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ISSUES OF TO-DAY

Vol. IV. April 22, 1922 No. 1

ON MAY 20, 1921, REPRESENTATIVE Michaelson of Illinois introduced in the House Resolution 95 to investigate the charges of wholesale bribery of the press by foreign governments and the Big Interests in order to create the requisite mob psychology to rush us into the war. These charges were made publicly on the floor of the House by Representative Calloway of Texas on the eve of our entrance. The press of America has never taken cognizance of them. The great organs of public opinion never felt impelled to call for an investigation. They remained silent under them. If such damaging allegations had been made against a business house it would either sue for libel or fail. If similar charges were leveled at a woman, her reputation would be hopelessly ruined. But with every opportunity offered the press by Representative Michaelson's resolution, to vindicate itself, it slumbers in Committee on Rules and it is hoped to let it stay there and die. Shall it die? Every reader of this paper can help to keep it alive. Write to your Congressman and ask him to use his influence to have the committee report the Michaelson resolution to the House. The members of the committee are Philip P. Campbell of Kansas, chairman; Bertrand H. Snell of New York, William A. Rodenberg of Illinois, Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Aaron S. Kreider of Pennsylvania, Porter H. Dale of Vermont, Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota, Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota, Edward W. Pou of North Carolina, Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee, James C. Cantrill of Kentucky, and Daniel J. Riordan of New York. We have readers in the districts of every one of these members. Write to them and send us a copy of your letter and the reply to show that our friends are not asleep at the switch.

BRITISH METHODS of preparing the political fighting ground were never exposed more clearly than in reference to the interest payments on the debts owed by European States to Uncle Sam. For weeks the cable was busy telling the world England would never default on her debts, England would end forthwith. France would have said: "You do not pay Uncle Sam, why should we pay you?" but this avenue of excuse was cleverly closed by boasting long before that England would pay her own creditor. It is the same method as was used at the time of the Belgian Congo atrocities when England prepared to grab that territory, and as used a thousand times during the war. The method is simply this: If you want to strike at somebody in a certain way find out what his probable answer or chance of escape will be. Barricade that first, answer the excuse before it is made and then strike. The blockade heroes and inventors of women concentration camps know their little book.

The future of Germany is the future of the world.—Thomas Carlyle.
IN SOUTH AFRICA the situation with regard to the widespread revolt of the disaffected element seems to be well under the control of the Smuts government, thanks largely to the use of means which were so eloquently condemned at the Washington disarmament conference by the British representatives. We are disposed to doubt that the barren truth concerning the Rand troubles is available to American readers. Obviously they have been hearing but one side of the controversy—the side that controls the cables and the news service. In India Gandhi has been arrested on a charge which amounts to an admission that the Indian leader refuses to concur in all acts of the government, and thus we see nullified the principle of freedom of speech and personal liberty which we are constantly taught to regard as inherent in the English bill of rights, though we know that it is sacred only when to exercise it involves the rulers in no embarrassments. At other times it is simply disregarded and becomes a dead letter. Gandhi in the past has been a pacifier and a powerful personality in the adjustment of conflicts on the British side. But the callous indifference of the Hindoos toward the visit of the Prince of Wales is charged heavily against his account.

THE SECURITY LEAGUE was exposed last week at a meeting on “Education and the Public Schools” held in Community Church, 35th Street and Park Avenue, New York City. Henry R. Linville, president of the Teachers’ Union, said it was the “acting invisible force that shaped the education of the country during the war for the capitalistic interests.” And the powers that be in the American Legion?

A CHANGE OF FRONT by German workers is being reported by the Allied Commission enforcing the complete disarmament of the country. The commission has encountered difficulties with the employees when it tried to transform the Deutsche Werke, while up to this time the pacifist workers everywhere have helped the Allies in the destruction and finding of arms.

THE INFAMOUS CHARGE of the Globe that the German government betrayed Sir Roger Casement into the hands of the English has been refuted by The Gaelic American. It characterizes the whole series of articles, as we did last week, as an attempt to create a cleavage between the Irish and Germans in America, and attributes the capture of the Irish patriot to Irish mistakes and changes.

THE REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA are getting a taste of the strength of the independent movement by the candidacy of Gifford Pinchot for the Republican nomination as governor. At present it looks like a three-cornered fight with excellent chances for Roosevelt’s former friend, who has done considerable practical work as state forester of Pennsylvania.

WE ARE TOLD THAT HIGH government officials are responsible for the statement that foreign propaganda is as actively at work in the United States as during the critical days of the war. The government apparently is so concerned about the matter that it has ordered a special investigation to determine to what extent the reports are justified. It is said that almost all nations are maintaining propaganda bureaus in the United States, the large as well as the little and the bankrupt ones, some of them subsidized by the foreign governments, direct, or by racial groups, and all bent on influencing public sentiment with a view to the inevitable reaction upon government circles. Whether the French propaganda is meant, which openly admits that it works with large government appropriations, or the British, which functions secretly. For the present there is no mention of “German propaganda” but under the exigency of the case it will be possible to make it appear whenever it shall seem necessary to clinch the case. An esteemed exchange suggests that this talk may foreshadow measures to revive war legislation or to formulate acts to suppress foreign language activities.

VOTES COUNT, is the only answer to be given to the National Tribune of Washington, D. C., which falls into fits over the fact that hardly a “straight” American name appears under the announcement of the “All America National Council.” These names are, indeed, not of jolly British origin, they are those of real Americans having only one allegiance, to the American Constitution, and working only for the benefit of one country—America. The time is over when people took those slurs seriously. They know that it was merely through papers of the type of the Tribune that this country was fooled into the war and, after all, votes not names count on November 7th!

A SMALL PARAGRAPH in a recent issue of the Times affords food for reflection. It announces that Richard Cole, inventor, sued the Cunard Line for $250,000, alleging that because he resented an insult to the American flag on the Aquitania and demanded an apology from the junior surgeon he was confined in a straitjacket and taken to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue. The steamship company said the case spoke for itself. The paragraph leaves the inevitable conclusion that the act of resenting an insult to the American flag by an American on an English ship exposes him to the danger of being considered insane, which seems to be growing popular.

ARTHUR BRISBANE is rather hard on American Kultur. According to him there are less than 1,000 really cultured people in America. The largest number is to be found in Germany, then follow France and England, while Italy, Russia and the United States are tied for fourth place. How about the Nordic states, Holland and Switzerland?

ANOTHER OLD GERMAN-AMERICAN landmark in Brooklyn, New York, gone. Arion Hall was sold to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

FOREIGN-BORN VOTERS represent 11.3 per cent of the total voting population of the United States. They number according to the last census 12,408,720, and the Ger-
man-speaking group with 1,572,444 is the strongest. Next follows the British group (including Canadians, but without the 674,921 Irish voters) 1,129,572. The Slavic group, including the Jews from all Slavic countries, follows with 1,010,885, then the Scandinavians with 788,610, the Finnish-Tartarian group (Hungary and Finland) 715,562, and the Latin group 649,562. Considering the fact that the Nordics and the Irish form the older strata of immigration, their number is probably for all practical purposes to be trebled, because they have children of voting age, and many of the older immigrants of this class have died, leaving children who are more or less amenable to racial ties and surroundings. What a formidable army if they wake up to the fact that their status of American citizens is in imminent danger of being converted into that of British subjects.

SENIOR BORAIS being attacked from many sides, especially in the German language papers, because he sought Wilson's support in his fight against the Four-Power Treaty. They forget that in politics only results count, and if a general can win a battle only by calling in a former enemy he would not be doing his patriotic duty if he refrained from doing so. "Politics makes strange bedfellows," it is a dirty game and the few honest men that play it without an eye to their own advantage should be encouraged and not besmirched. This virtuous pose of the honest gentlemen who would never do this or allow that is fine for a tea-room effect. But an intrinsically honorable man who overcomes his natural aversion against the cunning and low tricks of the professional politician because he sees that he can really serve his country in no other way, such a man deserves our highest admiration and undivided, generous support. Again, give us more Borahs and less critics.

BOYS, GET READY for service in Asia Minor! Standard Oil got concessions in Palestine and Great Britain has kindly consented that the United States shall have equal rights with the English in exploiting the oil fields of "mandated" Mesopotamia. So we will also have the duty to fight for them against Turk and Arab. We shortly expect another campaign telling us that the oil fields of the United States are giving out and that it is a life-and-death question for us to get foreign oil. The French are willing to take the Baku oil fields in lieu of the Russian debt, and the rest of mankind will be left out in the cold. Boys, get ready to fight for democracy and the fourteen points!

TO AVOID REPAYMENT of the money loaned by the United States to the Allies a serious attempt is being made in the French chamber to have the gold standard abolished and put through some other monetary system at the Genoa conference. Deputy Paul Auriol, supported by the leader of the left Herriot, explained that the United States hold one-third of the world's gold reserve and that it would be impossible to restore the financial equilibrium of the world under the gold standard.

GEORGE A. OHL, JR., a Newark manufacturer, gave in honor of Dr. Lorenz of Vienna $150,000 towards the erection of a hospital. This is the best answer a German-American could give to all the little detractors of the great Austrian scientist.

WHENEVER WE HEAR the dollar-a-year patriots and their trained seals bursting into song telling us with what disinterested motives they rushed us into the war—the making the world safe for democracy and a fit place to live in, freedom of the seas, to suppress militarism, to save poor little Belgium and all the rest—and then come across a paragraph like the following from the Pittsburgh Press touching a pottery exhibition in that city, we cannot help feeling the blush of shame mantling our cheeks at the perversity of our Patent Office: "Germany's pre-eminence in the pottery business of the world has been taken from her by the genius of Zanesville pottery makers," declared President Hull of the Crooksville (O.) Pottery Manufacturers' Association, in the William Penn Hotel yesterday. "Since 1914 we have worked day and night on secrets revealed to us by the government during the war, and have succeeded in turning out pottery never before made in America and which surpasses in quality that made in Germany."

TO HELP BRITISH PROPAGANDA in the United States Lady Nancy Astor, M.P., admirer of Wilson and Lloyd George, friend of the League of Nations and the Four-Power Treaty, advocate of prohibition and British Imperialism, will do the United States. The kept press has been preparing the great American public for the coming performance; she is being pictured as the smartest, the best, the most wonderful, skilful lady of two continents, and no doubt her wise sayings will find a ready echo in the editorial and news columns of the subsidized dailies and their imitators. Our society people will go to any length for an introduction and the gaping masses will form the indispensable background. Why not start an aristocracy right here, there are subservient people enough for retinue purposes.

TO GET UNCLE SAM into European affairs the citizens of the United States are still being belabored by press and word of mouth. Lieutenant-Colonel Repington, military critic of the London Daily Telegraph, is at present out West criticizing the Congress of the United States for staying out of the League of Nations and refusing an Anglo-American guaranty to poor France. And the proud American citizen simply sits by and allows this foreigner to condemn the solemn popular vote expressed in a 7,000,000 majority. British insolence and American indifference or worse. And the same people stand ready to mob a German who would speak a good word for his downtrodden, ill-treated fatherland.

AUTOMATIC AMERICANIZATION is shown by the census of 1920. Only 11 per cent of the white immigrants cannot speak English, and if it were not for the Mexicans in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona (51.7, 49.4 and 51.9 per cent, respectively) the percentage would be negligible.

THE POLITICAL RUMBLING is growing louder: Hartford, Conn., kicked out its Republican administration. Even the Board of Assessors which has been Republican for twenty years is now two to one Democratic.

AN ANTI-PERJURY CRUSADE is the latest up-lift movement. A lawyer of Chicago claims 90 per cent of the oaths taken in court result in perjury. Is that Kultur?
Dancing on a Volcano

IT is a well-known fact that very often people who are living in certain surroundings and have become accustomed to them by a slow process do not notice the changes wrought by time on things and persons nor the future possibilities. Here in New York it frequently happens that an outside real estate speculator picks up most valuable parcels which the home-made variety to their great chagrin had overlooked and, vice versa, the prophet who is a nobody at home becomes a great figure abroad. Taking these facts into consideration the views on our modern development of a man who has been as far away from civilization and contact with war, as the arctic explorer, Shackleton, are taking on far greater importance than they would have if uttered by some person unconsciously prejudiced by his surroundings. There is another reason why earnest people ought to take serious notice of what the explorer says. He does not speak as an economist or scientist who cannot help having preconceived notions, but from an unbiased observation of the present every-day life. Through this he comes to the conclusion that world civilization is indeed in great danger. He spoke to a friend of his as follows:

"Well, I'll tell you. Honestly, I think we are shirking our responsibilities. That's how it strikes me. Wherever I go it seems that people don't realize one of the most terrible facts of the war—the fact, I mean, that the flower of the world has gone. Remember, the United States is the one nation left intact. Here in Europe the high spirit and the faith and the enterprise of youth have been mown down as with a scythe. It's a fearful loss, a loss no language can express. And yet . . ." He shrugged his shoulders.

"Well?" I asked.

"Oh, I don't want to be the least bit fanatical, but sometimes here in London it seems to me as if we're almost up against the writing-on-the-wall business—Babylon, eh. Take a little thing like this jazz mania. It's only a straw, I know. And just after the war one could understand it—reaction, and that sort of thing. But now! In my lecture I show a moving picture of a sea elephant; you see its undulations in the water, the heaving up of a mass of tremendous energy just under the surface current. I say to the people, 'The first time I saw a sea elephant was in South Georgia; the second time was in a Jazz room here in London.' They're fools.

"But there's a serious side to that remark. People here are not doing their duty. They're fooling when fooling is something worse than wrong. There's something to be done, something that ought to be done and something that must be done at once if we're to mend the world properly; but is there any sign that the crisis is ever realized? I don't come across it myself.

"I should have thought the war would have drawn the nation closer together. I should have thought the needs of the country, after such a visitation, would have given to the word duty a Nelsonic ring, a national unselfishness. But I don't think that this is so. On the contrary, one feels that the central pull on conscience has ceased. People are openly quite selfish and frivolous. There's no 'one clear call' for the individual. It's a go-as-you-please scramble for self indulgence.

"At any time such a spirit is dangerous; but after so great a war, and in a world so shaken up and impoverished as that which has survived from the war, such a spirit seems to invite calamity."

"The high spirit and the faith are gone"—"People are not doing their duty"—"There is no 'one clear call' for the individual"—these three sentences are the high points that ought to be performed at once if we're to mend the world properly; but is there any sign that the crisis is ever realized? I don't come across it myself.

"The English Government stated in the Upper House that it will do nothing to have France withdraw its black troops from the Rhine.
Deportation of Aliens in Congress

We are indeed gratified to observe that at least a few of our representatives in Congress really represent the views of their constituents even though in doing so they may call down upon themselves the wrath of the powerful and all-pervading league to curb personal liberty, otherwise called the Anti-Saloon League.

The bill "for the deportation of certain undesirable agents" provides among other things that non-citizens shall be deported after conviction of a violation of the prohibition act or that of a state or territory prohibiting or regulating the manufacture or sale, etc., of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Mills spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it is difficult to remain silent, even if one has not any original thought to contribute to the discussion, when such a bill is presented to this body and when one has reason to fear that the measure will pass. I suppose one of the greatest faults in American public life to-day is hypocrisy, and of all the measures that are open to that charge this measure is one of the worst.

The gentleman from California this morning stated that the manufacturer and seller of drugs and the violators of the Harrison Act are in the same class with the violators of the Volstead Act. I wanted to ask him then, but he could not yield, and I desire to ask him now, whether he considers that great farming class of the State of California that is to-day devoting itself to the tremendous industry of grape growing, is in the same class with the manufacturer of heroin intended to be sold to minors in the streets and slums of New York City? He is putting them in the same class. And you gentlemen, in this legislation, are putting them in the same class. Read the history of the grape industry of California since prohibition went into effect and you will know what is happening. They are growing grapes and shipping them by the carload directly to foreigners to be turned into wine. But that is one of the bases of the prosperity of that State. Now, you gentlemen are going to say to the unfortunate foreigner who buys the grape and manufactures it into home-made wine for his own consumption, he is so much more of a criminal, if distinguished. New governmentes and new allegiances have been forced upon many of the peoples of Europe as the result of the last war. We are continuing the hysterical war legislation. The principle of deportation was brought in during the war to deal with an extraordinary and unprecedented emergency. Now you are going to deport a man because he has taken a drink in violation of the law. Some of you would be deported if you happened to be foreign born and non-citizens. (Applause.) The non-citizen is not to be a legal immigrant about it. Why, gentlemen, this proposition merely indicates that the mentality of Congress has become exhausted.

The bill was passed by a vote of 222 yeas to 73 nays.

Another British Smoke Screen

The Irish vote in the United States is a thorn in the side of English aspirations for the reconquest of the United States, the more so of late when it has received the succor of the German vote. A frontal attack is not possible, because it could only be done by exposing the leading spirits to a deadly anti-British fire from all corners. So a circumventive movement has been started. The Irish are Catholics. Here the obedient servants of English Imperialism—Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians—have inserted the wedge to create a new and, for them, promising cleavage in our people, to mobilize the protestant farm districts against the strongly Catholic cities, and possibly they may also hope to frighten the German protestants away from their present political affiliation with the Irish.

The danger is imminent and enormous. Shall these fanatics who are demanding control of the public schools—a thing neither Lutherans nor Catholics ever did,—who are insisting on more blue laws; who are trying to suppress theatres, film shows and dancing; who have brought us that degrading and dope-spreading prohibition law, ruin the country altogether by a new religious war? Where are our freethinkers, where is our intelligentsia, our artists, our musicians, our university men—are they sleeping or are they all grabbing the almighty dollar which only comes to the good children who find everything pleasant in this world of corruption, of unspeakable crimes against humanity and the spirit of religious tolerance and individual freedom of conscience bought so dearly before by millions of lives in centuries of fight? Wake up before it is too late.

Order Your Books through "ISSUES OF TO-DAY"
The Versailles Treaty in Object Lessons

BY HERMAN GEORGE SCHEFFAUER

T HE League for the Protection of German Culture, under the initiative of its energetic chairman, Dr. A. vom Berg, has inaugurated an exhibition in Berlin which is one of the most striking, yet terrible, which have ever been given. It is called Deutschland und der Friedensvertrag (Germany and the Peace Treaty), and it consists of graphical charts, tables, statistics, and, most interesting and original of all, cinematographic representations of facts, figures and statistics—wonderful, ingenious and in their mathematical and geometrical accuracy and the keen analytical and synthetical minds behind them, beautiful pictures and diagrams. Thus, as in a kind of super-kindergarten, the most complicated processes, the most tangled economic conditions are made as clear as day. A new world opens before us, the world of vivified statistics, of geography come alive, of facts made visible. Despite the grass and often brutal vividness of these facts and figures and conditions in motion, the voice of a lecturer sounds out of the darkness, and many a sidelong is thrown upon the truths that are vibrating and operating on the screen.

One is seized with wonder at this German resourcefulness, this patience in accumulating facts, this inalienable devotion to the idea that the truth after all must prevail. Here is German objectivity at its best; here German knowledge, technical training and mastery of detail have achieved a new triumph. And yet the exhibition is, in its way, a kind of chamber of horrors. The Entente and its decrees, its judgments, the hundreds upon hundreds of abominations in that most execrable of all documents ever spawned by human ferocity, greed and folly—these furnish the horrors. A kind of spiritual and mental oppression weighs upon one; the thing is almost like a museum, a kind of Dante's Inferno, the fruit of a black, inhuman phantasy, something out of a past barbaric age. The exaggeration of folly and hatred as coldly set forth in diagrams upon the walls, affects one finally as something grotesquely impossible—a world of distortion, howling hyperbole, insane topsy-turveydom. It is the most damning refutation of the Versailles Treaty. Here, against a grey-blue sky, thronging the central vault, a cloud of Entente aeroplanes, thick as stars in the Milky Way—opposed to them a few odd scattered midgets of what is left of Germany's superb aerial defenses, the most efficient if not the most extensive during the war—30,000 Entente aeroplanes against 143 German! Here again are cubes and figures, showing the population and the square kilometers of enemy land as opposed to those of the Germans and their allies. The contrast is so overwhelming that it takes on something of the fabulous, reduces the so-called victory of the Allies actually to one of the most shameful of defeats, and raises the so-called defeat of the Teutonic allies into a miracle of human resistance. To the credit or rather discredit of the Entente in this case must be accounted 107 millions of square kilometers, with 1,300 million inhabitants—arrayed, in active or passive mobilization, (if that be not a contradiction in terms even when applied to land), against 6.1 million kilometers with a population of 142 millions! Size and numbers, as we know, are not everything, and there are other factors which play a great part in war, yet the rude relativity of these masses might well be represented by something on the scale of a tiger attacking a cat, or of an elephant charging a poodle.

One of the most tragic and, for an American, one of the most humiliating exhibits consists of a series of large charts in which the famous 14 Points of Thomas Woodrow Wilson are contrasted with their actual "interpretation." Above the high-flying, noble-sounding platitudes and principles, the mere reading of which causes one's gorge to rise in revolt—below the actual truth, the crass and hideous reality. Above the fair phrase and the fair mask—below the claws and fangs of the big beasts of prey, the torn bodies and crushed bones of the victims. And among these victims not only poor, defenseless, mutilated Germany, but Humanity itself—robbed of its faith, rendered the poorer by the betrayal of so and so many hopes.

A grim fascination lay in the films. It was startling to see maps spring into life, sections blot themselves out as by an eclipse, cities leap into being, with their names rippling into place, letter by letter, arrows snake and dart as this or that territory. For example, here is a map of the occupied territory, meant to show the operation of the customs zone erected against German goods into—think of it!—German territory. The "frontier" line facing Germany suddenly bristles into formidable spikes and points, that towards France is wide open. Trains and automobiles coming plunging on from Paris, whisk over without a stop into German (occupied) territory, unload their goods and hurry back for more. The German trains and lorries come sailing on from Paris, whisk over without a stop into German (occupied) territory, unload their goods and hurry back for more. The German trains and lorries come sailing up against the spiky frontier-line, and stick fast. The expansion of French businesses on German soil is shown by long, blazing white arrows shooting forth from Paris and piercing to the heart of the German towns. The number of French Chambers of Commerce erected in these towns is shown by a black arrow traveling swiftly through the center of the white.

The gigantic iniquity of the Upper Silesian decision is revealed in a most striking fashion by the play and interplay of geared wheels, trains shooting out from these, the delicate machinery of economic adjustment working like some
wonderful clock. Then the satanic decision of the so-called League of Nations (represented on another plate as composed of precisely the same elements as the robber-victors)—the map is cloven in twain, the geared wheels torn asunder, the machinery halts, production ceases—the sword of Foch prevails. Or the Upper Silesian cities are shown, German to the greatest extent as proved by the plebscitle, or the coal-fields. Two enormous hands, appallingly life-like since actually photographed from life against the black- and-white backgrounds, reach up and clutch the fruits of seven centuries of German industry and order. French cowardice and the pusillanimous militarism of the Gaul in the face of a disarmed Germany, are vividly and satirically set forth by a few scattered German manikins, each representing 10,000 men of Germany's army of 100,000—and facing them row upon row of French, Belgian, English, American troops—a few forlorn individuals against a mob!

It is to be hoped that this exhibition will be given in all the larger German cities—for many a German is still too ignorant of what the Infamy of Versailles means to him and to his children. Here he may see its ruthless articles in operation and by object-lesson—may see that his very infant in the cradle is burdened at birth with a debt of over 58,000 marks! If the people will not see or listen to the truth when presented to them in plain terms, let it be presented to them in pictures—since they must have entertainment—even at their own funerals. The Liga zum Schutze der deutschen Kultur is to be commended to the utmost for this superb exhibition, this spectacular and convincing exposure of the vastest villainy the world has ever seen. This exhibition must by all means find its way to America. The Americans are a film-loving people. The bad taste, the poison of the Allied war and atrocity films, is still in their mouths and veins. Here is something that may cure them—something absorbingly entertaining, and yet very, very instructive.

**More Hysteria**

THE Evangelical Protestant Society is the latest addition to the countless number of organizations for the regulation of our morals, habits, thoughts, patriotism, appetite, conscience, welfare, politics and business, that has come into vogue with Ku Klux Klanism, knownothingism, Anglo-Saxonism, anti-Jewism, pauperism, reduced wages and general stagnation of commerce and mind.

Through its spokesman, E. C. Miller, president of a metal company, the Society announces that it is prepared to "fight against the encroachment of Papal Rome in defense of American democracy." In fact, the organization has a more comprehensive program to destroy the Papacy than that of Henry VIII.

We are not authorized to speak for the Pope or for the Knights of Columbus, and we take it for granted that they can take care of the Millerites without outside help. But two or three features in the program are so painfully reminiscent of the program of the National Security League, the American Protective Association, and other putative patriotic organizations during the war, and their slogans are so similar in tone, that we are obviously dealing with simply another phase of Ku Klux Klanism on recrudescence of Anglicism and Puritanic intolerance.

During the war we were told that if we didn't help England and France crush militarism, the Prussians would overrun the United States. The same idea is expressed in the preamble to this new attempt to bludgeon the American people into a campaign of hate: "It is well known that the Roman Catholics have determined to make America Catholic if possible." This is important if true. We had not heard of it. We are told that the job is to be accomplished by efforts to "hold the balance of power in this country through the activity in politics of Tammany Hall."

A closer scrutiny would probably show that Tammany Hall has pretty well passed out of the control of Catholics into the hands of the chosen people; but we are further told that the country is to be Catholicized by "the Knights of Columbus, the Jesuits and other subsidiary organizations," who will finally "undo the work of the great reformation of the sixteenth century."

This is so asinine that it is appalling. These same patriots have just got through doing their best to undo the work of the great Reformation by destroying Germany, the home of the Reformation and of Luther. Not a voice was raised by Rev. John Roach Stratton, Bishop William Burt, the Rev. Edwin D. Bailey, Dr. Robert Stuart McArthur, the editor of the Protestant, and the dozen clerical signers of this declaration. French niggers were allowed to loot and desecrate the memorial home of Goethe, the greatest Protestant poet, and the followers of Luther were remade into Huns. But nobody protested.

If Protestantism was endangered, it was when the Roaches and bishops were shouting their loudest for the extermination of the race of Luther. They were calling the wrath of heaven and hell upon their fellow-Protestants, but we cannot forget that the only humane note in this pandemonium was sounded by the Pope in his letter to Wilson. The Knights of Columbus were serving at the front while the Stratons and Millers and bishops were spitting fire and flame, and now that the Knights have undertaken the most patriotic of all enterprises—and we care not though they were followers of Confucius or Allah—that of purifying the public schools of the poison of foreign propaganda, their devotion to the country is to be rewarded by that sinister form of slander, vilification and detraction from which the German element suffered so keenly, and still suffers.

The movement, of course, is nothing but a disguised attempt of the Anglophobics to instill distrust of a large element of our people into the hearts of their neighbors. The attempt should arouse the scorn of even Americans of English descent who have not unlearned to think as Americans. These Anglican fanatics hate everybody but themselves and will hesitate at nothing short of running personal danger. If the cause of Luther has to depend on them, it has to depend on the same men who but a short time ago did their best to destroy it.

**Senator La Follette** will probably again triumph over the machinations of his party enemies. The Socialist party of Wisconsin has resolved not to run a candidate against him, but to support him.

**Lenin is Unobliging** to an embarrassing decree. He simply refuses to get assassinated, to die a natural death or give up his spirit under the operating knife of a German professor.
WHAT is necessary for the return of American prosperity?

Generally speaking, business is good in the United States if our factories are busy and our farmers can readily sell their products at fair prices. At present business is relatively poor, although better than a few months ago. Our factories are not yet sufficiently busy, the farmers still have difficulty in disposing of their products at low prices, although prices have recovered some from the lowest levels. We hear of failures, unemployment, reduced incomes and of a public which cannot afford to spend money.

These conditions will be changed as soon as our factories work full time at a fair profit, and as soon as the farmer can sell his products advantageously.

At the present time the United States passes through period of depression. It is caused principally by the decrease of export, and in a smaller degree by unsettled tax and import tariff, soldiers' bonus questions, labor, wages and railroad road adjustment. While most of the European exchanges have lately improved, the orders received from foreign countries for our factories and our farm products are far from being satisfactory. Satisfactory export business for our manufacturers and farmers means a prosperous United States. Therefore, all our endeavors should be concentrated upon efforts to regain export business and to keep it.

Some of our former export trade is lost to us because of conditions beyond our control. For instance, the Russian business. We realize that it will take years before conditions in Russia can re-establish a safe remunerative trade.

We have lost through the war one of our largest pre-war customers, namely Germany. We have done our share to smash the Germany of the Hohenzollerns. We have done our share to establish in Germany a democratic government. It is in our hands whether we want to smash the entire economical structure of Germany or whether we desire a democratic German people to trade with us and to become again one of our largest customers for our manufactured goods, raw materials and foodstuffs.

Considering present conditions, viewed from an economical standpoint, we have to ask ourselves whether a prosperous Germany or a ruined Germany, reminding us of past Russian chaos, will be more advantageous to us. The answer is: A prosperous Germany means a large and steady customer for our manufactured goods, raw materials and foodstuffs.

In case all European war debts are not cancelled, a prosperous Germany means the only possibility of payments of damages and war debts to the Allies and of refunding European debts to the United States. A prosperous Germany means the payment at a favorable rate of exchange at maturity of interests and principals of German government, state, city, or industrial mark obligations so largely bought by American investors since peace was signed.

A prosperous Germany might necessitate an adjustment of our protective tariff for the prevention of cheap German goods interfering with United States markets.

A prosperous Germany will renew competition in the world's markets. From this competition the United States will suffer little as we will in any event have to meet the competition of European countries. The elimination of German competition in the world market will largely benefit British, French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Italian and Norwegian manufacturers. It will not offset the loss of its largest pre-war customer and non-payment of European debts, because if Germany cannot pay, most of the Allies will not be able to pay.

From the above it is clear that United States economic interests require a prosperous Germany. Unfortunately, Germany cannot recover as long as the present Versailles Peace Treaty exists. This might seem to you a bold statement after expert commissions have decided differently. I am not an expert, but after you have read the following you will no doubt agree with me and not with the many expert commissions of which we have heard at times in the last years.

First may I ask you:

Do you remember the exact contents of the lengthy Versailles Peace Treaty document, published nearly three years ago? Do you know European conditions sufficiently well by personal visits to understand the Treaty's effect on territory 3,000 miles away?

In order to present to the average American clearly what the Versailles Peace Treaty means to Germany, I suggest that we try to imagine ourselves in the predicament of the German people.

Let us imagine Japan had imposed the Versailles Peace on the United States after a victorious campaign of over four years against the latter. To imagine this is not easy and it borders on the fantastic. It is also difficult to make comparisons of the effects of all the peace terms as applied to Germany and to us (if we were in their position), because many conditions on our continent are far different from those on the other side. But we can make intelligent comparisons of some of the peace terms by applying the same to ourselves, and so can realize what some of the dictated terms would mean to a defeated and starving United States.

The cession of territory to our enemies, (in proportion to our area with that of Germany before the war), would mean to give up to our enemies land belonging to us and land not belonging to us but with which we have commercial and other interests in common, namely: Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Central America, including the Panama Canal, Cuba, Haiti, and Porto Rico. Also Alaska, Lower California, an eighty-mile strip along the Mexican border, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida, Pennsylvania, an eighty-mile strip along the entire Canadian border, and some additional territory, and a corridor of five miles width from Boston, Mass., to Lake Michigan, separating Northwest from the United States.

Further, the United States renounces to their enemies all rights of titles, movable and immovable property, and privileges of United States citizens or of the United States Government in all countries outside its boundaries. All United States cables are to be the property of our enemies. All Japanese vessels have rights equal to ours in United States harbors and rivers.

The enemies are to decide whatever repARATION the United States shall make in gold or foreign currency or in material, be it in iron, coal, steel, machinery, chemicals, clothing, foodstuffs, etc. It is at the discretion of the ene...
mies to impose on the United States during the next forty years export and import duties. The enemies may prohibit export from the United States of any or all materials. (All this would mean entire dependence of our economical structure upon the enemies during the next forty years). Our enemies would determine when the American laborer is to work or be idle, whether he can eat or go hungry, and what wages he shall receive. Our enemies would have the right to decide to what extent the three coming (guilty) generations will have to work for reparation and to what extent enjoy or not enjoy any rest or comforts of life.

All United States merchandise vessels are to be surrendered to our enemies, and the United States may only keep coasting vessels of 1,500 tons or below.

All ships lost by our enemies during the war to be replaced by the United States. Half of the new ships built in the United States to be given up to the enemies until that tonnage has been replaced.

All fortifications on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts to be destroyed. They may not be reconstructed in the future.

The United States army or navy may not own seaplanes or dirigibles. The strength of the army may not exceed 100,000 men, including 4,000 officers. Amount of armaments and munitions allowed to the United States will be decided by its enemies. The navy will be allowed 36 small men-of-war and no submarines either for military or commercial purposes, with a personnel of 15,000 men, including officers. No member of the United States merchant marine shall be permitted any naval training.

The United States concedes in advance the validity of treaties to be made by Japan with Canada, Mexico and Cuba.

Enemy armies or commissions of control will see to the execution of all their provisions. They may establish headquarters in the United States and go to any part there that they desire. The United States must pay the expenses of these commissions.

In case of non-fulfillment of any of the above terms, our enemies may resort to any economic and financial prohibitory measures and any other reprisals that they see fit. The United States is not to regard any reprisals by our enemies as an act of war.

From the above we may conclude that as long as these or similar terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty exist it is clear that no German government can save Germany. All that any German government can do is to hope and delay the crash—namely, a revolution, which will bring quick chaos and further sufferings.

There is bound to be a revolution if the masses are not fed and the workingmen not employed. Therefore, Germany has to import at any price the most necessary quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials. In return it exports, but as payments for exports from Germany amount to only one-third of the payments or equivalents to be made by Germany for reparation and for the importation of the most necessary foodstuffs and raw materials, the value of the mark is bound further to decrease from its present rate of about 2 per cent of its pre-war value. A further decrease will soon make the mark valueless. With a valueless mark no German government can purchase the necessary foodstuffs and raw materials to keep the masses fed and occupied.

Do you now agree with me that Germany is doomed if the present Versailles Peace Treaty continues to exist?

As a doomed Germany is against the economic interests of the masses in the United States, we have to insist that the Versailles Peace Treaty be radically changed. We have to insist upon its being done speedily, otherwise we will lose for years and years to come our second largest pre-war customer.

A Germany enslaved by the Versailles Peace Treaty and the impossible indemnities will not stop the world from moving on nor prevent the German people from continuing to live somehow, nor prevent a very large proportion of Americans from being forced to live scantly in daily need as in the last year or year and a half.

For the United States it means a great difference whether we have as customer a democratic German population impoverished to a low standard of living or a population enabled to wear again substantial clothes and good underwear and to purchase wholesome American foodstuffs.

We have passed the bottom of depression. Fundamental conditions are sound in the United States. Only increased export business is required to give us the upward trade tendency.

If our leaders use their pressure to have the Versailles Peace Treaty radically changed, they can do it and they can do it quickly; it will mean beneficial export business for our manufacturers and farmers. It will mean less unemployed labor and fewer failures. It will increase the income of the American people which stimulates trade. Our people gladly enjoy spending if they can afford to spend. It means the return to normalcy. It means for many of us the return of happiness.

Mr. President, Mr. Senator, Mr. Laborer, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Businessman: We all realize that economic conditions have not drifted satisfactorily in the United States. We require more export business. Save one of our largest pre-war customers, and do it quickly. We require it for the return of American prosperity.

Americanization
(From the Seattle Union Record)

T is seldom that we find ourselves supporting any program that is advanced by that gentry which has come to be known as the "100 per centers." So when we say that we have finally hit upon a program that we can support we are quite sure our readers will gasp and then look about for a good hand-hold to keep from falling off this little old globe.

The program which we have, after very careful and mature deliberation, determined to support is that of "Americanization." We find ourselves stronger than double-distilled horseradish for this sort of stuff.

Those whom we feel to be in particular need of instruction in "Americanism" are the profiteers, the bidders, the grafters, the police, the militarists and the judiciary, the mobbists, the plain and fancy thieves who steal through unjust taxation measures and tariff regulations and any and all others who have come to look upon the American government (as being run for the particular purpose of making safe any loot they may garner or sanctifying any outrageous denial of constitutional rights which they may inflict on less powerful individuals or groups.

The course of study which we would urge would include a very careful reading and study of the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, with especial attention to the first amendment, which guarantees free speech, free press and peaceful assembly.

Having read and studied the above-mentioned documents, we would urge as a side course a reading of the writings of Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln. When they have finished with this course, we feel certain they will have made some progress towards understanding just what "Americanism" really means.

We feel that something ought to be done along this line before the disgraceful record of denial of constitutional rights is not finally translated into a permanent fixture of our national life. We are curious to know just how many of our leading exponents of "Americanism" will join us in establishing this course.
Senator Borah on American History

THE following letter is self-explanatory:
Washington, D. C., April 3, 1922.
P. B. Arnell, Manager,
Oregon Teachers' Monthly,
Salem, Oregon.

Dear Sir:—I received some time ago your letter in which you advised me you are interested in the proposition of writing an American-English history.

Why not an American history—exclusively and singly American? What is the justification and whence the inspiration for a hyphenated history? Is there not ample material, after all possible errors have been corrected, to make an American history? Even if it were no more than a plain, candid, unadorned narrative of the building of this Republic, it would still be the most inspiring story in all the annals of recorded history. The patience, the courage, the sacrifice, the leadership, the almost divine foresight, which such a plain story would reveal and which no candid story could conceal, would still be sufficient for a purely American story.

"Revise our United States history from its too plainly partisan standpoint, especially insofar as it touches our past relations with Great Britain." This is a sentence from your letter and discloses the whole purpose as I take it. I have no desire to have our history do any injustice to Great Britain. It is not necessary. But I do not want facts concealed nor relations with Great Britain. "This is a sentence from your journal, I find this sentence: 'Pupilshave, in nearly every instance, approached the study of the early history of our country thoroughly prejudiced against England by their home training, by stories of colonial life and of the Revolutionary War,' and so forth. I take from this that it is deemed most unfortunate that there are still homes in America where mothers and fathers relate to their children the story of the long struggle for American independence, its suffering, the hardships endured, the sublime fortitude which no dark hour could overcome, and calling attention perhaps to the men who tramped the snow at Valley Forge with their bloody feet or Washington kneeling to the God of battle. And all this, in the opinion of this writer, is to be overcome by a properly written history and by broad-minded teachers.

I must be candid with you. I have no patience with that class of people in this country who wish to overthrow our government by violence. But I have much more respect for those who openly advocate this doctrine than I have for those who would subtly undermine the pride and the devotion of the American youth by withholding or coloring or mollifying the real facts touching our colonial life, our revolutionary struggle, and the great events which have led to our present dominance in civilization.

If there is anything we need in this country more than anything else it is not less pride, less love, less devotion to our institutions and government, to our country, but more. I would prefer to see the story of these heroic days told over and over again that the youth of this day and generation might catch the heroic inspiration and imbibe something of the sturdy manhood of those days. I want a truly American history—one which will help us build up our common country and give us an American mind, an American purpose and American ideals. You had just as well talk to me about having a wholesome community after the sacred unity of the family had been destroyed as to talk to me about civilization after love of country and national pride were no more.

Very sincerely,
(signed) WM. E. BORAH.

Good Soil For Propaganda

THEODORE W. SCHAEFER, M.D., writes in American Medicine as follows: The United States occupies the low, humiliating, educational position of being the ninth in rank among the nations. According to H. H. Goddard and other psychologists who have examined the human panmixia, our population is classifiable respecting its intelligence into seven grades. Seventy per cent never exceed the mental level of a school child whose age is fourteen years! Ten per cent are classified on the level of a ten-year-old pupil. A small group—four and a half per cent— attain the mental level of a student at the age of nineteen. This, Goddard regards as a superlative standard. Dr. H. Sheridan Baketel remarks that this kind of research throws a strong light upon the ease with which the American people can be preyed upon by politicians and other shrewd gentry, who, long before psychologists appeared upon the scene, had their own occult and intuitive methods of gauging public intelligence. According to psychometric investigations of Dr. Henry Viets six persons in every ten happily unconscious of the fact are meandering through life with the abridged mental equipment of childhood—and, paradoxical to say, many of them are placed in positions of comparative prominence. They are morons, these members of the seething majority, with intellects beneath the normal standard for nineteen years, belonging to the more intelligent. The morons are intellectual delinquents. Ten per cent of the panmixia are composed of mattois, who, although they possess a good proportion of intelligence, are emotionally erratic, very much like paranoia. They are often the occupants of our highest positions and are a menace to society at large. Where does Woodrow Wilson belong?

THE YANKS OF LEXINGTON, Mass., have not quite forgotten American history. On Patriot's Day, April 19th, they will remember their fellow-citizen, William Dawes who rode with Paul Revere. Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, great-grandson of William, has been invited.
Foot Notes of a Literary Person on Anarchism and Socialism

By GEORGE SEIBEL

THERE appears to be great rejoicing among the editors of what our Socialist friends call "the subsidized press" because Emma Goldman has repudiated Bolshevism. She has been in Russia, they proclaim; she has seen how her anarchistic theories work out in practice, and now she would be glad to get back to the fleshpots of Egypt! Notwithstanding their delight in her conversion, none of these editorial gentlemen appears to be willing that she should come back to America. Either they do not trust her, or they do not trust themselves.

The matter is instructive because it shows the usual obfuscation of the editorial intelligence. The average editor does not know the difference between Anarchism and Socialism. To him an Anarchist is merely a bomb-throwing anarchist, and a Communist is a particularly rabid variety of Bolshevist. All four are more or less the same—when they appear in institutions of learning they are Radicals, when they preach from soap-boxes they are Reds, if they go on strike they are I. W. W. An I. W. W. is a Bolshevik, a Bolshevik is a Red, a Red is a Socialist, a Socialist is a Radical, a Radical is a Communist, a Communist is an Anarchist, and so on in an endless circle. All must be deported, if alien, or put into jail, if native. This is the facile philosophy of superficial journalism.

Yet Bakunin, arch-priest of Anarchism, and Marx, prophet of Socialism, were bitter foes, and their economic philosophies are directly antagonistic. Anyone who knows this would have known that Emma Goldman would be dis- satisfied with the Russian Bolshevik regime. Anarchism is opposed to all government; Socialism is government running all things. There are very few anarchists, and nearly every one forms a school by himself. William Godwin, Henry David Thoreau, Pierre Joseph Proudhon, Michael Bakunin, Joseph Warren, Peter Kropotkin, Élisée Reclus, and Tolstoy—that very nearly finishes the roll-call. But the head of them all was Max Stirner, author of "Der Einzige und sein Eigentum."

You may remember Max Nordau's book on "Degeneration." In that ponderously erudite work nearly every poet and philosopher of the nineteenth century, except Goethe, was catalogued either as an idiot or a maniac, and many of them also as frauds. Everybody, from Wagner and Ibsen down, was pronounced fit for Bedlam; so, of course, Nietzsche, who was actually insane, did not escape Herr Nordau's indictment.

Not content with proclaiming the lunacy of Nietzsche's doctrine, Nordau denied its originality. It was stolen, he averred, from "a crazy Hegelian," whose name was Max Stirner.

That was the first time I heard of Max Stirner, who was born in Bayreuth, the town Wagner made famous: Nordau's vituperation made it plain that here was an interesting individuality in the domain of thought, and presently I got hold of Stirner's work, "Der Einzige und sein Eigentum," in one of those little Reclam editions, which are the wonder of the German book trade.

Stirner's "Der Einzige und sein Eigentum" is a book indeed unique and without parallel. The only work with which it can be compared is Machiavelli's "Prince," that catechism for despots. With this it can be contrasted, rather than compared, for while it is just as unscrupulous, just as radical, just as sardonic, it preaches emancipation and license, instead of subjugation and tyranny.

Egoism is set down as the highest law of the universe. Self as the center of the solar system. Philosophy, law, religion, all are flung aside as useless incumbrances, bugaboos, shadows.

Most of the so-called revolutionists are conservative at the core, and therefore inconsistent. Here is a Socialist who wishes to be known as a Christian. Here is an Agnostic who proclaims a high reverence for the personality of Christ. Here is an Anarchist who clings to Kant's categorical imperative. Here is a Socialist who clings to Kant's categorical imperative. Here is an Atheist who believes in the divinity of man. At heart all are conservatives, ready to compromise. Not so Stirner.

Stirner is the only one that is absolutely unshackled by any traditional ideas or ideals. God, duty, law, religion, morality, virtue, property, right and wrong, even conscience, all the words with which mankind has cemented its social organization, mean absolutely nothing to him.

Stirner is the Anarchist. Beside him all the other anarchists, the Proudhons and Kropotkins, are little pollywogs, kicking ineffectually for a season, croaking persistently for another season, and perpetuating themselves by a spawn which will pass through the same cycle of recalcitrancy and ululation. But Stirner stands immovable like a colossus, firmly fixed upon the pedestal of his Ego. I am I, he cries, and will have no other gods beside myself. That is the doctrine of "Der Einzige und sein Eigentum," the gospel of Anarchism.

In the words of Macaulay, applied to Machiavelli, author of "The Prince," a work which made its author infamous, "such a display of wickedness, naked yet not ashamed, such cool, judicious, scientific atrocity, seemed rather to belong to a fiend than to the most depraved of men. Principles which the most hardened ruffian would scarcely hint to his most trusted accomplice, or avow, without the guise of some palliating sophism, even to his own mind, are professed without the slightest circumspection, and assumed as the fundamental axioms of all political science."

This, then, is Anarchism—as proclaimed by Stirner. But what does the average editor, writing glibly about Bolshevism, know about "The Ego and His Own" and its rampant philosopher, Max Stirner, whose real name was Kaspar Schmidt, and who, I believe, followed the peaceful avocation of a milkman in his later days. Which sounds as if Beelzebub's real name were Jim Brown, and he had become a vendor of roasted peanuts!
MAKING GERMANY SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY

THE REPARATION COMMISSION:

"As long as one can live so luxuriously in Germany, they are well able to pay."
To understand the difference between Socialism and Anarchism, take some extracts from Stirner’s doctrine, which show how utterly he had broken with all the conventionalities of law, religion, and ethics:

“State, religion, conscience, these despots, make me a slave, and their liberty is my slavery.

“Even at birth the children belong to the state, and to the parents only in the name of the state, which e.g. does not allow infanticide, demands their baptism, etc.

“Is not all the stupid chatter of (e.g.) most of our newspapers the babble of fools who suffer from the fixed ideas of morality, legality, Christianity, etc., and only seem to go about free because the madhouse in which they walk takes in so broad a space? Whether a poor fool of the insane asylum is possessed by the fancy that he is God the Father, Emperor of Japan, the Holy Spirit, etc., or whether a citizen in comfortable circumstances conceives that it is his mission to be a good Christian, a faithful Protestant, a loyal citizen, a virtuous man, etc.—both these are one and the same fixed idea.

“Crimes spring from fixed ideas. The sacredness of marriage is a fixed idea. From the sacredness it follows that infidelity is a crime, and therefore a certain marriage law imposes upon it a longer or shorter penalty. But by those who proclaim freedom as sacred, this penalty must be regarded as a crime against freedom, and only in this sense has public opinion in fact branded the marriage law.

“Whether what I think and do is Christian, what do I care? Whether it is human, liberal, humane, whether unhuman, illiberal, inhumane, what do I ask about that? If only it accomplishes what I want, if only I satisfy myself in it, then overlay it with predicates as you will; it is all alike to me.”

Sufficient has been quoted to show the quality of Stirner’s ego-centric anarchism. He compels admiration just as Milton’s Lucifer, proud and defiant, forces himself upon us as the real hero of “Paradise Lost.” One cannot answer his arguments except with a club. He rejects all standards, reason as well as revelation, and therefore the sole way to overcome Stirner’s egoism is to set up against it the larger egoism of the majority. If the individual may do as he sees fit, many individuals may see fit to combine, in order that all things may be done as they see fit. And so we have organized society evolved out of Stirner’s own premise, with ultimate socialism as government gone to seed.

Despite its essential self-destructiveness, despite its blatant immorality, Stirner’s book has lived, like Machiavelli’s “Prince,” because it shocked and startled men into thought. And it is perhaps the only book of modern times in which, whatever its wickedness, there is neither inconsistency nor hypocrisy. It is one of the 57 varieties of Anarchism promulgated by the 57 Anarchists, but every one of them is different from Socialism or Bolshevism—not only different, but antithetic. So it is hard to understand why our editors goateed because one Anarchist repudiates Bolshevism. They might as well exclaim because a Mahometan had gone to Rome and repudiated the Pope!

Each as seen by himself is passably smart and no dummy, But when formed as a crowd, quickly they shine as a dunce.

—Schiller.

Nothing Doing at Genoa

IT is not difficult to form a pretty accurate mental forecast of the result of the Genoa conference, entirely in keeping with what we have contended all along, that whatever may be decided upon, the conference will evade the one issue that alone can restore universal prosperity—the revision of the Versailles Treaty of Injustice.

There is weird cynicism in what Lloyd George is reported to have said to Poincaré at their meeting in Paris, April 7: “I still speak for the English democracy.” The two statesmen are agreed on everything: “There shall be no question of reparations. If Germany broaches the subject England and France will refuse to discuss it.”

Then of what mortal use was it to call Germany into the conference?

“Once again it was agreed there could be no question of disarmament.” And France will continue to scold us for coercing her to pay us the three billion dollars she borrowed while keeping 800,000 troops in arms and supporting 450,000 Polish and Czecho-Slovak soldiers.

“Once again it was specified that there could be no question of recognizing the Soviet regime without certain indispensable guarantees.” Those guarantees are that the Soviet regime shall pay France the millions and millions of francs which the Czar borrowed to build strategic railroads to the German border.

With these various items on the index expurgatorius of discussion—what, in the name of Caesar, was the Genoa conference called for? The answer is not as difficult as it seems. Poincaré has Lloyd George on the run. The little Welsh politician would like to make some concession to common sense and the world’s demand for real peace, but with French guns emplaced on the channel able to shoot into London; with England’s tottering faith in her once invincible armada and doubt how the Americans would respond to a call to fight France, he is forced to surrender to the Quai d’Orsay—for the first time in her history, England (thanks to the late war) is no longer able to dictate terms.

Schrader Declines

THE following letter explains itself:

Lionel Hein,
Secretary Adolf Philipp Jubilee Committee,
15 East 87th Street, City.

My dear Mr. Hein:—Thank you for tendering me the honor of having my name appear on the list of sponsors for Mr. Philipp’s jubilee. I regret that I must decline the use of my name for the purpose stated, as I do not consider Mr. Philipp entitled to any jubilee at the hands of German citizens. The honor would come with better grace, in my humble opinion, from those who during the war were the enemies of the German element. I regard just such demonstrations as stamping the German element in this country with the servility for which they are despised, and in engaging in this jubilee the Germans are rendering themselves ridiculous in the eyes of all men who still believe in the doctrines for which they contended and suffered during the war.

Very truly yours,
FREDERICK F. SCHRAEDER.
Sidelights on Affairs in Germany

With the possible exception of pensioners and people living on their savings there is no class suffering more than the students. In the larger cities many have scarcely a room to live or sleep in, and some are forced to spend the night in railway stations or shelters. Many are also in want of clothing. At least two-thirds of the 120,000 students are affected by the present economic situation. In some universities arrangements have been made for the feeding of the students, thousands getting a cheap midday or evening meal. The clothing center provides suits and underwear at cost price. Numbers of students learn shorthand and typewriting, and many are engaged in garden work during the summer holidays, while a great number earn during the harvest the money for their next term. There is scarcely any branch of work in which the student to-day is not active. If no other means for earning money for his fees is open to him he will chop wood or sell sausages and cigarettes. The invalids will first be provided for. The task is tremendous as 3,000 of them are suffering from tuberculosis who are capable of being cured and restored to their studies. Then it is proposed to offer support to older students, in particular ex-soldiers and candidates for examination. Help is being given as far as possible in kind rather than in money.

For the time being the only visible empire which held together all the German countries of Central Europe has broken down. During a period of three years German university students were united in an organization embracing all German universities including those of Austria and the Sudeten countries. This creation of German students who had seen active service at the front has been buried on January 18th at a convention held in Göttingen. The nationalistic constitution of this idealistic body was replaced by an emergency constitution changing the aims of the body from a cultural to a practicable economic policy. The nationalistic spirit was officially buried and bread-winning democracy put in its place. So the German student body has ceased to be the citadel of the movement directed towards a nationalistic rebirth. The democratic and socialist papers are jubilant. Nevertheless, the statement is being made that the result was obtained only through secret machinations of interested politicians. The great majority of students is said to be unfinchingly nationalistic and student bodies in Berlin, Bavaria, Austria and the Sudeten countries already are at work to overthrow the new constitution.

A terrible picture of the suffering being endured by the government pensioners was drawn in the Prussian Diet. These old wards of the State who are unable to make a living have not received a penny of the emergency allowance granted them October 1st, 1921, and the government owes them hundreds of millions. The salaries of the present incumbents have been paid punctually, but it has been proposed in all seriousness not to pay them until the pensioners have received what is due them.

The Association of the Trade Unions and the General Union of Free Employees have issued a common protest against bloodsucking practices of the Allies in regard to Germany. They refer in the first place to the claim that of 11.4 billions of gold marks paid only 2.8 are to be counted as reparation payments. They also protest against the salaries paid Allied officials, a French general drawing 1,886,200 marks and an English general 3,619,500 marks. As a sign of the reawakening of the working class these protests are significant.

One of the greatest dangers threatening the general welfare is the inability of most German cities to continue their poor services in the proper way. This has been caused on the one hand by the government robbing them of their old tax resources and on the other by the replacement of the well-trained old city administrations by amateurs selected for their party politics.

The separatist efforts of the old Hannoverian Guelph party have been duly characterized by Provincial President Noske who has shown before that he is a patriot of energy and character. Noske has shown up the foolishness of their fulminations against Prussia and warned them that a success of their separatist movement would be followed by the loss of Eastern Prussia, Upper Silesia and other parts of the empire.

The present government is being criticized severely for having refused permission to Count Luckner, former commander of a cruiser, to visit Sweden for the purpose of counteracting the lectures of a French captain who had been boasting of heroic deeds of the French navy during the war. The Germans are getting tired of pussyfooting without end.

The press of Germany is rapidly being decimated. No less than 257 newspapers have already perished, and in view of the high prices of material and labor the end is not yet. The price of paper is 60 times higher than before the war, but the charges for advertising and subscriptions have not nearly been raised to that extent. A further raising of the price of the papers, although unavoidable, will probably cause a big loss of readers.

French justice is taking on ridiculous forms in the occupied territory. An innkeeper who refused to sell a drink to a French soldier after hours was shot to death by the man a year and a half ago. Now the widow has been informed that she has no claim for damages.—In another case the landlady of a French colonel in Mayence was fined 500 marks because she dared to tell him that he had no right to keep live rabbits and chickens in the common kitchen, that his daughter had helped herself to linen from a locked closet and that he had no right to wipe his writing pen on her table covers.

The Hamburg-American Line has now two passenger boats ("Teutonia" and "Rugia") running to South America, while five freighters ("Emden," "Fürst Bismarck," "Steigerwald," "Niederwald" and "Altmark") keep up a fortnightly service. On her last trip out the "Teutonia" carried a full complement of cabin passengers and several hundred, mostly from Spanish ports, in the third class. The third class costs 7,500 paper marks, and a trip to South America is, therefore, much cheaper than one to New York, the latter costing $103, or, at the present rate, about 31,000 marks.
Hands Across the Sea

DR. ARTHUR TWINGING HADLEY, ex-president of Yale, is delivering six lectures in England for which he gets paid from a $100,000 fund given by Sir W. G. Watson to the Anglo-American Society. He is quite an interesting talker and, it appears, fond of telling stories out of school. At his reception by the Pilgrims the illustrious guest called open covenants openly arrived at "bunk," illustrating the saying by the declaration that there never has been a general who won a victory under a debating society. He also voiced the belief that the accomplishments of the Washington conference would spare the world some of the disillusionments suffered by Europe between 1815 and 1828. It would be very interesting to hear from the Doctor what disillusionments he had reference to, for he seems to belong to the inner circle of pull-the-wool-over-their-ears artists.

In his first official lecture before the Anglo-American Society on "The Economic Problem of Democracy" Dr. Hadley advised that the people of America and England should adapt themselves to changed circumstances by a broad system of education through the press, Parliament and courts—not merely through books. This shows him as a mouthpiece of that pernicious system whose sole aim is to do away with everything that might possibly interfere with big business. This modern octopus has no use for men of character, men of real knowledge, students of ancient and modern history who can penetrate their deep-laid plans and whose minds remain unaffected from contemporary poison gas bombs. There are decidedly too many real good books in this world, and our subventionized libraries are taking good care that they are kept as unaccessible as possible. We poor creatures do not understand the great ideas of trustification, multiplication, division and silence. But the daily press does, so does parliament and to a very large extent the courts. Let these obedient servants be the teachers of the common rabble as was done during the war when history was taught from the lying press reports.

As it were, Dr. Hadley has the right idea after all. Does not the average man pay 2 cents for his morning paper and 3 cents for his afternoon sheet to get a lot of true information about irrelevant divorce cases and bloody murders and also a lot of false information about important matters like the noble doings of our trust unions and the mean ways of the workers' unions? The good citizen swallows the lies, hook, sinker and line, but when it comes to his real friends, the truth-telling weeklies, one cent a day is too much for him. To vary an old saying: "Anything for a lie, not a cent for the truth!"

Sinister Influences in Brazil

THROUGH lack of funds the German empire was not in a position to be officially represented at the centennial exposition to be held in Rio de Janeiro from September 7 to November 15 of this year. The local importers, however, obtained permission to erect a private pavilion. This permission was revoked on January 21, and the consensus of opinion points to the big banking interests of New York as the instigators of this exclusion of German industry. The action of the government of Brazil is the more remarkable as Germany has been very accommodating in the question of coffee import.

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Have I been harshly treated? Not at all. On the contrary, I have been shown every consideration, excepting that during the war I was not allowed to cross the border into any other land or without a special permit to visit any restricted area. But neither were the Germans. I was treated just as the Germans were, in fact. Weekly food cards were issued to me just as to the Germans, and like them I could search about for such "extras" as I might find to augment my weekly ration. The authorities were cautious, though, about allowing me to travel, seeming to think that I might try to get out of the country. As I had been in Hamburg already for several weeks, they preferred that I remain in Hamburg. In time, however, I was allowed to make little trips to towns and cities near by. Often I went to Berlin, Leipzig and Dresden and, accompanied by an army officer, I even visited the ports of Lübeck, Kiel and Bremen. We went on what the Germans call "hamstering" expeditions, searching for "extras" in the way of foods. Hunting for food was the principal occupation in Germany that time. Occasionally I was thus able to obtain fat sausage, bacon and cheese that had been smuggled in at the ports.

But the people of other enemy lands were allowed no such privileges. It is a strange fact that, although all Germans realize American intervention caused Germany's fall, the German people hold an abiding friendship for America and all things American. This anomaly has impressed itself upon me more forcibly, perhaps, than any other incident of the war. Nowhere else on this side of the water are Americans so highly esteemed as in Germany, and no other foreigners are so highly esteemed here as are the Americans. No Americans were interned in Germany, as were other enemy aliens. Germany never declared war on America, be it remembered. No American property has been molested. When the big American packers, millers and others reopen their branches here they will find everything just about as they left it. The American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin remained open throughout the war. No American in Germany has been maltreated. While all ensigns of other nations were expunged from walls and windows, the American remained.

I have a long list of places, I have noted down, where the stars and stripes remained painted on windows and entrances throughout the war. At 18 Krayenkamp, across the street from St. Michael's church, Hamburg, the American flags interwoven with the German flags, remained pictured on both sides of the front window of the restaurant—"Gastwirtschaft zur Internationale." At 30 Ferdi

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my sojourn in England, places displaying German signs were mobbed. If any one had attempted to speak German or read a German newspaper in public, he, too, would have been mobbed. In Germany I and other Americans used to assemble and talk together in cafes and restaurants in our native tongue, read English or American newspapers, and at no time were we interfered with. These things I mention because I know it will be news to many at home who have been educated to believe that Americans in Germany were subjected to ill manner of persecution during the war.

* * * *

I have suffered, yes, as nearly everybody in Germany suffered during the terrible war and more terrible armistice. I became so hungry for fat that often at night I would dream of being back in America and regaling myself on great slices of fat bacon. I lost forty pounds in weight. But I was more fortunate than many others. Hundreds of thousands sickened and died, maybe not from direct starvation, but because their systems were so weakened from lack of proper nutriment that they lost the power of resistance and fell ready victims to every form of sickness. In such wise did my friend, Prof. George S. Atwood, Secretary of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, fall away and die.

The problem of feeding the people of Germany during the war was taken over by the Government. Food kitchens were established, where all who desired could, at 50 pfennigs (12 cents) a piece and the proper food cards, purchase the food from the kitchens and take it with them. So as meal time approached, long "queues" of people, pails in hand, would gather before the kitchens.

The emptiness of the regulated food shops afforded one of the saddest sights of the war. Bare shelves with empty containers, relics of the former days of plenty, were about all they had to display. All remained closed, excepting for two hours in the morning and two in the evening. The meat shops, excepting for one day in the week, or, often one in two weeks, were simply empty interiors of bare walls and naked hooks. During the meat sales they remained open only long enough for their scanty stocks to be sold out to the waiting "queues" (lines of people).

All the regulated shops (grocery and butcher stores where staple foods were sold) were under strict Government supervision. Food cards were issued to the people by name and number, each indicating just where the recipient must trade. Each store enrolled on its books the names of the patrons (all in its district) assigned to it by the Food Dictator. The store could not sell the rationed articles to others, nor could enrolled patrons buy the rationed articles elsewhere. Thus the regulated shops became little more than supply houses or commissaries for prescribed districts. The shop-keeper had to produce all the clipped cards of his patrons before he could get new stocks of like carefully weighed amounts from the Government supply houses. The stocks were carefully doled out under the Government's eye and were just enough to supply the amounts on the patrons' food cards.

(To be continued.)

The "Ungrateful" Immigrant

By KURT L. ELSNER, M.D.

A STOCK argument of the 100 per cent American, when somebody not quite 100 per cent dares to criticise anything in this country, is: Well, why don't you go back where you came from if you don't like it here? Don't you owe everything you are and have to this country? How can you be so ungrateful as to criticise it? This is usually the parting shot, which completely annihilates the "ungrateful" critic, and he slinks away crushed and flattened out like a pancake, not knowing and not daring to answer his opponent. But let us look this question in the face and let us provide a few arguments on the other side of the question.

First: Who thinks of criticising the country? What constitutes the country? The soil, the air, the water, climate, weather, etc. Nobody criticises those, although, as Mark Twain said, everybody kicks about the weather but nobody does anything about it. But if we complain about the unsatisfactory government—city as well as state and national—is that wrong? If the government is so good, why do Americans turn it out at nearly every election? Unfortunately the change seldom does any good, because, thanks to the politicians who control everything, a third reform party cannot develop, and one has only the choice between the Republicans, who are as black as the pot, and the Democrats, who are as black as the kettle.

So, if one party comes in with a great flourish of trumpets and throws out the old party, which had been proved to be inefficient, wasteful, dishonest and worse, it soon has the same record of broken promises, thieving officials, of stupidity, extravagance, graft, stealing and what not.

Also what else did our forefathers do but criticise King George's stupid government, when they threw him and his officials out and founded the republic? Was not that very ungrateful to the English, who on their part had gone to such lengths to throw out the Dutch and kill off the Indians with bullets and firewater? Very ungrateful we are, indeed, and it seems we inherited this black trait right from old George Washington, who is justly criticised for it by our better class of citizens, who would prefer to be English again.

Now, secondly, let us look at the question: Who is more benefited by immigration—the immigrant or the country that receives him, and who, consequently, should be more grateful? What would this country be if there had been no immigration? What would Manhattan be, and what would it be worth without its millions of inhabitants? About what it was worth when the Dutch bought it from the Indians. Who paid the rents that made it possible for Mr. Astor—excuse me, Sir Astor—to spend millions in England? The immigrants. Suppose for some reason or other every single inhabitant of New York would move away, what then would be its value? As a renting proposition about as much as the ruins of Niniveh, but without its historical and artistic value. And what would our "best citizens" be, who now collect the rents from the immigrants? Probably bootblacks or bellhops, although that takes more brains than having their rents collected for them and spending them on the English, French, Italian and other real and bogus nobility.

Why are Canada and Australia progressing so slowly, although they have unlimited possibilities? Because they lack immigration to exploit and work these possibilities.

April 22, 1922]

ISSUES OF TO-DAY 19
Along the South American Coast

By REINHARD WEER

OUR ship was the “Ruy Barboza.” Away from the Uruguayan shores with their monotonous, sandy flatness she sped, bobbing and dancing and swinging past the almost fantastically wild Brazilian mountains. For days she lay panting in the heat of Rio de Janeiro, and, from its harbor, bejewelled with the sparkle of thousands of dancing little waves, drank in the fascination of this most beautiful of all great cities; caressingly the warm tropical waters of the great bay gurgled round her bow and stern. Then, returning with us to Santos and the sleepy, forgotten little harbors of the mountain coast, she faced round to the autumn coolness of the South.

Our scene painters should first see these mountains and that coast before venturing on their designs for The Walküre and Götterdammerung. The wonderful Rio mountains, whose exotic beauty nature has emphasized in some places with an almost overlavish hand, are here tempered to a majesty monumental in its dignified repose and remoteness.

For days and weeks we gilded past them, their huge forms, thickly clad in dark leafy green, almost as dense as wool, rising sheer out of the water. It seemed as if our hungry eyes could never gaze enough at them. During the voyage, the sea showed its many moods—especially in the notorious Bay of Santa Chatarina—but without becoming unduly angry. When the mood was friendly, dolphins were graciously seen to follow the ship and amuse us, their shining arched backs showing in rhythmical curves on the surface. Sea-gulls poised themselves over the restless gray-green frothing waters, then with slopping wings dived swiftly into the waves; it seemed as if they used the water as a brake to give their rapid flight a sharper bend. For a whole day a large light brown bird—like a German garden—seemed to be the principal language spoken. The scenery was, as usual, heavy with the threat of coming storm, the piled-up mass of mountains veiled in gray clouds. Every day, from early morning till the afternoon, the moist, hot-house vaporous air enveloped town and harbor in a drizzly rain, no doubt also a part of the program of the place. Although these latitudes are famous for myriads of fish, very few were seen. Yellow jelly-fish floated about in the turgid waters of the harbors.

For the second time, in a sunless leaden heat, we saw the busy life of Santos, Brazil’s most important harbor. In September there had been no sign of the German flag; now it was flown by the “Bremerhaven,” a small Lloyd freight steamer. Round the coffee exchange and the banking quarters a motley crowd of people had collected, but German seemed to be the principal language spoken. The scenery around the town, lying crouched along the water’s edge, was, as usual, heavy with the threat of coming storm, the piled-up mass of mountains veiled in gray clouds. Every day, from early morning till the afternoon, the moist, hot-house vaporous air enveloped town and harbor in a drizzly rain, no doubt also a part of the program of the place.

Brighter and more friendly were the smaller coast towns, but without the fascination and passion of coming storm. Florianopolis has a gallery of stote business and store houses, rising high out of the water, whilst above them terraces and villas and cottages climb up in pleasant irregularity. A few rows of high palm trees stand sentinel in between. The whole looks like a widespread Southern park, “Brazilian paradise” a native author has called it. Itajahí, on the other hand, is like a German garden, re-
minding one of a sleepy little nest on the Lake of Constance, topped by a yellow Black Forest church with a red steeple. It is the harbor of Blumenau, the well-known German colony, to which there was no time to pay a visit on this occasion. On the other side of the Barra (the little bay of Itajai) a veritable African negro village has grown up in front of a green wall of primeval forest. From the tower of its little red-painted wooden church, a thin tin jangle of bells is wafted every Sunday.

In San Francisco—which has no resemblance to her great sister in the Northwest—a picturesque group of houses looks as if it had been cut out of a picture by Spitzweg or Richter. Above it rises a hill, green with trees and shrubs, crowned with the ruins of a venerable church of the Jesuits, probably one of the oldest signs of Christianity in South America. Even the present church—a yellow building with a pale blue tiled dome, glittering in the noonday sun—is also of quite respectable antiquity. From the little station outside the town a narrow-gauge railway leads to Joinville, running for two hours through primeval forest and bogs and over lagunes filled with salt water. Here, suddenly, in the very midst of Brazil, is a piece of not only real German scenery but of real German life as well. Only a few words to fix its outlines in the memory: a well-built place, spacious and roomy, dazzlingly clean, every house standing in its own garden; no streets, but well-kept easy grass-edged roads, along which roll autos and all kinds of other vehicles; at the little harbor, a few handsome modern buildings for warehouses and cold storage; attractive looking hotels at the road corners, villas everywhere. The whole scene reminds one strongly of Hellerau or Buchschlag, but with more solidity and strength and without any fantastic attempts at style, the architecture being perfectly suited to the hot climate. The only tropical thing about it is an allee of stately palms leading to the quaint little palace of the Prince of Joinville, the palms being, in my opinion, higher and more beautiful than their famous sisters in the Botanical Gardens at Rio under the precipice of the Corcovado. Unfortunately an incessant drizzling rain prevented a more intimate acquaintance with this most charming bit of the old country on the Santa Chatarina coast.

Antonina also strikes one as being truly German, with its friendly little church crowning the highest point of the place. Above that, however, huge mountains tower skywards, reminding one instantly of the Brazilian soil. It lies somewhat away from the sea, on a kind of fjord, and, like most of these quiet little places, has a natural harbor of marvelous extent and quality out of proportion to the importance of the sleepy little town. Paranagua, lying at the outlet of this fjord, is flatter and more desolate: a few factories and cold storage places stand proudly by the harbor. In the evening, when the grey silhouettes of the little town was outlined against a yellow sunset and ship and bay were wrapped in sheets of rain, it made an impression of power and grandeur, quite unexpected from such a modest little place. It was a painting in colors which could only be equalled perhaps by Turner, except that the thick obtrusive red which Turner was so fond of bringing out in his London mist, was absent. Instead of it, one could see over the tops of the mountains, stretching, range after range, into the eternal distance, a delicate silver blue shot through with bright yellow whose tender, almost unearthly loveliness disappeared all too quickly, reminding one of the passing of everything beautiful out of modern life.

"Junior Steubenism," New York City

The following composition was read by Wilma Spiering, a thirteen-year-old member:

"There are many who think and steadfastly believe that the German nation has not contributed anything towards the making of America. We of German descent must acknowledge that this is not the case. Much has been done for this country, much has been established here, even before the Revolution, up to the present day by Germans. Molly Pitcher, Elizabeth Zane, Peter Zenger, Baron von Steuben, Carl Schurz and Barbara Fritchie are examples of no little consequence.

"Not only have great people of German extraction helped to build up the solid foundation of this country, but they have brought over from their country arts and sciences, which interest and educate the American population. In the field of art, music has played a predominating part. A concert program has not been well planned, if one of the immortal compositions of the German composers is not given.

"The German-American man or woman, boy or girl, who fails to lay full stress on the achievements of Germany, or who would rather be silent than to stand up for that country with which they are so closely connected, had better remember the lines of James R. Lowell:

"'They are slaves who dare not choose

Hatred, Scoffing and Abuse,

Rather than in silence shrink

From the truth they needs must think—

They are slaves who dare not be

In the right with two or three.'"

Stenographers of the Allied Commission in Sofia, Bulgaria, earn salaries twenty-one times higher than that of the Bulgarian prime minister.

"Attorney Brown won my case for me."

"I thought he was attorney for the other side."

"That's why."

Is Nobody There to Sit on Him?

"Has President Harding been deserted by his honest friends to such an extent that nobody is willing to call his attention to that stone (and one of the cutting kind at that) he has tied to his leg by making Mr. Davis 'made in England' Secretary of the Department of Labor and Immigration, keeping the nativist in office even now. Is there nobody in Congress to investigate immigration, a moral question, in foreign countries, her who is thought here the prototype of the simliest divorce morality and of the lightest boudoir piquanties?"—Detroit Post.

Reviewed by F. SCHOENEMANN.

During that period in which many public men of Germany speculated upon the outcome of the last American presidential campaign there appeared a German history of the United States which was intended as well as "up-to-date." In this work the Danzig historian, F. Luckwaldt, even undertakes to present reasons for Pres. Wilson's downfall and voices the pious wish "that the further development (i.e. of America) may not be marked by failure and intrigue, but succeed in the best traditions of political practice, at least in harmony with his ideals." Of the sixteen chapters of the book an entire one is devoted to "Wilson and the world-war." It is true that Luckwaldt handles Wilson with far more consideration than most American authors have done. In this he follows a tendency still in vogue with many "Demokraten," pacifists, and illusionists of Germany who speak of the Wilson defeated at Versailles as of some ill-treated Jean Paul. But the liberty accorded to every daring journalist or political writer in interpreting the events and issues of yesterday and today, need not necessarily be granted to the serious historian and scholar. Besides, Luckwaldt lacks familiarity with American politics, and what is still more objectionable to us, he is evidently a partisan and,, as Heinrich Handelmann, to name but one, who as early as 1856 predicted American independence soon came to mean independence of European interference. Luckwaldt's first volume may well serve as an illustration. In fact, his very first chapter, viz., that dealing with the American Constitution, in English, offers a key to the America of to-day. Had this, say, from the well-known historian Professor Eduard Meyer, recently Rector of the University of Berlin, who published in 1919 his spirited account of "Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Geschichte, Kultur, Verfassung und Politik." Professor Meyer, however, did not compromise his dignity as a historian, for he merely gave his American impressions and observations without scholarly purposes or pretensions.

Apart from this rather basic criticism, Luckwaldt's treatment of his historic subject is to be recommended for its calm objectivity and lack of prejudice, for its general soundness of judgment and its really sympathetic presentation. His two volumes are readable, written as the author avows, not only for his own compatriots, but for every student of "the education of our youth." In this, he writes: "It is a piece of my own life, and its writing has given me much joy, joy, above all, in these most difficult of all times." Whatever attitude his colleagues may assume towards him, his readers in general will surely appreciate his achievement. Whatever attitude his colleagues may assume towards him, his readers in general will surely appreciate his achievement.

The United States has a longer and more fixed history, not far from being biased and are for that reason really commendable, as long as the main historic facts are in doubt, interpretation remains an unprofitable art, at least historic interpretation.

The second volume is provided with a carefully selected bibliography which will be of particular use to German students. Illustrative maps, charts, etc., were probably omitted on account of the almost prohibitive cost of production in the erstwhile paradise of low-priced books.

In summary, it may be said that Luckwaldt produced a distinguished and very well-written book, which does credit equally to his high endeavor and to his literary ability. It must be greeted as a great forward step in the direction of a more serious study of American history in Germany.


The author offers in this continuation of two previous volumes, "An der Weltenwende" and "Krieg dem Kriege") a number of poems on interesting topics of the day. As he himself puts it, he has chosen this form, because he considers it the best method to bring his thoughts to the understanding of the class of readers for whom he is writing. These poems are the emanations of the racial pride of a man who politically sides with the radical workers' movement, without having been carried away by its insane hatred against everybody in an authoritarian position in the old empire.

The text of the new German Constitution, in English, will be made available for the first time in a book which Alfred A. Knopf has in train for immediate publication, entitled "The German Constitution," translated from the French of René Brunet. The volume will have an introduction by Charles A. Beard, the known authority on government and politics and author of "The Economic Basis of Politics," which is also to be published this Spring.

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With the efforts now being made to turn the Public Schools from American institutions into hothouses of English propaganda, it is more important than ever to turn up the sub-soil of American history and foster the propaganda of truth to keep alive the traditions of the American republic, now endangered, and learn about the great men of other races who labored with indefatigable energy and patriotism to establish the United States of America.

Who among these did more than the German element? Their share in the Making of America is suppressed in the school books, but it is clearly and alphabetically set forth in “1683-1920” by Frederick Franklin Schrader, which traces the record of the German element in the United States from the founding of Germantown in 1683 through the Indian wars, the Mexican, and the Civil wars down to the declaration of war against Germany through the distressing period of German persecution under the Espionage Act and the different war measures designed especially to embitter their existence.

It is a proud record which must be kept alive in this age when the influential Tory element is busy disavowing the acts of the great Americans of 1776 and the pioneer work of Governor Jacob Leisler, David Zeisberger, Franz Daniel Pastorius, Conrad Weiser, Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg, John Peter Zenger, General Herkimer, General Steuben, General Peter Muhlenberg, Molly Pitcher, General Anton Quitman, Sigel, Osterhaus and the noted generals of the Civil War, Carl Schurz, Barbara Frietchie, and hundreds of others of German origin.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS HAVE TAKEN UP THE STUDY OF “1683-1920” AS A TEXT BOOK, both in this country and in Europe.

The subjects are alphabetically arranged.

The book contains 258 pages, is cloth-bound and has eight pages of index.

Among the illustrations are a rare portrait of General Herkimer, a group of the Pastorius monument by Albert Jaugers, fac similes of the two land scrips issued to Abraham Linkhorn, Lincoln’s grandfather, presumptive proof that Lincoln was of German descent; also a full page illustration of General von Steuben and a portrait of General Muhlenberg.

The book was published to cost $1.50, but by special arrangement with the author it will be sent to any reader of Issues or To-Day at the price of $1.10, post paid.

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THE NEW YORK WORLD is no longer the rabid ogre seeking whom it may devour, as in the days of Wilson. As it was one of the last to go in for beating the tom-toms of war against all who took a detached view of the European quarrel, it is one of the first to reassert its sanity. It still regards Wilson its idol; it still harps on the terrors Germany would have imposed upon the world if in 1917 it had been victorious, nor sees the terrors of what it calls the uncertain and compromise dictatorship of a coalition. But while it calls the war a horrible thing, it admits that the peace has been on the whole a ghastly failure. It asks if it is not true that in the fever of the war the conquerors were conquered by their own hatred, and began to practise the very Prussianism they claimed to be fighting? It asks, "Do we remember the hysteria and terrorism which set aside constitutional guarantees and identified the American peace ideals of 1917 with sedition and pro-Germanism?" Truly, a prodigious change. There are men serving prison terms now for refusing to fall victims to this hysteria and terrorism, who imagined the Constitution protected them for not marching with the mob. Verily, while it lasted "there were few who dared remain loyal to the desired objects of the war." In all this we concur. We do not, however, follow the World in its defense of Wilson. He may have fought alone for peace, but he missed his opportunity to win when it was his cue to take the George Washington homeward-bound in protest to the predaeeous policies of Clemenceau and Lloyd George by "agreeing to a series of treaties that not only violate the solemn promise of the Allies but are a continuing danger to the security of civilization." Thus the light breaks by slow degrees. Well may the World add: "It was hoped that owing to the great financial and political prestige of America our influence would be steadily exerted for revision and modification and that we should gradually win back what was lost at the Peace Conference." Of course, the paper thinks we could have exerted this influence through the League of Nations. The error of this conception may appear clearer from Secretary Hughes' declaration, "The United States stands with the Allies in holding Germany responsible for the war." We have no League of Nations, but we have a Four-Power Contract among the nations chiefly concerned—and see how miserably it functions in adjusting the economic consequences of the war. Every member stands in awe of one of its members, of France. One individual power shows itself strong enough to dictate the policies of all.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ENRIGHT of New York City recently published a list of names of persons charged with burglary, robbery and carrying pistols, as they appear on the calendar of various courts. They number 227. Only twenty-three of the names indicate offenders of German origin, such as Frensdorf, Mais, Klein, Degner, Kinkel, Weiner, Schultz, Goldstein, Gaier, Roseman, Nachman, Grossman, Glassner, Konkel, Osterhaut, Katz, Morganstein, Steiger, Metz, Yager and Finkbeiner, constituting about 1½ per cent of the total.
ROOT'S THREATENING REMARKS in his San Francisco speech have been duly characterized by a California letter writer in our last issue. Now Secretary of State Hughes follows suit with a declaration that persons which attack or ridicule foreign people (read international bankers) or suspect their motives are enemies of the public welfare and deserving of sharp censure. Too bad that the espionage laws have been put out of commission. It was easier for Wilson to get rid of those who were not afraid to expose the ulterior motives of our dear British friends. How this good and true American, Hughes, must pine for a return of the golden age of railroading by the Atlanta express train! His corporation lawyer conférence, Root, will never live to see a mob rise against our intrepid Senators whose personal security he indirectly threatened in subtle insinuation, nor will Sir Charles succeed in silencing those who speak or write for America only. Surely these great lights of the law are far above suspicion, but one cannot help when seeing some of the modern legal somaunts to recall Ex-Senator Pettigrew's biting criticism of lawyer-ridden Congress: "A lawyer is the only man in the world to take a bribe and call it a fee."

A REGULAR THREE-RING CIRCUS, Père Joffre performing for the French, yellow and colored, and Mrs. Astor de Waldorf, Germany, leading the grand march of society for England, ably assisted by Field Marshal French as counterweight against Joffre. And nobody in Washington paying any attention to the American attraction in the third ring, the congressional performance. The idea of November are approaching fast. Get ready, organize, help pay the fiddler for the American people's war dance against the whole crooked superstructure of social hypocrisy and cant, political debauchery and graft and economic exploitation and suppression at home and in foreign countries. The immigrant element of the land is on the war path to restore the fair name of a free America, Mrs. Asquith, Mrs. Astor, Mr. Oppenheim and the rest of the bloody hands-across-the-sea crowd notwithstanding.

IF VOTE CATCHING is the idea of a possible presidential visit to the Sangerfest in Brooklyn, N. Y., it might as well be omitted. Our German fellow-citizens are kind of leary over pre-election encomia and usually the outside world never hears of them anyway. It would be different if the President could see his way clear to speak manly words like Ambassador Houghton before his departure. Let him say something worth while for the whole country while he is at it to break the conspiracy of silence of the big daily papers and force them to tell their still war-lice-fed readers that the inner war is over, too.

LIGHT ON BAKHMETIEFF, Russian ambassador without a home government to represent, has been demanded by Senators Borah and Norris. The latter said: "An ambassador from a defunct government is an insult and a disgrace." At the same time the Senators should find out who it was that ordered hundreds of millions of ruble notes printed in New York long after the Soviets had gotten into power.

COUNT HUNYADI brought to Madeira two bags of Hungarian soil on which the son of the former empress was born. Poor child—Hunyadi Janos!

THE L. E. WATERMAN CO. is distributing a booklet which has for its avowed purpose to tell the world of the insidious designs of German industry on world domination. It is a reprint of a book written by S. Herzog, a German engineer, and the malicious introductory remarks have been added by Herbert Hoover, Vernon Kellogg and Frederick C. Walcott signing together as U. S. Food Commission. The closing sentences are enough: "Let the manufacturing and banking interests and the labouring (note the u made in England—Ed.) and professional classes of all nations be warned in time to devise antidotes and counter-attacks to the Machiavellian devices of a class gone mad with lust of conquest, deliberately plotting to fatten itself upon the life-blood of other peoples even after the war." All this sounds just like a description of the British leeches of Irish, Indian, Egyptian and Boer fame.

INTERNATIONALISM seems to be the new siren song of British imperialism to distract the attention of the masses and make them less receptive for the sound nationalism that threatens international money power everywhere. At the present time two such performances are going on in the United States. To one of them, the International Rotarians, led by a Britisher, attention was called in the last number of Issues of To-Day. The other is The International Interpreter, a weekly, edited by Frederick Dixon, an Englishman. Both preach peace, both abhor war, both fit in with the needs of England, so she may devour her prey undisturbed. By the way: Who bought the luxurious building, the home of The Interpreter, and who finances the former Christian Scientists ousted from the Monitor? After all nationalism and sturdy race consciousness seem to be the safest and most effective antidote.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES indicate that the Government has begun to investigate the propaganda to mould public opinion which is being indulged in by agents of foreign governments in this country. The Government will not have to look far to discover the propaganda, but it will be an entirely different matter to "detect and prevent" the propagandists, that is, the real propagandists. In all probability only French propaganda will be made the scapegoat, because it disturbs the circles of our international British bankers. Britishers are not propagandists, they only give brotherly advice.

THE IMMIGRANT ELEMENT of the State of New York came very near to a situation which would have killed off in short order nearly all their societies, lodges, etc. The Wiswall-Chamberlin bill forbidding the use of any other language but English in official meetings had been quietly steered through both houses when it was discovered by Franz Richter, the watchful Albany representative of the Staatszeitung. The alarm given by this paper caused Governor Miller to hold a hearing on the matter at which only the German element was represented. But its arguments prevailed and the governor vetoed the bill.

AMERICA'S CABLE CONNECTION with Germany direct has fallen victim to the war. The victors have the old cables as spoils of the war, but their enjoyment will soon become of a doubtful character because the new direct cable via Azores will have a capacity eight to ten times larger than that of the old one. And so it will be in shipping as well.
WITH CHARACTERISTIC GUSTO the New York Times editorially reprints as “a sample of the fashion in which M. Clemenceau thrust in his critical knife,” the following utterance of the French chauvinist after the enemy had been disarmed on the basis of Wilson’s fourteen points: “Before the war Germany was a great world power. It was because of this that she waxed proud. And it is the loss of this world power for which she will refuse to find consolation. Undeterred by fears of her resentment, we have taken away from her—or we are going to take away from her—all her colonies, all her navy, a great part of her mercantile marine, and the foreign markets in which she was predominant. We are thus hitting her in her tenderest spot. And yet it is argued that she could be placated by certain improvements in the territorial terms to be offered her. It is a mere illusion.” It will be observed that Clemenceau does not repeat the fine phrases about suppressing militarism, making the world safe for democracy and a safe place to live in, nor about doctrines of self-determination and solace to the heart of the world. It is plain commercialism, a definite proposition to dispossess Germany of something the Allies wanted. But what the Times overlooks in Clemenceau’s gloating statement is, that the motive and the announced right of the conquerors to strip another nation of its resources, because they have the power, applies equally to us and to England. In other words, it indicates what will happen to any other nation if it happens to fall under the heels of Mars, and will make a strong impression on the minds of the rising generation of Germany.

CHINESE AFFAIRS are indeed taking a rapid development. In a Standard Oil article published in last week’s Issues of To-Day a massacre of American-made Chinese Christians was predicted, and a few days later the following dispatch came through the Associated Press from Amoy, China: “An anti-Christian movement, said to have started with the formation of twenty such organizations in Peking University, is spreading rapidly over China. It has reached Amoy University, the Government schools and other institutions. Christian leaders and the Consular authorities express alarm at the extent of the movement, which is reported to be backed by communist agitators.” Note the communist agitators! They serve so well as bugaboos for the ignorant, but those who know China are well aware that her universities are the backbone of the patriotic movement demanding China for the Chinese. Boys, get ready for the khaki!

FOREIGN MINISTER BENES of Czecho-Slovakia has said to a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun: “My feeling is that the woes of Europe are of a psychological rather than a political or even an economic nature. What we must have first of all in Europe is restoration of confidence by tangible demonstrations of international good will. Then the economic forces will be free to exert themselves.” That is exactly what we need in these United States. As long as we have a government suspected of having underhand deals with foreign powers or the big financial interests inimical to public welfare there can be no confidence, there must be unrest on the part of the general public and fear to act free on the part of those not in the inner ring. As long as President Harding burdens himself with men like Hughes, Hoover and Davis he can not be the people’s President.

The German Professor at It Again

PROFESSOR Wilhelm Schoelermann through his intimate studies of Emerson and Walter Whitman has apparently gained the conviction that the American people are always led by highest idealism, and since his conclusions of German war guilt gleaned from this premise by deep professorial reasoning of the most approved metaphysical style find the kindest approval in the pro-British daily press of America, the wise sayings of this prominent scholar are being quoted all over. Furthermore, the assertion goes with it that the German Nationalists have now seen the wickedness of their ways and also tell the German people they must try to adjust themselves to the outside world which in itself is a reasonable demand, but not when based on false premises.

Said the learned teacher of Germany’s future hope:

“The American anti-German feeling is the result of German foolishness. Germany was her own worst enemy. We are deceiving ourselves into thinking we have a monopoly on fine feelings and idealism. Nowhere is public opinion more ready to side with right in suppressing evil than in the United States. The inflammable blood of the American Southerners and Irish was aroused to indignation against German militarism. Had we estimated America’s energy correctly instead of foolishly underrating it we would not childishly have provoked America’s hostility. The Americans do not let their country be dragged in the dirt and they do not abuse it, as many Germans do theirs. (Which the professor gives ample proof of. Ed.) The Declaration of Independence was a sober, splendid document, giving the highest expression of the rights of man.”

The Americans of German descent have slowly but surely succeeded in at least partially disabusing the American mind from the idea that German militarism was the cause of the war. Naturally other factors have greatly helped to attain this result, but the fact remains that Germany stands in imminent danger of losing the sympathies of its transatlantic racial if she continues with such self-flagellations as Professor Schoelerman has committed ex cathedra without knowing the first thing about American public opinion at the beginning of the war. It was not German militarism in itself which led to the entrance of the United States into the war, but the lies about it: the foul atrocity stories, the scrap of paper stupidity and so on.

This propaganda had started long before the war, but the German Ambassador did not do anything to counteract it. Nevertheless, in the face of the most vicious lying propaganda it took three years before a sufficient number of Americans were enough wrought up about that distorted picture of German militarism for Wilson to dare fulfill his devilish design. Even then he acted against the majority.

Seen from this side of the briny waters the whole professorial elaboration seems to be another attempt to justify the doings and prophecies of Count von Bernstorff. This public washing of dirty family wash, this unmerciful prosecution of party feuds is the delight of Germany’s foreign enemies. It gives them the necessary ammunition to finish the task of destroying our old fatherland.

OUR SHIPPING BOARD, through Vice-President W. J. Love, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has selected the British firm Runciman’s, London, Ltd., to act as operating agents for the United States Lines in the United Kingdom. The Marine Journal says the announcement will be received with disappointment if not amazement.
Are Our Manufacturers Sleeping?

Besides the giant combinations of steel and oil, powder and dyes, coal and timber, meat and sugar and so on, the United States of America still boast of a strong stock of independent manufacturers, insurance companies and business houses. Outward appearances, jealously kept up, show those qualities. In reality the strength as well as the independence have been greatly impaired, and this process which started about 30 years ago seems to be irresistible.

There is no doubt in the minds of close observers that the extermination of the old home-made American business world will take place at a much more quickened pace in the near future and the reason for this is that seemingly irresistible powers are at work to perpetuate and press the tendency.

Leaving aside present-day conditions and talking of pre-war days, then America's promoters, her business men, big and small, her farmers were dependent on the local banks for carrying on or enlarging their activities. Independent local banks with an understanding for local needs have been more and more driven from the field by the great combinations with international affiliations who simply invest where the profits are largest and who, through their control of the political machinery, are also in a position to expand or contract the money supply with the aid of the wonderful Federal Reserve Bank. This institute, now an instrument of oppression for the small fry, can in future be made to work in the opposite direction.

The case of halting after-war business through refusal of loans was—so the general belief runs—caused by the insistence of big business and its international financial backers to deflate wages and to break up the unions. They may or may not be successful, but the method has spelled ruin for many smaller manufacturers and business houses, and even if the big men succeed the smaller ones may be left in a very unfavorable condition.

Another factor which concerns every manufacturer in the United States is the political rapprochement between England and our country. England has free trade in her empire, consequently there is much production of raw materials and very little manufacturing done in the colonies, dependencies or free states, whatever they may be called. English manufacturers and English shipping have, thereby, their profits guaranteed. Let the process of assimilation and suppression of American nationalism go a little further, elect another Congress friendly to international, British-controlled capital and you will have opened the door for the final destruction of everything independent American in business.

There has not been a single period in which the checking, if not choking, of this process of amalgamation could be more easily accomplished than the present one. There are to-day forces at work which voluntarily lend themselves to this fight, the importance of which formerly would not have been understood at all. The farmers are up in arms against the financial octopus, the widest immigrant strata—in the first place the Germans and the Irish—stand ready to fight British insolence and supremacy in the United States, and the old American stock, tired of suppression of liberal thought, freedom of press and speech and open violations of our fundamental constitutional laws, are in revolt against those hidebound standpatters in both political parties who are guilty of the present state of affairs.

International capital will soon, through its land grabbing under different flags, control all raw materials, and our manufacturers will quickly feel the pinch. In fact, if Standard Oil and its international confederates control the oil wells in foreign countries they can keep up the oil price at home. The same trick was played by the Chicago packers who got a hold of the Argentine cattle and so stifled competition.

Will our manufacturers wait until all their resources are exhausted and then be treated like the American shipping interests now, or will they take time by the forelock, risk the temporary enmity of the banks, get together and finance the political campaign now going on, a campaign that only lacks the financial means for nationwide organization to sweep the country? The votes are there, twice over; just give the people a chance to express their honest opinion at the polls.

Methodists Oppose Truth

The Methodist Episcopal New England Conference lately used a very simple method to prove that prohibition is the greatest blessing for the United States and that everything else is also lovely. Their Committee on the State of the Community was uncautious enough to submit a report declaring Americans appeared to be "making laws to break them" and referred to "press reports of threats, murders and violence," and "shocking crimes in high society." "Divorces multiply," it continued. "Armies of bootleggers operate on land and sea. Losses by lynching disgrace us in the eyes of the world. Women have responded to the new freedom by shocking styles of dress and by smoking. There is ostentatious luxury by the rich and reckless extravagance by the well-to-do. Contrasted with these are dire want and poverty. These are but a few of the present-day handwritings on the walls of the temple of the present civilization to warn us of impending disaster."

Dr. Murlin, president of Boston University, made the first objection to the report, asserting that reference to crime should be omitted and a word or two of optimism for the church written in. Rev. Mr. Foss said that acceptance of the report would mean condemnation of the work of the church and be tantamount to declaring it a "miserable failure," whereupon the Rev. O. C. Poland of Waltham, a member of the committee speaking for the report, said: "Evidently you don't want the truth." The report was then recommitted, but the conference adopted the report of the Conference Temperance Society, which urged the delegates to see that men elected to Congress this year favor the enforcement of the Volstead Act. One delegate, however, the Rev. G. S. Sanderson of West Springfield, objected to a statement in the report that foreigners were the sole owners of stills and should be deported. The statement was stricken out and the report accepted.

How in the name of common sense and honesty can a church stooping to such methods expect to be taken seriously by anybody who is not a hypocrite and a blind defender of the present government by big business?

In Geneva the Third International Congress for Moral Education will take place from July 18th to August 1st. It is said that Lloyd George, Balfour, Clemenceau, Poincaré, Wilson and Root will participate.
Organized Intolerance

THE Anglican churches enjoy the questionable distinction of being the stipendiaries of men of great wealth and it is only in conformity with this fact that they take a hostile attitude to all measures and institutions favoring freedom for the less well-to-do won through hard fighting and century-long suffering. The spiritual leaders through pulpit and special organizations are moving heaven and earth to suppress all individuality, to ban from this country all expressions of personal character and to reduce the whole population to that “Main Street” level which they have so gloriously achieved in many of the small towns, especially those where the inhabitants are owned body and soul by one big manufacturer. Every immigrant practically being an individualist, the fight of the church has been directed through mercenary politicians against all the institutions of language, schools, personal habits and institutions dear to the immigrants. The black guard would even break down the most wonderful achievement of the United States, religious tolerance, and it is not only the freethinkers who are being attacked, but other Christian creeds like the Catholics as well.

We hold no brief for the Catholics. We have nothing to do with dogmatic questions of faith. This paper wishes to give its readers an insight into the ramifications of domestic as well as international politics, and from this standpoint it is necessary to analyze the political activities of all bodies of men in our midst. So we find, generally speaking, that the Anglican churches play politics on the side of the rich contributors to their funds, while whatever political activity there is in the Catholic church is predominantly on the side of the poor. The fact that this church ministers to all immigrants in their own respective languages is another thorn in the Anglican flesh, and the special devotion to it of the Irish is an unpardonable sin. So there are non-religious reasons enough to explain why the bigoted fanatics should turn their guns on the Catholics. This fight has taken on cruel forms in the South where many Catholics on account of their faith are being driven from their positions, in Michigan the church schools are under fire, and the latest scheme is directed against the benevolent Catholic institutions.

It is the merit of America, a New York weekly, to have uncovered the driving forces behind the “American Children’s Welfare Association” which, by the aid of pageants to be held in large cities, intends to raise money for the purpose of founding farm villages for children. This in itself is surely a laudable purpose, but the organizer, Mr. Eugene Woodhaans, writes that it is to be staged as a non-sectarian movement to be able “to gather in the Roman money as well as the Protestant as there is no doubt it goes quite as far.” The real purpose, namely, that the Anglican churches try to get into their fold children of other creeds and non-believers through this scheme is to be carefully hidden until the money is safe. The pageants, the first of which is to be staged in May in St. Louis, Mo., are counted upon to bring in over $1,000,000, while the films taken of them when shown in the rest of the country might yield very much more.

The gentlemen who have lent their names to the first call for voluntary contributions are Mr. Charles S. MacFarland, of the Federated Council; Dr. George Coxhead, Supreme Council, Y. M. C. A.; Mr. William Millar, Council of Churches, New York City; Mr. Robert Kenworthy, Grand Secretary, Masonic Lodge; Mr. David Kennedy, Master, Masonic Lodge, Freeport, L. I., and Mr. I. M. Rhodes, State Secretary for Ohio, Y. M. C. A.

We then find in this worthy list gentlemen of high standing in the Young Men’s Christian Association, an organization kept alive by contributions of big business, and also two men high in Masonic circles. The latter, in their native organizations, have demonstrated their spirit of intolerance during the war by forbidding the German lodges forever to use their native tongue in their work. Here they show again how far they have lost their bearings from the idealist principles which originally gave birth to the order which was intended to be forever a firm protector of free thought and religious liberty. After all is said there can be no doubt that these same elements will offer a united front of nativist intolerance at the next election—is the immigrant element and the rest of the old American stock prepared for the fray?

When Is an American an American

THE French answer is supplied by some remarks of Congressman Edward E. Dennison: I make this motion for the purpose of calling the attention of the members of the House to a condition which I never knew existed until recently with reference to the viséing of passports issued by our State Department. Last year a gentleman from my district, a Mr. Duggon, from West Frankfort, Ill., who came to this country from the Republic of France, I think in 1903, when he was a boy, applied for a passport to return to France. He came here with his parents when a child, and he had been naturalized and was an American citizen. He had married and had some little children. He decided that he would like to return to France and look up the relatives of his wife who lived there. He obtained a passport for that purpose and applied to the French consul in New York to have it viséed; the French consul refused to visé it on the ground that he had not returned to France and joined the French Army and fought for France in the late war. So he was unable to return. Now, recently the gentleman decided that he would send his wife to France so that she might see her parents and visit them, not asking to go himself. So I took the matter up with the French consul in New York and with the French embassy here in Washington, to see if her passport would be viséed. I was informed that she might see her parents and visit them, not asking to go herself. So I took the matter up with the French consul in New York and with the French embassy here in Washington, to see if her passport would be viséed. I was informed that she might be permitted to go to France, but that she would not be permitted to return here. In other words, the French Government takes the position that a French citizen can not become an American citizen by naturalization so as to lose the duty which he still owes to the Republic of France to return and fight for that Republic in any war in which she may become involved. It is one of the most unjust things I have ever heard of, and now this married lady, Mrs. Duggon, the wife of an American citizen, can not go to France and visit her parents without being detained there by the French Republic and separated from her husband and children, because, they say, her husband, an American citizen, did not leave his own family and country and return to France to fight with the French Army.
Foreign Propagandists at Work in Capital

CHARLES N. WHEELER

in The Republican, Chicago

The dying prayer of Cecil Rhodes, that the time would speedily come when the United States would be annexed to the British Empire, which also was the fervent prayer of old Andrew Carnegie after he had squeezed several hundred million dollars out of American workingmen, seems to be well on the way to realization.

The average person who sees only one newspaper or a single magazine has no appreciable idea of what is going on in this country. What is being done in the way of smashing all American traditions is almost incredible. The propaganda now in full swing in this country, which is assuming the volume of a deafening chorus to those who keep track of what is going on, is the most audacious exhibition of British nerve that the world, perhaps, has any record of.

The most amazing and daring affront to George Washington Americans that I have run across recently is a large advertisement printed in the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star.

In the first place, it is worthy of note that the very city George Washington founded was selected for this initial work. And the spot selected—in the shadow of Washington's obelisk—is also on the very ground a British general's feet profaned when he ordered his red coats to set fire to the Capitol of the United States in 1814. They did set fire to the American shrine and partly destroyed it, also many priceless books of Jefferson's library. And for this deed, which never should be allowed to be effaced from the memory of patriotic Americans, the old British General was given a title by the British king and his bust was given a place of honor in Westminster Abbey.

Since the four-power treaty has been ratified, however, since the act of union with Great Britain, the "peaceful penetration" forces appear to have got the impression somehow that Washington already is a part of the British Empire.

However that may be, the city of Washington has been selected to launch the "British-American Kinship Clan." It may be noted in passing that there is the hyphen again just when we thought we had got rid of that word, overworked during the war for British propaganda purposes. It seems that there are two kinds of hyphens—good and bad. A bad hyphen is any hyphen that has to do with any ethnic strain in the world not previously approved by the King of England and the dukes in general. A good hyphen is one that joins any stupid, apeing, snobbish people to the British Empire.

Irish-American, Swedish-American, Italian-American, Polish-American and such like are un-American, according to our bootlickers. But British-Americans! Ah, that is different! Our melting pot should melt and fuse for all races but the British. Once a Britisher always a Britisher. And it is now ordained that he shall be exempt from the melting pot. So be it.

So they have launched the "British-American Kinship Clan" in Washington. The founder of the movement, it is announced, is Lady (Capel) Wolseley. She is the lady who recently landed in this country and immediately proceeded to tell us what insufferable bores we are, how impolite and uncouth we are. She was offended by the manners of some unpolished American in an elevator, or "lift" as they call it in London, and as she called it.

While the lady's bad taste was an offense to genuine Americans to whose attention her indiscretions were called, it seems to have been approved by the snob part of our population, and principally the pro-British population of Washington. For they are going ahead with their kinship plan.

In the advertisements they have been running in the Washington newspaper it is pointed out that only those of pure British stock can become members.

Right here we might suggest to Lady (Capel) Wolseley that she might make a call on some of the society ladies who are prominent in the Daughters of the American Revolution. She will find a great many of them not only of pure British stock, if she goes back far enough, but she will find that they are in hearty accord with her plans. Why this is so inexplicable, for one would be justified in presuming that if there were any women in the United States who, without offering offense to any foreign person or without desiring to meddle in their affairs, would sooner be struck deaf, dumb and blind than kow-tow to the British propagandists they would be the descendants of George Washington's army.

The advertisement sets forth that three prizes will be given for the securing of members. And what do you suppose the principal inducements in the prizes are? A round trip to Great Britain!

The writer then reprints the whole advertisement (about two full pages of Issues or To-Day) and thereafter continues as follows:

Could you have dreamed, dear reader, when you were learning your United States history in the little country school house or in the village, that the time would come when such an advertisement as the above would be printed in one of the leading newspapers published in Washington, D. C.? No, you could not. But since then the country has filled up with mushroom rich families and families who have inherited their wealth only to become snobs and fawners and imitators of the king-loving outfit of the old world. For instance, the above bid for a renewal of the hyphen in American life, might be read in connection with the naming of a committee of Chicago's Gold Coast women to take charge of Lady Astor on her forthcoming visit to further, presumably, something akin to the elaborate scheme worked out by Lady (Capel) Wolseley. Study the advertisement. See how no line of propaganda is overworked, even to the stores. She includes the colleges, the pulpits, the newspaper men, the magazine writers, clubs, exclusive associations, financiers, everyone and everything, in fact, that might help us forget our traditions, our schooling, and the very heritage handed down to us by our forebears.

There is one thing that may save us for a while from Lady (Capel) Wolseley's plan of bringing us back under the protecting horn of the unicorn. She makes her first qualifications so strict that only our "best" and "leading" families can edge in on the ground floor. There are a number, a great number, thank God, of genuine Americans left, who, though wishing Lady (Capel) Wolseley no ill luck
but a safe passage back to London, still prefer to stick to George Washington a while. Lady (Capel) Wolseley is only a drop in the bucket, as the old saying goes, although it is something of an eye-opener to realize that such an advertisement is being printed in an American newspaper published in the city founded by George Washington, and only forty-five years after Cecil Rhodes uttered his fervent prayer.

There has been launched in this country recently the "Institute of International Information." The purpose of the Institution, as set forth in its prospectus, is to furnish information to American citizens who wish to become charter members at 50 cents a throw. The information is to be furnished by a number of societies and organizations for whom the "Institute of International Information" is to act as sort of a holding company.

One of the subsidiary societies which is to furnish information is the "Council of Foreign Relations." Here is an old playmate. One of the founders of this propaganda association is Paul Cravath, personal attorney of J. Pierpont Morgan. A Chicago branch has been started recently, with Jacob Dickinson, law partner of Emil C. Wetten who wrote the newspaper advertisements for the Brundage group in the recent primary imbroglio, sort of general director in these parts. They held their first meeting the other day at the La Salle Hotel, and had as their chief speaker former Attorney General George W. Wickersham, corporation attorney of Wall Street and brother-in-law of a British Earl. He spoke in support of the Four-Power Alliance, principally the alliance with Great Britain. The Institute itself, the parent head of all these subsidiary organizations that are being promoted across the country to make us forget Washington, ought to make a big hit with the Gold Coasters. Its president is none other than the Right Honorable Viscount Grey of Falloden. Another subsidiary branch of the Institute, it is set forth in the prospectus, is the "World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches." On further perusal it is discovered that the head of this branch is "His Grace, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury."

Still another subsidiary from whom Americans hungry for more light on America's duty to the world may receive stimulation and a revived spirit, according to the prospectus, is "The League of Nations Secretariat" under the Secretary General, Sir Eric Drummond, Geneva, Switzerland. And so it goes. Lady This and Lady That are here or on the way. Conan Doyle got in the other day to mix us all up on our religious faiths. The book-publishing houses in this country have gone over to the Britshers with a rush and are flooding the United States with foreign-tainted books. The magazines are full of it. The Archbishop of Canterbury's astral self seems to have been projected into hundreds of American pulpits. The Carnegie Endowment is expected to get behind some of this hands-across-the-sea stuff if it hasn't already.

You also may watch the International Rotary Clubs and the new International Interpreter, both under British management.

Everything for Europe, principally for England! No one looking at or thinking much of the United States these days! The Europeans have us! We have become a race of bootlickers, it seems. Not all of us, but those who have the money and the power, both in private affairs and in politics, seem to have gone over to the king-lovers in a body.

The Prince of Wales's Indian Tour

IT must be admitted that India breathed a sigh of relief when the Renown steamed out of Karachi harbor, says the Manchester Guardian. The visit, in spite of many brilliant and impressive moments and frequent outbursts of enthusiastic loyalty, was far from being an unqualified success. It inevitably took the form of a duel between the two most popular men in India, and unfortunately loyalty to the one was incompatible with discipleship of the other. The pitch was queered for the Prince before he set foot in India, and all the pluck with which he has played an uphill and losing game could not avail to balance too heavy a handicap.

On the day the Prince sailed from Karachi 10,000 angry and self-righteous men were lying in prison because of his coming, and will presently emerge from goal with their ancient hate fed by a recent souring personal experience. They will come out of prison confirmed in the principle of disobedience to the State. In a country which is scrutinizing every lac of public expenditure even loyal bodies of men are grudgingly counting the cost of having entertained the Prince, and thinking how much better the money might have been spent. Englishmen are irritated because the boycott met with so large a measure of success. The Prince himself must entertain mixed feelings. It was not the intention of his entourage that he should come in close contact with the problems and aspirations of thoughtful Indians. It was supposed to be a visit of pleasure and ceremony, and pleasure the Prince has undoubtedly derived from the sports and gorgeousness of the East, but the ceremony he has met with undiscussed impatience. In the Native States it seemed the fitting accompaniment of ancient tradition and of the willingness of an Eastern people to prostrate itself before its ruler. When ceremony takes the form of star-spangled princes, of gorgeously caparisoned elephants, and marble halls running with perfumed water, there is the excuse of picturesqueness and age-long custom. When it takes the form of inviting an enthusiastic dancer to have as his partner on every occasion the most venerable lady present it seemed to the Prince to have no excuse at all, and he treated the cast-iron rules of precedence (so much more cast-iron in India than in Buckingham Palace) with democratic ruthlessness. The result has been an ever-widening trail of offended great ladies in his wake. It was a useful lesson for a precedence-and-precedent-ridden land. Another useful lesson which the Prince has taught India is that speeches are not successful in proportion to their length but in proportion to their sincerity and appositeness.

Yet in spite of his speeches and of the enthusiasm which the Prince has called forth from all with whom he has come in personal contact, it would be blinking facts to pretend that the visit has been a success politically. It has played into the hands of the disaffected party, who will always associate the policy of repression now in force with the desire to safeguard the Prince.

POLICE POWER of the State is the new cloak which covers all sins. The Supreme Court of Nebraska used this rubberlike fiction of the judicial mind to declare constitutional the suppression of the German language in public, private, parochial and denominational schools for pupils below the eighth grade. The spirit of Main Street combined with Puritan ignorance and self-overestimation.
THE continued Entente occupation of German Rhine-
land territory, and the extension and intensification of
this policy by the sanctions of last March—a year ago—are
matters which are at last arousing serious doubt, or com-
plete revulsion, even in wide circles of the most official and
conservative classes. To this policy (let it be remembered)
the British Labour Party has offered a resolute and unceas-
ing opposition.

Apart from general questions of political and histori-
cal morality* we have come (or are coming) to see that
this occupation, so largely originating in the desire to se-
cure a vast indemnity from Germany, has scarcely answered
expectations in this respect. On December 20, 1921, it was
stated in Parliament that, as far as Britain was concerned,
the occupation costs were slightly larger than the reparation
receipts. "The excess was a trifle of £5,000,000, "not worth
mentioning" perhaps. So much for profitable vengeance. To
those who care about justice, or mercy, or who see in Ger-
am economic recovery a necessary basis for European
recovery, it is of some interest grimly to notice how this
occupation keeps open a "hole in the west" (down which
much trade may fall and vanish) by breaching the German
customs frontier, and by creating an artificial barrier be-
tween occupied and unoccupied Germany, thus effectively
injuring the material well-being of both these closely-related
portions of one great economic unit. Vengeance may be
delighted to think of this occupation as undermining the
security and breaking the spirit of the German people, thus
terrorized by the spectre of further mutilation of their terri-
tory, in accordance with French desires. But self-interest
will hardly be so satisfied.

To exact reparations the better—this was one chief rea-
son for the Rhineland occupation. The other main excuse
for a proceeding so extreme and so extraordinary was the
security of France. But can any open-minded or observant
person honestly maintain that this end has been hereby
attained, or even promoted? Has not the occupation aided
the growth of a spirit of anger and revenge among Germans
towards the French, just as Napoleon's tyranny (tempered
by certain practical merits but a tyranny none the less)
aided such a growth among the oppressed between 1805 and
1812? And was not Napoleon's yoke, in some ways, a
lighter one? Did he employ colored troops? Would he have
sanctioned a "horror on the Rhine"? And did he hack a
Polish corridor through Eastern Germany to the sea? "Dur-
ing the fourteen months I served" (writes the chief Ameri-
can member of the Rhineland Commission) "I became daily
more shocked that any man should curse the world with
such a hatred-breeding institution... . At its best it is brutal.
It is provocative. It is continuing war." The costs of

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* As to which it might just be worth while to notice, in pass-
ing, that all this region has been solidly German, and one of the
chief regions of German life and civilization, from the formation
of the modern nations in the tenth century A.D., save only during
certain short periods of French conquest. All the three ecle-
siastical capitals of old Germany—Mainz, Trier, and Cologne—
the sees which furnished the three spiritual Electors (or almost
half the Electoral Body) to the "Holy Roman Empire of the Ger-
man Nation" in mediaeval and more modern times, are within
this occupied territory.

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION is about to
give $2,000,000 for a British School of Hygiene. A large
site in the heart of London has been selected. Our Ameri-
can oil and gasolene users will gladly pay for it, but the gift
in itself is another sign of the lately established intimacy
between Standard Oil and the British Oil interests which
spells more overseas service for our American boys if they
do not wake up in time.

* Including, according to the French estimates for 1921.
88,000 French troops, among whom were 14,000 from North
Africa and 5,400 natives from other French colonies.
The True Face of the "World"

There is no country on this earth which is more in need of peace and revival of commerce than England. A settlement of the Russian and Middle European situation and a deflection of German goods into Russia will give England the much needed breathing spell for the consolidation of her mandated or otherwise stolen new possessions as provided in the Four-Power Treaty. It is only natural that a paper like the World, which has for a long time advocated the policies of Great Britain, should come out with an editorial joyfully greeting the Russo-German combination, but the Germans who are seeing a change of policy in the columns of the paper are sadly mistaken.

Our national political situation is pointing strongly to the probability of a Democratic victory which will take its beginning this fall. It would never do, however, from the pro-British standpoint, that an honest man like Senator Reed should lead that party, and so the dirt-sluices are opened against this true American and staunch friend of the common people. The greatest living Britisher, Woodrow Wilson, opened the campaign, and true to form the World says editorially under the headline "No Asset":

Some Democratic politicians in Washington are disturbed by Woodrow Wilson's denunciation of Senator Reed. The politicians fear the row will result in the loss of a Democratic seat in the Senate. That may be the way of the politicians. It does not represent the sentiment of the rank and file, still less of the independent vote that swings elections. To gain control of the Senate, the Democrats would need to gain thirteen seats in the coming campaign. This is unlikely in the extreme. But with Reed out of the party, there is a better chance to gain seats this year and finish the overrun in 1924. Granting that a Republican may succeed Reed, the party will be stronger for a housecleaning—in the primaries if possible, in the elections if necessary. Reed is neither a Democrat nor a Republican, to get the nomination.

Senator Pettigrew was years ago slaughtered because Mark Hanna threw $500,000 into South Dakota—it will be worth a good deal more to kill off Reed, and big finance now is so much more powerful. The Germans of Missouri have saved the Union once before: It is again their honorable task to come to the front to avoid this national calamity. To emphasize the ridiculous position of the World it should be remembered that Reed before the event said the same about Russia and Germany the World has said post festum. On March 23, in the United States Senate, this intellectual giant said:

"Take Russia, and add to her Germany, and then let me ask you what is left of Europe? Drive Germany and Russia together and you can once control Asia, and you are at control Europe. You create an absolutely irresistible power, and this treaty those two nations together. What is the eternal logic of it? Four nations conquered Germany. Three of those nations are now exacting tribute from Germany. Germany has agreed to pay; but there is not a German living who does not hope that the day will come when that debt will be wiped out. What about Russia? Six million of her sons went to death fighting the battles of France and Great Britain and Japan, if you want to control Russia, she cannot send no offense against us except that they withdrew from the battle line; and yet England and France and America invaded Russia from two sides, and Japan invaded her from the other. Japan's feet are still upon her soil. Japan's armies are still holding her cities. German scientists are flocking to Russia by the thousand. German military officers are going into Russia and aiding in the management of her armies. German manufacturers are seeking the raw materials of Russia. Germany may be disarmed; Russia is not. Given German science plus German manufacturing ability plus Russian raw material, and you have the ability to create cannon, to create armaments, to prepare for the conflict. Given them a few years to get upon their feet—and they are bound to get upon their feet—and you have amalgamated the greatest force that has ever been drawn together in all the tides of time. When that force strikes it will strike with a deadly power, and when it strikes it will strike at France and strike at England and strike at Japan."

Let there be no mistake! The German element to-day has the same task before it as in 1861. The Germans of Maryland who held that state for the Union must re-elect Senator France. Wisconsin must return La Follette and California her Johnson if this nation is to remain free and independent. Will the German element respond? The rank and file, including the professionals, will without doubt, but where are the leaders like Schurz and Sigel, Hecker and Körner? The terrible danger is that our German business men with very few exceptions have become so commercialized that fear for their earthly possessions overshadows all the good instincts and paralyzes their undeniable sympathy with the cause into inaction. Do they not see that only a strong vigorous fight can save them because in the end, once the British-controlled finance trust wins, they will be forced to the wall anyhow. A one per cent voluntary contribution to the fighters who are willing to go to the front and over the top for their convictions will save them 99 per cent later on. The fighting front is ready, the ammunition factories are there and the men as well—will the home-front again collapse, will our German merchant princes, our big manufacturers—and we could name dozens of them who are doing that—again hide under cowardly pretenses, imagining they can let George do it? They are sadly mistaken. In consequence of the duty-shirking position taken by the majority, by its visionless attitude and failure to understand that it is their fight as well, the few noble and far-seeing men who have lent their financial aid have sorely been overtaxed and, what is worse, discouraged. They know the fight can only be won by Jungs, holt fast—all together, and there is great danger that the whole fight may collapse and all the progress made so far may have been in vain. We are in possession of a letter from one of our staunchest friends and supporters in which he gives vent to his despair after telling us of his vain efforts to get the aid of men far more able to help financially than he is himself. In our next issue we will publish this characteristic outcry.

Mayor Thompson the Winner

The lying daily press of British orientation have told the American people that Mayor Thompson of Chicago suffered defeat at the recent primaries. As a matter of fact he was victorious throughout, and the statements to the contrary were merely spread with the intention to frighten others from standing up for Americanism. According to The Republican of Chicago of 11 Republican candidates for the State Senate nominated on April 11th, nine were endorsed by the Thompson organization, of the 23 candidates for the House of Representatives of Illinois endorsed by the Thompson men 20 were nominated, and so on.
Foot Notes of a Literary Person

By GEORGE SEIBEL

The problem of the city, as it has been called, is believed to be a distinctively modern problem. Athens had no slums. Babylon had no Tammany Hall. There was no traction and gas monopoly in Rome. There were no congested tenements in Palmyra.

Such is the popular belief. It has as much validity as any of the other good-old-time myths. The fact is that all of Athens was about as unsanitary as any modern slum, that Babylon was bossed much like Gotham, that there was more corruption and extortion in Rome than anywhere since, and that filthy hovels were crowded with humanity in every large center of population in ancient times.

If these appear to be wild generalizations, a little excursion into ancient and medieval history will convince the reader that really they are sober statements of bald facts. Take such a book as Mrs. J. R. Green’s “Town Life in the Fifteenth Century.” Mrs. Green, be it known, was the wife of the historian who produced the finest Kulturgeschichte in English of the English people. Mrs. Green is as reliable and as readable as her more famous husband. Her book has a startling lesson for the student of municipal affairs. It shows that all the problems we are struggling with to-day perplexed the old world before “Columbus sailed the ocean blue.”

Poverty is shown to be no modern disease like appendicitis. In Bridport, in 1319, “the richest man had one cow, two hogs, two brass platters, a few hides, and a little furniture—the whole worth £4 8s.; and one of the most respectable innkeepers of the place owned two hogs, two beds, two tablecloths, two hand napkins, a horse, a brass pot, a platter, a few wooden vessels and some malt.” As these were the nobles of the town, the possessions of the poor may be imagined with a modicum of imagination.

Monopoly is shown to be no modern invention like trading stamps. The establishment of the wool staple at Calais, for instance, caused “all who were wealthy enough to pay the required dues and fees to flock into this body, till the great association at last included all rich wool-growers and shut out only the poor farmers and people of no account in the country. Their monopoly was so complete, and their discipline so effective, that they could absolutely dictate prices; and a judicious pooling system took away any temptation on the part of the members to break the ranks.”

Here we have the archetype of the modern trust. The modern grafter, too, might have learned many things from the medieval sheriff:

“So long as every office that he held added new pretenses for arbitrary interference, the townspeople were driven to win his favor by frequent gifts, whether to himself or to his wife, which indeed his deputies were strict in levying when voluntary action proved tardy. He generally required a ‘year gift’ from towns under his control, either to induce him not to come within their liberties or to remind him to ‘shew his friendship’ to the inhabitants in their necessities; and it was a common custom, when money fell short, to make collection by means of a ‘scot—ale,’ and summon the townsmen to a drinking feast where they were bound to contribute a supply of provisions, and to spend a certain sum at the ale-booths set up for the day, while the proceeds of the whole entertainment went into the sheriff’s pocket. Modes of extortion, however, might vary infinitely. In Canterbury the sheriff once broke down the only bridge over the river, and so kept it for three months, while he put a ferry-boat on the water which the people were forced to use and pay for on his own terms.”

Tweed and Croker never rose to such sublime heights of audacity in their contempt for the people. We are long-suffering and slow to wrath, but the tribute collected from us by political bosses must be more decently veiled. Theburgers of the Middle Ages bowed their heads meekly under oppression and extortion.

On the other hand, those medieval burglers had some ideas which they carried out effectively that present-day authorities might well study. According to the theory which still held its ground in the sixteenth century, that “victual being a necessary sustenance for the body should not be esteemed at the seller’s liberty,” a fixed price was set on all provisions. Victuallers were closely watched lest in selling meat, eggs, butter, or oatmeal they should take “excess lucre.”

Such enactments in our day would put an end to meat and milk trusts, to corners in grain and the like.

We have seen that conditions in the main were analogous to those evils of to-day which are loudly complained of. There was even then a labor question and an immigration problem, with the related complications of “protective tariffs” and other devices to inflate wages and prices.

“Men talked of foreign competition and too many workers in every trade, and took forcible measures to keep down prices and wages. The law-makers were forbidding the import of foreign goods so as to give employment to destitute artisans at home, and the artisans were conspiring to limit their output and raise their prices.”

In nearly all respects the medieval city was like the modern city, and the ideal striven after to-day is the same, under a different aspect, as that of the fifteenth century.

By way of comparison one might turn to the pages of Frederic C. Howe, who is America’s foremost authority on municipal problems. On the continent, indeed—and particularly in Germany—a heroic and somewhat successful start had been made in overcoming these ancient evils. German cities were run on business principles up to 1914. What differences have been wrought by the war, and the period of rapine and spoliation since inaugurated by the ruthless conquerors, it is impossible to gauge accurately. But a fair standard of comparison may be found in Mr. Howe’s work on “The British City,” because it mirrors American problems more closely.

Mr. Howe’s work was primarily written to advocate municipal ownership, but incidentally it touches all related phases of civic life. Upon a larger scale the inhabitants of the city everywhere are still fighting the same battles they fought since the days of Cain. Mr. Howe frankly confesses that municipal ownership in Great Britain has not abolished poverty nor the congestion of tenements; that it has not eliminated corruption, which instead is intrenched, “fixed and established,” in the House of Lords; that the petty
concern for the city's profit, which will tend to reduce the taxes, is clogging progress and hindering the reduction of service rates.

In short, the British city of the twentieth century, as depicted by Mr. Howe, is a place where all the franchises have been grabbed long ago and commuted into landownership; where corruption and jobbery have been converted into terms of rent; but where the old problems of sanitation, of lodging, of food supply and price, of competition in labor and trade, of conflict between democracy and privilege, are as pressing and troublesome as ever.

Municipal ownership may be no panacea, but looks like an inviting agency of revenge when franchise tyrants levy excessive blackmail. On this point, however, the practicability and benefits of municipal ownership, Mr. Howe is enthusiastic and persuasive. Of course, the Glasgow tramway is his most brilliant example:

"An examination of the earnings and expenses shows that the Glasgow tramways could pay all operating expenses, could maintain the system, could pay local taxes the same as a private company, and still carry passengers at a universal fare of one cent."

This merely shows that our American traction companies could do the same, if forced to do it by legal enactment. The kind of ownership, municipal or private, has nothing to do with it. Our post-office, in government hands, has been conducted about as extravagantly and incompetently as it could be.

But Mr. Howe sees a star of hope on the horizon of the future city:

"The city of tomorrow need know no degrading poverty, no corruption. For poverty and corruption are of our own making. They are the products, and the inevitable products, of privilege. They are the creatures of legislation. Poverty is not voluntary, not personal. It is traceable to economic environment."

There is reason to fear that, four hundred years hence, much the same conditions will be found to obtain as Mrs. Green shows to have existed in the fifteenth century and Mr. Howe shows to be existing in the twentieth. Unless—there is always an "unless" pointing to an "if." Unless our democracy, which is a sham, becomes reality, and our Christianity, which is a theory, becomes a fact.

German Women Leading
MARY WINDSOR in New Age

Essen was an appropriate place to hold the Ninth German Pacifist Congress, as the Krupp works have been turned into peace-time industries and are now engaged in beating swords into ploughshares. This congress, which lasted for three days and was concluded by a great mass meeting for the Krupp workingmen, had been called together by a dozen leading peace organizations—including the Kriegsdiensstegner. Very few persons know that there were conscientious objectors in Germany. There were so many that the government, not knowing what on earth to do, finally sent them to lunatic asylums which they filled to overflowing. This was more lenient treatment than the French government would have accorded to C.O.'s. Our French colleagues told us that it would be impossible to organize a C.O. movement in France, as the authorities would order them all to be shot at the outbreak of hostilities.

The Weltjugend Liga was an interesting apparition of beautiful young men and women. The youth of Europe, led by students from the universities, has always taken an active and intelligent part in the great historical struggles, while our young people seem to care for little but amusement and athletics. The League of Youth is not wholly a peace organization, anti-militarism being only a part of its aims; but rather an uprising of the young against the "monstrous regiment" of their ruthless elders who did not hesitate to slaughter young men by the million or to rob the girls of their natural mates and marriage.

The power and standing of the peace movement in Germany was shown by the number of eminent persons who attended these conventions. Among them were such outstanding figures as Herr von Gerlach, of an old, aristocratic family, and the editor of a brilliant weekly newspaper, Die Welt am Montag; Count Harry Kessler, formerly in the diplomatic service; Friedrich Wilhelm Forster, and the president of the Reichstag, and many deputies of the Reichstag and the Landtag. The most satisfactory speakers were the women deputies. Clothèd with the dignity and influence of their official positions as members of the government, they made the position of American women seem small and backward in comparison. I was especially impressed with Frau Antonia Pfaff, a teacher for twenty years, a member of the Nationalversammlung and of the Reichstag, who spoke with great eloquence on the article of the German constitution which demands that the pupils in all grades shall be taught in the spirit of international reconciliation.

Woman is occupying a higher position in public life in Germany than she is in the United States. In the Nationalversammlung, out of a total of 423 members, there were 41 women. In 1919 there were 155 women in the Landtag and 1,400 municipal or county councilors.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom shares in this influence and effectiveness. A publication by our German branch entitled Völkerversöhnende Frauenarbeit (Women's Work for Reconciliation of the Peoples) records the noble efforts of our German sisters in the period between November, 1918, and December, 1920—a time of storm and stress in their native land. Their most signal triumph was that the Revolutionary Tribunal, which sat in Munich, in April, 1919, during the time that the "reds" controlled Bavaria, pronounced no death sentence. This was due to the moral suasion exerted by the W. I. L.

When I was asked to speak in Essen, at the banquet which was also addressed by the President of the Parliament, I could only say that, although America's conduct was far from satisfactory, I rejoiced that her women had secured the franchise and would be able to teach our men to spend the wealth of the nation on better things than instruments of murder.

Order Your Books through "ISSUES OF TO-DAY"
Sanity Returning

FOR the purpose of showing that political and economic sense are gaining ground all over the country Issues of To-Day is offering its readers a selection of articles which have appeared lately in the American press. Most of the smaller papers are outspokenly anti-British, while the former anti-German attitude of the big dailies has been changed around in conformance with the present British attitude towards Germany. The reader will find evidence elsewhere in this issue that the big dailies have not by any means changed their pro-British American policy directed towards closer union with the motherland.

American Protest Against Discrimination

WINTHROP L. MARVIN, an authority on the merchant marine, and vitally interested in the development of American shipping, has recorded his protest against British discrimination in a remarkable letter to the New York Times, which that paper discreetly buried in one of its voluminous pages of the Sunday edition. The letter bears on a subject previously discussed in these columns, and should receive careful attention. Mr. Marvin writes:

In "The Merchant's Point of View," under the head "Two Can Play at the Game," you cite the threats of certain British shipowners if President Harding's Shipping bill is adopted by the American Congress.

Two years ago an American shipowner having a new line that touched at Alexandria, Egypt, sought there a part cargo of Egyptian cotton destined for the United States. He was curtly told by British interests that under long standing local custom and arrangement no American ship could secure a pound of Egyptian cotton that all that cotton destined for American mills had to be carried, whether directly or indirectly, to Boston or New York in the ships of the Liverpool Conference lines.

Though the American offered a lower freight rate, he could get no cargo. Thereupon, he reported the circumstance to his Government.

When the next Egyptian cotton crop was forthcoming, and shipping arrangements had to be made, there was a Shipping Board offer to bring American-bought cotton to our ports for 25 shillings a ton. The British Conference lines bid 40 shillings—and were given the contract.

Time for action had come. The question was taken up with New England manufacturers and brokers, who expressed themselves with emphasis in regard to this arbitrary British monopoly of American imports. Our Government announced that it would make whatever rates it might see fit, not only on cotton but on other goods, from Alexandria to the United States. Then the British interests expressed a desire to negotiate. Some weeks later it was arranged that 50 per cent of Egyptian cotton destined either directly or indirectly for Boston or New York might be brought in American bottoms.

This is the kind of British "competition" which is facing American ships all over the world. This is the kind of protection that is given to the "tramp" steamers of the British mercantile marine by the ironclad co-operation of British shipowners, brokers and merchants. Under this policy combined with generous subsidies to regular mail lines, British merchant shipping has been for many years the most effectively protected industry in existence.

It must have been with full knowledge of these facts that the British shipowners, whom we quote, threaten that there will be a "retaliation" if America takes steps to aid and develop a merchant shipping of her own—that if Congress accepts President Harding's recommendation for certain preferences for American ships, very modest indeed as compared with the savage discriminations against American ships which the Cunard and other British lines have been enforcing, American ships may be denied "a continuance of the free navigation and equal trading rights hitherto accorded by the British Empire!" "Free navigation and equal trading rights," as at Alexandria, for instance! Is it not to laugh?

What these British shipowners have in mind is closing the coast trade of the United Kingdom—which as a matter of fact is 99 per cent. carried on by British ships—and of the trade between the United Kingdom and Canada, India, Australia and other colonies, which is 95 per cent controlled by British ships—there are other means than coastwise legislation to achieve this purpose. American ships have almost no part in these British trades. They have little or nothing to lose if the British threat is put into effect—that threat in fact is nothing but tin thunder, as all sea-going Americans well know.

I am mentioning these facts because they were apparently not understood in your office when you wrote "Two Can Play at the Game." Assuredly—and it is manifest that one has been playing at it for many years.

WINTHROP L. MARVIN.

New York, March 20, 1922.

A Preacher's Voice

IN a sermon entitled "The Vindication of Pacifism," preached on the second anniversary of Armistice Day, the Reverend John Haynes Holmes of this city pointed out that pacifists declared from the beginning that the so-called atrocities were "enormously exaggerated" and that no evidence had been disclosed to support the greater part of the tales. "On the contrary," he said, "abundant evidence (and official at that) is forthcoming to prove that most of these stories were foul lies. Such of the horrors as attach to the general situation have always been considered by pacifists to be an accompaniment of all war; and in support of this position there are cited the recent acts of the Russians in
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Poland, the English at Amritsar and Balbrigan, and the United States Marines in Haiti.

"War is war," Mr. Holmes asserts, "whether the Germans or the English or the Americans are engaged in it! And when war comes, atrocities come with it. Not by defeating Germans, but by ending war, will we get rid of this monstrous abomination."

Fooling Germany
(From The Arbitrator, N. Y.)

At this time, when we are demanding payment from Germany for our troops on the Rhine, there is no consensus of opinion regarding the justice of the peace treaty upon which our claim is based. Conservatives generally, and liberals like Professor Beard (see Freeman, March 1st) believe that as Germany was defeated she had no right to expect the peace treaty to follow the Fourteen Points. On the other hand, there is the memorandum of the Allies to President Wilson, made public November 4, 1918: "The Allied Governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German Government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses." (The qualifications were regarding freedom of the seas and reparations.)

Deception of an enemy in war is one thing; fooling him in an armistice is another. Still less excusable is deception practiced by Governments upon their own people. The Germans were fooled by their officials before, during and after the war. Our record is not very different.

Cuba, Nicaragua, Haiti, and the Philippines have requested the withdrawal of our troops. None of them is threatening our territory.

Good Music Back

ERNEST NEWMAN, the eminent musical critic, in the Manchester Guardian, writes:

"German music has, indeed, emphatically 'come back,' as the boxers say, during the last three years. For this the anti-German enthusiasts themselves are partly responsible. They had no discrimination in their own admirations, no discretion in their propaganda. Almost any music, to some of these people, was good music so long as it was not German. The shoddiest Russian and French music was boomed as vociferously as the best of it, and the plain man, not being the fool he was supposed to be, soon saw the difference, and saw how fallible was the sense of direction of his self-appointed guides. And all the while his own natural desire for a good time was asserting itself. He asked for nothing but the best of everything. There was a dim instinct within him that he had not had it during the war. The moment the chance of it came his way he fell to it, as our American friends say. Hence the scenes one witnessed at the return of Kreisler and at the first reappearance of Chaliapine. Hence also the enthusiastic greeting that Elena Gerhardt has had.

Boycott Film Theater
(El Universo, Guatemala)

If amplification of our declaration in No. 21 of our paper we invite not only the Germans but all residents of the Republic of Guatemala to boycott in future the Alril Theater for the production of the film, "Four Horsmen of the Apocalypse," which tries to continue the war lies.

After La Follette's Scalp
(From the Capital-Times, Madison, Wis.)

"Big Business is out to crush LaFollette in the coming election. There are persistent reports that a million-dollar fund is being raised throughout the country for this purpose. Already nine months before the primary, paid workers are on the job building up an anti-LaFollette machine. Money for these workers and for other pre-campaign 'expenses' is seeping into Wisconsin from secret sources. The Big Fellows have been stung to the quick by 'Fighting Bob's' persistent and successful attack on their pet schemes. During the last session he led the fight on the Republican side against reduction of super-taxes and abolition of excess-profits taxes. Single-handed, he brought about the defeat of an attempt by the biggest of the trusts to dodge $400,000,000 in taxes by exempting profits from foreign trade. He also blocked the hands attempting to hand over railroads $500,000,000 in cash through the railroad refunding bill."

At a conservative estimate, LaFollette last year cost the Trusts and saved the People a cold Billion Dollars. No wonder they are mad! They are muttering. They are seething. They are an example of his great increase in power and prestige as the reward of his services to the Senate. He is now chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and is near the head of the list on the two most powerful of all committees—Finance and Interstate Commerce. The death or defeat of one or two reactionaries during the next two years will give him a claim on the chairmanship of one of them. So they are out to get him before he gets them. Now that the Senate has ratified Newberry's election and thus sanctioned unlimited campaign expenditures, they feel they can go the limit. Up to the present time this campaign is being conducted underground in the most highly 'respectable' circles. They dare not come out into the open yet. Keep your eyes and ears open, and be on your guard!

That Press Investigation

ON March 18th a copy of the following letter, signed by Edgar P. Young, publisher of The Marine Journal, was mailed by first-class postage to each and every member of Congress:

"For over a year I have watched the Press of the United States. The enclosed article is the result of that observation and study. The Truth is being concealed from the American people. This cannot and will not be. This Nation cannot endure under such tyranny. England and Wall Street have a common interest in the control of the Press. England earns almost Three Hundred Million a year carrying American commerce, and has practically dictated the Shipping Policy of the United States for a hundred years. She re-invests these earnings in American Securities, which, if allowed to continue will threaten our National existence. The Canadian Government, at this moment, owns 25 Railroads within the United States, and organized under the laws of the United States. The Canadian Government owns the largest Coal Deposit within the United States. The Canadian Pacific owns 13 Railroads within the United States."

"England seeks to prevent the establishment of an American Merchant Marine, and has succeeded in pressuring the Jones Act with the assistance of Wall Street. The Press of America is honeycombed with English, Canadian and other British subjects, who manage to bevel headlines and shade the news favorable to our interests. What is more, Congress on vital matters is garbled by the newspapers, which explain away American actions so ignorant on governmental questions. Congress may now select to either serve Wall Street or the American people. The Press must and will be freed from this Octopus. Let this Congress fail and there will be a day of reckoning. The accompanying article would convince a blind man."
Russo-German Alliance

(New York Herald, April 8th)

According to the dispatches from Genoa yesterday, telling of the treaty between Germany and Russia, the inevitable has happened.

With Russia an outcast among nations, as she has been, and Germany enchainèd by treaty stipulations, her territory occupied by menacing and irritating foreign armies, and forced at the point of the bayonet to sign conventions and ceding her property to reparation payments impossible for her to meet, the getting together of these two Powers in a treaty looking to mutual cooperation and working agreements was inevitable. Psychology and analysis and human feeling have spelled nothing else.

Moreover, disorganized, distracted, disrupted Russia needs nothing so much as the organizing genius of Germany to help in her economic and industrial reconstruction. In her address to Germany in this respect Germany can do more for Russia than any other country can do.

Prior to the war the Germans had been conspicuous in Russian industry, Russian commerce and Russian banking. No other big nation knows Russia as the German nation knows Russia. More or less familiar with the Russian language, knowing the Russian temperament and Russia's necessities, the Germans are pre-eminently equipped to do for Russia what Russia most needs at this time.

The Soviet experiment has passed. The Russian people and the Russian nation have paid the price of the experiment. The political, organizational, economic, financial, commercial, industrial and agricultural demoralization—demoralization of railroads, shipping, mining, and complete wreckage of the social structure, together with a death roll of many millions, nobody knowing how many, it has cost the Russian people all this to try out this communist experiment aimed at the destruction of all the economic methods civilization and time throughout the centuries have worked for, and is now breaking down before our eyes. Russia is returning, as was inevitable she would return, to a recognition of these worked out basic principles of social life—sacredness of property rights with incentives for work, for thrift, for improvement.

Guided by German organizing genius, German instinct for government, for commerce, for industry, Russia with her 150,000,000 people and her boundless natural resources will in another generation come again to occupy her great place among the nations of the earth.

While Russia needs Germany, Germany, in her distress needs reorganized Russia's friendship, Russia's co-operation and Russia's resources quite as much as Russia needs her.

The attitude of the Allies throughout the Versailles sessions, and ever since then, has made for German-Russian alliance. Brandishing the sword of the victor over the vanquished, endeavors to destroy the peace, the way that a peace is obtained involves very much the victor over the vanquished. Fighting the war ever again in our thoughts, in our hearts, gets nowhere. The water that has passed through the mill will turn no more wheels. Rebuilding of wreckage and the rebuilding of cordial intercourse are the work of the world after a catastrophe. The official peace that concludes a war should mean recognition of these worked out basic principles of social life—sacredness of property rights with incentives for work, for thrift, for improvement.

This obvious fact has stood out as clearly and as boldly to all persons capable of divorcing prejudice from sound analysis, as Mont Blanc stands out in the bright noon-day sunshine.

General Grant had it right when he said after our civil war: "Let us have peace. Peace is what the world wants, and that not only because of the kindness and humanity of the nations, but most to wipe out bitterness and bring peace to the world will loom larger in the Great Court Above than any other.

Ambassador Houghton's Speech

(From Unity, New York City)

It would be easy to comment in a cynical spirit on the address delivered by Alanson B. Houghton, the new American Ambassador to Germany, on the eve of his departure for his post of duty. Thus, when he said that the causes of the Great War, "the apportionment of blame or guilt, are matters which frankly, I, for one, will no longer discuss," the obvious retort is that discussion of this subject is getting increasingly embarrassing to 100 per cent. supporters of the Allies' case, and is therefore supposed to be suspended.

But, witness the coolness, the calmness, the thought and exalted thought, of the man who delivered it, and there is too sincere in spirit and too exalted in thought, to be treated in any such fashion as this. What such an address deserves is unreserved admiration of the man who delivered it, and of the address itself. The words were the product of an intellect that had thought it out and worded it. Mr. Houghton stated that he was tired of the propaganda against Germany, "the power and persistency (of which), once it is well started," and had only recently come to understand. He expressed the fervent hope that "the honest American people are (not) current in Germany as are still told in the United States about the German people."

Alien Property

(From Akron Beacon Journal, Congressman Knight, Editor)

The World War has not only passed into history but almost four years have elapsed since its close. Peace has been made with Germany. A treaty has been ratified and ambassadors appointed. Yet the custodian of German property in this country is still on the job with a numerous retinue of political papasuckers, who expect some compensation for their services. This is property. Of these the lawyers seem to have fared the best. Prior to March 4, 1921, there was paid out in attorney's fees the trifling sum of $2,138,546. Since March 4, 1921, or within the last years, there has been paid out an additional $1,574,017 salaries and account and appraising previous to March 4, 1921, $1,084,859 paid for advertising and printing previous to March 4, 1921, $268,067.

That we may appreciate the full meaning of the subject under discussion, let us say this custodian was appointed to take over German property during the war. Of course that act was right. It was also necessary not only from the standpoint of national safety but also to preserve and conserve the property for its rightful owners. But this is exactly what has not been done. In the matter of the German dye patents we have a sample of what was done. These patents have been estimated to be worth $10,000,000. Francis P. Garvan, then custodian, sold them for $250,000 to a concern which really belonged to the Du Ponts, of which Garvan was a vice-president. In the meantime treaty obligations would seem to stand in the way of any such procedure. In any event the owners of the patents are suing for their value and in case they are adjudged the property that of the German government.

That which we are about to discuss is the custodian's custodian, in so far as it is the custodian's responsibility: Attorney's fees paid prior to March 4, 1921, $2,138,546; attorney's fees paid since March 4, 1921, $116,469; salaries of officers of custodian from March 4, 1921, to March 4, 1921, $1,574,017; salaries since March 4, 1921, $132,435 paid for accounting and appraising previous to March 4, 1921, $1,084,859; paid for the same since March 4, 1921, $268,067. With Russia an outcast among nations, as she has been, what is going to be done should be done at once.

But this is not the worst feature of the situation. Much of this property has been in violation of the letter and spirit of the act taken over since the war. Some other year. In many cases it belonged to persons of small means who were reduced to desperation by being deprived of all they had. Every congressman knows of pitiful cases brought to his attention and in every case no congressman has been able to get from the custodian any settlement. He has taken the position that he has no power to do anything. What our policy is going to be is of course, the rule would be different. But the point we make is this: Whatever is going to be done should be done at once. The administrative costs are eating up the value of the property and if we do not prevent the horde of employees now consuming it will get nothing out of it. If we are going to confiscate why delay the operations? If we are going to return it why not do it now? It is an injustice to everybody concerned to have a custodian at Washington that serves no useful purpose at all, and which on the contrary is working harm and injustice to everybody who has real rights at stake.
Hot Shot For Pro-British
(Text from N. Y. Herald, April 19th.)

Charles Edward Russell entered the controversy over school histories with the opening of the investigation by David Hirshfeld, Commissioner of Accounts, into the alleged pro-British character of many of the textbooks in use in the public schools. Mr. Russell declared that his observations, made in 1917, when he was in England in an official capacity for the Government several years ago, had convinced him that there is a concerted campaign to bring about a closer alliance between Great Britain and America and that the rise of democracy in the United States is a menace against England and made cooperation between the two countries impossible, and suggested that we commence a campaign for the revision of these texts. He declared that there has not been a day that passed from the beginning of the war, "and there was scarcely a day that passed in the subsequent meeting.

From then on, Mr. Russell said, the movement made progress and he noticed that in each successive revision of the histories the attention of American students was paid to the people who took part in it. "A few years later," he said, "I was astounded to see that the War of 1812 was either practically ignored or declared entirely unjustified."

Mr. Russell was in England as Commissioner of Public Information for the United States Government, and in this capacity, he said, he came into close contact with British officials. "The leading thought of all Englishmen in those days was a stronger alliance between Great Britain and America after the war," he said, "and there was scarcely a day that passed that some one didn't approach me on this subject. One of the authors of a particularly pro-British text book arrived at that time and was socialized to the highest and gorkon here ostensively to the people who took part in it. "A few years later," he said, "I was astounded to see that the War of 1812 was either practically ignored or declared entirely unjustified."

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As an example of the widespread British interest he told of his observations in Petrograd in July, 1917, and suggesting that a Fourth of July celebration be arranged for the American residents. He said, "The terms of the treaty do not explain the explosion in Europe. It is the time and the place and the manner of negotiating it, we are told."

A Diplomatic Brainstorm
(From New York World)

HAVING tried to feel some of the indignation expressed in Europe about the Russo-German peace treaty, we confess that we have not succeeded. Two sovereign States have made a treaty and published it at once to the whole world. What does the treaty say? It says that all German and Russian claims arising out of the war between Germany and Russia are cancelled. It says further that Germany renounces all claims against the Allies. It says also that the two Governments will assist each other for the alleviation of their economic difficulties in the most benevolent spirit.

This is another example of how to keep an excitement stoked. It is "disloyal." It is "treacherous." It is a plot to dominate Europe. It is a military alliance. It is everything shocking you can think of.

Well, is it? To any one who reads the treaty itself without indulging his fantasies it is perfectly clear that Germany has agreed to nothing which has the slightest real connection with what the Allies are asking of Russia. There is no reason why any two nations should not agree to any treaty they choose to. Who are the Allies to insist that Germany should pay reparations to Russia or Germany to Russia? Unless the Allies regard themselves as the super-sovereigns of the world the cancellation of war debts between two sovereign States is certainly no business of theirs.

Yet this is the only point finally decided by the Russo-German treaty. It says nothing whatever about Russia's pre-war debts to Germany or to any one else. The two sovereign States have made a treaty and published it at once to the whole world. What does the treaty say? It says that all German and Russian claims arising out of the war between Germany and Russia are cancelled. It says further that Germany renounces all claims against the Allies. It says also that the two Governments will assist each other for the alleviation of their economic difficulties in the most benevolent spirit.

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Congressional Clippings

We thank the consistent reviler of everything that does not bear the impress of Anglo-Saxonism, Senator Williams of Mississippi, for providing us with another strong argument for our support of the “All-American National Council,” which we take from the Congressional Record.

Our readers will note that Mr. Williams contemptuously speaks of the “floating population chiefly of aliens,” meaning of course the citizen voters of alien stock.

“MR. WILLIAMS. I do not know what New Jersey may do in a coming political contest. I doubt if the Lord would permit the archangels to guess—and it would only be a guess now on their part—what New Jersey was going to do in the future. I was merely referring to the history of New Jersey politically. She has been doubtful in the past. If there is any way for New Jersey to be consistent with her record of the last few years I suppose she will vote the Republican ticket; but there are two mighty good things about New Jersey. One is that the floating population chiefly of aliens, is awfully uncertain, and nobody knows beforehand what they are going to do.

“The other good thing about New Jersey is that the old, staid farmer population of the State have some mighty good principles, and they are apt to turn from one party to another upon a point of ethics and morals. If they happen to hold the balance of power during any election as between the two conflicting parties of aliens they will carry the State. They cannot carry it unless the hyphenates are divided among themselves.

“MR. FREILINGHUYSEN. I admit we were doubtful when we elected Mr. Wilson, but that cured us.”

There are those who still contend that these “aliens” shall continue to be divided among themselves on racial lines instead of facing the enemy as a united army of “All-Americans.”

Will the people demand that Congress preserve the ratio established by the treaty for the limitation of naval armament?

MR. LONGWORTH of Ohio. Assuming that the gentleman from Tennessee is right—and I think he is, that we are bound under the treaty, morally bound, not to exceed the 5-5-3 ratio—does not the gentleman think that at the time that treaty obligation was entered into we were morally bound to the American people to see that the obligation is met? [Applause.] And what would the gentleman think, if a statement had been made at that time that France and England and Italy and Japan were joining together to prevent our getting a Navy of at least 5-5-3 ratio, would have been the reaction of this country?

MR. ROGERS of Massachusetts. If our delegates had agreed to a Navy the one-hundredth of 1 per cent less than that of any other power in the world they would have been swept out of existence by a storm of public disapproval.

Gentlemen, I wish I could deal a little further with the ratio matter along the line I have already discussed it; but I must pass to another aspect of the question. In order to know what our ratio should be for the ensuing year it is manifestly necessary for us to know what the program of the other powers is for the same fiscal year. How otherwise can we know what “5-5-3” really means? In other words, the agreement made two months ago is not in all respects an absolute agreement; it is an agreement involving the element of relativity. Hence it becomes instantly important for us to ascertain what the plans of Great Britain and Japan are for the ensuing fiscal year.

I confess, gentlemen, that I have been amazed as I looked through this volume of hearings, containing over 1,000 pages, going into the greatest detail on every conceivable subject which deal directly or indirectly with the Navy. I can not find a single line that shows what the personnel of the British and Japanese Navy is to-day or what it is likely to be in the next fiscal year. I hope that omission was inadvertent. I hope it was not intentional. But whether it was intentional or unintentional, it is a very serious defect that the evidence is lacking which ought to be officially before us to enable us to make up our minds.

Secretary of State Hughes wrote to Mr. Rogers as follows:

I have questioned the naval experts with whom the American delegates consulted during the recent conference, and whom we found both accurate and in sympathy with the principle of limitation by agreement, and I am advised that the proposed number of enlisted men is far below the number required to maintain our Navy upon the basis contemplated by the treaty.

Mr. McArthur of Oregon. The enlisted personnel of Great Britain is 104,000 as compared with 67,000 carried in this bill for the U. S.

Japan proposes during the next fiscal year to maintain an enlisted personnel of 68,252. These figures are based on authentic information available as late as February 17, of this year. This proposed enlisted personnel is sufficient fully to man every present Japanese ship which can be retained under the treaty and every new ship which can be completed by July 1, 1922, and still leave 35 per cent. of Japan’s total personnel available for shore establishments, aviation, and training. [Applause.] Do the people of the United States want an enlisted personnel of 67,000, as compared with 68,252 for Japan? Does any red-blooded American who loves his country and who wishes to see her supremacy maintained among the powers of the earth wish to see her sink to the level of the third naval power of the world?

TOKIO, April 1.—The unopposed ratification of the naval limitation treaty by the American Senate is “eloquent testimony to the advantage the treaty affords America,” declares the Yorozu Choho to-day in commenting on the Senate's action.

Furthermore, the newspaper declares, it is evidence of the fact that America is groaning under the burden of excessive naval expenditure and is intent upon cutting down her armaments to the utmost limit.

“Some Congressmen,” it continues, “propose reduction even below the agreed ratio. A similar situation obtains in Great Britain. We do not know whether this endorses the allegation of a secret understanding between Great Britain and America, but, in any event, Japan must not neglect the maintenance of an efficient navy.

“The shifting state of affairs in western countries forbids us to presume that the condition at the moment will last.”
Not Charity, But Self-Help

In cases of great calamities charitable gifts are absolutely necessary, and they do not partake of the element of a certain amount of moral degradation otherwise connected with the receipt of charitable gifts. There is danger, however, in continuing mere charity, and the wise giver will find other ways and means of lending a helping hand which, based on self-help, will ultimately have the desired result of making the other party feel the just pride of a self-made man.

Applying these thoughts to Germany there is probably no better way of "bringing back" the German people than the one shown by the homestead movement, fostered for a generation by Adolf Damaschke. It is not proposed to collect here in the United States the money necessary for home building itself, but money for organizing is badly needed. By making it possible for every willing German to get a small home on a good-sized piece of ground he will go back to nature, he will be steadier, more satisfied, able to use his spare time, get better nourishment, take more interest in the commonwealth, bring up better and stronger children and forever bar communist ideas. It is a fact that all city and state employees, private employees and trade unions stand solidly behind the movement. More than 40,000 homesteads have already been erected and it is only the lack of a well-functioning technical organization to overcome local hindrances and legal difficulties unavoidable in a new matter which keeps the number down. According to Adolf Damaschke $100,000 will be enough to put homesteading on a sure footing all over Germany.

With recommendations of the highest character the organizer of the movement, Johannes Lubahn, has come to New York where he has spoken before many units of the Steuben Society and other organizations who have been greatly stirred by the force and the wonderful chances of rebuilding Germany from the bottom. Mr. Lubahn is willing to tour the country and would like to hear from German organizations who wish to have him as a speaker. His address is c. o. Mrs. S. Schweyer, 4203 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elihu Root English Brewers' Attorney

Editor Issues of To-Day.

Sir:—I am astonished that no one has called attention to a circumstance that may have had a great bearing on Mr. Elihu Root's action as Lord Balfour's associate in the fixing of the Four-Power Treaty in the interest of England. It will be remembered that the war-time prohibition act of Congress was fought to the last by the American Brewers' Association, and that upon advice of counsel it continued the manufacture of beer with 2.75 per cent. of alcohol content. This Brewers' Association is strongly connected with British interests. Its attorneys were Elihu Root and W. D. Guthrie. These represented the capital of $40,000,000 of British investors in American breweries, and for all I know to the contrary, they still represent these British investors. The English capitalists were induced to buy up American breweries in 1888 by Mr. Samuel Untermyer. The Clausen-Flanagan Brewing Company, for instance, which brought one of the test cases to try the constitutionality of the Congressional act in 1919, cost the British investors $4,500,000, which they still had invested in it at the time the action was brought. Three breweries in Boston, among the largest there, were acquired by the British investors through Mr. Untermyer at about the same time at a cost of more than $3,000,000. This accounts for but $7,500,000 of the $40,000,000 so invested, represented by Messrs. Root and Guthrie.

It is apparent from this that Mr. Root, when he formed the treaty, was acting for foreign interests—not only for the English brewers in this country but for other large British interests, and only verifies the old theory that Root has no country, that every public act of his conceals a deep purpose that is not visible to the naked eye of common decency and honesty.

Pan-American.

Consternation at Genoa

The reaction from the announcement that Germany had recognized the Soviet government and had made a separate treaty with Russia was little short of consternation, so far as the Entente powers and their smaller cohorts are concerned. France is not yet composed, and threatens to march into the Ruhr in conformity with long-pending plans authorized under the Four-Power Pact.

A significant item printed in the New York Evening Sun stated that Japan also was about to recognize the Russian regime. This half-suppressed news may further account for the disgruntled state of mind of the Entente.

Fundamentally the announcement upset the stomachs of the assembled statesmen because it upset the program which the French and English had carefully worked out. This program contemplated the exploitation of both Germany and Russia. The people of these two nations, it was intended, should for generations come work and plod for the Allies. They were to be treated as China was treated. The Allies would take charge of the fiscal machinery of the two countries and administer the productive wealth for their benefit, leaving the masses just enough to sustain life, permanently undermining their vitality after having reduced them to the state of coolies.

The Russian treaty thwarted this plan, and the fact—if it should be confirmed—that Japan is about to recognize the Soviets and enter into a treaty with them, was the climax to a wholly unexpected turn of events.

A German-Russian-Japanese alliance has been often predicted. It may be only a commercial treaty at this time, but it would mark a tremendous development in the direction prophesied.

As long as France is permitted to dictate, there can be no peace in the world. Her sole reliance is on her army and military power and on her military satraps on the eastern border of Germany. The world is for the time being terrified of her. How long will she be able to rivet her baneful spell on the world before the inevitable break? Russia cannot be forever outlawed nor Germany burdened with crushing indemnities. It was inevitable that these two powers should seek each other's sympathy and support. They have been driven into each other's arms by the very policy intended to render them impotent.

Imperialism in Porto Rico used a simplified procedure to prevent a Grand Jury presentment against Governor Reily. The judge simply kicked the insolent good and true men out.
Borah Mass-Meeting

On the evening of May 1st Senator Borah of Idaho will speak at a mass meeting to be held under the chairmanship of Louis Marshall in Carnegie Hall on “The Military Invasion and Occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo.” The Senator has studied the situation thoroughly and will report what crimes have been committed in the name of American democracy. The speech will be radioed all over the United States.

Russia in America

(By a Correspondent of Senator Watson)

Dear Senator Watson: What do you think of the finances of the country? Where can farmers secure money with good security? If the farmers cannot get money to finance their farms they cannot farm. There must be a relief and it has to come immediately. The people are getting desperate. Please give me your opinion about farming under the present conditions of the world. Do you think it would be safe to risk money in farming, or would it be better not to attempt anything? Just give me your opinion on the future money question.

There are plenty of people here in dear old Georgia that don’t get enough to eat. They are ragged and cold. I passed the school in my neighborhood the other day. There were a dozen children barefooted, girls ten or twelve years old in January—white. Their parents cannot help it. They are industrious people. Speculators got their crop in 1920, the ball was in 1921. There is no work to do; all they can do is to feed them. There are plenty of colored people wearing old automobile tires tied on their feet for shoes. The suffering among them is becoming acute. It is a question how long they are going to stand it. We have got to have relieve before June.

I have always been a great admirer of you ever since you entered politics some 30 or 35 years ago when the Peoples Party was fought so in the State of Georgia. I was with you then; I am still with you. Tom, I pray for you often. I hope the Lord can be President if you want to be. You are stronger now than you were 30 years ago. You can be President if you want to be.

Yours sincerely,
John H. Bowles

An International Program

On Saturday afternoon, at 3 o’clock, there will take place at Aeolian Hall, 34 West 42d Street, a concert remarkable even in an international city like New York through its really international program, although German song and music will predominate. Two lights of the musical world of Hungary, Dezso D’Antalffy, organ virtuoso, and Maria Samson, lyric soprano of the Budapest opera, will give of their best in German, French, Italian, Hungarian and English masterpieces. A well-known New York Metropolitan Opera singer, Mr. Rossa, will also render some selections.

Hannelore’s Farewell

On Sunday, April 30th, the Princess Theatre, 39th St., near Broadway, will be the scene of a special farewell recital by Hannelore Ziegler, who will illustrate through her dancing works by Mozart, Bach, Lanner, Rachmaninoff and Johann Strauss.

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Sailing the Straight Course

Editor, Issues of To-DAY.

Sir:—You ask your readers for advice in the matter of conducting your paper. The only advice I can offer you is to steadily hold the course you are pursuing.

Never was the need greater for the courage that fears not to tell the truth, and the intelligence that knows how to set it forth lucidly.

Very truly yours,
San Francisco.

R. J. Daenewark.

Editor, Issues of To-DAY.

Enclosed clipping of speech of Alonso B. Houghton, American Ambassador to Berlin. It was given me and appeared, I believe, in the Herald. I find this utterance refreshing in many ways and altogether fit to reprint. Hope to have some subscribers presently, anyway do not slacken to spread the word.

Scranton, Pa.
A Letter from a Manufacturer

Editor, Issues of To-Day:

I have read with great interest and care, several of the recent issues of your publication. You are undertaking a great work, that needs to be done, that is: To defeat “Home made” propaganda and English scrialmess of the same nature, with reference to the lives and undertakings of our early patriots, and the Father of our country, as well as to treat the effort to change our school history into a meaning that would throw the American Revolution and its leaders in disrepute.

I can think of no greater rebel than one, who has adopted this Government and the constitutional guaranties, provided in same, than a poisonous tongue, slobbering-mouthed demagogue, who makes pretenses of love for this country and its institutions, when his writings are directly the opposite.

This false propaganda was launched under one “Wudro Wilson,” otherwise a former president of the United States, who made speeches in London, stating that “His father and mother were English and that he had some strong Puritan, English blood in his veins, and loved English statesmen and their institutions.”

In Washington, he would make another speech, in which he would state “That he had some Fighting Revolutionary blood in his veins.” And yet all his people, during the Civil War, had a gun in their hands to help destroy the best Government ever given to people on earth.

It is time the American people are waking up to the poisonous effects of such propaganda, for if this is permitted to continue, it will not be long until we will be known in the world as the Southern section of English community of nations in America.

The study of such beliefs “may even be said to set up an entirely new science, to wit, that of descriptive sociological psychology.”

No. No, they are not. The editor supersedes the New York Times. He is a professional reporter. He has duties. He is not a garrulous hop jump but a skilful organ of big interests.

Well, well! Can one lightly ignore such a purpose? Turning at random to some of the fundamental propositions one finds, for instance:

That all Chinamen smoke opium.
That all marriages with actresses turn out badly.
That the Irish is a brainless race.
That the Swiss, when they sing, always yodel.
That German peasants are possessed of a profound knowledge of music.

BOOK NOTES

"The American Credo." By George Jean Nathan and H. L. Mencken.

Reviewed by William Murrell

WHETHER the reader takes the avowed purpose of this book as seriously as do the authors, or in their only solemn moment, he will in any case enjoy the hundred and more pages of brilliant preface. The solemn moment is most judiciously divided into, shall we say, twenty seconds in the first paragraph and twenty in the last, and as many intermittent flashes or rather lapses in the airy body of that brilliance.

This seems to be the Age of Prefaces. Bernard Shaw ushered it in, and wrote such pertinent introductions that only his devotees read the plays that followed. And one of the authors of "The American Credo" has published at least one book made up wholly of prefaces. So he is here in his element, as it were; and he and Mr. Nathan must have chuckled loudly in the concocting of this “Contribution toward the interpretation of the National Mind.”

The solemnly avowed purpose, however, is insistent, and must now be presented, in the very words of the authors: “It is in brief, the purpose of clarifying the current exchange of rhetorical gas-bombs upon the subject of American ideals and the American character so conclusively, so cock sure, and withal so ill-informed and inconclusive, by putting into plain propositions some of the notions that lie at the heart of those ideals and enter into the very substance of that character.”

The editor supersedes the New York Times. He is a professional reporter. He has duties. He is not a garrulous hop jump but a skilful organ of big interests.
remote. And whereas aforesaid he confessed the humbler orders of society, he now gives ear and absolution to the higher. That is all very well, and possibly as it should be; but the assumption of a suave manner, full of sophistries and unacknowledged borrowings from the (literary) Fathers—these one is apt to find irritating in an author whose earlier books are distinct achievements.

In Hergesheimer's latest novel, a man approaching middle age, is curiously affected by the seductive and elusive charm of a French doll, seen in a shop window. After a futile resistance he buys it, ostensibly for his daughter. But when the child shows indifference to it he is secretly delighted, and places the doll (already Cytherea, to him) upon the mantel and spends much time before this symbol of all that he had, perhaps, missed in life, despite the comfort and satisfaction of his home. After some chapters of very able exposition of the at first occasional and later increasingly frequent tiffs, bickerings, and quarrels which are the Randons' marital modus vivendi, the author introduces Savina, a woman of forty. And she, of course, has something of Cytherea about her, in the eyes and to the senses of our mature hero. Then follow questionable doings admirably told. Definitely, and light-heartedly breaking with his wife, Randon goes to Cuba with Savina and is happy for two weeks. Then Savina suddenly dies, and Randon, sinking into a quiescent and placid indifference to all things, remains and presumably rots in Cuba.

"Cytherea" follows the fashion in that it deals with the popularly called "dangerous age." It is in many respects, a pathological rather than a psychological study. It is written in a leisurly, disinterested, and at times too self-conscious style; one feels Hergesheimer become a Sybarite. A couple of noble pithierings should not perhaps be passed without that measure of faint praise which is delicate damnation. The major contention of Weiniger's "Sex and Character," i.e. that all women are either of the mother or of the prostitute type, is here put into the mouth of the novel of that name by Jensen.

"If Winter Comes." By A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown & Co. $2.00.

Reviewed by William Murrell

THIS widely read, much discussed, and—in some places—loudly condemned novel owes its success largely to the author's portrayal of an ordinary but rather sensitive man in terms of the heroic and extraordinary. Whereas the story is not too sweet, or savoring of melodrama, it is good—it has the stuff of life in it, and it is told with some power and considerable charm.

Mark Sabre is a man who sees so many sides of any question that he has no convictions—only feelings that there are "bits of right" on all hands. And Mabel, his wife, is a woman who sees only from the conventional viewpoint. Mark sees that this is no worse than it should be, and spends some ten years in a most irritating domesticity. Then things begin to happen. The woman he had loved returns with a husband. The war breaks out, and both men go. The other man is killed; and Sabre wounded and discharged, takes a girl and her war baby into his home. His wife leaves, and starts divorce proceedings. He is ostracized, and, still suffering from shell-shock, tries to puzzle it out. The sequel is somewhat melodramatic, but well told and, consequently, worth reading.


Contemporary efforts of bettering the general well-being of humanity form the subjects of the author's investigation. He devotes one chapter each to the present forms and ideals of Trade Unions, the Cooperative Movement, proposed experiments in industrial democracy (Copartnership, National Industrial Councils and the Plumb Plan), Single Tax, Socialism, Guild Socialism, Syndicalism, Bolshevism and Anarchism. Valuable as these short treatises on present topics are, the lasting value of the book consists in the lists of publications which have appeared or are appearing in different countries on the subject matter. The little volume of 260 pages is a regular encyclopedia of references.

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TENDRED that this holding up the Germans as ogres and sinister plotters against the world’s peace was for the purpose of deceiving the American people and to incite them to hate their fellow-men. When we read the arguments of Secretary Weeks and General Pershing we are convinced; we see that, as Asquith and Lloyd George declared in Parliament a year before the war, it was necessary for Germany to maintain a large army, and as a corollary, the old-time charge of German militarism was a piece of vicious fiction. It is the duty of those charged with the task of protecting their country from attack to put their country in a state of preparation, and that is all the German military men did. If they had been out for loot and conquest they would not have kept the peace of Europe from 1871 to 1914. Because it was well known that Germany was prepared neither France nor Russia dared to attack it, and accordingly her fear-inspiring army was her guarantee for being left unmolested until King Edward, Poincaré, Sazonoff, Iswolsky, Sir Edward Grey and their underlings formed the conspiracy to destroy this bulwark of universal peace.

THE MEMBERS of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs must have thought they were hearing the voice of General Bernhardi as they listened to General Pershing’s statement that a big army prevents war and to Secretary of War Weeks in his advocacy of a big army as essential to a state of preparedness and “that it should be a matter of international knowledge that we are so prepared.” We name General Bernhardi because he was pictured as the conscience and spiritual spokesman of Germany before the war. If to maintain a large army for the purpose defined by the head of the army and the head of the War Department is essential to us, 3,000 miles from war-breeding Europe, how much more essential was it for Germany, which made the same argument now made by our own spokesmen. The latter should feel some embarrassment to explain why they condemned in Germany what they hold to be indispensable to our own safety. Before the outbreak of the European war Germany maintained a smaller army than France, (see official pamphlet of the War Department), and an army 300,000 men smaller than that of her neighbor, Russia, on the East. General Bouet, of the French general staff, has testified that in the first days of the war the French outnumbered the Germans without counting the Belgians and English. We are for an American army large enough to cope with any contingency; in the words of General Pershing, the friends of to-day may be the enemies of to-morrow. But we resent the callous policy of appropriating the arguments of men who a few years ago were represented to the American people as criminals because they advocated preparedness for their country. We always...
THE SHIPPING BOARD seems to be the only department of our national administration that does not trim sails as soon as it runs into a British zone of influence. It first got through concessions on the transport of Egyptian cotton, and now it has answered the rate-cutting procedure of Lampert & Holt in the South American Service by a bigger cut for its own steamers which, by the way, also offer better service. It will be very interesting to watch the antics of Mr. Hughes' Department of State in this matter, for the Shipping Board has been for a long time a source of serious inconvenience to a government which seems unduly subservient to our pro-British Tory element, if not directly to that foreign government which has always acted against the best interests of the common people of this nation. The next election will be an eye-opener for the H-trinity—Hoover, Hughes, Harding.

PERE JOFFRE had his field day in New York shortly before his return to his native country. He received the medal of Charley Schwab's Pennsylvania Society, and our old friend Jimmy Beck brought joy to his heart by speaking of the light-wine intellect of France and the heavy-beer intellect of Germany. And then Jimmy said: "I am but a small part of the Administration, but there is one thing I can say certainly and that is that the calm, serene man in the White House will never countenance any policy tending to desert, betray or impugn our ancient ally." Whereupon Pap Joffre said with tears in his eyes: "Those words, you may be sure, will be heard in France." So the poor old man does not even take home a scrap of paper; he has to be satisfied with Sunny Jim's unofficial, although certain private opinion.

OUR WAR DEPARTMENT apparently needs a great cleaning-out process. According to Congressman Johnson of South Dakota Major Lancelot Marmaduke Purcell (note the first names) should not be promoted as his friends wanted him to be but kicked out of the service for not taking care of the interest of the government in certain sales. The employee of the Department of Justice who gave the information in the interest of the public was discharged. There is no doubt many thousands of respectable citizens would hastily break camp if ever the files of our Department of Justice were opened.

A WOMAN SUING for divorce alleged in her affidavit that her husband earns $75,000 a year as a pugilist, and he is not a headliner at that. Which suggests that while we have many imposing gymnasiums and convention halls where pugilism is practised, and that while there are about 100,000 sports in the country who make a living catering to the patrons of the prize ring, the United States has but two opera companies, and both of these have to be heavily subsidized by private individuals. Meanwhile our theaters are in the hands of two small New York groups of managers.

LAST WEEK OUR great public benefactor, John D. Socony, of Y. M. C. A. and Foundation fame, made a present of $2,000,000 to the British for an institute of hygiene, and the next day he raised the price of gasoline in this country from one to two cents a gallon.

WHEN THE SUPREME COURT decided over the dissenting opinions of its two greatest jurists that we could annex the Philippine Islands, it was obvious that the first step had been taken to embroil us in foreign questions and that retreat was made possible only through strong public opinion in support of a strong executive, such a man, for instance, as Cleveland. Wilson put a final stop to our position of magnificient isolation by forcing us into the European war, and now the toils are gathering about us more hopelessly than ever. Lloyd George told the reporters at Genoa the other day that "whether America will or not she will inevitably be brought in, as the last war brought America in." And his forecast of conditions in Europe is certainly not bright.

ADMIRAL SIMS' FRIENDS have been trying hard to create the impression that because he was more closely in touch with British royalty than any other American officer during the war, that he was the supreme commander of the American naval forces. Admiral Benson has finally explained Sims' position in a letter to a newspaper in Lowell. "Admiral Sims," he writes, "lived in a hotel in London. At no time was he afloat, except in making trips across the Channel or during visits to the Grand Fleet or visiting some station for inspection purposes. Admiral Sims was a subordinate, acting directly under my orders. He was not only acting under my orders, but he was considered a part of our naval forces commanded by Admiral H. T. Mayo."

WRITING ABOUT the Church of England in a London church paper, Bernard Shaw declared it to be "only a society of gentlemen amateurs, half of them pretending to be properly trained and disciplined priests and the other half pretending they are breezy public school boys with no parsonic nonsense about them. There are churches where the parson snarls the service and bullies God like a barrister at police court. There are churches where he is a duffer and others where he is a snob. I can't imagine how the church has the face to exist after its recreancy during the war."

FORMERLY THE BLOODHOUNDS followed the German scent, now they have been turned after the French. They are ably assisted by Sir Auckland Geddes, who promises our merchants great prosperity if France is kept in line, by Lady Astor who bamboozles our Daughters of the American Revolution (beg your pardon), by Donan Doyle who appeals to the spiritualists and finally by Marshal French who will offset "Pop" Joffre in the eyes of the military caste. The common herd is being taken care of by the newspapers.

REMARKABLE POLLS are taking place nowadays: Prisoners vote on prohibition and the abstainers easily carry the day because the church-angel who controls voting is also master of privileges like tobacco and books. Likewise the Daughters of the American Revolution who are more conservative than mummies vote overwhelmingly against the bonus for the boys who fought over there while the male folk of the D. A. R.'s were cutting coupons over here. They would have to pay for the cost, that's why.
Reed, France, McCumber and Others

Several Senatorial campaigns are in the offing which should enlist the active interest of every reader who believes in a strict adherence to the fundamental principles of the Constitution. Three of the most important of these will be waged in Missouri, Maryland and North Dakota. In the former State Senator Reed should be renominated and in the latter State Senator McCumber should be defeated for renomination. The primaries are still some months away. The Missouri primaries are set for August 1, the Maryland for September 8, the North Dakota primaries will take place June 28. But owing to the interest in these events, the campaigns are even now under way.

It is safe to say that no public man in many decades has risked what Senator Reed has risked by his devotion to principle. Future generations in whom survives the pride of true Americanism will point to Reed's career as one of the most conspicuous examples in our history of a manifestation of that courage which puts principle above office. As a consequence of his independent attitude his renomination is opposed by the Democratic machine of Missouri, and ex-President Wilson has recently written a letter denouncing Mr. Reed for his antagonistic stand on the majority of his pet measures. The Wilson following is determined to make Reed's re-election to the seat which he has filled with such great ability impossible; all the more reason why those who suffered so much under the Wilson regime should insure Mr. Reed an overwhelming victory over his opponents and enemies.

The Missouri Senator has been one of the leaders, with Borah, France, Johnson and La Follette, in fighting for the preservation of the independence of the United States. The only two Democratic votes cast against the infamous espionage act were cast by Reed and Hardwick of Georgia. The same crowd that is now after Senator Reed defeated Hardwick for renomination. Reed fought Wilson on every measure that he believed tended to realize Wilson's statement to a representative of the London Times: "The breach with the Washington traditions which the United States is now to make is not incidental but final." Truly, it needed men of Reed's heroic courage to oppose this heinous doctrine of the leader of his party.

But it is not merely because Reed defied his own party when it was about to go wrong that he deserves praise. It is a belief commonly held by his colleagues in the Senate that he is one of the ablest men that have sat in the Senate in the past. He is held to be the ablest debater in that body since Calhoun and Henry Clay.

Similarly Senator France of Maryland distinguished himself from his Republican colleague from North Dakota, McCumber. The roll call in the Senate will fail to reveal a single instance in which McCumber did not vote for the Wilson policies of suppressing expressions of public opinion, the freedom of the press and for making the hardships of the war particularly hard on the German element. When Senator France proposed to modify the espionage act by offering an amendment designed to protect from prosecution newspapers and other publications whose criticism of the government might be shown to be not based on malice, McCumber was one of those who helped to defeat it and who voted in favor of the act with Lenroot of Wisconsin and Nelson of Minnesota, both Republicans. France's position was the direct antithesis of that of the North Dakotan.

It was directly to McCumber as a member of the Senate committee that Wilson stated in reply to McCumber's question: "Do you think if Germany had committed no act of injustice against our citizens that we would have got into war?" "I do think so," "You think we would have gotten in anyway?" repeated McCumber. "I do," answered Wilson. With this information first-hand, McCumber nevertheless followed the Wilson leadership with the devotion of a faithful beagle. Too cautious openly to express his contempt of the German element, no man in the Senate voted more consistently to destroy the rights and liberties of this element while it was in his power.

Senator Johnson of California is also to be renominated, the primaries taking place on August 29.

It is the intention of the Republican and the Democratic machines, working in partnership, to eliminate from the Senate every Senator who fails to bow submissively to the will of those in power or refuses to subscribe obediently to every measure for carrying out the policies outlined by Wilson in his statement to the London Times. It is up to the people to assert their sovereignty and by organizing in every hamlet to notify the machine managers in the various States concerned that Reed, France, Johnson and the men who made the fight for America shall have justice done them. Their defeat will mean the complete triumph of the Tories in American political life, and no statesman for a generation will venture to stand up for the rights of the oppressed. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. If our friends do not get together in support of the men who risked their political fortunes for their ideals they will have no one to champion them after March 4, 1923.

Victims of War Hysteria

The administration could add vastly to its popularity if it would turn its attention to the large number of men who are serving prison terms for expressing unpopular opinions during the war. Every other country has issued an amnesty proclamation. A party of thirty-two wives and children of men held in Federal prisons for violations of war-time laws arrived at the Grand Central Station the other day on the "Children's Crusade," organized to obtain amnesty for political prisoners. Sixteen wives were in the party and as many children, some of the latter motherless. The children range in age from four months to 15 years. They are all members of workingmen's families and come from as far west as Seattle and as far south as Fort Worth. The group was organized by Kate Richards O'Hara, who herself served two years in the woman's prison at Jefferson City, Mo., for anti-war speeches. They have appeared before various bodies all over the country, and President Harding declined to receive them on their arrival in Washington last week but referred them to the Attorney General. Among the banners displayed by the group as they marched out of the station to the Hotel Workers' Union, where they were fed and entertained, appeared such touching slogans as "My Mother Died of a Broken Heart," "Four Years Since I Saw My Daddy," "I Want My Father."
What Is Wrapped Up in the Four-Power Treaty?

By ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

The Four-Power Treaty has been offered to the American people as an instrument for world peace. Like every treaty from the Holy Alliance down to the Triple Entente the fine phrases about world peace and the comity of nations have misled many thousands of Americans into the belief that through this document we are to be ushered into the millennium. Perhaps a war-weary world cannot be blamed for snatching at an iridescent hope of peace, but let them beware lest they find in their grasp the two-edged sword of another world war. The hypocrisy and lies upon which we were fed before, during and after the war; the shocking repudiation of the fourteen points; and the ruthless imperialism of the Versailles Treaty, should put the people of this country upon their guard before they accept without reservation the statements of those who sponsored this Four-Power Treaty.

Who were the American representatives in framing this document and what are their affiliations? Elihu Root, attorney for the Morgan banking group and author of the New York constitution which was repudiated by the people of that State by 500,000 majority. Charles E. Hughes, attorney for the same interests before he entered the President's cabinet, made his reputation in the New York insurance investigation which was consideredately halted so soon as it reached the real bosses of Wall Street finance. Henry C. Lodge, reactionary Republican leader of the Senate. Oscar W. Underwood, reactionary Democratic leader of the Senate. The records of both of these Senators show them to be at all times the representatives of the imperialistic policies of the big banking interests. Assuredly there is nothing in the affiliations of the American delegates who aided in negotiating this treaty in secret to give color to the assumption that they were ever interested in democracy, disarmament, or a foreign policy to promote an enduring peace.

The crux of this whole situation is the tremendous holdings by the international bankers in this country of the securities of the governments lately associated with us in the war, and in particular, the debts now owing to these banking groups by the British and other foreign governments. It has been stated and never denied that J. P. Morgan alone still holds $900,000,000 of Allied bonds, and eighteen months ago the Chase National Bank of New York issued a pamphlet showing that Europe owed American bankers and traders $4,000,000,000 in private accounts. This stupendous sum, larger than the total capitalization of 31,000 banks in the United States, is frozen solid. If this colossal sum is not paid it may wipe out the entire surplus of many of the largest banks in America and seriously affect all the banking institutions that participated in the underwriting of these obligations.

In the light of these facts, the financial rehabilitation of Great Britain became a question of paramount concern to the great banking groups involved. The British Empire, gorged with the spoils wrested from the vanquished and other weak nations at Versailles, had overreached itself. It was cracking at the seams. Ireland, Egypt, and India were seething with revolt. South Africa was in the throes of industrial war. Heroic measures were necessary if this huge empire, stretching over one-third of the earth's surface, was to be saved. The bankrupt nations of the Old World cried aloud in protest against the madness of continued rivalry in naval and military expenditures and demanded relief from the stupendous burdens of taxation imposed. The widespread sentiment for this worthy cause of general disarmament became so insistent that the Harding administration was reluctantly forced to call a conference ostensibly for the limitation of armaments.

No sooner had the call been issued than the international bankers realized that there was an opportunity ready made for relief from the financial investments which they had made abroad to secure unlimited war profits. They seized this opportunity to inveigle the United States into a co-partnership with Great Britain in the exploitation of the vast natural resources of the Far East. The admission of the United States into this partnership made an organization strong enough to dominate the world. With four billions of frozen private credits to rescue and the untold riches of Asia to exploit, these international financiers cared little that this treaty committed the United States to the imperialistic policies of England, Japan and France.

The ruthless policies of these new partners of ours toward weaker peoples is the most shocking record of recent history. Japan has seized the mineral resources of Eastern Siberia, ravished helpless China, and massacred thousands in Korea. Great Britain has for a century been engaged in the exploitation of the Far East. The opium monopoly which she maintains, and through which she forces trade in the deadly drug upon China and the Pacific peoples is in itself enough to shock the moral sense of the world. It is, however, but a minor incident of her merciless policy of imperialism. Before you complacently accept this partnership, remember the history of Great Britain in Persia, in Egypt, and India. Recall her ruthless prosecution of the Boer War. Recall the atrocities committed in Ireland for seven long centuries, which finally aroused the civilized world in protest. Remember the engagements made by France against the Arabs and the secret treaties of these powers for the control of the Mediterranean. The deceit, the intrigue, and machinations of the dishonest, secret diplomacy practised for a century by the governments of Europe, in all of which France, England, and Japan most actively participated, have brought all the nations of the Old World to the verge of bankruptcy, famine, and social chaos.

The United States had enjoyed for a century and a quarter absolute freedom from the entangling alliances and the intrigues of Old World diplomacy. This wise American policy of minding our own business had secured for us the respect and friendship of the nations of the earth. In exchange for this precious heritage we are now offered this imperialistic contract—the Four-Power Pact. Stripped of its fine phrases, it means that the United States with its colossal credit power; Great Britain with its imperial power in the Pacific; and Japan with its forced annexation in Western Asia, Manchuria, and Siberia, have staked out for
themselves the most colossal claim in history. The lustful eyes of these new partners of ours have seen the iron ore, the coal, the oil, and the gold in the Far East as they saw the same resources in Mexico, Mesopotamia, Persia, India, and South Africa. They have divided up one-half of the world's surface as they had previously divided Africa and Asia. This treaty bears the same hallmark as the English-French Treaty which made Morocco subject; the French-English Treaty which divided the Near East among powers.

The Four-Power Treaty is not an international treaty for peace; it is an international bankers' treaty for profit; it is an imperialistic treaty, pregnant with the destruction of democracy at home and the destruction of whatever remnant of liberties are left for the people of Asia and the Far East. It is the final act in the great imperialistic drama of exploitation which began with the bombing of Alexandria by the British fleet at the behest of British bankers fifty years ago and which has continued—expanding and encroaching upon the political and property rights of defenseless nations, unhalted from that time to this. If history makes anything plain—if the unbroken record of alliances to "preserve peace" and push the commercial policy of imperialism, with their inevitable train of disastrous wars which have continued over sixty years, offers us any instruction, this Four-Power Pact will lure America into conquest and into conflict. The vicious principle of Lord Palmerston, that "the flag follows the investor"; that the navy will be ordered abroad to defend the speculative investments of individuals and corporations in foreign countries has now become a dominant force in the foreign policy of our own Government. It is the underlying motive of this Morgan Four-Power Treaty which masquerades before the people of this country as a "covenant of peace."

Both Parties for League

SENATOR McCormick of Illinois on April 11th answered the speech of the last Democratic presidential candidate, Cox, by a challenge to run the next campaign on the lines proposed by him—recognition of the League of Nations.

Senator Borah of Idaho thereupon called on Mr. McCormick as chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, to make the League an issue inside the Republican party. He declared that the Harding administration, with the possible exception of President Harding, was in favor of going into the League of Nations. He cited the attitude of Secretary of State Hughes and of Secretary of Commerce Hoover in support of a prediction that "the most powerful influences in the Administration are trying to get us into the League."

Senator Borah also said he understood Congress would soon be asked to authorize American membership on the Reparations Commission. He inquired what the attitude of Republican Senators would be, declaring that if they supported such a bill they would abandon the position they took in 1920. American membership on the commission would inevitably be followed by American membership on the council of the league.

And this in the face of a clear public mandate! Wilson was elected because he "kept us out of war" and Harding on his promise to keep us out of European politics. If that is democracy what, then, is autocracy?

Pat Kelley in Senatorial Race

In Michigan the fight over the Republican nomination for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Townsend, who is a candidate for renomination, is waxing warmer and warmer, with Representative Pat Kelley of the Lansing district a prominent contender.

It is fitting at this time to point out what Kelley stands for and why under no circumstances this man should receive the nomination. On June 11, 1921, a vote was taken in the House on the substitute for the Knox Senate resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs declaring peace with Germany. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 304 against 61. The negative votes were cast by Democrats except the one cast by Kelley. In a remarkable speech Kelley described the resolution as an apology, an excuse, for our entering the war. He was opposed, he said, to any peace that departed from the lines followed by France and England, having for its legitimate basis the Versailles Treaty in which, he said, was clearly defined what Germany has to pay and make good in the way of reparations.

The Lansing district is said to have a large German-American population. Kelley is said to be courting the support of Henry Ford, as Ford is known to be a peace man, and Kelley poses as a champion of a small navy for the United States. There has been some talk of nominating Ford for the Presidency, but any chance he may possibly have with the liberal element will be hopelessly compromised by any alliance with Kelley. The people of the United States are not yet ready to abandon their own security on nothing more substantial than a secret understanding between the administration and Lord Balfour.

A Friend Praised

(From Detroit Abendpost)

Geraldine Farrar this week finishes a splendid career on the Metropolitan Opera. It takes in 16 years and many glorious chapters. "Gerry"—"Our Jerry" has become so beloved and dear to us, because, without taking into consideration the fact that she was actually the greatest singer of American grand opera, she never forgot, nor would have even liked to forget, what she owed to her education and her training in Germany. While Frieda Hempel, Schumann-Heink—who gladly accentuated their German origin while the Germans were victorious—tried to make the world believe in the dark days that they were 100 per cent American in the sense this expression was used at that time, Farrar insisted with defiant pride whenever occasion offered: "It is not true; the Germans are no barbarians. I know it, for I owe them everything."

There are universal antidotes, and the following is a universal anti-criticism against all anonymous reviews, whether in praise of the bad or in derogation of the good: "Scoundrel, give your name! For to wear a mask and disguise and to attack persons who walk about with open countenance is not the custom of honest men. Therefore, scoundrel, give your name!—Schopenhauer.

(A friend praised from Detroit Abendpost)
Digging Into the Truth
(Senator Thomas Watson of Georgia in the Columbia Statesman)

THE greatest living French historian, M. Hanotaux, has published a statement that J. P. Morgan and Company propagandaed the United States into the World War.

He reported a member of that banking firm of having said to a French minister, it would require an immense amount of money to convert public opinion in America into a state of such hostility against the Germans that they would clamor for a declaration of war.

As far as I know, Hanotaux has never been contradicted by any member of the international banking house which had loaned so much money to England and France, and which had negotiated stupendous loans, amounting, it is said, to over $2,000,000,000.

They believed that it was necessary for America to come into the struggle, to prevent Germany from winning the war, and to save American, British and French financiers from losing stupendous sums.

In February, 1917, came the Russian collapse, and then it was necessary that a power as great as Russia should get in and take her place.

Mr. Elihu Root was sent to Russia, and he was said to have had at his command an unlimited amount of money for the purpose of bribing the Kerensky Government to continue the war.

Kerensky did so, and invaded Galicia, which was a part of the Austrian Empire; but the revolutionary elements in Russia were determined to draw out of the struggle in which they had already lost more than four million men, and they succeeded in overthrowing Kerensky, and withdrawing the Russian armies from the field.

Then, with feverish haste, this Government got into the vortex, and we all know the rest.

A very interesting letter from the Editor of the Marine Journal was received by me this morning: in part, it reads as follows:

"I hope you have read my demand for the Congressional Investigation of the Press of the United States.

It is my sober judgment that unless the Press (including magazines) of the United States is investigated and its true ownership revealed to the American people,—that our country is lost.

Smile if you will, disagree if you must. But I have given fifteen months of my life and I know that the Press of the United States is absolutely in the hands of Great Britain.

I will enclose for your information and reflection a copy of a letter I have received from Oscar Callaway of Comanche, Texas, who charged in the House that the Press of the United States was brought under British control in March of 1915. Under date of March 27th Mr. Callaway writes me that the statement he made was accurate and that he could yet furnish witnesses to a committee with authority to make the investigation.

Is it possible that our Congress is so rotten and so treacherous that it is impossible to bring about an investigation of a Press which is tearing this Nation apart and paving the way for the return of America to Great Britain as a Colony? If so, then may God have mercy on us. Mr. Callaway is a lawyer and when he says he can furnish proof of such a condition it is worthy of serious consideration."

I am very much inclined to believe that Mr. Young's suspicion is well founded.

The action of the Peace Conference indicates the irresistible influence of Great Britain.

The services rendered by Mr. Balfour to British interests have been so thoroughly appreciated that he is to be made an Earl, in addition to the honor already conferred upon him by his membership in the Order of the Garter, the most exclusive order of knighthood in England.

There is every reason to believe that China is to be partitioned between Japan, England, France, and the United States.

The same imperialism which carried us first to the Hawaiian Islands, and then to the Philippines, and then to Samoa, will carry us yet further, and we will have our sphere of influence in China, along with our Allies, Great Britain, France, and Japan.

The propaganda which convinced the country that the Four-Power Pact means peace, when it so clearly means war, can deceive our people on almost everything, where the press is united, and the people uninformed, and the few who know the facts have not the means of enlightening the public.

The bayonet followed the banker in San Domingo and Haiti, and the American soldier and marine have to shoot down helpless and almost unarmed natives in the support of a fake Government which is established for no other purpose than to collect taxes and customs for the New York bankers.

The same thing is done in Nicaragua; and only a few weeks ago one of the subsidiaries of the House of Morgan made a loan to Peru which is to run for forty-five years, during which the finances of Peru shall be in control of the agents appointed by the New York financiers.

The same kind of a treaty and loan has been arranged with Salvador; and other South American and Central American republics will follow the lead of Peru and Salvador.

In case there is any trouble in collecting the taxes and the customs, the American marine and the American soldier must follow the banker, and collect his money for him.

If this can be done successfully in San Domingo, in Nicaragua, in Peru, and in Salvador, it can be done in China.

There are no fixed frontiers to imperialism.

Its maw is insatiable; and the lives of a few thousand American soldiers and marines are a mere trifle, in the calculations of these mercenary, relentless, and heartless money-kings.

If a dealer made a profit of 10 per cent. on each dozen eggs he sold before we entered the war, and after refrigerating them for three years he sells them at a profit of 75 per cent., how many dozen eggs must he sell before he can own a limousine and buy a farm?
That Pogrom Naturalization Bill

By A. v. C. P. HUIZINGA

SOMEONE, familiar with the circumstances that led up to the reporting of bill H. R. 10860 by Mr. Johnson, chairman of the Immigration Committee, said to us the other day: “Mr. Christ, the present director of the naturalization bureau, has been wishing for a bigger job for some time. So presumably he wrote this bill, proposing to reorganize the Bureau of Naturalization, which shall hereafter be known as ‘Bureau of Citizenship,’ with a much enlarged scope and power.”

On the present wave of the foolish, but popular, movement of Americanization some people ride to precarious fame or notoriety; others to remunerative jobs of one hundred per cent Americanism. But the benighted foreigner, that stranger within our gates, has to pay the piper for these pseudo-patriotic tunes. In the end, however, Uncle Sam will have to settle for these expensive, amateurish, and unwise experiments.

Natura saltus non facit (nature makes no jumps). To force or “speed up” the Americanization process, the assimilation of our heterogeneous population, by enjoined conformity to oftentimes arbitrarily set-up national standards, is injudicious, to say the least. The most varied immigrant population will get to real Americanism as quick and as sure by natural development. It is with this Americanization scheme, or rather American nationalization, as with Paul, who wrote of old in the Bible: “I have planted, Apollos watered; but God gave the increase.” We may create favorable conditions for the Americanization of these foreigners, but we cannot legislate Americanism into these aliens. Legislation rather works the other way. Yet, with the insatiable American appetite for laws as a panacea for all ills, the law is charged again with functions which it cannot possibly discharge. All that is necessary to successful Americanization of the foreigner is to give the alien a hearty welcome here, to treat him as an American. To make the alien feel here at home, “as if he belongs,” will engender a genuine loyalty to America that no set of laws can possibly arrive at, and make him also naturally adopt this country as his own.

It is precisely the needless, unofficial and official interference with the foreigner, the setting apart of him, and the anti-foreign feeling in many communities, as well as the overweening Anglo-Saxon patronage, which is responsible for his slow assimilation in the body social and political of the United States. Nor should in our immigrant country, “nation of all nations,” English standards be exclusively urged, and England constantly be held up as “mother country.” All Europe is mother country, and each of the nations brings its gift.

If America does well by the alien, the alien must needs follow suit. It is a psychological law that like begets like; “as ye sow, so ye shall also reap,” as Biblical wisdom teaches. The old Latin proverb, “ubi bene, ibi patria” (where I am well, there is my fatherland) enjoins also to treat the immigrant well to make him a good citizen. It is seldom, however, that this wise counsel and attitude of mind prevails amongst us regarding “the foreigner.” We therefore reproduce with gratification a letter to the Boston Herald, representing this saner, broader and truly American standpoint:

HOW TO TREAT IMMIGRANTS

To the Editor of the Herald:

I was sorry to see your editorial on registration of immigrants. You may make citizens out of them by badgering and nagging them, but I venture to say they will not be good ones.

The way to make a good citizen out of an immigrant is to make him feel that he has landed in a free country by letting him alone, not by bossing him, putting a ten-dollar tax on him and making him register every year as if he was a prisoner on parole.

590 Congress St. JAMES SMITH

Mr. Smith’s plain, common-sense Americanism has become extremely rare, now that Tory treachery sits in high places to foist America for English ways. It is like a voice in the wilderness. But it is the voice of a prophet, carrying the essential truth to America. Surely, our excessive zeal often outruns our moderate wisdom. In this proposed bill we have a rehash of our cumbersome naturalization regulations, combined with some very obnoxious proposals for the registration of aliens, who incidentally will be charged a $5 fee annually to conform with this bureaucratic measure. All the iniquities and bureaucratic blunders of unofficial busybodies, who spread the fads and follies of Americanization amongst us, will be eclipsed and crowned at the same time should this monstrous, cumbersome bill be passed as law. With Tory traitors and Anglo-maniac reactionaries in the lead, and a generous following of Americanizers of the idiotic hundred per cent type, and a rearguard of nondescripts, inane patriotic faddists may well gloat over this great legal enactment as another triumph of Anglo-Saxondom at the expense of old-time, wholesome Americanism.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, the Anglo-maniac, who would have all immigrants refused admittance unless they agreed to learn the English language, and who would have the immigrants deported at the end of three years if they failed to carry out this agreement, has been outdone. Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, who tells with evident delight and justification of British contempt for the Americans in his history of the United States, will rejoice at a law enforcing English ways, even if America is hurt thereby. There are unfortunately too many English-minded Americans, who are ever ready to sacrifice American interests to their much beloved “mother country,” Great Britain. We question whether they can claim the name of patriots, or true Americans, if they ever so noisily arrogate this proud title. These pseudo-patriots, however, will be much in evidence in the support of a bill, like this registration and taxing of aliens.

It is interesting that in a recent book, “American Democracy: Its History and Problems,” by Bridget T. Hayes, the author has nothing to say about “Americanizing the foreigner.” “If the American can be led to Americanize himself, the foreigner will readily follow in his footsteps.”

Reason, experience and statistics may show that this enforced “speeding up” of the Americanization of the immi-

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grant is very harmful. While foreign-born and native-born of foreign parentage about doubles the proportion of delinquents. Mr. Edwards, in an article, "Americanization Fallacy," in the New York Times, wrote quite to the point when he said: "There is only one foreigner who is really a menace to American society. He is the foreigner who is in rapid process of 'Americanization.'"

The well-known critic, Lewishohn, who describes in "Up Stream" his own Americanization experiences, adduces some striking examples of regrettable Americanization on page 237 ff. and observes: "These are unhappily not extreme cases. They are not rare. They are increasing in frequency under the pressure of tribal tyranny." Many are familiar with the sad Americanization process of the Lithuanian immigrants who figure in Sinclair's "Jungle." Lithuanian Mary and her friends lost their native self-respect here in an all-too-fierce economic struggle, which they failed to understand. Even the so successfully Americanized Dutchman, Edward Bok, writes with misgiving about Americanization, where he states on p. 445: "One fundamental trouble with the present desire for Americanization is that the American is anxious to Americanize two classes—if he is a reformer, the foreign-born; if he is an employer, his employees. It never occurs to him that he himself may be in need of Americanization. He seems to take it for granted that because he is American-born, he is American in spirit and has a right understanding of American ideals. But that by no means follows. There are thousands of American-born who need Americanization just as much as the foreign-born. There are hundreds of American employers who know far less of American ideals than do some of their employees. In fact, there are those actually engaged to-day in the work of Americanization, men at the top of the movement, who sadly need a better conception of true Americanism."

We recall this same measure as having appeared before, on April 27, 1921, H. R. 5346, with the same obnoxious feature as section 5. Then it was, however, much milder; so we may conclude that Americanization clamor must have had evil results since then in legislative quarters. Certain it is that mediocrity has devised in the pending bill a uniform rule of naturalization and to amend and codify the laws relating to the acquisition and loss of citizenship, to equalize the citizenship status of men and women; to establish a method for the registration of aliens for their better guidance and protection; and for other purposes.

"The registrable alien" is under penalty of $25 in case of failure, or may be taken in custody and deported in the manner provided in sections 19 and 20 of Act of February 5, 1917, "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in the United States."

Sections 402 and 403 contain such sweeping and arbitrary safeguards of a reactionary nature that one wonders whether the author of the bill ever heard of the political ideas: free speech, free press and free assembly, or whether he considers the alien not amenable to these glorious political principles.

The chief examiner of the Naturalization Bureau, Merton E. Sturges, recently emphasized the necessity of simplication of the naturalization law instead of this elaboration with enforced registration, surveillance and tax for aliens attached.

Those who have given most careful thought and study to the naturalization problem agree that the way for the foreigner to American citizenship should be natural and rendered easy; certainly not encumbered with too much spurious Americanization in the form of thinly disguised English propaganda. One legal procedure into citizenship would be far more desirable than the present "two paper" system. Naturalization into American citizenship should be rendered attractive, a privilege to be attained rather than a duty to be fulfilled to the country. The highest safeguards to the nation are, after all, moral, and force is out of place there, while mechanical or legal devices are unavailable.

In short, treating the foreign immigrant as an American is the best Americanization. To set him apart for registration, supervision and special efforts for Americanization, is bound to react unfavorably, nor is this the American way. Yet, how little is done to aid the immigrant, to protect him, to make him feel at home in this "nation of all nations." We do not take account of the amateurish efforts, of late years begun for the immigrant with a view to Americanizing him, nor of the private organizations of their own nationals (mostly church organizations), but we ask deliberately: What did the Federal, State and city governments of this great immigrant nation do for the immigrant who made most of the country's wealth? In the government report No. 710—Restriction on Immigration—the views of the minority declare: "Above all administration expenses, over $10,000,000 have been put into the Treasury of the United States from visé fees and head taxes, collected from immigrants, yet not a single dollar of this money has been used toward the elimination of the indescribable conditions which prevail at various immigration stations."

In the same report it is observed: "Those who favor complete restriction of immigration use as their weightiest argument the alleged failure of aliens to naturalize. The evidence of practically all of the naturalization division chiefs showed clearly that it was not the fault of the alien. The fault lies with Congress, as it has refused to provide a sufficient number of judges and clerks for naturalization purposes and that notwithstanding the fact that over $800,000 above all expenses has come into the Treasury from naturalization fees."

These official statements speak volumes. Yet, unless the country takes an interest in the immigrant, the immigrant fails to take an interest in the country. Whether the results of guilty neglect of the immigrant should be set aside by belated nationalistic efforts at Americanization, and naturalization bills like the foregoing, we confidently leave to the reader.

Lest We Forget

(L'envoi to "The Story of the Gadsbys," by Kipling)

WHEREFORE, the more ye be helpen and stayed,
Stayed by a friend in the hour of toil,
Sing the heretical song I have made:
His be the labor and yours be the spoil;
Win by his aid and the aid disown.
He travels the faster who travels alone.
The United Might of Undissembling Men

The Deutsche Rundschau for March contains, among other excellent articles, a well-informed paper by Edwin Emerson entitled "Viribus Unitis," in which is inferentially shown the potential united might of certain important elements of our American population.

Mr. Emerson is well-grounded in United States history, which is as much as saying that he has not depended for his historical facts upon the hysterics of Albert Bushnell Hart, C. H. Van Tyne, Everett Barnes, C. H. Ward or William Bacchus Guiteau, nor upon any of the other Tory historians or scotographic scribblers employed by the British "American" Book Company, or the thistle and heather-sprung Heaths or Macmillans for misinforming a nation regarding the fundamental facts of its own national life.

He points out that the first European ruler to speak up for the American colonies was "der alte Fritz," King Frederick II. of Prussia, who, in 1774, characterized the British attitude toward America as "the initial step toward tyranny." The greatest of the Hohenzollersnerns protested in 1776 against the act of Sir Hugh Eliot in hiring a burglar in Berlin to break into the apartment of Arthur Lee, American envoy, to seize important diplomatic papers, just as did the British ambassador at Christiania in the fall of 1914, who sent a cracksman to the rooms of Roger Casement. Frederick also stopped the British from shipping through Prussia mercenaries destined to fight the American patriots. Frederick permitted the Americans to purchase arms in Berlin, and he ordered the Prussian banks to extend a line of credit to the American colonies. The writer quotes Bancroft as saying, "Had Frederick the Great been as warm a friend of England as he was of America, the history of America would have been far other than what it is." Washington himself bore testimony that "Frederick was the greatest general of his century. Our people owe him a great debt of gratitude, for he was always a true friend. We learned to appreciate the value of his influence upon his contemporaries first through the distinguished military service of his old officers in our army, Colonel Von Woedtke and General Von Steuben. The latter has succeeded in producing in our inexperienced volunteers something of the iron discipline and doggedness of the soldiers of the great Prussian king."

Mr. Emerson refers to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence adopted in Charlotte, North Carolina, May 19, 1775, at a convention of men of German blood and presided over by Dr. Ephraim Bernab, an Irishman. At that convention the citizens of Mecklenburg county repudiated the authority of Great Britain and "pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to the cause of American liberty. He also refers to the great services rendered our national cause by De Kalb, Muehlenberg, Gerhard Von den Weiden and Nicholas Herkimer (Hercheimer). General Herkimer, leading a force of Irish and Germans, fought with distinction in many a battle, dying fighting at the head of his command at the battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777.

Mr. Emerson points out that most of the generals in Lafayette's army, even outside Count Dillon's Irish Brigade, bore, not French, but Irish surnames. He refers to the little-known address issued by the Continental Congress through Benjamin Franklin in October, 1774, "To the oppressed inhabitants of Ireland, Canada and the West In-
of the Southern Confederacy and to sever the bonds that united the United States.

It is this same Anglo-Saxon element in the South that makes up the sweet-scented hundred percenters known as the Ku Klux Klan. This great Anglo-Saxon institution swears its members to support the Bible and the Constitution of the United States, though many of them have never read either, as many of the tribes of tarheels and boneheads are incapable of reading anything at all; but they cheerfully take oath to support the Constitution, the very foundations of which their society was organized to destroy.

There are many of the hundred percent Anglo-Saxons of the North who are glowing with a zeal to surpass their southern brethren in intolerant bitterness and bigotry, which they appear to regard as the great cardinal virtue. On the broad principles of the musky Lusk committee and the Anti-Saloon League, another Anglo-Saxon league was recently begotten in New York, the King Kleagles, of which are Gilbert O. Nations, recently disengaged from the editorial chair of the undisinfected Menace, the Rev. John Roach Straton, the actor detractor; Rev. David James Burrell, recently anti-papal propagandist in Italy, and other men of equally liberal minds. After its leading luminary, Mr. Nations, they ought to call this new A.-S. league the League of Nations, for its principles appear to be identical with those of Mr. Wilson’s exiled intellectual child of the same name, namely, “to make the world safe for dem”—English. Its chief purpose seems to be to make the country unsafe for all who seek “to create hostility between the United States and Great Britain.”

Many have suspected that the Menace was maintained by British propagandist funds to keep our people disunited, and the appearance of the editor of the malodorous Menace at the throttle of the new engine of English propaganda lends color as well as odor to the suspicion. The policy which the pious hypocrite found so successful in Ulster, namely, “Divide and conquer,” it now appears she has long been using in this “land of the free and home of the brave.” By dividing one class of our citizens against another on religious pretexts and stirring up the embers of a “holy war,” the unholiest of wars and the most uncivil of all civil wars, she hopes to regain what she lost in 1776.

Never before was there such need of the united might of all good undissembling men to withstand the Anglicization of America and the surrender of all that was fought for and gained in the Revolution and preserved through the Civil War. Are England and the Confederacy to triumph in spite of the military results of the Revolution and of the bloody Civil War?

Sharp Judgment

The Wirtschaftsdienst of Hamburg contains in its number of March 31 an article on the German element in South Africa, by B. Hut. The conclusions reached are interesting for more than one reason. We quote: “The creation of a purely German country in South Africa has been made impossible to us. We cannot exercise a direct governmental influence in favor of their participation in the natural riches of the country. But we can obtain indirectly a share in them by procuring for the German element in the now forming African nation the position to which it is entitled, so that our countrymen may on the one hand become loyal citizens of the young state but on the other may not forget their German origin and later on not play the miserable role of the present German element in North America.” The author ends by saying he wants them to become the brain of the African nation and also advises to buy up on the quiet as much South West African farm land as possible for later settlement in units of at least 30,000 ha.

Herr Hut may be a very smart man, he may even be right in all he says, nevertheless, it is remarkable that he succeeds in a few lines to insult the German-Americans, to tell the Boers that they lack in intelligence, and on top of that to advertise his quiet plan so Germany’s enemies may be on the look-out. The author in the quiet of his study may have overlooked the possible consequences, but the editors of the Wirtschaftsdienst are remiss in their duties when they allow such statements to pass to the outside.

If the German people had the slightest idea what harm is being done in foreign countries by the accentuation of such slogans as “Am deutschen Wesen soll die Welt genesen,” they would curse the authors instead of heroizing them. Even people who willingly acknowledge German superiority in many fields will balk when they are everywhere confronted with such egotistic phrases, and in altogether too many cases at least before the war with the attitude of Uns kann keiner. And it was not the military element either that was most guilty of such breaches of good manners which this superciliousness involves. The successful manufacturer, banker or merchant were much more prone to boast of conquering the world, they even now cautiously pass remarks on American soil reflecting on the intelligence of their hosts.
The Hyphenate Who Trailed Homer

By GEORGE SEIBEL

A MONG the names of German-Americans that have achieved eminence or affluence, through pickles or pianos, symphonies or suspension bridges, one name is rarely mentioned which deserves to rank very high. Heinrich Schliemann—most famous of all archaeologists—the man who dug up Mycenae and Tiryns and Ilios—was a veritable hyphenate. His history ought to impress those squint-eyed and narrow-minded Knownothings who are all the time devising ways and means to keep out foreigners and to oppress the alien that may have sought our inhospitable shores.

For nearly thirty centuries men have read the wonder tale of ancient Troy; how it was besieged by the Greek hosts for ten bloody years, during which many valiant deeds were performed by warriors of both sides; and how at last the city was taken by strategy, after all efforts to take it by force had failed. The story has thrilled the hearts of men for thousands of years since it was first told, or rather sung. It is the story which the "Iliad" tells, composed before the age of writing, and chanted in public places, and at great celebrations, by rhapsodes and bards, who knew it entirely by heart.

The learned Friedrich August Wolf contended that there never was such a person as Homer, that the great poem was composed by many poets, each of whom treated some part of the story. Other iconoclastic scholars came to the conclusion that no such city as Troy ever existed, and that every part of the heroic tale was imagination, myth, pure romance.

But one German boy read the tale of Troy to whom it was so real, so true, so fascinating, that he devoted his life to seeking the site of that famed town, digging amid ashes and ruins to fetch forth the memorials of that perished splendor of which Homer sang. This boy was Heinrich Schliemann.

Schliemann was born at Neu-Bukow, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the son of a country parson, in 1822. From early youth a passion for exploration and excavation possessed him, as an incident told of his boyhood will show. In the village churchyard, so went the tale, lay buried a robber knight who had kicked one of God's saints and then stabbed him to death. He was cursed for this impious deed, and out of his tomb grew his leg, covered with a black silk stocking. Young Heinrich determined to investigate the truth of the legend by digging up the robber's corpse. The project was stopped by the village authorities, and soon his ambition rose to loftier plans.

One Christmas he received as a gift a "Universal History," and was attracted by the picture that showed the burning of Troy. His father declared the picture was merely fanciful. Schliemann himself has told of their argument.

"To my question, whether ancient Troy had such huge walls as those depicted in the book, he answered in the affirmative. 'Father,' retorted I, 'if such walls once existed, they cannot possibly have been completely destroyed; vast ruins of them must still remain, but they are hidden beneath the dust of ages.' He maintained the contrary, whilst I remained firm in my opinion, and at last we both agreed that I should one day excavate Troy. And so it happened that I talked of nothing else to my playfellows but of Troy, and of the mysterious and wonderful things in which our village abounded."

Evil days came to the romantic boy. His parents were very poor, and at fourteen he was taken from school to become apprentice to a grocer. Here his life was hard and monotonous; but he records one incident that brightened its dullness. One day a drunken miller who had been well educated came into the shop, and to amuse the apprentice recited some verses of Homer. "Although I did not understand a syllable," writes Schliemann, "the melodious sound of the words made a deep impression upon me, and I wept bitter tears over my unhappy fate. Three times over did I get him to repeat to me those divine verses, rewarding his trouble with three glasses of whiskey, which I bought with the few pence that made up my whole fortune. From that moment I never ceased to pray God that by his grace I might yet have the happiness of learning Greek."

Being obliged to leave his poor employment through an injury to his chest, young Schliemann fell into still greater need, and even into danger of actual starvation. Taking service as a cabin boy, he was wrecked on the coast of Holland, and reached Amsterdam almost naked. This shipwreck was the turning-point in his fortunes. The pity of strangers provided him with a few dollars, and work at which he earned three dollars a week, half of which he devoted to living, miserably enough, and the other half to self-education and the long battle with fortune. A dinner cost him four cents. A fire was never lit in his wretched garret; the fire burned within him. The purpose of his youth was not forgotten, and he set himself to work step by step toward his one ideal, a knowledge of Greek, and a lifelong search for the buried remains of the Homeric age.

Schliemann's first struggles were with foreign languages. There can be no doubt that he became in time a very accomplished linguist, speaking and writing with fluency, if not with perfect correctness, a large number of languages; and the purely empiric means by which he attained that result, while employed all day as clerk or messenger, are most interesting. He began by taking a master in English, but neither in this, nor in any other case, did he begin with grammar or syntax. His plea was to converse freely with natives, to learn by heart twenty pages a day of some prose work of which he knew the general drift, and to write tales of his own composition. In six months he knew "Ivanhoe" and the "Vicar of Wakefield" from end to end, and could write and speak English fluently. By similar methods French was acquired in six months. Unremitting study had in the course of a single year strengthened his memory to such a degree that the study of Dutch, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese appeared very easy, and it did not take him more than six weeks to write and speak each of these languages. He lost his position soon after this, his employer thinking he was so absorbed in his studies that he neglected his work. Now his knowledge of languages came in good stead, for he obtained a much better position as corresponding clerk in a large mercantile house.

Next he mastered Russian, and at last attacked Greek,
which he acquired in three or four months. Then he occupied himself for two years exclusively with the literature of ancient Greece; and during this time read almost all the classic authors cursorily, the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" several times. Of Greek grammar he learned only the declensions and verbs, never losing any precious time over rules. He learned ancient Greek as he would have learned a living language, saying: "I can write it with the greatest fluency, and am perfectly acquainted with all the grammatical rules without even knowing whether or not they are contained in the grammars; and whenever a man finds errors in my language, saying: "I can write it with the greatest fluency, and am perfectly acquainted with all the grammatical rules without even knowing whether or not they are contained in the grammars; and whenever a man finds errors in my Greek, I can immediately prove that I am right by merely reciting passages from the classics where the sentences employed by me occur."

Such is Schliemann's own account of his mastery of the Greek language. But it is not as a linguist that he gained fame, but by labors which sent a wave of surprise and excitement through the learned world, and opened a new volume of that most veridical of all histories, not recorded in books, but in stone, and bronze, and earthenware.

* * *

Schliemann knew he could never realize his ambition as long as he was poor. So he embarked in various business enterprises, in all of which his shrewdness and perseverance brought success. By 1849 he had saved twenty thousand dollars. Then the gold fever broke out in California. Schliemann heard of it, and came to America, settling in San Francisco for a while, and becoming an American citizen. He increased his wealth considerably while here.

After a time he went to Russia, where the Crimean war afforded him an opportunity of making still more money. By 1858 his fortune was four hundred thousand dollars. He traveled for a while, seeing Europe, Egypt, Arabia, and Palestine. Then came the great war of the Rebellion in America, and by trading successfully in cotton and tea, he at last could retire forever from business, in 1863, with an annual income of fifty thousand dollars.

Having amassed the means for carrying out his old project of excavating the scene of Homer's heroic lay, with the characteristic patience and tenacity of the Teuton, Schliemann began by practising on other sites. Next he started in leisurely fashion what we may call the second siege to Troy. This was in 1870, when he was about forty-eight years of age. He employed over a hundred men in digging out the charred ruins.

Strangely enough, this German-American's first important book was written in French. "Itaque, le Peloponnesse et Troie" appeared in 1869, both at Paris and Leipzig. He began his excavations on what he then thought was the site of Troy in 1870. His later books included "Myecnæ," for which Gladstone wrote an introduction, "Ilios," "Orchomenos," "Troja," and "Tiryns," besides an autobiography published after his death at Naples in 1890.

* * *

Schliemann himself was at last obliged to admit, with disappointment, that the remains he excavated did not belong to the age of the Homeric poems, nor to the same civilization, but are divided from them by a long and unmeasured course of time, having no visible connection one with the other. When he published "Ilios" in 1880, he wrote: "I wish I could have proved Homer an eye-witness of the Trojan war! Alas! I cannot do it. The civilization he de-

scribes is later by centuries than that which I have brought to light in the excavations." And in his "Troja," published in 1884, he confesses with regret that his skepticism had gone further still: "I found it impossible to think that whilst there were so many large cities on the coast of Asia, the catastrophe of a little town could at once have been taken up by the bards; that the legend of the event could have survived for centuries, and have come down to Homer to be magnified by him to gigantic proportion, and to become the subject of his divine poems."

Carrying out the work of his life, Schliemann met with innumerable difficulties. Thanks to his romantic nature, a Teutonic trait, he steadfastly pursued the purpose that came to him in childhood; but if he had consulted the great scholars and archaeologists of Europe, they would probably one and all have declared his notions absurd. He did not consult anyone, learned or unlearned, but merely went on his way step by step, with Teutonic tenacity. When he began to attain great results, they were at first greeted with contempt and criticism.

Scientists would take no account of an excavator who had not even a university degree. Even the Greeks smiled at his madness, and made him the subject of daily scandal. Some declared that he first bought and buried the antiquities which he afterward found. But at last the world had to accord to him the honors he so richly deserved. And he was a poor hyphenate, who would probably be cuffed and cussed with supercilious insolence by our immigration officials of the present day.

Steuben

THE following expressions are those of General Steuben in a letter to a friend, translated by W. L. Stone, 1891:

"Flattering as these decided marks of distinction have been, it only, my friend, makes me the more desirous to merit them. As far as my mental faculties and bodily vigor will allow, I shall unremittingly devote them to fulfilling the demands of a nation which has honored me with such great confidence. No difficulties, no troubles, no danger, shall, nor can they, prevent my success. My department is extensive, and one-eighth of the world seem to think that my talents may be of service to them. Thank God that up to the present they have been; and cheerfully will I die for a nation that has so highly honored me with its confidence. . . . Oh! my dearest F . . . , why have I wasted my years in such a manner! Two years of work—if one is not afraid of toil and danger—can make a man successful. Experience has convinced me of this; nor can I forgive myself for my past indolence.

"What a beautiful, what a happy country this is! Without kings, without prelates, without blood-sucking farmer-generals, and without idle barons! Here everybody is prosperous. Poverty is an unknown evil. Indeed, I should become too prolix were I to give you an account of the prosperity and happiness of these people."

Order Your Books through "ISSUES OF TO-DAY"
The Production and the Use of Opium
An International Disease and A National Crime

By BLANCHE WATSON

A MERICA is menaced by the Drug Evil. The disease of Opium addiction has finally encircled the globe. A situation that was visualized by the few, something less than half a century ago, is to-day seen in all its naked horror by the many. Now that Prohibition is in effect (as far as the masses are concerned) we, in America, are confronted by a vice more terrible, and far more deteriorating and subtle. Little by little, surreptitiously, this deadly drug has been creeping over our northern and southern borders, and from all seas. Once in it is distributed by countless, round-about, underhand channels throughout all strata of our population. The number of drug addicts in the country, to-day—judging by the number in New York City alone—may well give us pause. Part one* of the report of the Senate Committee for the investigation of the Opium Traffic was gathering material for her book. Mr. Merwin took it from a certain British blue book from which he sculled the following passage, used by Miss La Motte in the first chapter of her little book. Her comment upon it is, "It may be dry, but it is official and unassailable and it is also short." It reads:

"The opium revenue is partly raised by a 'monopoly' of the production of the drug in Bengal and the United Provinces, and partly by the levy of a duty on all opium, imported from native States. In these two provinces, the crop is grown under the control of a government department, which arranges the total area to be placed under the crop, with a view to the amount of opium required."

This informative pamphlet differentiates between the "prepared" opium for Indian consumption and the "provision" opium which is sent to government factories to be turned into opium alkaloids, medical opium, etc. It gives the highly significant fact that chests of the "provision" opium, for export, are sold at monthly sales in the city of Calcutta. "This means," says Miss La Motte, "that once a month the British Government distributes thousands of pounds of opium, which are thus turned loose upon the world, to bring destruction and ruin to the human race." The buyers act as distributors—unofficial agents of the British Government, and they are unscrupulous men who find their markets how and where they may.

Here, then, is the outstanding fact. England is raising and distributing opium for profit. India is the source of supply but the growth of the poppy is fostered by the British Government. Every Asiatic country that is under the domination of England, is shown by British reports to be adding to her source of revenue in this field, a government that, in India, even lends money without interest to the poppy grower. From "Statistics of British India for 1918" Miss La Motte gives figures showing that revenue directly derived from opium nets the government over $15,000,000 annually, while the income from excise duties on by-products adds an additional $50,000,000. The following quotation is rather arresting:

"Revenue: During the ten years ending 1916-17 the net receipts from Excise duties increased at the rate of 47 per cent. The receipts from opium (consumed in India) being at the rate of 44 per cent. . . . The revenue from drugs (excluding opium) has risen in ten years . . . the increase being at the rate of 67 per cent."

So is Miss La Motte's comment:

"The Blue Book shows no horror at these figures. (There is) approval and shrewd appreciation of the possibilities for more
revenue from 'progressively higher rates of duty' knowing full well that drug addicts will sell soul and body in order to procure their daily supply."

Drug addiction has been called a "medical" problem and a "legal" problem. As a matter of fact it is most of all an economic problem. One gets to the heart of the matter when one realizes that traffic in drugs is a very lucrative business. If we, as a nation, ignore the source of supply and distribution, and the reason for this immense over-production of a deadly drug on the part of the British Opium Monopoly, we leave the root of the evil absolutely untouched. Miss La Motte refers to the "conspiracy of silence" under the cover of which England has been running her monopoly undisturbed for nearly a century, and warns us that the welfare of our own country is at stake. One may be a long way from being an alarmist, and still be appalled by a menace that is now so threatening as to demand a right about face in our policy of permitting ignorance, indifference and a false sense of honor to safeguard a great crime. Surely in the face of such a situation as is presented in "The Opium Monopoly" can anyone deny that our first duty is to ourselves?

The author declares that the only weapon with which we can hope effectually to fight this immense, calculated over-production of a terrible drug is a moral sentiment that will balk at it. In creating such a sentiment, she points out, we can expect the support of a great body of Englishmen and women—including some of the greatest men in England—who have been for years bitter opponents of the traffic which Gladstone has described as "morally indefensible." Her closing words, at the end of the last chapter of her book, are:

"We look to them to join us, in this great issue, and we feel that we shall not look in vain."

The international aspects of opium distribution, as it concerns this country, must, before long, receive serious and careful consideration. Mr. F. R. Eldridge, of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, stated before the Senate Committee that the fact that narcotics are allowed to go from the United States to China, either directly or indirectly, has an unfortunate effect upon our relations with that country, where (to quote from another witness) "we are slowly carrying on the traffic, cycle after cycle"—poisoning and debasing, that is to say, a friendly people and a potentially great ally. And China is not the only country to be noted. There are the in-transit shipments to Japan—shipsments, for instance, through Great Britain to the United States to that country in bond. And that is not all! These are only the westward moving shipments. In addition there was shipped from the port of New York, during the year 1918, i.e., up to the end of September, morphine to the amount of 12,000 ounces; in 1919, 33,000 ounces, and in 1920—61,000 ounces, together with cocaine to the amount of 163,000 ounces. Shall we not say that in addition to the medical, legal and economic problem we have in this opium traffic an ethical problem? A part of the enormous quantity of opium that came into the United States in 1920 we are using to drug ourselves; and part of it we are exporting to drug human beings somewhere else! Have we any realization, it must be asked, of the terrible physical, moral and mental degeneration that inevitably follows in the train of drug indulgence? Or are we as ignorant in respect to this as we are concerning the facts surrounding its production, manufacture and distribution?

Another fact to be faced is, that it is not the so-called "legitimate" trade that makes the problem what it is. The Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act "regulates" this, as thoroughly as it can ever be regulated. The worst phase of the trade in narcotic drugs is the smuggling phase; and it is like shooting into the air to try to "regulate" smuggling, by law. Smuggling will go on as long as there is opium to smuggle, and there will be opium to smuggle as long as it is raised. The world traffic in the drug must be destroyed, "root and branch"—to quote from a recent editorial in the Bombay Chronicle—as it was in the Philippines, under the governorship of William Howard Taft; and that means that the production of Indian opium must cease, barring the limited amount that is deemed necessary for medical use.

The Opium Monopoly was not established for any humane or altruistic purpose, to provide surgeons with an anaesthetic or to ease the last days of one dying with an incurable disease. The legitimate use of the drug was not the objective of the Opium Monopoly. That Monopoly was established with the deliberate intention, we must be believe, of creating pain and suffering, through the creation of drug victims by the hundreds of thousands. . . . It is these thousands, narr millions that are profitable—profitable to many individuals and agencies, from the British government at the top down to the peddlers who first offer it as a gift, well knowing that after a very few doses the fatal habit will be formed!

In a letter sent by the General Secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, to Rev. C. F. Andrews—a co-worker with Dr. Rabindranath Tagore—and printed in the Bombay Chronicle of August 15th, the writer asserts that the Japanese government and the governments of Great Britain and the United States must share with the military leaders of China the international responsibility for the continuance of this shocking business. "Enormous quantities of morphia, produced chiefly in the factories of the United States and Great Britain," he continues, "are sold retail by the Japanese, who smuggle the drug into China and have hundreds of traders going through the country administering hypodermic injections. . . . Here in China we have the feeling that the more we keep in touch with those working in the same cause in other countries, the stronger will be the campaign against narcotics everywhere, and we shall be very glad to receive any information from India that you may be able to send."

"Heathen" (?) China is pointing the way. Can we refuse to follow? We have no longer the excuse of ignorance, now that Miss La Motte has illuminated the situation, a situation so fraught with the gravest danger—a danger that menaces the whole world. He who runs may read the truth about ever-growing traffic that threatens the moral fibre of our civilization to a degree that but few realize. The fact that the growth of opium is fostered by one of the greatest Christian nations in the world, and the further fact, that the United States, another Christian nation, is profiting largely by the manufacture and distribution (witness the representatives of various drug firms that were on hand at the time of the Senate investigation to present the "business" side of the question)—these undeniable facts are a challenge to the churches as well as to the governments of this country and England. People on both sides of the ocean realize that the England that profits by this nefarious traffic, cannot much longer count on the "conspiracy of
silence," which up to the present time has kept most Americans ignorant of its terrible menace. The various reasons for this state of things—fear of international complications, fear of endangering good feelings between America and England, disinclination to call attention to the shortcomings of a friend, all these must give way before the danger that threatens us, in common with the rest of the world.

The problem that we are facing is serious and immediate.

What are we going to do about it?

The destructive forces inherent in the opium traffic and habit are increasing. The evil is an appallingly difficult one to cope with, for it has its so-called "legitimate" and "illegitimate" aspects, the one often overlapping the other. Much of the "legitimate" export is finding its way back into the country and entering the illicit trade. By means of the "underground" distribution many young people of our large cities are being infected with the insidious disease of drug addiction. At the lowest estimate one person in every hundred is afflicted. A baby born of an addict mother is an addict and will die during the first hours of its life, if the fact of the mother's addiction is not known, in which case small doses of opium may be administered and the child saved. From the justice on the bench, and the preacher, up and down through all grades of social and industrial life—people are subject to the disease. Opium is clutching us! Shall we—can we force it to let go?

Congressional Clippings

Our busy Senate is now engaged in adding to our vocabulary.

MR. CARAWAY. I wish to call attention to "Hardingizing." That is the expression, to "Hardingize" the departments. I think this administration will be credited with the coining of two words—"Newberryizing" and "Hardingizing." "Newberryizing" means to buy a seat in the Senate, and then for the administration to whip in line Members of the Senate to sustain him and keep him there.

MR. REED. Is not the Senator for once a little inaccurate? I thought the Senator was going to say that "Newberryizing" consisted in buying a seat in the Senate, and "Hardingizing" consisted in compelling the Republicans to vote to retain him in his seat.

MR. CARAWAY. I think that is correct. "Newberryizing" means to buy a seat, and "Hardingizing" the Senate means to compel the Senate to keep him in it.

"Hardingizing" means something else. It means to drive men and women out of employment, destroy their reputations, blast their prospects for future honorable employment, and deny to them even the right of being told why it was done. That is "Hardingizing."

"Hardingizing" means more than that. When these wronged men and women go to see the President, as humble supplicants, and ask that he tell them what the charges were which warranted him in summarily driving them out of public employment and destroying their reputations, "Hardingizing" means to go to the golf links and leave your secretary to tell them that the President is sorry if it hurts, but he has no other explanation to make.

When that old lady went to the White House, that lady whose hair is as white as snow, who had gone into the Government service when a girl and worked her way up until she was the chief of a bureau, who had been summarily dismissed, disgraced, and driven out of public work—when she went there and asked if she may be told why it was she was dismissed, and why she was disgraced, and why her opportunity to earn an honest living had been taken from her, "Hardingizing" means to have the President say, in effect, by refusing to see her, though I do not, of course, say that he used these words: "This old woman, whose reputation I have destroyed, and whose right to make an honest living I have taken from her—send her away. I can not have the wine of my joy embittered by her tears. Whatever my reason was for disgracing her, I keep it to myself."

Mr. President, I am reminded of the minister of Louis XVI, just before the French revolution. Thousands of starving men, women and children assembled in front of his hotel to petition him for something to eat. They wanted to tell him of their conditions. The Government had seized everything they had, and they were actually starving in the streets. This minister sent word out that he would not see them. They besought him to know, then, what they should eat, and he unhumanly said, "Let them eat grass." Three months later, Mr. President, the same motley mob marched down the streets of Paris with the head of that minister on a pole and a bunch of grass sticking in his mouth. The minister was reduced to that humble state as well as the citizen who begged for bread.

Both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have found it necessary to issue warnings to the officers and enlisted men of the Army and the Navy against turning Bolshevik. Mr. Denby came out with a strong letter warning the men in the service, both officers and enlisted men, against joining the Reds. Mr. Weeks thought so well of Denby's statement that he adopted the same phraseology, and the headlines in the paper read as follows:

Weeks joins "Red" warning by Denby. Cautions Army that communists stress efforts to breed disloyalty among men. Amplifies his Navy order.

There is a reason, Mr. President, why the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War should issue these orders. When you Hardingize the Army and the Navy and the governmental departments, as they are doing, you breed disloyalty. Denby knew it. He knew it when he discharged the soldiers and sailors, in violation of the law, who were supposed to be protected by statute. He knew he was violating the law. He was assuming to be above the law, and he feared that men in lesser station might follow his example and disregard the law, and therefore he warns all who are below him that, "While I do not regard the law and deny a man's right to appeal to me, I am supreme; but you must not turn 'Red,' as I have, and disregard the law. You must be obedient to the law." And Mr. Weeks adopted the same language.

May we be permitted to add a further definition?

Hardingizing: the method of making certain definite promises before election, securing election by a majority of 7,000,000 on the strength of these promises and repudiating them after inauguration.
Germany's Tugendbund Revival

THE spiritual leadership in the fight for the moral and psychical regeneration of the German people has been taken over by the Euckenbund, the headquarters of which are Botzstrasse 5, Jena. The membership comprises the very best cultural elements of the downtrodden nation, and their aim is to create, like the Tugendbund at the beginning of the last century, the spiritual foundations for the sanitation of the diseased German mind. Other countries are not without similar associations who try to combat the international and materialistic conception of life, but it seems the underlying ethical principles have never been more clearly and summarily stated than by Professor Rudolph Eucken himself:

1. We demand Moral Purity. This is the indispensable basis of all spiritual progress.
2. We demand Courage. Without courage and truthfulness, we are forever kept within the present dark and troubled times.
3. We demand Sincerity, not only towards others and towards life, but also towards ourselves.
4. We demand Justice, not only justice towards others, but also a strictly impartial judgment in all things.
5. We demand Personal Dignity. This alone gives life its full value.
6. We demand Patriotism and Public Spirit. Without them life becomes slack and stagnant. We reject those ideals which encourage effeminacy.
7. We demand Charity and delight in human nature. Only thus can a creative cosmic will-power which sustains and ennobles life be essentially fulfilled.
8. We demand Faithful Allegiance to Principle. This alone can raise man above the changes of this transitory life into the realm of eternal truth.
9. We demand Reverence for the spiritual powers that sustain our inner life. Where there is no reverence, there is no real activity or life-work.
10. We profess absolute Faith in the agency of a divine cosmic will.

From this faith alone can we derive the courage and strength we need for the tasks and problems of life.

For people who have been forced to live the average American lives of Main St. conception many of these demands will have a strange or possibly even ridiculous sound. And it does, indeed, after such a disillusion as was Germany’s, partake of the divine faith which is able to move mountains to pin one’s hope to a declaration of the most exalted principles as contained in the following lines:

It appeals to Humanity to struggle against all that is base and bad, against insincere convictions and confused thought. In community of work it wants to strengthen our confidence in the existence of a creative cosmic will-power which sustains and ennobles us and to which we owe the meaning and value of our life. The Eucken League demands of us a determined activism: instead of professing superficial optimism or disintegrating pessimism, we must take an active part in the great universal struggle against all that is evil and worthless.

Therefore each individual must hold his own in spite of all diversities of vocation—as a statesman, teacher, laborer, father or mother, each one is meant to co-operate, and must set an example by life and action. Only thus can such firm standards and undeviating principles be established as our fluctuating time has lost. Only thus can we dam the rushing flood of immorality which now saturates all the conditions of life. On our children and children’s children must be indelibly impressed: This is right and that is wrong. The spiritual life is a very high, spiritual art, and the Eucken League demands of us a determined activism: instead of professing superficial optimism or disintegrating pessimism, we must take an active part in the great universal struggle against all that is evil and worthless.

And Still They Come!

HATE the “Hun”—hate the Bolshevik—hate the Turk! The inevitable corollary of hymns of hate—which inevitably accompany war—are atrocity stories. Watch them come out of the Near East! Here is official refutation of an “authentic” one based on a letter from a student at Boston University whose mother and sister were among the killed. The charge that seventeen Armenian women and children had been massacred on the docks at Constantinople was made by a representative of Cornerstone Welfare Council of Boston. Everything most irreproachable, don’t you know—but, says the New York Evening Post, a letter from Secretary Hughes declares that, ‘after leaving no avenue of useful investigation unexplored, and after four months’ search, the High Commission at Constantinople was unable to find the slightest evidence to substantiate the rumor to which you invited my attention.”
Is Wilson Planning a Third Party?

THE New York World, for years the official mouthpiece of Wilful Woodrow, some time ago wrote an editorial reading Senator Reed of Missouri out of the Democratic party. The flare-back of this attack on the best man democracy has had in many a day seems to have been unexpectedly strong, so the World turns around and starts flirting with the third-party idea. Naturally the first steps are cautious as of one not sure of his ground. We present the article itself to our readers so they may form their own opinion about it:

A COUNTRY SICK OF POLITICIANS

Senator Frelinghuysen made a stump speech before the Hudson County Republican Committee Monday night, in the course of which he said that everything the people of New Jersey had demanded when they voted the Republican ticket in 1920 "they have received." They will support the party, he continued, "that has not indulged in false promises but has delivered beyond their expectations."

It is safe to say that there is nobody in New Jersey intelligent enough to read and write who believes what the Senator said. It is equally safe to say that Senator Frelinghuysen himself does not believe it. He was talking the familiar patter of the professional politician, and the patter of the professional politician has little relation to any existing state of facts.

The Republican managers will never win the fall elections by telling the country that the Harding Administration and the Sixty-seventh Congress have surpassed all expectations. They would stand a much better chance if they went before the country admitting their own hopeless incompetency but triumphantly pointing to the Democratic minority's record of unsurpassed stupidity in Congress. That would be something to talk about, and the Republicans could fairly claim that a political trial balance would show that they were not worse than the Democrats and that their leadership had been no more blundering. On that issue they would have a debatable case and a great many voters might be convinced.

To claim, however, that the Administration and the Sixty-seventh Congress have more than met the expectations of the American people is to claim in effect that the American people are less than half-witted. Outside of the select circle of Republican office-holders nobody is satisfied with the work of the Administration or with the work of Congress. Republicans are no less vehement in their complaints than Democrats. The average voter is rapidly losing his faith in political parties, and his faith in government itself is at the lowest ebb that it has ever reached. Everybody is dissatisfied with the way the Administration is doing its work, however, more severely taxed in France than in England. In contradiction to current opinion it must be admitted that German taxation is infinitely heavier than that of France or England. The following tables are given to illustrate the various percentages:

1. Bachelor, above 30, with a working income of 20,000 marks = 4,000 francs = 90 pounds a year: Germany, 8.8 per cent; France, 3.25 per cent; England, 0.0 per cent.
2. A man with wife and two children with a working income of 50,000 marks = 10,000 francs = 225 pounds a year: Germany, 6.52 per cent; France, 1.53 per cent; England, 0.0 per cent.
3. A man with wife and four children with a working income of 100,000 marks = 20,000 francs = 450 pounds a year: Germany, 14.06 per cent; France, 3.0 per cent; England, 2.10 per cent.
4. A man with wife and two children with a working income of 250,000 marks = 50,000 francs = 1,125 pounds a year: Germany, 25.2 per cent; France, 7.8 per cent; England, 16.32 per cent.
5. A man with an income from capital of 500,000 marks = 1,125 pounds a year: Germany, 31.7 per cent; France, 14.2 per cent; England, 23.4 per cent.
6. Bachelor with an income from capital of 1,000,000 marks = 200,000 francs = 4,300 pounds a year: Germany, 44.05 per cent; France, 26.8 per cent; England, 34.74 per cent.
7. Bachelor with an income from capital of 10,000,000 marks = 2 million francs = 45,000 pounds a year: Germany, 61.11 per cent; France, 59.75 per cent; England, 54.75 per cent.

These incomes have been compared on the basis of 1 franc = 5 marks, and 1 pound = 220 marks as representing the buying power in every country calculated from the wholesale prices index of September last. Since then the buying power of the pound has risen and that of the mark has decreased, so that in reality the percentages of taxation are still more unfavorable than appears from the preceding tables. These figures already include the results of the new German taxation law of December 20, 1921, which handles small incomes more leniently owing to the decreasing buying power. The present average earnings of a German workman are 30,000 marks a year, but as the buying capacity of the mark is subject to a downward tendency the above figures can only be regarded as approximate. To our knowledge this is the first instance of an impartial criticism of taxation by an English newspaper. It shows—what we unfortunately know but too well—that the German taxpayer carries a heavier burden than those of other countries. Meanwhile we are fast approaching the uttermost limit if no stop is put to the continuous decrease in the buying power of the mark.

Wilson, the ex-president, wilful Woodrow, recently wrote to Palmer D. Edmunds, "that we shall very soon indeed wipe away the ugly record we made in failing to fulfill the objects for which our gallant men fought." Does he believe people ever will trust him again?

Taxation Burdens in Germany, France and England

THE London Daily News of March 2 has a very instructive article dealing with the ratio between income and taxation in Germany, France and England. It states that indirect taxation is somewhat heavier in France than in England but that Germany has the heaviest of all considering the 2 per cent turnover tax and the 40 per cent coal tax. As regards small incomes British direct taxation is less than in the two other countries, while the wealthier classes have to pay less in France than in England. The very rich are, however, more severely taxed in France than in England. In contradiction to current opinion it must be admitted that German taxation is infinitely heavier than that of France or England. The following tables are given to illustrate the various percentages:

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France Wants War

A GREAT deal that is taking place in France is explained by the fact that affairs in that country are still being governed by the Chamber elected during the war and therefore is still in the grip of the war-makers, with Poincaré at the head of the procession. This government of chauvinists has learned nothing and is actuated by nothing but military arrogance and violence. It is the baldest possible exponent of the shop-keeper mind of the nation, backed by the Apache element and the Napoleonic conception of world domination. Five days before the actual outbreak of the war in 1914 this element was marching up and down the Paris boulevards shouting "A Berlin!" precisely as in 1870. And the same element, a special dispatch to the Sun informs us, on April 25 placarded the streets with posters, "We must march into Germany!" The dispatch adds: "Posters announce the assembly of a mass meeting in a large Paris hall to demand action. The text contains the following bellicose phrases, "We have the strongest military force in the world. Let our army now perform its role of protection and peace. Germany is under our guns." We are told by Marshal Joffre and others, sent over to make reclamation for "chivalrous France," that a great injustice is being done to France in accusing her of having militaristic ambition. Here we have the proof.

Poincaré's Significant Silence

THE neutral committee to investigate the causes of the war has made public the following: On January 20th, M. Poincaré, addressing the French Chamber, denied the authenticity of the correspondence between Sassonoff and Isvolski published by M. de Siebert in his book "Diplomatic Documents on the History of the Allied Policy." M. de Siebert, an eminent authority on international relations and formerly secretary of the Russian Embassy in London, has characterized M. Poincaré's statement as a "lie," and offered to furnish full proof and even the original texts of the letters to the Neutral Commission. Thereupon, Dr. A. C. Drolsum, Chairman of the Commission (Chief Librarian of the University of Christiania—Ed.) sent the following telegram to M. Poincaré:

"The attention of the Neutral and Impartial Commission for the Investigation into the Causes of the War has been drawn to the difference in the statements made by yourself and M. de Siebert, ex-secretary to the Russian Embassy in London, concerning the authenticity of certain documents published by M. de Siebert in America and on the continent. Does your Excellency authorize us to put in a categorical denial of the authenticity of the documents, or are we to ask M. de Siebert to submit to us his proofs?"

Up to date no reply has been received from M. Poincaré to Dr. Drolsum's telegram.

A French Professor on Poincaré

PROFESSOR PRENANT, a celebrated medical authority of Sorbonne University, has written the following self-explanatory letter to the committee of arrangement of a memorial celebration: "I regret not to be in a position to attend the dedication ceremony in honor of the former male and female pupils. For me it was a much desired consolation that this celebration takes place and that on this occasion the memory of my son who fell in battle is to be celebrated. The presence of Poincaré as president of the celebration precludes me from participation. If I should see and hear the man who with as many French as foreign accomplices through his criminal ambition has caused the war and the death of so many victims, my son among them, my grief would change and would find expression in just indignation."

The French in 1808

WHAT do they desire, these Frenchmen? Are they human beings? Why do they insist on that which is inhuman? Since when has it become a crime to be loyal to old friends and companions in arms in the time of misfortune? Is your empire so firmly built on a rock that it is above all danger of a change of providence? Constituted by nature to regard things with equanimity, I am aroused to anger on seeing men confronted with impossible exactions. What is calamity? Calamity is when a prince must endure a stranger in his own house imposing such conditions. I will sing for bread. I will turn public entertainer and sing our misfortunes in ditties! I will make the rounds of all the villages and schools. I'll sing of the injury done the Germans, and the children shall learn my philippic by heart until they grow into manhood and shall sing our lords back on their thrones and years off. Ay, jibe at the law, but it will judge you in the end. Come on, Frenchmen! Here or nowhere is the spot to have it out with you. If you rob the Germans of this faith and trample upon it, you yourselves will eventually be crushed under their heels! Behold, I tremble in feet and hands, I have not been so moved in a long time. Give me this report! But no, take it yourself. Throw it into the fire! Burn it! And when you have burnt it, gather the ashes, and cast them into the water! Let it boil, seethe and cook! I'll carry wood to it until everything is destroyed, the smallest letter, every comma and every dot consumed in smoke and mist, so that not a dust-grain remains on German soil. And so we must some day treat these arrogant strangers, if things are to improve in Germany.—From Johann Daniel Falk's "Goethe aus näherem persönlichen Umgang," 1808.

"Haughty Indifference"

(From the Chicago Tribune)

"A Frenchman of the highest rank, who has hitherto refused to be interviewed," has "consented" to express himself to a correspondent of one of our contemporaries, and among other opinions vouchsafes us the following: "Personally, I believe that if the United States persists in its attitude of haughty indifference, it will lead to stagnation in commerce and the death of international exchange."

If French official opinion interprets the American attitude toward European affairs as one of "haughty indifference," it must be the victim of something very like a willful perversion of recent history. From April 6, 1917, at least the French and the world have ample proof that the American attitude toward Europe is anything but of indifference, haughty or humble. If this Frenchman of highest rank really means what he says, he rates our intelligence very low. Europe owes us billions. We are suffering acutely from European conditions. Unless we were the stupidest people on earth we could not be indifferent, and of course we are not.

It gets us nowhere to use phrases of that sort. They obstruct understanding, which is the only basis of safe cooperation. The United States has poured blood into the soil of France. Is that haughty indifference? It has loaned billions for the cause upon which France's survival as a first-rate power depended. It is even now pouring billions into Europe in the form of security investments and goods upon commercial credits. This is not indifference. America is not indifferent to Europe. But it does not propose to guarantee conditions it believes are trouble breeding, and it devotes itself to solving the problems which it is the duty of European governments to solve. When Europe has laid a sound foundation for reconstruction, America will contribute its full share to the rebuilding.
The Current of Thought

According to a notice in the New York Times, Miss Christians, the daughter of the late manager of the Irving Place Theater, Rudolf Christians, has become a popular favorite on the Berlin stage, where she is playing important parts. She made her debut in this city at her father's theater just before the war. Mrs. and Miss Christians went to Germany as soon as it was possible for them to go, while Mr. Christians directed and appeared in a series of motion pictures in California, where he died about a year ago.

Max Reinhardt, the Berlin impresario, is under contract to a New York firm of producers to come to the United States next season and stage the translation of a German play. Reinhardt has been spending a great deal of his time of late in the Scandinavian countries, and it is rumored that he and the Berliners are no longer as cordial as they were formerly.

The attempt to promote interest in French drama by means of the stage has undergone another abortive trial in New York, where a French company is now appearing at one of the up-town theaters for two weeks. Two years ago Otto H. Kahn backed an enterprise of this sort, but the undertaking soon began to languish and was eventually abandoned as wholly unprofitable.

There is talk of a big Steuben office building in New York with club rooms and a stage.

Food for reflection from a Hundred Percentar, Owen Wister:

"Our education resembles an elaborate bill of fare with the kitchen range gone out. ... We are developing a rag-time religion. ... The dollar is our financial unit—what is our intellectual unit? Not the book, but the periodical and the morning paper. ... There are two sorts of wrong Americans—the sort that is always bragging about his country and the sort that is always apologizing for it. ... The American quality is restless, and no restless nation has ever produced a great literature."

Gertrude Atherton in a recent article in the Bookman attempts to classify the racial currents manifested in the decadent American literature of the day, notably its novels. The article is the merriest balderdash, considered as logic and philosophy, but in dividing the races into the three classes, Mediterranean, Alpine and Nordic, she assigns the Anglo-Saxons, French, Scandinavians and Hollanders to the Nordics, but omits the Germans, whose literature is the greatest of all. The Anglo-Saxons were Germans and the Hollanders are a German tribe, but not to Miss Atherton. The Germans being neither Mediterraneans nor Alpines, according to her classification, to what class do they belong? Or don't they belong?

The Twelve-thirty Club of the S. S. A., which meets at the Blue Ribbon restaurant every Tuesday as a dining club, listened to an interesting address by Mr. Gruening, managing editor of the Nation, at its last session. The gathering filled the dining room and was attended by several out-of-town members. The discussions are always interesting and the club is growing in popularity.

It is understood that the stay of Jerita at the Metropolitan Opera House is to be made as unpleasant as possible by the various cliques directly or remotely connected with that institution, and that some of the critics will give their support to the movement.
Exposition of German Kunsthandwerk

THE Newark Museum is containing at present a collection of objects in wood, metal and glass, textiles, embroideries, laces, books, engravings, etc., which represent some recent work of the best designers, artists and artisans of Germany. There are 110 firms or individuals represented. The object of the exhibition is to show American manufacturers what can be done in the direction of quality production, better design and beauty combined with utility. The museum is open from 12 to 6.30 and 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. on weekdays, on Sundays and holidays from 2 to 6 and 7.30 to 9 p.m. A study of the literature containing the announcement of the exhibition would indicate the possibility of making it a migratory messenger of German Kunsthandwerk all over the country.

Loan To Germany

THE probable outcome of J. P. Morgan's mission to Europe next month, when he will join in the meetings of a committee summoned by the Reparations Commission to consider the basis of international loans to Germany, is a leading subject of discussion in Wall Street. One leading international banker said he believed that if the terms and security could be satisfactorily arranged it would be possible to float a loan of $1,000,000,000 to $2,000,000,000, of which $500,000,000 might be placed in this country. The yield offered to investors, he said, might be anywhere from 6½ to 8 per cent.

THE WOODROW WILSON Foundation is using very questionable means to wring from an unwilling population money in honor of the best hated man in America. For instance the superintendent of the Detroit schools has been prevailed upon to permit a prize contest on the merits of Woodrow Wilson for the children of 83 schools. The award of the winner will be a medal showing George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson as the three greatest American Presidents. The whole dirty business is an affront to the 7,000,000 voters who buried the White House's living corpse in November, 1920.

MILWAUKEE'S STEUBEN SOCIETY has protested against the production of the film "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." It developed that the most offensive parts were struck out before it was admitted, the rest was permitted because the Motion Picture Commission did not wish to appear as suppressing free thought. The commission will take up the question again. The Guatemala Germans, as mentioned in our last issue, simply published a boycott against a theatre that produced the same film.

THE CHINESE are guilty of a nice piece of Schildburg foolishness. The Peking government threatened to close the gates of the city if the enemy troops would make a further approach to the city.

WISCONSIN'S GERMANS should be on the job in full strength from grandfather and grandmother down to the youngest voting grandchild to help renominate La Follette in the Republican primaries May 10th.

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Gertrude Baer, German Feministe

Poor Little Haiti
Report of Senator Borah's Address

White Rule in Asia
A Timely Discussion by Herman Jacobson
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Beveridge Defeats New

The defeat of Senator New and the nomination of former Senator Beveridge in the Indiana Republican primaries last week is a concrete manifestation of what the people want.

Senator New is President Harding's close friend. He voted for every administration measure. He had the support of the entire administration machinery and his renomination was accepted as a matter of course. Yet he was defeated by 20,000.

Senator Beveridge entered the contest under every disadvantage. He had no organization, and he was fighting the administration's program and general policies. Beyond declaring his loyalty to the President, he made no concessions. His stand was that of the so-called "irreconcilables"—in other words, the liberal element in the Senate—on the four-power pact, and he stood squarely arraigned against Hughes, Hoover, Root and Lodge.

His victory means a victory for the people and for those principles for which Issues of To-Day has been contending. Beveridge is an American of Americans.

Nothing is more ridiculous than the attempt to make the outcome of the primaries appear as a personal victory for Mr. Beveridge. With such issues before the Indiana electorate as the treaties; with the untenable statement of Secretary Hughes ringing in the ears of the intelligent German element of Indiana against Mr. Hughes' pro-British policy—resentment against the entire administration's pro-British conduct in the matter of the recent treaties, and against its supine surrender to Lord Balfour.

Gertrude Baer, German Feministe

Miss Gertrude Baer, secretary of the German Section of the Women's International League, was detained at Ellis Island on her arrival from Germany last week and was not permitted to enter until Miss Jane Adams, Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. Henry Villard and other prominent American women interceded for her and obtained permission for Miss Baer to enter the United States. She immediately proceeded to the house of Mrs. Villard, 525 Park Avenue, and in a very short time was casting her spells over an American audience of women whom she addressed in expert English. Miss Baer by this means became a center of interest to many here who had never heard of her and came in for liberal publicity at the hands of the press. Why she was detained nobody seems to know, except that it has become a habit toward people of her race. She is described as an ultra petite, vivacious, and fascinating young woman and not at all suggestive of bolshevism. During her stay in this country she will lecture to American women on the possibility of women warding off wars by boycotting them. She started immediately on her mission and no time was lost in scheduling her over a route that will eventually include the greater part of the country. Her first appearance was at a mass meeting of the Women's League at the Engineer's Club. Her debut proved a complete success.

In reply to questions Miss Baer said:
“Our women in Germany, through their organizations, supported the government during the war just as your women’s organizations here which are now crying for permanent peace supported your government during the war, and did all they could to help its cause along. But now those same women’s organizations which assisted the war policies of your government are putting every ounce of their strength into the struggle to bring about lasting peace.

“So it is with our women’s organizations in Germany now. They are working every day, every week for peace. There is not a mother in Germany who would willingly see another war come about. They are not only against international war, but they are against civil war as well.

“The working women especially have seen so much of the sickening devastation of war that they are joining the peace organizations by the thousands. They have seen everything go, their homes, their husbands, their sons. They have nothing, and they know it is all because of war.

“The women who are going into public life to take advantage of the equal rights, granted us in 1918, are working to bring about lasting peace. There are at the present time forty women in the Reichstag. At first the men did not take to the idea of women entering national politics in Germany. And, of course, the women did not altogether fit in. You can not give women the necessary political education in the same moment that you give them their political rights.

“But now the women fit in better in the new scheme of things. They are being put on the important committees and in some cases dictating policies. Behind them the mass of German women are looking to them to bring about the peace which every woman desires. The women are beginning to realize their power.

“As we see it, war is the natural result of man-made government. It is the result of men’s tendency to impose things on other people. He has tried to impose laws, military systems, different modes of education upon different people and sexes. Always imposition, always brute force, always differentiating, always dividing, instead of bringing together, unifying, coming to common understanding.

“And it is that element which women must insist on bringing into international affairs, and which we can do by bringing the women of different countries together.”

Poor Little Haiti!

Senator Borah Tells 3,500 Hearers How We Are Oppressing Two Sovereign Nations

Senator Borah was greeted by an audience that filled every seat in Carnegie Hall when it was announced that he would deliver an address to protest against the American policy in Haiti and Santo Domingo. The Senator said in effect that our invasion of the sovereignty of those two little countries was in the interest of American Big Business and American bankers and that we would continue to violate the very doctrines for which we entered the European war unless public opinion forced the government to withdraw its occupation troops. He declared his opinion that what had led to the seizure of the islands was covetousness to possess territory so rich in resources, so fertile and with cheap labor on every hand. It was a realm to appeal to the appetite of imperialism. In the Haitian constitution of 1804, he said, was a clause that no alien should own land, and declares that the United States had forced a change of that phrase so that 200,000 acres had passed immediately to the ownership of American corporations.

“I have been unable to satisfy myself as to why we went in,” said Senator Borah. “Perhaps there were reasons not revealed to the public. If that is true I would like to know what those reasons were. Several reasons were assigned. First it was said that we went in to protect life and property. Yet property there was at least as safe as it is in New York City, and no American or foreigner had lost his life there.

“I am convinced we are in there to stay unless American opinion brings us out. Unless public opinion is aroused, directed, and sustained we will stay there. Don’t forget that the soil of those countries is the richest in the world, and labor is cheap and abundant—20 cents a day is the wage.

“It has become dangerous for an independent people to let it become known to the world that they are in possession of vast natural resources. As soon as this becomes known there is a beneficent desire to raise those people.”

Taking up the new American treaty, Senator Borah described the message which Secretary Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy, sent, directing Admiral Caperton to appear before the Cabinet meeting in Haiti to say “on his own authority” that there seemed to be a demand for the ratification of the treaty with the United States.

“That treaty wiped out the sovereignty of that nation,” continued Senator Borah. “They resisted to the utmost because they knew it was a fight for their liberties and independence. The Haitian people in any conception of law and justice never consented to that treaty. We made it with ourselves.”

He asserted that this country had forced upon Haiti a loan of $2,500,000 when the Haitians did not want or need the money, and that “we paid somebody in New York $75,000 to negotiate it, and now we are talking about $6,500,000 more.”

Men, said the speaker, were sent to jail by American orders for speaking at mass meetings called in Haiti for discussion of the American policy, and evoked applause that lasted for more than a minute when he said:

“I don’t care who’s responsible for that—Secretary of State or Senator—but, however high he is placed, he is a disgrace to the American people.”

The Senator went on:

“We have taken away the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, and other rights, and what is Japan doing in Korea that excels that in infamy?”

He cited cases of alleged torture from records of the Special Congressional Committee, and added:

“You ask how American marines can be so cruel? That is the story of imperialism the world over and throughout all history. Do you think it is any worse that some of
the things in India (the heckler's voice, "Ireland!") and Siberia?

"Judging from the standpoint of these people and the honor of the American people we ought to get out of

White Rule in Asia

BY HERMAN JACOBSON

[In view of our marines having entered China as they did San Domingo and Haiti this article is a timely one.]

The first white men who came into Asia in modern times were a plain-spoken lot—cool, courageous, danger-loving, iron-nerved. They made up the finest parcel of pirates that ever terrorized the seas. They suffered from one weakness, a sort of heart disease, which nothing but gold could cure.

And they made no bones about it. They were satisfied to pass for what they were.

Not so their descendants. Their descendants have learned the cash value of godliness. When they return home from Asia laden with booty they, therefore, at once fling their cutlasses and butcher knives on the junk heap, don patrician togas, and mouth Scripture. They, furthermore, endow universities, pay the campaign expenses of the leading political parties, and set afoot a propaganda extolling the white man's God-like magnanimity with respect to Asia.

As a result, there is hardly a white man to-day who does not think that our efforts in Asia are most honorable and most beneficent to the Asian.

Boiled down, the white man's side of the story runs somewhat like this:

"In my infinite goodness I have carried wisdom and light to the benighted heathen ten thousand miles away, risking life and limb in the venture, staking all my possessions on the attempt to make a civilized human being of him. I went there to teach him my arts and crafts, my sanitation and hygiene. I went there to heal his body and minister to his soul. I proposed to purge him of his dark superstitions. I tried to bestow upon him the glories of my laws and my religion. I flung open to him the portals of my Great Beyond, offering to share with him the coziest corner in my paradise. In a word, I found him sunk in abysmal filth, ignorance, wretchedness; and I was willing to make a man of him."

The Asian side of the story has altogether a different ring. It reverberates with protest against the name Barbarian. "My poetry, my philosophy, my science, my mathematics should convince even the uninitiated that I am surely the equal of this arrogant upstart—perhaps even his superior; in spite of his present control of mundane affairs. I have given the world all its basic discoveries in science; and have thought up to the end of things in metaphysics and art. I have given the white man his religion, his morality, his codes of laws and ethics. I have walked in the light of day when he was still wandering naked in the forest.

"I can forgive his coming to me. But I cannot forgive his staying: He has waged incessant war on my peoples because they refused to buy his poisons, as was the case of the Opium War of 1840. He has constantly busied himself with the creation of dissension and strife, so that he could rule the easier. He always upholds the retrogressive forces of Asia, so as to keep us in a continuous state of deterioration, as was the case during the Taie-Ping uprising, when he delayed China's dawn for fifty years by retaining the savage Manchus on the throne. He has forced the best constructive blood of Asia from channels of upbuilding to channels of revolution and destruction. The lands which he does not directly possess—and he possesses over three million square miles of Asian territory, with a population of about four hundred million—he has divided into spheres of influence, which is another of his fine phrases for exploitation, robbery, and murder.

"He has insulted us every day for fifty years in a manner far more humiliating than was attempted by Austria on Serbia, which precipitated the World War. To mention but one instance: He has put up signs in some parks in China which he chooses to frequent: 'No dogs and Chinamen admitted.' Imagine the few Chinamen in New York trying such a thing in Central Park.

"Now he owns in Asia Borneo, Indo-China, many lands in the Near East, East India, and India; and had it not been for the outbreak of the World War, he would now also have won China. He has pared away Siam till there is nothing left of her. He has massacred the inhabitants of Tibet because they would not put up with his aggressions. He has bullied and browbeaten all the Central Asian peoples till their patience—the patience of the most patient people on earth—has been strained to the breaking point. But his greatest outrages have been perpetrated upon India and her more than three hundred million people, who are his own cousins.

"India! Who can mention the name without being overwhelmed by an all-embracing despair? Her anguish is so colossal that it would have struck dumb a Jeremiah.

"Even a European (H. M. Hyndman), after a study of India, exclaims: '... a sense of deadly dullness, depression and ruin weighs on that portion of Hindustan where Europeanization is supreme. ... It is not poverty alone that occasions this sad state of things. Native Indian arts are disappearing, education is neglected, there is no life nor pleasure available, no outlet for energy, no hope of change, no variety of occupation, ... Yet hundreds of years before (the coming of the white man) India had been a collection of wealthy and highly civilized peoples, possessed of a great language, with an elaborate code of laws and social regulations, with exquisite artistic taste in architecture and decoration ... and endowed with religious ideas, philosophic and scientific conceptions, which have greatly influenced the development of the most progressive races of the West. One of the noblest individual moralists who ever lived, Sakya Houni, was a Hindu; the Code of Manu, of the ninth century before the Christian Era, is still as essential to a study for the jurist as the Laws of the Twelve Tablets or the Institutes of Justinian.'
"It was India that produced the Vedas, and the architecture of the most beautiful structure that ever graced the earth—the Taj Mahal.

Yet, India, once the most gifted, most wealthy, most cultured of Asian lands, has come to be the most ignorant, the most backward, most poverty-stricken land in the world—since it has learned to know the corroding hand of the white man. The material wealth taken away from her in the past two hundred years, especially since the Englishman got there (1757), is beyond calculation. For the past some time a hundred and fifty million dollars are taken from her every year without any return whatsoever, either in service or trade. During the nineteenth century no fewer than thirty-two million of her people have been starved to death as a result of the famines which have accompanied the depleting of the land (William Digby). The salaries the conquerors extort from the natives for their hated rule would break the bank of England.

The white man has broken down all India's native industries. Native manufacture has constantly been destroyed in the interest of English manufacturers. The agriculturist, one the most honored man in Indi, making up four-fifths of the population, has been 'helped' till it is inconceivable how he can be helped any more. His own wells have been closed, so that he is forced to buy his water from English companies. Average daily incomes, which have risen everywhere else in the world, have been constantly sinking in India in the past seventy-five years. In 1850 the Indian laborer was making an average of four cents a day. In 1880 he was making three, and in 1900 a cent and a half.

"More, the white man sees to it that the native is kept in the darkest ignorance possible. Never mind his encyclopaedists and statisticians. In India he allows for education one and nine-tenths of a cent per head per year. Baroda, an Indian district not directly controlled by the white man, spends eight and six-tenths of a cent. In Baroda a hundred per cent of the boys and four per cent of the girls go to school. In the districts under white rule twenty-one and a half per cent of the boys and four per cent of the girls go to school."

This briefly is a resumé of Asia's story.

The reason I have not given as much space to the white man's story is the fact that the scores and scores of books and magazine articles I have read from the pen of his apologists are nothing more than generalities and theories as to what would happen to Asia if he withdrew. They abound in appeals to white prejudice and material interest. They are filled with braggadocio, self-justification, "tall talk" about the "survival of the fittest"—shot through and through with the paralyzing feeling of the superiority which none but the white man would recognize. There is not a figure, not a fact which one could weigh and analyze.

Needless to say that as a result of this high-handed white aggression Asia is to-day swept by an all-embracing hatred of the white man—a hatred reaching from the tundras of Siberia to the sands of Ceylon. Asia is rising to a man—ten hundred million strong—hurling defiance into the teeth of the white oppressor and making mock at his spurious civilization. Hatred is the one great emotion that welds all Asia together. And like the Aztecs who faced Cortez and his bloody band of butchers four hundred years ago, all the Asians are ready to lay down their lives in a struggle to the death, rather than end them in the degrading slavery of the treacherous white man, who has taken advantage of a moment of Asian apathy (through which peoples and all lands go now and then) and took away their lands, their freedom, their past, their present, by cunning, deceit, theft, and slaughter—and now go about arrayed in the cloth of a holy man, quoting Scripture.

French Propaganda

French propaganda in this country is to be conducted on a large scale, and among the devices hit upon is a panorama of the war depicted by Frenchmen. "Le Pantheon de la Guerre," said to be the largest single piece of modern painting, is about to be sent to New York from Paris. It is said that "the people of France have accepted the painting as a permanent tribute to their troops," so we may judge how French it is. But the idea is worthy of emulation by the Germans. A panorama showing the black troops in the Rhine region would be extremely popular in the south, and they have ample material for exhibits of French and Polish atrocities in Silesia.

Mr. Julius Koettgen

The gentleman whose name heads this article is remembered by a good many persons as the founder and secretary of the former "Friends of German Democracy." What these friends of Germany did during the war is sufficiently known to all those that watched its activities. Even after the armistice they carefully refrained from doing the least thing for the starving people whose friends they advertised themselves to be. Primarily, it is said, this was due to Koettgen's indisposition to allow the Friends of German Democracy to assert themselves.

Mr. Koettgen came to the United States as a British subject. Why he turned against his native country will not be discussed here. Interest in him for the moment is incidental to the fact that he is now, and has been for some time, manager of the German section of "The Foreign Language Information Service," located in the Wurlietter Building, Forty-first Street near Broadway, New York City. We are informed by a reliable source that the Foreign Language Information Service is subsidized for the current year by the Carnegie Institution and the Rockefeller Foundation, pretending to do "Americanization work."

Koettgen poses there as a leader of the German-American element and as an expert on their problems. He is invested with authority by the institutions that pay his salary. Formerly the German-language papers sent copies of their publications to the Service, but of late the free copies formerly sent have diminished, for reasons not stated publicly. It is understood that Koettgen intends to make a tour of the country, or is already on his way, with a view to enlisting the support of the German-American press or of German-American organizations, presumably to demonstrate his influence with that element to his employers.

Koettgen is not qualified by anything he has done or stood for to speak for the German-American element: or to arouse in them the least interest in his work in connection with the Service, and the sooner the backers of the Foreign Language Information Bureau realize that war conditions in this country have come to an end and that they cannot put over things as they could a few years ago, the sooner the institution can be turned into useful channels.
The Discredited Legend

No outstanding personage in the land of the free and the home of the brave has so far had courage enough to do what Anatole France, Barbusse, the historian, Renault, and a score of others in France have had the good sense and courage to do—tell the truth about the war. Some men in our midst would rather be wrong all their lives than declare that Germany did not incite the war—simply because it is not popular and would possibly offend Mr. Hughes who said, “We stand with the Allies in holding Germany responsible for the war.” In England many prominent men have recorded their dissent from this point of view.

Gardiner, editor of the London Daily News, deplores the serious policy of the military encirclement and economic strangulation of Germany on one hand and the preposterous indemnities on the other, which, he declares, has reduced Europe to ruin. Half of it is in a state of decay, the rest is shaken to its foundations, and if the broken keystone crumbles, ruin will be complete.

The well-known historian, Professor Raymond Beazly, in his speech to the peace congress assembled at Birmingham, said that in the light of the now available proof, historical authorities are unanimous that Germany, to use the Kaiser’s own words, “did not will the war”; Germany had been practically forced into it by the imperialism of Russia, by its ally, Austria-Hungary, by the bankruptcy of its own statecraft and by the irresistible course of events.

Professor Headlam-Morley, the Cambridge historian, declared in the Contemporary Review that no one in a responsible position in England believes in the falsehood that Germany consciously perpetrated the crime of provoking the world war in order to control the European continent; it is, he said, absolute nonsense to charge Germany with having overwhelmed a peace-loving world with the horrors of war.

C. Pither, in the June issue of Foreign Affairs (1921) urged a united front against the colossal lie, not legend, flaunting itself with a brazen audacity along the highways and seeking to defeat international reconciliation and happiness. The assertion that Germany alone was responsible for the war is the tap-root of the poisonous upas tree whose fruit is hate, revenge, distrust as well as lack of employment, starvation and collapse.

Gooch, the Cambridge historian: “If I declare that it is raving nonsense to assert that Germany overwhelmed a peace-loving world with war I do not speak as a pro-German but as a man who has studied the facts.”

E. D. Morel asks why the legend of the German conspiracy to hurl unsuspecting Europe into war must be re-examined by all honest and far-seeing persons. Because it was untenable at the very beginning of the war and since has become actually ridiculous in the light of the confessions and revelations that have been made.

Lloyd George: “The more one reads memoirs and books written in the various countries of what happened before August 1, 1914, the more one realizes that no one at the head of affairs quite meant war at that stage. It was something into which they glided, or rather staggered and stumbled, perhaps through folly; and discussion, I have no doubt, would have averted it.”—Address to the Empire Parliamentary Association, London, December 23, 1920.

President Wilson: “Have you ever heard what started the present war? If you have I wish you would publish it, because nobody else has. So far as I can gather nothing in particular started it, but everything in general. There had been growing up in Europe a mutual suspicion, an interchange of conjectures about what this government or that government was going to do, an interlacing of alliances and understandings, a complex web of intrigue and spying, that was presently sure to entangle the whole family of mankind on that side of the water in its meshes.”—Speech at Cincinnati, October 26, 1916.

“Political Prisoners”

The Attorney General is right in calling the 114 inmates of the Federal prisons “criminals,” although convicted of offenses that are classified as political in other countries. It does not necessarily follow that they are criminals in the commonly accepted sense; they are criminals in the eyes of the Attorney General; and we say that he is right, inasmuch as their classification as “political offenders” is not recognized and cannot be recognized in American jurisprudence under the Constitution. Under American law a man cannot be convicted of a political offense except treason, and in order to circumvent the Constitution it was necessary to draw up indictments charging them with offenses that could be constructively made out to constitute treason in one form or other. We know how easy it was to send a man to jail for constructive treason or disloyalty while the war-fever was raging, and the majority of these men whose wives and children are roaming the streets in search of justice were the victims of the maddest hysteria and should be liberated under a general amnesty. In the eyes of the world they are political prisoners and not criminals.

Included in the list sent to the Attorney General (who, by the way, is himself threatened with impeachment) are three North Texas anti-draft prisoners, members of the Farmers and Laborers’ Protective Association; eight miscellaneous prisoners, including two men convicted in Los Angeles for publishing in a Spanish paper a manifesto construed as an obstruction to enlistment; five members of the pacifist “Church of the Living God,” two of them clergymen, convicted for speeches and writings (one for a conversation in a barber shop) in opposition to the war; one Socialist convicted for expressed opposition to the war.

It’s All the State of Mind

If you think you are beaten, you are,
If you think that you dare not, you don’t,
If you’d like to win, but you think you can’t,
It’s almost a “cinch” that you won’t.
If you think you will lose, you’ve lost,
For out in the world you findSuccess begins with a fellow’s will:
Full many a race is lostEre even his work’s begun.
And many a coward fallsEre even his work’s begun.
Think big, and your deeds will grow;
Think small, and you’ll fall behind;
Think that you can and you will:
It’s all in the state of mind.
If you think you are outclassed, you are;
You’ve got to think high to rise;
If you think you will lose, you’ve lost,
For out in the world you findSuccess begins with a fellow’s will:
Full many a race is lostEre even his work’s begun.
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If you think you are outclassed, you are;
You’ve got to think high to rise;
If you think you will lose, you’ve lost,

though silently and subtly.” The paragraph is no worse press agent for Lenin, with the aid of a number of the United Americans were compelled to issue an abject retraction. They had stated that “the Committee of Forty United States extends. Needless to say that the best way to defeat prohibition is to make the law obnoxious to the British nobility. Their Sunday picture sections are almost exclusively devoted to scenes from London high life and to British persons of real or fictitious distinction.

Clover is the name of a once popular race horse which has attracted widespread attention in New York City recently because of its age. The animal is fifty-one years old and was brought here for exhibition purposes in a padded box stall from its home in Catawissa, Pa. It was attended on the journey by the mayor of the town, its groom and a veterinarian, and a considerable party will come on for the Masonic exhibition at which Clover will be a feature. One man writes that he raced his own horse against Clover in 1877-78 in Canada. Clover was then seven years old. According to the photographs of the veteran on his arrival in New York, Clover has few of the marks of decrepiteness, and his groom, who has taken care of him for so many years, told a reporter that only last week he had trotted him four miles in twenty minutes and that he could do it any time save that he is a little afraid of his heart.

The prohibition forces are now trying to get Congress to pass an act barring liquor from American vessels beyond the three-mile limit over which the jurisdiction of the United States extends. Needless to say that the best way to defeat prohibition is to make the law obnoxious to the largest number. The natural consequence of such legislation would be to drive tourists to patronize other than American vessels.

The Munsey papers are still busy spreading the old war lies in order to keep up the prejudice of the Wilson era. The New York Sun in calling attention to the seventh anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania on May 7th, tells its readers: “Later a medal was struck off in Germany to com-
The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York in the suit of the executors of the estate of Alfred G. Vanderbilt against the Travellers' Insurance Company will probably have a strong bearing on future claims for damages sustained by the sinking of the Lusitania. Mr. Vanderbilt lost his life aboard the Lusitania when she was sunk by a German submarine. His executors brought suit against the accident insurance company for the payment of a policy for $150,000. A lower court decided that the policy was not payable, on the ground that it specifically mentions death or injury from "acts of war or riot" as exempting the company from all liability. The court holds that Mr. Vanderbilt lost his life by such an act of war. The decision will probably cause suits for million of dollars in other similar cases to be withdrawn. It is hard to see how the Cunard Line can be held for damages unless it can be shown that there was negligence on the part of the officers of the vessel. It also affects potential claims against the German government for indemnities by claimants whose relatives lost their lives, and we are rather inclined to believe that it puts the sinking of the Lusitania in the class of casualties described as "acts of war" and removes it from the category of "piratical sinkings" and "crimes against civilization," which was the favorite designation for the act by the war-shouters.

Late news from Soviet Russia is to the effect that the Russian Greek orthodox church is on the eve of dissolution because of the indifference of the Russian people to religion and the weakening of the church through the looting and confiscation of its property, as a result of all of which the Roman Catholic Church is making strong inroads and there is a prospect that the opposition to the Roman Church, which has lasted 1,000 years, will disappear and that religious freedom will be generally established.

It is refreshing to read about the mayor of Juist, a German health resort in Hanover. The authorities have refused to receive French tourists on the ground that their presence would wound the susceptibilities of German visitors. A French tourists' syndicate at Wiesbaden informed the Burgomaster of Juist that a number of French families wished to go there for several weeks' holiday. The Burgomaster responded by publishing in the local press a proclamation stating that hotel keepers of Juist would unanimously refuse to receive French tourists although they would welcome any patrons from any other nation. "We cannot," said the announcement, "permit the French by their presence to recall the barbarity with which France treated our poor country. We receive many visitors from the occupied Rhineland. These compatriots, weakened morally and physically, would, instead of getting the necessary rest and relaxation, sustain grave damage to their health if they were to be submitted to the sight of French people here."

James A. Flaherty, the head of the Knights of Columbus, speaking at the twenty-fifth anniversary banquet of one of the councils of the order, at the Hotel Astor, the other day, suggested that Lady Astor, an expatriate who is now touring the country to expound American doctrines to the American people from an English point of view, might well take lessons in the proper deportment of celebrities visiting foreign countries from Jack Dempsey, the American champion pugilist traveling in Europe, for Dempsey confines his remarks to his own affairs.

A good deal of enthusiasm marked the convention of the Central Relief Committee in Chicago, last week, incident to the Three Million Dollar Child-feeding Drive. Present were Ex-Secretary Charles Nagel, chairman of the committee; Rudolf Pagenstecher, chairman executive committee; Mr. Otto von Schrenk of New York; Executive Secretary William H. R. Schultz, Ferdinand Thun, president of the Three Million Dollar Drive; Mr. Herbert Schmitz, corresponding secretary of the Drive, and others equally prominent in the movement. It was stated that only $1,155,000 of the total had been raised and that it would have been impossible to keep faith with the German government had it not been for the Quakers and the American Relief Administration. The significant feature of the convention was the statement of the corresponding secretary that the tardy results scored toward raising the fund were due to two causes—the hard times and the failure of the well-to-do German-Americans, with a few distinguished exceptions, to contribute. Most of the money had come out of the pockets of the working classes and the lower middle class.

It has been asserted and also denied that Jusserand, the French ambassador at Washington, is to be recalled because he is held responsible for the anti-French sentiment which is growing apace in the United States. Jusserand is not responsible. It is a case of an irresistible force coming in contact with an immovable body.

Time to Settle Property Seizures

(New York World, May 4)

If Chief Justice Taft is to have any share in the settlement of claims for property seized in Russia it would be a little more comfortable if there had been a settlement of claims for property seized in the United States. It is now ten months since the United States made peace with Germany. Yet the Administration has done nothing toward adjusting the property rights seized by our Government during the war.

From the point of view of the foreign investor, it makes little difference whether he loses his property to a Government which professes Communism or to one which believes in the sanctity of private property. The theory on which he loses it is as nothing to the fact that he has lost it.

The handling of German property during and since the war is not a satisfactory thing to contemplate for any American who remembers the best practices of international law. In many respects we proceeded more violently than the Allies. We have not yet liquidated the affair, and it is high time we did.
The American Slav Society

PROFESSOR Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University is the author of a scheme to unite all the Slavs in the world. He has laid the foundation of an organization to be known as the American Slav Society. The first meeting of about fifty or seventy-five prominent Slavs took place last week at the professor's house, 1 West Seventy-second Street. The American Slav Society is to be incorporated and will make application for a charter under the laws of New York. The object of the society, according to Article II of its constitution, is to encourage and promote in this country an interest in the study of the language, literature, history, culture and art of Slavonic nations, making possible a more helpful union and closer intercourse between Americans and Croats, Serbians, Slovenes, Czecho-Slovaks, Russians, Poles and Bulgarians. Fundamentally the aim, as stated in the Times, is "to lay bare German plots."

From this it is apparent that the American Slav Society is organized not to promote the solidarity of the American people but to split them into factions under the pretext that it will promote Slavic literature, art and history. Unlike the Steuben Society, which has no relations, political or economic, with any outside nation and which has purely American ideals in view, the Slav Society proposes, under the tutelage of Professor Pupin, to widen the breach between the component elements of the American people and to stimulate racial individualism here, to foster dual citizenship and Slav ideals, using the United States as a springboard for its movement to unite 300,000,000 Slavs all over the world. One of its announced purposes is to fight the German-Russian treaty of commerce.

What right has any society, whether Slav or English, to make this country the hot-house of European intrigues? The society cannot be chartered in this State, for there is a law against the incorporation of racial groups. There is no sympathy for any such movement among the American people, and it should be apparent to the prime movers in this undertaking from the stringent immigration laws, directed mainly, if the truth be told, against the people whom Professor Pupin would array against the German element. The Germans were here as soon as the English, and together with the Irish helped to make this country independent of European nations. They formed the border line against the French and Indians, fought in the Revolution and furnished huge masses of men to preserve the United States under the Constitution. The share of the Slavs in these great epochs is negligible in comparison. For them to extend their anti-German policies to American soil will be resented and can only lead to chaos.

A Later Noted Mühlenberg

THE founder of the Lutheran Church in America was Rev. Heinrich Melchior Mühlernberg, father of General Peter Mühlernberg and of Frederick August, the first Speaker of the American House of Representatives. One of his great grandsons, William August Mühlernberg, became an Episcopal minister. He was the subject of an ardent eulogy by Bishop Manning, recently, as the founder of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, New York, and founder also of St. Luke's Hospital. He was the author of many hymns, including "I Would Not Live Always."

Bishop Manning said that Dr. Mühlernberg was one of the first American apostles of church unity. "In 1853 Dr. Mühlernberg addressed to the House of Bishops a noble memorial in which he pleaded for action closely similar to many recent movements looking for church unity."

Dr. Manning praised Dr. Mühlernberg as the founder of a "free" church, the Church of the Holy Communion being the first to make its pews free.

"He led the way in the cause of free pews," said Bishop Manning. "He founded the first church school. He was the first to introduce daily services and congregational singing, and he organized here the first surpliced choir in America. Among the visible monuments to his service is St. Luke's Hospital. He was a pioneer of his time in what to-day is called social work."

The Religious Ulcer in Ulster

THE Orange program in Belfast could not exist a day if it were not winked at by the power that paid savages two pounds apiece for the scalps they had ripped under contract from the bleeding heads of patriotic Americans. Religious fanaticism has been fostered in Belfast by the British since the days of the canting Cromwell who poisoned the very springs of Antrim with the germs of his holy hate.

The Brass-Check press associations, that furnished the stories of the atrocities, disingenuously confused the dispatches so as to leave it uncertain as to who were responsible for the felonious outrages committed in the name of Christianity. The same propagandist press associations that, in the present unrest in India, speak of the natives as "Indians" for the very definite purpose of confounding them in fifth-grade minds with the sanguinary savages so serviceable to England in other days, referred to the Belfast barbarities as "faction fights." The cables concealed the fact that these were deliberately planned massacres, visited by the Black-and-Tan Orange-u-Tans upon the lovers of liberty who longed for a union with their brethren in the Free State.

The difficulties of the provisional government of the Free State in restraining the Irish Republican army from invading Orange Ulster and rushing to the aid of their brethren deprived of the protection of all law, was construed by the propagandists as efforts to suppress a revolution in the Free State. The knowledge that the wearing of the green was still being penalized by benighted bigots when members of a football team, on a holiday with their friends over the Blackwater, were arrested as felons and sentenced to penal servitude for terms of years for the crime of wearing a Republican army uniform, while predatory murder gangs waging a "holy war," went unpunished of their crimson crimes, produced a condition that called for masterly self-restraint in the people and the highest tact and sagacity in the government of the new Free State.

The sweet reasonableness of the Orange disposition is shown in the fact that, while Sir James Craig, the whiskey distiller of Belfast, is self-determined against the self-determination of Tyrone and Fermanagh, that wish to become associated with the Free State, he steadfastly refuses them protection against the mad dogs of fanaticism unleashed upon the defenseless populace of those counties. Doomed to be bound hand and foot to a government that refuses them protection of their lives, and holds them for the sole
apparent purpose of providing victims for organized murderers who roam unrestrained through their territory, is it any wonder that they turn to their brethren of the Free State and cry in their agony, "Have mercy upon us, at least you, our friends," or is it contrary to human nature that their friends give ear to the prayer of pity and are deaf to the commands of political authority?

The British government that boasted it had "murder by the throat" in southern Ireland a year ago has murder by the hand in Belfast. A man who can prevent a murder and does not, and who, in addition, protects the person of the felon, is a murderer by proxy, and this is the role the British government has been playing in Belfast. It was not until the fear of the fury of the men who shipped sixteen thousand becalmed and properly boxed Black-and-Tans as articles of export into England, and who were in danger of being as thoroughly effective with the other yellow brigands in Belfast, that the British government put pressure upon the premier of Ulster and forced him to sign the recent treaty with the men of the Free State.

It remains to be seen if this Treaty of London will be any better observed than the previous pact between Collins and Craig, or if it will go the way of British treaties generally, typified by the Treaty of Limerick in 1691.

A Sample of 100 Per Cent. Americanism

The Steuben Society has come out strongly in favor of the proposition that never again shall we engage in war except for the purpose of repelling invasion until the mothers who may be called upon to offer up their sons, the wives of whom it shall be demanded to surrender their husbands and the young men who may be conscripted to risk their very lives shall have a voice in the matter.

Our armed forces are now engaged in acts of war in Haiti, San Domingo and Nicaragua without the formality of a declaration of war, without the consent of Congress and at the behest in each instance of some great banking institution.

The resolution approved of at the last session of the highest council of the Society is as follows:

"Resolved, that the Steuben Society of America favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to the effect that Congress shall not have power to declare war and that our government shall not engage in acts of war except it be for the purpose of repelling invasion until after an opportunity by means of a referendum shall have been given the people of the United States entitled to the franchise to express their will in the matter.

The Task of The Steuben Society

The Milwaukee Herald quotes from the Neue Züricher Zeitung treating on "The Personal Equation in Germany's Manufacturing World," in which sorrow is expressed over the lack of political spirit among Germans handling large affairs. The writer says they only have one ambition and that is to make their works grow bigger and bigger. As long as they are ambitious they stay in the money-making game, and when they are tired out there is not energy enough left for participation in politics where their immense knowledge of human affairs all over the world would be of inestimable value.

The Herald adds to this: "For many German-Americans there is a lesson in this. Is it not a fact that there is among our business men and even among the lawyers of German descent a general disinclination to participate actively in public life, except when it can be done in a casual way without sacrificing too much business time or energy? And is it not also true that this has contributed very much to put us Americans of German race into the position we have occupied for the last eight years? Possibly the Steuben Society will succeed in future to change matters. "In this connection it might be mentioned that the Deutsche Volkspartei in Germany has of late been very successful in interesting large manufacturers in politics."

Publishers to Protest

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has lodged or is about to lodge a protest against proposed legislation to define what its members may print in their papers, on the plea that such interference would amount to an invasion of the constitutional provision in regard to the freedom of the press. Their spokesmen point out that bills are pending in Congress to prohibit and punish the publication of race track betting odds, stories about chorus girls and footlight favorites who marry, etc.

There can hardly be any difference of opinion that such legislation would be an interference with the constitutional right of the press to print actual news. But where were these champions of the freedom of the press when Postmaster Burleson and the Department of Justice were suppressing 600 newspapers and publications during the war because they expressed unpopular opinions about matters that concerned the welfare of the whole American people? They helped to denounce such publications as disloyal because the periodicals concerned did not "stand by the President," though the President was soon after repudiated at the polls by a seven million plurality.

If every daily newspaper were restrained from publishing the details of divorce news, chorus girl pranks and race track betting odds, the world would be better off and the standard of intelligence would be materially elevated; but if Miss Jane Addams' publication could be stopped from going through the mails and periodicals could be put out of business for expressing views that were intended to rend the veil of deception and falsehood, the papers that are now concerned over losing a privilege that benefits nobody but themselves would be in a better position had they as vigorously protested then. They know very well that they were free during the war to express any opinion they chose, whether popular or not; but it paid them to "stand by the President," and by ignoring the slaughter of minor publications they themselves condemned the invasion of the freedom of speech and of the press.

Biblical Picture

Mother—Now, this is a ford at the Jordan.
Little Mary—That isn't a Ford! It's a camel.

Never Enough

I wonder why they call it strawberry shortcake?
That's easy. Did you ever see the time when it didn't run short?

Can't Be Done

"That's all rot about marrying in haste and repenting at leisure."
"Is it?"
"Of course. A man never has any leisure after he is married."

Six Days Later

Willie—Pop, what is a "coincidence"?
Father—A "coincidence," my son, is when your mother and I both think at the same time of the letter I forgot to mail!
The Tragedy of Siegfried
A Tribute to the Memory of Charles Hexamer
(Address delivered by GEORGE SEIBEL, at Philadelphia, May 9, 1922)

We are not here to mourn; we are here to reaffirm our faith in humanity. We are not here to bury our hope; we are here to gather inspiration, to consecrate ourselves anew, to unfurl our banner in the sacred cause of freedom. We are not here to surrender; we are here to march onward. The cross on Calvary, the hemlock chalice of Socrates, the gallows of John Brown, were not symbols of defeat and death. Out of them blossomed a new faith, a nobler philosophy, a larger liberty. The bier of Charles J. Hexamer was not the end of his endeavor, not if you—sons and daughters of Germany and America—are worthy of your parentage and swerve not from your divine destiny.

Are you indeed worthy of that parentage? Will you follow the star of that destiny? Then you must be willing to fall as Hexamer fell, as Siegfried fell!

The tragedy of Siegfried is the tragedy of the German race. I see the golden-haired youth come forth singing from the dark forest; I see him forge his shining sword to pierce the hide of the dragon Greed; I see him victorious, bathing in the blood of the monster he has slain; I see him listening to the voices of the birds, revealing nature's hidden lore; I see him decked in the treasure of the Nibelungs, aiding his comrade to win a bride. Again I see him bending over the spring to drink, as murderous envy thrust the spear of hate into the vulnerable spot between his shoulder-blades. Thus Siegfried fell.

But Siegfried is immortal. Siegfried is the sun, as men tell us who have mastered the meaning of the myth. Siegfried is the golden-haired sun; the Nibelung treasure is the jeweled dawn; black, envious Hagen is the night by which the day is slain. But out of the grave, Siegfried rises again, glorious and glittering, for Siegfried is the sun. And the tragedy of Siegfried is the tragedy of the German race.

We have seen the darkest hour of the eclipse. We have heard the cries of dread, the moans of agony, the accents of despair. And yet we know the sun will rise again; the day to come will be as proud and brave as the day that has been swallowed in the night. Already the first flush of young glory gladdens the wan cheek of the eastern sky.

Siegfried has fallen, and we have gathered to tell of his valor and renown. The world has seen bitter years—years that have taken away the noblest and the best. Nothing seemed sacred any longer; truth was dragged from her throne into the gutter by a hireling mob, just justice was driven shrivel to ashes in the universal pyre.

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Charles J. Hexamer was as pure a patriot as any man that ever has been sent to Washington to work out the people's will. He had done as much for his native land—the full measure of his ability—as any other son of America, and much more than many of those who slandered him with lying lips. He was of German ancestry—that was his crime! He warned his countrymen against war—that was his unpardonable sin!

To-day who will rise to question his wisdom and his patriotism? A million mothers, whose sons were killed or crippled in that war, know our country and our world would have been happier if we had kept out. In ten million homes, where they are paying off the billions wasted in that war, men and women know to-day they would have been better off if we had kept out.

But war is a madness that infects the brain, drives Reason out, strangles Justice, blinds with red mist the vision of Truth, and fills each artery of life with the lust of blood and the fire of hate. In that madness, in that saturnalia of hell, Hexamer, like a hundred others, was crucified upon a cross of infamy.

Hexamer was German, and he was proud of it. He was proud to belong to the race that had brought forth a Lessing, passionate pilgrim to the shrine of truth, a Schiller, inspired apostle of human liberty, a Beethoven, who translated for mortal ears the music of the morning stars, a Goethe, who dwelt in Olympian calm above the vexing turmoil of our windy world.

Hexamer was American, and he was proud of it. He was proud to be born of the nation that had brought forth a Franklin, with his rock-ribbed common sense, a Jefferson, with his political idealism, a Whitman, with his chant of democracy, a Lincoln, whose deep heart was filled with love for all humanity.

Because he was truly German, because he was truly American, these men were his idols, their ideals were his religion. Not the man who had slaughtered millions of his fellow-men, not the man who had filched millions from his fellow-men, but those of the Choir Invisible—

"Whose thoughts sublime have pierced the night like stars, And by their mild insistence urge man's search To vaster issues."

We are not gathered here to-day to do honor to a man, but to an idea and an ideal, a dream of liberty, a prophecy of justice. Montesquieu, a great French thinker, has told us that all our free institutions came out of the forests of Germany. In the soft luxuriance of southern climes men became soft and luxurious, crawling in the dust before despots. But the men who had braved the icy breath of northern winter did not cringe before a Caesar's muttered mandate. Those men sent Caesar's legions howling back to Rome. That love of liberty, like the Greek love of beauty, like the Hebrew love of holiness, is every German's priceless heritage, and it was the vision of Hexamer's heroic hope.

To liberty, the light of life, he consecrated every drop of his blood, every breath of his lungs, every hammer-stroke of his heart. But liberty without justice is a shell, and justice without truth is a pyramid set upon its point. In war, liberty and justice and truth die, and when these were taken away Hexamer's heart beat no more, his life was laid as a sacrifice upon the altar of his loyalty.

To those that hounded him to his grave, to those vultures that hacked away at his patriotic fame, I would say that America needs to-day such men as Hexamer. Look over our fair land, and see how liberty has dwindled to a shadow. Here men are cast into prison because they eat
and drink what other men reject. Here men are cast into prison because they think and speak and print what other men oppose. Here, if you know two languages, there are men who would steal one of them; here patriotism is measured by percentages, and politics has been reduced to a game of poker with marked cards, and statesmanship consists in collecting the taxes from the poor man's cupboard and the widow's cruse.

We need to-day men like Hexamer to wake our conscience and to hearten our courage. In the mad race for wealth, men forget the duty they owe their fellow-men. If you hold a dollar close enough to your eye, you cannot see the sun. But Hexamer put society above self, and purpose above pelf; he sought no public office, he did not pile up a private fortune; he was German in the sense of Richard Wagner, who said that "to be German is to do a thing for its own sake;" he was American in the sense of Abraham Lincoln, who said: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, let us do the right as God gives us to see the right."

To those of German blood who have criticised him because he was human, who have belittled him because he was taller than yourselves, to you I say: Forget your miserable jealousies, your childish spite, your snarling suspicions, your loud words and little deeds; be broad, and tolerant, and generous, and free—be German in the noblest sense, and you will honor your dead leader more than any words of eulogy could honor him.

To those of American pride who have attacked him because of his German blood, because he looked with reverence toward the holy land of his forefathers, to you I say: If you brought nothing from your ancestral shores to enrich this America, do not decry those who came with full hands and hearts; be broad, and tolerant, and generous, and free—be American in the noblest sense, and you will understand our dead leader better than any words of eulogy could explain him.

Native born, he was German in the noblest sense; thrilled with German ideals, he was American in the noblest sense.

He walked in the trail blazed by Franz Daniel Pastorius, our heroic pioneer; in the pathway trodden by Johann Peter Mühlenberg, our dauntless paladin; on the road traveled by Franz Lieber, our apostle of civil liberty; in the footsteps of Carl Schurz, who tried to cleanse the Augean stable of our putrid politics. In a happier time, under summer skies, Hexamer would have come to the end of his course honored as they were. But the storm of war broke above his head, and his shining helmet drew the thunderbolt from the clouds. He fell riven like a mighty oak in the forest.

Out of that fallen tree let us fashion for ourselves spears to march forth in the battle for liberty, for justice, for truth. Let our great disaster be our great inspiration. Let our tremendous loss be our tremendous opportunity. Let us consecrate ourselves, united and undaunted, to the extermination of the dragon Greed, the Fafnir of our America. Let us dedicate ourselves, fearless and firm, to the rescue of the Rhinegold, the precious liberties we have lost. Let us devote ourselves, ardent and unafraid, to the realization of democracy, the triumph of truth, and the golden hope of humanity.

Siegfried has fallen, but Siegfried is the sun, and the sun is born anew with each to-morrow. The tragedy of Siegfried is the tragedy of the German race. To give light to the world, and to be swallowed by the darkness, that is Siegfried's doom. Let every one of us seize a brand from his funeral pyre, hold it aloft in the night as a torch, and as a promise of the young dawn that soon will blossom—a new day of peace and bounty and brotherhood, "When the battle-flags are furled in the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

This leaf of laurel, sacred to his memory, I lay upon his tomb. He is with Arminius and Bluecher, with Herkimer and Sigel, in the Valhalla of our heroes. His example is before us to thrill our languid pulse whenever the clarion shall sound the revelle of liberty. Hate cannot hurt him now, nor Malice with her venom tongue soil the scutcheon of his pride. His name will be inscribed with golden characters upon the granite walls of time, among the names of those who died that men might dwell in peace and know the truth. This leaf of laurel, sacred to his memory, I lay upon his tomb.

Impudent, But Invited

(Stead Independent)

FRENCH imperialism has been riding for a fall since the imposition of the conquerors' terms upon the defeated nations in the World War.

The revulsion of American public sentiment to the successive attempts of various European powers to accomplish their selfish aims has been general. But France's decline in American estimation has been relatively greatest, due to the high point of sentimental affection for Lafayette's country which we touched in the early days of the war.

The United States has adopted the role of an observer in the gallery while the rest of the world plays its politics. Traditionally, this country is opposed to alliances and from the American standpoint it is probable that the new treaty between Germany and the Russian Soviet Government would not draw approval. But viewed purely from the position in the gallery, it is difficult to refrain from a good healthy national chuckle over the way France received the news. France was surprised and indignant over this breach of the French interpretation of international etiquette.

For Germany, a conquered country, and Russia, an outcast government, to conclude a favored-nation agreement, was astounding impudence. France was so angry she almost excluded Germany and Russia from the Genoa Conference, in which she had planned to exact reparations from the Germans and ancient debts from the Russians.

To the American sense of retributive justice, the treaty seems only the result of the long-continued goading by the nation now most incensed.

Sex Extinction Imminent

"ENGLISH women as a race are heading straight forward for sex extinction unless there are speedy and fundamental changes in the prevailing system of physical education for the modern girl," was the declaration of George Chalmers, secretary of the College of Preceptors, which startled London the other day.

The committee represent the British Medical Association, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the British Women's Medical Association, including such famous members of the teaching profession as Sir Charles Ryall.

"An increasing number of medical men and women," said Secretary Chalmers before the committee which is investigating the influence of the sportswoman, "are coming to the conclusion that in the next generation women will no longer exist as a sex, if they continue to be developed along the lines of masculine physical instruction."

A number of distinguished doctors are continually asserting from their own experience that the functions of motherhood are impaired by such strenuous games as hockey, football, swimming, rowing, horseback riding, etc. If they have any children they will turn out an emasculated race of men, for the women are spending all their capital in games.

"Biologists point out that the effect of the modern training will be to turn out a race of neither males nor females."

The committee investigating the sterility of sportswomen asserts that it is not an anti-feminist move to believe that women as mothers are superior to men.
Current Topics

Thirty years ago the people of Detroit, then a great deal less than half a million in population, elected Hazen S. Pingree Mayor. Mayor Pingree had a vision of a city-owned traction system. He was "hooted" down by the conservative element with cries of "Socialist," but he persisted and laid the foundation for the work which in the last three years Mayor James Couzens, multi-millionaire "Socialist," has just brought to a finish with the purchase of the Detroit United Railway lines for something like $20,000,000. These lines have been combined with the municipal railroad built during the last half a century, so that to-day there is not a street car turning a wheel in the City of Detroit that is not owned by the people who ride in them.

The injurious effects of tobacco smoking may be prevented by adding to the tobacco a little pine oil, declares that he can smoke thirty cigarettes a day of this mixture without inconvenience. The only change noticeable in the tobacco, which retains its aroma perfectly, is that it seems to acquire some resemblance to Oriental tobacco.

A Berlin dispatch says that Saxony is offering the castles of Eutersburg and Allsted and the villa of Queen Mary Louise for sale. They can be bought for as little as $2,000. The state has been maintaining them as public museums, but now lacks the necessary funds. The Castle of Eutersburg, the most famous, dates back to the eleventh century, when a Saxon king laid the foundation. Goethe conducted a theater in it that was built especially for Princes and Archdukes.

Fifty men at Sing Sing are now taking correspondence courses—thirty-five from Columbia University and the International Correspondence School in Chicago. The courses from Columbia are begun last October, after a period of two years in which attempts were made to work out a plan of co-operation between the prison and the university.

Two large American or white-head eagles were killed last week near Frankfort, Kansas, as a result of coming in contact with telephone and electric transmission lines. So fierce a fight did one bird put up when linemen attempted to extricate him that it was necessary to kill him. The bird was held fast by the end of a broken wire which had become about one leg.

The first settlement on the island of Molokai to be established—"Kalanianaole," in honor of the late Prince Jonah Kuhi Kalanianaole, a former Delegate to Congress, whose efforts resulted in the enactment of a law providing for the rehabilitation of Hawaiian families, to each of which will be given about twenty acres of land, the Hawaiian Homes Commission has decided. Prince Kalaniahaole was the first member to be appointed to the commission by Governor Farrington. Soon after his death last January, the widow, Princess Elizabeth Kalanianaole, was chosen to succeed him.

The Castle of Ettersburg, the most famous, dates back to the eleventh century, when a Saxon king laid the foundation. Goethe conducted a theater in it that was built especially for Princes and Archdukes.

The London Brewers' Gazette, which takes up the cudgels in favor of Sir Arthur Quiller Couch's contention that teetotalism is incompatible with full manhood and good literature, adds that some of the teetotalers named by the Quiller, for example, of examples of how fame could be achieved without alcohol were not famous, and some others were not teetotalers. The Gazette says the probable reason why Bernard Shaw does not take liquor is because most people do. Abrahm Lincoln had been cited as an example, the brewers' house always had wine on the White House table. It asserts that instead of Longfellow being dry, as has been asserted, he had a liking for exquisite wines.

A wedding recently took place in Kansas City forty years after the announcement in the papers of 1888. Mrs. Fanny H. Keim was the bride and John Hurni the groom. They quarreled and parted and both married and have children. They are now sixty-nine and seventy-six respectively.

A dispatch to the World from Matamoras, Mexico, says that it has become the usual thing for American army officers stationed at Rio Grande border posts to pay visits of courtesy to commanding officers of the Mexican army stationed on this side of the river. When Col. Sedgwick Rice of the 12th United States Cavalry, commander of Fort Brown, crossed over to Matamoras a few days ago he was honored by one of the most spectacular and elaborate military receptions ever accorded a foreign visitor to Matamoras. The purpose of Col. Rice's visit was to pay his respects to Major General Joaquin Amaro, commanding the Third Division of the Mexican Army. Col. Rice and his staff were received with signal honors when they crossed the international bridge. Col. Jose Alvarez, Chief of Staff of Gen. Amaro, and other officers of the Third Division met him and his staff and escorted them to a point on the outskirts of Matamoras, where Gen. Amaro accorded them a formal welcome to Mexico.

Dr. Rudolf Degkwitz announces in the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift (an authoritative publication) that he has succeeded in conferring immunity to measles by injecting a serum prepared from convalescent patients. "This may prove to be one of the greatest epochs in preventive medicine," he states. In his last series of 1,700 cases Degkwitz claims that all the contacts inoculated were completely immunized or so protected that the disease was developed only in forty cases. If these results are confirmed and the method can be effectively and generally applied, the result should be an even greater saving of life than has accrued from Jenner's discovery of vaccination.

Praise for "Issues"

The following letter reaches us from a pastor in one of the largest cities in the Middle West:

"Am in receipt of your letter of April 17, referring to my expired subscription, and in reply would like to offer the following explanation, viz.: I would not miss one number of your paper; to me it is a mentor and an inspiration well worth while, a paper which fully deserves being read by every right-thinking and patriotic American, no matter where his cradle may have stood. The dauntless spirit of your contributors, the keen insight into the affairs of the world, the ideals you pursue make it invaluable to the reader. I became a subscriber in March, 1921, and have faithfully persevered in reading your excellent 'mental diet.' But I have a friend in the book and stationery business, an energetic young fellow, whom I have known for nearly thirty years, and who, dealing especially in German books and periodicals, beside numerous English publications, has suffered greatly during the war and in the post-war period, and so I decided to throw the small profit on your paper. Through my personal effort I have induced more than a dozen people to subscribe to your paper or to get it at Mr. . . . My own copies have been used in winning new subscribers and have traveled all over this county. So I am loyal after all! I shall continue in the interest of your paper and 'win men over' as it were for the good cause, a cause so important for the future of our 'own America' that few other considerations should have precedence over it. Hoping that this short explanation of my stand will be satisfactory, I am yours in the furthering of the good cause and with sincere wishes for the success of Issues or To-Day."

Respectfully, H. B.

The Kill-o-ma-dee

A GENTLEMAN sat in a railway train and held on his lap a tightly closed little wooden box perforated with small air holes, as if it contained something alive. A gentleman sitting by looked curiously at the box, and the conversation ran somewhat thusly:

"What is that in your box?"

"It eats snakes; nothing but snakes."

"What is your favorite chapter in the Bible, Uncle Ajax?"

"It burrows in the ground, like a prairie dog."

"Why, it is a kill-o-ma-dee."

"What does it eat?"

"It eats snakes; nothing but snakes."

"That's funny. How do you get enough snakes to feed it?"

"Why, I am a hard hunting man and I have no trouble finding snakes. I find them all around almost every day."

"But they are imaginary snakes."

"Yes; but that makes no difference. This is an imaginary kill-o-ma-dee."

The Apostles Renamed

(From Life)

"What is your favorite chapter in the Bible, Uncle Ajax?"

"Old darky was killed."

Uncle Ajax slashed his lips. "Dat one whar' it tell about de snake."

"What is your favorite chapter in the Bible, Uncle Ajax?"

"It's got Ideas in it."—New York Sun.
Sidelights on Affairs in Germany

News from the former German colonies in Africa unanimously state that the position of the colored population has become much worse since the occupation by the French. The natives do not get any chance to earn money, and the taxes are terribly high and pitilessly collected. Many in this manner are forced into military service while others evade the border patrols and escape into the English or Spanish districts. Some wounded men who returned to Cameroon reported they had served in Morocco. The colored deputy Boinsch has stated in the French chamber that many Africans had been branded with hot irons by the authorities and that they were at the point of rebellion.—The Dépêche Coloniale reports forced drafts of negroes in Africa and consequent uprisings in many places.

The fight against the black shame on the Rhine is making progress in neutral countries. In Sweden, for instance, every bank has started a collection list and large parts of the population enthusiastically respond. Here in the United States Lady Astor has taken up the cause of the German women.

Germany is in imminent danger to lose its wonderful forests. The price for timber is so high that one owner of forest lands after the other succumbs to the temptation of ready cash.

The foreign owners of mortgages on German property are demanding satisfaction in gold mark. A mortgage bank in Basle, Switzerland, went under because of the sinking of the mark values. It had made big loans on German property whose owners insisted in repayment by paper marks. The owners of the mortgages have been advised not to insist on full interest payments and to be satisfied with whatever is earned by the properties above the cost of maintenance.

Anxiously German papers inquire where the German sugar crop went to. The factories finished their work of converting beets into sugar by the end of January and the production amounted to 12½ millions of double centweights as against 10½ millions last year. From September to January 5½ millions were unrestrictedly sold as against 3¾ millions during the same period in 1920-21.

The organization of the German press which finds itself in a desperate position in view of the higher cost of paper and labor without any newly compensating rise in income calls for the support of the public. It argues: “It is necessary to revise the idea that a newspaper is merely a money-making enterprise. The functions of the press may take the outer form of such an undertaking and, therefore, be forced into profit-making channels. But its tasks far transcend every private or party-political interest. Only a people which has a free public opinion may hope to become free again.”

The Bavarian majority socialist Auer in a mass meeting directed the following warning to the foreign countries: “Stop your tortures and your extortions, you are murdering women and children. It has now come to pass that women do not dare to eat any longer because with the means on hand they cannot afford to put before their men that which is enough to keep them capable to work. Our children lack the nourishment necessary to their development. Stop, you are driving us crazy! Women of other countries! Influence your men in the interest of humanity.”

The French demand of taxing the German workers higher has been felt by the Germans as another proof for the cruelty of the French. There is, however, a very strong sentiment for getting some kind of taxation (and not a small one either) from the vulgata strong foreign visitors.

The results of the Paulsen Community Schools in Hamburg where they are being tried out seem to have been unsatisfactory to the majority of teachers and parents. These are setting up the complaint that Paulsen aims at spreading the socialist spirit and the materialist conception of the world. The strongest resistance against them naturally comes from the churches.

The use of wireless apparatus has been forbidden by the French in Düsseldorf and the Belgians in Duisburg. In the post-office many letters, in most cases foreign ones, are being opened by the French censor even (or especially) letters to British and Japanese officers in Berlin. In some cases the contents are photographed.

German manufacturers will open on July 15, an industrial exposition in Moscow.

Dr. Chateaubriand, the Brazilian writer, has collected 4,650,000 marks in the interest of German science.

More agricultural soil will be created for Germany by the reclamation of the big swamps in Hanover and Sleswig-Holstein, belonging to the state. Prussia’s financial ministry has asked the diet for a credit of 100,000,000 marks to accomplish this. Soldier settlers alone will cultivate about 2,000 of the 17,000 hectares left.

A Portrait of Joseph Hergesheimer

An intimate picture of Joseph Hergesheimer, author of "Cytherea," is given in the article by an anonymous writer in the May Bookman. Hergesheimer’s early struggles are thus described:

“Hergesheimer inherited a bit of money and a weak constitution. As a boy he was a bookworm, shy and reserved. When money fell into his hands he forthwith got married and lived in Florence. There he suffered a nervous breakdown and was nursed back to health by Dorothy after months of care and anxiety. He wrote for fourteen years, urged on by a dogged belief in himself, without having a single manuscript accepted. He and Dorothy bore the pinch of adversity and the rebuffs of editors with fortitude, and the final triumph was therefore all the sweeter. In these years of apprentice work his masters were Conrad, Henry James Meredith, and Flaubert.”

Book Note

Dr. W. L. Rosenberg, a German-American journalist, who has done much in Cleveland and other cities to counteract the pathological aspirations about "the war for democracy," has issued a volume of German war poems under the title of Weltganztat und Weltgericht. They were written between 1918 and 1921, and scourge the militarism and hypocrisy for which the world war was responsible. Dr. Rosenberg is a skilful versifier who commands a wide knowledge of historical and economic subjects and expresses his thoughts with a keen understanding. His book will delight many readers and offer inspiration in this day of antagonistic views, of disappointment and incessant strife.
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Let the Reader Decide

At a recent meeting of the highest council of the Steuben Society of America the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that the Steuben Society of America favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to the effect that Congress shall not have power to declare war and that our Government shall not engage in acts of war except for the purpose of repelling invasion, until after an opportunity by means of a referendum shall have been given the people of the United States entitled to the franchise to express their will in the matter."

We ask our readers to express their opinion on the resolution, and to that end we invite a free discussion. Every intelligent reader has made up his mind whether American young men shall be sent to take part in wars 3,000 miles away from home as determined by representatives—many of whom voted for war because, they said, they would follow the President—without a referendum, and whether our Government shall have authority to establish military rule in small countries like Haiti and Santo Domingo without the sanction either of the people or of Congress.

This resolution can be made a vital issue if the people are behind it. It should not meet with indifference. It affects the American home and family circle. We wish to give our readers an opportunity to express themselves. The Steuben Society desires to know what public sentiment on this question is. If our readers approve or disapprove the resolution, they are requested to state their views in a short, concise form, not exceeding 250 words—a postal card will do. This information will be forwarded to Washington and placed in the hands of Senators and Representatives who will thus have something to guide them in their desire to interpret public opinion intelligently and effectively. Address all communications to ISSUES OF TO-DAY, 6 Union Square, New York.

Another Set-Back for the Old Guard

Some good friend with brains enough to do a little clear thinking should tell President Harding that the fences are down and the cows are in the wheat. No sooner have the Republican politicians in Washington fairly recovered from their consternation over Beveridge's defeat of Senator New in Indiana than Pennsylvania comes along with another smashing victory for progressive politics in the form of a defeat for the famous Penrose machine and its standup candidate for the nomination of governor, Alter, at the hands of Gifford Pinchot.

Nobody with any experience in Pennsylvania politics expected it. Even after the early returns were in, Democratic and Republican weather prophets predicted the defeat of Pinchot and the triumphant election of Governor Sproul's machine candidate, George E. Alter.

The happenings in Indiana and in Pennsylvania cannot be brushed aside as mere incidents of political mutations. They point to a political revolution.

In both States the party machines were smashed and men with advanced political theories triumphed over the organization candidates. Even the nomination of Senator Pepper to succeed himself, although Pepper voted to seat Newberry, cannot be counted an unmitigated victory for the kind of politics in which Penrose believed.

In Pennsylvania's present governor, Sproul, is incarnated the essence of reaction. He is firm in the faith that whatever the machine decrees is the law of the prophet. He believes in all that Lodge, Root and Hoover believe in. He is still fighting the war; and all the prejudices and ignorance of the war period are reflected in Alter. Something of the governor's mental state may be gathered from a report of his remarks at a recent mass meeting in Chicago's vast Auditorium, which wound up the United States-Canadian peace celebration. He described a trip he took to Europe in 1914. He happened to be in Germany when the war broke out, and he told the Canadians and their sympathizers of a German who asked him why the United States did not take Canada and annex it. If we did not, he said, the German, whom he described as a "Hun," told him that Canada would be taken by the Kaiser. Whereupon the governor assured him that the United States would raise 10,000,000 men to prevent Canada from becoming Prussian. Then he added that we had made a real step forward in recent months with other nations, "and especially with the Mother Country." (British American of April 15, p. 3.)

Such sentiments were publicly expressed by the governor of a State chiefly settled by Germans, who was grooming a man of his own kidney for his successor with the expectation of having him voted for by the representatives of a race whom he described as "Huns." Just as in Indiana the issue was largely fought out on these lines. In Indiana the New men were charging Beveridge with being a pro-German.

What this sort of political blindness leads to has thus been demonstrated by two signal examples. Perhaps the administration spokesmen will yet wake up in time to see the folly of their ways. When the people have filled Congress with representatives of true Americanism and swept the other kind out of State and local offices it will be too late.

The tide of intelligent popular self-assertion is sweeping...
on. What with race hatreds, Ku Klux Klanism, doctoring of American history, reactionary laws, with 114 political prisoners in jail, with high rents, idleness, high tariff to protect dye monopolies, crookedness in high places and Supreme Court decisions against child labor, the old regime is surely having a howling time.

The German "Menace" in Haiti

Former Secretary of State Lansing—who, it should be stated in the interest of truth, owed his appointment to the State Department as Solicitor General to the French ambassador, Jusserand—in a recent letter to Senator McCormick which was published in the press, asserted that on July 31, 1914, the German cruiser Karlsruhe landed a detachment of German marines at Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

The assertion is wholly without foundation and is flatly contradicted by the facts in the case. Lansing was evidently still acting under the impression that anything emanating from him had the sanctity of incontrovertible truth, an impression that owed its existence to the perverted state of the public mind as long as the war lasted. On July 31, 1914, the cruiser Karlsruhe was on the high seas in the vicinity of Havana. This is vouched for by Captain Tierfelder and substantiated by the log of the cruiser.

As the newest of the small cruisers, the Karlsruhe was directed to relieve the Dresden on the east American station, with its destination Havana or Port-au-Prince. The Dresden had aboard ex-President Huerta and family, who disembarked at Kingston, Jamaica, coming from Mexico. The Karlsruhe lay in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, awaiting the arrival of the Dresden, which arrived on the evening of July 25, 1914, at 5 o'clock and dropped her anchors not far from the Karlsruhe. The American cruiser Charleston was in the harbor, not the Connectitut, as asserted by Lansing. The rest is told in the log-book of the Karlsruhe:

Treasonable School Books to be Revised

One form of pernicious foreign propaganda has apparently been checked, if not actually ended, so far as New York is concerned.

When Edward F. McSweeney of the Knights of Columbus started his campaign to expose the shameless emasculation of American books of history used in the public schools, instead of arousing school authorities everywhere to the danger of impregnating children's minds with British virus, his efforts were sneered at and represented as not worthy of further notice. Dr. Grant Miller of the New York schools by and by entered the arena to champion American history as taught for nearly a century and a half. His efforts shared the same fate, and he brought suit for libel against the New York Times, the staunch champion of English interests which wanted to have King George III depicted as a German king, Jefferson a demagogue, a liar and an atheist; John Hancock a smuggler, Samuel Adams a political boss, the feats of Paul Jones mere flukes of fortune and the Battle of Bunker Hill a British victory.

Foremost in the fray for pure Americanism in the schools was Issues of To-Day. In its patriotic efforts it made enemies in the School Board, especially when it exposed Superintendent Ettinger for posting a letter in which he recited a number of imaginary horrors of the German invasion of France and Belgium. Every individual who took a hand in the fight to purge the schools of British propaganda was assailed. Not only were the big publishing firms, closely affiliated with London, propagating these treasonable doctrines, but they were backed by the National Security League, which is running the school board. They rendered powerless the efforts of Mayor Hylan to clean out the Augean stables.

Through the backing of the Steuben Society and a number of other patriotic citizens he appointed Commissioner Hirshfield to hold public hearings, and a jury of twenty-one school teachers and principals was created to investigate the charges.

Now the jury has completed its work and has substantiated every allegation. Special exception was taken to two cartoons in a history by McLaughlin and Van Tyne. One represents Wilson as a ringmaster putting the Democratic donkey through a series of tricks in the circus ring; the other lampoons Lincoln by representing him borne on a rail resting on the shoulders of a negro and a Republican politician with a copy of Greeley's New York Tribune (of happy memory) sticking out of his pocket. This report has at last met the approval of the all-pervasive and dominating superintendent, Ettinger, who promises that the offensive books will be revised in conformity with the recommendation of the committee. The publishers have agreed to the revision.

The result is interesting in the light of the experience
gained in showing what may be accomplished by persistent hammering away at an intrenched evil. We were accused of ruthless aggressiveness in our fight on the crowd that was responsible, and told that we should never accomplish our purpose unless we moderated our tone and adopted the pusillanimous policy of our advisers. The action of the school authorities proves the contrary. We feel that our manner of handling the problem has been handsomely vindicated. If McSweeney, Dr. Miller and Issues of To-Day

had stopped their fight after pointing out the mischievous efforts of the British publishers and their American agents to Anglicise the public schools, the books that are to be revised would have remained in the schools, and a generation of children would have grown up with inherited prejudices against their own forebears. What has led to the change is the pitiless publicity that was given to the conspiracy by those who were not afraid to face the frowns of disapproval.

Children All!

By DOROTHEE RAEL MEIROWSKY

THERE are, said a friend of mine who is both a wise and an intelligent man—a nice distinction here—two sorts of idealism. And we are all prone to one sort or the other. There is the matured, thoughtful idealism of the adult, conscious of and reckoning with realities; and the untried, credulous idealism of childhood, hoping all things, believing all things, feeding on improbable wonders and happy endings.

That made me wonder!

It made me wonder into which category we fit, we Americans as a whole.

I think I know the answer.

*     *     *

Consider now the late war.

Were we swept into it on a wave of black panic and horror, as were the Belgians; by the sight of our land suddenly dark and moving with terrible armed hosts?

We were not.

Germany was a world of waters away and, at any rate for the first year or two, the war was rather an abstraction to us, and you didn't lose a friend of twenty years' growth by suggesting that Germans might possibly be human beings.

Were we led to feel the inevitability of the war, as the English were, by a decade of wonderfully skillful propaganda that portrayed Germany as a constantly expanding, constantly menacing commercial rival, unscrupulously threatening English commerce and prestige in the East, in South America, on the high seas?

We were not.

We were then only in the most limited sense dependent on our exports, and Germany might have gone on swelling her commerce and her exports for decades without poaching on our preserves.

Were we hurled into the war by a hysteria of hate and fear, as the Germans were? By the terrible shadow of a sinister England who, we were told, had completed her "encirclement policy" and ringed us about with foes—Russia to the east, Belgium to the north, Italy south of us and France in the west?

We were not.

We had then, as we have now, what a comic weekly calls "the only two friends America has since the war"—the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Was the war presented to us, as it was to the French, as a historic imperative, a just war to regain the lost provinces and avenge a fifty-year wrong?

It was not.

We had lost nothing, stood to gain nothing, and to risk much by a war.

Note well that each nation was presented with a _casus belli_ deemed adequate to meet the particular psychological needs of each peoples; fear of loss of commercial prestige and profits for one nation; desire for restitution and revenge for another; and so on.

How was the will to war, the readiness to risk ourselves on what after all was not our quarrel, stimulated in us? Why, precisely as emotions are stimulated in children. By a fairy tale.

Analogy is a treacherous tool. But follow me and see if I do not carry mine through fairly.

There was presented to us, as there should be in every proper fairy tale, an Ogre. In this case it was Germany, grim, gone mad, unspeakably bloody. It made not a particle of difference that the Germans we knew were kindly, spec-tacled, absent-minded people in badly-pressed trousers, or that the Germany we had always known was one of the easiest possible places to live in. There was our Ogre, grown for us over night by our press, our pulpits, our university presidents, as by some new order of Burbanks, bestriding the world like a monstrous Colossus.

Then there was presented to us the Sleeping Princess—Belgium—presumably surprised by the bloody Ogre in her sleeping innocence and horribly menaced.

There were the rescuing knights, dauntless, high of courage, selfless. There was, for instance, England, in the advantageous center of the stage, limelight full on her. There was France, magnificent of gesture, fleur de lis on breast. There was Russia, now, alas, assigned to a less glorious role, but this was before it became the fashion to throw spitballs at her. There was Italy, rather with an air of having to explain away how she got there at all, but still indubitably there.

Still was needed a Galahad, the one spotless, perfect knight in shining armor, without fear and without reproach, to dash on the scene with mighty abandon and, with one terrible blow of the knightly arm, cut off the Ogre's head and rescue the enchanted Princess.

That was our little cue.

They knew our psychology, the keepers of the Pen and the Word. They understood our childlike belief in the printed word, our half belief in an absolute goodness, our love of a happy ending.

They cast us for that role and—we played it.

Played it, it is true, to an accompaniment of prison and solitary confinement for the disgruntled few who weren't keen about being knights and didn't believe in fairy tales. Played it with aside of oppression and terrorism. But still—we played it.
Well, the smoke of battle has cleared off and the tumult and the shouting died away. We have had our magnificent emotional debauch and discovered that it has its morning after; that it needs, in fine, to be paid for. We are good sports and we are paying. What weresent is our disillusionment.

We have discovered that if Belgium is a Sleeping Princess, she is at least a thrifty one, with a keen sense of which side her bread is buttered on.

We find our shining knights haggling over their booty, not so much like thieves over their spoils as like dogs over a bone.

We find the terrible Ogre not so terrible and perhaps not so much an Ogre as we were told. And after saving the spotless Knights from him, are wondering uneasily whether we may not have to sally forth and save him from the spotless Knights.

We are, in short, experiencing all the disillusionment, the spiritual questionings and revaluations of the morning after and, so far so good.

But wisdom is not drunk at a single draught nor bought, once for all, at a price.

What they have done to us once, can they not do to us again?

And so what . . . . yes, what about the next war, brother?

** Reform Must Start at the Bottom **

By G. A. WISLICENUS, M.D.

EVERY country has the government it deserves. In these United States business is supreme, and the government is in the hands of Big Business.

Big Business is not a foreign body in the national organization, but a living part of it. It has its development in and with the rest of the nation. It cannot be cut out without bleeding the national organism to death. One cannot even curtail its overgrown power without first finding out, within the nation, the roots of the evils, which are blamed upon Big Business.

I lately had an experience which gave me food for thought. I had been fooled by a furniture company and saw my lawyer about it. He said: "You can't do anything but pay the balance of the bill. 'Buyer, beware!' is the principle which guides the courts in such cases. If you don't know what you are buying, take an expert along."

I was born in a country where business is neither supreme nor is it based on the principle, "Buyer, beware!", but rather on that of fair play.* It is true that not all merchants yonder adhered to this Teutonic principle of fair play; it is further true that the more non-Teutons got on top in the business world, the less the principle of Treu und Glauben was practised. But before it was too late, a law was passed against unclean competition**, and thus the principle, "Seller, beware!" became firmly established.

There can be no doubt about the intrinsic immorality, in our days, of the principle: Buyer, beware!

The caveman might have come along with it, for in those days they did not know division of labor. The man who, perhaps, traded an ax for a bearskin was a competent judge of both these articles.

Again, the man who found himself fooled eventually took the law into his own hands. The axman got even with the Skinner.

In modern times, however, trading, as almost everything else, is regulated by laws, and the outraged citizen must rely upon the courts for justice.

Furthermore, the complexity of production and distribution makes it impossible for any one man to be competent in all branches. A carpenter, for instance, may be expected to know about the quality and value of lumber which he buys, but what about his judgment of clothing, jewels, books, etc. How can the court expect him to bring an expert along when he goes out to buy a hat or a box of cigars?

*He who sells knows what he is selling. He who buys does not know, unless he is an expert in just that line.*

Where crook and honest man meet, the latter has nothing to fear as long as he knows. But when and wherever the honest man is the layman, who does not know, whilst the crook is the expert, then it is up to government and courts to step in in behalf of the honest layman and protect him against the crooked expert.

The principle of fair play, which ought to guide government and courts, is bound to rule: "Seller, beware!" instead of "Buyer, beware!"

Seller, beware that you don't abuse your customer, who depends and relies upon your honesty!

The morals of a country reflect upon, and are reflected by, its government. A country where business is supreme and where, at the same time, the dishonest merchant's loot is protected by the principle of "Buyer, beware!" cannot have an honest government. Big Business of such a country is bound to be crooked.

It is useless to howl about the rottenness of government, no use to talk of political reforms, of religious reforms, of social reforms, of Americanization and of what not—all useless as long as the crooked business man has the honest citizen at his mercy through the principle of: "Buyer, beware!"

In the Stone Age

"Quick! Quick! Your mother-in-law is being attacked by a dynosaurus!"

"What do I care what happens to the dynosaurus!"

An Early Invention

Teacher: "I have now explained the construction of the grammophone—Edison's great invention. Who of you can tell me what the first talking machine was made of?"

Johnny: "The first talking machine was made from a rib."

Tit for Tat

Wife: "Do you remember the letter I gave you to mail three weeks ago? I have just found it in your overcoat."

Husband: "Quite true. I remember I handed you the coat to sew on a button, and I have just found out that the button is still missing."
Sherlock Holmes and Mr. Sludge

By GEORGE SEIBEL

JUST as every war generates a wave of crime and a wave of disease, so it also generates a wave of superstition. People learn to believe what they wish to believe; they give ready credence to any vociferous faker. Perhaps this may explain the appearance of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in America to lecture on spiritualism, his trade of war apologist being temporarily dull. It should not be forgotten that Sir Arthur owes his knighthood to his defense of the British war against the Boers, a war which was opposed by Lloyd George, then an idealist. Sir Arthur, always an opportunist, wrote a history of the Transvaal campaign which emphasized necessities, mitigated atrocities, and otherwise soothed the conscience and tickled the pride of British imperialists. Therefore he is a knight.

Being a knight of the shoestring and a professional war-glozer, Sir Arthur is presumably well qualified to talk about the supernatural. At any rate, the American public is composed of easy marks, and have read his amusing detective stories, perhaps also his much better historical romance of "The White Company": therefore the American public flocks to hear the lectures, pays out good American dollars to hear undiluted bosh, and reads acres of print besides, so that some lose their eyesight, and others lose their reason, and all lose their coin.

Sir Arthur tells how he sat with his wife, his secretary, and a medium in the nursery of his country home. They sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers," when a glorious baritone voice broke out above their heads, and sang the song to an end after they stopped to listen.

Sir Arthur also tells of two boys who went sailing in an open boat and disappeared. The spirit of one boy, through a medium, told the distracted parents that his brother had been eaten by a strange fish. A few days later a strange species of shark was captured, and the boy's watch and chain were discovered inside this fish.

These are samples of the tales Sir Arthur tells with perfect seriousness, along with pseudo-scientific jargon about ectoplasm, a mixture of ether and matter. It may be that Sir Arthur believes these tales. We should not hold against him his convenient conscience as a war historian. But we must admit that he is one of the most credulous or one of the most imaginative of human beings, the ideal press-agent for spiritualism.

When Dr. Samuel Johnson investigated the Cock Lane Ghost, and published the result of his investigations, he started out by saying that "No fact in human history is so well attested as the existence of ghosts." Alas, the luminous lady and the mysterious knockings which impressed the gullible Doctor were presently proved to be gross frauds. Their perpetrator was put into the pillory, and Doctor Johnson himself was pilloried in a satiric poem by Churchill. Yet Doctor Johnson's extravagant assertion was not far from the truth. A cloud of witnesses in every age have offered testimony that specters, spooks, spirits, wraiths, apparitions, phantoms, visions, banshees, or whatever one may call them, have actually appeared. The number of synonymous words we have to describe them alone serves to show how common has been the belief in supernatural visitors.

But at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century it looked as if the ghosts would soon be put out of business. The poor old world was cutting her third wisdom teeth. Such sons as Darwin, Lyell, Huxley, Tyndall, and Spencer were being born to J. Bull, that substantial shopkeeping and churchgoing gentleman across the Atlantic. In that age of science, the ghosts got ready to fit. It is no fun to haunt a place where no one believes in you, where your moaning is attributed to the wind, your clanking chains to the house-dog, and your midnight visitations to mince-pie.

But as the century closed, the times improved for the ghosts. Alfred Russel Wallace survived Darwin, Katie King and Madame Blavatsky came along, telepathy and hypnotism became fashionable, like victorlas and the radio in our day. Then came the Society for Psychical Research and the séance room, and before long all the spooks were doing business at the old stand. Then the works of Darwin, Spencer, Huxley and Tyndall were neglected; men began reading Myers and Flammarion, the Hyslops and the Funk.

It was a natural reaction, perhaps; science, materialistic science, had overreached herself. When Spencer invented the Unknowable, it was a challenge to all progressive thought, and after the Agnostics came a new tribe of Gnostics. Science found a residuum at the bottom of her crucible, and spiritualism offered a myriad of manifestations which would prove its case if only one phenomenon in a million were genuine.

Demonstrate the existence of one ghost—show that one traveler has returned from the bourne—and you have proved all ghost stories. Like Columbus, you have discovered a new world, from which we have hitherto seen only some strange bits of driftwood and some exotic birds. One solitary spook with sense can solve for all time the psychic riddle for all men.

All accounts of experiments and investigations by people like Sir Arthur are absolutely valueless. Startling and impressive as such testimony may be, the fact remains that there is only one way to prove the existence of ghosts to the unbeliever—and that is to show him one. A very small one would convince me, where Sir Arthur's tallest tales leave me incredulous. Even the testimony of Sir William Crookes and Charles Richet, who say they have seen and touched and talked with spirits, is inadequate, because in this matter every one must see and touch and talk for himself. Hume's universal skepticism is the sole safe place, because if you once admit the conclusiveness of historic evidence, you must believe in witches, oracles, thaumaturgy, and Bulwer Lytton.

I have never seen a ghost, but I have met many liars. When liars are as hard to locate as ghosts are now, historic evidence may serve us in this matter. But historic evidence of a high and seemingly unimpeachable character has multiplied at such a rate that it has been deemed worthy the attention of thoughtful men. The mediums and the frequenters of the séance room might have laid hands on some-
thing which is not all hallucination and fraud. Manifestations like the "independent voices" produced through Mrs. French and described by Isaac K. Funk, also the curious slate-writing experiences of the late Ella Wheeler Wilcox, might be conclusive to those that received them, though they could not be accepted by any one else.

It is important to remember that not one person in ten thousand is competent to pass upon the nature of the mediumistic phenomena. It is not scientific training or special alertness that counts. Only the training of a conjuror and prestidigitator is of any value. Just as no one is competent to describe a conjuring trick unless he be a conjuror himself, so very clear-minded and unbiased investigators are really qualified to report their experiences. The most learned are often the most guileless, those who deem them selves most astute are often most gullible, and as Eusebe Salverte observed, "man is credulous because he is naturally sincere."

Extraordinary credulity is required to believe in the identity of the spirits as alleged by themselves. For instance, Theodore Parker, materialized in one séance-room, does not seem to remember what he said in another séance-room. One spirit describes a personal visit to Mars, and gives a glowing picture of its wonderful civilization; another spirit describes a personal visit to Mars, and found the planet an uninhabited waste. They evidently landed at different places. I have seen slates written by Abraham Lincoln, whose spirit intelligence consisted of scraps from the Gettysburg Address, and slates written by Robert G. Ingersoll, whose ear for rhythmic prose and clear English had been lost entirely.

One of the most intelligent investigators of spiritualism was the late James H. Hyslop, once professor of ethics and logic at Columbia University. Hyslop connected all the classes of psychic phenomena, from dreams and crystal-gazing to telepathy and materialization. His philosophy, a queer blend of modern scientific jargon and ancient philosophy, gave a new hearing to types of phenomena that would have been laughed at when Browning wrote "Mr. Sludge the Medium." Yet Paracelsus himself could not have discussed these matters with more grave and serious countenance than Hyslop, who described the devotees of science as "floundering about in a sea of atoms, ether, ions and electrons, X-rays, N-rays, and the transmutation of the elements," and found in that state of affairs an excuse for the layman's delving into metaphysics.

But even Professor Hyslop, abnormally credulous and inclined to accept the hypothesis of supranormal intelligences, balked at spiritualism—as he called it, "the insane passion to be always communicating with deceased friends, and asking their advice in the direction of our affairs, or consulting mediums about the stock market and our love affairs. When it comes to this," Hyslop added, "I think I could justify Providence if He bottled the human race up in Dante's Inferno."

Sir Arthur, however, is drawing great audiences by an appeal to that insane passion. There may be something in spiritualism that is worth investigating. What that something is—whether "the strengthless tribes of the dead," or the demoniac powers of the air, or the reflection of our subliminal selves—must be left unanswered for the present. Boccaccio described the bones of a giant found in Sicily, whose stature was 200 cubits and one of whose teeth weighed 200 ounces. Kircher declared that the relics were those of a mastodon. Our psychical investigators, it may be, have found something. It remains for poor, discredited and muddled Science to determine whether it is a giant or a mastodon. Meanwhile Sir Arthur, true to form, is making much money and getting much publicity, which means more money, by telling audiences about ghosts he has met. Let him produce the ghost of John Alden to talk for himself.

German Driven from Old Home

[Second instalment of the late John Williamson Nevin's tribute to the German language.]

In the French language an unnatural divorce has been effected between the upper and lower regions of thought. They are not bound together by the presence of a common life. The language of literature and polite society does not grow forth from that which fills the mouths of the common people. It forms a caste within itself. A multitude of perfectly honest words, in free use among the people, it is not permitted to touch, for fear of defilement, simply because they are thus current. In return, to the people it is always itself more or less unintelligible, besides being made to suffer very seriously in point of ease and freedom. In the German no such separation holds. The language of the school and the court, only in a more cultivated form, is the language of the most common walks of life. No honest word is frowned out of good company, simply because it is in use among the rabble. Thus an active communion is continually maintained between the literature and the general spirit of the nation. The first proceeds directly from the second, and draws fresh life from it perpetually, as the leaves and blossoms of the tree from the limbs, by which they communicate with the trunk. Hence the language of the educated class is intelligible to those who have no education. Even new words, for the most part, present no difficulty. The manner of their formation reveals their sense.

The constitution of the German gives it unusual depth and force. Only where the language is the living product of life, in all its parts, can it be possessed of these qualities. The French has no depth and no force. It plays perpetually, with light and graceful movement, on the surface of the soul. In mere mechanical precision it may not be easily excelled, but for representing the deep forces of the spirit, it is to a great extent destitute of power. Not so the German. Here every word is instinct with the general life. It is felt, not as an abstraction or isolated sign, but as a living element in the midst of living relations. The process, by which mind has risen from lower to higher forms of thought, is still preserved in the language itself. Words represent the inward constitution of thoughts.

How much is gained by this for inwardness and strength may appear, if we consider to what extent a nervous style is promoted, in the English language, by the use of Saxon words in preference to such as are of foreign origin. Such words root themselves directly in the general life of the language, and are felt accordingly in their living force as
commensurate with the inmost nature of the things they are made to represent. In proportion as these prevail in the style of a writer, it will be pure and full strong; while high sounding periods, made up of terms from the Latin, after the manner of Johnson, will be found in comparison watery and weak. Much of the force of our English translation of the Bible lies in its predominant use of words of Saxon growth. To change its style in this respect would be to despoil it in a great measure of its glory. Of this any one can be satisfied, who will take the trouble to substitute almost anywhere terms derived from the Latin for the Saxon forms of the text. The Latin may sound larger, but it will mean less, and can never have the same life.

It is a great advantage, in the case of the English, as compared for instance with the Italian or the French, that it includes in its composition so large a body of this home material. Here mainly we have the source of its freshness and strength. But the advantage which belongs to the German, in the same view, is vastly greater. Here all is home growth and home manufacture. Roots, combinations and derived forms are all alike the product of the same soil. Words are transparent with the life they enshrine. Thoughts move and speak in the sounds, by which they are rendered concrete. They are felt from their innermost ground outwards and upwards. The whole language is a stream of living water, perpetually springing, free, vigorous and fresh, from the same deep birth-place in the bowels of the earth. No modern tongue can compare with it in this respect.

As the German is deep, so it is uncommonly free and flexible. The French, with all its flippancy of movement, can boast of no such freedom. Its liberty at best is like the aptness of a dancing master, in making bows and showing off postures. In the very nature of the language it must always be spiritually stiff and starched. Full evidence of this is presented in the fact that it is acknowledged to be so difficult to make translations into the French from other languages. This is the true test of freedom. French translations are generally loose paraphrastic versions, in which the spirit of the original is in a great measure sacrificed entirely. Voltaire went so far indeed as to say, that whatever could not be translated into French must be pronounced destitute of literary merit—making his own language the absolute measure of good taste for the whole world; and it has been quite fashionable in France, accordingly, to undervalue in particular the classic monuments of the Grecian mind, as refusing to suit themselves to the Procrustean judgment of the “Grand Nation.” All this is abundantly self-complacent. The world, however, is not likely soon to succumb to the maxim that the capabilities of the French tongue form the ne plus ultra of spiritual progress for the human mind. On the contrary, that Homer and Plato should become so insipid when they are made to utter themselves in French, will be taken rather as good proof that the language itself is superficial and jejune. Tried by the same general test, the German will be found as free as its Gallic rival is mechanical and stiff. No tongue can well be more supple, more ready to yield to the plastic force of thought, under whatever form it may be required to give it body and living motion. It has all the spiritual flexibility of the ancient Greek. Hence it admits translations from all other languages, with extraordinary freedom. To translate French into German creates not the slightest difficulty; but to translate German into French is often utterly impossible; such want of commensurability is there between the two tongues, the one being so much more universal than the other. The ancient classics, Latin and Greek, are made to speak in German, as in no tongue besides but their own. Not only are their thoughts translated, but their form and coloring are retained with the most graphic fidelity. Voss, in his translations of Hesiod and Homer from the Greek, and of Horace and Virgil from the Latin, carries this fidelity so far as to give his originals verse for verse, with full transcript of measure, movement and complexion, from beginning to end. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of such a method, we may well admire the resources of the language which could at all allow its use. It were a perfectly wild design to attempt a similar work in any other modern tongue. No people have such translations as the Germans.

The flexibility of the language is strikingly illustrated again in the freedom with which every original writer causes it to take the particular conformation of his own mind. In all languages, different writers make use to some extent of different styles. But in the German, this liberty has almost no limits. Every great genius creates it, as it were, into a new world, for his own use. Whatever may be the form under which the spirit of the nation may individualize itself, the language at once shapes itself accordingly, and becomes a commensurate concrete image of its very life. The language of Goethe is wholly his own, the very transcript of his clear, transparent, many-sided mind. And what language under heaven save the German, we may ask, could have allowed free scope to the inward life of Jean Paul, as it now sports with leviathan strength, free and untrammeled, in its native element. Such a spirit imprisoned in the meagre forms of French might have floundered in vain in trying to make itself room, till it should have worn itself out with the effort. It might have been worthy of notice, in such case, under some other form, but it could not have been Jean Paul.

We have been contemplating thus far simply the German language itself, as it holds in its natural constitution. As a primitive tongue having its life wholly within itself, we have found it to be distinguished for fulness, vitality, depth, inwardness, strength and freedom. But in all this, it is only the mirror of the German mind, with which we communicate by its means. This is, too, characteristically free and strong. It is inward, full and deep—the very home of poetry and philosophy, in their most spiritual form. Acquaintance with it should be considered a privilege, and can hardly fail to be attended with important benefit, when wisely cultivated. Of all the different spheres of thought and feeling which make up the life of the modern world, there is surely not one more worthy of being penetrated and understood. France, Spain, Italy, may have brighter and softer skies; but the life of the soul belongs emphatically to Germany. Under no French, Spanish or Italian form is it exhibited with the same deep, full freshness and power. Independently altogether of its productions, in a literary point of view, such a life may be expected to have a salutary educational influence, wherever the force of it is felt. Communication with it will be awakening and invigorating. But to commune with the German mind, we must make ourselves familiar with the German language. We cannot understand it simply by translation or report.

(To be concluded next week)
I38
June 3', 922
made to return rejected matter.
unless return postage is enclosed, in which case every efl'ort will be
guide them in the coming elections:
Majestic (made in Germany) without referring so much as
meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania adopted these princi
Government.
proach that the German element was politically governed by
of prominent New York businessmen. The former re
discard. It it becoming quite as respectable to be a wet as
others carry on the fight for light wines and beer. And the
brewers say they will have nothing to do with the movement.
by a word to the fact that she was built by the Hamburg-
 Gim. That neit her France nor Belgium was making prepara-
tions to extend their occupation. The commission's d
is that Germany increase her taxation sixty billion marks to
make up the indemnities asked. It has been shown that
most of the indemnities collected from Germany flow into the
pockets of French speculators, a large part is conserved in
keeping the French army on the Rhine and to pay pen
ations, and barely a few billion francs have been devoted to
reconstructing the regions desolated by the war.

Senator Ladd of North Dakota and Representative
Griffin and London, both of New York, have intro ued bills making a flat grant of amnesty to all Federal prisoners
convicted of violation of the espionage act during the war. The bills were introduced while the wives and children of
the prisoners looked down from the galleries. The crusaders
had previously been turned away from the White House when they made their eighth effort to see the President.
The language used in the bills is that used in the final
amnesty proclamation of the civil war issued by President
Johnson. The three bills would affect only the 113 pris oners held for expressions of opinions during the late war. They
do not cover cases of spying, communicating with the enemy or other similar forms of espionage.

Two more distinguished citizens of the United States have been created chevaliers of the French Legion of Honor
by the French government for services rendered France
during the war: Chauncey M. Depew, aged 88, and Dr.
Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, aged 86. Apparently
the French government is not overlooking any good man
able of making a good speech or editing a good publica
who has a good pro-Ally record and refuses to be
influenced by the revelations regarding the chief dispenser
of Legion honors, M. Poincaré. At the rate at which Eng
land, France, Italy and Belgium are creating American
nobles, our titled class will eventually outnumber our cap
tains of industry and throw into the shade the nobility of
the machine shop and the American farm. Mr. Depew declared
the other day that the type of hero created by Oliver Optic,
the poor boy who by his diligence and attention attracted
the rich employer and ultimately became a partner in the
firm, has passed from the stage. He passed with the mem
ory of the heroes of the Revolution, with the type repre
sented by Benjamin Franklin, Longfellow, Whit tier, Walt
Whitman, Thoreau and the Fourth of July, also the
Constitution.

It is reported that an American company is considering
the project of raising the Lusitania, sunk by a German sub
marine early in May, 1915. The news has created wide
spread interest in Germany, and Munich newspapers are
urging the government to take the initiative in the enter
prise, and to demand the appointment of an international
commission to determine whether the vessel carried ammuni
tion. With this established, the Germans feel, the sinking
would be absolutely justified and remove the main cause of
prejudice still prevailing in the United States. By all means,
the Lusitania should be raised, if it be possible to bring her
back to the surface. But even then the evidence that she
was an ammunition ship would not be materially strength
ened. That she was an English munition carrier has been
confirmed by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of
New York, who was the last American official aboard the
vessel as she steamed out of the harbor. He has publicly testified as the result of his inspection that the Lusitania carried 4,200 cases of explosives, 11 tons of powder, and that he so informed President Wilson. Of course, Wilson was interested in everything but proof that the ship was an English subsidiary cruiser because such an admission would have thwarted his scheme to plunge us into the war.

The European mess is to a large extent due to the eternal issue of edicts for the conquered countries to meet arbitrary conditions without regard to whether they are practicable or not. The Allies direct the payment of incredible sums; Germany says it cannot pay them; thereupon the Allies try to make the world believe that Germany is evading its responsibilities and Foch rattles his saber and Poincaré threatens to invade the Ruhr. If Germany can pay and is practising evasive tactics, that fact can be readily established by a plan proposed by the Frankfort Gazette which suggests that the German government invite an independent board of neutral financial experts to examine the nation’s balance sheet and place the results of its investigations before the Reparations Commission and the world at large. It suggests the inclusion of a member of the Federal Reserve Board, or the head of one of the Federal Reserve banks, in order that the American public shall be given reliable and unbiased insight into Germany’s financial condition and the causes responsible for the depreciation of her currency. The Gazette urges the Government to lose no time in taking a new tack, one primarily calculated to impress the American newspaper reader, who prefers to have such issues presented in plain, everyday business fashion instead of through the medium of ponderous official notes and protests.

The Supreme Court’s decision upsetting the Federal Child-Labor Law is remarkable not only in that it turns back the hands of the clock marking stages of progression in the march of civilization, but reverses the court’s attitude on questions in which the principle of humanity was not involved. It denies to Congress a right to do what it said it had a right to do when it sustained the 10 per cent. tax on State bank notes. That was an invasion of State’s rights if the Child-Labor Law is. And if this decision is right, then the decision upholding the right of the Federal government to tax oleomargarine and matches made from poisonous ingredients were wrong. Chief Justice Taft grounds the objection of the court on the thesis that “its prohibitory and regulatory effect and purpose are palpable.” He asks, “How can we properly shut our minds to it?” If this point is well taken, we are curious to learn how the court would decide a contest under the prospective Fordney high tariff act, with which we are soon to be blessed, since any one can plainly foresee “its prohibitory and regulatory effect and purpose.” The majority of its items will be enacted into law with the avowed object of regulating and reducing or destroying imports rather than of raising revenue. In fact, as Chief Justice Taft can testify better than anyone else, since he signed the Aldrich tariff act of 1912, the theory of taxation of the standpatters is to tax exports out of existence and protect Big Business against foreign competition.

The Steuben Society through its various units should assist those who intend to become naturalized, no matter of what nationality, to prepare themselves for citizenship, and not leave this matter to agencies which are imbued with the idea that no one but a good and true friend of Great Britain can be a really 100 per cent American. Teach them that all Europe is our motherland, that emigrants from other parts of Europe than the British Isles have helped to make this country what it is. Teach them unadulterated American history. Acquaint them with the theory and practice of our government and the meaning of our constitution and their rights and duties as citizens.

President Harding sent to the Senate last Saturday the name of Mr. Arthur H. Geissler of Oklahoma to be Minister to Guatemala. Mr. Geissler is well known to a number of New Yorkers who have met him on occasional visits to the metropolis and who will rejoice in his selection for this important diplomatic assignment. As soon as his appointment is ratified by the Senate he will leave for his post of duty. Mr. Geissler was for several years chairman of the Republican State Committee, and has been frequently mentioned for governor of Oklahoma. In 1918 during the war he was attacked by political rivals because of his German antecedence, in consequence of which he resigned the chairmanship of the committee and retired to engage in private business, in which he has been eminently successful. His friends were determined to see that proper amends were made for the injustice done him, and insisted that the administration avail itself of his diplomatic studies and knowledge. At their instance the Secretary of State recommended him to the President for the Guatemala diplomatic berth which he is so well qualified to fill. Mr. Geissler is a high type of American of German extraction, keen, intelligent, and able, with a high sense of honor and duty and with all the popular qualities to fit him ideally for the position he will be called upon to fill as the American representative to one of the most important of the Central American republics. Mr. Geissler has the cordial good wishes of Issues of To-Day.

Suddenly the Turks are again brought into the limelight for their alleged atrocities against the Christian units in Asia Minor within their “sphere of influence.” Great Britain desires to call a convention of representatives of all “Christian nations” (Germany possibly excepted) “to investigate atrocities by the Turks on the Christian minorities in Asia Minor.” A Washington dispatch of May 16 says it is intimated at the White House that the United States will not be represented on the proposed commission. Evidently Washington has at last come to realize that the atrocity farce has ceased to be a popular attraction. We called the attention of our readers to what might be expected when in the issue of May 13 we printed the statement by the High Commission at Constantinople, made public by Secretary Hughes, that a four months’ search had failed to find the slightest evidence to substantiate the report, based upon a letter from a student at Boston University, “whose mother and sister were among the killed,” that seventeen Armenian women and children had been massacred by the Turks. We said, referring to such atrocity stories, “Watch them come out of the Near East!” The plain truth of the matter is that England, chagrined that the French are now allied with the Turks, is manufacturing stories of atrocities to turn the sympathy of the world to the English policy in the Near East. Nearly all the atrocity stories about the Turks are lies. Where atrocities occurred they were, nine times out of
ten, in retaliation for atrocities practised upon the Turks. For generations Christians and Jews were allowed unmo—
tested to visit the holy places under Turkish jurisdiction in
the East and to build churches and synagogues and practise
their religion as freely as in the United States. Most of the
disturbances, if not all, within the Turkish empire were the
doings of outsiders or were due to the plottings of Ar
menian agitators. The Turks are much better people than
they are represented to be by their enemies, and no person
with the least admiration for people fighting against tre-
mendous odds for their liberty can but respect the Turks
for the sacrifices they have made in their battle for survival.

With what satanic perseverance the French are carrying
out their systematic plans to ruin everything with which
they come in contact is illustrated by their treatment of
Kreuznach, one of the most famous of German resorts. The
prayer of the town to have the French withdraw their negro
troops was answered by the French authorities by increas-
ing the garrison by 2,000 blacks. The town is in despair. The
bathing resort suffers untold damage from the occupation.
An intolerable scarcity of dwellings has taken place. The
buildings of the Casino and museums are used to quarter
Africans, and the use of the largest school has been made
impossible. The presence of the blacks is driving away the
guests. The announcement of additional troops has created
a panic. The people of the overpopulated town are now liv-
ing in forced quarters, and on top of their distress are called
upon to vacate 150 additional dwellings for the negroes.
The French have also refused to vacate the largest school
building, and popular education is suffering in consequence.
With 2,000 more blacks the town faces complete ruin.

Tribute to “Issues”
(From the Cologne Gazette)
DURING October, 1920, the first German-American
weekly published in English, Issues Of To—Day, ap-
peared. Since October last the weekly has appeared in finer
form and is in every way equal in rank to the other New
York weeklies.

First, then, there is a well-considered review, followed
by leading articles and some signed contributions, and
finally the beloved American cartoon.

Issues Of To—Day calls itself an “American Weekly for
Social Decency.” This well-selected subtitle does not do jus-
tice to the far-reaching effectiveness. The names of the
editors guarantee unusual, healthy and courageous jour-
nalism.

The managing editor is Frederick F. Schrader, whose
book, “1683-1920,” is perhaps the best practical compila-
tion of all German-American pioneer and cultural contribu-
tions. Then there are John H. Jordan, George Seibel, George A.
Schreiner, all experienced newspaper men, of whom
Schreiner and Seibel especially have earned honorable men-
tion as writers. Then there also stand in close affilia-
tion to the weekly F. Marquardt, R. Lee, Herman George
Scheffauer, the California poet and untiring champion of
Germany’s cause, Dr. Huizinga, and Willy Pogany as art
editor.

In the brief period of its existence it has earned high
praise for its achievements in behalf of truth. Without fear
it has battled against the “Great Lie” of the day, the lie con-
cerning the world war and Germany. Men like E. D. Morel
and Professor Connybear have furnished intellectual am-
munition. Varied disclosures came from this German-
American source during the past months. It stands to rea-
son that the weekly exposed British propaganda and took
up the cudgels for honest and decent Americanism. It is
opposed to all hypocrisy and corruption and in favor of
everything that has made the Union great and honored in
the past. It keeps track of proceedings at Washington, and
its treatment of questions of American policy are equally
enlightening and refreshing. Not a single one of the New
York weeklies, as far as reports on Germany are consid-
ered, is reliable or just; each one of them has its hobby
horse which, on occasions, it mounts in attacks on us, and
very often there appears a contempt for our affairs in
juxtaposition to liberal views. Issues Of To—Day is the one
honorable exception, a fact which we Germans cannot even
acknowledge too seriously and impressively.

A Comparative Matter
Teacher—Freddie, can you tell me what pride is?
Freddy—Yes; owning a car when your neighbor owns a flirver!

A Welcome Change
Wife :—George, I’ve got a lot of things I wish to talk to you
about.
Husband :—Good! You generally want to talk to me about
a lot of things you haven’t got.

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On the Rialto

TWO plays of strong contrasts occupy respectively the Ritz and the Princess, "The Advertising of Kate" at the former and "The Red Geranium" at the other. Both deal with the frivolous side of New York, but on themes widely divergent one from the other; both are well played and present a graphic object lesson, the one with a light touch on the social pulse, the other with a punch.

There is nothing in the early scenes of the "Red Geranium" to arouse your suspicion that you are in for a serious time. They depict Greenwich Village life—that is, the life of the Bohemian quarters of New York as it is said to be—with the usual feverish convulsions of an artificial respiration. To many of us this life seems only a more or less faithful copy of Murger's "Vie de Boheme," but such as it is it persists in degrading people with the notion that little old New York cannot be outdone by that gay Paris. Perhaps there is more under the surface than we casual habitues of the dinky little tea shops and intermittent breathers of its atmosphere give it credit for.

At all events "The Red Geranium" gave us a turn. Since it is produced under the auspices of the Greenwich Village Producing Company, which ought to know what it is producing, we must accept the thesis of this play by Ruth M. Woodward at its face value. For much of the strenuous impression it makes it is indebted to the artistic work of a young actress, Florence Rittenhouse, a wholly sympathetic young person and a decidedly engaging leading woman. For an act or two it does not soar vastly above the standard of "Why Girls Go Wrong," but by and by it leaves the superficialities of Greenwich Village and its vagabonds and digs down into the well-springs of human emotions in an expert way. Yet it is neither more nor less than the familiar old theme of the country girl who comes to the big city with the best intentions and is engulfed in its hidden pitfalls.

Her name is Mary. In her Massachusetts village she was a school teacher. She is going to take a special course at Columbia University. Unfortunately Mary has a couple of chums in the Village. They are themselves immune against the virus of the gay life by which they are surrounded, but through them she meets "Mid," whose devilish incantations make her forget home, mother and honest John Dawson, whom she has promised to marry. Mid is one of those half-baked poets, philosophers and general lady-killers who work their charms through the language of flowers and believe in free verse and free love—in other words, W. S. Gilbert's Bunthorne transplanted to Greenwich Village. From the time that Mid's studio is raided by the police because of the accidental death of one of the wrecks, and Mary is prevented from carrying out her good intention of meeting honest John Dawson at an appointed time, the playwrights get in her work in a succession of consistent artistic strokes and turns up the seamy side of the village without apology. Let me only say that the play ends in a hospital and with Mary's death. Whether this is what New York wants is a problem aside from the fact that here is a play with a rigid standard of artistic consistency whose uncompromising logic is relieved by nothing but the delicate acting of Miss Rittenhouse. It is well-modulated portraiture and brings into relief a young actress who should have a prosperous career.

"The Advertising of Kate" is a more cheerful version of metropolitan life, but also owes a good deal to the delightful acting of its leading woman, Mary Boland as Kate. It is the love chase in one of its endless stages of permutation. Incidentally it is comprehensive commentary on the question whether women should compete with men in the daily struggle of life. Annie Nathan Meyer starts out as if to prove that they should and can, and being a lady she gives her heroine all the best of the argument, only to certify in the end that the old law of nature, love before business, is indispensable to a Broadway success.

A woman may be the head of a successful advertising firm with a handsome junior partner, but when that junior partner persists in being stupidly indifferent to her and in parading his interest in other women before her eyes, business ceases to be a virtue and nature takes its course. In this case Kate simply quits her desk for a good rest, and having a rich, sympathetic and sagacious, elderly aunt, she shows the junior member of the firm that she can be a grande dame as well as an expert advertising agent, and so completely throws her rivals into the shade that they quit the field and Kate becomes her partner's partner in a double sense. That is not the whole story by a good deal, but it will do for a synopsis. The piece is charmingly played by Miss Boland, by Mrs. Whiffen as the aunt and by Byron Beasley as the president of a railroad whose large advertising contract plays an essential part in the comedy. It doesn't puncture the delicate social surface, as does "The Red Geranium," and it isn't altogether a pure comedy; but it is an interesting play and has more than an average chance of gaining popularity.

We know that "Potash and Perlmutter" had been produced in Germany by Max Reinhardt, with what success in the treatment of this typical New York East Side comedy was not revealed until the piece was presented in New York in its German version May 16th and 17th as a war-relief benefit at the Lexington Theater. Considering the tremendous handicaps that had to be overcome to assemble a suitable company and to stage the production for only two performances, Montague Glass contributed itsshare to the well-rounded performance; all the other prominent players in the cast, Messrs. Prince, Keller, Marx, Bach, Hansen and on Agate Burmeister as Rosie Potash, Maud von Turk as Irma, but especially on Grete Meyer as Miss Goldschmidt, the dress designer who in the end becomes Mrs. Potash. The affair had the added advantage of the personal direction of Lee Kohimar, who produced the play in London.
Altogether it was a happy combination of circumstances that brought about so good an all-round performance of a difficult play. It throws Messrs. Nauman and Zizold into strong relief as especially good timber for the prospective revival of German plays in New York, and proved revealing of the rich resources which the German population has in latent talent, which only needs to be well directed. The German public owes something in the way of appreciation to Mr. Howard L. Taylor and Mr. Zizold, who as managing directors were responsible for the undertaking.

FREDERICK F. SCHRAIDER.

Answers to Correspondents

We are answering a number of questions that have been asked by correspondents at various times, and beg pardon for the delay.

F. C. B., Maryland.—Senator France deserves your unqualified approval. He has been one of the most progressive members of the Senate and voted against every measure designed to involve us in European complications. He offered the amendment to the espionage act which would have liberalized it and been killed by order of the Post Office Department and would have preserved the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Brooklyn Reader.—It is hardly true to say that the Hearst papers were pro-German during the war; but they were on the whole fair, and the animosity against Mr. Hearst is not due to his pro-German attitude, but to the anti-English tone of his publications. That is why the British interests are fighting him. His policy can hardly be criticized on the ground that he is not patriotic, unless our allegiance is to England first.

T. B. C., North Dakota.—Isn't it natural that Secretary Hughes and Mr. Root should tell people that it is wrong to criticise the foreign policies of the administration? They are the authors of it, and being only human, they are interested in perpetuating the doctrine that the king can do no wrong. Did you ever know of a lawyer who didn't think he had a good case and that the case of his opponent was weak and his argument insincere?

G. A. R., Minnesota.—You are eligible to membership in the Steuben Society of America if you are an American citizen. The Society is open especially to the younger element of German extraction. It uses only the English language, holding that American interests are best advanced in the language of the country in which the laws are written on the statute books. It is very important that the German element should be thoroughly familiar with the history of their forefathers since long before the War of Independence. Ignorance of these historic facts has driven many into the ranks of those who were active in persecuting the Germans during the war. Education alone will make them see the error of their ways. Read "1683-1920."

S. B. Z., Iowa.—We refer you to a passage in Buckle's History of English Civilization: "Undoubtedly the Germans since the middle of the eighteenth century have produced more profound thinkers than any other country; I might even say, of all the countries together." We prefer Buckle as an authority to Northcliffe and Wilson.

American, Omaha.—You probably refer to Wilson's address to Congress, February 26, 1917, about five weeks before he asked Congress to declare war. At that time he made it clear that he had no intention of making war on Germany. He again in his pro-clause declared the "found of peace." It is devoutly to be hoped he said, "that it will not be necessary to put armed forces anywhere into action. The American people do not desire it, and our desire is not different from theirs... The people of the nation are not in favor of it..." All the time the war and navy departments were working overtime to get ready. But it is interesting to note his admission that "the American people do not desire war."

Reader, Shamokin, Pa.—It was Rev. William A. Muhlenberg who wrote the famous hymn "I Would Not Live Alway." He was a direct descendant of Melchior Muhlenberg, founder of the Lutheran Church in America, and father of General Peter Muhlenberg and of the first Speaker of the House of Representatives.

John P. S., Missouri.—The fact that you are a Republican "in normal times" need not prevent you from enrolling as one and voting for the nomination of Senator Reed. Reed's defeat was an irreparable loss to the ranks of the New Progressives, and the German element in Missouri should be united in the determination of returning to him the seat which he has distinguished for twelve years. I remember that the Germans once before saved Missouri to the Union.

Patriotic Son, Lafayette, Ind.—Thank you for supplying us with the information that the friends of Senator New accused Beveridge of having been pro-German during the war. It helped to nominate Beveridge.

Peter K., Davenport, Iowa.—We can supply you with any book, German or English, that it not out of print. Send us a list of what you want and we will notify you of the price. Thank you for your good opinion of ISSUES OF TO-DAY.

Walter S., Seattle.—You are right in saying that the present conduct of the French and their posing as martyrs to the cause of civilization is a mockery. We recall to your memory the statement of General Pershing in New York, April 17, 1920: "One of our biggest problems was how to keep France in the war,—literally keep France in the war." The feat was accomplished by Herrick, Sharp and Bacon, speaking for J. P. Morgan when France in September, 1914, was ready to surrender. The Morgan agents were concerned about their heavy investments in the securities of the Entente.

Canadian-American.—We will quote the exact words as reported in the Winnipeg Telegram, about September 3, 1920. In addressing the Canadian Bar Association, Mr. Taft said: "America's heart beats with loyalty for the mother country."

"After You, Alphonse."

(From the Congressional Record)

MR. McCUMBER: I get somewhat tired of being misquoted continually by the Senator from New Mexico when I try to explain, and explain fairly, what actuated the committee in making any particular rate.

Mr. Jones of New Mexico: I am sorry I disturbed the serenity of the distinguished Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. McCumber: No; the Senator has not done that in the slightest degree. I wish to remain serene throughout this discussion, even though the Senator from New Mexico persists in misquoting me whenever I attempt to explain a matter in the bill.

Mr. Jones of New Mexico: On September 14, 1917, I believe it was, I suggested to the Senator a remedy for bad humor and bad temper. The doctors recommend the use of lactic acid. I wanted to have that cheap enough so that the Senator from North Dakota would not be impoverished in obtaining an adequate supply. I desire to renew the recommendation to the distinguished Senator.

Mr. McCumber: I would suggest that the Senator should look for a remedy that would prevent him from making misstatements of another Senator's remarks in the Senate. That would do a great deal more to prevent ill temper than any remedy which he has suggested.

Mr. Watson of Indiana: Will it embarrass my friend from Arizona if I ask him a question?

The Presiding Officer: Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. Ashurst: Mr. President, the genial and graceful Senator from Indiana never knew of a lawyer who didn't think he had a good case and that the case of his opponent was weak and his argument insincere.

The Presiding Officer: Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. Ashurst: Just a moment. The genial and graceful statesman from Indiana never comes athwart the disk of my horizon that I do not immediately yield to anything that he asks.

Mr. Watson of Indiana: I am very grateful to my good friend, and I assure him that whatever else I may seek to do it will not be to embarrass him by the question I am about to ask.

Mr. Ashurst: The Senator from Indiana, in point of ability, always commands the floor. I put myself into competition with him.

Mr. Watson of Indiana: The Senator from Arizona is always complimentary, and I hope in this case equally truthful.

Mr. Ashurst: Mr. President, I am glad to see my genial friend from Massachusetts. I do not like it so seldom that it is gratifying to see him laugh. (Laughter.)

The Presiding Officer: The Senator will be in order.

Some Town

"Is your burg a sporty town?"

"Sure, it is. Why, when the wind whistles, it whistles jazz."

—Judge.
The Latest Chinese Question

WHEN General Wu and General Chang
Appealed to arms the whole world rang.

Said General Chang—his troops agrin—
“Come, now we may as well Pekin.”

Then General Wu appealed to Sun.
But he replied, “I can’t—Canton.”

In spite of which the West soon knew
That victory remained with Wu.

The mandarins and coolies, too,
Saw that the man was not Manchu.

So General Chang behind the Wall
Drinks wormwood tea and bitter gall.

And now the burning question shakes,
What pattern newer China takes.

Some say the President should be
One short on tongs and long on tea.

Others against old styles inveigh
And shout aloud for Alfred Sze.

Again says rumor, “Take this queue,”
And murmurs gently, “Doctor Koo.”

Whoer it be he must be fair
And handle that frail land with care.

Thus in the end they’ll pay respects
In forty thousand dialects.

—Maurice Morris in New York Sun.

More “Pro-German Propaganda”

(NEW YORK WORLD)

WHEN the Russo-German treaty was published The World made two points in regard to it. It said that the treaty contained in itself nothing objectionable in conflict with the Treaty of Versailles, and it is said that such a separate agreement was the logical outcome of the Allied campaign. Thereupon the Tribune began to shout about German propaganda.

Then Mr. Lloyd George made a speech to the correspondents, taking the position that The World has taken. He said two-thirds of Europe would revolt if the treaty did not continue. And now comes the Reparation Commission, after scrutiny of the treaty, and says that the terms do not conflict with the Treaty of Versailles.

We therefore bid goodbye to the Tribune on this issue, with the recommendation that it address future complaints about pro-Germanism to the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Reparation Commission.
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With the efforts now being made to turn the Public Schools from American institutions into hothouses of English propaganda, it is more important than ever to turn up the sub-soil of American history and foster the propaganda of truth to keep alive the traditions of the American republic, now endangered, and learn about the great men of other races who labored with indefatigable energy and patriotism to establish the United States of America. Who among these did more than the German element? Their share in the Making of America is suppressed in the school books, but it is clearly and alphabetically set forth in

“1683-1920”

By Frederick Franklin Schrader,

which traces the record of the German element in the United States from the founding of Germantown in 1683 through the Indian wars, the Mexican, and the Civil wars down to the declaration of war against Germany through the distressing period of German persecution under the Espionage Act and the different war measures designed especially to embitter their existence.

It is a proud record which must be kept alive in this age when the influential Tory element is busy disavowing the acts of the great Americans of 1776 and the pioneer work of Governor Jacob Leisler, David Zeisberger, Franz Daniel Pastorius, Conrad Weiser, Lew Wetzel, Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg, John Peter Zenger, General Herkimer, General Stenben, General Peter Muhlenberg, Molly Pitcher, General Anton Quitman, Sigel, Osterhans and the noted generals of the Civil War, Carl Schurz, Barbara Frietchie, and hundreds of others of German origin.

Private Schools Have Taken Up the Study of “1683-1920” as a Text Book, both in this country and in Europe.

The subjects are alphabetically arranged.

The book contains 258 pages, is cloth-bound and has eight pages of index.

Among the illustrations are a rare portrait of General Herkimer, a group of the Pastorius monument by Albert Jaegers, fac similes of the two land scrips issued to Abraham Linkhorn. Lincoln’s grandfather, presumptive proof that Lincoln was of German descent; also a full page illustration of General von Steuben and a portrait of General Muhlenberg.

The book was published to cost $1.50, but by special arrangements with the author it will be sent to any reader of Issues or To-Day at the price of $1.10, post paid.

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Professor Beazley's Judgment on the War

German Ambassador at the White House

The Truth Will Out
(From John Kenneth Turner's "Shall It Be Again?")

Remember that for more than four years one side was permitted to speak and the other forced to remain silent. "The perspective that only time can give," some say, "is necessary before the true history of our war can be written, and before proper criticism can be made." But the end of the war saw a vast and complicated machinery feverishly at work to crystallize into "history" the story of the war as it was told us as propaganda in the heat thereof. If we wait a generation to face the whole truth we shall probably never face it.

The War A Live Issue

Instead of being a dead issue, our late war is the livest issue of the day. Its lessons hold not only the secrets of averting future war, but also the solution of other public questions of a pressing nature.—Ibid.

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American Aid to Europe Indispensable
Frank A. Vanderlip's Clear-Cut Analysis of the Results of the Genoa Conference.

In a remarkably clear way Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip points out in the New York World of Sunday, May 21, the results, large and small, of the Genoa conference. He concludes a review of the achievements by stating his belief that while foredoomed to failure, it would be wrong to declare that nothing had been accomplished toward coming to grips with the real problems of Europe. That anything at all was achieved is rather to be wondered at, inasmuch as the Cannes basis for the Genoa agenda prohibited discussion of reparations, disarmament or intergovernmental debts. He regards a discussion of those subjects an absolute prerequisite to the real adjustment of the present European problems. Among the outstanding features of Mr. Vanderlip's clear-cut analysis of the situation are the following:

* * *

The conference was prohibited from taking up essentials, through which alone the solution of Europe's difficulties can be reached.

These essentials are: Re-adjustment of the German indemnity in a form possible for the German nation to bear.

Reduction of armaments so that by lessening military expenditures there will be some hope of balancing budgets in certain countries, while at the same time by such reduction of military forces the extreme danger of aggressive military policies and ambitious desires of European hegemony will become less dangerous.

Re-adjustment and definite fixing of boundaries so that the future may promise some practical security. There are now boundaries ethnically, economically or geographically unsound. It is impossible to draw a map of Europe so as to make true ethnic boundaries. One might as well try to draw a line across a checker board which would range all the white squares on one side and all the black squares on the other.

A practical formula for adjusting the intergovernmental debts of $25,000,000,000 must be found. It will then be necessary to find credits to reconstruct the transportation system of Europe, to aid in stabilizing currency and aid countries short of food supplies to feed themselves until the international exchange of goods shall make it possible for them to balance their foreign trade.

* * *

America's share he defines to be one of foremost importance.

The most pressing matter is so to adjust the German indemnity as to free Europe from the constant fear of an upset which would be occasioned by a breakdown in German finance or by military invasion by France made in order to compel observance of the impossible terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

There are two proposals in regard to the indemnity. Sir Robert Horne proposed to reduce the indemnity from 132,000,000,000 to 110,000,000,000 gold marks. He would place in a postponed, indefinite category 65,000,000,000 and have Germany fully acknowledge and attempt payment of interest upon 45,000,000,000 gold marks.

The Germans believe that it is an impossible financial burden to assume immediately. Their counter proposal is to create a bond issue having a lien prior to all other reparations claims, specially secured by the customs, and to pledge the state to run undertakings and taxes on all large-scale industry and landed property.

They propose a loan of 4,000,000,000 gold marks, amortized at 1 per cent. per annum and devoted to the following purposes: 2,500,000,000 handed to the Allies as anticipatory of indemnity and fully covering indemnity payments for four years; 500,000,000 to stabilize exchange; 500,000,000 to meet claims arising out of impounded property of foreign nationals; 500,000,000 to meet earlier demands for service of the loan.

The 2,500,000,000 for anticipated indemnity payments would go to the Allies in the same proportion that the indemnity is now distributed—52 per cent. to France. It is a portion of this loan that it is hoped will be placed in America.

* * *

Will France agree to sensible adjustment of indemnities? Furthermore, will she agree in time to prevent financial catastrophe in Germany?

The first act in America's role ought to be to throw all the moral force she can on the side of a sane adjustment of indemnity burdens. By that he does not mean abatement of one jot of what it is possible to obtain, but that blind greediness should not be permitted to wreck Europe.

There are not impressive reasons for hoping France will act sensibly and promptly. Her logical mind, remembering the terrible injuries resting on the lever of the Versailles Treaty, demands her pound of flesh.

A settlement must be made quickly to avoid the possibilities of invasion by France and the catastrophic danger of financial collapse of Germany, a collapse involving inability to feed her over-industrialized population.

* * *

Mr. Vanderlip believes it possible for America to help Eastern Europe comprehend the vital need for those
countries sinking their prejudices and recognizing their economic unity. Something approximating economic federation is attainable, but attainable only through American help and direction. Europe's problem is economic, it is true, but underneath it is political, and underneath the political, spiritual.

France's effort to get indemnity out of Germany and the cost to get it out at the expense of a wrecked Germany is as foolish as Bolshevism. It is Bolshevism.

Bolshevism seeks to take the existing wealth, neglecting all care and reproductive energy. The reproductive energies of Germany should be saved. Only if they are saved can Germany ever pay a great indemnity. A great indemnity cannot be secured by invading the Ruhr or insisting on the letter of the Versailles award. Only by adjusting the indemnity so it will be bearable can any considerable indemnity be secured.

The question remains how Germany can be "bound over to keep the peace." There are those who fear industrial revival will mean war strength, and that it is better to ruin Germany economically than permit her the means of rehabilitation if rehabilitation means eventually military domination.

Such fear is, he believes, exaggerated. Germany lost much of her iron and coal. She is importing coal from England and iron from Newfoundland. The future industrial supremacy of Germany is impossible, except through co-operation with France. The danger of industrial rehabilitation leading to her becoming a military power is not great. The danger of the alternative—of a wrecked Germany—is portentous.

There will be less danger of Germany's living for revenge if she is treated with some fairness than there will be if there is an attempt to dismember and ruin her.

Prof. Beazley's Judgment on the War

(Translated for Issues of To-Day)

SEVERAL months ago, writes the London correspondent of the Hamburger Freundesblatt, I was able to announce that Professor Raymond Beazley, of the Birmingham University, had taken the lead among English historians to emancipate himself from the delusion concerning the war guilt, and that in a public speech he declared no longer that Professor Raymond Beazley, of the Birmingham University, had taken the lead among English historians to emancipate himself from the delusion concerning the war guilt, and that in a public speech he declared no longer that Professor Raymond Beazley, of the Birmingham University, had taken the lead among English historians to emancipate himself from the delusion concerning the war guilt, and that in a public speech he declared no longer that Professor Raymond Beazley, of the Birmingham University, had taken the lead among English historians to emancipate himself from the delusion concerning the war guilt, and that in a public speech he declared no longer that Professor Raymond Beazley, of the Birmingham University, had taken the lead among English historians to emancipate himself from the delusion concerning the war guilt, and that in a public speech he declared no longer that Professor Raymond Beazley, of the Birmingham University, had taken the lead among English historians to emancipate himself from the delusion concerning the war guilt, and that in a public speech he declared no longer that Professor Raymond Beazley, of the Birmingham University, had taken the lead among English historians to emancipate himself from the delusion concerning the war guilt, and that in a public speech he declared no longer.

Alsace-Lorraine no longer exists as a national ambition. Germany is satisfied to recognize those provinces as lost.

She will never be satisfied with her eastern boundaries as they are laid down. They are breeders of war. They may out the arrears of political instability.

Blind nationalism is the curse fallen on Europe. America can furnish moral leadership that will modify that nationalism. If we will furnish the right sort of moral leadership we can do much to turn nationalism into rationalism. That is what Europe needs. Helping to attain it is America's role.

* * *

Touching Russian affairs, Mr. Vanderlip says that logically, the Russians had a valid claim to offset the debts it was proposed to force them to recognize. If the Soviet Government was declared to be the continuous legitimate successor of the Czarist Government, and therefore bound to acknowledge the Czarist debts, it was also the legitimate, continuous successor of that Government in the fullest political sense and had the right to claim damages from the powers which had never declared war against it but had furnished a vast amount of aid in credits, war munitions and food to the enemies of the Soviet Government on every border.

The logic of this attitude was waved aside by the powers. The Russian's financial necessities were so extreme and pressing that Russia's representatives were prepared to forego their logic, acknowledge the old debts, and compensate for, if not restore, property to foreign nationals, provided in return they were granted credits.

To return loaded, not only with obligations, but with their hands empty of credits, was politically impossible. The powers saw this, but found great difficulty in uncovering conceivable sources of credits in anything like the huge amounts that the broken-down economic situation of Russia demanded.
last two years to this work. The book will cast a strong light on his views on the subject of the responsibility for the war and express the nuances of the truth, as it appears to him, in a stronger form than he was able to do in the short interview he granted me.

My first question was whether he shared Morel's opinion of the great practical importance of the question of guilt, or Charles Trevelyan's view that it possesses no practical value and that the answer, whatever it might be, would not in the least influence the attitude of the English people. His answer was clear-cut and decisive: "I am firmly of Morel's opinion and haven't the least sympathy with Trevelyan's view." In this connection he pointed to the anxiety which the Times (notably in an article concerning the reports of the Bavarian embassy) betrayed concerning the "obvious progress" which had lately been made in this problem on "the German side," or, as he preferred to put it, "on the side of justice." Everywhere he found that the anti-German sentiment has its "inner citadel" in the idea that Germany was solely responsible for the war. For this reason, Professor Beazley said, he could not believe that the policy of the German government was correct in ignoring the question of circles in England, might be due to the regrettable notion in France and Belgium. I suggested that the conception of war had subsided in England, in Italy and elsewhere, except possibly in Germany.

In reply to my question, what facts and documents had more than any others influenced him in his conclusions, the professor replied that fundamentally he had been most influenced by his own thorough knowledge of Germany since 1894. It had made it impossible for him to believe that the German nation had proceeded deliberately upon a campaign of loot and destruction. Aside from this, he said, he had been chiefly influenced:

1. By the entire attitude of the German statesmen from 1890 to 1901 and after. This attitude had been in certain directions unwise, arrogant and provoking—especially the frequent rattling of sabres "in the interest of peace"—yet as a matter of fact, German statesmen had never availed themselves of an opportunity to plot mischief, particularly to arraign the Triple Alliance or the Central Powers against Russia and France or to place themselves at the head of a great coalition against England. Such opportunities had been presented to them repeatedly, notably in 1897 and 1901, and "in a very seductive form for an unscrupulous and evil-minded power."

2. By the fact that the outbreak of the war in 1914 found Germany in a peculiarly disadvantageous position. In connection with the Balkan this is made clear by works such as Bogitschewitch's "Cause of the War" and Edith Durham's description of her twenty years' residence in the Balkans, and in regard to the general situation by Eckardstein's "Ten Years at the Court of St. James"—"in many respects a highly valuable work"—Kautsky's documents, the Austrian Red Book—and Pountales' "Am Scheideweg zwischen Krieg und Frieden."

3. The Suchominow trial, with its complete information concerning Russia's part in the crime.

4. Loreburn's "How the War Came," the works of Morel, recent admissions of Lloyd George and Nitti; the article of Sidney Fay in the American Historical Review from July to October, 1920, and the secret documents issued by the Russian government.

In conclusion Professor Beazley called my attention to the Livre Noir, published by the Librairie du Travail of Paris with the sub-title, "Diplomatie d'avant-guerre d'apres des documents des Archives russe, Nov. 1910-1912," the greater part of which—372 pages—is devoted to the "Correspondence d'Iswolsky." It has just appeared. The professor called this publication most important, especially as it consisted of documents not included by Siebert, and he said that if he had not previously formed his opinion in regard to the question of who was responsible for the war, he would have been materially influenced by the Livre Noir.

The Fight on the Parochial Schools

James Hamilton, president of the Public School Defense League, a disguised name for the former Wayne County Civic League, has been conducting what the politicians call a "gamshoe" campaign against parochial and private schools. His intention of reviving a question in which the men and women voters of Michigan manifested more interest than in the Presidential campaign, was well known. His footprints were plain to the view. The proposed amendment of the Public School Defense League—a name which imposes upon a good many unthinking Americans because of the attribute, "public schools,"—does not mention parochial or private schools in a single word. It provides that after August 1, 1924, all children in the State of Michigan between the ages of 7 and 16 must attend public school until their graduation from the eighth grade. Terse, conclusive and misleading.

But the methods employed in the present campaign are somewhat different—and more dangerous. We have repeatedly called attention to the padded shoe agitation throughout the State. It has never deceived those who were on the watch. But the great public beyond the reach of these guardians has no conception of the extent of the agitation and the intolerance-propaganda, for it is secret and adroitly conceals itself from the light of day. Hamilton's League, has been conducting what the politicians call a "gumshoe" campaign against parochial and private schools. His intention of reviving a question in which the men and women voters of Michigan manifested more interest than in the Presidential campaign, was well known. His footprints were plain to the view. The proposed amendment of the Public School Defense League—a name which imposes upon a good many unthinking Americans because of the attribute, "public schools,"—does not mention parochial or private schools in a single word. It provides that after August 1, 1924, all children in the State of Michigan between the ages of 7 and 16 must attend public school until their graduation from the eighth grade. Terse, conclusive and misleading.

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German Ambassador at the White House

(Washington, D. C., May 26.—The German flag is again flying over the familiar German embassy building on Massachusetts Avenue, following the visit of Ambassador Otto Wiedfelt to the White House yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock to present his credentials as ambassador from the German Republic to the President. Although the greeting extended Dr. Wiedfelt was personally of a cordial nature, the resumption of friendly diplomatic relations with the country that in the past had had such historic influence on our own, was singularly deficient of ceremony and form, and passed off with as little eclat as customarily passes at the reception of a minister from some South American republic.

Dr. Wiedfelt was conducted into the reception room by a military attache of the President. The President and the new ambassador shook hands; and the latter, speaking English fluently, said that he was conscious of the difficult task imposed upon him, but took courage from the fact that until the breaking off of relations on February 3, 1917, the two countries had been intimately associated by intellectual, social and economic ties for nearly a century and a half. It would be his earnest endeavor, the ambassador said, to cultivate, renew and extend these relations in the future. He hoped that it would be his good fortune to gain the President's confidence and that of his government, and he emphasized the friendly tendency which actuated the German government, whose highest aim, he said, was to promote the interest of labor and the welfare of its people.

In reply the President said he was happy to receive at the ambassador's hands the letter of the President of the German Republic accrediting Dr. Wiedfelt to the government of the United States. He welcomed the assurance that the ambassador's aim would be to cultivate, renew and extend these relations in the future. He hoped that it would be his good fortune to gain the President's confidence and that of his government, and he emphasized the friendly tendency which actuated the German government, whose highest aim, he said, was to promote the interest of labor and the welfare of its people.

This was the import and extent of the meeting. Those who expected the President to mark the ceremony by some expression of friendship beyond the mere formality incident to such occasions, were disappointed. No reference what ever was made to the friendly attitude of the German nation to this country during the Revolution or the Civil War period, and nothing indicated that the President was conscious of the high appraisal of German friendship in the past expressed by President Adams, by Secretary of State Seward, or by George Bancroft, Andrew D. White or Bayard Taylor, one-time ambassadors to Berlin. Neither was the event dignified with more than a perfunctory report by the papers. The Post prints a notice of exactly eleven lines.

After the reception Dr. Wiedfelt returned to the German embassy, over which the German flag was hoisted for the first time in five years and three months. In congressional circles and locally, Dr. Wiedfelt is sure of cordial regard. Even during the short period since his arrival he has impressed himself favorably upon many by his democratic simplicity and genial ways. He speaks English well and conducts himself as one who will be able to do a great deal to bring about a better feeling between the two countries. It is hoped that he will have the courage to evade no opportunity to emphasize the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and to expose the Great Lie whenever it is given him to speak for enlightenment and justice in the interest of civilization. He is obviously diplomat enough to know when such opportunities present themselves within the province of discretion and good judgment.

Germany Surrenders Again

The presence of J. P. Morgan in Paris as the American representative on the financial sub-commission seems to have been the decisive factor in bringing the German government to the point of renouncing its declared attitude against further oppression by the Entente.

At this writing the German people seem to have accepted the status of a bankrupt Central American republic which is occasionally invaded by a debtor nation to have its fiscal institutions administered under the guns of a warship. If anybody expected any other result from Morgan's participation in the councils of the Entente he belongs to the crustacean group of human invertebrates.

Why Morgan was called to Paris is obvious. Our financial resources are to be mobilized to finance Germany—not to help her, but to provide the means to squeeze the indemnities out of her for the benefit of the Allies. For that purpose our soldiers were kept on the Rhine. With a strangehold on their throat, the last drachm is to be forced out of the pockets of the German people, half of whom are in a state of starvation.

The German government consents to let Morgan run its finances; and wherever Morgan is there is our army and our navy. Who does not recall how we were admonished in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and China. Where the French and Belgian armies serve the purpose of our navy. Who does not recall how we were admonished against further oppression by the Entente.

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Morgan is anxious about his investments. France plainly said it would not pay. So Morgan was sent for, and presto! a decree that bankrupt, half-starved Germany must supply the funds with which Morgan and his group of bankers must be compensated. It is all as plain as day.

In Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and China we simply land our marines to enforce the decrees of the Wall Street banking groups under the generalship of Morgan. Toward Germany the procedure is somewhat different. There the French and Belgian armies serve the purpose of our marines to enforce payment at Morgan's command.

Natural Complaint

Mrs. Crabshaw—If you don't ask for any more candy I'll buy you one of those nice toy balloons.
Willie—That's just like you, mamma. Whenever you give me anything it has a string to it.

No Incentive Then

Mrs. Blackstone—My first husband never touched a drop of liquor in his life.
Blackstone—Well, my dear, they didn't have prohibition then!
British-American Kinship Clan

THE German language press has been more or less exercised over an advertisement which recently appeared in a number of issues of the Washington Star calling upon Americans to join the British-American Kinship Clan. The advertisement sets forth that the British-American Kinship Clan is an organization whose object is to unite the descendants of the two great nations on both sides of the Atlantic, British and American, in ties of friendship for mutual advantages. It is neither sectarian nor political. All English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish-Americans, men and women, of British descent are eligible, etc.

We are told that the British headquarters will be established in London and American headquarters in New York. There will be reception rooms, information bureaus, postal and correspondence divisions, where members may obtain verbal and written information concerning places, colleges, schools, societies, clubs, hotels, dwellings, business and all other subjects of interest. Every member may consult an expert on genealogy and a genealogical library to determine his antecedence. British guides will be on hand to show visitors to England whatever is worth seeing. Americans of obscure British origin will be furnished with family tree, and with a view to working up a large membership three prizes are offered, which none but members may compete for. A member in order to be eligible to a prize must bring in at least fifty new members. The person enrolling the largest number of new members will be entitled to a free trip to Great Britain and a round trip through the British Isles, valued at $800. Second prize secures to the successful candidate a trip at an expense of $600 and third prize one of $400. Three additional prizes are offered to members of the press exclusively for the best articles, or exceeding 500 words, setting forth the moral, intellectual and material advantages accruing to both nations from closer union.

We learn that the founder of the British-American Kinship Clan is Lady Capel Wolseley, wife of Captain Sir Arthur Wolseley and the daughter of the late Colonel Nollys, commander of the Scotch Highland Clan of Argyll and Sutherland. Her grandfather was the Honorable General Sir William Knollys of the Scotch Guard and governor of the household of the late King Edward during the latter's term of Prince of Wales. The yearly membership dues in the Clan are $10. The advertisement lays stress on the condition that only the best families in the country are enrolled, and appeals specially to the clergy, to society, acher's, professors and newspaper writers.

The advertisement makes interesting reading. It does not excite us, however. The plan is merely a crude way of getting before the public a concrete fact—the undeniable fact that dozens of British-American societies are at work seeking to realize the object of Andrew Carnegie, Whitelaw Reid and Cecil Rhodes to reclaim the United States as an integral part of the British Empire. The example should serve as an incentive to enlarge the Steuben Society, and one of the methods suggested by this Kinship Clan are substantially effective that they should be closely studied and mulated.

The Steuben Society differs from all British-American organizations in that it deals only with domestic problems and has no affiliation with any outside nation. It is first last American in sentiment and spirit. But it can profit vastly by taking a leaf out of the book of the British-American societies. It can well afford to employ similar methods to increase its membership. If the German element is not affected by what those are doing who primarily are bent on assigning them to a subordinate citizenship class, it has only itself to blame. The British-American Kinship Clan has pointed the way. If the best society, the clergy, the schools and newspaper writers see nothing un-American in its prospectus, they are effectively estopped from criticizing the Italians, Greeks, Poles, Bohemians, Hungarians—all of whom have their national societies—for seeking to establish closer kinship relations with their respective nations—in other words, from protesting what they approve in the case of the British-American Clan.

Kind Words

(Zwanziglose Mitteilungen for April, 1922, Leipzig)

AND such handsome examples of fearless exponents of personal convictions frequently occur in the ranks of our North American brethren. In recent periods it was especially the able brethren, Frederick Franklin Schrader and George Schreiner, who in an expert and dignified manner stood up for truth, fidelity, faith and civil decency in the periodical, Issues of To-Day. It seems to be their concern that the American people shall not turn recreant to the principles of their forefathers secured by the blood and life of our forefathers.

The merit of their excellent articles is apparent not only in their criticism, but in the exposition of potential dangers and in their defense of justice. It must be gratefully acknowledged that the persons in their mind are prepared to possess and maintain two justice-loving, considerate friends. They are far too loyal to their country to be indifferent to the disrupting, secretly-working influences, whose principal object is to poison public sentiment and make it subservient to alien interests. Unfortunately there are Americans of German descent whose conduct has not been impeccable, even though the number be not large. Many have made fortunes out of the vogue to be anti-German and now seek to cover themselves with the cloak of charity, hoping to repair the damage of their selfishness with cold cash. This was to be expected, but good Americans will not easily condone their unscrupulous acts. The base-minded have neither modesty, gratitude nor generosity. They are always alert to the weaknesses and helplessness of others in order to exploit them with a halo around their heads. It throws into brilliant relief those conscious of the finer traits of intellectual and national life, who are unselfishly strong and aggressive in the face of the moral degradation under which the whole world is suffering so bitterly.

Asleep at the Switch

(Erie Tageblatt)

ON Thursday evening the directors of the Erie school district adopted a committee resolution authorizing the teaching of German in the high school, provided enough pupils apply for instruction to justify the formation of German classes in September. The resolution was adopted that the resolution would meet with objection and for that reason this paper urged the importance of the meeting upon those who as German-Americans were presumed to be specially interested.

The effect of our admonition was as astonishing as it was disgraceful for the Erie German element. Except a German lady who is a non-resident, the only persons present who were interested in the problem were the regular representatives of this newspaper. The population of the Ferncliff district, meanwhile, was represented by about one hundred spokesmen to express public opinion on a subject of local concern to them. Fortunately the resolution met with no objections. But in what contemptible light would the German-Americans of Erie have appeared, had they not stood in the estimation of their children, if the matter had ended otherwise?

We refrain at this time from farther comment, but reserve the right to recur to it at some other time.

The lack of interest in one of the most vital questions affecting our race as documented in this instance is indeed more than disheartening: it is, in fact, disgraceful, and calculated to make the laughing stock of other races. How differently would Italians, Poles or Frenchmen have acted in such a case! And one thing more: It would not surprise us if the classes were not organized in September or, if the contrary, were organized not because of children of German parents but because of the interest of non-German elements. Let us see what happens in September!
FROM London comes the important news that the English bench and bar are planning an elaborate reception to Chief Justice Taft of our Supreme Court when he arrives there early in July. It is expected that Mr. Taft will be elected an honorary bencher of the Middle Temple and the Middle Temple Hall (observe the mediaeval designations) will be the scene of a banquet in honor of the Chief Justice, at which Lord Chancellor Birkenhead will preside. The English bench and bar appreciate Mr. Taft beyond almost native Americans but not beyond his deserts. After his declaration of loyalty before the Canadian Bar Association in 1920 some go so far as to say that he belongs in the Middle Temple even more than he belongs on the bench of the American Supreme Court.

Prohibition officers raided the brewery of George Ringler & Co., of New York, recently, and triumphantly announced that they had found evidence of the firm brewing beer above the legal alcoholic contents. The case came before Palmer Canfield, head of the legal division of the Federal Prohibition office for the State of New York, and he decided that the evidence presented by prohibition agents was not sufficient to attach the brewery. The evidence consisted of six bottles of beer supposed to contain more than the legal amount of alcohol. Canfield ruled that a brewery must be proved not merely to have made beer of more than half per cent alcoholic content, and to have bottled it, but to have actually forwarded it out of the brewery to another point for delivery. The finding of 3 or 4 per cent beer in bottles on the premises does not constitute proof to justify a court in closing a brewery, as a claim could be maintained that the intention had been to dealkoholize it before delivering it.

Senator McCormick of Illinois is the head of the Chicago Tribune. This Chicago paper publishes an American edition of the Tribune in Paris. Senator McCormick is held in high esteem by sundry German-language organs who are convinced that he is their friend and patron and that sooner or later he will valiantly arise in his place and as chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee and the President’s friend utter the long-awaited words of reconciliation and induce the administration to fold them, the faithful, to its paternal bosom. This action has been expected for a long time. So far nothing of the kind has happened. The Tribune is precariously walking the slack wire, inclining this way one day and the other way the next. Before the war it was fair, then it turned rabidly anti-German; now it is betwixt and between. But its Paris edition which is seldom read on this side is still fighting the cause of the Entente. In a recent issue it printed an interview with Frank C. McMillin of New York, in which it quoted him to the effect that Swiss hotels were fairly overrun with rich Prussians who expressed dislike of Americans and awed him by the lavish way in which they spent their money. He declared he understood enough German to be able to testify to the facts stated, and he witnessed enough extravagance at Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice and Milan to convince him that Germany could easily pay the indemnities. The reverse side of the picture drawn by McMillin in the columns of the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune is contained in a letter from Max Hottelet to the Milwaukee Herald, from which we extract a few sentences in reply to McMillin’s charge: “I have also visited the cities named by McMillin of Belle Terre, L. 1., New York, and lived at first-class hotels, and to my regret, although I carefully inspected the names on the registers, I did not find a single German from Germany. I met Frenchmen, Swiss, Hollanders, Norwegians, Englishmen and Americans and conversed with them in English, German and French, but they were Hollanders, Swiss, Norwegians or Americans who spoke German in their dealings with waiters, porters and baggage men because the latter were more familiar with German. In Switzerland I was told that 80 per cent of all visitors before the war were Germans, and that business this year was extremely bad because of their absence.” Mr. Hottelet is probably right that McMillin’s statements were designed to create bad feeling, but that Senator McCormick should permit his paper to be used as an anti-German propaganda organ must greatly distress his German-American admirers.

Captain L. Woodlaw Miles has written a “History of the Lost Battalion” which is soon to be published. The work is especially interesting for what the author has to say in regard to the famous phrase attributed to the late Colonel—then Major—Charles W. Whittlesey, when his command was surrounded by Germans in the Argonne forest. According to the version current, at one time, and still popular, Major Whittlesey told the Germans “to go to hell.” What happened according to Captain Miles, was that when the demand for the surrender of the command had been delivered by an American soldier who had been captured by the Germans, “he (the soldier) delivered the message to Captain McMurtry, who handed it to Major Whittlesey. It was a letter dictated in English, neatly typewritten on a sheet of good quality of paper, and addressed to the commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, 308th Infantry.” The letter read:

“Americans, you are surrounded on all sides. Surrender in the name of humanity. You will be well treated.”

“No answer whatever,” reads Captain Miles’ history, “written or verbal, was made to the German commandant’s letter.” The account is confirmed by Captain McMurtry, who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, to whom Colonel Whittlesey bequeathed the German letter demanding surrender. To a direct question whether it was true that Col. Whittlesey sent no “Go to Hell” message to
the Germans, he replied, "He sent them no message what-
ever. Captain Miles knows what he is writing about. He
was Colonel Whittlesey's closest friend." In this connec-
tion it is interesting to recall that on two occasions Colonel
Whittlesey was quoted in the daily papers—once in a re-
port of a speech by him at a reception tendered him at one
of the local armories—absolutely denying that he had sent
such a message to the Germans in reply to their demand
for his surrender, but in spite of that the story has been
frequently repeated in public.

Federal Judge Mack rendered a decision last week in
the case of the Hunyadi Janos company which establishes
an important precedent in matters relating to the seizure
of alien property. Something of the high-handed course of
those who acquired title to seized property at the hands of
the Alien Property Custodian may be gathered from the
action of the American Hunyadi Janos Corporation, which
obtained a temporary injunction from Judge Knox to re-
strain the importer, Alexander F. Stoeger, 605 West 49th
Street, New York, from selling Hunyadi water in the
United States. The corporation contended that the Alien
Property Custodian had attached the Hunyadi trade mark
registered in Washington and sold it to the American
Hunyadi Janos Corporation, founded by C. Partos. By
virtue of this sale the corporation claimed the exclusive
right to sell this well-known mineral water in the United
States. Judge Mack ordered the injunction to be dissolved
and decided that Hunyadi Janos is a geographical name and
that Stoeger is within his rights to import and sell it here
under that name. The attorney for the corporation said his
client had paid the Custodian $5,000 and had spent addi-
tional sums to market the product. Attorney Otto von
Schrenk, acting for the importer, did not question the sale,
but contended Hunyadi water to be a product of nature
which anyone could import and sell. Stoeger had acquired
the sole right from the owners of the spring to sell the water
in the United States and no other importer possessed that
right. It was also pointed out that the Alien Property Cus-
todian had seized the property after the signing of the
armistice. Judge Mack adopted the view of the case pre-
sented by the attorney for the importer.

Robert A. Widemann of New York recently addressed
this problem of problems to the Supreme Court at Wash-
ington: "Have the people of the United States any public
servants whose inexorable duty it is, in all cases in which
question is made, to explain to them how and whence their
public servants derive authority and how limitations upon
that authority operate or fail to operate?" The answer to it,
Widemann says, is, "if yea, the people live under a constitu-
tional government, for they can always secure a reasonable
judicial explanation of the limits of any authority which
they have delegated, and, if nay, the servants of the people
have become the people's masters, for they can exercise any
power they choose and not account to the people." To all
of which the Supreme Court observes a sphinx-like silence.
It will simply "ignore all challenges by a citizen to make
known its reasons for decisions it may render or action it
may take." In other words, it stands with Louis XIV.: "I am the State." It is Taft's motto, "Never complain,
ever explain". But Widemann's question is not thereby
deprived of its significance. It evidences the awakening of
men's minds on the sacredness of the highest tribunal.
When the court reversed itself on several prominent issues,
according to the spirit of the day, and when it decided that
Americans could be conscripted and sent 3,000 miles across
seas to fight for other countries, contrary to the time-
honored interpretation of the Constitution that the militia
could be employed only to repel invasion or suppress insur-
rection, the court planted the seeds of distrust in the hearts
of tens of thousands of Americans. Nor did the addition
to the court of Mr. Taft and his appointment as Chief
Justice add to the prestige of the great tribunal on which
once sat John Jay, Oliver Ellsworth, John Marshall, Joseph
Story, John Quincy Adams, Salomon P. Chase, John M.
Harlan and David J. Brewer. According to his statement to
the Canadian Bar Association, his heart beats with loyalty to
"the mother country." If that were said by a man of Ger-
man or Irish ancestry, would he have received an appoint-
ment to head the Supreme Court? Matters such as these
are undermining confidence in the sacred institution which
has authority to modify and interpret the acts of Congress
and of every department but its own.

It required some effort, but the disinclination of sundry
high officials in Washington to release the political pris-
ocers confined in Fort Leavenworth was finally overcome
in the case of Mr. Albert H. Wehde, who was ordered re-
leased by order of the President last week. Mr. Wehde,
who is an artist, was sentenced for being concerned in pro-
moting the revolutionary movement in India. Clearly he
was not guilty of any act against the peace and welfare of
the United States. India's troubles are England's troubles.
But this American citizen had to go to jail for trying to help
the Hindus get their liberty. Gustav Jacobson was charged
with being the leader of the plot. He was released last
Christmas, but Mr. Wehde had to wait until the middle of
May before Attorney General Daugherty, at the instance of
Rev. Jacob Pistor of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church
of Chicago, was persuaded to recommend clemency to the
President, who thereupon ordered Wehde to be released.

A prominent member of the French ministry said the
other day that it was necessary for France to collect indem-
nities from Germany as a measure of self-preservation.
According to the budget for 1923 submitted to the French
parliament on May 16, the expenditures were estimated at
23,180,000,000 francs and the revenues at 19,285,000,000,
a deficit of 3,900,000,000 francs. What is significant in the
figures presented by the budget is that the apportionment
for military purposes exceeds that fixed for 1922. The
excess for the navy is 323,000,000 and for the army
234,000,000 francs. The total is 5,144,000,000 francs. The
revenues for 1923 will be 4,000,000,000 francs less than for
1922, owing to a decrease in the receipts from the sale of
war material and from tax on war-profits. So though France
is unable to raise revenues in sufficient amounts, the war-
crazy government is increasing her army and navy expendi-
tures by five billions. What for? Germany has an army of
100,000, fifty per cent less than the army of the United
States. French, English, Italian, Belgian and other com-
missions have officially supervised the destruction of all war
material in Germany. They have seen the Krupp concern
turned into a factory for the making of useful domestic
products. Against whom are French armaments directed?
Against the whole world. France is preparing a Napoleonic campaign. Included in its program is a march to Moscow, the seizure of more German territory, an invasion of Asia. Never will France rest until the coq de Gaul crows over the charred ruins of European civilization or is reduced to the state of a disheveled barnyard rooster by a combination of all the nations of the world. England intended her to play a secondary part. The Allies had a hard time keeping France in the war. Now that she is in the saddle France is rapidly becoming the Frankenstein of the Entente. And thinking Englishmen know it.

The first political club to boom Henry Ford for President has been formed at Dearborn, Michigan. The club champions his candidacy on "a platform of honest currency." There seem to be even more vital issues before the people, and it may be added that much water has flown under the bridge since McKinley ran on a sound money platform.

The latest exploit of our marines was in connection with the recent uprising at Managua, Guatamala. The insurrectionists seized Fort Laloma, and goodness knows what would have happened had not our marines been on the spot. A peremptory ultimatum, based upon the time-honored excuse that American property and American lives were in jeopardy, brought about a withdrawal of the insurrectionary forces, and all is again serene. These South and Central American revolutions are a damned nuisance, to be sure; but revolutions have sometimes been justified, as some of us remember in our own case. And as we were not permitted to know the inside facts about our occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo, there may have been justification for a revolution in Managua. Anyhow it is not apparent what business we have of interfering with the self-determination of small nations. We thought that was a settled principle of our foreign policy for which we entered the war. Must it be assumed that we are more concerned that Servia, Slovakia or Montenegro shall have self-determination than sister republics on our own side of the big pond? Distance lends enchantment, it is true. Our meddling with the affairs of small nations in this hemisphere justifies the suspicion that the four-power treaty is working in mysterious ways.

What a beautiful thing is liberty—liberty not only of person but of conscience! Under the Constitution people are guaranteed liberty of conscience, and when a foreign-born person swears allegiance to the United States and becomes a citizen the court invests him with every right solemnly set down in the great charter that cost the lives of thousands of Americans during the War of Independence. But down in Georgia they still imagine themselves living under the British institutions in vogue when Bishop Laud prosecuted the dissenters and drove whole congregations to seek liberty of conscience in the new world. At Pelham, Georgia, the Rev. B. C. Temples, a Holiness preacher, who was holding forth in a tent, was taken out by a mob at dawn, taken to the woods, placed across a log and whipped because his doctrines did not conform to the gospel preached by the ministers of the mob. No allowance was made for the fact that the victim was a cripple. When he cried out in prayer, pistols were put at his head and he was ordered to cease praying on penalty of death. It was the second affair of the kind in that vicinity. Another dissenting preacher was ordered by masked men to leave the community. In the same State a fifteen-year-old negro boy was first tortured, then burned alive at a stake, about the same time. And in Oregon the candidate of the Ku Klux Klan for governor came within a few hundred votes of being elected over the present incumbent of the office running on an anti-Ku Klux platform. And we talked of making the world safe for democracy and a fit place to live in! A czar will get us yet if we don't watch out.

Some of the so-called immigrant welfare societies that operate on Ellis Island seem to be actuated by a well-defined grudge against new arrivals from Germany. A recent case is that of Hally Louise Meyberg, a German motion picture actress, who reached this port in the first cabin of the America that brought Ambassador Wiedfeldt. According to the New York World, the plight of the young woman was due to a jesting remark. Someone told her on the ship to say that she came here to get married, and after she had been admitted in custody of one of the immigrant welfare societies she made this declaration. To justify her remark she named a friend of her family, resident in this city, who was promptly summoned, and though admitting his friendly relations with the young woman's family, declared that he was already married. He said he had told them that he would be glad to help her get an engagement in stage work here. Upon this Miss Meyberg was declared an undesirable immigrant and ordered by the immigration board to be shipped out of the country. We judge the case on the merits of the newspaper reports, assuming that if her story were open to suspicion it would not have received the considerate treatment accorded it. It is well known that every list of passengers contains a number ofwiseacres who are always ready to give foolish advice to travelers ignorant of American affairs.

Never was the wonderful peace program of President Wilson shown in a more ludicrous light than by the revelations that are coming forth from behind the scenes of the diplomatic drama enacting all over the world. The Syrians are protesting against French intrigues to destroy the independence of their country and of Lebanon. Under the pretext of a mandate, the French are colonizing Syria as they did Tunis and Algeria, and the same thing is going on in Mesopotamia and Palestine, where the English are the conspirators. On the same day that this protest was lodged, the Croats proclaimed their independence of Servia and set up a republic, thus menacing the peace in the Balkans and showing that the central European patchwork is falling to pieces. The sympathy of the world was cunningly enlisted by the old story that the Servians were the victims of Austrian-Hungarian oppression. Now the Servians have their chance to govern others, and the Croats revolt on the plea that Servian rule is intolerable. They ought to know. They were part of the Austrian-Hungarian empire for centuries and never revolted during all that time. On the contrary, they were among the most enthusiastic Austrians, however they felt toward the Hungarians. A Balkan war is not far off, to judge by indications, and the Versailles Peace is once again turning its seamy side to the sun.
German Driven From Old Home

(Concluded)

I might go on to speak of the broad fields of learning, to which access is had by a knowledge of the German tongue. Germany is the land emphatically of books. In no part of the world are the sciences cultivated with greater diligence or success. Nowhere is literature more entirely at home. Nowhere are the depths of philosophy more thoroughly explored. All this might be urged, in recommendation of the language, as the key by which those stores of knowledge are to be unlocked. But my limits will not permit me to dwell on this particularly now. Let it be sufficient to say that a knowledge of the German, under the view now mentioned, has come to be regarded, both in England and in this country, as almost indispensable to thorough scholarship, in any profession.

The study of the German language may be recommended as an important help for acquiring a full and thorough knowledge of the English. The two languages are intimately related, both in form and spirit. Both spring from the same Teutonic source—since it is to Saxon properly the English owes its constitution and life. The English, indeed, is not so entirely primitive as the German in its structure. It has appropriated no small amount of material of foreign growth. But still it is no such jumble of heterogeneous elements as the Italian or the French. It bears a much closer resemblance, in its constitution, to the German. The original Saxon life still pervades all its parts. It exhibits a Saxon body and a Saxon soul. Hence innumerable affinities hold between it and the German. The study of the one language sheds light perpetually on the other. In this view, the German has far greater claims upon our regard than the French, Spanish or Italian. It carries us directly back to the fountains of our own life, as involved in the general life with which we are surrounded. It tends to give us a better knowledge and a more full possession of our proper spiritual being. We cannot make ourselves at home in it, without being better prepared so far to understand the true spirit of the English. To study the German is in our case to study the English at the same time.

Such in a general way are the grounds on which the language of Germany may be recommended to our attention and respect. It is a strange illustration of the blindness of fashion, in the case of the most important interests, that both in England and in this country, the French should so generally form an object of prominent concern in what is called a polite education, while the German is not only overlooked but treated it may be with absolute scorn. Fashionable families are willing to pay handsomely to have their children taught to smatter phrases in the first, but would scarce consider it an accomplishment under any circumstances to be able to read and speak the German thoroughly at home in the second. And yet, for all educational ends, the German is vastly to be preferred to the French. In its very constitution and structure it is fitted to unfold the powers of the youthful spirit, to widen the sphere of its life, to invigorate its perceptions, to spiritualize its feelings, and to fill it with the rich deep poetry of nature. The French, on the contrary, is constitutionally poor, and dry, and lean. Its structure is mechanical. No fresh vigorous life breathes through its artificial forms. To commune with it, is to turn the back on the world of poetry and song. Its poetry has been not unaptly denominated "circumcised prose." The spirit of the language is cold and barren. It has no soul, no Gemüt, as it is styled among the Germans. So entirely is this wanting that no French word can be found to express the idea. And this is the language, which, above all others, English taste has selected to be the instrument of cultivation for the youthful heart! For my own part, I consider the time bestowed upon French in this country as almost entirely thrown away—about as much so as if it were expended in the study of the Cherokee. As a passport to French learning, in the case of literary men, it is all well enough. But as an educational discipline, or a polite accomplishment, it is worth almost nothing; and to make the matter still worse, it is the name only for the most part—the mere shadow of a shade—that is made to stand in our boarding schools and fashionable circles for the thing.

The German is generally counted a more rude language than the French. Its movements seem to be awkward and unwieldy. It is considered deficient in sound, rough and unmusical rather than polite. We may say, however, that the smoothness and lightness of the French and Italian are the result of a one-sided development of life in their case. A full free life can be brought out only by a full free use of the voice, on all sides and at all points. The German has its grace and harmony, too, only there must be depth and earnestness in the soul in order that they may be felt. Nature often seems rude and awkward in comparison with art. But let the observation become sufficiently deep, and how triumphantly is the comparison reversed. There is more harmony in the mountains, valleys and resplendent rivers than there is in the measured walks and piles of architecture that make up the idea of a city. The storm itself is full of a deep living music, which the smooth pageantry of courts can never reach.

It has been no uncommon thing, however, for Germans to be ashamed of their own language, as contrasting awkwardly to their feelings with the more mercurial spirit of other tongues. Thus at one time it seemed in danger, even in Germany itself, of succumbing completely to the arrogant pretensions of the French; such was the rage that prevailed for writing, talking and playing the fool, in this gay language. So it is quite common for the descendants of Germans in this country, in the midst of English manners and feelings, to have a low esteem for the language of their fathers. Some such seem to make a merit of having as little to do with it as possible. It puts them out of countenance, to have it supposed that they can speak or understand a word of German. Such persons are to be pitied for their narrow order of thinking. The German is not a language of which any one need be ashamed. True, it does not generally appear in its holiday dress in this country. It is for the most part barbarously spoken. But there is no good reason why it should be undervalued or slighted on this account. It is barbarously spoken in some sections of Germany, too. Provincial distortions, however, do not overthrow the language itself, nor destroy its title to respect. Let it be honored for what it is in its true form, and studied accordingly. Those especially who have German blood in their veins should consider it an accomplishment under any circumstances to be able to read and speak the German tongue. In such a college as ours, it should be an object of general regard and general study.
Prof. Pupin Denies Times Report

The following letter from Professor M. J. Pupin, of Columbia University, explains itself. The editorial to which he refers was based upon a news story in the New York Times, which printed in its headlines that one of the objects of the Slav Society was "to lay bare German plots" and to fight the German-Russian treaty.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Department of Physics, Research Laboratory
Philosophy Hall

To the Editor of Issues of To-Day: May 21, 1922.

The marked article entitled: "The American Slav Society." I am in touch with the movement, the aim of which is to organize an American Slav Society, and I agree with the proposed program of work which is stated in the proposed constitution of this society. I enclose a copy of the proposed constitution.

As you will see, the object of the society is: Forming of contacts and associations between American and Slavonic cultural, educational, and patriotic institutions. But I believe that the Americanization of Europe, and particularly of the Slavonic countries of Europe, is the salvation of the world. You say in your marked editorial, that fundamentally the aim of the society, as stated in the Times, is, "to lay bare German plots," and that one of its announced purposes is to fight the German-Russian Treaty of Commerce. If that were true then every criticism which in your editorial you apply against such a movement is correct, but it is not true, and no sane man would identify himself with such a movement. It is possible that somebody who has a grudge against me and wishes to have me appear ridiculous may have given a Times reporter this preposterous information, and that the Times reporter swallowed it "hook and sinker."

This report in the Times must have appeared during my ten-day absence from New York, so that I have not seen it; but you may rest assured that as long as I am in the full possession of my faculties, if ever there be a party of the nature most of the members of the society are aware of the existence of any German plots which should be laid bare. If there be any then I do not see why a special society should be organized for the purpose of laying them bare.

Among the objects of the Society, as set forth in the Constitution, is to organize an American Slav Society, and I agree with the proposed constitution of this society. I enclose a copy of the proposed constitution.

Respectfully yours,

M. J. PUPIN.

France Threatens American Citizens

French Nationals Who Served in American Armies Subject to Prosecution for High Treason in France

I used to be a maxim, "An Englishman cannot change his allegiance," or, "Once an Englishman always an Englishman." This maxim was largely responsible for the War of 1812. English frigates sent men to board American vessels and forcibly took possession of men that had renounced their American citizenship.

The first nation to recognize the right of its citizens to renounce their allegiance and to become American citizens, with exemption from military service, was Germany. The agreement was negotiated by Ambassador George Barcroft after the Franco-Russian war. It was the first formal act to establish the principle of the renunciation of citizenship at the will of the individual. The principle was soon after officially accepted by Great Britain, which thereby rendered her claim to indefeasible allegiance and with it the right to impress into the British service foreign British subjects that had become American citizens.

This principle is not recognized by France. That country still clings to the doctrine of indefeasible citizenship. The French consul at New Orleans, soon after the outbreak of the European war in 1914, began to impress American citizens of French origin and denounced as traitors all naturalized Frenchmen that refused to enter the French army, if of military age, or that refused to send their sons to be enrolled for shipment to the battle front. The same process was enacted in New York and at all other consular points in the United States, though with less publicity.

The most recent development in this connection is the case of Jean Domecq, an American citizen of French birth. Domecq's case is emphasized by the fact that during the war he served in the American army. On May 20 he took passage for Havre on the French steamer Lafayette to be treated for heart trouble, incurred during his service in the war. His mission to France is to consult a heart specialist. According to his statement, his life is in danger at the hands of the French military authorities.

Domecq stated that he had contracted serious heart trouble as a result of being gassed. Physicians told him that a French specialist alone would be able to benefit him. He owned a bakery in Los Angeles, which he was compelled to abandon because of his condition.

"I should certainly not think of going to France," he said before his departure; "for I know that France maintains an espionage system that extends throughout the United States, whose business it is to keep track of men born in France who did not enlist under the French colors during the war, so that they may be prosecuted as deserters when they arrive in France. I know of a number of Frenchmen who, having served in the American army, were never heard of again after visiting France. In France they would be delighted to break my neck if they could. I was 17 years old when I came to the United States; I have a wife and child, and it was my duty to go to war for the United States and not for France.

"While in Los Angeles I obtained an American passport and had it vised by the French consul. Last Wednesday two men visited me at the Hotel Albert, on Eleventh Street and University Place, where I was residing, and insisted that I
should accompany them. I was taken to the local consulate, 9 West 40th Street. There I was asked to surrender my passport, and the visé of the French consul at Los Angeles was canceled without further ado. On top of this I was roundly abused by a consular clerk. As I am a member of the American Legion, I took my case to them, and the next day I went to the French Consul General, Gaston Liebert, accompanied by three Legion men. The Consul General told them that he could not visé the passport of a native of France who had not reported for duty with the French army. That was the French law, he explained. He then offered to give me a French passport. What can I do with a French passport? It affords me no protection whatever.

June 10, 1922

There I was asked to surrender my passport and I offered to give me a French passport. What can I do with it in France; only an American passport can do me any good.

The American Legion wrote a letter to the American consul at Havre calling his attention to Domecq and requesting him to keep an eye on the man during his stay in France. It was intended to give the letter to Domecq, but in view of his statement that he feared the letter would be stolen from him during the trip, it was consigned to the care of another Legion man who was a passenger on the Lafayette.

The case is obviously a matter for the State Department, and if the State Department does not act, Congress should look into the claim of the French government that its jurisdiction over its former citizens extends to those who have formally renounced French citizenship and become American citizens. An open conflict of jurisdiction and authority is involved in the case. France sets up the hideous doctrine that an American citizen, compelled to serve in the American army, may be afterwards tried for treason in France. Certainly there was no delicacy on the part of this government as regards Germans during the war. Courts still preclude German-born persons from attaining American citizenship because they claimed exemption from serving in the American army against their own kin, even when they were still subjects of Germany, or find their petitions for citizenship turned down because they did not buy Liberty and Victory bonds. The State Department should therefore have no scruples to approach the French government on the proposition to abandon its discrimination against American citizens of French origin.

Athletic Developments in Germany After the War

Influence of American Example on Government and Youth of the Fatherland

E ARL W. BRANNON, former Chief Athletic Director Y. M. C. A., American Forces in Germany, has made an interesting contribution to the subject of the development of athletics in Germany since military service was abolished by the Treaty of Versailles. He depicts the physical and moral development of the younger generation as a serious problem.

Previous to the world's war the universal military service required by the Imperial German Government for all young men gave the necessary physical training for proper development, he writes. When the terms of the Versailles Treaty abolished this system of military and physical development those in charge of the education of the youth in Germany foresaw a physical and moral weakening of the youth of the country.

This prophecy was readily fulfilled during the year and a half following the signing of the armistice. The generation which had been too young to serve in the army became susceptible to the ravages of disease, mental and physical, and showed startling decline in the standards of morals established by their forefathers. The educators of the nation realized that the old system of Turn Vereins would not successfully combat this evil into which physical idleness was throwing the young men.

These organizations, which were based on the physical training theory that calisthenics and gymnastic apparatus work were sufficient exercise for young men and women, did very well when the stern discipline of the Kaiser's military system was behind them. However, setting up exercises and apparatus work have very little appeal to the majority of young men and young women, inasmuch as they become work very rapidly and do not offer a great deal of recreation.

With characteristic German thoroughness the educational and health authorities of the Government sought a remedy by encouraging the establishment of athletic clubs for the promotion of such sports as track and field athletics, boxing, wrestling, tennis, soccer football, English Rugby football, riding, bicycling and other popular sports. These clubs have been subsidized by the local city governments, which furnish athletic fields, halls and training quarters.

Young men and young women are encouraged to join these organizations in every possible manner. Thorough advertising and propaganda, based upon an appeal to patriotism, have made this new system very popular. Formerly such sports were encouraged in Germany only among the youth of the well-to-do class of people, but now the workingmen, the farmers, the professional people, are all being affected.

What is true in Germany is true in other continental countries. Europeans have been converted to the American theory that a young man will gain as much physical development from properly conducted games as he will from calisthenics, and, being stimulated by the spirit of competition, will naturally put more effort and time into them.

The example of the American soldiers, who after the armistice devoted at least one-half of their time to sports while stationed in France and Germany, has been a stimulant to both of these countries. These lads proved time and time again their superiority on the athletic field against the pick of French and English athletes in all forms of sports, not excepting soccer and English Rugby football, which are not truly American games.

Europeans soon saw that the stars of the American teams, which were invariably victorious in international competitions, were developed from the mass of the soldiers and that all of them were training athletically.

As an illustration of how this new spirit has invaded the very fabric of German custom I may mention an incident which I witnessed at one of the principal army training posts in Potsdam. A track and field meet was being held and the chief event, a relay race between the various companies, was attracting an unlimited amount of enthusiasm. Every man in each company ran a lap of the race. The Captain and his Lieutenants were also required to run.
On the Rialto

IT is a good sign that the people outside of the theater are taking more interest in playhouses than they used to take a few years ago before there were any theater-goer clubs and associations, and before the Drama League had got well under way. Several instances of such interest have been noted in this column recently, proving that there is an economic side to the theater and that the study of its problems is not left entirely to those connected with the business.

The president of the New York Drama League delivered an address at a popular church recently and told his audience that the money they paid at the box office isn't for the acting or the costumes or the scenic effects. "Most of it goes," he said, "to the man who owns the real estate. The trouble is that we want our theaters all to be near Broadway. The overhead there—it's the dearest land in the world—is simply tremendous, and that is what people who object to seats at $3.30 a piece don't realize."

The speaker was not far from the mark, and what he pointed out does not affect New York playgoers alone, but eventually touches the pocketbook of every playgoer in the country. The best seats used to be $1 within the recollection of thousands who still patronize the theater. The other day I read an announcement that the price of seats to a blatant musical show on Broadway would be reduced from $5 to $3.50. Yet the crowd pays extravagant prices like that for the one next door if they like the title."

"From Morn to Midnight" is the last offering of the season under the direction of the Theater Guild and is only offered at special performances agreeable to its pledge to season subscribers that not less than so many plays will be offered regardless of the tenure of plays which come and stay. The new offering is from the German of Georg Kaiser. It is an exposition of modern cynicism, interesting and almost as fantastic as "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligary," with an absconding bank teller for a hero.

Had the bank manager not refused to honor a letter of credit presented by a strange lady whom he suspected of being an imposter and adventuress, the teller would have gone the even tenor of his ways and remained respectable.

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And it isn't so much the New Yorkers as the outsiders who are to blame. Visitors are hypnotized by the glare of the flashing lights, and once they come under its seductive spell, they act like the proverbial moth around the candle. One of the best attractions of the season just off the beaten track languished from inattention; it attracted a certain high-grade class of theater-goers who discriminate as to what they spend their money for; but it couldn't catch the crowd—the "overflow"—and had to go on the road. "If this show were five or six blocks further down town it would be one of the hits of the season," said a veteran; and he explained by saying: "More than half the people don't know what they're going to see when they start out. If they can't get desirable seats in the first lobby they enter, they go out and look up and down the street at the electric signs in front of the show-houses, and just as likely as not they will make a rush for the one next door if they like the title."

The habit seems to be peculiar to New York, and it doesn't speak too well for the civic intelligence. To quote the president of the Drama League: "People in London went to see 'Abraham Lincoln' by the thousands, yet was it on the Strand? No, it was played out in Hammersmith, five miles from the center of London—as if it had been in Flatbush here. New York folk wouldn't go to Brooklyn to see the finest play in the world."

That man knew what he was talking about.

Arrangements are under way for an elaborate revival of "Faust" in spectacular form, with John Kellerd in the part of Mephistopheles. The production will be largely modeled on that of the late Lewis Morrison, who presented the play for many years; but many of the effects used by Sir Henry Irving will be introduced, and one of the designers is now in Germany to study the latest novelties in stage mechanism to work out the fantastic Brocken scene.

* * *

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Had the bank manager not refused to honor a letter of credit presented by a strange lady whom he suspected of being an imposter and adventuress, the teller would have gone the even tenor of his ways and remained respectable.

But the accidental touch of her hand so electrifies him that after she is gone he steals the money and takes it to her hotel. There he finds that she is the mother of a grown son and not at all disposed to elope with him. This rebuff sets him adrift with the stolen money in his pocket, looking for the standards by which the value of money is gauged. At the bicycle race he is so pleased with the applause when he offers 10,000 marks in prizes that he raises the ante, but disgust possesses him when the pandemonium of cheers dies down to silence at the entrance of the emperor, and he next turns to a private supper room of a cabaret to convert his money into wine, woman and song. Again he is disillusioned when he discovers that his champagne is a more potent influence than his personal charms. So he has experience after experience to add to the sum of his day's adventures until he turns up at a meeting of the Salvation Army and from the platform confesses that he is an absconder. Money, he says, is mere dross; it will buy nothing genuine or worth its value. And with that he tosses his handful of banknotes into the air. To his surprise a wild scramble ensues for their possession, in which all but the Salvation lass who conducted him to the meeting take part. To him then all people are mere dross, like his money, except this young woman. But she steals away and notifies a policeman and claims the reward, and with his faith in humanity completely gone, he shoots himself.

With its succession of stirring incidents, "From Night to Morn" keeps the attention keyed up from first to last, and the audience manifests considerable enthusiasm. But the fact that Frank Reicher plays the part of the teller counts for a good deal. Most of the other characters are bits.

Mr. Reicher's delineation of the cashier and his denotation of the feverish pulsations of an aberrant conscience, of the zigzag ramblings of a mind adrift from its moorings, is in some respects truly masterly. There are moments in his acting that indicate a capacity beyond anything that has been made apparent in his work heretofore. In more than one particular the role of the cashier is the best-acted part.

Some of the effects in the play are achieved by simple devices, but stand out in lines of strong relief, notably the snow-scene and the final act of the Salvation Army meeting. Altogether it is an impressive performance.
Those who have been aware that Mr. Turner was working on this book have been keenly on the alert for its appearance, as this is practically, with the exception of Mr. Stewart E. Bruce's "War Guilt and Peace Crimes of the Entente Allies," the first book to enter critically and searchingly into the inner workings of the war-making influences in the United States. In this direction it is the final searchingly into the inner workings of the war-making inative orders, editorials of party organs and vast material as documents, speeches, official reports, court decisions, executive orders, and other historical conditions of the present-day Europe. It speaks for the suppressed conscience of America.

"Remember," writes the author in his explanation, "for more than four years one side was permitted to speak and the other forced to remain silent. The perspective that only time can give," some say, "is necessary before the true history of our war can be written, and before proper criticism can be made." But the end of the fighting saw a vast and complicated machine feverishly at work to crystallize into history the story of the war as it was told to us as propaganda in the heat thereof. If we wait a generation to face the whole truth we shall probably never face it."

Among the various things in the book that entitle Mr. Turner to the gratitude of the thinking public not the least is the circumstantial manner in which he shows that there was no desire for war among the American people. This we have stressed many times in these columns. He brings the proof. "Although millions fought and served," he writes in his chapter of explanation, "the millions decided absolutely nothing except the physical victory. One man chose war for America, dictated the war policies, arrogated to himself the sole power to arrange the conditions of peace. The real motives of their war were the motives which Woodrow Wilson personally chose to serve, whether in public or in secret, and those only."

Despite the rigor of the author's judgment, the book is dispassionate, discriminating and judicial. No motive is apparent save a burning desire to forestall a repetition of the dishonorable methods imposed upon the credulous, un-thinking and gullible multitude. And we concur in his opinion that "instead of being a dead issue, our late war is the livest issue of the day, and it will remain an issue so long as future war is in the reckoning. Its lessons hold not only the secret of averting future war, but also the solution of other public questions of a pressing nature."

For us it is a handbook. Within its pages lie open to scrutiny the secrets of many a mysterious move on the political chessboard of the past seven years. Accordingly a more elaborate review will appear in this columns at a future time.

Banquet Barbara Frietchie Unit, S. S. A.

The second anniversary banquet of the Barbara Frietchie Unit of the Steuben Society of America on May 27th is worthy of being ranked with the memorable first banquet of a year ago. The large ball room of Turner Hall on Lexington Avenue was comfortably filled with guests. About fifty tables occupied the floor. The hall was handsomely decorated and flowers were distributed everywhere. Although the program was less elaborate than a year ago, a variety of interesting features were presented for the entertainment of the guests before the speech-making began. Several telling addresses were delivered by prominent members of the organization on the historic mission of the Steuben Society as well as on leading questions of the day. The entertainment committee has very good reasons for feeling elated over the success of the event that marks the steady progress in the development of Steubenism among the gentler sex. The function closed with a a dance. Altogether it was an occasion that will long be cherished by all who participated. Steubenism owes a great deal to the example of its women, at least so far as New York is concerned.

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Touring Costs in Germany

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False Americanism
By SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

"I am not here to preach the new doctrine of Americanism which is being proclaimed from every platform in the land from which the American descendants of foreign nationalities may be reached. I do not subscribe to the false doctrine of Americanism which would obliterate every racial difference, wipe out the language and the literature of other lands, crush all individuality of custom and thought, and substitute therefor such standards as might arbitrarily be prescribed by the proponents of this narrow creed.

"I am not one of those who believe that the best Americans can be made of that element of our foreign-born population who can be taught to think and speak of their native lands in terms of indifference and contempt."
that the proportion of organized workmen in all industries was 25 per cent.

And a final point: Aside from tourists and business men there exists a class of foreign visitors who come to save money.

The entire Baltic coast, like the Baltic islands, is filled with Swedes who in view of the disparity between the value of kronen and German marks are able to live in luxury at prices which are simply beyond the reach of the German middle class. Daily we receive inquiries from well-to-do people in the United States who wish to spend a year in Germany. They are fully convinced that “with a dollar a day” they can cover all expenses of living, traveling and entertainment. They are therefore prepared to take every advantage of the situation, down to the last farthing, which the disparity between the purchasing power and the value of the mark affords.

In view of this I ask, is it an injustice or discrimination on the part of the German people if they insist on a modest share of the advantage thus afforded strangers by the more than eighty times the normal value of the dollar? We anticipate that the inherent sense of justice and the practical business point of view of Americans will recognize the validity of our argument.

**Labor Benefited by Immigration**

By ISAAC A. HOURWICH, Ph.D.

A REVISED edition of this work* has been published, in which Dr. Hourwich treats immigration in the light of an economic question. His findings will prove a revelation to many superficial students. He shows that labor has been benefited by immigration. Every immigrant admitted, far from depriving an American of his job, increases wages and wages decline in proportion to the lack of immigration. Among his statistics is the proof that the strongest labor organizations are composed of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe and that immigration has responded to labor demands created by rapid industrial expansion in this country. On the subject of labor organizations the author says that the few fragmentary data on the subject found in the reports of the Immigration Commission flatly contradict the conclusions of the commission to the effect that the recent immigrant did not affiliate himself with labor unions unless compelled to do so and usually refused to keep up his membership.

Dr. Hourwich says that his investigation was most thorough and that he obtained much valuable data from labor organizations.

“We learn that practically 36 per cent. of the total number of clothing workers in New York are organized, while 80 per cent. of the cutters are members of the cutters’ union. Of the organized workers about 60 per cent. are Russian and Polish Hebrews, 30 per cent. Italians and 10 per cent. persons of other races, including foreign and native born.”

The local statistics are compared with data of labor organizations all over the country in 1910, which showed that the proportion of organized workmen in all industries was 25 per cent.

“Thus while on an average only 25 per cent. of all male wage earners in the United States were affiliated with labor organizations, among the clothing workers in New York city 36 per cent. were organized, all but one-tenth of the organized workers being Russian and Polish Hebrews and Italians. Of the most skilled among them, the cutters, 80 per cent. were members of the union—i.e., relatively thrice as many as in all industries of the country at large.”

In proof of the theory the immigrants listed as “undesirables” make good workmen. Dr. Hourwich says:

*Discussion of “Immigration and Labor, the Economic Aspects of European Emigration to the United States.”

“The percentage of trade unionists among North Italians is nearly three times as high as among native Americans of native parentage; the Lithuanians furnish twice as many as the more desirable Englishmen; the Hebrews twice as many as the Swedes; the Ruthenians are far ahead of the Americans of native stock; even the south Italians can boast a percentage twice as high as the Germans; the Magyars and the Slovaks march in front of the Swedes, and the Poles, who are at the tail end of the procession of undesirables from eastern Europe, still outnumber two to one their more favored kinmen, the Bohemians and Mo- ravians. Considering that the native Americans and the members of the races which contributed most largely to the earlier immigrations are, as a rule, engaged in higher occupations, where they are for the most part segregated from the recent immigrants, it is clear that the latter could not be an obstacle in the way of organization among the skilled men and that they have not been an obstacle is shown by the fact that the recent immigrants themselves furnish a higher percentage of organized workmen.”

The claim that the evil effects of immigration show themselves in an alarming increase of pauperism and crime is refuted by Dr. Hourwich, who says:

“The statistics of dependency and delinquency, however, give no occasion for alarm. According to an investigation made by the Bureau of Immigration the total number of inmates of penal institutions, insane asylums and almshouses in 1908 was 610,477, which included native and naturalized citizens and aliens. The enumeration of the same classes by the Bureau of the Census in 1904 gave their number as 634,877. A comparison of these figures clearly shows that the large immigration of the five year period of 1903-1908 was accompanied by an actual decrease of pauperism and crime . . . During the latest ten years period, 1900-1909, the wave of criminality rose when immigration was at its lowest ebb, while the high tide of immigration was contemporaneous with a decrease of crime.

“Thus it is found that in the social profit and loss account crime and immigration figure on opposite sides of the ledger. Immigration does not impair the worker’s opportunities to earn a living; on the contrary increase of immigration goes parallel with increase of business prosperity and decrease of crime.”

The Immigration Commission’s reports are quoted to
show that the influx of immigrants was quickly followed by a rise in wages in the coal mines.

“We are told that in Pennsylvania ‘the companies were not compelled as a result of agitation or protest to increase wages in order to hold the native and foreign workmen, since they were able to fill their places . . . with recent immigrants who were content with the wages . . . which prevailed in the bituminous regions. It is true that wages have risen in the industry, but as a rule only to meet the competition of other industries which use unskilled labor.’

Apparently then in those ‘other industries’ wages were also raised, and the recent immigrants, though ‘content’ with lower wages in coal mines, were equally content to quit the mines and accept higher wages in other industries. The most important of those industries in Pennsylvania is the iron and steel industry, in which most of the unskilled laborers are also recent immigrants. So it would seem that in order to hold these new employees the iron and steel companies were compelled to increase wages, and the coal companies in order to hold their own recent immigrants had to follow suit.”

What will be the profitable effects of restriction of immigration? Dr. Hourwich says:

“The discontinuance of fresh supplies of immigrant labor for the cotton mills of New England would give a new impetus to the development of the cotton industry in the South, where there is an abundant supply of child labor. The shortage of immigrant labor could also be made up for in part by the available reserve of cheap female labor.

“The employment of all these substitutes for regular wage earners certainly has its limitations. Summer is the most active season in many manufacturing industries. Other industries are localized and cannot spread out to agricultural districts. But there is in the United States as in all industrial countries, a steady flow of labor from rural to urban districts. In the absence of immigration of unskilled laborers the depopulation of the rural districts would be accelerated. A stimulation of labor from the farm to the factory must act as a drawback on the growth of farming, and the prices of foodstuffs would rise in consequence, which would tend to offset the advantage to the wage earners from a possible rise of wages.”

**Damages For Persecution**

_The Milwaukee Leader_ reminds us that John Meitz of Rock County, Minnesota, who was tarred and feathered during the war, has been awarded $6,000 damages against the leaders of the mob that attacked him. This is new in the United States and yet it ought not to be. In Great Britain and in several European countries not alone citizens in a mob but policemen are subject to suits in court for any illegal acts that can be proved against them. As a result mob law in rare in Europe and policemen are not as prone to club or shoot as they are in this free country of ours.

Another phase to this question of persecution and compensation is the custom of the king or the state granting compensation to the injured man or to his nearest relatives for mistakes the law officers or prosecutors may have made. This is called an “act of grace,” but so old is the custom that it has the force of law in most countries.

In this country not a state in the Union has a law whereby a wronged person can recover damages from the treasury of the State or the nation for the proved blunders of the prosecutors and the police.

This is something that our social reformers and trade unionists who believe in doing things in a step at the time sort of policy could take up for agitation. They ought to have no trouble in crystallizing public opinion in their favor. The case of John Meitz is an admirable precedent.—Buffalo New Age.
Mr. August L. Gauthier has resigned as Treasurer and Business Manager of Issues of To-Day in order to devote all his time to art and has no further connection with this paper.

"No liberty-loving people will long submit to a dictatorship under whatever disguise it may exercise its power," declared Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin in a message to the Citizens’ Republican Conference in Milwaukee, recently, called to devise ways and means to defeat the renomination of Senator LaFollette, who was described as a liberty-loving representative of the people.

"O liberty-loving people will long submit to a dictator and—as we have just declared—Senator Lenroot did not "roles of terror and oppression launched in the Senate during the Wilson autocracy. He approved everything that the where the Senator protested against the high-handed meas as a Bolshevist and everything but a "Hun-sympathizer."

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A. Maurice Low, the Washington correspondent of the London Post, has been knighted by King George for his loyal services to the Allies—more particularly England—during the war. Sir Maurice has been a resident of Washington for many, many years, and as a member of the press gallery has been a true and faithful servant of his royal master. No one deserves knighthood more. The incident is specifically significant, however, in that it marks the invasion of British influence in the Congressional press gallery and will have a tendency to stimulate the ambition of Sir Maurice’s fellow members of the gallery to be equally deserving of knighthood at the hands of the King.

Opposition to the Ku Klux Klan has been fomenting for some time in Birmingham, Ala., where the gang of night marauders recently whipped Dr. J. D. Dowling, public health officer of the city, and others. The resentment came to a head the other day when resolutions were adopted by the Bar Association and the Pastors’ Union, denouncing the outrages and criticising the police. The law officers are said to be practically all members of the Klan, and no arrests are made when they are appealed to. An ordinance against the Klan has been submitted in the city council; it forbids all parades by masked men and makes it a crime to abduct or attempt to abduct any one from his home or business.

Hardly a week passes but some new rascality by the Alien Property Custodian comes to the surface. The latest case was turned over to the Department of Justice for investigation recently. It affects the property of the German firm of German & Co., which operated in Manila and exported large quantities of tobacco to the United States and elsewhere. The then governor of the Philippines, Harrison, attached the property of the firm when the war broke out. Later it was disposed of at public auction for $1,500,000, of which only $500,000, or one-third, remains. The firm had concluded a contract just before the war with the New York house of Horace Kelly & Co., which was to receive certain shipments of tobacco on condition that part of the money for it was deposited in the banks. As the sums were not deposited, German & Co. cancelled the shipments. Soon after the property of German & Co. was seized, and Kelly & Co. presented a claim to the Alien Property Custodian for $490,000 for breach of contract. The amount was paid over by the Custodian even before the money had been realized from the sale. The utter rascality of the transaction is marked by the further fact that the firm of Walter E. Olsen & Co. of Manila bid in the business of German & Co. for $1,500,000. Afterwards the sale was annulled and the business was again auctioned off to the Olsen firm for the same amount. From this was deducted the $490,000 paid Kelly & Co., and with what was squandered in other directions, only $538,353.50 remains in the Treasury. Yet nothing has been done by the administration to bring Palmer and his successor to book.

In the hearings of the bankruptcy of the brokerage firm of E. H. Dier & Co., which has occupied public attention to a considerable extent, Fred Andrews, former cashier of the bankrupt firm, testified that the New York Herald, the Times and “one other newspaper” accepted advertising from the company between December 6, 1920, and January 6, 1922, after they had demanded and accepted a $5,000 bribe to do so.

We sincerely hope that the Berlin experience of Mrs. Britten, wife of Representative Britten of Illinois, author of the almost forgotten bill to urge the French to remove their negroes out of the occupied region, will not tend to put a damper on her husband’s efforts to preserve civilization from being negroidized. Mrs. Britten attended an opera performance in Germany. She paid 200 marks for her seat. When it was discovered that she was an American she was asked to pay 1,000 marks additional, and not having the necessary funds in her pocket she left the theater. In almost any country but Germany they would have sensed Mrs. Britten’s identity and political importance, and the management would have waited until after the performance to collect the difference. But here was a flagrant diplomatic slip-up. However, lest the reader should be under the impression that some grave extortion was practised upon Mrs. Britten it should be explained that 100 marks is equal to 30 cents, and accordingly she was asked to pay $3.60 in all. In New York $5 buys an ordinary seat to the Metropolitan. To hear an Irving Berlin show cost, until recently, $5.50 and now costs $3.50. So Mrs. Britten had an opportunity to hear
June 17, 1922

a first-class opera performance for about half the cost of a seat at the Metropolitan and just what it costs to hear a jazz show in the metropolis. For this reason we hope the episode will not diminish Mr. Britten's enthusiasm as a champion of white supremacy.

Germany's national debt on May 15 was 282,590,000,000 marks. A fair estimate can be formed of what this means to the common people if the amount is shown in the per capita proportion to the population. Every baby comes into the world with a debt of 47,098 marks, which it must sooner or later pay, most of it to the Allies who plotted the war.

Sincere sympathy must be expressed for the president of Bowdoin College, who in a recent letter made public in the New York Times refuses to appeal to his college for aid to German science and scholarship. His action is regrettable on the ground of humanity, but far more regrettable on the ground of the error on which his refusal is based. He has never heard of the campaign for truth that has been making progress in England, France, Germany and Russia. President Kenneth V. M. Sills of Bowdoin still lives, acts and preaches under the thrall of the Creel Bureau of Misinformation. He has never read Sir Philip Gibbs' "Now It Can Be Told," Lord Loreburn's book on the war; "The Secrets of Crewe House," rightfully subtitled "The Story of a Famous Campaign"; Morel's "Truth and the War"; the revelations laid bare in the Russian archives, "Entente Diplomacy and the World"; he has apparently passed on in his pre-war convictions, engendered by the Allied propaganda, with bland indifference to the statements of Anatole France and Ernest Renaudel, and of Nock's "Myth of a Guilty Nation," to mention but a few of the enlightening books and a few of the names subscribed to the literature of the war that has taught the world a little of the truth about its origin. In reply to the appeal issued by the scholars of Tübingen, asking for aid to carry on research work, Sills writes from Brunswick, Maine, under date of May 4:

"I desire to say that at the present time I do not intend to ask our college or the members of our Faculty to contribute to this cause. I feel that intellectual Germany has not yet made restitution for the harm that it did the world in advocating war in 1914, and until there is some sign that the scientists and scholars of Germany feel some sense of repentance for the woe which their country has brought on the world, both personally and officially, I desire to have no part in a movement that seeks to support German culture and German science."

It is natural that the Times should publish this communication, as the Times is the spokesman of J. P. Morgan and Wall Street, and is still the newspaper most interested in preventing the truth from being told. But Mr. Sills must himself bear the odium of his self-delusion. The world is marching by him. He is living in the past.

Fritz Knorr hoisted the German flag beside that of the Stars and Stripes on Decoration Day and in commemoration of the twenty-fifth national Sängerfest, at his home, 611 Classon Avenue. Knorr thought that inasmuch as the war was over it was about time for somebody to acknowledge the fact. A crowd gathered and the usual display of hot-air patriotism followed. Knorr, who must have something of the spirit of Admiral Knorr, who battered the French cruiser in Cuban waters during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, refused to lower his colors until a friendly policeman interposed and persuaded Knorr to compromise by hauling down the German flag from its staff and displaying it from the chimney. Knorr may have been a little indiscreet, but his spirit entitles him to admiration. The war is over and the German flag in this country stands for infinitely more benefit to the United States than the French, Italian and Belgian flags which are unfurled to the breezes on every occasion. By and by it will be eminently proper to display it.

Representative Sabbath of Illinois in a resolution introduced in the House last week demands the restoration of all alien enemy property seized during the war, and calls attention to the fact that though peace has been underwritten for four years, the government has done nothing in the matter, all other countries having restored enemy property. The United States has been at peace with all nations for eleven months. Germany and Austria immediately began to liquidate American property that had been seized. As Representative Sabbath points out, the value of alien property in the United States far exceeds any claims our citizens have against Germany and Austria, and there exists no legitimate ground for detaining German and Austrian property longer, especially the property of residents within the country. Many of the latter were no longer enemy aliens when their property was seized, because they had lost their foreign citizenship through long absence. The Illinois Congressman cites the law of 1920 regulating trading with the enemy, which authorizes the government to restore seized property.

The Italian historian, Guglielmo Ferrero, has now published his convictions that the Treaty of Versailles is not founded on justice but on violence, and that it can be enforced only as long as Germany and Russia are helpless. But the chains will not forever bind them, he says, and at the same time warns those responsible against persisting in their dangerous delusion. The victorious States, he says, will not be much longer able to give military support to the countries created or enlarged by them. England and Italy have reduced their armies to the minimum peace strength, and France will be compelled to pawn her bed and furniture to maintain a large standing army in order to play the part of the policeman for the Entente and the Versailles Treaty, which will additionally earn it the hatred of the world. France will not be long able to keep up her parade, and Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania will eventually be compelled to fall back on their own resources. What will happen then to these States, especially as the Russian Samson slowly recovers his strength? Ferrero concludes that the error of the victors consists of their failure to adopt the only possible course to revive Europe through an amelioration of the conditions imposed upon Germany.

They have sent Horatio Bottomley, member of parliament and editor of John Bull, to jail for seven years for appropriating funds collected from the sale of Victory bonds. Thus providence has overtaken another creature made notorious by the war because of the opportunities it presented to them of posing as patriots, shouting loudest for retaliation on the Germans, and lying the most brazenly. Bottomley wanted German prisoners in the hands of the English placed in the forecastle of every English vessel sailing the seas so as to insure their death if a German submarine torpedoed the English craft. He wanted German women and children boiled in oil. His paper had an enorm-
ous vogue because it made itself the organ of war-crazed street-corner patriots. He made a fortune. But he was not satisfied with that. He could not help tampering with trust funds of the soldiers. In court he was proved to be a plain thief and he is now wearing striped clothes in a prison. A just fate seems to be pursuing men of Bottomley's stripe and standard of patriotism. Some day we shall publish a list of discredited patriots of Bottomley's kidney.

Dr. Hugo Mundt, the German consul at St. Louis, set an example the other day which might profitably be followed by all other German officials. Dr. Mundt rose from his seat at a luncheon tendered the League of Women Voters and other organizations by the Foreign Trade Bureau of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and left the dining room when the president of the Foreign Trade Bureau (his name is F. Ernest Cramer) said: "Every nation that was an enemy of the United States was an enemy of Brazil." After the episode there were explanations if not apologies, but it is not likely that a similar episode will occur again in the immediate future. The gentlemen of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce have been made to realize that the time has come for war talk to be relegated to the scrap heap.

In a Washington, D. C., equity court, 7,499 shares of Standard Oil stock were directed to be delivered to Frederick Schuette, who brought suit for their recovery as the heir of his father, Carl Schuette, director of the Bremen branch of the Standard Oil Company, who died in 1917. The shares have a value of $925,000 and were deposited with the company in New York. They were seized by the Alien Property Custodian. The latter was directed by the court, presided over by Justice Adolph H. Hoehling, to issue to the heir a certificate for the value of the stock on his giving security to the government against an adverse decision in the New York surrogate courts.

The Indiana Republican State convention which met recently seems to have accepted the independent nomination of former Senator Beveridge in good part, as it adjourned without endorsing the Four-Pact Pacific treaty, for which Beveridge refused to stand during his campaign. It contented itself with adopting a declaration that the Washington Conference on Armaments resulted in "the greatest single move ever made toward the end of all wars."

"The Anglo-Saxons must lead," declared an English preacher in an American pulpit, the other day. The speaker was Rev. Frederick W. Norwood, "exchange preacher from the City Temple, London," who is holding forth at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, for six weeks. His subject was "The English-speaking Peoples and the Future of the World." Perhaps rarely is that quality described as English cant expressed in clearer terms than in the remarks of this English proselytizer. In lamenting that we could not have slept for ten years after the armistice in order that peace might actually have been restored, Rev. Norwood justified the hypocritical expedients of Lloyd George, Clemenceau, etc.

"Great leaders of nations in war," he said, "cannot turn right about in a day and use their power to advocate immediate peace. Clemenceau, Lloyd George or any other great war leader of Europe who by their personal powers had swayed the countries and were more valuable than a million fighting men, they could not turn to their people and say: 'Now the arguments we used for war are all wrong. What you want is international peace and brotherly love.' If they did, they would lose the very power which made them great war leaders." England's discontent with the French found subtle expression in his drawing of the character of Clemenceau, who was called the Tiger because he seemed to have the propensity for tearing down and clawing governments to pieces, but never offering anything else to supplant the destruction he had accomplished.

Turning to the subject of David Lloyd George, he said:

"Here is the practical man. He is fighting to hold Europe together and has a marvelous way of getting things done. During the war he was worth more than half a million soldiers to England; he said, 'Hang the Kaiser' when that was being said, and at each stage of developments he has been the practical ma." All this suggests the thought that the German churches are singularly remiss in not instituting an exchange of preachers, by which they could at the same time be of material aid to their distressed brethren across the seas.

German song and German sentiment marked in a high degree the very successful German Peace Sangerfest that came to a close in Brooklyn last week. For three days the many thousands that filled the big armory were under the spell of the German music masters. Nothing more clearly showed that the war is over, and that the American citizen of German birth and German sentiment is once more free to abandon himself to the seductions of the melodies of the Fatherland. A German may be indifferent to his political rights, but he is faithful to the moving impulse of the spiritual sovereignty of music. To many a one Bach, Beethoven and Wagner are greater heroes than the master strategists of the battlefield and the conquerors of history. No Frederick the Great can move them as Weber and no Foch as Johann Strauss. The highest tribute that can be paid the recent Sangerfest is that it realized its high and noble aims fully. The announced visit of President Harding did not materialize. In a letter to Senator Calder the President expressed his interest and good wishes in the usual conventional terms.

S. S. Honors Jacob Leisler

D E C O R A T I O N D A Y was fittingly observed by the Jacob Leisler unit of the Steuben Society in New York City. Members of the unit decided to pay tribute to the memory of Governor Leisler and to that end placed a wreath on the Leisler rock in City Hall Park. The memorial address was delivered by Hon. Herman C. Kudlich, who dwelt upon the life and example of Jacob Leisler as an inspiration to every American of German extraction. Leisler was the first American governor of New York. He was the choice of the people, and not only protected them from the Indians, but against the aggressions of the colonial patricians during the change of government in England following the flight of King James. He became the victim of patrician intrigue and was executed. But within a short time parliament voted to remove the attainder, and the integrity of his motives were officially acknowledged. The rock in City Hall Park was taken from the foundation of Leisler's home, and the oak tree near which it rests was one of two brought from Leisler's native city of Frankfort and planted in the spot some years ago to perpetuate the memory of the illustrious first popular governor of the Empire State of German extraction.
Baltimore Steuben Meeting

To the Editor of Issues of To-Day:

When forced lately by circumstances to stay overnight in Baltimore, Md., it was my accidental good fortune to meet a member of Schley Unit, the local of the Steuben Society, and, on top of this lucky strike, there was a meeting that night. Let me tell you it was an affair which any Steubenite would be proud of. There was more business transacted in one night than in some other places in a quarter of a year. Short and sweet seemed to be the slogan of the presiding officer, J. George Mohlhenrich. That was especially the case with the introduction of new members, which was short but impressive, leaving ample time for a real democratic, majority-ruled deliberation of serious business.

The trend of the business transactions was clearly shown by the concise report of Brother Florenz, head of the political committee. Politics in May? Yes, and not too little of it, either. The main point was the presentation of a resolution in favor of the renomination of that redoubtable friend of American independence, Senator France, by the Republican Party. It had also been signed by two Irish societies and an independent citizens' organization. Brother Florenz promised to send you a copy of it.

The secretary of the unit is no less a personality than the genial Rev. Julius Hofmann, whose church stands at one corner of the City Hall front, while Brother John Tjarks' Hotel Armistead holds the other corner. They are the delegates of the unit. To listen to the report of the previous meeting was a real pleasure, and every debate was made enlightening and enjoyable by the remarks of these two immensely active members. It happened that on just that night a committee, headed by the leading spirit of a suspended unit, tried to carry its local fight into this foreign field, but it was not given a hearing, the unit holding that the National Council was the sole arbiter.

The Baltimore unit is very much interested in your paper, and the press committee has good reason to be proud of its work; every member is a reader. In Brother John Tjarks you have a real friend, and the scheme this highly successful business man developed to me in reference to furthering the efficiency of the Steuben Society and of Issues of To-Day at the same time, is worth careful consideration. In the first place, he would have all units subscribe to Issues for every member. For this service it should have the privilege to have its meeting time and place announced and also meeting reports published on the special Steuben page or pages to be created in the paper. Being an experienced hotel man and traveler, Brother Tjarks knows how difficult it is to make connections with unknown brethren in a strange town. To facilitate this intercourse and to allow a stranger to get the full benefit of brotherly help and information, he proposes that the Steuben page should also contain short announcements of hotels, meeting places, restaurants, livery stables or any other facilities a stranger may be in need of, but in no case should such advertisements be published except they have been previously approved by the local units. There is a lot of food for thought in this.

In closing let me assure you that I left Baltimore a wiser man than I entered the old port.

Fraternally yours,
A New York Steubenite.

Deadly Historic Parallel

When Attorney General Daugherty be to President Harding what Orville E. Babcock and William W. Belknap were to President Grant?

The infamous Whiskey Ring, composed of internal revenue officers and distillers of St. Louis, which flourished in 1870 and 1871, defrauded the government of millions in taxes. Beyond a shadow of doubt Babcock, Grant's private secretary, was involved in the scandal, and when a letter implying this was shown the President he wrote on the back of it: "Let no guilty man escape," and said: "If Babcock is guilty there is no man who wants him so much proven guilty as I do, for it is the greatest piece of traitorism to me that a man could possibly practise."

Not long afterwards his ardor for the prosecution of Babcock cooled, and after indictment of the Whiskey Ring his attitude became hostile; in fact, he voluntarily testified in Babcock's favor.

Grant's determination to "stand by his friends under all circumstances" also caused the Belknap scandal, whom he allowed to resign from his position as Secretary of War just in the nick of time to prevent his trial on impeachment "of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office" as recommended by a committee of the House of Representatives.

Daugherty should resign!

A Safe Bet

Brown's business ways are awful;
You call, he's not about.
His card reads, "In from 10 to 1."
But 10 to 1 he's out.

—Boston Transcript.

Poincare: "Europe must remain a heap of debris for a crazy cock to crow on."
A Steuben Movement

In a recent number we emphasized the fact that the resolution adopted by the Steuben Society favoring a referendum by the people on the question of war can be made a vital issue if the people are behind it.

Well, it seems they are starting to put it over, for we learn from a dispatch from St. Paul of May 27 that the World-War Veterans are to begin a campaign on June 15 to secure signatures to petitions urging Congress to enact legislation assuring the people a vote on the question of war.

Why should not every unit of the Steuben Society start petitions of the same kind?

The war referendum resolution is in the interest of every man, woman and child of our country and of the world. Once this country adopts this method other peoples will insist on having the same right to decide questions of war for themselves.

Help us pass the War Referendum Amendment. See to it that we reach an ever increasing number of readers.

Germany Our Best Customer

How great an interest we have in strengthening Germany economically and for this reason to endorse a larger loan to Germany—and what is even more important, in working for a reduction of the indemnities, becomes every day more apparent, writes the Cleveland Wächter und Anzeiger.

Statistics, as the English language organs of the Entente cause are discovering to their chagrin, are an uncanny science, which is apt to destroy the most beautiful theories and emotional delusions. And however the propaganda press tries with conclusive efforts either to ignore unpleasant official facts which do not comport with its prejudices, or to bury them in the swamp of indifferent news items, it cannot prevent the great economic trade and industrial interests, which ultimately determine the political course of the country, from claiming recognition and to draw the only logical deduction from such records. Such an official statement, speaking volumes even to a layman, and containing within itself the most indubitable argument, is laid down in the following paragraph:

The complete report of the government in regard to our foreign trade in March shows that Germany has again of all foreign countries proved our best customer for cotton and copper. So good a customer, business circles as well as the men in the street, agree, must be coddled.

Figures speak. Our readers therefore will not blame us if we try to entertain them with figures instead of general remarks. During March Germany imported no less than 140,872 bales of cotton from the United States. Next comes England with 109,853 bales. France during the same period imported but 64,122 bales. Then, too, for the entire nine months period ending on March 31, Germany heads the list. During that period it imported a total of 1,219,672 bales of cotton from the United States. England follows with a total of 1,209,690, or 10,000 bales less.

Similarly Germany's purchase of copper during March exceeded that of every other country. It amounted to 26,357,425 pounds. France follows, but, with a total of 10,227,165 pounds, far behind Germany. Japan is third with 8,848,079 pounds. During the nine months of the current fiscal year, Germany, according to an official statement of the Department of Commerce, bought of us more than double the quantity of copper of any other country.

A comparison with a corresponding period before the war is no less instructive. In March, 1914, Germany purchased of the United States 219,918 bales of cotton and 31,403,531 pounds of copper. During the first nine months of the fiscal year, 1914, we sold her 2,454,260 bales of cotton and 239,919,180 pounds of copper. In both commodities Germany more closely approximates the imports of the pre-war period than any other country with which we have commercial relations.

With these facts in view it will seem clear why the United States is directly interested in stabilizing the value of the Mark; in other words, is interested in keeping German economic and liquidating power at par. The political consequences of the economic considerations may make their appearances sooner than many expect.

Champion of Fair Play

A FEARLESS and outspoken champion of fair play is Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, of Washington, D. C., the wife of an American army surgeon, who stepped on shore from the North German Lloyd steamer, Hannover, on the arrival of the vessel in the port of New York one day last week after spending thirteen months in England, France and Germany. Her longest stay was in the last-named country. She wanted to test by personal observation whether the stories told about the Germans during the war were founded on facts. Her comments are interesting.

"During the last eight months," she said, "I have passed through Germany from one end to the other, passing my time in large and small cities and in the country districts, and I found the Germans quite different from what was reported of them, especially the reports circulated about them during the war. I shall do all I can among my friends and acquaintances to spread the truth about Germany. I don't believe a single word of the stories of atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Germans. Many of those with whom I became personally acquainted took part in the war, and it is impossible for human beings to undergo such a radical change in so short a time. The Germans are now extremely poor, but they are an exceptionally industrious, God-fearing people who are bound to get on. It is not true that the moral sense of the people has been undermined. At least I saw no signs of moral collapse. The Germans are far too industrious and diligent for that, and hard work and immorality do not go together. Moral conditions there are no worse than here, and they certainly give no more ground for apprehension than those of other European countries. If Americans of other than German descent knew as much about the truth as I, they would radically change their opinions, and as I said, I shall do all in my power to see that the truth about the Germans is given the widest possible publicity."

Wilson vs. Harding

(Baltimore Sun)

Thus 1922 brings the President and the ex-President into the field, one unwillingly, the other willingly. The showdown in Indiana has been unfavorable to Mr. Harding as an expression of Republican sentiment. The Democratic primary referendum in Missouri is still to be decided. If it should go against Senator Reed, it would naturally be interpreted as a vote in favor of Mr. Wilson's League of Nations idea. In an off year the people may make as significant decisions as in a Presidential year.
Side Lights on Affairs in Germany

As we understand that the former Austro-Hungarian Embassy building at Berlin, which was situated in the Moltkestrasse No. 3, near the Königsplatz, has passed by a very circuitous route into the possession of the United States Government to be used as the seat of the American Embassy after necessary repairs have been completed, says the European Press. The present Austrian Embassy, which is domiciled in the Bendlestrasse, sold the old Austro-Hungarian Embassy to a Berlin bank which resold it to a Swedish banking syndicate. It is from this syndicate that the American Government bought the house, the value of which at to-day's quotation is worth all of twenty million marks.

The Deutsche Gewerbeschau (German Trade Exhibition) at Munich will be open from May 15 to October 31. Then there will be an exhibition demonstrating various methods of street cleaning at Düsseldorf to open on May 28 and to close on June 11. This exhibition, while offering no special attraction to the ordinary globetrotter, should be instructive to all interested in municipal affairs. Another interesting event is booked to take place at Dresden between June 15 and September 15, where the Ausstellung Deutscher Erdprodukte is to be held. This will be a ceramic exhibition showing the value of earths found in Germany can be put to. A Lower Saxon Handicraft Exhibition (Niedersächsische Handwerkssausstellung) is to take place at Hildesheim between June 24 and July 2, while at Magdeburg there is to be held from June 30 to October 31 the Central German Exhibition for Settlements, etc.

Rhine-Main-Danube. Laid low by the enormous sacrifices of the world war, oppressed by growing internal economic troubles, with unbroken courage Germany is about to achieve a work worthy of comparison with that of the Panama Canal—the building of a waterway for large vessels which will connect the North Sea and the Black Sea by way of the Rhine, the Main and the Danube. This stretch of canal will be 642 kilometres long (400 miles) with a depth of 2.5 metres. It will be navigable for vessels of 1500 tons, 82 m long, 10.2 m broad and with a draught of 2.3 m. The present "Ludwigs Kanal" is to be enlarged by all modern technical means available so as to form the Main-Danube connection. So far it only admits vessels of 120 tons maximum with a draught of about three feet. The new waterway will have 48 locks between Aschaffenburg and Passau. These are to be so long as to admit the whole train of vessels in tow at once. A stationary engine will pull the vessels through the locks. In the canal steam tugs of 300 HP will take two or three barges of 1500 tons each in tow. On the Danube the tug service will be performed by big paddle-steamers of about 1000 HP which will take four lighters of 1000 tons each. The costs of this gigantic enterprise will amount to milliards, but the canal is sure to pay its way from receipts. Canal dues will play the lesser part in this revenue as the canal is above all to be constructed as a "waterpower way." The total gradient of the canal from the top to the Rhine is 320 m (1000 feet) and 120 m to the Danube. The water dammed up by the locks will be utilized by 33 electrical power stations producing 1½ milliards of kilowatt hours per year. This represents a yearly saving of three million tons of coal. The canal is expected to be ready in from 10 to 20 years.

The chief value of this canal to German traffic lies in the direct communication with the East. Furthermore, the congested railways will be relieved of a great strain. Still greater is the importance of this canal to the economic life of the whole of Europe for it will connect the industrial West with the agrarian East. This fact has even been recognized by the experts who represent the Entente on the Danube Commission. As the British Admiral, Troubridge, declared, they are willing to collaborate with Germany in order to further the completion of this great European waterway. Inquiries have shown that Holland, Belgium, France, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria will largely benefit from the canal.

Dresden, like Kassel and Frankfurt-on-Main, now has a theater devoted to plays dealing with Alsace-Lorraine. At the head of the organization is Director Friedrich, who intends to produce in standard German plays in Alsatian dialect and having to do with Alsatian subjects as a means of keeping alive the memory of the lost provinces. The theater is conducted by a co-operative society of art-loving members, who desire to provide employment to idle actors.

According to returns compiled by the American Bureau of Shipping in regard to German ship building for the quarter ending March 31, 1922, thirty-eight vessels of approximately 115,000 gross tons were completed. This indicates that at least 460,000 tons will be built this year, as compared with about 400,000 tons last year, and strikingly indicates the high speed of production in German yards which is maintained and even increased while unprecedented depression is affecting British and American building plans.

Launchings in 1921 were 242 ships of 509,064 gross tons, the finished construction rate is now keeping up with the launchings. None of the figures include building for reparations account. If the Majestic and Homeric, aggregating 90,000 gross tons, had been added to the ships finished the first quarter of this year the total would have been swelled to over 200,000 gross tons, a figure never before approached by German yards.

The rehabilitation of the German merchant marine is proceeding not only by new building, but by purchases of ships interned during the war or delivered afterward under the reparations program. During the first quarter of the year six vessels, aggregating 22,902 tons, were thus re-acquired.

Prior to the war the German merchant fleet totaled about 5,000,000 gross tons, of which a substantial proportion was large passenger ships. Current returns indicate that the shipping companies are concentrating on small and medium size cargo ships, a few of which carry a small number of passengers. Not until late this year or early in 1923 will any passenger ships of large size be completed. The largest ship completed during the first quarter was the Crefeld, a 9,000 ton liner for the North German Lloyd. Contrary to common report, motorship building is negligible; only two vessels with Diesel propulsion have been turned out so far this year.

Have You Renewed Your Subscription?
German Secretary, Baron Plessen

M ARQUISE de Fontenoy (Cunliffe Owen) in a syndicated article declares that Baron Leopold Plessen, Secretary of the German embassy at Washington, is a nephew of the widowed Princess Herbert Bismarck and of the latter's sister, Countess Camilla Hoyos. The latter married Charles Wilkins Short of Cincinnati, manufacturer of the Whitehead torpedo. Alice Whitehead, to the United States and spent much of her time in the Berkshires as the guest of Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, and of her daughter, Miss Mabel Choate, and with other American friends.

Baron Leopold Plessen's father was formerly German Minister at Athens and Prussian envoy at the court of Darmstadt, where young Leopold was born. His mother is a grandchild of Robert Whitehead, the inventor and manufacturer of the Whitehead torpedo. Alice Whitehead inherited a large share of her grandfather's fortune, which in England alone amounted to some $10,000,000, the bulk of his property being situated in Austria, especially at Fiume, on the Adriatic where the huge Whitehead Torpedo Works are situated.

Young Plessen's mother and her sisters, Princess Bismarck and the former Countess Camilla Hoyos, now Mrs. Short of Cincinnati, were born on the Isle of Wight and brought up almost wholly in England and are therefore very familiar figures in English society. Baron Leopold Plessen had been staying with his American aunt, Camilla, at Cincinnati, when the war broke out, and on his way home to join his regiment was captured by an English warship off Gibraltar. After a short detention in that stronghold he was interned in England, at Wakefield. He came in for some notoriety there owing to the attentions which he received from several English relatives and friends of his family. A Mrs. Leverton Harris became a subject of hostile discussion in Parliament in connection therewith.

Plessen is merely a Baron because the Prussian title of Count bestowed upon his father by Ex-Emperor William, in the first year of his reign, was associated with the possession of the family estates of Cronstern, in Holstein, and will on his father's death pass to his eldest son, along with the property, the younger sons and the daughters having to content themselves with the Baronial title, declares the writer.

Why Civilization Should Blush

By NORMAN ANGELL

"O n the morrow of attending the Pan-African Congress in Paris, I had occasion to visit Strasburg. On a sunny Sunday morning I found my way to the great municipal baths, a legacy of the German occupation. On coming out, an attempted short cut to my hotel landed me within a hundred yards of a street in which this scene was being enacted: Under the summer sun long queues of negroes, hundreds of them, were lining up in orderly enough fashion outside the houses, a few were admitted and the doors were closed, those outside waiting patiently their turn. Through this street wandered Alsatian children, girls and boys, watching a spectacle which after all, must be an inevitable incident of the age in which the new Africa comes to the aid of the old France. For these houses outside the doors of which the negroes were waiting were brothels and inside were white girls, the liberated daughters of France."

Fruits of the War

M ONTENEGRO is now pictured as "the victim of victory." The World prints an article in its Sunday magazine section with the above heading, and says: "The nation which throughout its history has always championed the weak (!) and defended freedom, whose traditions Gladstone said, 'exceed in glory all the war traditions in the world,' is wiped off the map by her allies in the late war. Her people are now the most oppressed in Europe, and are subjected to incredible indignities and tortures." We quote this because it forms a timely comment on the after-effect of the war "to make the world safe for democracy" and "a safe place to live in." Wasn't that the object for which we entered the war? That and to "suppress militarism" and establish the principle of "self-determination of small nations?" We need not endorse all the praise of Montenegro that Gladstone bestowed upon it. Gladstone hated the Turks and sided with their enemies in whom he saw virtues beyond their deserts. But the Serbs and Montenegran were the original brand in the Balkan powder magazine and the special pets of the Allies. And now Montenegro is "wiped off the map by her allies" and the Serbs are imposing such hardships on their associates that the Croats have rebelled and set up a republic of their own.

A Washington Autograph Letter

A LETTER similar to one which General Washington wrote to Zion Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, is preserved in a niche in the vestibule of the old First Dutch Reformed Church at Kingston, N. Y., founded in 1657. This letter was given to the church at the time Washington worshiped there in 1782:

"Gentlemen:—I am happy in receiving this public mark of respect and esteem of the Minister, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Kingston. Convinced that our religious liberty was as essential as our civil, my endeavors have never been wanting to encourage and promote the one, while I am contending for the other, and I am highly flattered by finding that my efforts have met with the approbation of so respectful a body.

"In return for your kind concern for my temporal and eternal happiness permit me to assure you that my wishes are reciprocal; and that you may be enabled to hand down our Religion pure and undefiled to a posterity worthy of their ancestors is the prayer of,

"Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient servant,


Gold Value of Labor

T O-DAY an ounce of gold in the United States pays the American worker for 17 hours of labor in the United States as against 

- 50.16 hours of labor in Great Britain.
- 95.5 hours of labor in Japan.
- 117.21 hours of labor in France.
- 201.55 hours of labor in Germany.
- 203 hours of labor in Russia.
- 203 hours of labor in Poland.
- 203 hours of labor in Austria.

In other words, the same amount of gold value purchases, is most of these foreign countries, over ten times, or over 100 per cent. more labor than in the United States; consequently it goes without saying that it is utterly impossible for the American farmer, as long as the foreign exchange is so tremendously depreciated, to expect the former volume of export business for his agricultural products.
On the Rialto

If the champions of a higher standard of drama—and the stage in general—throughout America, intend to accomplish material results they will have to educate the critics. They will have to educate them to encourage good acting. As long as critics cling to the superstition that “the play’s the thing” (and the whole thing), and insist on assigning the actor to a secondary place, so long will the stage furnish mere entertainment and more and more lose its character as a source of intellectual edification.

After all, it doesn’t matter fundamentally to the public to read, after an evening at the playhouse, whether the second act is not up to the mark of the first act, or the first act is not as good as the third act. The critics have been off the key for years and have only confused the public by harping on technical details of construction. If an audience is really affected and moved by a play, their function is to determine how well it is interpreted. That is a task worthy of a critic. It involves something more than a familiarity with the nuances of human nature.

People don’t go to the theater to see “Hamlet.” They go to see how well the actor that plays Hamlet acquits himself of his task. Most intelligent people have seen “Hamlet” three, four or a dozen times. They know the play almost as well as the actors. “Lightnin’” isn’t a wonderful play, but it ran three years in New York because it was wonderfully well played. The best acting can’t unfailingly make a good play of a bad one. But even a mediocre play can provide an evening’s wholesome entertainment if it is well acted. A first-class actor or actress can make one forget that the play is not good until one is told the next day in the paper that it was rotten.

If the characters in a play are well-drawn, realistic and virile, and they are realistically and virilely interpreted, the audience is usually well satisfied and ultimately cares little that the play sags in this scene or that. The main requirement still is that the last act shall be strong. Pope wrote an immortal line when he said, “The proper study of man-kind is man.”

What really moves an audience is not a great scene poorly acted, but even a weaker scene well acted. Note Frank Reicher’s acting of the part of the cashier in “From Morn to Midnight.” He is the whole play, you would suppose. But the playwright has done his share. He has projected a powerful study of human nature. In the hands of an indifferent player the play would have been an exotic. The character is not the conventional bank teller as we see him, but he is intrinsically human. The playwright has merely invested him with attributes that are not commonly associated with bank tellers we happen to know.

When the critics begin to realize that at least one-half of an evening’s performance is furnished by the actors and not all of it by the playwright, we shall see a gradual return to a better standard. Great plays are as rare as kohinors, and if critics expect to gauge every play by karat-weight and stress nothing but the mechanics of the dramatist, sub-ordinating the acting to second place, very little is to be hoped for in the way of improvement of stage standards. The best theatrical review judged by the highest rules of criticism is one that deals intelligently with the play and dwells analytically on the manner, true or false, in which this or that character is interpreted. The play is only the vehicle. The enjoyment we get is from the degree of artistic skill with which the characters are pictured. It is the feeling of kinship, our feeling with the characters, that determine the measure of our enjoyment, whether we are conscious of it or not.

Although the performance of Oscar Wilde’s “Salome” at the Klau Theater seems generally designed to throw Miss Thelma Harvey into relief in the “dance of the seven veils,” the Players’ Forum has ambitiously tried to do more than cater to the prurient. In the part of Herod it presents that pretty able, all-round actor, Fred Eric; in that of Herodias, Herod’s wife, that exceptionally good actress in classic roles, Alma Kruger, and in the role of John the vocally well-endowed and resonant Noel Leslie. It has also provided a handsome stage setting for the play. The vital note is lacking. The quickening impulse of realism, in the sense that realism expresses life, is absent. The actors allow the artificial solemnity of the subject to subdue them. The only exception is Miss Kruger and in a minor measure Mr. Eric.

As for Miss Harvey, it is not the solemnity that handicaps her, but the consciousness that in the second act she is going to unveil her beauties to the gaze and thus crown her evening’s achievements. In this case the dance is the thing. As one veil after another was flung aside, one either blushed or trembled lest discretion should follow the veils. As she stood revealed to the buff in the crescendo of the rhythmic thrumming of the stringed instruments, the house burst into applause and the victory was won. Her acting was unable to inspire more than a perfunctory interest. Her youth, beauty and dancing were the essential features of the performance. It is not likely to attract the church-going element, and it was obviously not Wilde’s intention to make his drama appealing to that class. The theme of Salome’s infatuation for the prophet is candidly sensual, and to have his head served to her on a silver platter is frankly barbaric. It requires something in the nature of a dance of the seven veils to render it fit for popular entertainment.

Lack of Art in Our Acting

(Stark Young in the North American Review)

As to the acting we have on hand for any sort of development in the theater, for repertory, experimental companies, new playwrights, little can be said. It may be one of the prices that for a time we shall have to pay for democracy, that in the general equality promised and assured and claimed, an artist is born so, born equal to any undertaking and as good as anybody. At any rate it is a fact that our stage teems with people who have no training whatever, who have no style, no taste and no technique; who are not interesting as people; who are unable to express even what little observation they have made of life, and who nevertheless get a start at being praised in the newspapers and so go ahead from one role to another with nothing but their names and what is called their personalities to carry them. This is not to say that there is no talent. There is plenty of possible talent. But there is little art, and of what art we have there is but little opportunity for expression on account of the system of managers and stars and long runs and, last but far from least, the absence of any organized, regular and dependable public.
The House of Morgan Exposed and How to Defeat It. By
H. L. Loucks, Watertown, S. D.

Some Annotatons by F. Marquardt

The House of Morgan Exposed has been in print six years and has been revived in a second edition. Considering its age a book review proper as is usual with new books would appear to be superfluous, but the book deserves special mention, because the author has proven himself a good prophet. It is not an easy matter for the Easterner to understand the viewpoints of the West. Each has his separate set of complaints, and each is looking for remedies of his own embarrassments. Both, however, must work together to be successful against international capital bent on destroying our American nationalism and, therefore, they must try to understand one another. The opinions of the leading men of the Northwest, the home of our best Senators and Congressmen, are worth the serious study of Easterners who wish to be helpful in the rebirth of the nation, even if they have to overcome a great deal of prejudice against money theories that were downed in big national campaigns. Our Eastern press has misled us in matters political—may it not also have intentionally formed in the public mind a false view of the money question? One thing is sure, we in the East, too, are more in the grip of usurious banking than ever before. The author is the pres-ident of the American Honest Money League, and he has been active for upwards of thirty years in real farmer movements as distinguished from those that are being abused for political purposes, which at present are again obtaining in Washington fake concessions for election purposes. There is no reason why the good men of the East should not thoroughly understand those of the West. It is the sine qua non of future political success.

The Economic Basis of Politics. By Charles A. Beard.
Price, $1.50.

Prof. Beard here gives to the public four lectures delivered by him at Amherst College. This is a small volume of but one hundred pages, each one of which containing food a-plenty for thorough consideration. The titles of the chapters are: "The Doctrine of the Philosophers," "Economic Groups and the Structure of the State," "The Doctrine of Political Equality," "The Contradiction and the Outcome."

"What are the internal causes which necessarily affect the fortune of a State?" asks Burke only to answer in absolute discouragement, "The Great Disposer is that cause." Prof. Beard justly maintains that to assume such an attitude is a plea of intellectual bankruptcy. The search must go on. As intimated by Heine:

Also fragen wir beständig,
Bis man uns mit einer handvoll
Erde endlich stopft die Mäuler—
Aber ist das eine Antwort?

In contradiction with some present writers he maintains, with Aristotle, that ethics, politics and economics cannot be torn apart; alterations in the form of State must have some connection with the changing fortunes of classes. Locke of whom he says that parts of the Declaration of Independence are merely paraphrases of passages in that writer's "Two Treatises on Government" is quoted as follows: "The great and chief end, therefore, of men's uniting into commonwealths and putting themselves under government is the preservation of their property."

Madison clearly foresaw a landed interest, a manufacturing interest, a mercantile interest with many lesser interests divide men into different classes and consequently create within the State different political tendencies all more or less turning upon the rights of property.

The English Revolution of 1688 was a revolution in favor of property as well as of other rights and our own immortal revolution was undertaken not to shake or plunder property, but to protect it as maintained by Webster.

Prof. Beard pricks the popular illusion that the House of Commons represented the commonalty of the realm. It was in reality composed of the gentry of the counties and the burgesses of the towns, the smaller landowners and the burgesses. The constitutions of some of our States distinctly recognize property rights in giving the franchise.

Prof. Beard maintains that the democratic device of universal suffrage does not destroy economic classes or economic inequalities. It ignores them. There will be a landed interest, a transport interest, a railway interest, a shipping interest, an engineering interest, a manufacturing interest, a public official interest and many other interests various and interfering with each other. To regulate these constitutes the principal task of government.

Is not the question pertinent, however, whether universal suffrage by means of income and inheritance taxes may break down the inequalities now existing?


Mr. Graves is one of the brightest, the cleverest and the wisest of our topical versifiers. His verses in collaboration with Mr. George Morrow's cartoons are widely known and appreciated. This book of rhymes is as good as anything Mr. Graves has done. There is not a dull moment in the little tasteful volume.

In the Land and Libels from Mr. Graves' pen, our versifier ranges over all manner topics, Psycho-Analysis and Charlie Chaplin, Lloyd George and the Loch Classics, Vers Libre and Ethel Dell.

The best review of Mr. Graves is to give a few samples of his wit. Let me quote one or two. The following comments on Charlie Chaplin's preference for economics and philosophy to the poetry of Shakespeare:

There is bitter grief at Stratford on the Silver Avon's margin,
Where the cult of William Shakespeare is extremely fine and large.
For across the broad Atlantic comes the petting new,
That the greatest film comedian does not care for William's muse.

Serious problems—economics and the price of margarine
Occupy the hours of leisure that he snatches from the screen.
But the works of William Shakespeare he dismisses as inane,
And he harbours no ambition to enact the princely Dane.

Here is a comment on Northcliffe the Terrible and Lloyd George the Wizard:

On the one side the Wizard of Wales is arrayed,
Bilingual, magnetic, alert, unafraid,
On the other's embattled the Terrible Peer,
Who has long been a sea in the Cabinet's ear.
The Terrible Peer is a wonderful chap,
With a curious and ominous likeness to "hap."
He has speared the wild tarpon on Florida's coasts,
And he rules like a despot the Carmelite host.
The Wizard can charm and the Wizard can thrill,
But his knowledge of foreign geography's nil.
And 'tis shrewdly suspected he can't tell the breed,
Of an Arab wild ass from a Jugo-Slav Steed.

This is not bad on "The Candour of Keynes."

The Big and Redoubtable Three, 'tis confessed,
By his talent and zeal were immensely impressed.
But, conversely, the fact, which is painful, remains,
That they failed to impress the redoubtable Keynes.

If you want more wisdom from Graves, buy the book.
THE WIDE WORLD

A HITHERTO unknown portrait of George Washington, painted by Gilbert Stuart, has been discovered in the chapel at Washington and Lee University by Arthur Dawson, portrait painter at West Point. The portrait is painted on a wood panel 25 by 30 inches, and was hung on the rear wall of the chapel facing the audience. Mr. Dawson, after a careful examination of the portrait, declared it was the best piece of Stuart's work in the country and worth between $75,000 and $100,000. The painting has been in possession of the university some time and it may be known how long it has been in the chapel, nor who was the donor.

"The power of the President to receive Ambassadors and Ministers vests in him exclusively the authority to determine what governments are entitled to recognition and the accredited medium for friendly intercourse."—Secretary Hughes.

The mixed commission and League of Nations officials have learned from unmistakable sources that there is no disposition on the part of the European nations particularly, and the world generally, to disarm.—London dispatch.

"Germany is really hard up. With a substantial balance of trade against her, and with the diminution through loss of territory and otherwise of her power of production, Germany's capacity to pay appears to me to be extremely limited. Germany is not economizing to the extent she might. But the basic difficulty is that to-day Germany is unable, because of the instability of her currency, to put her own house in order and to make a budget which does not change from day to day."—Moritmer Schiff.

"A feature of great importance of which I am hearing quietly here has to do with the nature of the expenditure by France. I believe that an examination of the manner in which 80,000,000,000 of francs (normally $16,000,000,000) have been expended on reconstruction, will reveal amendment in the amount that runs into figures of huge proportions. It would be well for us to know how the reconstruction money is being used and how much of it effectively reaches the actual accomplishment of reconstruction before we are brought in to assist in financing what will add further huge sums to the reconstruction fund."—Frank A. Vanderlip.

The Shylock of Paris, Poincaré, declares that France will never surrender Alsace and Lorraine. That explains why France will not surrender Alsace-Lorraine, and he is running this time on a record of things done or left undone, and not on a beautiful political prospectus of rainbow promises. Thus the Presidency is fought over again, in a sense, in mid-term.—Baltimore Sun.

When people are loud and scurrilous and violent in their patriotism it is always worth while to examine carefully whether they are not collecting on their love of country. Patriotism is a fine emotion and one that people will sacrifice anything for; to the majority it would seem almost a sin. But the lesson may be worth-while, if Mr. Harding will receive it, if he does not close his ears obstinately to the voice from the Hoosier State. What happened in Indiana may happen in every other State. Mr. Harding is running again, notwithstanding his efforts to stay out of the race, and he is running this time on a record of things done or left undone, and not on a beautiful political prospectus of rainbow promises. Thus the Presidency is fought over again, in a sense, in mid-term.—Baltimore Sun.

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A German-American Loan to Germany!—But the Versailles Treaty Must Be Revised

ACCORDING to the news from Paris during the past week, the international bankers will be unable to agree on a loan to Germany because of the solitary opposition of France. Morgan is about to return without a contract for a German loan, say the papers. The United States, England and Belgium voted favorably. France alone voted no—France, bent on the utter destruction of an enemy she could not defeat without the assistance of the whole world.

This is an opportunity for the German element of which it should be proud to avail itself. Let the German-Americans rise to their opportunity and advance the needed money to put Germany back on its feet.

The suggestion gains in practical logic by the news that Morgan and the banking group relied on the German-Americans to provide the loan if it should be floated. The well-informed financial writer of the New York “World,” S. S. Fontaine, writes:

"The fact is that bankers do not believe any big loan in this country can be successful without the cordial co-operation of that element in our citizenry whose members are not without pride in their denomination of themselves as Americans of German descent.

"Before any loan can be floated," said a banker yesterday, discussing this phase of the situation, ‘you've got to convince these people that its prime object is to help the German people themselves back on their feet. Convinced of this purpose, they will take the whole loan.’"

This obviously reflects the opinion of Wall Street, which is well informed regarding the reserve wealth of the German-American element. But assuming that Morgan returns without his contract, is that to be the end? Will it be impossible to float a German loan independently of Wall Street? The secretary of the German Relief Committee declared in Chicago that the rich German-Americans had not participated in the relief work to the extent expected. Will they be equally indifferent to a loan that will enable the German people to recover from the blow dealt them, stabilize their currency, get back to work and redeem themselves from ruin?

We believe they will not disappoint expectations, but seize the opportunity to vindicate themselves. They have said that Germany cannot be helped by charity. That it must be helped to get back to work. Therefore, let there be a German-American loan, defiant of France, independent of Morgan, if possible.

BUT—If such a loan is floated let the condition be attached that “the Versailles Treaty must be revised!”

That not a cent of it shall be paid to France for indemnities!

That it shall be paid to the German people to rehabilitate themselves!

The loan should be floated by German-American banks.

We regard the failure of the Paris conference the greatest opportunity that has come to Americans of German extraction in their entire history. There is something epic in succoring the German nation without asking the favor of others. A German-American loan to Germany is a slogan with which to win the admiration of the world!

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English Woman Protests Black Horror

At last civilization is being aroused to the infamy to which German women and children are exposed in the Rhineland occupied by the French colored troops. A special cable dispatch to the New York World tells that the best circles in England are at last protesting:

LONDON, June 18.—The Countess of Warwick, in a signed article in the Sunday Illustrated to-day, called on English women to protest to Parliament, and through women’s organizations directly to France, against the use of black troops on the Rhine.

“If France refuses to put an end to this black terror,” she wrote, “we can and should arrange a boycott of French millinery, French dresses, French wines—everything, in short, that France has to sell to the women of this country.

“The German authorities were instructed, and indeed compelled, to establish brothels for the use of colored soldiers, and these houses of ill fame were recruited by white women. A large number of German women and girls have been violated by colored troops, and while it is stated that newspapers published in the occupied territory have been forbidden by the French authorities to report any of these crimes, in certain cases they have even been compelled to issue declarations to the effect that none has taken place.

“It would be possible to dive deeper into this abominable mire and publish further details that have been sent me, but I have a certain regard for my pen.

“The truth is, it is impossible to restrain the primitive passions of the African soldiery. This has been recognized by the French authorities, and some of the published regulations would sicken any French woman with shame.

“Nearly 20,000 colored troops remain on the Rhine, and outrages of the kind that excited Europe and America when first reported in 1920 continue in 1922.”

The General Amnesty Movement

By STEPHEN CARLETON

(Defense News Service Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fifty or more men and women of note will gather here from all over the country during the third week of July, to present to President Harding the mammoth petition for general amnesty circulated in hundreds of cities under the auspices of the General Defense Committee of Chicago. This petition will voice the appeal of approximately 1,000,000 persons for the release of the 100 war-opinion prisoners still remaining in Federal penitentiaries.

Inquiry at the White House indicated that there would be no difficulty in arranging an audience with President Harding for the petitioners. Fixing of the exact day for this hearing will hinge upon other concerns of the President during that week, but it is understood that the final arrangements can be completed on seven day’s notice.

Those who are to bring the great petition here include various individuals who have been welcome guests at the White House on other occasions, during the regimes of both Mr. Harding and Mr. Wilson. Among them will be representatives of some of the nation’s largest labor and civic organizations, which have gone on record as believing that the United States should not keep its war-opinion prisoners confined when all other nations have granted general amnesty.

Meanwhile, arrangements are in progress in each of the 300 cities where systematic canvassing was done on National Amnesty Day, for mass-meetings to be held on the day the composite petition is laid before the President. The list of organizations which have indorsed the movement for general amnesty has now reached into the hundreds.

Persons close to the administration say that President Harding is watching the whole amnesty movement closely, and that he is not unaware of its seriousness. He will not be swayed by any sentimental considerations, that is certain. The situation is one of practical politics; only the blind or deaf are oblivious to this.

There have been times when there was strong reason to believe that the President was about to proclaim general amnesty; but always there was a chorus of objections from certain of his advisers, who foresaw a loss of votes to the Republican party if the “American Legion vote” were offended. These advisers have felt that by releasing a few of the Federal political the voices of those demanding amnesty or all might be moderated.

Lately, however, it has been made clear that no such sop will quiet those voices nor slow up the general amnesty effort. And the administration look-outs have observed signs that the “American Legion vote” was largely theoretical. Reports on the National Amnesty Day Drive, in which the World War Veterans officially co-operated, show that a great number of men who saw service in France would be glad to see all the war-opinion prisoners released.

Hundreds of labor, civic and religious organizations...
The war must "conquer new provinces for the majesty of the noblest things German." He defines his conquests by designating the Pas de Calais, all of Belgium, the whole Congo valley:

"Now we know what we are fighting for... From Calais to Antwerp, Flanders, Limburg, Brabant to the fortified line of the Maas, must become Prussian. The south-triangle with Elsass-Lothringen (and Luxemburg, if she will) to be welded into an autonomous new Lothringen, a federated State under the rulership of a Catholic princely dynasty. Then Germany would know for what she had shed her blood. We need industrial lands, paths to the sea, a solid colonial empire to secure to us raw material and the means of wealth," etc.

This side of the career of Maximilian Harden, who now denounces Germany in her defeat, is not presented to the readers of the papers of the Entente in whose pay he is writing—writing the kind of flubdub that serves their purpose. No one did more to misrepresent the aims of the German government and people before the war and when victories perched upon their banners. Eagerly their enemies seized upon the bragging utterances of this irresponsible swashbuckler to prove the evil designs of the "Prussian militarists" (who despised him), just as now they as eagerly seize upon his paid denunciations of the war which he claims he never countenanced.

It may be that monarchists attacked him with murderous intent and left him unconscious on the ground, but it seems to us that they went to a great deal of useless trouble to render him innocuous, since they had only to publish his editorials before and during the war in order to show him up the harlequin and charlatan that he is.

### Primaries and Prohibition

**By GEORGE A. SCHREINER**

(Special Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of War Weeks delighted the public a little while ago with a speech in which he expressed his utter disapproval of two things: The primaries and prohibition.

Mr. Weeks is against both. But he is first of all against the primaries. The Old Guard leaders do not like the primaries, because this system of selecting candidates for office is said to lower the general intelligence of office holders. The Republican party considers itself the party of intelligence, and assuming that it must of necessity concern itself with the means of getting it. That Mr. Weeks mentioned prohibition is entirely an accident. Something was needed to convince the dear public that the speaker and his associates are really and truly liberal men.

As it now stands, almost anybody can file for the primaries. There is no doubt that here and there men have become candidates who should attend to their own business instead of trying to help others, as the popular conception of such acts has it. For instance, the valuable leaders of the Morgan-Smith ticket of Wisconsin, stalwarts of the Old Guard, might be in more suitable business than they hope to be in—the first to run the State as Governor from Madison and the other to run it as Senator from Washington.

The case is cited to show that Mr. Week's opposition to the primaries has good reason behind it. Messrs. Morgan and Smith et al. were put up by what purports to be the Republican party of the State of Wisconsin. They will have to face the primaries on September 5th, next, however, and in that they will come to grief at the hands of the friends of the most cordially respected man in Washington, to wit: Senator La Follette.

There are several other such cases. But to go into them is not necessary. The situation in Wisconsin illustrates them all.

Senator La Follette cannot be unhorsed by the leaders of the party to which he nominally belongs—nominally, because Senator La Follette has progressed and the others have not. The people of Wisconsin believe in La Follette because he believes in them. La Follette could be a rich man to-day had he chosen to serve railroads rather than the people. He is to-day as poor as the proverbial church mouse, but he is rich in enjoying the confidence of the people whom he has really and truly represented in the Newberrian club known as the Senate of the United States.

Of course, if Mr. Weeks's argument holds good, then, Senator La Follette is not the proper person for the office. Intelligence of the conventional variety takes queer forms. From that angle Senator La Follette is probably not intelligent because he is somewhat committed to government of, for and by the people. So old-fashioned a notion is really out of place in this republic since its sons saluted forth to make the world safe for plutocracy. Hence, the view of the Administration-Republicans that the primaries should be abolished. So long as La Follette can put one foot before the other, so long will he be Senator from Wisconsin, if the primary system continues. To get rid of La Follette, then, not to mention half-a-dozen others, primaries must be abolished.

Anciently, the candidates for Senator were hand-picked by the State legislators, who, being mostly the tools of machine politicians, picked what the bosses wanted. The bosses in their turn listened to the corporations that made the campaign contributions. Thus it came about that a high order of intelligence was found in the Congress of the United States.

To that state the Administration-Republicans would return instanter, if possible. Whether they can "put this one over" remains to be seen. There is the possibility that the public has forgotten how the Senatorial primaries came about. The memory of the public is short, to be sure, but it is hardly likely that the general uprising against bossism, of which the improved primaries were the result, is as yet so completely a thing of the past.

There is one point on which we can all agree with Mr. Weeks. A higher order of intelligence in the Senate of the United States is indeed needed—badly needed. A whole list of names could be cited to prove this. But since the Creator does not endow all mortals alike, it would seem unfair to mention names. Fact is, however, that the Senate is full of me-tooers and Solons who vote on the principle of Decaturian patriotism: Right or wrong, my Party.

An example is cited. All of the administration Senators...
CERTAIN man had thirteen sons.

Now the stargazers and the soothsayers and the wise women declared with a loud voice that thirteen was an unlucky number. And they prophesied that the thirteenth son would be pursued by misfortune, and there would be no place for him in the land of his birth.

But his father said: It is not my fault that my wife is a fruitful vine and Malthus a true prophet. Howsoever the Lord will provide.

Then the first son said: I will be a King, or whatever ye choose to call me, Czar or President or Duke, for ye must have some one to rule over ye, and sit upon a throne, and give ye ribbons to wear in your buttonholes.

Then the second son said: I will be a General, a soldier to do your fighting, in case any one comes to take away the throne of your king, or saith he is bow-legged and cross-eyed and his crown a misfit.

Then the third son said: I will be an Admiral, and carry the totem of our family to foreign lands, where the natives may behold its beauty. Also when the King and the General may decide to go to war, I will carry them across the seas to kill other families and bring home the spoils thereof.

Then the fourth son said: I will be a Bishop, and save all your souls. I will tell ye exactly what God wishes ye to do, and I will tell God what rewards ye expect. I will bless the crown of the King, and the cannon of the General, and the totem of the Admiral, so that they will prevail over all their enemies who sell goods too cheaply.

Then the fifth son said: I will be a Senator, and will make laws for ye all, so that ye will know what ye must do and what ye must not do, how to do it and how not to do it, when and wherewith and whereinbefore.

Then the sixth son said: I will be a Lawyer, and will tell ye how to elude the laws made by the Senator.

Then the seventh son said: I will be a Policeman, and arrest ye if ye break the laws of the Senator, unless my brother the Lawyer hath taught ye the manner thereof.

Then the eighth son said: I will be a Tax Collector, and will make ye to pay a portion of all ye produce at home, that the King may have money to gild his crown, and the General to buy powder, and the Admiral to dye his totem, and the Bishop to build a temple, and the Senator to patch his toga, and the Lawyer to pay his jurymen, and the Policeman that he may not require to commit burglary, and myself for inspecting, appraising, assessing, and levying upon ye, and relieving ye of your surplus, which would cause ye much worry and many temptations.

Then the ninth son said: I will be a Banker, and will guard your money when ye do not need it, and will lend it to ye at interest when ye do need it.

Then the tenth son said: I will be a Salesman and Advertising Expert, to cause ye to buy more than ye require, to keep ye from buying better and cheaper substitutes, and to flatter ye for the taste displayed in buying the goods that I sell.

Then the eleventh son said: I will be a Movie Actor, and will look handsome, and will drink champagne, and will

make laws for ye all, so that ye will know what ye must do and what ye must not do, how to do it and how not to do it, when and wherewith and whereinbefore.

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Then the tenth son said: I will be a Salesman and Advertising Expert, to cause ye to buy more than ye require, to keep ye from buying better and cheaper substitutes, and to flatter ye for the taste displayed in buying the goods that I sell.

Then the eleventh son said: I will be a Movie Actor, and will look handsome, and will drink champagne, and will
have seven wives, and will never need to think, and will get a million dollars a year to keep all other people from thinking.

Then the twelfth son said: I will be an Editor, to tell ye all about the Movie Actor's divorces, and the excellence of the motor cars the salesman sells, and the Banker's philanthropy, and the Tax Collector's patriotic function, and the Policeman's majesty, and the Lawyer's eloquence, and the Senator's wisdom, and the Bishop's holiness, and how many ships the Admiral hath sunk, and how many cities the General hath burnt, and why ye must hate the people in those ships and cities, because your King is greater than their King, and your Totem more beautiful than their Totem, and your Bishop's God more sublime than their Bishop's God. And I will explain how all this hath come to pass, which is Civilization.

Then the thirteenth son said: I know not what I shall do. For I am the thirteenth son. And the stargazers and soothsayers and wise women have declared that thirteen is an unfortunate number.

Then his brethren of one accord said unto him: Be of good cheer, for thou art our brother, and we will find thee something to do. The King needeth someone to keep his crown polished, and the General cannot make his own cannon. Thou mayest build a Dreadnought for the Admiral and a Cathedral for the Bishop. Thou must vote for the Senator, and thou shalt make the cloth of the Lawyer's coat. The Policeman requireth thee to exercise his right arm, and the Tax Collector must assess some one who cannot dodge exemption. The Banker needeth thee fer a depositor, and the salesman cannot sell anything unless thou produceth it. The Movie Actor must have somebody to gaze upon him; the Editor somebody to believe the words of his pen. All of them must be fed; thou shalt furnish the food. All of them must be housed; thou shalt build the homes. All of them must be warmed; thou shalt dig the coal. Thus, verily, thou dost not live in vain, even though thou art the thirteenth son!

Whereupon the Thirteenth Son rejoiced greatly that the curse was lifted, and that there was a place even for him in the land of his birth, where he might partake in the blessings of civilization and enjoy the luxury of labor. And to this day the Thirteenth Son dwelleth among us, and he knoweth that the prophecy of the stargazers and soothsayers and wise women was an idle superstition, and he is glad that he liveth.

Revolutionary South China
An Interview with China's Greatest Statesman
By ERICH VON SALTZMANN
(Special Correspondence of Issues of To-Day)

SOUTHERN China has always been the storm center of China. Here all the great political and social movements have had their source. The southern Chinese is of much greater vivacity than his northern brother. His whole point of view is different. It seems at times as though one were living in an entirely new Chinese world. All that is now comes from Canton, says an old Chinese proverb. All secret associations of China from times immemorial have had their ruling body in Canton—that is true to-day. But now these secret societies no longer need conceal themselves from a strong autocracy. Ever since the revolution of 1911 they came out into the light of day and have materialized. The best known is that known as Kuo Min Tang, of which the present President of the South Chinese Republic, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, is the moving spirit. He is well known in the United States. He is the best known revolutionist of the 20th century and was a fugitive until the revolution of 1911. Well nigh all the nations of the world have in some manner made the acquaintance of this remarkable man. Many governments have rendered assistance to the imperial Manchurian embassies for the purpose of seizing this man and making him harmless. In London Sun Yat Sen was under lock and key at the Chinese embassy. The British foreign office knew this very well; it persecuted him with intense, tireless hate, for Sun threatened to set British India on fire. The English discovered him sooner than other people. Many tried to ridicule him, called him a crazy idealist. Wherever he was he acquired knowledge. The great Chinese revolution of 1911 was the result of his extensive, practical and theoretical studies, the war of independence by the Chinese against foreign military autocracy, against domestic Mandarinism, against corruption and the failure of every modern development. It appears miraculous to the student of history and the psychology of nations how this Chinese people which was kept in iron bonds of an unyielding tradition for more than a thousand years has taken a sudden leap from a mediaeval, patriarchal system of family rule to socialistic development.

While throughout the empire the armies of the various marshals are striving again and again for a short autocratic rule it is Canton which shows a rapid socialistic evolution. Dr. Sun Yat Sen has recognized in democracy the spirit of the present day. He knows that the masses will hereafter determine the destiny of countries, including his own. Up to last year the old Chinese bureaucracy tried to accommodate itself to the new forms following the revolution. It could not succeed. Corrupt mandarinism, which in Peking has attained its worst proportions, made itself felt. Again it was Dr. Sun who acted and simply overthrew everything. He summoned the masses. He promised them what they asked for. He relied upon them and had himself declared by voice of the people president of the newly-declared independent republic on May 5, 1921.

No one understands how to employ these masses better than does Dr. Sun. Always he presents something new. Parades and entertainments follow each other in constant succession. I found the streets of Canton filled, as it were, with the explosion of rockets, the drumming of gongs, with the bands of parading laborers whose slogan is "Labor is divine." They regard Sun as their leader and master. I found his picture on the platforms at big labor meetings. Mention of his name by a speaker brought forth frenzied applause. The masses believe in him as we do in the evangel. He rules the land under the slogans given out by himself: "Everything by the people, everything with the people, everything for the people." [How much like our own
Lincoln.—[Editor] I called on him at his plain presidential Yamen. He has discarded all Chinese formalism. You meet no lounging guards of honor, no Yamen runners demanding tips. Dozens of lazy secretaries are not found dozing. The soldiers guarding him know their duty. One is quickly introduced to him by card as to a magnate of Wall Street during business hours. Dr. Sun always has sufficient time at his disposal for the visit of foreigners. He lives in a small house erected on a slight elevation. A long, covered passageway, which was erected by a vice-regent in former days who was in fear of his own people and wanted to remain unseen by them, leads to it. Mr. Sun’s study is very plain, a table and four chairs. There is no resort to phrases and frills. One is introduced at once. Conversation begins at once. “Time is money.” But Sun always has time for men of the press. He brought that along from America. In brief outline he set forth his magnificent program. The listener listens in wonder and surprise. Did we not know from experience that this man can make the impossible possible? He was hard to give credence. This very simple looking man clothed in a khaki coat buttoned at the collar, who speaks in a friendly tone and without pathos, has so wrought on 400 million human beings that none of them knows what will be the fate of his country, his family or of himself in the near future. No doubt forces of a most extraordinary nature are at work in this man. Beyond question he is the greatest hypnotizer of the twentieth century.

“I will reunite China,” he said to me. “It is impossible to reason with the powers at Peking. My armies are marching north and in a month will cross the Yangtse. I shall shortly join them.” “Then, Mr. President, I shall be able to greet you this summer in Peking as I did after the first revolution?” I remarked. “That is possible, but is not the point. I must rouse stagnant China. I must make it clear to the masses that they must fight for the great American ideals of a Washington and Lincoln, for liberty and independence.” You yourself have seen here in Canton that the masses have grasped the meaning of what is going on. The South will contend for that and bring redemption to the North. The President of the North in Peking was not elected by the people, he rules without a parliament. I alone am the President of China, lawfully elected by parliament and people, the other is a usurpator.”

“But how about unity of the country?” I queried. “Will General Chang Chung Ming, who is now in Weichow with a part of the army and the money of the State, keep the peace and return to Canton to his post as governor of the province of Twangtung?”

“Chen is my old friend. I surely believe that he will return. But certainly he will not break the unity of the South.”

This was followed by an extended discussion about finances and paper money. Dr. Sun wishes to get instruction from Germany’s course in its hard and depressing experience in matters of State finance. He trusts Germany and said: “Germany is the only country that has given up its rights of extraterritoriality and of its consular courts. We positively know that Germany as to us will never again employ force. That is why we trust in it. But we confidently hope that all other nations of the world, with America in the van, will have sufficient circumspection and insight to place itself on its own initiative on the same plane of equality as Germany has already done by its treaty of peace and friendship.”

Casting one’s eye on the threatening lines of foreign men-of-war at anchor in Pearl river, which are prepared at any moment to bombard Canton, hearing what is said at the English and French clubs in Hongkong, doubts must arise as to the near fulfilment of President Sun Yat Sen’s hopes. The masses of Canton are tremendously elated with the results of their victory of the Chinese seamen over English reaction in Hongkong. Socialists in all their speeches, and they now number no less than 180,000 in Canton, reverted to this ever and again. At the banquet of the seamen’s union, when the first speaker mentioned the English defeat, he was interrupted by frenzied applause. Considering these matters reconciliation between West and East does not seem near consummation. My sympathies are wholly with the Chinese seamen against the English extortionists and oppressors, but at the same time I fear lest the intense emotions of the Chinese will soon exceed all bounds.

This whole valley of Kwangtung appears to me like a witches’ boiling caldron from which new ideas continually evolve, but which also brings forth new revolutions.

At this writing all China is again aflame. The South is endeavoring to bring about unity of action. Much is said about animosity against foreigners and Christians. Should the great Powers persist in interfering in the spirit of guardianship with the domestic rights of China it goes without saying that hatred of the foreigner is bound to spread. The attitude of the Christianized students has not been of a nature to increase respect for Christianity as harbinger of peace. New and terrible explosions will follow. I very often heard the words “world revolution” in Canton. The impression is that the connection between Canton-Peking-Moscow has been completed. Canton and Moscow to-day are two very strong sources of revolution. They are geyseres of unknown power. May the world study with care and seriousness not only the one source but the other, Canton, as well.

[Since the above article was written, Sun Yat Sen has suffered defeat. What the final result will be is, however, in the lap of the gods.]

The Entente War Ideals

(My friend then informed me how difficult it had been to put his old and highly respected firm in China back on its feet. For hundreds of years private property has been immune from seizure under international law. But what did the Entente—nominally fighting for right and justice—care about the principles of international law? Wasn’t China forced to declare war against Germany for the specific purpose of enabling them to steal the private property of German merchants in China and to destroy German trade? Germany had not a single enemy in China. The Chinese government had no grievance against the German government. Then why the war? To protect civilization against the Huns, was the slogan sent out from London throughout the world. “They say Christ, and they mean cotton,” declared Bernard Shaw of his English statesmen. In this case the English said, "protection to civilization," and meant the destruction of German competition in trade and industry. I need hardly point out the absurdity of invoking Chinese aid for the protection of European civilization against the German Huns.

Well, when the war was over my friend found his old property restored. He found the property of the German colony gone, too. In the large, handsome rooms of the exclusive German club he now number no less than 180,000 in Canton, reverted to this ever and again. At the banquet of the seamen's union, when the first speaker mentioned the English defeat, he was interrupted by frenzied applause. Considering these matters reconciliation between West and East does not seem near consummation. My sympathies are wholly with the Chinese seamen against the English extortionists and oppressors, but at the same time I fear lest the intense emotions of the Chinese will soon exceed all bounds.

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The Entente War Ideals

(From a Berlin Letter)

My acquaintance started a new firm under a Chinese name in a narrow side-street in a neighborhood that a self-respecting Chinese would have considered beneath his dignity. And German persisitency and hard work again asserted themselves. In a short time Chinese customers of the old firm found their way into the little street. The threads broken by the war were again joined, and now the new firm is again prosperous.
SECRETARY Hughes never uttered a truer sentiment than that which he expressed in saying, "Open diplomacy and blatant and injudicious utterances will not go well together." The blatant and injudicious utterances of the irresponsible organs of the great interests, together with the utterances of the Creel Bureau of Information and its agents, led the United States into the war and brought on the present-day strikes, coal famine, high prices and unemployment. This is an unvarnished statement but it is true. And though Secretary Hughes warns us against such injudicious policies, now that the League of English-speaking nations is in the making, they will be countenanced, encouraged and propagated by government agencies, including the department over which Mr. Hughes presides, whenever it shall concern our relations with some power outside the favored circle. Many blatant and injudicious utterances are made in regard to Russia and Mexico every day, and they deserve all the odium that Secretary Hughes casts upon them.

It was reported from Mexico last week that Bruce Bielaski would be arrested by order of a Mexican court to answer the charge that his reported kidnapping by bandits had been carefully planned by himself and friends. That the plot to have Bielaski figure as the hero of a kidnapping case was laid in the United States has been circumstantially told in Washington dispatches of the Universal Service, which stated that the conspirators included an official of an oil company doing business in Mexico; that letters and other documents establish the fact that the conspirators left New York City for Mexico in the early part of May, and conferred with agents of General Corozave, the alleged leader of the kidnappers, and that intercepted messages between "a stated address in the financial district" and the Long Island home of Bielaski, where his children are, are "understood to have greatly allayed the official anxiety" felt in Washington over the early reports of the abduction. These statements have not been challenged. But Washington has done nothing to bring Bielaski to book, if what the Universal Press states is true. It was prompt to announce the intention of dispatching a warship to Mexico, and the fact that the order was countermanded bears out the truth of the charges; but if Bielaski had himself kidnapped in order to bring about a war with Mexico, why is he not arrested and brought to the United States for trial? Secretary Hughes but recently deplored the reckless tendency of people to abuse foreign nations and said it ought to be stopped. The Bielaski case offers him a desirable opportunity to give practical effect to his warning. If the State department should commit the folly of seeking to protect Bielaski against prosecution in the Mexican courts, it would be overwhelming evidence that Secretary Hughes's denunciation of "blatant and injudicious utterances" against foreign nations was meant with reservations and does not apply to Mexico.

Rathenau was a great man—one of the most far-seeing, vision-gifted statesmen of modern Europe—now that he is dead. The American newspapers are telling us all this now. While he was alive he was neither a great man nor a vision-gifted statesman. He was merely one of the group of German government officials that were playing lackey to the Entente and obeying orders issued from Paris and London. The German republic is now reported on the eve of complete collapse and may be declared bankrupt before this paper is off the press. Had those who now laud him extended a helping hand to Rathenau when he was alive and able to practise his far-seeing statesmanship; had he been able to obtain but a single sensible concession toward the amelioration of Germany's financial burdens under the Treaty of Versailles, he would probably be alive to-day. But able, far-seeing and vision-gifted as he was, he was able only to inspire the oppressors of his country with the conviction that he would try to do the impossible and deliver the regular installments of indemnities in Paris at the stipulated time. And it was this policy of serving the Allies that seems to have led to his assassination.

The revelations in regard to the alleged scheme of A. Bruce Bielaski to have himself abducted in Mexico in order to provide a cause of war between the two countries prompts an esteemed reader in Oregon to suggest a remedy. It is this: "Confiscate 90 per cent of the possessions of those causing international complications or advocating war. Put them in the front rank of the fighting line in case of war, irrespective of age or position, whether able-bodied or crippled, in good or poor health. Do away with the slackers: the Dollar-a-Year Men." The suggestion is good if drastic. What we want to know is why the government, whose spokesmen are now scolding those who criticise other nations, is not helping the Mexican government to determine the guilt or innocence of Bielaski. If guilty, Bielaski should be made an example of.

We hope that those watching the developments in the Chemical Foundation case are not under the impression that the administration by demanding the return of the German patents and chemical formulas means that they shall be returned to their German owners. The proposed action means that they shall be restored to the Government. An official statement points out "that the return of these patents to the Alien Property Custodian would in no sense benefit their former German owners or interests. The action taken by the Government has been wholly in the interest of the Government itself. The disposition of these patents after their return to the Alien Property Custodian, as well as all alien property held by him, must be determined by action of Congress."
In his recent Kiwanian address at Toronto, Mr. Beveridge, the newly-nominated Republican candidate for Senator from Indiana, said:

"Since the Revolution we Americans have fought five bitter wars, each one of them, in the settled judgment of mankind, helpful to the maintenance and to the advance of civilization."

We should like to hear Mr. Beveridge defend this thesis and tell us precisely in what manner civilization has been advanced and maintained by the late war, and whether he has veered around and now believes that militarism has been destroyed, self-determination of small nations established, the world made a fit place to live in and rendered safe for democracy, or any of the score of high fallutin things enumerated in the Wilson codex.

Senator Borah’s recent speech in the Senate was addressed as much to the people at large as to the bonus-grabbers among his colleagues. There was a strong admonition in every paragraph to this government to retrench in order to survive. "The course which we are now pursuing, in my judgment, the fiscal policies which we are pursuing," he said, "will prove more dangerous in the end than a foreign foe. A proud, strong people may suffer reverses at arms, but time fights on their side for victory. An independent and self-reliant nation may undergo the misfortunes of war, but their character and their purpose win ultimate triumph. But a nation whose citizenship has been drugged and debauched by bonuses, gratuities and subsidies has entered upon a road over which no nation ever has beaten a successful retreat."

"At last we have seen through the French plans; at last we know that they are bent on conquest. They want to be the masters of Europe. After having annexed the German coal regions in Alsace under the peace treaty and are preparing to appropriate the German coal regions in Silesia through Poland, they are now bent on getting possession of Germany’s third and last coal region in the Ruhr. With that, having the coal, they will have the power. That is why the negotiations for a loan to Germany have failed. There will be no peace in Europe while the French spirit of conquest and militarism are intact."—Senator Jones of New Mexico in the Senate.

The bad reputation given to militarism during the war has apparently had unexpected and disagreeable effects. The people evidently believed what Wilson and his followers told them, that this was a war to end militarism, and that militarism if put down by a concerted effort of the world would never raise its hideous head again. The result has been that as the New York Times expresses it, "army chiefs have to begin a war on pacifism," and the war department is sending its spokesmen throughout the country to tell the people, for goodness sake, not to pay any attention to the old hunk that was popular when pretty maidens on every street corner were holding up men to sell them Liberty Bonds. These spokesmen employ precisely the same argument used by the "Prussian Junkers" and "Potsdam militarists" why we should be well armed. "As long as we have strength, actual and potential, that long will we be able to influence the councils of the nations for peace," said Acting Secretary of War Wainwright in a speech at Leesburg, Va. "The moment we become weak we will be flouted." The officials of the War Department are seriously concerned over the headway made by pacifists and internationalist organizations, says a Washington dispatch. Prussianism, as understood by the Creels and other official interpreters of the government (who interpret according to the fashion of the hour) will soon be in full florescence.

The League of Nations has a rare opportunity to demonstrate its capacity to deal with great international problems, but we should not be too sanguine that anything will come of the proposal recently submitted to the mixed commission of the League by the English representatives, to limit the armies of each of the great powers to something like 85,000 men. The proposition was formally made, but whether seriously intended is another matter. For one thing, it looks well to discuss it, even if it turns out in nothing, and in the second place, it may be a flank movement of the British to put France in the position of refusing and thereby appearing to be the one obstructionist to the world’s greatest forward step. If all the armies could be reduced to individual units of 80,000 men it would go far to show that the League of Nations has been misjudged by its critics and that it is good for something. But such an understanding would have to be coupled with the condition that France must cease such endeavors as she is putting into practice in the Saar Valley to turn it into a French province by her policy of silencing the voice of the people and suppressing the German newspapers there—her policy of irresistible conquest by means sometimes as effective as artillery and gas.

It was probably on the principle that "we must hang together or we shall all hang separately" of Benjamin Franklin that Viviani assumed all responsibility for France’s entrance into the war and thus came to the rescue of his chief, Poincaré, when the latter was assailed in the chamber of deputies, recently. Poincaré and Viviani are equally guilty of having deceived the French people at the outbreak of the war, and it is perhaps natural that one should assume the other’s responsibilities, especially with the assurance that he has back of him the support of the majority of the French chamber, which has never been changed since the war and is a war parliament. He was creating a grand dramatic moment. The groundlings were disconcerted. But the scene ended in a farce when the fat ex-president kissed his savior in an outburst of gratitude. The history of the war is not written in the chamber of deputies. Its verdict will eventually point to Poincaré as the chief instigator of the war.

**French “Thrift”**

The Department of Commerce has made public a dispatch from J. D. Butler, assistant Commercial attaché at Paris, in which what is diplomatically called “French thrift” is vividly depicted.

Germany, under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, has delivered to France approximately 25,000,000 metric tons of coal. For this 1,489,228,000 francs was deducted from the war indemnity due France. Mr. Butler charges that this coal has in turn been sold to consumers for 2,633,263,000 francs, giving France 1,144,035,000 francs more than Germany can deduct from her war debt.

In addition to the coal delivered under the Versailles Treaty, Germany has sent to France 4,371,700 metric tons of coal under the protocol of Luxembourg.
The Glorious Fourth!

By A. v. C. P. HUIZINGA

Professor John Bassett Moore, opens his “American Diplomacy” with the enthusiastic words: “We hazard nothing in saying that not only the most important event of the past two hundred years, but one of the most important events of all time, was the advent of the United States of America into the family of nations. Its profound significance was not then unfelt, but in the nature of things its far-reaching effects could not be foreseen.”

This momentous event for the whole world, the birthday of this nation, has been duly celebrated by the patriotic sentiment of the spee patriae, when young America yearly sets off its fireworks in honor of the national anniversary. It is a fitting token of patriotic pride and the national holiday is peculiarly felicitous in that it marks the birthday of the nation. It recalls the Declaration of Independence, asserting the sovereign rights to be a nation. Yet, in sharp contrast with the annual spontaneous outbursts of patriotic fervor here, stands the sinister fact that Chief Justice and former President Taft is socially seduced “over there,” “on the other side,” to declare his loyalty to his “mother-country.”

Treacherous Tories at home try to abolish the Glorious Fourth, the national anniversary and its patriotic celebration, for the observance of an English Magna Charta day. Hibben’s harebrained happy mediocrity, landed in Princeton as compromise president, is active for this English Magna Charta day. He would rival the alleged “judicial mind” of Taft in pledging loyalty to the mother-country. Neither of these bourgeois lights shines bright enough to show the way, and their work will perish soon, but with all such out-landish doings the task to maintain American traditions, American doings and the American day becomes doubly imperative.

We therefore note with satisfaction that the “Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence” put forth on the Fourth in the self same city of Philadelphia the patriotic resolution of John Calvert, secretary of the society:

“It is resolved as the sense of this meeting of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence that, while the members would view with apprehension any tampering with the histories of the United States used in the public schools in the interest of any country, people, races or politics, at the same time they cannot believe that what is falsely called a truthful presentation of the other side of the case demands that histories put in the hands of American children should boldly misinterpret the men and measures, manners and methods and the great events of the Revolution and the subsequent periods leading up to the Constitution of 1787—this misrepresentation and misinterpretation being accomplished (1) by the belittling of the significance of the Declaration of Independence itself; (2) by disparaging and ridiculing signers of the Declaration and leaders in the Revolution, impugning their motives, holding them up to the contempt of the youth of today, and (3) by ignoring some of the most celebrated of our Revolutionary personages, who gave all, even life, for the country’s great cause.”

It proves clearly that all true Americans are of one mind to condemn Tory treachery which traduces our sacred traditions. Senator Augustus O. Stanley of Kentucky, told the audience in Tammany Hall’s annual celebration of Independence Day: “Thank God that there is at least one American document which cannot be amended and that is the Declaration of Independence.” He ought to reflect, however, that Tory treachery which tried to prevent this Declaration from ever being made, now gladly would recall it to swear with Taft, Hibben and a host of others allegiance to Great Britain.

This Anglomania in high places spells an insidious danger to our nation’s existence, and all America may well thank the Irish for their emphatic protest against the subtle denationalization in favor of England. They—and they alone—dared the English and English-minded Tories to act here as if they were “at ’ome.” The English and the Tory traitors will never feel “at ’ome” here, so long as the Declaration of Independence is truly felt.

We gratefully acknowledge therefore in conclusion that “Civilization in the United States” by thirty intellectuals recognizes this principle also by stating clearly in the preface: “That whatever else American civilization is, it is not Anglo-Saxon, and that we shall never achieve any genuine nationalistic self-consciousness as long as we allow certain financial and social minorities to persuade us that we are still an English Colony.” Yet, that is what English scheming and Tory treason would gladly accomplish. Shame on such treachery!
The Victor and The Vanquished
By LEONORA SPEYER

THERE is a victory in dark defeat,
Sublime, complete,
The triumph over self, and fear and death.
Ye conquered! Draw a free, proud breath,
Lift up your heads to peace, for ye
Have won that victory.

There is defeat in gladdest victory,
And shame and woe,
If still the victor hate.
Ye conquerors! Stand nobly at the gate
Of broken hopes, pass in on gentle feet,
Salute the one-time foe:
Be great, superbly great,
Lest in this mighty hour ye shall know
That mightier defeat!

Victor and vanquished, brave and tired men,
Take love unto your hearts again.

Why Is Harding Losing Ground?

YES, why? For there is no doubt that he is losing ground. The result of the primaries is showing it plainly. Various reasons have been given to explain the surprising change in public sentiment, so much more surprising as it comes so shortly after Harding's election with the unprecedented plurality of 7,000,000 votes. The reasons advanced for this change are mostly of a political nature; for instance, the Four-Power treaty, the failure of the Genoa conference, and others. But the viewpoint of the average voter is more simple than that; it is not determined by intricate political questions.

We must not forget that now a large number of voters—perhaps not half of all the voters, but enough to turn an election one way or the other—are women. Now we must consider the psychology of women. They do not judge a man by his political achievements and merits; very few have a clear idea what it all is about; so they judge a man with their heart, with their God-given instinct for what is right and good. And probably in doing so they make a better choice, often, than the men with their knowledge and reasoning. Incidentally I might remark that probably the movies have done a great deal to develop in the masses the gift of character reading from the face, because no matter how silly often the stories are, the director generally takes good care to pick artists for the roles whose appearance and looks fit the character well. But that is getting away from our question: "Why has Harding lost the support of the masses?"

There is one thing that Harding did or rather omitted, and that lost him the sympathy of lots of women—that is, his failure to pardon Debs and the other political prisoners soon after he took office.

There is really nothing in all that Debs said, wrote or did that can truthfully be charged to have been detrimental to the United States. He has openly, consistently and manfully argued and pleaded against war. Many of his sayings have been repeated and cited in the press, and they are fine and noble and breathe the conviction of a pure and idealistic mind. Almost any woman who reads them exclaims: "Why, that is just what I always say." And then she hears that Debs was sent to prison for these words, that other men are in prison yet for expressing similar sentiments; that the wives and children of these men were in Washington to plead before Harding for clemency for their fathers and husbands and that he refused to see them. Any woman who reads that feels something turn in her. Harding as a man has lost with her, and that is the main point. Harding as a politician or a statesman was never of much interest to her.

As regards the male voters, purely political considerations have naturally a greater weight with them than with the women. But here also a limited number only understands and has a decided opinion on difficult political questions. However, there is one thing that the Harding administration was expected to do and did not do and that has disappointed many fair-minded voters—that is, the failure to return the seized German private property.

The overwhelming majority of male voters are hardworking, honest business men and farmers. The seizure of private enemy property, money, ships, patents, etc., did not seem fair to them from the start, but they consoled themselves with saying: "Everything is fair in love and war." So they acquiesced. But now the war is over almost four years, and the property is in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian yet. And in what hands! The Bosch-Kern scandal has opened our eyes about that. The property is not administered, it is mismanaged, robbed, pilfered and milked dry by politicians and their hangers-on, by ex-convicts, crooked lawyers and other parasites. Every man with a business sense—and that is the average voter—must realize that such mismanagement, such waste and wiping out of values hurts and harms in the end the prosperity of the whole country. It reacts on everybody's business, and if we complain about hard times now we can thank to a great extent these leeches who ruined many a flourishing business through graft and dishonesty.

At last the Harding administration seems to realize that something must be done in this alien property scandal; that public opinion demands it. But did they do it voluntarily, eagerly, energetically? No, only hesitatingly and when forced to it. That is what makes the people disgusted with the Harding administration, this wishy-washy, spineless ½ of 1 per cent sincere attitude. The people are looking for a leader with a firm mind and a strong hand, for a manly man.

KURT C. ELSNER.

Now It Can Be Told
(From the N. Y. Nation.)

"YOU can bet your life we'll use gas," said Rear-Admiral Sims. "Gas, the Rear-Admiral declared, is not the inhuman method of warfare that it generally is believed to be. The general impression that the use of gas was so inhuman, he said, was caused by Allied propaganda when the Germans were using it."—Associated Press Dispatch.

We thank the Admiral for his frankness. It is cheering, if a bit startling, to know that the Germans were not really inhuman after all—neither more nor less Hunnish than we are or shall be. Only it distresses us a little to have the doughty Admiral asperse the uprightness and truthfulness of our brave Allies—and ourselves. Because knockers and pacifists might interpret his words to mean that mendacity was practiced in so holy and righteous a cause. It almost leads one to wonder whether the un-American critics who said that the Admiral's tongue wagged too freely had not something on their side. It would be embarrassing to have him tell us next that Edith Cavell really was technically guilty under the so-called laws of war, or that the Germans had a case when they sank the Lusitania, or that submarine warfare was legitimate, or that the invasion of Belgium—but here we draw the line; not even Admiral Sims would go that far.
The Confiscated Patents Case

It was to be expected that Francis Patrick Garvan would not submit quietly to the order of the Department of Justice for court action against the Chemical Foundation Company for the recovery of the confiscated patents and formulas which he sold to himself as president of the concern while Custodian of Alien Property. He charges that the action was taken at the instance of the German owners, and seeks to evoke the old war fury by a process of reasoning that may be interpreted thus: "isn't it better that an American should own these valuable patents, even though they came into his possession by illegal methods than that they should be returned to their owners who are Germans, though they entrusted their patents to the safekeeping of a government office under the belief that they were there held as a sacred national trust?" The answer to this question apparently means nothing to the former Custodian. The treaty with Germany is a mere scrap of paper to him and apparently means nothing to the former Custodian. The New York Journal of Commerce fairly expresses the better sentiment in saying:

"What the former custodian did was to give away to the chemical industry of the United States what seemingly did not belong to him or to the United States. What President Harding apparently wants to do is to sell this same thing (which does not belong to him) to someone else. What the people who think about the matter at all seriously want to do is to find out who really owns these patents, and then to see that they get them back. . . . There is no use trying the old 'war patriotism' game to mask any unfair or unjustified action is that the rightful owners of the confiscated property are Germans. The New York Journal of Commerce fairly expresses the better sentiment in saying:

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With a bitter legal battle looming, to determine the ownership of the alien patents sold by the Alien Property Custodian to the Chemical Foundation for $250,000, which various opponents of the sale estimate to be worth from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000, many interesting facts are gleaned from a recent financial statement of the Foundation:

1. Of the $429,649 income paid to the Foundation on the patents it purchased $243,422 was received from foreign manufacturers importing into the United States the products patented, practically all of which originated in Germany. In other words, the former owners of the patents—and according to the belief of some, the present owners—have paid in royalties within three years almost as much as the Foundation paid for the alleged title. The royalties are based on 5 per cent of the net selling price.

2. Although the Foundation has received only $429,649 income it has spent $629,931, of which $264,017 was disposed of under the heading of "educational, literature and pamphlets" which, when analyzed from the detailed statements, are found to be, in the most part, literature designed to create interest among the public and members of Congress, in protecting the American chemical industry from foreign competition.

3. Of the 4,802 patents bought by the Foundation only 241 have proved of any value, and paid any royalty. Of these 241 patents, thirty-one have paid 67 per cent of the total royalty; fourteen have paid 33.8 per cent; six have paid 4.2 per cent and fourteen have paid 7.2 per cent. So that sixty-five patents out of the total of 4,802 have paid 92.4 per cent.

According to the statements Mr. Garvan personally has received no compensation whatever, in the way of salary or expenses, although the office salaries of his organization have amounted to $151,268. L. G. Mead and staff are paid under the head of "educational work" $15,000 per year; George J. Corbett, secretary and treasurer, $15,000; W. F. Kehan, "Washington office," $6,000, and thirty other individuals with salaries ranging up to $5,500 per annum.

The expenses are divided as follows: Educational literature and pamphlets, $264,017; general literature and pamphlets, $26,357; office salaries, $151,268; patent sundry expenses, $60,642; legal, $43,133, and rent, organization expenses, etc., $84,512.

The "educational literature, pamphlets, etc." is detailed: Creative chemistry, $60,370; history of the organic chemical industry and aims and purposes of the Chemical Foundation, $11,694; the future independence and progress of American medicine in the age of chemistry, $27,323; an exhibit prepared under the auspices of the National Research Council, $12,502; an address delivered by Francis P. Garvan at Columbia University, $4,916; letters from Secretary of War Weeks, Secretary of the Navy Denby, General Pershing and testimony of Brigadier General Amos A. Fries, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, and Admiral W. Strother Smith on "true preparedness without taxation," $2,300; expressage, postage, etc., of these publications, $79,641; other stationery, literature, addressing, mailing, etc., $65,209; and other distribution of such items as testimony and transcripts of hearings before Congressional bodies, $26,357.

The Foundation was capitalized at $500,000, of which $400,000 was 6 per cent cumulative preferred, and $100,000 common, which was also limited to 6 per cent. According to its charter, all surplus over 6 per cent must be spent for the development of chemical education, for the benefit of the chemical industry in America. However, no dividends have been paid to any stockholder, either preferred or common. The stock is divided up between 158 prominent concerns, no concern being permitted to hold more than two shares of common stock.

The Poison Gas Treaty

(Senator Borah in the Senate)

I take it that at least these facts will not in all probability be successfully disputed: First, that we signed the treaty and we have ratified it. Secondly, that since the signing of the treaty two of the powers—Great Britain and the United States—have met here and have been conversing and exchanging views with reference to perfecting the use of these noxious gases. Thirdly, that, as stated at the time by an officer of the Army or representative of the War Department, no information which the United States has would be retained or concealed or kept back from the British Government. In other words, while calling upon the world in the treaty to stop the use of poison gas, we set about to perfect it, to make it more cruel and destructive, and then invite in the representatives of other nations to confer and give them the benefit of our work. It is all in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the treaty. It makes a mockery of the disarmament conference.

Dr. A. M. Pappenheimer, professor of pathology at Columbia University, accompanied by his family, took passage on the French steamer, La Tourraine, for Havre. He will make pathological studies in France and Germany, and return in December.
**Tribute to the Irish**

(From a Speech by Senator Stanley)

“I HAVE not a drop of Irish blood in my veins. I wish I had. I can trace my ancestry back to an unbroken English line, and I’m not specially proud of it. But I know that when the history of all the peoples of all the world shall have been written there will be nothing in song or story sweeter or sadder or grander than the sufferings and the triumph of the Irish people and the Irish nation. Out of centuries of persecution such as no other race ever suffered, up from fields incarnadined in blood of heroes and stakes and gibbets, sanctified by the sacrificial deaths of martyrs, in her rags and her poverty, her learning and heroism, wild and grand and beautiful, Ireland rises like a transfiguration to command the admiration of the world, for at last, thank God, Old Ireland is free.”

Stanley suggested that if the pleas of pro-British were followed, that the statue of Andrew Jackson in front of the White House be torn down and a new one erected to Lloyd George or George Harvey. “Why should not Ireland feel an antipathy to Great Britain?” Stanley demanded. “No Senator has the right to treat contemptuously the just resentment against wrongs so deep and damnable that their reiteration might make the very angels in heaven weep. Were I an Irishman, as I am an American of English ancestry, I would swear my first-born son, as Hasdrubal did Hannibal, to eternal hate of Rome, to the abhorrence of all that Englishmen say or do or think as long as he remembers the women they had outraged, the babes they had butchered, the sons sent to stake and the gibbet, her faith dishonored and her fields drenched with blood and desolated by fire and sword.”

Stanley praised the deeds of Irish citizens who came to America to make their homes free of British oppression. “Irishmen have filled every post with honor and have adorned everything they have touched,” he concluded. “I pay my humble meed of praise to the brainpan of the world, to the home of poetry, of eloquence and of valor—to the Emerald Isle.”

**Snap-Shots of Americans**

DEAN INGE of St. Paul’s, London, is on record for sundry pithy epigrams about the war, some of them calculated to impair his popularity with the mob, as they were made during the war. He has now expressed himself frankly about Anglo-American friendship in a manner that will hardly be relished even by those who agree with him in principle.

“As friendship with America is now the ‘sheet anchor of our policy,’” observes the Dean; “there is an urgent necessity to remove all trace of misunderstanding.”

Among his pithy snap-shots of America are the following:

“The two countries have never understood each other. The misunderstandings have been often inconvenient and sometimes dangerous.

“It is doubtful whether we have improved matters by the mealy-mouthed flattery which we are accustomed to use in public, though not in private, when we speak of America.

“Knowledge that we could not defend Canada from invasion has obliged us to put up with affronts from the United States which we should not have stood from any other nation.

“The fault has, in my opinion, been almost all on the side of America. It is right to remember that we need their friendship much more than they need ours and that we have to thank them for that marvelous unprotected frontier of nearly 4,000 miles between Canada and the United States.

“They care more what we think of them than we care what they think of us.

“I don’t think they care more for money than we do, Money making, for that matter, is a great game—not, I am afraid, that it is always a very honorable one.

“There is a curious mixture of idealism and chicanery in the American character.”

Dean Inge declares that in spite of all disagreements “we must never cease to work for what would be the greatest of all safeguards for peace—a firm alliance and friendship between all English-speaking nations, among whom the United States must be the largest and the most powerful.”

**Assassinations**

Editor Issues of To-Day.

BRUTUS, Charlotte Corday and Karl Ludwig Sand have done what the murderers of Rathenau did, and they are praised in history as patriots. Luccheni, the unknown assassins of Jaurés; the miserable creatures who killed Garfield, Lincoln and McKinley, have been condemned as enemies of mankind. The same condemnation is pronounced upon the unknown murderers of Rathenau. Undoubtedly every deed of violence, and especially so an insidious assassination, comes back to those morally responsible to plague them. But impetuous youth, reacting to the impelling force of some fanatical idea, does not bother about consequences. In the case of Rathenau’s assassination the so-called reactionary element, vulgo Pan-Germans, are accused of being the intellectual authors. Historical search will reveal what is hidden now, but the present generation must not forget that Rathenau, who conducted the buying center for the war-needs of the German government, has for years been accused of having promoted war profiteering on an ever larger scale, and the scandals connected with the administration of his office have been quite as big as those in this country. His later prominence as promoter of the submissive fulfilment policy which was condemned by a large part of the German people has certainly not contributed to his popularity. Motives, even patriotic excuses for the terrible, execrable deed can undoubtedly be adduced, but in judging them the deciding point is whether it was the work of hired assassins such as were employed probably in the case of Jaurès, before one can lay the deed as a vile crime at the door of some particular party or even one particular man. The propagandist use of the word reactionary whenever anything in Germany happens to displease the far more reactionary and militaristic Frenchmen, shows clearly the intention of discrediting the patriotic, race-conscious national movement of the downtrodden fatherland, which, after all, will be the only one to finally save it. May it keep its hands forever clean of foul methods of assassination, may its young men stick to their lawful political weapons in internal politics and, if oppression becomes unbearable, to the open facing of the alien enemy. But let us hope that the days of force will never have to be gone through again and that no further deeds of internal violence may blot the clean record of the German patriots!

F. M.
THE LETTER BOX

No Fiction

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR:—Enclosed please find my check for $4 in payment of one year’s subscription from date of expiration of first subscription. In my humble opinion, there is no need of fiction in Issues of To-Day. Facts, political facts are the sore need of the average American as soon as and convey them in as fluent English as your pens will command.

College Point, N. Y., June 27, 1922.

J. D. AUG. HARTZ.

"Issues" Always Welcome

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR:—"Issues of To-Day is always welcome at my home. It is, to my mind, the most illuminating magazine I have ever come across. Its conception of American politics is sound from the ground up; its presentation of evolved issues is convincing, fair, and appeared in my last paper, dealing with the career of the late British General Wilson, who was assassinated in London recently, and which runs in substance as follows:

For 25 years the general visited the Western Front and paced up and down the French border, striking vital blow after blow, planning for the coming World War, and thereby became as famous as Hindenburg of the Masurian Lakes, etc.

A HUN.

World Not Taken by Surprise?

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR:—I am taking the liberty of answering an article which appeared in our last number, dealing with the career of the late British General Wilson, who was assassinated in London recently, and which runs in substance as follows:

"For 25 years the great general visited the Western Front and paced up and down the French border, striking vital blow after blow, planning for the coming World War, and thereby became as famous as Hindenburg of the Masurian Lakes, etc.

A HUN.

Suggestions on the Loan

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR:—Referring to your editorials on "The Loan to Germany," I should be very pleased to see it consummated. But it would take some time to approach the German people with the exhortation that they will give such a project the support it must have in order to be a success.

Just recently I read a detailed statement of the success of the $3,900,000 Child-feeding Campaign, showing what had been done up to April 30th. And though a great number of individuals as such have done much for their kindred in Germany, the German element as a whole is not living up to expectations.

Could we expect a more liberal or general response in the matter of a loan? If such a loan was floated in small bonds, similar to the Liberty Bond issues, there should be very few of our people who could not take at least a small amount. But, as already mentioned in your editorial, most people will feel that they would only benefit the Allies, especially France, and that the burdens put on the shoulders of the German people would not be lightened. If anything, a loan of this kind might only encourage the Allies to make still further and greater demands, feeling that if the German people at home cannot pay, the German descendants in this country will come to their help.

Again and again, those of us who have friends and relatives in Germany should make it a point to boycott anything and everything which either is imported from those countries or their colonies, or to insist that we resent their importation. We must never keep on resenting it, until they are willing to be more just to Germany. The same should hold true when donations are asked of us. And we should not be afraid to make it plain why we withhold our patronage or our money. This would be the only means of driving home the lesson. I would like to see the idea of a loan succeed. And if we could help to bring it about, we would benefit this our own country at the same time. It would increase our export to Germany, and create a good will for the United States, worth billions of dollars.

Your's most sincerely,

F. BOEZE.

Salt Lake City, City 1.

President, Dog and Alien

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR:—Mr. Harding, our good and great President, at the instance of Mrs. Harding, has asked the Governor of Pennsylvania to set aside the law in favor of Dick, a dog. He has written a strong letter, an vrai document humain, pleading for Dick—but not for his owner. Why should he? The owner is but an alien. What right has he to have his dog returned to him? Should he be fined and lose his dog? Let him continue to lead a dog's life, but save his dog's life! The Philadelphia Ledger brings a mushy editorial on the subject; the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin shows on the front page, and much of the old Mr. Silberman's two little daughters with arms clasped about Dick's neck.

Nobody, not even the President, great and good man that he is, pleads to have that silly law of Pennsylvania set aside, which was enacted but an alien must be shot and the owner must be fined $25.

Every true American loves a dog. So why not repeal the law? Let the alien be shot and the fines be paid, or worked out by his two little daughters. But save the dog! cancerianus.

MISS SYBIL BAUER of the Illinois A. C., Chicago, the country's greatest woman backstroke swimmer, yesterday added her name to the world's record for the 220-yard mark passed the 200-yard distance in 2:51 4/5. the 220 yards in 3:07 4/5. the Miss Bauer first captured a 50-yard backstroke swim in 34 2/5 seconds, shattered her own world's mark for the 50-yard backstroke swim, and created marks for 200 yards, 200 meters and 320 yards.

Miss Bauer's remarkable performances were registered in the 75-foot Olympic pool of the Beach Baths, which provides that a dog owned by an alien must be shot and the owner must be fined $25.

And Her Name Is Bauer

(New York Times, July 5)

MISS SYBIL BAUER of the Illinois A. C., Chicago, the country's greatest woman backstroke swimmer, yesterday added further to her aquatic laurels since invading the East when she broke one world's swimming record and established three other world's marks. Miss Bauer here, shattered her own world's mark for the 50-yard backstroke swim, and created marks for 200 yards, 200 meters and 320 yards.

Miss Bauer's remarkable performances were registered in the 75-foot Olympic pool of the Beach Baths, which provides that a dog owned by an alien must be shot and the owner must be fined $25.

Following this Miss Bauer thrashed her way to victory in a 220-yard race, in which she established three new marks which will stand as world's records. The Chicago aquatic star on her journey to the 220-yard mark passed the 200-yard distance in 2:31 4/5, the 200-meter mark in 3:06 4/5 and completed the 220 yards in 3:07 4/5.

Again and again, those of us who have friends and relatives in Germany should make it a point to boycott anything and everything which either is imported from those countries or their colonies, or to insist that we resent their importation. We must never keep on resenting it, until they are willing to be more just to Germany. The same should hold true when donations are asked of us. And we should not be afraid to make it plain why we withhold our patronage or our money. This would be the only means of driving home the lesson. I would like to see the idea of a loan succeed. And if we could help to bring it about, we would benefit this our own country at the same time. It would increase our export to Germany, and create a good will for the United States, worth billions of dollars.

Salt Lake City, July 1.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN EWEALD.
Baseball and the G. A.

We are living in an age of the florescence of sports. What formerly was the prerogative of those richly blessed with worldly goods has become the common property of the people. The intensive cultivation of sports is no longer confined to single nations which, like the Anglo-Saxons, have fostered it over a long period of time, but embraces the whole world and plays an important part in the social life of every civilized country. This phenomenon is, apart from England and America, strongly in evidence on the European continent. Whether founded in what at times appears a bizarre mutation in public character, or in the effort of war-worn minds to forget the economic misery of the present and the gloomy prospects of the future, this one fact is patent, the Germans to-day are a nation given to sport par excellence and are taking an interest not only in domestic but in foreign sport events with as much enthusiasm as their Anglo-Saxon cousins. The former populates running and trotting races have assumed greater proportions than in the time of the Kaiser. Boxing matches, something quite unknown in Germany until recently, are enjoying an ever increasing vogue. Rowing, football, golf, lawn tennis, basketball and athletic games command, as great an interest in Germany as Turning did formerly. Baseball, too, has invaded Germany, although because of its exclusive attributes it has not taken root in the same proportion as other foreign sports.

Baseball has always been the national American game, and will continue to be, in spite of the recent assaults upon it by golf and football. Anyone familiar with the game and its rules will not be at a loss to explain the charm it exercises upon the American mind with its love of variety. The suspense involved in every game to the last inning is in no other sport so marked as in baseball, while, on the other hand, the fundamentals or characteristics of the game are so equitable that the weakest team has the same chances as the strongest. Hence it is not surprising that 90 per cent. of the American youth swear by baseball, and the baseball reports are the most popular feature of the papers. "Fair play" is still the strongest watchword of our baseball. Then, too, baseball, with sundry recent regrettable exceptions, has been less affected by the betting evil than any other sport.

Only one element of our population has until now—whether consciously or unconsciously is immaterial—constantly stood aloof from baseball and other sports: the older generation of Germans in the United States. "No sports and no politics," was the rule of the old guard for many, many decades. Sporting reports in the German language newspapers—absolutely taboo. Woé to the publisher who started a sport column. He was sure to lose many readers.

That this stubbornness led to consequences that endangered the safety of our racial solidarity was generally not recognized, or perversely ignored. Why is it constantly repeated that the German American is averse to sport? The principal answer is, that the German American in the United States more readily than any others loses or forget their racial identity? A number of reasons may be stated, but the most important are the loss of the spiritual sympathetic bond which connected the old world with the younger generations of Americans of German origin. Immigrants and naturalized, even to the second generation, could not, or perhaps would not, follow the trend of thought of their native-born children, rearèd to American ideals and habits.

But sport and love of sport, especially baseball, are the essential characteristics of Young America, the German-Americans included. The elders would not follow—hence the estrangement, the separation.

However, in this respect, too, a change has come of late. Even the standpatters are beginning to take an interest in sports and to read the sporting columns, even when they admit that there is such a thing as baseball. And the day may come when the German language papers will also have their sporting pages that will be read by young German-Americans.

When that time comes the youngsters will not only read the sporting news but other reading matter and take an interest in German intellectual productions. Then there will come a closer affinity among German-Americans and a strengthening of the bonds of solidarity.

News of the Steuben Society of America

STEUBEN-INDEX

UNITS

wishing to announce their place and time of meetings should write to our business department for further information. We will publish free of charge short notices of Steubenites looking for a position, if officially notified by the secretaries.

MARYLAND

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Schley Unit No. 37—Second and Fourth Thursday, 10 West Saratoga St.

NEW YORK

New York City

Bronx Unit No. 85—First and Third Thursday, Holofen Social Hall, 3rd & Willises Ave.

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STEUBEN INDEX

ISSUES OF TO-DAY

132 Nassau Street, N. Y.

Apply to Business Manager

ISSUES OF TO-DAY

Who among our readers manufacture banners?

Banners

ISSUES OF TO-DAY

132 Nassau Street, N. Y.
For a Referendum

(Erie Tageblatt)

WE subscribe to every word of the Steuben resolution declaring for an amendment to the Constitution to the effect that Congress shall not declare war or engage in acts of war until the people shall have had an opportunity to declare their will in the matter by means of a referendum.

We do this not only because of the experiences gained by our people during the past years but also for the reason that we deem it inconsistent with the institution of a real modern republic that its constitution prohibits a referendum to a free people in this most important of all questions.

Assuming that some might maintain that a vote of the people would not in such cases be sufficiently quick and exact, the answer of course is that in this age of wireless telegraphy and other similar achievements, this objection amounts to nothing. Space and time at the present time are no longer of such importance to give any value to such fears.

As we see it, the Steuben Society by passing this resolution has performed an act than which there can be nothing more humane, or more American. From the bottom of our hearts we wish for the Steuben Society and Issues or To-Day, which is bringing the resolution to the notice of the people, thus furthering the Society's interests, every possible success in the matter.

Our home shall be not the America of a Woodrow Wilson, but that of George Washington, made more beautiful by all that has been achieved in what is great, beautiful and noble during the past one hundred and fifty years, an America to which we may entrust our children and children's children in perfect confidence and gratitude, a country of well-conceived, orderly liberty, and not a country of arbitrary rule or even masked tyranny.

We are convinced that we on this glorious Fourth of July can do no better in praise of George Washington and the leaders with him, among whom General von Steuben stands forth supreme, and can do no more for the United States of America than expressing our views on the patriotic resolution of the Steuben Society.

The truth is, there is no real demand or justification for tariff legislation at this time. It is, indeed, the very worst time that could have been selected for such a task. Whatever changes are needed in our present tariff laws should come, of course, as the suggestions of a scientific and impartial commission of experts.

That is the whole story in a nutshell. The question is whether the average consumer will let the Republican high-tariff conferes raise the cost of living half a dozen notches higher.

There should be no tariff bill at all at this session of Congress.—Baltimore Sun.
It is only by means of enlightening books and papers, like Issues of To-Day, that the Great Lie can be effectively put to the blush and a counter-current of truth be started to educate the masses to an intellignet understanding of the causes and consequences of the war.

Our list of books is designed to cover every question relating to the Versailles Treaty of Injustice, the Racial Problem in the United States, Americanism, Pan-Anglicism (Anglo-Saxonism), the guilt for the war, etc.

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By Sir Philip Gibbs

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ISSUES OF TO-DAY
132 Nassau Street, New York City.
“If Truth Were Known ’t Would Cause Revolution”

R. L. OUTHWAITE in the Glasgow Forward

We regard the following article by a former member of the British Parliament of the utmost importance. It will in part explain why certain prominent persons are saying, “The people are tired of the war.” The words express the wish that is father to the thought.—Editor.

The extracts from a report of my speech at Hanley which you published last week make me say: “One night in the National Liberal Club a message came over the tape giving the terms of the treaty of Bagdad taken to America by an American who went to Berlin in June, 1914. The treaty had been initiated by Sir Edward Grey and only needed his signature to make it an alliance between Germany and Great Britain.” For “initiated” read “initialled.” The date, too, is an error. The American, the proprietor of an important magazine, secured the terms during the first period of the war, and they were cabled to London. I read them coming over the tape. The message was not published by any paper next day, and Sir Edward Grey, in reply to me in the House of Commons, refused to disclose the terms. This agreement, taken with the formation in June, 1914, of the Anglo-German Oil Syndicate at the Foreign Office with Baron Von Kuhlmann, present from the German Embassy, provides the reason why Russia precipitated war a few weeks later. The German war staff expected Russia to strike in 1917, when the strategic railways to the Russian frontier would have been completed. The French Government, it will be remembered, had just loaned milliards to the Russian Government on the stipulation that the loan should be used for this specific purpose.

That this is no surmise was made clear by the publication by the Soviet Government of the protocol of the meeting of the Grand Council of the Russian Empire, held in February, 1914, the Czar presiding. The decision arrived at was that, owing to the extension of German influence at Constantinople, Russia must seize the straits; that this could only be achieved through a European war; that there must be a concentration of effort in foreign affairs to this end. As Bethmann-Hollweg says in his memoirs when citing this fact: “Comment is superfluous.” I argued in the House of Commons through the war that this was its causation. Sir Edward Grey, after his collaboration with Russia in the suppression of the independence of Persia, Russia must seize the straits; that this could only be achieved through a European war; that there must be a concentration of effort in foreign affairs to this end. As Bethmann-Hollweg says in his memoirs when citing this fact: “Comment is superfluous.” I argued in the House of Commons through the war that this was its causation. Sir Edward Grey, after his collaboration with Russia in the suppression of the independence of Persia, Russia must seize the straits; that this could only be achieved through a European war; that there must be a concentration of effort in foreign affairs to this end.

Austrian throne and that of his wife as the signal for the essential European war. But for the Russian revolution the world would now be under the domination of the Czar and the Mikado, between whom during the war a secret treaty had been arranged, and probably with the Kaiser standing in.

The revolution came through the failure of the venture which was to overwhelm it. At the time of the crisis a message from St. Petersburg stated that 100,000 political strikers were erecting barricades in the city. A day will come when it will be realized that Hindenburg at Tannenberg, the bravery of German soldiers, and the endurance of the German people saved the world from a hideous despotism, and incidentally the British Empire. Signor Nitti, the ex-premier of Italy, has written in his great book that the conclusion of the war without the Russian revolution would have been a calamity. A passage suppressed in the English translation!

To revert to the allocation of 25 per cent of the oil of Mesopotamia to the French in order to indicate possibility that this oil may have played a part in the determination of the destinies of the world at Versailles. Signor Nitti made the first disclosure in his book that Mr. Lloyd George at Versailles presented a memorandum for a reasonable peace. Owing to French opposition nothing came of it. Recently, as I am informed by one who has seen the published report, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies in defending Clemenceau said that he should be applauded because at Versailles he had silenced Mr. Lloyd George in his opposition to the terms of the treaty by undertaking to secure Mesopotamia for Britain. Furthermore, I noted, after France had been awarded 25 per cent of the oil, an announcement that the French Government had put the exploitation of the concession into the hands of Sir Basil Zaharoff. The “Man of Mystery,” the man of Vickers, the bountiful supporter, it is said, of Mr. Lloyd George's side of the Coalition, and to whom Mr. Aubrey Herbert, M. P., attributes a malign influence upon British policy in the Near East. It is all “wrupt in mystery.” But Forward is on the right track. Blood from millions of arteries has flowed for the oil wells of the Near East and blood will flow again if the truth be not brought to light. A friend recently told me that he had urged the editor of a great newspaper who takes an independent stand to open an inquiry into the origin of the war. He replied: “Were the truth known, it would cause a revolution in this country.” It would, if anything could.
Sidelights on German Affairs

Americans who travel in Germany and for $1 consume what costs the Germans 400 marks (as against 4 marks before the war) seldom realize that they are preying on the population and are raising the cost of living for them. Yet there are many who travel in luxury in their own cars or in first-class style by rail and see nothing of the inner conditions of the people—not the workers but the intellectuals, people who do not parade their poverty—who come back with tales of luxurious living and tell us that the Germans are well off. Seemingly these casual visitors mistake German cleanliness, decency and good order for luxury. We print below three statements from as many different sources that are well worth reading.—Editor.

Hans Stengel in Munich
(Special Correspondence)

MUNICH, June 26.—The fact that Germany, despite an apparently normal and quiet aspect, is filled with high explosives of all kinds has been clearly brought to light through the murder of Walter Rathenau, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs. The comment of the press is uniformly condemnatory of this rash act of a few fanatics and generally fair, with the exception of the extreme left and some of the Socialist and democratic papers that make the utmost efforts to profit by this gruesome tragedy for their own political ends.

It is rather disgusting to see papers like Vorwurts and Frankfurter Zeitung editorially encouraging the left wing of our political units in the attempt at equally condemnable reprisals. It impresses one rather ridiculously, however, to hear the Socialists work themselves into a frenzy over the murder and condemning it as the most despicable means at eliminating a political antagonist if one remembers how these self-same defenders of ethics in politics not only excused, but sanctioned, political murder committed by their friends against men of the right.

Chancellor Wirth seems to have been deeply moved, judging from his speech during the afternoon session of the Reichstag following the attentat. He found words, which he might have uttered earlier, putting some blame on the policy pursued by the Entente towards Germany which, as he stated quite correctly, forced the government to sell out Germany and concentrate the wrath of the nationally-feeling patriots on its heads, which opinion was shared by some of the British editorial writers.

At present things are in a turmoil and the government has or is about to curtail constitutional liberty, limit freedom of the press and the right of assembly, but—only for the nationalists. Socialists are arranging demonstrations; here and there they break up meetings of people who disagree with them, and they are encouraged to do so by the government. It all is very sad. A great nation, having beaten five world powers and twenty-three little defenders of civilization and only succumbing to hunger and Wilson’s Fourteen Points, turned into a quarreling self-accusing mob, fighting each other, splitting into innumerable parties and thus enabling the Poincarés and their ilk to bleed their friends against men of the right.

Further, the yearly exhibitions of paintings and sculpture are proof of sincere work and great achievement which unhappily will remain almost unknown to most art lovers of our United States, as the American aesthetic can only subsist on French genius diluted by Comstock and the Rev. Stratton.

“Ten Marks for Standing Room at a Movie”

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

SUCH a rest! To get back into a nice clean land! After all, Germany has stood for years and years as the clean, orderly bulwark against all the dirt and muss and disease of the Slavic races to the east. Here you can go into even the tiniest village and the cheapest hotel and not be afraid of bugs. And that’s quite some change, believe me.

But dull! Order is a great thing for tired people who need a little rest, as I am supposed to at present. But for healthy people, quite ready for the fight of life, then, between ourselves, I prefer the countries farther east. Russia, any day, for the real thrill of living, in place of this comfortable Germany.

Germany will be crowded with American tourists this summer; already the hotels are full. For Germany is the place to get comfort and luxury cheaply, for all who have American dollars or English pounds. In Poland and Rus-
the money is much lower than in Germany; but those countries have no really widespread comfort to sell you, while Germany has comfort and cleanliness and smoothly-running hotels in every little town. *She has the fruits of her past generations of thrifty folk, in good bed linen and curtains and furniture and carpets; and on these things she is now living, charging for their use at a rate that will never replace them in the prices of our modern world.*

In Poland and Russia, also, they have learned to take their money with skepticism and to charge whatever their imagination allows, basing prices often on foreign exchange. But Germany still takes her mark seriously. I go into a drug store for a bottle of benzine; “Four marks,” says the clerk. He never cracks a smile as he takes from me what is only one cent and a half. Hardly enough, would one think, to pay for the time of wrapping it.

I am staying in a lovely room with a balcony, and a sofa and good furniture; it costs me, with three good meals daily, just 200 marks, or about 75 cents. I go shopping for a hat and I find nice leather ones, good against all rain and storm, for about $1, or a neat tailored cap of rainproof cloth for 35 cents. I travel by fast train from Berlin to Cologne, clear across Germany, and my seat in a clean second-class carriage costs me less than $2 for the 12-hour journey. To any place in Germany one can travel in comfort for $2 or less. That is why there will be many travelers this year.

For foreigners, Germany is a happy hunting ground. For the Germans themselves—well, last night the housemaid went to a show. But she did not go in, for she found that the tickets cost “10 marks just for standing room.” She told me this in grieved tones; that 10 marks to me is just three cents and a half, but to her it was high enough to keep her out of a show she had wanted to visit for a week.

A housekeeper told me that “wages of workers are frightfully high. Would you believe it, an ordinary servant girl now gets 400 marks a month!” She could not afford a servant girl in the little boarding house, where she keeps four men boarders, because that 400 marks was too high.

Yet to me it represented $1.30.

She also told me, sadly, that the rent for her apartment, which was 700 marks last year, would now be doubled. In other words, it would increase from $2.50 to $5—a year! She didn’t know where she would get the difference.

What will happen to Germany as a result of the tourist raid this summer? I am not quite sure. The German housewives dread it; they say the prices will all go up toward American standards. But, on the other hand, with the influx of American dollars, the mark ought to gain somewhat in value. Except that over the German mark hangs always, no matter how industriously Germany may produce, or how many dollars she may get—the threat of those reparations.

One little sidelight on reparations may interest you. The *Friends Mission in Poland* bought 5,000 spades from the *Reparations Commission*, spades that had once been used to make trenches. They cost five marks apiece, or about one cent and a half. It was not our price; it was the price asked for them by the commission of Allies which is selling off the stuff of Germany and pocketing the money. Once Germany spent good money for those spades, but all that she gets to her credit for them now is that tiny amount. If all her goods are valued by the *Reparations Commission* in that way, when will the vast amount of reparations ever begin to be touched?

Germany from an Automobile

A Former U. S. Army Colonel in New York Sunday *Times*

**WE**, in America, may have most of the world’s gold, but there are no tenements in Germany. No such dire poverty as may be encountered on our east side of New York is possible here, these people don’t know what poverty is. It is as foreign to their mode of living as palms in Greenland or icebergs in Panama. They live well and love much and laugh long.

The little German towns are clean, well regulated, and the people, at least outwardly, are contented. This does not hold true of France. There is more poverty in France in a square mile than will be found in Germany in ten square miles. Italy is, compared to these apparently contended people, like comparing Bleeker Street to clean homes in the Bronx.

What is the answer? They work harder and consequently live better—live on the rewards of their labor. These quiet folk seem to like work; they don’t pass the buck nor avoid the issue of responsibility. They are stupid, as American standards are set, but they are exceedingly wise in their own way and wiser than the neighboring nations. Their very patience will reap its reward, and unless the other nations of Europe are mighty cautious it will not be an exceedingly long time before these Germans are again in a position to strike and strike hard—either for the world’s trade or the supremacy of Europe. You cannot take a well-welded nation of 60,000,000 and throw them in the discard unless they are willing to stay “put.” These people are moving forward to-day. Reparation commissions and all other high Allied councils are not affecting the steady advance of this and that citizen of Germany. They are getting somewhere and that is a lot more that can be said of other European nations.

**A Valuta Incident**

A VIEENNESE who was suddenly stricken with mental darkness in 1913 and who missed the world war and the Austrian revolution in an insane asylum, was finally discharged as cured. In a fit of enthusiasm over his newly regained liberty he did what the majority of old-time Austrians would have done—he hired a cab and had himself driven to the beautiful Prater. Arrived there he stepped out and asked the fare; “18,000 crowns,” said the cabbie. The recovered patient turned pale. “My dear sir,” said he, trembling, “that is awful. I had no idea; all I have is a 20-crown piece.” The driver looked at the gold coin and replied in a husky voice: “What’s your trouble? You get back 18,000 crowns.” The patient’s jaw dropped. “Please,” he said in a whisper, “take the 18,000 crowns and drive me back to the asylum.”

**A Slip of the Pen**

**WE** confess to an egregious blunder. In quoting the fine sentiment of the late Andrew D. White that Germany is the intellectual mother country of the United States, we assigned our own Andrew D. White as our first president and educational founder. Please do not let that error occur again, especially in a journal which reflects so bravely German-American traditions. We promise never to do it again.
A Northcliffe or a Godkin—Which?

By GEORGE SEIBEL

THEY say that Lord Northcliffe has become insane. I have not seen any occupational diseases ascribed to journalism—if there were one, it would most likely be jaundice or deafness. The public is tolerably familiar with the yellow journalist of the Northcliffe type; men may escape the mental contamination of his sheet by not reading it, but cannot cork their ears against the brass bands that are eternally touting his name. Noise is the principal ingredient of this journalism for low-brows; noise, noise, and yet more noise—what I have done for the people, and what I am going to do for the people—what a great man I am, and what a great paper I've got! To the shame of America, it is this variety of journalism, the circus-without-a-parade, by which foreign visitors judge our measure of civilization. To the shame of England, Lord Northcliffe instituted the same sort of journalism over there, even degrading the once patrician Times by his vulgar touch. If he has become insane, he must have been reading too much in his own sheets.

It is men like Northcliffe that have brought journalism into disrepute. Peanuts sell easier than diamonds, so they offer the public peanuts. The recipe for modern yellow journalism is simple: Take a lot of piffle, add a lot of poison, garnish with a red headline, and slap the mess into the public's face. If I had heard that one of Northcliffe's constant readers was going insane, it would have given me no surprise. Mr. Harmsworth himself might be expected to know better.

Whenever Northcliffe is lauded as a great journalist, I always think of Edwin Lawrence Godkin. He was so different. Godkin, founder of The Nation, was a man with ideals, although it has been said that a journalist has no more use for ideals than a burglar for a cow-bell. Students in our schools of journalism should be led to study the life of Godkin, even more than Dana and Greeley. Of all our journalists, he was the clearest thinker and the cleanest-handed.

Born in Ireland, Godkin went to England as a young man, and had written a "History of Hungary" at the ripe age of twenty-one—those being the days when Kossuth fired the souls of young men. Then Godkin acted as war correspondent during the Crimean war, experience that made him for all time a warm friend of peace between nations. He came to America in November, 1856, while the Fremont campaign was at its height. He was as much astonished at the queer methods of arousing political enthusiasm, as he was to see Henry Ward Beecher mount his pulpit, or platform, with "a shirt-collar hanging limp in our school of journalism should be led to study the life of Godkin, even more than Dana and Greeley. Of all our journalists, he was the clearest thinker and the cleanest-handed.

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On a horseback tour of the South, Godkin saw both the poor slaves and the "poor whites." He found one squire who "had a fine preacher that he'd sell to a church willingly for $1,400, and believed they'd make a good bargain of him at that." So, having seen the country, he never became the purveyor of patriotic soft-soap who writes the editorials for our papers to-day.

Returning to New York, Godkin prepared himself for the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. But literary society and journalistic circles attracted him more and more. Ink had got into his blood. Unconsciously he drifted into the arena of the giants who in that day dominated New York's newspapers. He has told an anecdote about Horace Greeley and William Cullen Bryant, the one editor and founder of the Tribune, the other of the Evening Post, which is especially edifying. At a reception, Greeley approached the host, who was standing near the fireplace conversing with Bryant. Bryant took no notice of him. The host asked in a whisper, but in Godkin's hearing, "Don't you know Mr. Greeley?" The answer, in a still louder whisper, was, "No, I don't; he's a blackguard—he's a blackguard." What would Bryant have said of Northcliffe and his ilk?

During the Civil War, at the opening of which he had been abroad for his health, Godkin rendered valuable service to the Union cause—especially by attacking and dispelling British ignorance and prejudice about America and the war. All this time he was drifting further and further into journalism; acting as editor of the Times for a brief period, and finally, when The Nation was launched in 1865, he was put at its head, where he remained until his death.

The Nation started out to appeal to the judicious, rather than the rabble. It was from the start the very antithesis of the yellow journalism of our day, and naturally it had a hard struggle, for the judicious are few and the rabble is numerous. But it won golden words of approval from such men as Lowell and Emerson, Parkman and Norton. It made American journalism respected abroad, a respect lost since, more's the pity! History is but repeating itself as the rejuvenated Nation, under Oswald Garrison Villard, is showing forth to the old world a new Americanism, devoid of brag and bluster, holding aloof from the whirling procession around the Golden Calf.

Godkin went to the Evening Post, founded by the poet Bryant, in 1881, taking his Nation with him, which thenceforth became the weekly edition of the Post. Carl Schurz was editor-in-chief at first, but retired in 1883, leaving Godkin in supreme control until he retired in 1889. During his editorial reign the Post became known as the Whipping-Post, and the Nation might have been styled the "Damnation." He spared no shame or fraud, and fought the good fight Richard Cobden and John Bright had fought for the people of England.

Two extracts from letters written during the least year of Godkin's active journalistic career will show how the rise of shoddy ideals and shady democracy turned him into a carping critic of men and movements, but he was a Timon where our saffron prophets ape Thersites. The first extract deals with Rudyard Kipling, the over-rated laureate of Jingoism:

"Kipling has long been to me a most pernicious, vulgar person. I admire only one thing of his, 'The Recessional.' He may have written other things as good, but I don't read them. I think most of the current jingoism on both sides of the water is due to him. He is the poet of the barrack-room cads."

The other extract is from a letter to Mrs. Bryce, wife of the author of "The American Commonwealth," and it couples the names of two famous Americans, both dead, in a caustic judgment:...
"A few days ago I dined beside Reed, the Speaker of the last Congress, and the one statesman remaining in Washington. Said I, 'What do you think of McKinley; you must know him pretty well? Some people tell me that, although he has made mistakes, he is a good man.' Said he, 'What do you think of a man who gets his debts paid by other people and rewards them with missions in the public service?'

One wonders what Godkin and Reed would have thought of our latter-day idols, the windy Wilson, the rampant Roosevelt—one knows what they would have said of Newberry and all his tribe!

Godkin's ideals, when crossed by adverse events, could warp into antipathies. The second century of our nation's history, up to the present, has not been a propitious time for ideals. For Godkin, who grew up in the ascendency of the laissez-faire school of political economy, this period had an unusual number of disillusionments—he saw the triumph of the high protection fallacy on the one hand and the spread of socialistic paternalism on the other hand, along with the ruthless imperialism that was his particular bugaboo. It is a marvel his nature was not completely acidified.

But through all disillusion, and despite his idiosyncrasies, some of them violent enough, Godkin clung to his ideal of the newspaper. He deserves high honor, if for this alone—that even in New York City, the breeding-place of the jaundiced journal, he held aloft the standard of moral decency and literary excellence. He was not concerned so much about the number of his readers, as about their mental altitude and political health. He and George William Curtis and Carl Schurz were the glorious Galahads of our press, which has been debauched from its high estate by the union of politics and finance. If we are to preserve, or rather restore, our democracy, it will be by the labor, the clear vision, the unselfish devotion of such men, not by the jingling of the guinea and the tooting of the horn which characterize our Northcliffes, British and American. If, as they say, Northcliffe is now threatened with insanity, it is an occupational disease, the infection of the cursed hebenon he has been pouring into the world's ear.

The Robber Tariff
Mulcts People Four Billions of Dollars and Destroys Foreign Markets
By SENATOR SIMMONS of North Carolina

I HAVE said on the floor of the Senate that the ex cessively high rate of duties imposed in the present tariff bill is insanity, pure and simple, and I believe that the debate over the bill has now proceeded far enough for the people to be the judge as to whether or not I spoke the truth. Beyond the shadow of a doubt the bill will lead to higher prices, which will mean a higher cost of living.

In effect it imposes upon all the people a tax, translated into increased prices, amounting to $3,000,000,000 or $4,000,000,000.

Time and time again it has been brought out in the course of the debate that no sufficient investigation had ever been made by the committee to warrant the rates imposed. The committee did not know the facts. They simply permitted the manufacturers and producers to come before them and demand what they wanted and then take it—and this at a time when trust-controlled industries, free during the war period from the restraint of foreign competition, hungered to maintain their prices, no matter how exhortionate those prices might be.

As a result of the war embargoes, industries which had in normal times been making only 10 to 15 per cent profits, advanced them from 100 to 500 per cent and even higher. Naturally, the representatives of those industries longed for a return to these halcyon days. It was in deference to that insistent demand that these high duties were written into the bill.

We have exposed the entirely false basis of many of the rates imposed by calling attention to our trade with Germany. Throughout the early discussion of the tariff, Germany was held up before us by the majority as a spectre which menaced our whole industrial structure by its competition. Speeches were made and figures adduced to show how Germany was undermining our industries. The rates finally written into the bill were based on the Reynolds report, which embodied the results of an investigation of prices here and abroad with particular reference to Germany.

Now the point is that the Reynolds report itself was based upon export prices in August, 1921, almost a year ago. But the changes in European price levels since that time have made the Reynolds figures valueless. Domestice prices during that period have gone downward. Export prices, especially export prices in Germany, have gone upward.

The advance in the case of Germany has been almost sensational, based largely upon the elimination of Government control, regulation, and subsidies, together with the fact that German labor is no longer content to work for reduced wages and is demanding wages commensurate with those of other manufacturing countries, while the German manufacturer is no longer content with anything but a fair measure of profit upon the same basis. As a single example, taken from the Federal Reserve Board report, the general level of wholesale prices in Germany during the month of March increased 20.7 per cent.

There has been an enormous amount of exaggeration about the way Germany was going to undersell us and flood our markets with her goods. During the year 1921 we imported from Germany about $80,000,000 worth of her products; while during the same year we exported to Germany something over $350,000,000 worth of our products. If the sale by Germany of $80,000,000 worth of her products in our market is to be ascribed to underselling and low prices as compared with our prices, then the fact that we shipped to Germany $350,000,000 worth of our products must be ascribed to our ability to undersell Germany in her markets.

But let me repeat the statement that Germany cannot undersell us to anything like the extent that the lobbyists for the favored interests would have us believe. At the present time there is no great difference between the export selling prices of German products in the world markets.
and the prices of other European industrial countries, and the margin is being lessened every day.

Of all occasions in the history of our country, this is the one occasion when the imposition of a high tariff wall transcends folly and becomes nothing short of insanity. Europe now owes us $12,000,000,000. She will soon begin to pay us annually between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 in interest charges. If we are going to impose such a tariff as this, and thereby exclude her products from our markets, how on earth is she going to pay off that debt and continue to purchase our products? She has not a dollar of gold that she can spare.

It is said—and I have not seen the statement refuted—that Europe cannot pay even the interest upon the money she now owes us unless we freely buy her goods. If she can pay her debts only by selling to us, how else can she continue to pay for what she buys from us unless we lend her money to buy from Europe, there is no way in the world for her to pay for what she buys from us unless we lend her money with which to make her purchases, and that would bring disaster.

In other words, what we are doing if we pass this bill is to wipe out the European market for our surplus. This market for our surplus has been the basis of all our phenomenal prosperity and expansion during the last twenty-five years. The loss of a market for our surplus must inevitably lead to reduced production and unemployment. Particularly it will hit the farmer, for no part of our population is more dependent upon foreign markets for the sale of its surplus product than the American farmer. Under normal conditions, for instance, we produce more than twice as much cotton as we need or can use in this country, and similarly with food products we must either export our enormous surplus or curtail production, else the surplus will swamp the American market and reduce the domestic price below the point of profit.

Let me repeat a truism which the President of the United States has emphasized—that no nation can expect to sell abroad, even under normal conditions, unless it is willing to buy abroad. This is the basis upon which international trade rests and upon which our prosperity must depend.

I believe the farmers are at last awake to the way their representatives here have swapped their birth-right for a mess of pottage. The 50,000,000 farmers of the country will have to pay one-half of the $4,000,000,000 of additional taxes imposed by this bill and the resulting higher prices. To whom will they pay it? They will pay $150,000,000 to the Government, and the balance to a few thousand manufacturers and profiteers in the country. This is the price they are called upon to pay for a measure of protection imposed upon agricultural products, which will be mostly ineffectual, either because of little or no importations, or because, on account of our large exportable surplus, the domestic price of the particular article is fixed by the world's selling price.

The effective duties upon certain agricultural products, such as wool and sugar, will undoubtedly tend to advance the price of such commodities in the domestic market, but the aggregate benefits to the farmer, through increases in price, will be inconsequential as compared with the additional burdens he will have to bear by reason of the increases in the prices made possible by these higher duties of the things he must buy and consume in the operation of his business and in supplying his domestic demands.

I say that the farmers are now awake to the effect of the tariff bill. They are just as awake now to the futility of the results to them of the log-rolling process by which they have obtained the small measure of protection that has been accorded them. So strong was the agricultural bloc that the manufacturing East came to realize that it could not obtain the exorbitant rates it demanded unless it made concessions to the agricultural West. The agricultural West, strong in the consciousness of its power, demanded these concessions and was willing to concede to the industries what was demanded in order to get them.

What will be the result of this arrangement? What do the farmers think of it? Read what Mr. Barrett has to say on that score.

Senator Simmons had reference to an article, which he had inserted in the Congressional Record the other day, written by Charles S. Barrett, national president of the Farmers' Union, one of the largest farm organizations in the United States. In this article, originally published in the Nebraska Union Farmer, the official organ of the Farmers Union in that State, Mr. Barrett made the following statement:

"I feel that it is a matter of concern that the farmers, in order to secure what they believe is fair and reasonable and necessary in the matter of tariff protection, have been forced to submit to unjustly high, if not extortionate, import duties on many of the manufactured articles produced in this country, which, I believe, instead of being higher, should be lower.

"Is it not a sad commentary upon legislative conditions, that, in order for the farmers to receive only what is just and adequate in the matter of protection, there must be months of log-rolling operations on the part of Senators and Representatives, and that for every added dollar which agriculture is to receive, the manufacturers, as a whole, will receive probably six or eight times as much—and this despite the fact that the capital investment in agriculture is $77,000,000,000 while that of manufacturing is only $44,000,000,000?"

Keep Away from the French Schemes

FRENCH jingoism (chauvinists they call them over there) have nearly ruined Europe by retarding and obstructing its reconstruction, by plotting and planning to rule all Europe. Of course, it has exhausted the French treasury, and the debts have steadily piled up in militaristic France. Deficit after deficit.... Still the Gallic cock keeps crowing. But the French war mongers will soon collapse if they don't get money from Uncle Sam.

Uncle Sam's bankers may be willing to give them money for their sinister schemes of imperialism, but they will be bad investments. Messrs. J. P. Parmentier and C. A. Le Neveu aim to get a big loan floated here, a huge loan that will keep France going for some time. It will not be worth the paper it is written on when the crash comes in French francs. The time is about to come when "you will be able to buy francs at a bargain." Even then don't buy for speculation, for France is on the wrong track and on the downward path. A well-informed investor recently gave the tip: "If you have bought French bonds, look out for your investment." Let the sentimental friends of French mush do all the buying. They deserve no better. We doubt, however, whether the smiling French financial experts, just arrived on the S. S. La Savoie, will succeed in pumping the United States of America to fill the sieve of prodigal French imperialism. "Rire bien qui rira le dernier!"

A. v. C. P. H.
Mrs. Olesen Defines Her Platform

Editor Issues of To-Day. Cloquet, Minn., July 3, 1922.

SIR:—Your very kind letter of recent date has been received. I thank you most heartily for your kindly and generous attitude, and shall try to give you a fair idea of myself, and what I stand for. These are very busy days; it seems as if the eyes of America are on me, as if, all of a sudden, people from everywhere have become interested in me. Chicago and St. Louis representatives of large papers have sent their own representatives to my home, several movie folks have come, many of the Eastern metropolitan papers are asking for stories by wire, etc. In brief, I wish I were several people for just a little while, since it is physically impossible for me to comply with the many requests for time that come to me.

This, I hope, is a satisfactory explanation of why I could not answer your letter the day I received it. You see, I am not a rich woman, so have not even the funds to get as much stenographic help as I need, and as for actual campaigning, I expect to do a great deal of that myself by traveling in a Ford Sedan presented me by women friends of all parties in Minneapolis. I am going to begin my active campaign in Minnesota Thursday of this week, and hope to meet the people in every town of the State with a population of 300. This will make a hard campaign, but I am used to speaking and hard traveling. I know the opposition is strong and formidable. It is backed by the great special interests of our country. Senator Kellogg voted for the givingspecialaid for specialinterestsis unsound economic and political crimes of our country. I stand for the basic American soldiers' bonus to be taken out of excess profits. I am against the order to help a specialinterest. I believethat the policy of the SteelTrust with its hold on many of the papers of the State willsustain Senator Kellogg, who has been one of the leadingattorneysof the SteelTrust for many years. The bad features of the Esch-Cummins bill should be repealed. I am against a ship subsidy for the reason that it would take vast sums of money from the general public in order to help a special interest. I believe that the policy of giving special aid for special interests is unsound economically and wrong politically. I am against graft and greed wherever it may be found. I stand for equal rights for all. I believe that the Germans have a grudge against her because she married an American she has evidently got her wires twisted.

And they decided to cut their acquaintance with singers such as Artists like Kreisler, Gadski, Matzenhauer or Jeritza, will not be have her pickled English, 'Oh, I love the French!' That probably is what the Germans over there knew. And they decided to cut their acquaintance with singers such as Hempel or Schumann-Heink, who remember their German origin and their debt to German education only in the hour of prosperity. Artists like Kreisler, Gadski, Matzenhauer or Jeritza, will not be the people of the State that I would be elected. Some of the leading educators and church-people and substantial business men, as well as some of the labor leaders are giving me strong support. Many Republican women have written me that they are with me and that they will work for me.

My husband understands the German situation thoroughly. He attended German schools for nine years. He will help me in the campaign, and would be with me in Washington, if elected. Personally, I like literature and philosophy, and I have profited much from Kant.

I believe in the Golden Rule in politics, and in our relations with all foreign countries.

I hope that I have made myself and my attitude on current questions clear and that the above gives you the information you desire. If not, kindly advise me, and feel free at any time to write me whenever you think I may be of service to you or your constituents.

Cordially yours,

Frieda Hempel's Mistake

We doubt whether Frieda Hempel, the German songbird of the Metropolitan Opera House, has advanced herself in the estimation of her newly-adopted nationality any more than in that of her countrymen by an interview appearing in several Anglo-American newspapers in which she describes herself as a victim of German atrocity because no German operatic entrepreneur has deigned to offer her an opportunity to sing in her native country where she is at present sojourning. Managers, critics, the press and the public are treating this blonde German, who emigrated as the German Hempel and returned for a visit as the American Kohn or Kahn, coldly, to quote our Detroit contemporary. The paper reminds us that in order to hold on to her job at the Metropolitan she carried her Hundred Percent enthusiasm to such extreme that it excited the notice of her one-time intimate friend and patron, the great music critic Hunniker. "The Abendpost continues:

"She belonged to those Germans," writes the paper, "that hastened to marry a Kahn (a Kahn that operates in wool or imported underwear with which he makes a heap of prosaic profit) in order to become an American citizen. No one blamed her for that. Four years she has been the head of a Hessian, and Mr. Kahn is certainly not more of a real hundred percent American than was this famous writer. So if Frieda asserts that the Germans have a grudge against her because she married an American she has evidently got her wires twisted."

"And she directly violates the truth when she asserts to an American interviewer that one reason for her cool reception was her singing of the 'Star Spangled Banner' at the beginning of the war. No, Frieda, if one would have blamed you, the friend of Hunniker, for that any more than for Kahn. But it was tactless, offensive servility on the part of a prima donna that owed everything to her German fatherland to beat the drum with provoking eagerness, and, decked in the French colors, to sing chauvinistic French songs with rakish satisfaction not required by the part, in 'The Daughter of the Regiment.' Asked how she a German could do that, she replied in her pickled English, 'Oh, I love the French!' That probably is what the Germans over there knew. And they decided to cut their acquaintance with singers such as Hempel or Schumann-Heink, who remember their German origin and their debt to German education only in the hour of prosperity. Artists like Kreisler, Gadski, Matzenhauer or Jeritza, will not be denied the honors due them. Hence Frieda Hempel to her great chagrin has not yet been invited to sing in Berlin or Leipzig; and no one expects to see till the Germans have begged her pardon, as she told the interviewer, she will have to wait a long time. Americans do not fall over themselves to pay tribute to her to-day; the Germans treat her with indifference. When Frieda Hempel gave a concert in Detroit a year ago, the German element of the city to whom she appealed filled the hall; the 'genuine' Americans stayed away, because, despite her Kahn, Frieda was to them 'a German.' That's what happens to those that bend too low."
When we interposed our objection to the proposed nomination of Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, and pointed out that Hill had published several books assuming a most antagonistic attitude toward Germany during the war, we were told by some of our own friends that our opposition had killed off the candidacy of a most desirable man for the Berlin ambassadorship, and that we were ill advised and impolitic in assuming this attitude toward Dr. Hill. We thought we knew what we were doing; that if a trained diplomat so far lost his intellectual balance as to lead in the hue and cry against a people to whom he had once been accredited, he should not presume to be appointed. Later we were told that our fight on Hill's appointment had caused the administration to side-track him. And now we receive the most unassailable confirmation that our mistrust of Dr. Hill was justified. Premier Poincaré has just conferred the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor on Dr. Hill—what for, if on Hill's appointment had caused the administration to side-track him?

We hope our friends will put that in their pipes and smoke it. We think we know what we were doing; that if a trained diplomat so far lost his intellectual balance as to lead in the hue and cry against a people to whom he had once been accredited, he should not presume to be appointed. Later we were told that our fight on Hill's appointment had caused the administration to side-track him. And now we receive the most unassailable confirmation that our mistrust of Dr. Hill was justified. Premier Poincaré has just conferred the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor on Dr. Hill—what for, if not for his anti-German attitude during the war? We hope our friends will put that in their pipes and smoke it.

The old-time politicians who have learned nothing from the great landslides that put Mr. Harding in the White House, then by a reverse order re-elected Mayor Hylan by 400,000 plurality, followed by the momentous changes in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Iowa and North Dakota, think they have found the cause in the popular primaries and are doing all in their power to return to the former boss-ridden conventions. It is to be regretted that President Harding, who of course is an out-and-out party man, should have endorsed the anti-primary movement. It is natural that in the eyes of the old-line party men, with its system of bossism, the will of the people should be pictured as dangerous to the perpetuation of our institutions, since it insists on nominating men for the Senate and for governorships without regard to the wishes of the Old Guard. But though you can fool some of the people all the time and part of the people some of the time, you can't fool all the people all the time. We rejoice that the Progressive faction in the Republican party in Washington has started a counter-movement to strengthen the primary system by extending it to the nomination of Presidential candidates. We frankly declare our belief that the most direct and most convenient way of checking the tendency to play American politics in co-operation with foreign powers and to anticipate other evils is to extend the primary system to the selection of candidates for President. If the Old Guard has so little confidence in the people's fitness to vote in the primaries, it should explain why the people should be allowed to vote in the elections.

In Utah Ernest Bamberger has been unanimously chosen to be the nominee for United States Senator to succeed Senator King. Bamberger is the Utah member of the Republican National Committee and was chosen at the State convention over ex-Governor William Spry, Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington. He is a resident of Salt Lake City.

It is always well to know what foreign influence is behind the editorial policies of our periodicals so that they may be clearly understood by their readers. How many American editors have been distinguished in one way or other by foreign governments for their service in the interest of the Allies will never be known. Now and then the truth shines forth. One of the most insidious foreign organs in the country is the Literary Digest. It is as true to its foreign ideals as the needle to the pole. At last the French government has recognized its service and has invested Mr. Robert J. Cuddihy, one of its editors, with the order of knighthood of the Legion of Honor. The order has a distinct imperialistic origin. It was founded May 19, 1802, by Napoleon Bonaparte as a reward for military and civil service to France. The ceremony was performed in the office of the paper in the presence of all the editors and the chiefs of departments of the Funk & Wagnalls company, and now when you read the Digest you will know where its heart is.

The Chicago packing firm of Morris & Co. closed a contract last week to ship more than ten million pounds of food products to Germany, the first consignment of fifty-two cars leaving Chicago on Saturday, July 15, to be followed with trainloads over a period of two weeks. The transaction represents a value in shipments of $1,750,000, or approximately one billion marks, based on current exchange. The deal was made by the Morris Company's Berlin and Hamburg representatives.

Isn't it about time that we had a practical demonstration in the practical departments of life of the cry, "America first," "be an American," "thinking first of America," and the endless string of patriotic phrases that have no meaning unless they are practised by those who preach them? It is worthy of note that those in a position practically to apply these desirable precepts are more than all others conspicuous in violating them. Where should we expect to see them put into practice if not in the government departments? Are government agents putting them into practice? A good example is furnished by an incident to which Representative Britten has called attention. The Illinois statesman who returned on the George Washington last week declared that the steamer had been unnecessarily detained at quarantine station. He said the George Washington, an American vessel, had been shabbily treated by the quarantine officers. The steamer had arrived at 8 o'clock Friday evening and stopped at quarantine at 9:45. The quarantine boat with the inspectors aboard was seen to approach and then steam majestically.

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The editors will not be responsible for manuscripts submitted, unless return postage is enclosed, in which case every effort will be made to return rejected matter.
ally past the American vessel, making straight for the Berengaria, a British vessel, which had then been able to dock at 5 o'clock the next morning. The George Washington was not visited by the quarantine officers until 7 o'clock Saturday morning and reached her dock much later.

We trust that Representative Britten will carry out his intention to demand an investigation by Congress why English ships are given the preference and American ships are treated in a stepmotherly fashion. In England and France, he said, everything possible is done to discriminate against the American merchant marine, and Germany alone shows an accommodating spirit. In England all kinds of obstacles are put forward to delay the landing of American vessels, causing passengers on American ships many vexations. Frequently, he said, means were found to delay the departure of American ships so that the mail would be turned over to British ships. Mr. Britten is for selling spirituous liquors aboard American vessels, and he said he would fight the attempt to deprive them of the right. All this furnishes proof that the American merchant marine is contending with great handicaps. But it looks queer that American government officials should cooperate with England and France in discriminating against our vessels and that quarantine officials should fail to be conscious of the principle, "America first," when they have the opportunity to put it into practice.

The New York Times is living up to its traditions and principles. It has become the mouthpiece of Francis Patrick Garvan, former Alien Property Custodian, who was summoned before a Washington grand jury in criminal proceedings to explain his transaction in selling $4,707 confiscated German patents worth many millions to his own company for $250,000. But the paper's policy appears clearer when it is remembered that Mr. McAneny, its former business manager, was an appointee under Palmer and Garvan and helped to administer the confiscated German property. Naturally the Times would not desert Garvan in his hour of trouble. The Times is always on the side of the Interests.

Representative S. D. Fess of Ohio is a candidate for Pomerene's seat in the United States Senate. The kind of Senator Mr. Fess will be is indicated by his speech at Westerville, Ohio, recently:

"Some of us now are seriously considering the necessity of requiring all discussion in forum or press, where governmental questions are considered, to be carried on in the English language and in the presence of a government official."

What he proposes is straight in line with practices in Russia under the czar and with the program of the English-speaking coalition. But the times are not propitious to Junkers of the Fess stripe, and though he will probably be nominated, the people should see that he is not elected. Ohio seems rapidly to be turning into the most rabid of reactionary States. We are indebted to it not only for a Fess but also for a Taft. We would advise Mr. Fess to turn his attention to the prevalent practice of poisoning the American mind and character through the indiscriminate bestowal of foreign decorations and titles by England, France and Italy. In that direction he may gain some distinction; but that, of course, would necessitate his reversing himself and being a real American.

The Dye Embargo in the Senate

The atmosphere that envelops the dye scandal was cleared to some extent by a speech of Senator Moses of New Hampshire on July 14 in which the Senator, in opposing the dye embargo in the pending tariff bill, referred to the Chemical Foundation as engaged in "an orgy of falsehood by which it sought to camouflage its real purposes" and charged that a large part of the industry as now organized was "conceived by conspiracy and fostered by falsehood."

He described the dye situation in this country as "a gigantic fraud" and named in addition to the Chemical Foundation the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company and the Textile Alliance as embraced within the operations of the dye monopoly. To December 31 last, he said, the Chemical Foundation had collected in royalties and license fees $407,378, "a tidy return indeed for a profit in less than three years upon an initial investment of $250,000. And now, with sublime effrontery, it has brought suit making the Treasurer of the United States a defendant to recover $356,089, representing accrued royalties and licence fees. This sum, taken in connection with the latest financial statement of the Chemical Foundation, shows that within less than three years the Foundation has received or is seeking to obtain an income of nearly one million dollars, or four times its original investment." The Senator referred to Joseph H. Choate as Garvan's fellow-conspirator.

The Chemical Foundation, the Senator charged, had engaged in a propaganda on which $300,000 had been expended to bolster up the dye embargo. The United States, he said, was compelled to pay for the reparation dyes exacted of Germany while other countries received them without payment of cash, "and more American money is thus being pocketed by those who already owe us billions, while the profits on the transactions go into the treasury of the Textile Alliance and already amount to substantially $2,000,000."

"To give this privilege to the dye makers of the country," he exclaimed, "means to empower them to levy tribute upon every woolen mill, every cotton mill, every knitting mill in America; it means to grant them license for extortion from every tanner, every ink maker, every paint manufacturer, every printer, every paper mill, every little photographer in the land. It means their authorization to exact toll from every citizen; to take their tithes from every workingman's blouse; to get their bit from every farmer's overalls; and to reach their hands into every washtub in the country."

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey in the course of the debate threw off his disguise and came out as an open defender of the proposed dye embargo. The New Jersey Senator thus brazenly identifies himself with the interests behind the Chemical Foundation, with the du Ponts and their ilk, and certifies his approval of the iniquitous, impudent and avaricious scheme to put millions into the pockets of men who are out to fleece not only the original owners of the patents and processes, but the American people. This booted and spurred sub-chief of the Old Guard is always in the forefront where reactionary measures are to be pushed through, and no longer fits in with the liberal element of the Senate.

Those whom the gods would destroy they first make blind. The Republican party has become blind. It is wan-
tonly courting defeat. With such a tariff act as that now in the process of gestation in Washington, it will do well even now to stake out its cemetery lots and make provision for a decent funeral.

[Since the above was put in type the Senate has rejected the dye embargo provisions by a vote of 38 to 32, fourteen Republicans voting against it, but Frelinghuysen gave notice that he would offer it as an independent amendment to the tariff bill when the completed tariff bill comes before the Senate.]

**The Next War**

E. HINTZMANN, a former captain of the German Imperial Navy, in an article on "English Policy" which appeared in *Deutsche Stimmen* of June 25, is convinced that past English history logically forces the conclusion that the annihilization of American and Japanese sea power will be the next object of England's political leaders. He emphasizes the fact that the fine Italian hand of Downing Street will try its best to embroil the United States with Japan and then use the right moment to let loose a European coalition against the former who will, he says, undoubtedly prove stronger than Japan. The captain forgets that war is an infliction which the world trade cannot stand and for this reason England is spending millions of dollars in the United States for all kinds of papers, magazines, public speakers, organizers, Rhodes students and exchange professors to bamboozle the American people into a state of mind which quietly accepts the "mother country," England, as the ruling nation and forgoes a vigorous national policy. These English papers work under the slogan of International peace and unity and their nearest object is the election of another President as subservient to English interests as Wilson and Harding. That man is in the field now!

**Poincaré, the War Plotter**

*The Paris Humanité* has recently been publishing some damaging evidence to prove that the war was carefully prepared by the Entente, with Poincaré as its chief proponent and the most active factor in the conspiracy. This evidence puts Secretary Hughes and through him the United States in an embarrassing position, for in the peace treaty with Germany the United States officially takes its stand with the Allies in holding Germany responsible for the war. No man or woman anxious to know the truth can longer be deceived by such fiction. Germany did not bring on the war. To what extent France contributed to its outbreak is again made apparent by a letter that Poincaré wrote to the Czar on March 20, 1913, a year and five months before the first shot was fired. The letter printed in the *Humanité* is as follows:

"When I had the honor last year to be received by Your Majesty in Peterhof, I directed your august attention to the question of how important it would be in the eyes of our high army staff to facilitate the building of certain railroad lines to the western border of the Russian empire. The great military burdens that the French government intends to assume to maintain the European balance of power, makes the essential measures appear particularly urgent in conformity with the understanding of the general staffs of the two countries on the subject of their necessity. Delcassé will discuss with Your Majesty and Government these important questions as well as all others affecting the alliance and insuring us the means of watching over the preservation of peace."

The railroads mentioned in this letter are those that extend to the German border in which France invested the many millions that the Russian Soviet Government refuses to pay. These roads were needed to enable the Russian horde to be hurled against Germany with the least possible delay, and were one of the conditions underlying the Franco-Russian alliance. France in return increased the term of active military service of her army from three to four years while Germany was preparing to decrease hers from three to two years. These railroads served their purpose, but in the end defeated the object for which they were built, as the Germans were able to crush Russia and force her to make peace. France was assuming "great military burdens" in those times of piping peace and urging Russia to complete her French-financed railroads to her western border!

The sinister shadow of the shyster lawyer Poincaré falls athwart the horizon like a cyclone cloud.

**Immigration Restrictions**

WHEN President Harding signed a renewal of the present Three Per Cent Immigration Bill for a period of two years, carrying it up to 1924, the act marked a black page in industrial progress in the United States. The unfortunate feature of this bill which is not sufficiently commented on is that it makes no allowance for emigration. If the bill provided, for example, that the three per cent immigration was allowed in excess of the total number of emigrants for the preceding year, it would be somewhat more equitable, but under the existing conditions with the emigrants leaving this country in large numbers, immigration will not keep pace with the ordinary depletion in the ranks of skilled and unskilled labor due to natural causes, change of occupation, etc. Without quoting too extensively the startling array of figures, the following are indicative of the situation that confronts American industry at the present time. Between July 1, 1921, and March 1, 1922, 171,587 immigrants arrived in America, almost entirely from the Mediterranean countries. On the other hand, 129,173 emigrants departed, leaving a total net gain for the period of eight months of 42,414. It is true also that the exodus comprised a very high class of labor, while the immigration was largely from Russia and the Latin countries whose contribution to manufacturing is comparatively small. In further analysis it appears that the quota which we might receive from Sweden was 19,956, of which only 4,026 arrived; Norway, 12,156—2,745 came in. Germany, whose labor is usually efficient, had a possible entry of 68,039, of which only 11,678 came over, while the United Kingdom, whose immigrants are very desirable in every trade and occupation, had a possible quota of 77,206, and only 23,247 took advantage of the opportunity to come to America.

One of the reasons for the change in immigration of the most desirable races, says the National Founders' Association *Weekly*, is that freedom in religion and politics now exists on the other side. In a large measure, as compared with the curtailment of liberties in many of the kingdoms prior to the great war. The paper should have added that thousands are leaving this country because of the loss of that liberty that they can enjoy at home. The *Weekly* holds that to further maintain industry and develop international commerce that is permanent, we shall, regardless of all machinery and improvements, need a far greater force of unskilled labor. It is a pity that our government continually takes the opposite course from that taken by almost every other government, of encouraging industry. Political Washington seems to think that it is unoccupied unless it is thinking up some scheme to hamstring an industrial revival.
Former German Chancellor in New York

DR. GEORGE MICHAELIS, who succeeded Bethmann-Hollweg as German Chancellor for a short time during the war, has been spending several days in New York on his way home from a visit to Japan. The former German statesman who spent forty years of his life—he is sixty-five now—under the old regime, has accepted the political change in his country with good grace and is devoting the rest of his life to influence the Christian Student Body in Germany, numbering at present 120,000, of which he is the head, in such a way as to bring about a change from the present capitalistic and syndicate system of German business to a system based on co-operation and profit-sharing, which at the same time protects the individual in his desire to build large business enterprises that will bring him wealth.

Dr. Michaelis has been freely interviewed in the press; and as a whole, his brief visit here has been productive of a good impression. He discusses vital questions in a way that is singularly clear to the average mind. He goes straight to the core of a subject and lays it bare in terse, comprehensive terms. He tells what his country wants and needs without beating about the bush. And his formula for a revival of the normal activities may be summed up in three paragraphs:

1. The indemnities modified so as to bring them within the means of Germany.

2. The United States to bring moral influence to bear upon France to modify her demands. Since his visit to the Orient, he asserts, he has come to understand the great moral force of this country throughout the world, and its wishes will command attention.

3. An international conference at which Germany and Russia shall be present; their delegates shall not be placed in another room and called in simply to ratify what has been agreed upon. So far, he holds., there has been no such conference.

Dr. Michaelis is persuaded that the monarchists will not prevail. He believes that the German republic has come to stay, and that gradually those whose sympathies are monarchic will realize that the republic is best in this age of the world. The only danger from Communism comes, he holds, when there is lack of food, and that is largely tied up with the question of indemnities.

He predicts that if France attempts to take the Ruhr and the Saar valleys, there will be war. It may be a futile war, as Germany is stripped of arms and ammunition, but it will be war of desperation and would be unfortunate for Germany and the rest of the world. In his statements, as reported, several points stand out distinctly.

"Things are not caused by politics, as is generally supposed, but by small groups of international financiers," he said. "It would not be politics which would dictate the seizure of the Ruhr; it would be financial interests, the same financial interests which sent 2,000,000 Germans into Poland against their will."

The possibility of a loan to Germany by the bankers in Europe, who have been discussing the subject for some time, brought the reply:

"I would not accept any Morgan loan, or any other loan that did not carry with it modification of reparations," said Dr. Michaelis. "What would be the use of borrowing money to pay to France, leaving Germany in the same condition as she was before with merely another obligation? The loan and reparations are inseparable."

The majority of the German people are at the present time very poor, although there were a few men, he said, as in every other country following the war, who are making a great deal of money.

"When a man makes a little money nowadays by trade outside of Germany, or by selling something in South America or Switzerland, he does not take the money back to Germany," said Dr. Michaelis. "He leaves it in the country where it is, leaves it in the bank. He feels that some day things may be different in Germany, and that his children will then be provided for by this money in other countries. That amounts to a considerable sum. But, although it is a large sum, it is so small compared with the reparations sums that it would not go very far."

Dr. Michaelis is not discouraged regarding the future of his country, however close to chaos it may be. His chief reliance is in the character of the Germans and their willingness to help themselves. The next few years will be bad. It is not conceivable that a people like Germany should be crossed off the economic map of the world. It would bring about too much hardship, not only to France and England, but to the United States as well. "The welfare of peoples and nations is bound up together. As for Germany, when you think that 1,000,000 young men are working in the factories and the mines to get money enough for their education, it is not possible that a people capable of that should not recover. But there must be help, not hatred."

Let the People Decide

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR:—I heartily favor an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for a referendum by the people before Congress can declare an aggressive war. There is no doubt whatever that if the electorate of the country is given an opportunity to express its opinion on this question it will receive an overwhelming majority. The awful cost of the great war and its burdensome after-effects have taught the American people a bitter lesson, which their annual tax bills will keep fresh in memory for years to come.

With this amendment added to our organic law it will be impossible for another Judas like the sanctimonious hypocrite whom fate and the credulity of the people placed at the head of the nation in 1916 to betray the country again. Women now are enfranchised and women are instinctively against war; they would have to be thoroughly convinced of the righteousness of another war before sanctioning it, after their experiences in the last one.

In every war it is the great mass of plain, every-day citizens who do the fighting and pay the cost. The men who must die and the women who must suffer have a God-ordained right to determine whether the sacrifice is justified.

Yours very truly,

F. J. KUSTENMACHER.

Sharon, Mass., July 6, 1922.

A man had his pocketbook stolen at an auction. He notifies the auctioneer.

Auctioneer (aloud): "A gentleman has lost his pocketbook and offers $25 reward."

A voice: "I bid twenty-six!"
The Superintendent of Public Instruction makes the point that “as yet there has not been sufficient demand on the part of high-school teachers to warrant reintroducing the subject,” an argument that is hardly tenable, in view of the prejudice that has been instilled into teachers and the policy of intimidation toward students generally by the agents of the Entente. We are indebted for this information to the vigilant secretary of the San Francisco Unit, who writes in addition:

“In relation to the enclosed clipping, our Unit will present a petition to the Board of Education in San Francisco with plenty of names to make it impressive.

“Members of this Unit are laboring under the notion that a new paper is needed on the coast, a bi-monthly magazine, or something like it. I am opposed to it, and would like to see Issues of To-Day become more popular and sold in such quantities that it can be bad at the price of 5 cents. Of course, it can be done only with sufficient advertising. Is there any chance to accomplish this?”

In reply we call attention to the fact that every other liberal magazine sells for from 15 to 25 cents and at yearly rates of from $5 to $6 and even $8. Issues of To-Day is the only paper that prints the news in which the S. S. A. is interested. Its space is devoted to questions that directly affect the great German element of the United States. It therefore counts on the support of this element. If the brethren on the coast will put in a little spare time to help support it by increasing its list of readers, it will meet all their expectations, whereas another paper along the same lines will only add a heavy burden to the profit and loss account of those who undertake such a publication and give added color to the old saw that the German element can always find an excuse for not acting in harmony. This paper is anxious to print all the news that it can get in regard to the activities of the S. S. A. and of the German element and its related branches.

Make Your Meetings Interesting

Every Unit of the S. S. A. should have an entertainment committee with a view to spreading the gospel of the faith of the Society as well as making the regular meetings interesting. Some Units are giving a splendid example of this policy in obtaining speakers on subjects in which the members are interested, political, social and educational. By writing to headquarters, 50 Union Square, New York, some valuable information can be obtained in regard to a feature that should be well received. It is a presentation of a motion picture showing scenes in the old country with a song program of unique character and historic interest. A recent exhibition of the picture in the Hoboken Unit drew an attendance of nearly 1,000, not all of whom were members but many of whom became members. A committee of each Unit can secure a date for this exhibition, and if enough Units ask for it, a route can be booked to carry the entertainment across the continent and back. By these means also a handsome surplus can be realized for the Unit’s treasury. And this system can be developed so as to make it possible for prominent lecturers and distinguished visitors to tour the country. The Units proclaim an open meeting and invite their friends at a fixed admission charge, the total of which will more than pay the cost of the feature, whatever it may be.

Get the Younger Generation

Steubenism is spreading rapidly, and wherever it gets a footing it is there to stay. Special efforts should be made to interest the younger generation, the native-born, who should be made to feel that they have something to be proud of to belong to the race which produced Pastorius, Steuben, Muhlenberg, Herkimer, Weiser, Sigel, Osterhaus, Schurz as well as Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Schefell, and the great pathfinders in philosophy, science and art. Give the young ones plenty of latitude and make them feel a common interest with you in the problems that confront the American people. They are more apt to take an active interest in politics than the older generation, and politics is the mainspring of American life.
A Hint to the S. S.

In regard to the interesting item in this week's Issues, proving that Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence in the home of a Philadelphia German-American, I recall the following: On the south-west corner of Market, at Fifth or Sixth Streets, is located a bank building, at the entrance of which is a brass plate with the following legend: "On this site was located the house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence."

One of your Philadelphia readers may substantiate this information with the name of the building. If this is obtained, I would suggest that the Steuben Society get in touch with the officers of this bank, requesting their permission to erect a new plate bearing words somewhat as follows: "On this site was located the house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence." These words might also be added: "Dedicated by the Steuben Society of America." This could all be done with appropriate ceremonies under the auspices of the Society.

If you consider these suggestions of value, I would be glad to have you call them to the notice of the Steuben Society.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

S. E. F.

Our Racial Complex

(Former Senator Beveridge to the Kiwanians at Toronto)

But for a full understanding of the position and purpose of America and certain historic forces that govern our action, fuller mention must be made of the great policy which originated at the beginning of our national life and has steadily been maintained ever since, the policy declared in the Farewell Address, of friendship with all nations, whenever such friendship can with honor be maintained, and of neutrality in all political controversies or nations under any circumstances. To the historic reason for this peculiar American policy, there has been added within the last fifty years, a profound circumstance which gives to that policy infinitely greater vitality than it had when formulated one hundred thirty-five years ago. This circumstance is the basic fact of American life, the racial structure of our population. In this respect the American people are unlike those of any other nation. The people of France are French; of Italy, Italian; of Germany, German; of Spain, Spanish; but we Americans are everything. We are a collection of racial groups, not yet welded together, and no one of which outnumber all the others. We have millions of citizens of Irish extraction, many millions of French, of English, Russian, Yiddish, Greek, Lithuanian, Roumanian, Dano-Norwegian, Swedish, Portuguese, Italian, Polish, Bohemian, Slav, and numerous other languages and dialects. The persons who write them and read them represent an important part of the community.

We may or may not agree with their opinions if we know them, but we cannot either agree or disagree unless we know them. They know what we are thinking and agitating, and we do not know what they are doing, or advocating, or what effect their thoughts and actions may have upon public affairs.

For that reason The Tribune has arranged to obtain translations of editorial expression in representative foreign-language newspapers published in American cities. From these translations, the editor will reproduce these translations in the "Editorial of the Day" department on this page. Such reproduction will not mean our concurrence in any views expressed, but will be given for what it is worth.—Chicago Tribune.

Wilson's Smallness

Mr. Woodrow Wilson was by temperament an autocrat. An illustration of how personal was his government was his treatment of his enemies. His bitterness against Henry Lane Wilson, the Republican Ambassador to Mexico, is well-known. A year or two after the departure of Mr. Wilson, the Ambassador himself came up for examination to enter the consular service. He passed at the top of the list. President Wilson heard of his success and directed that he should receive no appointment.—From "Behind the Mirrors," by the author of "The Mirrors of Washington."

The interesting article, entitled "Baseball and the G.-A." in last week's issue, was from the editorial columns of the Detroit Abendpost, to which the credit should have been given.—Ed.

The Letter Box

Champion Weissmueller

St. Louis, Mo., July 11, 1922.

Editor Issues of To-Day.

Sir:—In your issue of July 15th, you speak highly of the swimming abilities of the Misses Becker and Bauer, forgetting all about our world's champion swimmer, Johnny Weissmueller, member of the Chicago Olympic Club, born in Vienna. Nor, up to two years ago, were there any women swimmers the superior to Miss Bleibtreu of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde.

Swimmingly yours,

John C. Meyers,
Trainer and physical director of the all-American born athletes and footballers who competed in the Scandinavian countries and Olympics at Antwerp.

A Gossipy Letter

Editor Issues of To-Day.

Sir:—I think you are mistaken about Mrs. Olesen. I am informed that she is of Welsh stock and of the first generation born in the United States. She is also known as one of the pronounced Wilsonites. Her nomination for the United States Senate, for Lynch, the leader of the Wilson faction of the Minnesota Democrats, Lynch is now in possession of the "Bayer Aspirin" business in the United States by the grace of Mitchell Palmer.

The 100,000 voters who supported Ex-Congressman Lundeen in the primary election are not likely to support the protegée of Lynch and for whom McAdoo has promised to stump the State. The voters of that State who are opposed to the pro-Allies policies no doubt voted for Lundeen as he had a Congressional record similar to Senator La Follette. Kellogg can only be defeated by a combination of the voters who supported Lundeen, with the supporters of Shipstead, the candidate of the Farmer-Labor Party.

I agree with the views expressed in the letter of "Stalwart" on the immigration question. The German element of the United States has been misrepresented for years on that question by the German newspapers, and by self-appointed leaders, generally agents and attorneys for the shipping interests, who appeared before Congressional committees and pretended to represent and speak for the German element.

The fact is that the German element has also been misled by those same newspaper men and agents of special interests in the political field. The German element was lined up for McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft by such leaders, and the success of the Republican Party in 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908 meant the success and control of the government. Stated the other way, the German element, with a "gentleman's agreement" with Great Britain to support Great Britain against Germany. All that was brought about by the votes of the German element on the advice of the German-American press.

It may have been done innocently, but that press should not now blame anyone, but it should hang its head in shame for having been in the Senate. For the last time, Senator Meyer is not a candidate. Burton Wheeler will be the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Montana. The Wilson administration made Wheeler resign as United States District Attorney because he would not prostitute that office at the behest of Anaconda Copper Company and its leaders. He was defeated in 1920 for Governor, but ran 15,000 ahead of Cox. Senator Meyer stumped the State for the Republican candidate for Governor, and that is the reason why Senator Meyer is not a candidate for re-election. He was put into the Senate originally by the Anaconda Copper Co. and has been its man "Friday" ever since he has been in the Senate.

With best wishes for the success of your paper, I remain,

Yours truly,

Washington, D. C.

One of Your Constant Readers.
For the 18th Amendment

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Synodical Missionary Board

Kansas Synod


Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. FREDERICK F. SCHRADER,

Editor Issues of To-DAY.

MY Dear Mr. Editor:—I have been under the impression that issues of To-DAY stood for the rights of those living in the United States who were born in Germany or were of German descent, and for justice for the Fatherland. I have been warmly in sympathy with this object and have always said a good word for the paper at every opportunity.

However, I am finding flings in its columns at the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of our country quite often. In the last issue for July 8th Mr. Huizinga's article on "Unmoral Laws" and "Prohibition the Cause of Unrest," are so foreign to your object that their publication does not help the cause you plead for.

Would you be willing to publish an article I would be glad to send you one, "The Testimony of the Railroads and the Big Interests of the United States on the Value of the 18th Amendment?"

If you were to publish such an article you would be getting protests on the other side. You would not accept such an article, couched in the exact words of such testimony which is now common in the press of to-day.

It does seem that all Mr. Huizinga thinks of is his own belly. There is nothing patriotic in his article, nothing to indicate loyalty to our land. The dirty saloon is a thing of the past in the United States. You may indulge in a fling at "Red-hot Prohibition Kansas." Our people do not want the liquor traffic. Some ten years ago a Mr. Billard of Topeka ran for Governor on a "Resubmission Platform," and he received one vote out of every twelve. If you continue to stand for attacks on the Constitution of the United States I am through with Issues or TO-DAY and it cannot come into my home.

Assuring you of my deep and abiding interest in the welfare of our dear German people, and wishing you success in your advocacy along this line, I remain, sincerely,

H. A. Ott.

GEORGE Pitzer, Tacoma, Wash.: Your issue of July 1 contains a letter from Mr. Oscar Redlich, Tacoma, Wash., with the signature, "Editor Wacht am Sande." As you will see by the list of German-language newspapers in America, I am the editor. Mr. Redlich, who is afflicted with impaired eyesight, dictated the letter to me, for which I used stationery of the editorial department. As I have for years written the editorial leaders and am responsible for them, I should appreciate a correction so as to avert any misunderstanding. Mr. Redlich is not connected with the editorial department.

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The Bolshevistic Experiment
By Axel Schmidt

Control of German Finances

REVISE THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES
By AUSTIN HARRISON, Editor "English Review," in July "Foreign Affairs"

I am certain that peace in Europe is unattainable until we clear away the fiction that Germany was the sole cause of the war and must therefore be extirpated. To make Germany solely responsible for the war is an historic wrong which cannot be upheld, which, I am certain, will not be upheld. War in 1914 was the motif of all European policy as it still is by the Treaty. We still don't know how to abolish war, or whether to denounce it. The very fact is an ugly proof of the victor's insincerity. For the whole basis of the Treaty is fear, its whole purpose is revenge. It means simply that we have done to Germany what we imagine she would, if victorious, have done to us. If so, then in what was Germany wrong? Where is her crime except that she lost?

Morally the Treaty is an offense because it attempts to perpetuate a fiction, to cover up a policy of fear by an historic lie. To saddle Germany with the sole responsibility is from what we know—and more will come—an absurdity. To frame a treaty on an absurdity is an injustice.

Humanly, morally, and historically, the Treaty of Versailles stands condemned, quite apart from its economic monstrosities. The present peace merely reflects France's attitude of fear and hate towards Germany, and had it not been for the fantastic weakness of both England and America at the Peace Conference, peace would have been imposed in conformity with the armistice terms as laid down by President Wilson and accepted by us and Germany. That is the world's problem today, how to civilize its own peace. The treaty has to be revised. America refused to ratify it. It will be the task of this country (England) to see that Europe after the war is not rebuilt for a second war of liberation in which Germany, as the wronged nation, will have the sympathy of mankind.

The terrible fact we know now is that France made no effort to stay the Russian mobilization carried out behind the Czar's back. Had there been any real desire to avoid war, peace would have been obtainable any moment by stopping Russia's secret mobilization.
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It should be noted that above documents are given in their original text in French, the commentaries are in German.

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Reduction of the War Penalties

Under date of July 17 the Associated Press carried a Paris dispatch to the effect that public opinion in England favors the reduction of the German war penalties from 132,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 gold marks, French acceptance being sought on the basis of the cancellation of the claims that England holds against France; in other words, the cancellation of the French debt by England in return for the French concession on the reduction of the indemnities.

At this writing the proposition has not been submitted to the Reparations Commission, and M. Poincaré, who a short time ago himself set up this condition, has found it expedient to avoid meeting Lloyd George, though a meeting may soon be arranged in London.

France is said to view the proposition with favor on the added condition that England shall enter into an alliance with France, under which Great Britain is pledged to assist France "in time of attack" and assures France the allotment, wholly or in part, of England's 22 per cent share of the total indemnity. This condition, too, England is said to be ready to meet.

Although it is reported that the British decided to push the plan when it was determined that the United States was in no mood to cancel the Allied debt, it is a fair guess that the offer is not made without assurance from the United States that this government is in accord with the proposition, and that the best method of finally attaining the object of the cancellation of the Allied debt by the United States is for England to set an example of generosity.

In this connection several points must be borne in mind. The majority of the Harding cabinet, notably Messrs. Hughes, Hoover, Mellon, are in favor of the remittance of the Allied debt to us. American sentiment has been opposed to the scheme, and that sentiment is largely created by the German and Irish Americans. The administration knows that it faces the most determined opposition on the part of these elements, as well as the general working classes, if it should actually attempt to push through legislation that would cancel a claim of $10,000,000,000 without the least return. It has not asked England or France to give up their island possessions in American waters, but on the other hand is holding the interned German ships, patents and other property under the Versailles Treaty, and is ready to approve the mandates over the German colonies. It has callously ignored the binding and sacred conditions embodied in Wilson's Fourteen Points on which both belligerent sides agreed to lay down their arms, and is adhering to the Versailles Treaty with the gratuitous announcement that the United States stands with the Allies in holding Germany responsible for the war. In a less direct way than the Entente, the Harding administration has been for every measure of punishment devised for the extortion of the indemnities, and Hughes has only been held in check by the knowledge that too open a course along these lines meant that the Republicans would be swept out of office on another tidal wave of indignation.

A more indirect course of reaching the same end is opened by England's offer to cancel France's debt in consideration of a reduction of the German indemnities. Even Mr. Hughes must have begun to realize that it is expedient to conciliate the German element in the United States—and if not apparent to him, it was obvious to Lloyd George, who is a better politician—before further steps can be taken to cancel the Allied debts.

Back of this movement are the powerful banking interests, headed by Morgan, who want these debts wiped off the slate in order to clear the deck for having their private debts satisfied. The only alternative of getting their money would be to make a loan to Germany, which in turn would be paid out in indemnities to find their way back into the Morgan banks. The fact that this scheme, too, has been laid bare in the columns of Issues of To-Day, has contributed to the change of front in London and Paris. The recent primary elections have shown which way the wind blows and have suggested caution.

France and Great Britain will reach an understanding. Very likely the English will cancel the French debt and agree to assist France in case of war with Germany, which may come because of French swashbuckling in the Saar, or as a result of her attempt to annex that and other German territory. In return a part of the German indemnities will be remitted, and the Harding administration will by gradual processes bring the cancellation of the Allied debts again upon the table for consideration, having by its sanction of the Franco-British understanding made itself indirectly a party to the alliance.

In the end it is all a question of business, not sentiment. Germany must be helped and made fit again. It is an inexorable imperative. America and England now fully realize that in destroying Germany and forcing down her purchasing power they destroyed their best customer. Our foreign commerce is steadily falling off. The statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30 show the appalling decline of $2,000,000,000. Last year we exported $6,516,000,000; this year we exported only $3,770,000,000. Last year we imported $3,654,000,000; this year $2,608,000,000.

FREDERICK F. SCHRADE.
The Bolshevistic Experiment

By AXEL SCHMIDT, Berlin

(Written for Issues of To-Day)

Shortly after the Russian revolution I had a lengthy conversation with the then Secretary of State concerning Russian conditions. On my departure he asked me what my opinion would be if he permitted Lenin, who was then living in Switzerland, to enter into Russia by way of Germany, the Entente having refused permission to Lenin to enter Russia for the reason that he had urged war against the capitalistic States.

My answer was at that time that Lenin might be supported by money in Switzerland for the purpose of letting him issue his protests against the policy of attempting to strangle the Russian revolution throughout the world, or he might be permitted to return to Russia. In the latter case, however, one would not know what the consequences might be. With the words: "To-day Lenin is passing through Germany in a sealed railway carriage," the Secretary of State closed the interview. I had uttered the sentence about not knowing what might happen because Lenin had been living in exile for more than a generation. In distinction from most of the revolutionaries, including Trotsky, he had estimated the revolution of 1905 from its very inception as a mere disturbance and had attended to his scientific labors in foreign countries. For that reason, he was unknown to the younger Russian generation. It would be, so I think, absolutely wrong to assume that Lenin on his return to Russia had a finished program in his mind. He and his adherents in the beginning merely strived as demagogues for the attainment of power without giving much consideration to the teachings of Marx, and had appealed to the instincts of the Russian peasant. "Liberty" and "Land" were the slogans of the Russian revolutionists, who always thought more of the ideas of Bakunin than of the teachings of Marx. It is true that one can find in Marx's extended works matters that are, maybe, covered by the actions of Lenin; but, in its totality, the bolshevistic theory is, nevertheless, not flesh of the flesh of Marxism as it developed in the last fifty years in Europe. This becomes evident when one considers that the "positive" achievement of bolshevism consisted in the confiscation of great landed estates, which, of course, was not part of Marx's teachings, because in Europe at his time feudalism was a matter of the past and before the socialism of Marx had arrived. But Lenin achieved this: that in Russia the distribution of landed estates was not carried out in a systematic manner, but rather anarchistically. Not only the Russian State but the people of Russia as well are face to face with the dread of being drowned in industrial chaos and starvation. It was not by accident but rather a consequence of the industrial conditions in Russia that the most powerful party of the people were not the social-democrats but the social-revolutionists. Briefly, if one wishes to accentuate the difference between these two tendencies, it can be done by saying: The opposite of socialism is capital; the opposite of social-revolutionism are the great landed estates. For this reason the social-revolutionists had the greatest number of adherents among the peasants to whom were promised freedom from czaristic arbitrariness and the lands of the owners of large estates. When in the world war czarism was broken by the German army, the wide Russian plain became peopled at once with social-revolutionary groups. In the constitutional assembly these groups were the dominating factor, while bourgeoisie and social-democracy played a minor role in the assembly. That is quite natural when one considers that 85 per cent of the population of Russia lives in villages. Bourgeoisie and social-democracy constitute but a very minor fringe on the cloak of peasant Russia. However, bolshevism, which, as you know, represents merely the radical wing of the socialistic-democratic party, while the moderates are callees menschewiks and are more closely allied to the social-democrats of Western Europe. They had by means of agitation for an immediate peace, at the front and in the larger cities of Petersburg and Moscow, obtained a large number of adherents. These elements, on a signal from Lenin and Trotsky, broke up the national assembly and by means of a system of unparalleled terrorism seized the power. In order to obtain the adherence of the peasant masses, which at heart were opposed to them, bolshevism created the "thirst" for the land of the landed proprietors. Under its rule the insane destruction of landed estates began. Mansions were destroyed by fire, machinery, which the peasants could not use for their smaller possessions, were smashed. A large part of the cattle for which they could not provide sufficient food because in burning the farm buildings of the owners they also destroyed fodder for the animals, was slaughtered. All that was done for the purpose of making the return of the landed owners impossible. Up to this point the interests of the peasants and of bolshevism were identical, but after this their paths took different courses. The peasant wanted to keep this land as his individual property. Bolshevism, however, wanted to nationalize it. The peasant in this contest proved himself to be the stronger; and in revenge, bolshevism seized all grain not necessary for their own sustenance. When the peasant refused to give up, the Red Army appeared, which did not merely requisition but plundered very extensively. From this day on these two elements lived in great hostility to each other. The peasant now began to raise not more grain than was necessary for his own sustenance. When the land he did not till. Then bolshevism forcefully requisitioned from the peasants as much as was necessary for the support of the Red Army irrespective of the fact that the peasants might suffer starvation from such a course. The consequence is the terrible period of starvation which is now delivering up a large part of Russia to death. The assertion that the drought of last year is the cause of this terrible catastrophe is but partly true. Diminution of the amount of land tilled and the poor condition of the soil have done much more to bring about this terrible misery than the want of rain.

To prove this I refer to the following bolshevistic sources: The Commissioner for Agriculture in Moscow stated that the acreage of land in European Russia had decreased 65 per cent during the last years. Then also agricultural implements, because since 1914 they could not be obtained from foreign countries, were absolutely used up. Above all, the peasants owning large farms, especially in

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the grain districts of the Volga and the Ukraine, were deprived of their horses, leaving them but one, and this from communistic principles, and the surplus given to the poor peasants or the Red Army. This made it impossible to plow under the fertile black soil. The poor preparation and the decrease in area of acreage had already set in during the last years, and the drought of the last year then finished the harvest. The harvest of the year 1911 in European Russia which was 4,036 million pud (one pud equals 32 German pounds) sank to 350 million pud in 1920, and in the year 1921 the bolshevistic government could point to but 150 million pud. Even if one assumes that the peasant was successful in concealing from the Red Army as much, nevertheless the loss is tremendous. How rapid the retrogression of deliveries in natural products is appears from the data printed in the bolshevistic agricultural paper, Ekon. Shish: "While deliveries in Siberia, where there were no adverse circumstances, last year rose from 7.8 million pud in November and 11.4 million pud in December, 1920, to 9.7 million pud and 14.1 million pud respectively in 1921, they dropped in European Russia from 53.9 million pud and 42.9 million pud for the same period to 11.0 million pud and 6.0 million pud respectively. But more serious is this fact that there is danger that it will be worse next year because it is reported that there is no seed in the grain districts. How terrible this question is the following statistics amply prove:"

"In the year 1913 the province of Ufa needed 23.5 million pud grain seed. For the seeding of this year the bolshevistic government can supply for the twenty-two governments which are afflicted by starvation but 46 1/2 mill. pud seed. Under such circumstances it must not surprise if the leader of the Red Cross in Ukraine reports in a bolshevistic paper that already in the previous year the districts of the Don and Saporogen Cossacks could till but 15 per cent of their acreage. In his last speech Lenin, therefore, discussed with great concern the attitude of the Russian peasant towards bolshevism. Among other things he said: "The new policy of industry must bring about adhesion of Soviet rule with the peasants. It is our duty to see to it that the great mass of peasants is convinced that a connection between their present hard, trying, painful life as beggars with communistic labor which is based on foreign socialist ideas is essential. It is our aim by deeds to prove to the peasant that we begin with what he understands and what he may achieve in spite of his terrible poverty and that it is not based on anything foreign to the peasants' view. It is absolutely necessary that we prove this to him or he will send us to the devil. As yet the peasant gives trust in us, but we must bear in mind that this trust is not without end. We are coming close to a test, and this test will not only determine the fate of the present industrial system but also of communism in Russia."

Now one may say here that though bolshevism may have failed in the land question, it has to its credit its achievements in the field of industrial development. But in considering this we must again go back to the land question. The insufficient supply of food to the laborer in the cities has driven many of them into the villages where as mechanics they make a living. Then, add to that the crisis in transportation which has made the supply of raw material, as much as there is, almost impossible. In the year 1921 there were still 18,335 locomotives, but of these 11,797 or 64.3 per cent were in want of repair. There were 407,451 freight cars, of which 119,915 or 29.4 per cent were in want of repairs. Under such circumstances the railroads are steadily going back in their ability to perform. In the year 1921, 10,317 cars on an average were used daily, that is, 30.7 per cent less than in the previous year. Hence it does not amount to much to say that the transport of coal during the last months has increased and that the supply thereof in the province of the Don has risen to 110 million pud. The bolshevistic agricultural paper correctly says: "We are not in a position to supply sufficient means of transportation for industry in spite of the above encouraging facts."

To picture the present state of industry correctly is very difficult, because bolshevism recently was compelled to reconstruct its industries according to capitalistic principles. According to a report of the bolshevistic commissary, Miljutin, there were employed at the end of 1920 in the textile industries but 7 per cent of the shuttles and 11 per cent of the carriages and in the factories producing machinery in Petersburg only 4 per cent as compared with the number employed prior to the war, because many in consequence of the lack of food had fled to the villages. Production of pig iron had dropped to 40 per cent of what was produced prior to the war. Of the 47 furnaces in the Ural but 14 were being worked.

The picture painted by the bolshevistic Prawda of the iron industry in the Ukraine is even more depressing. It is stated, among other things:

"Production of wrought iron of all Soviet Russia last year was 6.8 million pud or 2% 1/2 per cent of the production in the year 1913. Factories in the Ukraine made but .09 million pud of this, which was .05 per cent of their production in times of peace."

Since then there has been no improvement, so that Lenin and Trotsky determined to again recede from their communistic principles. The Council of Laborers was removed and the conduct of affairs was placed in the hands of specialists. Now, as we know, they have gone a step further and want to turn over the factories to their previous owners as tenants. Nay, they are willing to make concessions to their worst enemy, foreign capital. Why they suddenly now wish to throw over their communistic principles is evident in the following sentences of the agricultural paper, which I have mentioned several times. It is there stated in the issue for March, 1922:

"The crisis in matters of support and finance is not to be denied, and it is evident that the depression has struck industrial life deeper and has drawn larger and larger circles about itself. Extension of enterprise goes along more slowly than industrial destruction by the State. Then comes the lack of means of employment, which threatens to grow to immense proportions. Sources have run dry, the apparatus of the State is being curtailed, the point of culmination has been passed, the downward path brings thousands of dangers and will wind up in catastrophe."

"How desperate conditions in Soviet Russia are is proved by the statement of Lenin that the number of persons that have been provided for by the State for labor done has dropped from 40 millions to 2½ millions. All these elements, even if it be meagerly supplied with food, are already loudly crying. The bolshevistic State, feel that they are betrayed. Naturally they will increase the army of the dissatisfied. One must, therefore, agree with V. Tscherneff, the leader of the Russian social-revolutionists, who rendered judgment against bolshevism recently in the following words:"

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Correcting a Contemporary

In reply to a correspondent, the Pathfinder, a Washington publication, states that the French people pay more in taxes than the Germans, in spite of the latter's indemnity obligations. Every man, woman and child in France pays $35 in gold for repair of war devastation, the paper declares, and Germany is asked to contribute only $3 in gold cash and $6 in gold material toward the indemnities; total of all German payments to the Allies is but $40 gold per capita.

We do not wish to impugn the honesty of the Pathfinder, and we do not know where it gets its figures, but we are frank to say that the information it gives its correspondent is astonishing for its inaccuracy. We published in one of our May issues an instructive article dealing with the ratio between income and taxation in Germany, France and England. The article appeared in the London Daily News of March 2, and stated specifically that Germany pays the heaviest taxes of all, considering the 2 per cent turnover tax and the 40 per cent coal tax.

The information regarding relative taxation usually furnished by friends of the Entente conveniently ignores the principle that if a nation is stripped of its wealth-producing resources it is not able to pay in proportion to the ability of the nation that has stripped it. In stating relative amounts these figure-experts entirely ignore the fact that the Allies took from Germany Alsace-Lorraine, a part of Schleswig, a part of Silesia, the Saar Valley, all of Polish Prussia, all her colonies, her navy and her merchant marine—in short, her coal, her ore, her raw material, and transportation facilities, and they destroyed her trade with foreign countries. This the Pathfinder takes no account of. As an example, we have Germany's interned ships and her patents, two considerable items of value. Some of these patents, worth above $20,000,000, were sold to the Chemical Foundation for $250,000. On whom do these burdens fall if not on the German people in the way of taxation? The comparative rate of taxation is set forth by the London Daily News as follows in per cent:

Bachelors above 30, working income 20,000 marks: Germany, 8.8; France, 3.25; England, 0.0.
Man with wife and two children, income 50,000 marks: Germany, 6.52; France, 1.53; England, 0.0.
Man with wife and four children, income 100,000 marks: Germany, 14.06; France, 3.0; England, 2.10.
Man with wife and two children, income 250,000 marks: Germany, 25.2; France, 7.8; England, 16.32.
Bachelor with an income of 250,000 marks: Germany, 31.7; France 14.2; England, 23.4.
Bachelor with income from capital of 1,000,000 marks: Germany, 44.05; France, 26.8; England, 34.74.
Bachelor with income from a capital of 10,000,000 marks: Germany, 61.11; France, 59.75; England, 54.75.

The News points out that since these figures were compiled, based upon the relative buying power of the respective moneys last September, the pound has risen in buying power while the mark has materially decreased, so that in reality the percentage of taxation is still more unfavorable than appears from the foregoing. The present average earnings of a German workman are 30,000 marks a year, but as the purchasing power of the mark is continually decreasing the above table of percentages can be regarded only as approximate. They are more unfavorable to the Germans.

Why is so little credit given to the present government of Russia for what it has done for its people in the way of education, freedom of religion, art, sanitation, elevation of morality, e.g. the abolition of prostitution? H. C. K.]
Germany is not civilized enough to rule colored races. Savages are fit to rule the Germans—vae Galliae.
ISSUES OF TO-DAY
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SENATOR UNDERWOOD has introduced a bill in the Senate providing for the appointment of a commission of six to look after the claims of “Americans whose relatives were murdered or whose property was destroyed by the forces of Germany in violation of the rules of civilized warfare and of international law.” What Underwood proposes is to flout all law established by international agreements and the practice of centuries, take over the property of private German citizens and bestow it upon those who claim damages from Germany. As we declared war against the Imperial German Government and this property belongs to German private citizens, Underwood proposes to disregard the official declaration of war and put another stain upon the national escutcheon. Then will arise the question, how is the United States going to take its stand in a court when it is shown that patents worth $20,000,000 were sold to the Chemical Foundation for $250,000? Underwood is one of the leaders of the Democratic party. His reference to war as murder and Cox’s utterances in France and feting by Poincaré as the latter’s guest, demonstrate pretty conclusively what is the mental attitude of that party of stupidity and blunders.

William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, author of “What’s the Matter with Kansas?” and a number of books, also a hearty backer of the war, has been arrested by order of his friend, Governor Allen of Kansas, for displaying a placard in his window declaring his sympathy for the strikers to be 50 per cent, a ratio which he increased to 52 per cent when his action became a matter of governmental perturbation. Said Mr. White: “Certainly it has not come to pass in this country when a man may not say what he thinks about an industrial controversy without disobeying the law. If the Industrial Court desires a test case, here it is. There is no reason, either in law or in morals, why a man who believes that the railroad shopmen are right should not say so openly and with all the emphasis he can. Either we have free speech and a free press in this country or we have not.” Mr. White can see his offense in no other light and refused to obey the law until he had been arrested. Now a “friendly” test case is to be made of Mr. White’s contention in behalf of the sovereignty of the press and free speech. We can only commend his devotion to principle, and we should like to see an authoritative ruling on the amendment to the Constitution drawn up by Thomas Jefferson. However, we doubt whether Mr. White’s case is directly of the character coming within the meaning of the Constitution. There was a wholesale violation of the law during the war, when some 600 liberal periodicals were tampered with and put out of business for their non-conformist utterances. That would have been the time for Mr. White to make a test case, or at least go on record against the unconstitutional doings of Postmaster General Burleson and Attorney Generals Gregory and Palmer. The fate of these papers did not trouble him, and in his own case the official wrath is so circumscribed by mutual amenities and good wishes that it seems more a pink tea affair than a real battle for the upholding of American principles.

Shipping news not printed in the daily papers: “Not because I am a Southerner, for our colored population in the South is not to be compared with the colored Frenchmen, and least of all because I sympathize with Germany, for that is not the case, do I protest against the use of colored Frenchmen in Germany,” said Mr. O. D. Revell, a prominent real estate man in Ashevile, N. C., on his arrival last week aboard the Resolute after a two years’ trip in Egypt and the larger countries of Europe. “I am a white man and the blush of shame mounted to my cheeks when I saw negroes lording it over a peaceful white people and bullying them. It was the most disgusting thing I saw in Europe or in all my life. In Wiesbaden the Germans must vacate the streets every afternoon while the colored troops march in and drill and maneuver in the streets and the open places. It is a disgrace to civilization that ought to be stopped, and if the French do not realize it they should be forced to see it. This practice of putting colored men to oversee and watch white people will some day react seriously upon the white race. Anyone who knows the colored race as I know it will not dispute what I say.” Egypt, he said, is prepared to shed its last drop of blood to get rid of English rule. This interview was accessible to all the newspapers, but was carefully suppressed in the columns of the Times, Herald, Tribune and World.

Representative Britten of Illinois, one day last week, carried a message of Chancellor Wirth to President Harding, requesting him to call a conference of nations at Washington to deal with Germany’s economic problems. The President, seemingly impressed, promised to take the appeal into serious consideration. “Not with outstretched hands, asking for mercy,” said Mr. Britten, who has just returned from a visit to Germany, “but asking for justice, Germany appeals to the President for an opportunity to lay her cards on the table and to show what she is able to do and then to do it.” The Chancellor told him that Great Britain, Italy and Belgium and other nations have come to realize that Germany will not be able to survive under the French demands for indemnities, and that there is but one way for Germany to make her position clear—at a conference called by the President. Germany’s economic future lay in the hands of the United States. Britten may introduce a resolution when Congress reconvenes on August 15, requesting the President to call an international conference for the purpose of deciding whether France’s demands on Germany for indemnities are constructive or destructive. Even the well-to-do classes in Germany, the
Chancellor informed him, can afford the luxury of a meat
diet only once a week, and the country is positively fac-
ing economic ruin unless France modifies her demands.
Should Germany go down in ruin, Mr. Britten thinks, the
same fate will overtake Austria, Poland, Russia, Hungary
and very probably France.

Ex-Ambassador Morgenthau is in Austria, preparing to
aid that heavily-afflicted country. God help Austria!

Charles Ransom Miller, the leading editorial writer of
the New York Times, died on July 18. He was connected
with the Times for forty-seven years. It will interest though
hardly astonish a great many who have noted the anti-
German character of Mr. Ochs' paper to learn that the head
of its editorial department was a Chevalier of the Legion of
Honor and a member of the Order of Leopold.

Chief Justice Taft of the U. S. Supreme Court is back
with a complete program for a new American judicial sys-
tem copied from the English. Taft is simply enchanted with
this system as one far superior to our own and intends to
launch a campaign for its general adoption. Taft is a won-
derful man to have found time to make an exhaustive study
of British law methods between conversations with the King
and making his country ridiculous with after-dinner
speeches. What most impressed the English about him was
his mustache.

The Old Guard suffered another defeat in the Nebraska
primaries. The Republicans have nominated R. B. Howell,
a member of the National Committee. Howell's nomination
is represented as a clean-cut victory for the progressive
Republicans. He made the campaign as an avowed candid-
ate for progressive principles, while his chief opponent,
Representative Jeffries, was generally regarded as a con-
servative and made no attempt to deny his leanings in the
direction of the Old Guard. Two Congressional candidates
that ran on a wet plank were defeated, while S. J. Franklin,
progressive, led his nearest competitor by 2 to 1. For
the Democratic nomination Senator Hitchcock had a walk-
over for a renomination.

The latest figures on the relative importance of the
various language groups in the United States show that the
German-speaking element is still a good second, although
the percentage has decreased from 26.8 to 22.4. At the
same time the native English-Celtic group has decreased
from 30.8 per cent in 1910 to 28.7. The principal language
groups in the United States in 1920 were: English and
Celtic, 9,729,365; German, 8,164,109; Italian, 3,365,864;
Polish, 2,436,895; Yiddish and Hebrew, 2,043,613; Swedish,
1,485,062; French, 1,290,110; Norwegian, 1,020,788. These
eight language groups were represented by a total of 29-
535,806 persons, or 81.1 per cent of the 36,398,958 persons
that comprised the white element of foreign origin in the
United States in 1920. In this classification are included
all white persons of foreign birth and those native born
whose parents or whose father or mother were born abroad.
There was also a decline in the number of Swedes and
Norwegians—the former from 4.3 per cent to 4.1 per cent,
and the latter from 3 to 2.8 per cent—whereas the percent-
age for all the other races except the French-speaking ele-
ment show a material gain: Italians, 57.8 per cent, Poles,
44.7 per cent, Yiddish and Hebrew, 22.8 per cent, and the
number of persons speaking Russian increased 700 per cent.

Ex-Governor Cox of Ohio, late Presidential candidate of
the Democratic party and prospective Democratic candi-
date in 1924, had not been more than a few days in France
before he made a public declaration that those responsible
for the devastation wrought in that country during the war
(meaning the Germans) ought to be made to pay reparations
fixed by the Versailles Treaty. The next day he was the
guest of Poincaré at a luncheon. Before the United States
entered the war, Cox's newspaper frequently printed editor-
als expressing strong sympathy with the German side of
the controversy, and when he became the Presidential
nominee against Harding these editorials stared him in the
face and began to assume the proportions of a bogey in his
fevered mind. Had Cox stuck to his colors and courageously
declared that he would not retract a word of those utter-
ances of his paper, but that he defied anyone to point out
any pro-German articles since the United States had entered
the war—and if he had been otherwise diplomatic and
politically shrewd, heaven knows but Harding might not
have had a walk-over. But with the same stupidity with
which he denied having approved his paper's pro-German
attitude, casting the blame upon a man then dead, he has
put his finger in the fire and forever queered himself as a
Presidential possibility by hobnobbing with the man who
plotted the war with Iswolsky, Grey and Asquith. Cox has
grown up in a narrow atmosphere and belongs to the corn-
mush and bacon-eating variety of American politicians. We
shall confidently expect him to go to Germany and be offi-
cially dined and wired by Premier Wirth.

One of the magazines started a project recently to gauge
public opinion on the prohibition question and the soldiers' bonus by canvassing a million anonymous votes. It has now
canvassed the first 100,000, which, however, is not con-
clusive except as to the general tendency of the ballot, since
the figures tabulated thus far show large returns from east-
ern municipal districts and from densely populated areas in
the West. These show public sentiment to be two to one
against prohibition in its present form and about equally
divided on the bonus. The votes cast for the enforcement
of the prohibition act sums up 32,445; for repeal of the prohibition amendment, 22,547. The returns from the supposedly dryest parts of
the country are far from complete, and the returns from
such sections as Kansas may materially alter the first show-
ing. For the bonus, 46,609 votes were recorded, and against,
47,469.

After all, the murder of Minister Rathenau was not plotted by Ludendorf, Tirpitz and the militarists and mon-
archists, according to a special dispatch in the New York Staats-Zeitung. And apparently the rumors of extensive
revolutionary activities are also unfounded, or floated for
propaganda purposes. According to a prominent member
of the Berlin police, the plot to murder Foreign Minister
Rathenau originated in the brain of a 17-year old school
boy named Stubenrauch, who communicated his plan to the
16-year old Gerd Techow, who in turn initiated his brother
Ernst in the conspiracy, whereupon the latter discussed it
with the student Wilhelm Gunther.
Allied Control of German Finances

It must seem to every sympathizer with the Republic of Germany that the last stage of humiliation has been reached by that unhappy country by its surrender to Allied dictation in the matter of the supervision of its financial affairs by a commission of its enemies.

It is all too apparent that the first mistake in Germany's relations to the conquering powers was made when the delegates abjectly signed a treaty that they knew was based upon falsehood, treachery and betrayal. From the moment the German commissioners signed the treaty of peace with their enemies they stood committed to a Lie, and in the further fulfilment of the terms imposed upon them they have gone from step to step until Germany is reduced to the status of Turkey before the war, and is no better than Haiti and Santo Domingo in the eyes of the world.

With the same fatal acquiescence that prompted their unconditional acceptance of the armistice terms, though they knew it violated the conditions laid down by Wilson, they have subscribed to every indignity that greed, rapacity and venom could suggest. We read that the sovereignty of the republic is not to be questioned, and solemn promises are cited to mitigate the ignominy of the surrender.

What did the solemn acceptance of Wilson's Fourteen Points and the promises under the same amount to? Did the Allies keep one of them? Do we not hear constant complaints of the violation of the written terms of the Treaty of Versailles? What are the mandates over the German colonies, as administered and interpreted, but gross violations of the treaty? They are annexations. Likewise conditions imposed upon the people of the occupied sections are lawless acts of violence and treaty-breaking, aimed to split the German republic into fragments, to be annexed in due season by France. Every newspaper that criticises or even reports events distasteful to the vanity and arrogance of the invaders is suppressed, free speech is a reminiscence, and French is forcibly taught in the German schools. People who write about the actual conditions there are arrested and are lucky if they suffer no worse than military expulsion.

The Allies have not kept a single vital promise to which they are committed, and the present German government still feigns to have faith in their professions of honesty. Is it a wonder that unrest is everywhere undermining the faith of the people in their representatives? And in the last analysis it is all the work of a few men on both sides. Poincaré must extort the last drachma from a starving, conquered, clean, honest people in order to maintain himself and his friends in power, and the leading men in the German government must be lackeys to Poincaré and his English abettors that they may be masters over their own people.

Nations have been conquered and subjected to the atrocities of war and all the consequences, but never has a nation of 60,000,000 of the most intelligent and progressive people in the world voluntarily subscribed to a surrender so abject and dishonorable as that which it is now about to sanction—the abandonment of its sovereignty. The Turks with not one-tenth the resources of the Germans are fighting, fighting for the sovereignty of their native country. Before it can again be administered by foreign interests, Turkey will perish off the earth. There is something heroic in that to contemplate. There is nothing to arouse sympathy in what Germany has agreed to submit to. The republic has been tricked in every deal by its enemies and is yet ready to be fooled and fooled again.

Where is England at this juncture? England, we are told, is Germany's only friend in Europe.

The "World" and the "Hyphen"

The New York World of the 20th inst., in commenting on the conference of the National Citizens' Alliance (Bürgerbund) at Chicago and its endorsement of Senators La Follette, Reed and France, declares under the caption of "Reviving the Hyphen," that these men received the endorsement of the conference because "they have helped Germany."

The World should give itself a shake, wake up out of its war trance and incidentally tell us just what these Senators have done for Germany.

If the preserving of sanity amid a riot of political lunatics howling for the blood of the Kaiser and the extermination of German infants is helping Germany, then the World is right. But conceding that the charge is true, why shouldn't they do everything possible to help Germany? Isn't the war over? Isn't this a period of reconstruction and adjustment? Does the World intend forever to stretch out the dead hand of the past and expect everybody to butt his brains out against the tomb of its fallen idol?

Why should not these Senators help Germany? They would only be doing their own country a kind service, for until something is done to help Germany there will continue to be two billion dollars of deficits in our foreign trade, and strikes, unemployment and social unrest will continue in our own beloved country.

The World itself has set us the problem, "What good has been accomplished by the war?" It has itself at times uttered words of sympathy, feeling intuitively that if something is not done to help Germany much will have to be done to help the United States, although it has not yet called for the revision of the Versailles Treaty. And it has not joined in the universal cry for revision merely because it is under the thrall of a blind prophet repudiated by 16,639,379 American voters.

And why should these Senators—or all other Senators—be catechised for helping Germany? Didn't Germany help us when in the Civil War we needed help; when London and Paris prohibited the listing of Union bonds on its exchanges and Germany bought $600,000,000 of them to help preserve the Union, a fact gratefully acknowledged by Secretary Seward in his letter to the American ambassador at Berlin; when Germany sent us medicines and supplies because something in that line had to be done to help the ragged and suffering Union soldiers? Why should we forget what was done to help us in time of great need?

And since we are continually reminded that "the war is over," why should we revive the embers of the war, all the old prejudices and hates, in order to make out a case against men who have the courage, the humanity and the ideality to wish to help their own country by helping to do something to restore our best customer to his capacity to buy our copper, cotton, grain and raw materials? Isn't that real patriotism?

"The enemy has captured the White House," declares organized labor, the A. F. L., Gompers' Federation. One thing is sure: The labor represented by Samuel of Holland—England no longer rules the White House. It moved out with its friend Wilson.—Detroit Abendpost.
Proportional Representation *

By Mr. WALTER J. MILLARD,
Field Secretary of the Proportional Representation League.

IT stands to reason that if a representative body is to be really representative, a majority should elect a majority but a minority should elect a minority. Assuming that your city council is nine men, therefore, you can obtain that result if approximately one-ninth of the voters can elect one man; for in that case five-ninths of the voters will elect a majority. In order to carry that out the proportional system offers every voter a ballot which he can mark in such a way that his vote will be counted in one of the nine piles. He cannot know in advance whether a candidate, for whom he votes his first choice, will receive a quota or more than a quota. He is therefore given an opportunity to mark preferences among the candidates in the same way that you might tell someone to go to the fruit store. You would say, 'If you can't get apples bring oranges, and if you can't get oranges bring grapes.' You mark one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, etc., among the candidates' names. These ballots are brought together at a central counting place; a calculation is made to find what a quota is; if any candidate has more than a quota the surplus is taken in a fair way; each ballot of the surplus is transferred to the candidate marked as next available choice on it, and when any candidate is thus brought up to a quota he is declared elected. Then, if there are no other candidates with surpluses, the lowest man is declared defeated, and his ballots are transferred, each to the next available choice on it. Next, the candidate now lowest is declared defeated, and his ballots transferred in the same way. Thus the count is continued until finally nine piles of ballots are created. Each of these piles represents a group of voters who are unanimous under the circumstances in wanting that candidate.

"To the voter it is simpler than any other voting system since it takes from him all questions as to chance of election and leaves his mind free only to consider the question of the policy of the candidate. The ballot counting is so simple that I have taken high school boys and in twenty minutes explained it to them. I have then gone out of the room and they have elected their student councils that way ever after."

* A leaflet explaining the system of proportional representation adopted by Cleveland and other American cities will be sent to any reader of Issues or To-Day gratis on application to the Proportional Representation League, 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For several years municipal governments of several Norwegian cities have owned and operated motion picture theaters. When the theaters were taken over by the municipalities, the municipal boards decided the net profits should be used for the promotion of cultural purposes in the home localities.

A survey of how Christiania has spent this income during the last year was published recently. The city has a population of about 260,000. The net profit of the operation in 1921 amounted to 1,340,000 kroner (about $350,000 at par). This sum was awarded to various cultural aims, namely 700,000 kroner to a studio building for the Norwegian sculptor Gustav Vigeland, 400,000 kroner to a "people's theater" on the city's west side, 100,000 kroner to a new concert hall, 100,000 kroner to a fund for the support of science and 49,000 kroner for a new music pavilion. In previous years the studio of Mr. Vigeland has been awarded 700,000 kroner, the "people's theater" 1,400,000 kroner and the concert hall 400,000 kroner from the same source.

German Element United

The third German-American National Conference, under the auspices of the German-American Citizens' League (Bürgerbund), ended its sessions in Chicago last week and adopted a series of ringing resolutions almost all of which will have the hearty approval of fair-minded Americans, regardless of national origin or race.

These resolutions are fully in harmony with similar resolutions adopted by the Steuben Society of America, and are to be cordially endorsed because of the indication that for once the German-American element is uniting on common principles in a common cause.

The resolutions express delight with the victory of the progressive element in the recent primaries in Indiana, Iowa, and North Dakota, and pledge support to the candidates named, and to Senators La Follette, Reed and France, "as veterans who have fought so valiantly in defense of American liberty." Revision of the Peace Treaty is demanded; the appointment of an American observer at the sessions of the Neutral Commission to Investigate the Responsibility for the War is urged, and the government is asked to use its influence for the immediate withdrawal of colored troops from the occupied zone.

The attitude of the Bürgerbund on the proposed loan to Germany is signal in harmony with that of the Steuben Society, as also is its demand for a referendum on questions of war and peace, except in case of actual invasion. On the subject of the loan the resolutions say:

"Mindful of the sinister consequences of our original loans to European belligerents, we unequivocally condemn and shall oppose to the limit any loan to Central Europe which under the guise of reconstruction tends to make the United States the bill collector for the uncollectable and fraudulent loans of the Allies, based directly or indirectly upon the Versailles Treaty."

The resolutions commend the initial steps of the government to correct the iniquities charged to the Alien Property Custodian, the efforts to purify the public school text-books of propaganda aimed at denationalizing American citizens and destroying the American republic, and demand the immediate legalization of beer and wine, "to end the reign of hypocrisy and corruption which is disrupting the very foundation of law and order in the United States."

"The heterogeneous character of our population makes it difficult, if not impossible, for an American President to form a defensive and offensive alliance with any nation, or to declare war with any nation, without coming into conflict with the race interests and race consciousness of an important part of the American people. Whether for good or ill, the United States have actually restricted their liberty to go counter to mighty nations from which many of their citizens have come."—From a speech of James M. Beck in London.

"Repetitio est mater studiorum." Every fairly important book should be immediately read twice, partly for the reason that one comprehends the subject better the second time in its relationship and understands the beginning all the better for knowing the ending; partly for the reason that on a second reading one brings to bear a different mood and sentiment from that of the first reading, so that the impression is different and it is like beholding an object by a new illumination.—Schopenhauer.
The King's Motto

By WILLIAM ELLERY LEONARD
(University of Wisconsin)

"I am willing to play for the verdict of mankind"—W. Wilson.

THE King who broke the hearts of millions,
Sits broken on his bleak pavilions;
The parchment, whence his pristine fame,
For bitter spite is now knapp'd and gone.
And creptions of that rending
Haunt him like thunder never-ending;
And whilst he plays at Solitaire
With gilded Jack and Joker there,
His motto on the wall's mosaic
Mocks him like Daniel's Aramaic:
Mene, mene... And no prophet
He needs to tell the terror of it.

Lest We Forget

MARGOT ASQUITH: "The lack of tolerance in the United States was revealed to me in an account which Heath Moore, who took part in a banquet at Kansas City, gave me of the cruel manner in which the German population in the United States was treated when America joined the Allies. Among other things he told me that an acquaintance of his had been interrupted in a speech to stimulate recruiting by a man in the audience. It was thought that he had shouted, 'Hurrah for the Kaiser,' whereupon he was knocked down, kicked and thrown into the street, where he would certainly have been murdered but for the interference of a policeman. When the unfortunate German was asked what he had done he replied that his only son had been killed in the war and he had called out, 'To hell with the Kaiser.' In comparison with some outrages of which I was told the above is relatively harmless."

France Preparing for War

THE Spanish paper, *A. B. C.*, some time ago declared that France was preparing for war, and added, "We share the opinion of Carlyle that it will be necessary to reduce France to a third-class power in order to preserve the peace of Europe." The *New York Staats Zeitung* prints the following editorial in a recent issue:

"A short time ago the representatives of the parliamentary aerial commission furnished Premier Lloyd George with a document in which it expresses its alarm concerning England's position in the air and submits a proposition to improve her air-service. At the head of the commission is Sir William Johnson Hicks; he is supported by such men as General Seely and others. The commission is of the opinion that England's security is seriously threatened by the imperfect condition of her air-service. If London should be attacked it would be destroyed in twenty-four hours. France had taken steps to provide herself with a squadron of 220 aeroplanes, whereas England has but 30. And from Paris on the same day came the following:

"The general staff of the French army has worked out a vast plan for the defense of the French coast. In the report, which has now been submitted to the highest naval authority for the execution of the plan, it is stated that the coast along the channel must be improved on the basis of recent developments. The successes scored by England and the United States by means of tanks and aeroplanes oblige France to adopt new measures to protect her coasts. The principal means for defense are submarines and air-forces, both of which must be materially reinforced."

"If these two announcements are compared it is impossible to escape the conviction that in spite of the continued assurances of mutual friendship, a strong mistrust secretly prevails. If the results of the Washington and Genoa conferences in the last analysis consist of competition among the Allies, we may be excused for having some slight doubt about the prospect of an early pacification of Europe. It is not difficult to determine who is the real marplot in the European family."

Germany's Seized Patents

(From the *New York Daily News*)

IT is nearly four years since the armistice. We are no longer at war with Germany. That country has made a conscientious effort to get on its feet again under a republican form of government. Its economic and financial burdens are the greatest ever imposed by victors on a vanquished nation. We do not dispute the justice of the verdict.

But meanwhile Germany must by its own efforts be allowed to retrieve its place among the powers and we should be the last to put obstacles in its way of so doing. We are now negotiating a claims treaty with her. The German-owned property in this country which we have seized will enter into that treaty. International patent rights—must be restored. We must be in a position to return them to their owners.

We took over all this property in trust. Subject to treaties of peace and settlement, all alien property seized in war is so held, to be returned when claims are adjusted.

"The sale of these patents by employees of the Government to a company they themselves organized would not seem to be a proper procedure. We believe the courts will approve the demand of the President that they be returned."

An Era of Injustice

(From the *Dearborn Independent*)

SINCE the facts have forced a public hearing it is no longer possible to quietly assume that our political prisoners are "reds" and are therefore, just as well in jail as out. The facts are that the majority of these men are Americans, supposedly possessing the guarantees of American citizenship, and that in very many cases their arrest had nothing to do with war at all, nor even being incident to war, but were victims of a plan, proceeding under cover of the war excitement, to terrorize certain labor movements.

Men were arrested, thrown into jail, railroaded to prison under long sentences, because they had ideas about industry with which others did not agree. Men were arrested because they had ideas about wages which were inconvenient at the moment, and the easiest way to suppress the idea was to have the man hauled off to jail, disloyalty proved; in many cases it was not even charged. Some of the men had not even expressed their distaste for war, a distaste shared by millions of us whom no government would dare touch.

Aside from that, as political prisoners, they are entitled to the enlightened treatment which all the enlightened nations have meted out to their political prisoners, namely, release and liberty. Most of these men are actually entitled to governmental apology and reparations—both would be millennial.

The friends of these men and the believers of liberty everywhere are making one last effort to get American decency into action. Their fear is that a few of the more favored men may be released under a so-called truce. They are entitled to governmental apology and reparation—but to suggest it would be millennial.

Of the Four-Power Treaty the anonymous author writes:

"The results of the Washington conference were substantial. The results of the Paris conference were unimportant. Now we have meted out to their political prisoners, namely, release and liberty. Most of these men are actually entitled to governmental apology and reparation—both would be millennial."

Comparing Mr. Harding and his Secretary of State, the author of "Behind the Mirrors" says:

"Where our actual Secretary's mind falls short of our suppositions Secretary's mind is in the valuable quality of common sense. I am even prepared to maintain that as a measure of reality Mr. Hughes' mind is distinctly inferior to Mr. Harding's, which is in one reason why he never became President and Mr. Harding did."

Of Mr. Hughes it is said that "he has only one criterion of reality, his mind, which has been developed at the expense of all else," while the other means to approach to suggest it is added:"

"He lives in a region of facts, principles and logical deductions. He does not sense anything. And only men who sense reality have common sense."

Mr. Harding introduces us as the boy lightning calculator does, and leaves us unsatisfied."

Of the Four-Power Treaty the anonymous author writes:

"The results of the Washington conference were substantial. They were so when Agent Strong presented the treaty. In the future they will be seen to be no more than a prolongation of the intent of the Versailles Treaty, confirming the dichotomy of powers which that instrument created. Germany, Russia and China were treated as outsiders in both conferences."
Real Channel of Americanism

SIR:—I have been reading Issues of To-Day for the past three months. I must say it is the best channel of real Americanism. I have seen recently, the ideal Americanism of the fathers, not the bastard type of Wall Street and the English hyphens, and with the help of all the lawyers who are organized and acting as one solid body no matter what race or creed, the ideals of Washington must again replace the teachings of the Anglo capitalists cuckoo combine. May your readers increase a thousand fold. I always hand my copy when carefully read to others with the words, "Get an issue." I will try and get you some subscribers. Again wishing you success in your patriotic undertaking, and trusting Lodge will be dislodged here in Boston next fall.

I remain yours,

Boston, Mass., July 20, 1922.

STEPHEN O'CONNOR.

Boycott French Goods

SIR:—A loan to Germany, subscribed by German-Americans and their friends, is just what Germany needs to-day. German labor will pay back every cent of it. But, taking in consideration the conditions Germany is in to-day, we must come to the conclusion that France will take every cent of the loan promised to Germany as soon as it arrives upon European ground. Germany cannot prevent any illegal act, committed by France, against her. The moral condition of France is not the best; she is too full of personal ambitions of the leaders of the Nationalist Party in South Africa. I want them to go back to my native country, I was in Germany, and in an inter-

Editor Issues of To-Day.

REVISE THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

SIR:—Once again you are doing a splendid, heroic thing, a thing of great historical possibilities with your Loan to Germany appeal. Unfortunately I have not now the leisure to go into de-
tails of this most momentous suggestion, but let me say right here that I fully agree with your proposals heretofore published, particularly with the proviso that the Versailles Treaty must be revised. To me, too, this is the crux of the matter, the A and Z of the whole question. On this premise alone I for one could be interested at all. The money can be raised, must be raised. It will all depend on how to organize. An independent loan will, of course, require a lot of genuine work, but it is all worth the effort. I am taking up the matter of the African German colonies with the leaders of the Nationalist Party in South Africa. I want them to fight to have these stolen colonies given back to the German people. The East African colonies are very rich and form a splendid outlet for the people of Germany. In 1903, immediately after the

Editor Issues of To-Day.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST

SIR:—Complying with your request to draw a picture of the situation here in regard to creating a more tolerant and just opinion of your countrymen, I draw this sketch that I cannot help thinking that the Findings of the Christiania Conference. But united English—and now American—unity will never be crushed, this is an open secret. The military power of France must be broken before anything can be done financially for any European country. It must be borne in mind that we participated in the great war in order to abo-
rage militarism. If we loan money to Germany, and feel sure France will take possession of it, we are supporting militarism, therefore acting contrary to our teachings.

The Treaty (?) of Paris must be revised. If France offers any resistance she must be isolated from the rest of the world. Her goods must be boycotted and loans must be refused here. France is not as strong to-day as she thinks she is. If her fuses leak, but some of our own leaders may have to get familiar with hemp, for a revolution is then unavoidable.

Germany is a nation of honest people. France is a nation of dishonest people. Here an example of France's dishonesty: After the armistice we sent to France 35,000 autos, the autos were not needed, and after the signing of peace they were sent back. Before they were sent to America again France demanded $150,000,000 as duty for the autos that were intended to help France win the war. The duty was not paid. The autos, however, and other war necessaries, were sold to France for $400,000,000, about 25 cents on the dollar, for they had cost us $1,700,000,000. France, however, did not use these war necessities for her own self. She sold them again to the U. S. for an enormous profit which we had to pay. France is dishonest and should not have any support. The military power of France must be broken, and then a loan to Germany is a blessing to her, not before.

Yours very truly,

JACOB RUEHL.

Editor Issues of To-Day.

General Pearson's Proposal

SIR:—I see the President is going to use the army if American

workmen refuse to run the United States mails. The mails these days are sacrosanct. During the war the United States mails were denied such protection. The English rifled them as they pleased, stole trade secrets, held them under their sweet will and burnt hundreds of tons. It's to laugh! Why are the mails more sacred now than during the war? Because at present the men are Americans and in the other case they were Englishmen? I am taking up the matter of the African German colonies with the leaders of the Nationalist Party in South Africa. I want them to fight to have these stolen colonies given back to the German people.

The East African colonies are very rich and form a splendid outlet for the people of Germany. In 1903, immediately after the close of the Boer war, when I found I was kicked out and forbidden to go back to my native country, I was in Germany, and in an interview there I urged that the German government should send me to Dar-es-Salam and let me bring in 4,000 Boer families, and we would open up the country there. But they did not take any notice of my plan. Had they done so it would perhaps have changed the whole course of events.

These colonies, Dar-es-Salam and Tanga, could support 20,000,000 people. They are rich in minerals. You can grow to perfection there all tropical and sub-tropical produce. You can grow splendid cotton. In fact, if properly handled, with plenty of good German farmers, they could supply Germany with cotton, spices, fruit, cocoaanuts, cloves, ground nuts which you call peanuts and with iron, copper, lead, gold, diamonds and other minerals. Then there are barks for dyes and tanning. Plenty of cattle, sheep, goats, etc., can be raised there. The climate is good and the Kaffir labor is plentiful. They have excellent ports and shipping facilities. The short railroads could, be increased as the country becomes populated.

It is the duty of the Boers to see that this stolen property be given back to the German people. No one knows better than the Boers how England has stolen all its possessions in Africa and elsewhere here. General Smuts may have become drunk with British imperialism to-day, but if the old knight-errant ("justice") and no one knows better than he of the piracy of his present masters. I hope this will give you a line on my thoughts.

Your friend,

S. PEARSON.

Editor Issues of To-Day.

From the Pacific Coast

SIR:—Complying with your request to draw a picture of the situation here in regard to creating a more tolerant and just opinion of your countrymen, I draw this sketch that I cannot help thinking that the Findings of the Christiania Conference. But united English—and now particularly—French propaganda, prevent that.

France, if she can muster sufficient military power not to fear any strong intervention, but if she is in a hurry I can, at the present time at least, do very little, as these quarters are as English as English can be. The Kaiser is still here the "Kar

nickel." He started the war. We can expect a change of view only through the au-hoc policies of the find-
ing of the Christiania Conference. But united English—and now particularly—French propaganda, prevent that.

From the Pacific Coast
similar catastrophe to Germany as that caused by the Thirty Year War. Even so, Germany would emanate from her present status, and an idea of what is possible to accomplish by task-maniacism. Germany and Russia depend on, and belong to each other. Backed by China, they would form a formidable bulwark. They could administer a second Waterloo to France and curb further advances of the Allied Empire. The Libelian hated by Germany, Russia, China—would, better than any other combination, guarantee world peace.

Excuse the deviation from my real task. As already indicated, I believe the situation is a very anti-German and pro-Ally. With very little change from before and during the war. Personally I had quite interesting experience. Thanks to our wonderful ex-President, English propaganda had here full sway. The Lustigna case brought matters to boiling heat. The reason why Germany resorted to submarine warfare was, of course, not taken into consideration, in the least. Therefore I defended Germany's tactics. All the dear Angloniamics here, of course, rose in a body against me, accused me of manufacturing explosives (I handle chemicals in my business) and poisoning foodstuffs. Reports to that effect were made to the government. A deputy-sherif was sent to my house to sound me, to whom I declared that, though the U. S. was antagonistic to Germany, I should not expect to be, and would not curse the country of my nativity. I was ordered to demand of the few—four or five—Germans coming to my house, to stay away. Of course, I declined to accede to the order, whereupon an attempt was made to raid my house. This induced me to inform the mayor that I would shoot everybody who would enter my house uninvited. That put a stop to further open annoyance. My declaration that the question of anti-Germanism in this country is in the present embroglio has not ameliorated the people's opinion of me.

So, under present conditions, it will be impossible to find the necessary number of people to form a branch of the Steuben Society. If under no conditions would you do it? If of people of decent descent, you would find so many so much cowed, and others so indifferent, that it would take considerable time and patience to organize them. The only efficient way to bring people in line would be to already understand with the old parties in the broadcast advertising of the finding of the Christiania Conference.

A Reader's Views

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR,—In your July 1 number you request subscribers' views on introduction of fiction in your magazine in addition to regular matter. In my opinion it is not desirable, nor will your subscribers care for it. A man has no interest in anything contrary to his own personal affairs, as long as he is able to get along fairly well; the larger problems, which come under the head of patriotism, do not concern him or her.

This is a well-known fact which you must reckon with. There are many things your magazine may bring which are excluded in the daily press. Congressional news is very seldom brought in its true light. You have brought very little about the tariff, which if put properly and desirably in the interest of cooperation, would make the American public see that European political affairs offer to-day an inexhaustible source of news, in the financial part affecting the United States. Finally there is one point most of you do not carry as it should be done. That is a decided, unswerving stand against the Anglo-Saxon. In view of the fact that a continued attack against all Germans is being waged in the Anglo-Saxon press, directly and indirectly, of which I enclose a sample, no paper published in the interest of German-Americans should neglect to show these people the error of their ways whenever possible.

Respectfully yours,

P. Wittstein.

A. H. Neuhau, Chicago.—Will you please send your address to the office of Issues of To-Day. Your letter gives no address.

H. T. Ahrens, State of Washington.—Enclosed find remittance for my subscription. The people of the West are enslaved by the interests as no people ever were and rapidly sinking into peonage. Please give us your help and sympathy by combating the sinister power of the Interests.

J. C. B., 177th Street, New York,—I admire your paper. Keep on hammering, always a little stronger. I am always working for Issues.

Political Unity of Labor

(Cleveland Wächter und Anzeiger)

ONE of the concrete results of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor was a resolution looking to unified political action to protect the imperiled interests of organized labor.

In the past, the labor organizations have refrained from taking an independent, aggressive part in politics and have confined themselves to the endorsement or rejection of this or that political party. Now, however, confronted with the hard, unavoidable necessity of abandoning the weak and sporadic methods of the past and to present a solid front to the old parties in the fall. To this end the political labor movement is to take on a national character and to do away with political partisanship, local, State or national. With this declaration the labor organizations adopt a political program which repudiates Gompers' flowery policy of sentimentalism.

However, it would be going too far to conclude from this that the Federation of Labor is thinking of striking into absolutely new political paths. On the contrary, the proposed independent action is to be effective only in instances where the candidates are "impossible" and the interests of labor demand the nomination of their own candidates.

All this sounds well, as far as it goes. But they are still far from the mark as regards a revolutionary change of method and practice. The true significance is probably to be sought in the implied warning addressed to the old parties not to go too far in the oppression and disqualification of organized labor by the aid of artificial methods. On the other hand, it opens the way to national character and to do away with political partisanship, local, State or national. With this declaration the labor organizations adopt a political program which repudiates Gompers' flowery policy of sentimentalism.

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Investors Are Wary

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR,—Your suggestion of a loan to Germany through German-American banks is excellent, but I have doubts if Germany could accept such a loan under the condition that no dollar of it shall go into the pockets of the Allies for reparation and indemnities. In my opinion, the Allies will claim any asset Germany possesses, no matter whether it is sold from you. If the investors could be assured, first, that their loan will be absolutely secure, and second, that the loan will actually be used in rehabilitating the German nation, I believe the enterprise would be a success. It must not be forgotten that American investors have already lost millions during and after the war, partly through purchase of German war bonds, partly through speculation in marks, and those people will be very careful in regard to a new investment.

To answer the other question you asked the readers of your publication, I think you would spoil Issues of To-Day by the addition of fiction. It would be enough in my opinion to open a column of discussion on new and old fiction, in fact on any work worth while reading.

GEORGE BUCKELEY, Brooklyn.
**News of the Steuben Society of America**

**STIEBEN-INDEX**

**UNITS**

- **MARYLAND**
  - Baltimore
  - Schlup Unit—Second and Fourth Thursday, 15 West Saratoga Street.

- **NEW YORK**
  - New York City
  - John Jacob Astor Unit—First and Third Fridays, Yorkville Casino, 218 East 66th St.
  - Bronx Unit—First and Third Wednesdays, Hofhneusen 3rd & Willis Ave.

- **NEW JERSEY**
  - Paterson
  - Johann von Kalb Unit—Second and Fourth Thursday, Salzburg Hall, 211 Market St.

- **QUEENS Unit**
  - Unit—First and Third Wednesdays, Masonic Temple, 264 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.

**STEUBEN SOCIETY OF AMERICA**

**BRONX UNIT No. 55**

Picnic and Summernight’s Festival

**AFTEERNOON AND EVENING OF SATURDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1922**

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Price: Bowling, Dancing, Games for Young and Old.

Tickets (incl. War Tax), Gentlemen 50 Cts., Ladies 25 Cts.

Children under 12 years free.

For Tickets write to Secretary E. WEBNER, 113 East 78th St., New York City

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How to get there: 2nd or 3rd Ave. "L" to 129th St., Shuttle Train to Harlem River Depot; Westchester & Bolton Train to Dyre Ave. Station.

Subway or Trolley to Hunt’s Point, Westchester Ave. & 189th St. Stations of Westchester R. R.

| Aug 12, |

**UNEMPLOYED BRETHREN**

- **Bookkeeper and Accountant. At reference. "Accountant," Steuben Society, 30 Union Square, New York City.**

**The Crime of Political Indifference**

Those who have been following these letters know that we have always insisted that the people are responsible for their representatives in Congress or in the State Legislatures, and that they always have lived in a spirit of protest if they are misrepresented either in the National or State Legislatures. Your attention is invited to several excerpts from speeches delivered by Representatives, John W. Weeks, before the Pennsylvania Military College, which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

"We are a great nation founded on the principle that all men are equal before the law. Our forefathers organized a representative government that is the only form of democratic government capable of functioning properly in a great nation like ours, and it is in the maintenance and continuance of representative government that we must not only devote ourselves, but prepare the youth of the land to undertake the duties and responsibilities which we have inherited and which we must soon turn over to them. When I see a diligent, trained, capable legislator in Washington, I am sure that the majority of people he represents are alive to the best interests of the nation themselves and are insistent on having that type of man represent them. If, on the contrary, he is negligent, careless and inefficient, the people who sent him to Washington are responsible."

Speaking of the Cabinet, W. F. Schrader’s "1683-1920." The book should be forcibly distributed, with a special coupon following an announcement that only a limited supply was on hand. I wish you the best of success."

**At the Badiache Volkfest Verein Picnic**

 Brother David Maier was introduced as "the electric spark" of the Steuben Society of America, who himself a native of Baden, pointed out in a brilliant address the importance for the German-Americans to present a solid phalanx in the political arena and by avoiding the errors of the past, make the place for themselves which by their numerical strength and intellectual caliber they deserve to occupy in the country. The children must be taught German at home and in the schools. Mr. Maier concluded with the loudly acclaimed declaration that this policy would concurrently operate to break down the infamous Peace of Versailles, which is an obstacle to reconstruction not only for Germany but the whole world. Mr. Maier also spoke in his capacity as chairman of the Committee for German Language and Culture of the United German Societies—New York Staats Zeitung.

**A Suggestion**

The Units can greatly facilitate matters for their members by printing on every letterhead sent out by the secretary, the name of the United States Senator and Representative in Congress of the district within which it is located. This is very important in facilitating communication, the forwarding of individual petitions, etc., on the part of members who are earnest in carrying on the work of the Society.

**Kinkel for Congress**

In the Buffalo (N. Y.) district, Brother Gustavus Kinkel has announced his candidacy for Congress and has fired the opening shot of the contest. He is running as a Progressive Republican and is likely to get the endorsement of the Democrats.
Characterizing the Versailles Treaty as a means for "carrying on war in a different way," Senator Borah averred that "the spirit of war, the spirit of antagonism, the spirit of destruction ever since it was signed."

The Holy See readily agrees that the Jews in Palestine must have equal rights with other nationalities, but it cannot consent to the Jews enjoying a privileged, preponderant position or risk the rights of Christians being insufficiently safeguarded. The Vatican has declared this in a letter to the League of Nations.

"If it could be announced to-morrow that the Russian question had been settled, that Russia had been recognized, that she had agreed to reduce her army, as she offered to do at Genoa, and furthermore that the reparations question had been settled, we would now begin practically the revival of business would start from that hour."—Senator Borah.

"This man (Poincaré) is everything but a diplomat. It is absolutely impossible to convert him from his prejudices, and that greatly increases the difficulties of the situation there. Every opportunity to reach an understanding about a matter is rendered impossible from the start."—M. H. De Young, editor San Francisco Chronicle.

Bills of complaint have been filed in the United States district court at Wilmington, Del., by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., in four suits for an accounting of royalty under its use of letters patent and of amounts paid to the treasurer of the United States, who is joined in each action with the alien property custodian. In two of these cases E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Co. are defendants; in the other two, Horatio Nelson Frazier, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Chemical Refining Syndicate, a Delaware corporation, and the Ault & Wiber Co., of Cincinnati, are also named. The defendants operated in charge of Otto Heinznunn.

Increases in tariff duties proposed on fresh meats, sugar, cereals, beans, potatoes, and apples, if effective, would advance the cost of those commodities to American consumers by a total of $1,316,569,449 annually. Senator Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts, declares in a formal statement. He explained that this estimate had been prepared by the Department of Agriculture at his request, based on the total consumption in this country multiplied by the increased tax proposed in the new bill over the law of 1913. Senator Walsh made public a table prepared by the department showing the increased per capita cost per annum on such items would be as follows: barley, $0.094; buckwheat, $0.007; corn, $4.077; oats, $1.309; rye, $0.062; wheat, $1.792; sugar, $0.490; beef, fresh, $2.714; mutton, $0.159; pork, $0.736; beans, $0.130; potatoes, $1.323; apples, $0.397; total, $131.59.

A factor of great importance in the peasant situation is the influence of the returned prisoners from Germany, who cannot number less than a million, and may be as many as 3,000,000. One such established in the neighborhood of Moscow said that he returned in 1919 penniless. Now he has three acres of good land, such established in the neighborhood of Moscow said that he returned in 1919 penniless. Now he has three acres of good land, such as his brother and cattle, to buy an American plow. Then he would bring two brothers from the country and they would farm ten acres together.

He said that he learned in Germany how to farm, which he thought Russians didn't know.

He had found that good implements paid the best. He had learned about fertilization, and could now read and write.

Such success will speedily bring imitation, especially as the Red Army through which the young peasants pass is abolishing illiteracy at a rapid rate.—N. Y. Times.

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A SPECIALTY: Books With An Appeal to German-Americans

SUBSCRIPTIONS taken for ALL American and Foreign Periodicals

287 Fulton St. BEYER'S BOOKSHOP New York City

[August 5, 1922]
Senator Reed Smashes the Wilson Machine

Government Issues an Offensive War Medal

Abraham Lincoln on Anglo-Saxonism
(From a Speech of Lincoln at Beardstown, Ill., August 12, 1858)

Wise men as they were [the Founders of the Government] they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, and so they established these self-evident truths, that when in the distant future some man, some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that none but rich men, none but white men, or NONE BUT ANGLO-SAXON WHITE MEN were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began, so that truth and justice and mercy, and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land; so that no man would hereafter dare to limit and circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was built.

Picking the Bones of the Skeleton
(From the Financial Page of the N. Y. American, July 22)

EVERY day Germany is being made impossible as a borrower. She is being shaved to the skin and skinned to the bone by the conquerors. This is no appeal for mercy or sympathy, has no relation to responsibility for the war. It has to do only with Germany as a possible business proposition. Everything that might go, if permitted, to build up her capital and furnish collateral for an American loan is being taken from her as fast as it is produced.

The international collection agencies, supposed to supervise Germany's recovery, do little but plunder her resources and devour national income, and the country swarms with foreign commissions. French, English, Italian commissioners traverse the land in herds at German expense. A committee of Chicago Aldermen could not be worse.

An American business man, who reads the foreign dispatches, imagines that the many foreign commissions are small, active, business-like, and inspired by a desire to reconstruct and redeem Europe. They are not. Think of it! One commission alone has 1,500 members—the peace strength of two American regiments—all living high and traveling as they will at German expense; total cost to Germany, 400,000,000 marks or $100,000,000 a year. And there are other commissions, commissioners, delegates and special advisers and supervisors without end.

The armies of occupation, too, are absorbing German assets daily. They have eaten up and are still eating up German substances at the rate of more than 6,000,000,000 paper marks a year. This has been going on for four years. It is to go on indefinitely. More than $3,000,000,000 in gold value has been extracted from Germany in reparations directly and nearly $8,000,000,000 of assets have been extracted by various other devices, chiefly under the Versailles treaty, since the armistice. The Allied Powers do not pause for a minute.
"Shall It Be Again?"
By John Kenneth Turner

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Senator Reed’s Significant Victory Over Wilsonism

Senator James A. Reed’s defeat of Breckenridge Long, former Third Assistant Secretary of the Department of State under Wilson, for the Democratic nomination of Senator from the State of Missouri, is one of the greatest victories in the list of progressive triumphs which the past two months have to show. It is no exaggeration to say that the eyes of the country were fixed on this contest as on no other similar event. The nominations of Beveridge, Brookhart, Frazer in Indiana, Iowa and North Dakota, have shown the trend of popular sentiment within the Republican party, resulting in the defeat of such stalwart members of the Old Guard as New and McCumber. The Missouri fight was a fight open and above board against Wilsonism.

The issue was clearly drawn when ex-President Wilson wrote two letters to Missouri, urging his faithful followers to defeat Reed and elect Long. Reed stood with the Progressives in his opposition to Wilson’s League of Nations. He did not only vote against it, but stumped the country to aid in the election of candidates pledged to vote against it. As a result of his refusal to kneel to Wilson’s dictations, he was read out of the party of his State. The Kansas City delegation twice elected him delegate to the Democratic national convention at San Francisco, and twice he was rejected by the State convention. If a man ever acted courageously in defense of what he believes to be right, “Jim” Reed is that man.

One of the ablest lawmakers that ever sat in the Senate, a worthy successor to such famous statesmen as Benton, Schurz and Vest, all of Missouri, he was feared for his independence, courage and indomitable spirit, no less than for his power of invective. His ruthless persistence in the exposure of fraud and wrongdoing generally was attested by his bitter arraignment of Hoover. In addition to the Wilson democracy in his State and the hostility of the Democratic machine, he was antagonized by certain women’s organizations and the anti-Saloon League.

Seldom has a man, practically unaided, with nothing to trust in but the sympathy of the people, been confronted by such odds. With the important newspapers of the State against him save a few, could the voters be made to understand and to appraise his rectitude and devotion to the ideals and principles for which he had contended? It is now charged by Long that “Reed was elected by Republicans and Germans.” There is talk of nominating a second candidate in order to split the Democratic vote of the State and thus insure the election of the Republican candidate, Brewster. We are by long association of the Republican faith; but with thousands and thousands of others we have learned within the past six or seven years that there is no balm in either of the old parties and that we must put our faith in men. And if we must put our faith in men it will be in men who, like Senator Reed, have defied the High Inquisition of Party and the thunders of the White House and stood squarely for the welfare of their country and the people.

And, thank God, the people of Missouri thought so too. It was a neck-and-neck race. The cities of St. Louis and Kansas City went overwhelmingly for Reed, but the country districts eventually cut down his majority to about 6,000. It would have been a great victory if he had been elected by 10. Missouri is the first nominally Democratic State in a Democratic primary to give the lie to the assertion that Wilson’s policies are still widely cherished. Missouri democracy has declared that it is against the League of Nations as it is against the Four-Power Treaty, and that “Jim” Reed’s votes and speeches in the Senate on all the great issues are indorsed.

* * *

August 1 was a black-letter day for the reactionary element and a triumph for the friends of progress.

It must be becoming evident to the group of reactionaries in political life popularly described as the Old Guard that from President Harding down they have misinterpreted the spirit of the American people as manifested in the election of 1920 which put the Republican party back into power by a majority of seven million votes. It is evident, too, that Wilsonism is no longer a factor after having sustained a double defeat and is now repudiated even by the Democratic voters.

Both parties have mistaken the temper of the people. The extraordinary reversals in Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Missouri as well as in Kansas, Nebraska and elsewhere, have shown that all party discipline is at an end, that neither the Republicans nor the Democrats have realized their mission and have defaulted. New men with new ideas are crowding out the mossbacks in both political organizations, and those only have been able to weather the storm who all along have stood for progressive thought and measures.

The old guard in both parties is moribund.

The Democrats proved themselves unfit to govern because under Wilson the Constitution became a dead letter and violence, terrorism and mob rule took the place of law. The old-line Republicans under Harding, Hoover and Hughes approved the violence of Wilson’s policies, made themselves more than ever the party of Wall Street and the Big Interests, and are enmeshed in a tangle of political complications with a tendency to flop and flounder. They have lost their bearings because they have ceased to be fundamentally American.

The hope of the immediate future is in men like Borah, Reed, La Follette, Beveridge, Frazer, Brookhart, Johnson, France, Norris. The people know where they stand and believe that they will not sell out the republic and ignore...
the voice of the people, which has been called the voice of God.

Mr. Harding should have put his faith in the plain people instead of the advice of the international bankers, the fiscal agents for foreign governments whose hearts go with their money, which is invested in foreign loans, and who speculate upon the misery of broken nations. We are not fighting bankers and industrials. They are as necessary to society as teachers, lawyers, doctors and mechanics. But we are uncompromisingly hostile to that group of financial Bashi Bazouks that violated our fundamental law and the traditions of our country when they became the fiscal and munition agents for foreign powers while we were officially neutral, and to those industrials who promoted the war hatreds in this country and silenced the voice of reason that they might coin the blood of helpless conscripts into profits while themselves immune from danger. For these we are indebted to the Wilson regime. For confirming them in their predatory exploitations, for countenancing the shameless Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, designed to add to the people's tax burdens under false pretenses in order that Big Business may accumulate still greater riches at the expense of the poor, we are indebted to the Harding regime. The people have at last awakened to the truth and their awakening spells debacle for those responsible.

* * *

A fairly complete committee reorganization in Congress is even now assured. A number of the Old Guard have been forced out or are retiring under pressure. The defeat of Philip Campbell of Kansas by his own constituents makes vacant the important chairmanship of the Committee on Rules. Fordney, the father of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, has announced his voluntary retirement after a membership in the House of twenty-three years. In Illinois Copley, an important member of the Ways and Means Committee, has been defeated, and this committee will miss four of its oldest members when the House is reorganized, not counting Mr. Houghton, present ambassador to Germany. Two additional members of the Rules Committee will not return, Rodenberg of Illinois declining re-election and Fess running for Senator from Ohio. Former Speaker Joe Cannon retires voluntarily at an advanced age. He was a member of the Appropriations Committee. Kelley of Michigan—the only Republican in the House to vote against peace with Germany and to make a speech for the strict fulfilment of the Versailles Treaty—is running for the nomination of Senator in his State and will vacate his place on the Committee on Naval Affairs, while Representative Mondell, the Republican floor leader of the House, is a candidate for Senator from Wyoming. A dozen other well-known members are passing out, and in case the Republicans organize the next House, a sharp conflict is bound to develop between the reactionary and the progressive elements of the next Congress.

Even in Oklahoma the reactionary element suffered a sharp defeat in the nomination for Governor of J. C. Walton, who ran for the nomination on an anti-Ku Klux platform. Alice Robertson, the Oklahoma woman member of the House, was easily renominated.

One of the strongest rebukes administered to the Old Guard was the defeat in Kansas of Representative Campbell, occupying as chairman of the Committee on Rules one of the most important places on the floor as practically the supreme dictator of what measures shall come before the House.

The Invention of the Telephone

It is highly characteristic of the times that in the encomiums showered upon the late Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who died at Sydney, N. S., on August 2, not a word is said about the original inventor of the telephone, Philipp Reis, of Frankfort, Germany. Dr. Bell's great deserts in making the telephone the important instrument of communication that it is to-day is not diminished by the admission that the conception was that of another.

The first man to speak over a wire with the aid of the electric current and to call his instrument the "telephone," was Reis. When the United States Supreme Court in the '90s was called upon to decide the question of priority it rendered judgment for Bell on the ground that he had made it commercially valuable.

Bell's patents were secured in 1876. In 1868 Reis wrote as follows: "I incited thereto by my lessons in physics in the year 1860, I attacked a work begun much earlier concerning the organs of hearing and soon had the joy of seeing my pains rewarded with success, since I succeeded in inventing an apparatus by which it is possible to make clear and evident the functions and organs of hearing, but with which one can also produce tones of all kinds at any desired distance by means of the galvanic current. I named the instrument 'telephon.'"

In Manchester, England, before the Literary and Philosophical Society, Reis' telephone was shown in 1865 by Professor Cliften. The invention was, however, too early for the world. To Reis' great disappointment, the Physical Society of Frankfort took no further notice of the invention, the luster of which shown upon them. Other societies treated it as a scientific toy. The Naturalists' Assembly, including all the scientific men of Germany, had, indeed, welcomed him at Giesen; but too late. His sensitive temperament had met with too many rebuffs, and the fatal disease with which he was already stricken told upon his energies. In 1873 he disposed of all his instruments and tools to Garnier's Institute. To Herr Garnier he made the remark that he had shown the world the way to a great invention which must now be left to others to develop. On January 14, 1874, he was released by death. In December, 1878, a monument was erected to him in the cemetery of Friedrichsdorf with the inscription under a medallion portrait: "Here rests Philipp Reis, born January 7, 1834, died January 14, 1874. To its deserving member, the Inventor of the Telephone, by the Physical Society of Frankfort-on-Main. Erected 1878."

An English scientist, Sylvanus Thompson, B.A. DSc., Professor of Experimental Physics in University College, Bristol, has commemorated his achievements in a work entitled, "Philipp Reis, Inventor of the Telephone; a Biographical Sketch with Documentary Testimony, Translation of the Original Papers of the Inventor and Contemporary Publications."

You will scan in vain the ample biographical articles on Dr. Bell for a mention of Philipp Reis.
"The Great War for Civilization"

War Medal an Insult to Common Intelligence

The Navy Department is now discharging the men who, having served their time of enlistment, were kept on the reserve list. This action is taken in consequence of the Four Power Treaty adopted at the Washington conference. The navy is being reduced. No money has been provided for keeping the reserves on the navy list. The men are receiving their discharge papers, a button and the Victory medal. It is of the medal we intend to speak. This medal on one side bears the legend, "The Great War for Civilization." We present a photographic reproduction of the side of the medal on which this lie is embossed on bronze.

We say the legend, "War for Civilization," is a lie, and the action of the government in decorating our soldiers with it is an indefensible insult to the intelligence, because it seeks to perpetuate a fiction designed to inspire hatred and violence during the war and was conceived in malice.

Such a crude exhibition might have emanated with certain propriety from the Creel Bureau of Information, with its record for forging Russian documents to convict the enemy. No one expects anything better from that source. But well may a responsible department like that of the Navy blush for its action when its scans the list of names of honorably discharged sailors and reads the hundreds and thousands of German names whose bearers are expected to decorate their breasts with this insulting medal. As it happens, the medal of which the accompanying engraving is a copy was sent to the son of a German-born citizen together with the youth's honorable discharge.

Let any reader scan the list of nations engraved on the medal as fighting for civilization. Among those named are Servia and Montenegro! The Servia of Black Peter, the assassin of Queen Draga, and of the Austrian Crown Prince and his wife at Sarajevo! Montenegro, a nation of swineherds and mountain bandits. In Servia illiteracy achieves its highest development; only 21 per cent. of the people can read and write, or four out of ten. These are a few of the champions of civilization. No need to mention the Singalese, Morocccans, Indian tribesmen, the savages of the Australian bush, Chinese coolies, our own negroes and our own blanket Indians. Redskins, blacks, yellow-bellies—Japs, Hindu stranglers, Hottentots, Cylms, clay-eaters, totem-worshippers, released convicts, every variety of the human species was mustered into battle line, murdering, scalping and mutilating in a mad melee and orgy of perversion civilization. If we are not ashamed of our late associates we ought to be; certainly we ought not to commemorate their names in bronze and call this adventure of Wilson a "war for civilization."

There is deliberation and design in this. The invisible powers that are moving the administration have a purpose in issuing this medal. The era of propaganda is not yet past. A government depending on the suffrage of the people at large cannot wish to inflict a studied insult on twenty-five per cent. of its constituents unless it is acting in accordance with a deliberately formed project. Whatever the motive may be, it is senseless, unjust, inhuman and indefensible. It can only lead to regrets. And we predict that Mr. Harding will have a day when the selection of the men in his cabinet responsible for this outrage will bring home to him the heart-burnings with which this medal enters the homes of thousands of Americans to-day.

It would seem that common sense would prompt the administration to look around upon the political battleground that bespeaks the indignation of the people signaling the great anti-reactionary movement everywhere, but apparently the gods still make mad those whom they would destroy.

Apologizing for France

"I seem to discern an important development in the attitude of France within the last few weeks. Not that I have ever shared in or had patience with the all to loose talk about the so-called militarism of France. Only those who fail to appreciate their difficulties and problems and the compelling reasons for their attitude can indulge in such talk."—Otto H. Kahn.

The Land of the Free

"Defendant, you were found in possession of a bottle of beer. Therefore I will order you to be deported. We cannot tolerate such desperate Characters in our Country."
In an interview which Breckenridge Long, the defeated candidate for Senator Reed’s seat, gave out after the Missouri backwoods had sent in their returns, he said that Senator Reed had not been nominated by Democrats but by “Republicans and Germans.” So once again the Republicans and the Germans have saved Missouri.

Later reports from the field of battle in Missouri indicate that the suggestion for the Democrats to nominate a rival against Senator Reed in order to insure his defeat at the election in November, is not meeting with wide encouragement, although it would probably suit Long. The contention that many Republicans voted for Reed’s renomination is easily offset by the contention on the other side that the League of Woman Voters and anti-saloon league Republicans voted for Long. Brewster, the successful Republican nominee, gained the nomination over the Republican “wet” candidate, Sacks, and he will doubtless have the support of the Republican “drys.”

The irresponsible talk of certain self-constituted spokesmen for the German element traveling in the West and quoted in some of the newspapers, to the effect that the German element will insist on having seats in Congress and in other legislative and judicial bodies proportionate to its number, is doing a lot of harm. The German element insists on no such thing, if we know what we are talking about; and we think we do. Movements like that conducted by the Steuben Society and by the Citizens’ Alliance, if we understand their purposes correctly, are intended to cause the German element to become better citizens by taking a more active interest in political affairs for the good of itself and the welfare of the country. Citizens who habitually absent themselves from the movements that determine the best policies of government and the nomination of the best men to carry them into effect, and are only in evidence on election day, and often shirk even the duty of voting, are hardly deserving of the great benefits vouchsafed them under the Constitution. Neglect of these duties has, with many of them, been indifference or a want of appreciation of what is involved in good citizenship. All such shirkers and truants must be educated to their public duties and made to regard politics what men make it. When so enlisted they will be able to help decide who shall fill the public offices, which is a matter that can never, and ought never, to be determined by a racial yardstick. The German element naturally wants representation beyond that which it has had in the past; but it can never hope to have larger representation if it expects to spend its time in bowling alleys or at the skat table while others are picking out the men to go to Congress. We believe that is the point of view that governs 98 per cent of German citizens who are authorized to speak for the majority.

Analyzing the immigration figures for the past year, Secretary of Labor Davis declared in an interview that the great decline of immigration from Germany, Norway and Sweden shows that the three per cent immigration act “has proved no bar to immigrants from the Nordic races, for it fixes the limitation well above the number of immigrants of this class normally coming to America.” Secretary Davis may rejoice that it stops the flood of Slovaks, Bohemians, Sicilians, and other nondescripts; but he is mistaken if he thinks that the decline of the Nordic rate of immigration is normal. Swedes, Germans and Netherlanders are staying out of the country because of the prerogatives assigned to the Anglo-Saxon in ruling over all the other races here and the reign of terror against the Germans during the war.

A summary of the immigrants admitted during the fiscal year which ended June 30 showed that the following countries sent to this country 100 per cent of the quotas allowed them under the three per cent law: Belgium, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Poland, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Palestine, Turkey, Syria, the miscellaneous European and Asiatic countries, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. In contrast with these nations the countries of northern and western Europe in some instances, it was explained, sent less than one-half of the number permitted under the quota law. Germany sent 28 per cent of its allotment, Sweden 43 per cent, Norway 48 per cent, the Netherlands 66 per cent and France 75 per cent.

The Institute of Politics, now in session at Williams-town, Mass., is an excellent medium for bringing out political, social and scientific truths that but for this forum might possibly never become public. Some highly interesting disclosures were made the other day about newspapers, news and propaganda by Arthur S. Draper and others. Draper is the London correspondent of the New York Tribune. Among other things he said: “The line of demarcation between propaganda and legitimate publicity by Governments is difficult to draw. Government publicity is an excellent thing. Government propaganda is regarded with the greatest suspicion. No European conference is complete to-day without each country giving much thought to its propaganda or publicity representatives. . . . As international affairs are conducted to-day no nation can get along without its publicity representative. There are facts that support the charge that some European papers, particularly on the Continent, accept Government subsidies and even receive money from the embassies of foreign powers, sell their editorial columns and manufacture public opinion at so much an article. Not Bolshevist gold alone has been used to prostitute papers.”

But he defended the bestowal of titles and decorations on newspaper men by the British government. One statement of Mr. Draper that most impresses us for the truth
long zealously concealed and here ungallantly revealed, is that "our press has been steadily going back" as one result of the war: "We were swamped by propaganda during the war, and were told it was absolutely essential to the winning of the war. If what we said in our propaganda was true, then the Germans were lying; if they told the truth, then we were lying. That system left a deep mark on the British press." Comment seems unnecessary save to quote the old saying that a frank confession is good for the soul.

Andrew Ten Eyck of Albany, author of "Uncle Sam's Tin Halo," one of the speakers, seemed to take a humorous view of the same problem when he referred to the British practice of making lords of newspaper men and said that "we could not criticise the British on the way they handle the peerage so long as we used a similar method with respect to Ambassadorial appointments. One general observation was that the influence of the press among people seemed to be diminishing and that people with ideas were more anxious to express them in magazines and books as in the time of Milton."

The utterly fiendish frenzy with which the French are pursuing their policy of destroying Germany is made evident by a Dijon news item in the Paris Main: "On the side-tracks at Nuits there are 2000 cars delivered to France by Germany three years ago, exposed to hopeless ruins. In spite of all representations the officials have so far not raised a hand either to use this priceless material in the regular traffic or to take measures to keep it in condition." This affords a graphic example how German indemnities to France are used to rehabilitate Europe.

If there is one infamy by which the French do not expect to profit under their construction of the Versailles Treaty it is still in the dark occipital regions of Poincaré's Tartar mind. The most infamous is the one under which the so-called Reparations Commission has now decided to avail itself of German labor as part of the perpetual indemnities. It is actually proposed to construct an enormous network of public improvements to cost 3,904,900,000 francs which are intended to destroy the value of a proposed line of German waterway improvements and build up France at the expense of her enemy. Germany shall undertake to supply labor and materials for the great Rhone improvement project recently drafted by Paris. In addition the commission gave approval in principle to the French demand that the Germans execute improvement of the Truyére River, improvement of the Dordogne River, dig a tunnel on the proposed railway line between St. Maurice and Wesserling and construct a northeast canal connecting the Sarre, Moselle, Meuse and Scheldt Rivers.

The cost of the Rhone improvement is fixed at 2,665,000,000 francs, and the Truyére improvement at 129,000,000 francs, the Dordogne deepening 183,000,000 francs, the Wesserling tunnel 63,500,000 francs, and the Northeast Canal 862,400,000 francs, a total of 3,904,900,000 francs.

The Reparation Commission decided that the French demand fell within the provisions of Annex 2, Part VIII, of the Treaty of Versailles, and therefore gave general approval reserving the right to pass upon details and the estimated cost of the individual projects in order to see that Germany gets adequate credit for labor and materials supplied. Germany would be credited against France's reparation account with the construction work which would be between 1,500,000,000 and 2,000,000,000 gold marks. Nothing stands in the way of presenting this project of reducing the German workingman to the status of a helot as another ultimatum save the question how the French workmen will view the notion of seeing these improvements carried out by slave labor, for of course the moral point of view will hardly enter into consideration of this project worthy of the ancient Assyrians.

A Paris dispatch informs us that France is seriously alarmed at the discrepancy in the birth rate between herself and Germany. Paris has just published the statistics on the subject, from which it appears that while the annual increase in the population of France does not exceed 117,000, Germany's population has now reached an increase of 625,000 yearly. In France the births per thousand of population are 20.7 and in Germany 26.1. Deaths per thousand of population in France are 17.7 and in Germany 14.8. This shows an excess in births over deaths in France of 3 per 1,000, while in Germany it is 11.3 per 1,000. At this rate it will take France twenty years to recuperate from her war losses, while Germany will recover her 3,500,000 war victims in less than seven years.

The last breastwork behind which Garvan and Palmer's friends and the Chemical Foundation are continuing the fight against being exposed in all their shameless bravado is the old charge that they are the victims of "German propaganda." Garvan and his pals are afflicted with defective moral vision. They are mistaking the hangman for a German agent. They are not the victims of German propaganda but of aroused Justice. National self-respect is haunting them.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung has recently been reorganized in Chicago, and thus one of the oldest and most important German language papers has been happily redeemed, after suspending publication for sometime. The paper has an historic past. Several men prominent in national affairs are identified with its history. Among others, Brentano, Schneider, Vocke, Raster, Rapp, Manhardt and the Hesings. A sketch of the career of the paper informs us that the nomination of Abraham Lincoln was primarily due to the editors of the paper. "In the most distressful period of the Civil War Hermann Raster succeeded at the request of Secretary Seward to persuade Bismarck to permit the floating of an American bond issue in Prussia," and Bismarck's name was given to the new city on the Upper Mississippi by the builders of the Northern Pacific Railroad in honor of the great German statesman.

"England will interpose no objection to Poincaré's plans to bring Germany to heel," was what the London dispatches printed the other day when the latest oppression that France is putting into force became known. Of course, England will not interpose. England will feed the gullible upon hopes and dispense friendly words to the limit. It costs her absolutely nothing and stimulates the credulity of a not inconsiderable lot of people who are saying what a good friend England is to Germany.
Columbus vs. Leif Ericson

An epistle, which sets forth in tortuous cunning an arraignment of the splendid historical work of the Knights of Columbus, came to us in this morning's mail. The article is manifestly the result of their endeavor to secure a national holiday for the great Genoan, which the Anglo-Saxon (alias English propaganda) will not allow. The circular is signed "Truth," which circumstance is enough of a tell-tale from which quarter the wind blows.—The virtue, when he has it not.

We must, however, congratulate the Knights of Columbus on their splendid results, as this insidious article is a sign of their energetic activity. The English traitor on American soil becomes active in defense of his position. This position is well known. He is to Anglizize America and after an adequate English process to incorporate in due time the lost colonies, the United States, into the glorious British Empire. "Old England" is the beloved "mother country" of America anyway, don't you know! This attitude of mind must be cultivated in order to denationalize this nation. To see therefore un-English names in the national roll of historic figures it a thorn in the flesh of all Anglo-Saxons. Hence, there must not be a Columbus day as a national holiday.

But—someone will say—the article names Leif Ericson as the discoverer, and that is not an English name either. Precisely. The Tories assume here again the virtue of impartiality of truth, for they know full well that the sturdy Norseman is not a candidate for this national honor. They can afford to shower their insincere praise on Leif to the full without violating their program of claiming this country officially as made up of purely Anglo-Saxon (English) factors.

"Truth" quotes Jay W. Forrest, master of the Sons and Daughters of Washington, in the New York Sun of May 31st:

"The only people in the United States who want a Columbus holiday are the Irish Roman Catholic Knights of Columbus."

Does "Truth" really believe this statement meets the truth? The Knights of Columbus have taken Columbus as their patron; they are active and engaged in purging the textbooks of national history of English propaganda, but this circumstance does not invalidate Columbus' rightful claim to be honored as the discoverer of America. The American children should continue to learn that "Columbus sailed the ocean blue in fourteen hundred ninety-two."

That the American mainland had been visited by the sturdy Norse navigator Ericson does not undo the merit of Columbus' rediscovery, which was to stay put for European colonization. America was unknown at the time of Columbus' rediscovery, which was to stay put for European colonization. To belittle the great navigator's exhibit is a procedure of the green-eyed monster, begrudging honor where honor is due. In this connection the story of "The Egg of Columbus" should be remembered.

In fair consideration of fact the statement, "America not discovered by Columbus," as the title of a volume written by Professor Rasmus B. Anderson of the University of Wisconsin, is therefore unwarranted. His statement, "The fault that we find with Columbus is that he was not honest and frank enough to tell where and how he obtained his previous information about the lands he pretended to discover; that he sometimes talked of himself as chosen by Heaven to make this discovery, and that he made the fruits of his labors subservient to the dominion of Inquisition," is gratuitous and incorrect. If Columbus could call the island "he pretended to discover, San Salvador," he must have been an adept in simulation worthy of English breed.

Cabet's claim on the other hand, the article, after English fashion, renders truly inclusive indeed, as covering the mainland as well as New Foundland.

All this, however, does not bear directly on the intrinsic historic value of Columbus' achievement, or on the fact that Americans of the Italian and Spanish race, all true Americans of whatever strain, might well duly appreciate the event. "Truth" therefore mistakenly asserts that "The only people in the United States who want a Columbus holiday are the Irish Roman Catholic Knights of Columbus." On the contrary, all true Americans feel for it! Tory treachery alone is actively opposed. These English-minded Americans who want to claim all of this country at the expense of the rightful citizens, are thoroughly un-American. Hence "Truth" once more violates its alleged rule by addressing the "Dear Fellow-citizen of the United States," for there is propaganda in this and no fellowship of United States citizens.

The Tory traitors worship at England's shrine, and would hold themselves a caste above the rest. Their very claims do show it. Pretense, intolerance, nativism and their dark plottings of evil intent are shamelessly cloaked with arrogant assumptions of principles which they are trying hard to subvert.

In this circular the Latin races are, for instance, insulted by the allegation that Columbus "represents a culture and civilization fundamentally opposed and hostile to our own, which stands for complete separation of Church and State, a free press, free speech and free public schools."

Besides the gratuitous insult to Americans of Italian, French and Spanish race an unfortunate recurring lapse of Church and State, free press, free speech and free public, "truth" appears in tacitly assuming that separation of schools are Anglo-Saxon institutions. They are all of Dutch origin. Furthermore, if they are opposed to Latin traditions, they certainly cannot be claimed as Anglo-Saxon (English), for Henry VIII. founded the ultra-national "Church of England." England made the Pilgrims seek their escape, it had no free press, free speech or free schools. They found those in Holland.

This Anglo-Saxon fiction of England as America's blessed mother-country is utter buncombe and insolent disregard for truth and fact, as applied to the American nation which struggled so hard to get its freedom! It behooves, therefore, all real Americans to make true the "Declaration of Independence" from England. Let us all disregard the Tory traitor, the British propagandist, the Anglomania American, by asserting anew the true living principles of the Fathers of the Republic. As we celebrate the founding of the American nation on the Glorious Fourth, so we may fittingly celebrate America's discovery on Columbus Day!

Hail, therefore, ye Knights of Columbus! May all Americans, especially those of non-English stock, follow your energetic lead. Then English propaganda will fail and America be free indeed! A. v. C. P. HUIZINGA.

Thompson, Conn.
History Prize Goes to Prof. Bemis

In the name of the Historical Commission of the Knights of Columbus Dr. Gaillard Hunt, of the State Department, one of the judges, bestowed the prize of $3,000 for the best study based on research in primary sources in the field of American history upon Samuel Flagg Bemis, professor of American Diplomatic History, Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington. The title of the prize-winning monograph is "Jay's Treaty: A Study in Commerce and Diplomacy." Dr. Hunt in his address to the delegates at the Convention in Atlantic City said in part:

"The project of the Knights is a success. It has awakened wide interest in the historical profession and with the public. The object of the competition the Knights have themselves expressed admirably in their announcement of the competition:

To encourage investigation into the origins, the achievements and the problems of the United States; to interpret and perpetuate the American principles of liberty, popular sovereignty and government by consent; to promote American solidarity; and to exalt the American ideal.

"You are covering the whole field. Your object is to give a substantial stimulation to American history writing and thereby to stimulate American history reading. A representative of an organization like the Knights of Columbus can do this better than an organization of historical specialists can do it. The science of history should not be a study for a few scholars, but should be the study of the body of citizens. The lessons which it teaches must be for them, otherwise its lessons are in vain. Let us be specific on this point. History is regarded experience, and experience is the best teacher of a nation; history is also, as Doctor Samuel Johnson defines it, a narrative of facts and events delivered with dignity, and therein lies its cultural value. Knowledge of history contributes as nothing else can contribute to the equipment of the citizen for his duties and it broadens the mind and elevates the morals of the man.

To bring this generalization down to specific application, I can say that some of the essays I have read in the Knights of Columbus competition, which we are now discussing are not only good history but good literature as well."

Nathan Hale or Benedict Arnold?

A BOOK bearing the proud title, "I am an American," attracted my attention and simultaneously it excited my suspicion. Reading only a few pages of it disclosed the true purpose of the publication. Like a good many others of its kind, it is intended to poison the innocent minds of little children, to plant distrust and hatred in their hearts. The book is absolutely devoid of any new and refreshing thought. It shows no evidence of noble sentiment. All it contains is the same old bunk invented by fiction writers during the war. Some of these hirelings of high finance who prostituted their pens to create the war spirit have since realized the extent of their crime against civilization and have retracted former false statements. Even Sir James Gerard has discovered that he has something like a conscience. It would be waste of time to discuss this any further.

Right here I must compliment the managers of the "Cecil Rhodes Foundation" in their resourcefulness and perseverance in their effort to bring the U. S. A. again into the folds of the British Empire. They spend their funds very judiciously. They have bought most of the American newspapers, and the Americans maintain them and thereby pay for their own misinformation. The same is done in the film industry, the bookmarket and in any number ostensibly benevolent institutions. But we console ourselves with the famous saying of Abraham Lincoln, "You can fool all the people some times, you can fool some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

Only a fiendish mind can design corrupting the thoughts of little children. The purity of their souls ought to be kept sacred and should be nurtured as much as possible. And furthermore, the American people maintain their public schools at considerable expense to have their children taught American Ideals and true American History.

We want them to grow up to be good Americans and not loyal subjects of the King of England. We want the teachers who are paid by the American people to teach Americanism of the true sort and not act as agents and tools of the various publishing houses that have the monopoly of supplying school books. We know very well what and who is back of these dealers in literary poison. We also know why the hatred against everything German is being kept alive. Because the German element has always been the utmost defender of American independence. Unfortunately a great number of our fellow-citizens value our independence as much as a pig would value a pearl necklace.

Let us recall some parts of the farewell message of George Washington, "Observe good faith and justice towards all Nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. The nation, which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and from its interest."

I would like to cable these words to Mr. Taft. We would like to be able to respect our Chief Justice. Another part of the message reads as follows:

"Real patriots who resist the intrigue of the favorite nation are liable to become suspected and odious, while the fools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interest." Not heeding this admonition has cost the American taxpayers considerably more than ten billions of dollars in bad debts alone. The German element was foremost in urging their fellow-citizens to follow George Washington's good advise. I defy any Anglomaniac to prove the contrary. Nevertheless I do not believe that the American people are as yet willing to pull down the statue of Nathan Hale and erect one of Benedict Arnold in its place.

Yes, Let's See

The Chicago Tribune, speaking of monster ships, dwells pathetically on the increase in size, speed and comfort of the modern ocean steamer since the days of the Great Eastern, and notes especially the two German-built, confiscated monster vessels, now called the Majestic and the Leviathan. It ends its article with these sad reflections: "Whether these two German-built liners will stand the wear and tear of ocean service as well as those built by Britain or America is a question on which experts reserve opinion." It would no doubt have interested Tribune readers in order to get a basis of comparison to have been informed where and when Britain and America ever built two ships of the measurements of the Majestic and Leviathan: And it may interest the Tribune to know that a German master engineer was sent for and worked for a long time on the machinery of the Leviathan because our own engineers needed his brotherly advice and expert knowledge. With the pre-war record of the Vaterland and of the George Washington the presumption is at least strong that the present owners of the two giant ships will not lose any money on the transaction by which they came into possession of them.
Proportional Representation
By KURT L. ELSNER

FEW people have heard of proportional representation, fewer yet know what it means. But it exists and it grows, and grows in a very promising manner. Lately Cleveland adopted the Hare system of proportional representation for its municipal elections, and Cleveland has a population larger than the 15 least populous States, including Maine and Rhode Island.

Therefore every voter ought to know what proportional representation is. It is the best weapon, perhaps the only hope to eliminate boss control and political ring rule, and it is the most promising way for the formation of a new party.

To illustrate that let us assume that in a city with 150,000 voters a municipal election is held; 49,000 voters are Democrats, 50,000 are Republicans and 51,000 others are dissatisfied with both old parties and favor a new one, let us say the Fair-Deal Party. But at a former election the Fair-Deal Party had polled only a small vote, and many of the sympathizers, thinking it has no chance and not wishing to throw their vote away, vote for one of the old parties. 12,000 of them vote for the Democrat and 10,000 for the Republican, with the result that the candidate who really has the smallest number of supporters, the Democrat, gets in, whereas the candidate who has really the largest number of adherents, the Fair-Deal candidate, polls the smallest vote. So at the next election the Fair-Deal Party again is handicapped by the general belief that it has no chance. One can understand how this helps the machine and how it hinders reform.

No such thing could have happened with the Hare system. The 51,000 adherents of the Fair-Deal Party would have marked their candidate as first choice and one candidate of the old parties as second choice. That way they did not risk throwing their vote away and the result would have been that the Fair-Deal candidate would have been elected with flying colors.

That such a system is just cannot be questioned. In fact a candidate of the right calibre will prefer to be elected as the choice of the people rather than to owe it to skilful political manipulation.

The Hare system is simple, practical and inexpensive, less expensive in fact than the old system, as primaries can be done away with. (In Texas there are even two primaries, if one candidate has not the absolute majority at the first election.) Candidates are nominated by petition of a sufficient number of voters, and the method of balloting is easy to understand, the voter marking his first choice, second choice and so on through the list.

One can only wonder that this system has not been introduced generally in our elections before. Or rather one does not need to wonder when one understands that it ends political ring rule and means the doom of the boss. Perhaps the most promising way to have it installed in our elections would be to interest the High School pupils in it. It could easily be introduced into the High School elections without expense or the red tape of legislation, and once the High School pupils understand it, use it and see its advantages it would quickly work its way into the municipal, State and federal elections.

Promoting Friendly Relations

Another Reckless Driver Shirking his Responsibility
Are We A British Colony?
(Senator Thomas E. Watson in "Columbia Sentinel")

So far as our foreign relations are concerned, we have again become British Colonies.

More and more does this fact become known, as we obey first one and then another demand of the English Cabinet.

Of course, Woodrow Wilson began it, when he embraced General Smuts' elaborate plan for Great Britain's control of the world.

The Smuts plan was given the deceptive name of The League of Nations, and the conceited Wilson was made to believe that HE was the author.

He was taken to London, put to bed in the King's palace, flatteringly told that he was the Biggest Man that ever led a Queen to dinner, and handsomely made a fool of generally.

The poor old snob "fell for it."

He was so eager to win additional court favors, that he gave England a vast empire of conquered territory, and he gave to England's ally—Japan—the Shantung and Sakhalin domains that belonged respectively to China and Russia.

But President Harding is following in the footsteps of Wilson.

His Four Power Pact is a bastard League of Nations.

It makes us moral accomplices in all the political crimes of Japan and England.

It condones the perfidies by which Japan absorbed Korea, holds possession of Shantung, despoils Sakhalin, and reaches out for Siberia.

It makes our country an accomplice in England's rule of Egypt, India, German Africa, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

The Chemical Foundation Suit
(Special Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—It has become known here that the United States government may have to change the nature of its proceedings against the Chemical Foundation, Inc., for the recovery of German patents, copyrights, etc.

Examination would seem to show that the charge of conspiracy might not be sustained, because the nature of the case is such that, unless it could be proven that Mr. Garvan had sold the patents, etc., to the Chemical Foundation, Inc., for the purpose of benefiting thereby, nothing would come of the action, since the question of whether or not the Chemical Foundation, Inc., in paying the sum of $250,000, bought too cheaply, is one that seems to have little standing before the law, especially since it is claimed now that the huge profits made by using the patents, etc., were made as the result of investments in plants, machinery, etc., and that the patents would have produced nothing in dividends unless put to use.

It seems to be generally accepted here that these allegations are not without some color, even though it was fully known at the time of sale what the value of these patents was. Mr. Garvan and his associates knew full well what the control of the patents meant to his friends and himself, but there is the stubborn fact that these patents would have been so much paper unless money was invested in the erection of the necessary plants.

There is only one way out of the difficulty. It involves a fine question, however—that of drawing the line between acts that are purely executive or administrative and acts that are purely legislative. The former lie within the province of the executive department, the latter within that of Congress. Mr. Garvan sold the patents, etc., as an administrative officer, and as such had no right to couple with the sale of them a purely legislative act, to wit, as he has asserted: That these patents were turned over to the Chemical Foundation, Inc., for the purpose of benefiting the American public, and that this act of patriotism justified the small price that was paid. In making this his excuse, Mr. Garvan seems to have hurt his case considerably, because he has identified as a part of the consideration paid the government something that is plainly within the purview of Congress.

Congress did authorize the sale of these patents, either by auction or privately, but those who passed this amendment to the law in question now claim that it was their intention that the patents and other properties should bring the highest price in cash, and not in so indefinite an equivalent as Mr. Garvan added to the pittance he sold the patents for—patents which, in a single year, produced in the case of one concern dividends to the tune of $129,000,000.

The matter will soon be weighed in Congress, it is understood, but the Supreme Court of the United States will say the last word.

Has the Church Learned Anything?
(From an address by Rev. William Austin Smith, editor The Churchman)

FIRST, I think that the Church should at once begin to codify the spiritual experience of the World War of 1914. What is now required of us who believe war to be an unmitigated curse, is to give the Church a memory. Bishop Gore was visiting in this country when the armistice was declared. Amid the light-hearted rejoicing of the hour, Dr. Gore's attitude was disappointing to many of our bellicose clergy, who, generally speaking, are disposed to think well of Anglican bishops. American churchmen, especially our outstanding spokesmen, were still dreaming dreams and seeing visions of what the war would do for the soul of the race. Bishop Gore was disappointing to these militant priests. He quoted history. They had forgotten history. He was both a Christian and a scholar. He remembered that war had always been a spiritual depressant.

During the three years which have followed the armistice, the ecstasy of the clergy over the religious texture of war has abated. It began to abate in England and Europe over the first three months. But will the Church remember what it has learned? We have tabulated the wages of many kinds of sin—lust, intemperance, greed. What the last war taught us about the sinful fruits of war, let us hold fast in the memory! Let us teach it, shout it from the housetops, put it into pamphlets and books, into sermons and catechisms, into commandments and programs, and into a mighty, worldwide crusade, with a train of martyrs sealing the truth, if need be, with their blood! Then, if the world should determine to go to war again in our generation, the Church will have the documents to give the lie to those propagandists, laymen, women and priests, who will again talk of war as Cavalry and its sacrifices as spiritual discipline.
May I be pardoned for quoting from an article which I wrote for the Atlantic Monthly in the autumn of 1914, entitled "Some False Consolation of War?"

"I refuse to find one scrap of comfort in Europe's return to God as the nations sob their litanies in the crowded churches. This mighty wave of patriotism has cleansed the fountains of life, it is true. It has purified like fire. Despite the strife of tongues, the house has been cleansed of many an unlovely and sordid desire, but does any one suppose that this will last? That Russia is permanently temperate? That Germany and France will be henceforth devout? England und worldly? Have these high moments in the heat of war distilled for us essences so rare and beautiful?"

The event has proved these words to be true. But shall we remember our war experiences the next time our armies begin to march? Shall the Church continue to teach historical untruths, and utter the same tragic words of hate which we uttered in 1914? If the war makers should hold the faintest suspicion that the puppets of Christendom would do their own Christian thinking about war, and exercise the liberty of choice whether they should bless or condemn it our government would be more deliberate about setting the stage for another war.

D.-A. G. in Munich

THE business office of Die Deutsch-Amerikanische Gesellschaft in Munich is a busy place, from all accounts. American visitors are well satisfied with the reception accorded them and the aid extended. A good many are finding their way to Königsbaur, third story, their headquarters, and to the branch bureau, "Gebäude des Polizeipräsidiums, Fremdenamt an der Ettstrasse." The D.-A. G. numbers about seventy members and invites all Americans sojourning in Munich to join it. All letters are answered, provided return postage is enclosed. But the society will not undertake to find lodgings or other quarters for visitors. On the other hand, every possible assistance in that direction is rendered cheerfully as well as good advice is gladly given if solicited. Every visitor should make his presence known at the address in the police building, where he will be able to save himself much unnecessary trouble in getting about.

Independence Day was fittingly observed with a charity fair at the Löwenbräukeller, the proceeds of which went to the Heimatnot fund. Five thousand small American flags were donated by Mr. George Semler, president of Borgfeld & Co., of New York, to be disposed of by sale.

Northcliffe Supreme?

LISTEN: The newspaper man who is called Lord Northcliffe, owns twenty-eight of the leading daily papers of the United States, and he controls the policy of The Saturday Evening Post.

On almost every daily paper's staff, the English have a controlling representative.

These men propagated us into the War.

These men unloaded the "Liberty" Bonds on you.

These men conducted the campaign which resulted in the destruction of about two thousand million dollars of your paper money.

These men are clamoring for a huge standing army, which England may need and which, under the Four Power Pact, she will be entitled to use.

These men control the Harding administration, and they will not allow a recognition of the Russian government.

"Lord" Northcliffe congratulates this administration on not recognizing the facts.

Will Americans Listen?

FOLLOWING is the closing paragraph of an eloquent appeal addressed to the American people by the people of Germany:

Americans! We have sufficient pride in us, to bear stoically the distress inflicted on us as the vanquished, without crying for help, but outages on the bodies of our white women and children we will not submit to. You have taken our weapons from us, give them back to us, or help us by the weight of your voices to put a stop to the darkest crime ever committed in the world's history: the Black Horror. Help us if you have any feeling for the awful disgrace which is being done to our white women on the Rhine by the eager lust of African savages.

World Problems

THE question of providing food for the whole world already looms mountain-high and is growing in importance every day. England is determined to sacrifice its very existence in the endeavor to keep in touch with its food-providing territories overseas, and grab more of them.

France can see its salvation only in the supreme rulership over all Europe by means of a huge militaristic machine. It is not only primarily responsible for the late world war, but is straining every fiber to precipitate Europe into another violent convulsion and is drawing nearer its goal every day.

It is a generally accepted fact that the recent world war was caused by economic conditions and problems, but just as obvious is the fact that the same did not bring any relief, but intensified the strain very much, for which primarily our Wilson is responsible.

And now the national economists tell us that the problem confronting us is a financial problem; the bankers again tell us it is a political problem; the politicians, however, say it is a moral problem, and the moralists put the matter over to the psychiatrist, and the latter can do nothing until all humanity is confined in his sanatorium. But if human society is to get well again it must needs have the assistance of all these branches of social activities, and some more. But since for many, many years every individual branch was working exclusively for its own glory, therefore—as at the tower of Babylon—their languages have been confused and they cannot come to an understanding. This is the reason that you can unite neither the Germans nor any other nation on any of the current political issues.

The only treatment that may save humanity from utter disaster is a humanistic treatment and of all the civilized nations qualified to carry out this treatment, the German nation is the only one that has an interest in inaugurating such a treatment.

The other powers that be have no time to lose on such an endeavor; their aim is the supreme rulership over the world, and all the politicians of all countries are by necessity compelled to take part in this game.

You may take this as the fifth opinion of the proverbial three Germans, but chalk it down anyway, so that you may remember, in years to come, that I have tried to save you and others a lot of disappointment.

Rochester, N. Y.

A. Mettler

According to London reports Lord Northcliffe is about closing his famous career by quietly passing out of this life to his just deserts.
Annual Convention of the S. S. A.

The Place St. Paul and the Date is Labor Day, September 4

The third annual convention of the Steuben Society of America has been called to take place at St. Paul, Minn., on Monday, September 4, by order of the Council, and notices to all Units to that effect have been issued from headquarters, 50 Union Square, New York, under date of August 2. This convention will also function as a Constitutional Convention in conformity with the action taken at the second annual convention held at Milwaukee creating a special committee to redraft the Constitution and Statutes of the Society and the constitutive law of its councils. All Units have been directed to send one delegate and one alternate, who must be provided with the credentials of their local Units as duly elected to represent it.

This convention will be one of the most important and decisive events in the career of the Steuben Society, and Units should by all means see that they are represented by their abest men. It is imperative that the differences that have arisen in the ranks since the last convention shall be reconciled and definitely adjusted, if possible, and this can best be accomplished by a frank discussion of the points at issue and by laying the case before the members in order to enable them to reach their own decision.

The Society has been fairly on the way to demonstrate the truth of the old saying that the German element, however it may be in accord on general principles, in the end forgets the principles for the details and cannot see the forest for the trees. Fortunately a strong patriotic element has been in control that looked to the observance of the spirit rather than to the letter—to the preservation of the organization—and never relaxed its efforts to promote the growth and welfare of the Society, even at material sacrifices. A convention should have been called ere this and settle their disputes in open convention, leaving the members to determine the points at issue for themselves, as they have the right to determine the points that affect the welfare of all, if he enters the convention with mental reservations.

It is no secret that the differences that have occurred have hampered the great work in hand most seriously. If now all the elements of whatever opinion will get together and settle their disputes in open convention, leaving the members to determine the points at issue for themselves, the S. S. A. will go forth as true Americans properly equipped for the great political battle that awaits it. The problems involved in this battle are ten thousand times more portentous than the petty subjects of discord in the ranks.

Steuben's Birthday

MR. ANTON B. C. KALKHORST, who elsewhere offers for sale a painting of General von Steuben, is the author of a new Life of Steuben which will soon be published. Mr. Kalkhorst has made a searching investigation of the material published and unpublished bearing on the career of the American patriot, and has discovered the date of Steuben's birth to be September 17, instead of November 15, 1730. Mr. Kalkhorst is the editor of the Erie Tageblatt, one of the most readable German language papers in the country.

Bronx Unit Festival

BRONX UNIT was favored with exceptionally fine weather for its outing at Dickert's Old Point Comfort Park on the Boston Road on the afternoon of August 5th. The place is well located and accessible by subway, elevated and the Westchester and Boston railroad, and is fitted up with every convenience, restaurant, bowling alleys, shooting galleries, a dance floor and tables under trees. Members of Units in all Greater New York assembled, as well as visitors from out-of-town points, and what with dancing, feastings and speechmaking the outing turned into a most pleasant midsummer night's festival.

The main attraction was the speaker of the day, Rev. Julius Hofmann of Schley Unit, Baltimore. With an impressiveness, eloquence and power that sunk deep into the hearts and minds of all who heard him, the gifted speaker presented the problems of the day as they should be viewed by every true Steubenite. He pointed out the errors that had been committed in the past, the omissions in the face of responsibilities and the disposition to shirk political duties inherent in the race of Steuben, and urged those, whether in large or small number, who had shouldered the cause of progressive political thinking and acting to embrace three principles of work which he laid down as Enthusiasm, Passion and Sacrifice. The loud applause that greeted many of the eloquent speaker's strictures on the German element in its past relationship to the country showed that it has learned to appreciate constructive criticism, and the general favor with which the address of the day was hailed proves Dr. Hofmann to be regarded a sincere teacher as well as an ardent believer in the cause in which he spoke. During the evening Mr. Louis Bauer sang several German folk songs, including a ditty dating back to the middle ages. He was warmly applauded. Taking one consideration with another, the Bronx Unit may well congratulate itself on the success of this the first open-air event of the S. S. A. in New York.

From an Old Member

BROTHER WILLIAM FUNK has taken a prominent position as a painter in Germany since his removal to Munich from New York, about three years ago. His work, well known before the war, met with immediate recognition as that of an artist of great skill and original methods in portrait painting. He was in New York throughout the war, but as soon as feasible took up his abode in
Munich, where he is at home, Georgenstrasse 3. A cheerful letter occasionally finds its way to his friends connected with Issues of To-Day. In a recent one he writes: “I am getting Issues regularly and am delighted with the constant improvement it shows. I am sure it is helping along in the cause of making the people of the United States see what a bunco game was put over on them to have gotten them into the war. I hope you will get over this summer and see for yourself that Germany isn’t dead yet; if we all get together and cease quarreling too much we shall win out, surely, but for goodness’ sake, get together! Best regards to all friends.”

Jacob Leisler Unit

The Jacob Leisler Unit of New York continues to hold interesting sessions and had a fully attended meeting in July. One of its oldest members recently returned from a tour of Germany, Austria and contiguous countries extending over thirteen months and related his experience and observations, which were particularly interesting as regards conditions in Alsace-Lorraine and the Tyrol, in the annexed portion, where the young men of Andreas Hofer’s land were pressed into the Italian army against their will and the population subjected to all kinds of chicanery at the hands of their oppressors. Nearly fifty new subscriptions to Issues or To-Day were reported by the special committee appointed for that purpose.

San Francisco Busy

Owing to the fact that the California State Board of Education will hold its first meeting after vacation, on September 3rd, the San Francisco Unit called upon the San Francisco Board of Education, principally for the purpose of publicity, resulting in recognition of the two morning dailies, of which the Chronicle printed the annexed editorial:

WHY BAN GERMAN?

Continuance of This Prohibition Spites No One But Our Students

If there were sufficient reasons for the teaching of the German language in the public schools before the war those reasons are as good as ever now that the war is over.

 Obviously there are good reasons. German is one of the great literary and scientific languages. So much of modern science in literature and scientific languages. So much of modern science in

the teaching of German during the war. We were not at war with the German language, or German literature, or German science. French and English schools did not stop teaching German. They did not even think of such a thing. It was done in this country only in a moment of unthinking popular excitement.

The State Board of Education should remove this unnecessary and injurious ban.

Honors to Hero of Oriskany

RESOLUTIONS requesting State appropriations for celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in 1927 of the battles of Oriskany, Saratoga and Bennington and that the Oriskany battlefield be made a national park were adopted by the Mohawk Valley Historic Association at a recent meeting. The association is a federation for historical purposes in the Counties of Oneida, Herkimer, Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady and Schoharie. The building in which they met was the home of General Herkimer, commander of the Colonial forces at Oriskany.

The resolutions asked that the eight miles of highway on the main route between Albany and Oswego which pass through the Oriskany battlefield be improved; that the National Government appropriate $25,000 to buy the battlefield; that the State appropriate $50,000 for the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Oriskany, Bennington and Saratoga; that, beginning in 1923, annual State appropriations be made to provide for markers, the acquisition and preservation of historic places and buildings, and school exercises covering the eight years of the Revolutionary period.

No doubt that is one of the laws of society. The less an evil is understood the more bitterly and harshly it is attacked.—Chekov.
SIR,—I have been very ill and just returned home where I found my mail waiting for me, including your notices for renewal. You say that you cannot afford to lose any subscribers and as I cannot afford to lose one copy of your paper I hasten to renew my subscription for six with persons.

Sincerely yours,

Fairfax.

Jim Reed and His Friends

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR,—The official organ of T. Woodrow Wilson during the war and now, the New York World, certainly does not love Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, as one remark in the editorial of July 31st proves:

"His one weapon is vitriolic contempt for public men and citizens who dare to say that he has been long enough in the Senate. . . . He may not be a Democrat in good standing—the Democrats may even want to get rid of him—but he has his Republican friends. And he can count on the fervent support of T. Woodrow Wilson and his policies. He earned his friends by a courageous and honest public service that saved the United States from becoming a victim to Great Britain and the people from becoming the jackeys and obedient servants of Great Britain, Italy and the other Allies."

The great State of Missouri can be proud of Senator James A. Reed, a born fighter for truth and right, a clear thinker and a strong doer. As such he won the primary election, as such he will win in November with his device: "I stand for building America so that the future may be as glorious as her past has been splendid."

New York.

The first article bemoans the fact that we are fast turning from a city of homes to one of tenements (misnamed apartments). It dwells on the reports of the "surveys of the Philadelphia Housing Commission" and its suggestions, including the financing of a semi-philanthropic company.

We are told how fine old houses are cut up into unsanitary flats, and how many mansions are replaced by towering apartment houses. But we are not given the real reason, which is simply that competent help is no longer obtainable. Americans, as a rule, will not enter domestic service, and the competent help that we might get from abroad without even the asking is excluded.

Why? Because our politicians in Congress are afraid of the Labor vote!

That brings us around to the second editorial, signed by Kenneth Roberts. Mr. Roberts is the same man who, last winter, told the Contemporary Club of a new menace he had discovered: the Steuben Society of America! Now he warns us against admitting "the scum of Europe," an elegant term meant for men and women from the South and East of Europe. Intelligent Americans, who have traveled in those countries and have taken the trouble to familiarize themselves with their languages and customs, will tell him that notwithstanding their outlandish and often uncouth appearance, due to their poverty, these people possess an ancient culture, which will assert itself as soon as they are placed amid surroundings where penury and want no longer claim their chief attention. And that is just why the Anglo-Saxon leaders and our labor leaders are anxious to keep them away.

Not so very long ago one of our government's commissioners, who had spent some years in Russia, told the same audience: "It is a fact that a vast percentage of Russians are illiterate. But they are thinkers and can reason, which is more than I have found an even larger percentage of our American people able or willing to do." How can a 'leader' build an efficient "machine" from units that do their own thinking?

Years ago a young school teacher told me that the majority of her pupils were children of poor Italians and of Russian Jews. At first she had felt very strange and unhappy amongst them, but now she was proud of them and knew that they would all grow up into most desirable, patriotic Americans. She claimed that they were more intelligent, and eager to learn and to adapt themselves to new surroundings than the native element.

"Scum of Europe," indeed! Does not the Public Ledger know that "a man's a man for a' that"? Philadelphia.

Beware Anglo-Saxon Schemes

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR,—Referring to your suggestion as to a "Loan to Germany," financed by German-Americans provided it be used for rehabilitation only, will say, it is my opinion such a loan would be successful in every respect.

However, I do not believe the condition for "rehabilitation only" which was the principal object of the war as far as England and the Anglo-Saxon is concerned. It is gratifying to observe that our statesmen are at last realizing how to use the vast power and advantage possessed by our government in dealing with the war-crazed, bootyladen Allies in order to bring about a return to sanity in the world's trade conditions. France is wasting her substance and rushing into bankruptcy by keeping up an army larger than the one with which she began the war. In addition she is paying the deficits incurred by her newly-created vassals, Bohemia, Poland, Jugo-Slavia, etc., in their attempts to pose as military powers, and is selling them munitions on credit, and drilling their armies. All with a view to a future Napoleonic European war orgy, in which Germany is to be the battleground and for which she is expected to furnish the money. England meanwhile is solidifying her hold on her conquests. As long as she has the world's trade and is keeping up her expenditures for armies and warships against the signal for the next war and for tightening her grip on unsuspecting and ignorant people and now it is their object to have these same people pay the indemnities, as evidenced by the proposals made in Paris, according to news reports. This scheme successfully carried out would impoverish the German people of the entire world, which was the principal object of the war as far as England and the Anglo-Saxon is concerned.

Yours respectfully,

P. Wittstein.

Morgan's Tip

WHEN he comes back from his vacation in Scotland, George Harvey, our Ambassador in Europe, will move into the residence which the Anglo-American banker, J. Pierpoint Morgan, has given to the United States Government.

The Ambassador of the United States in the British Empire, therefore, will reside in a house that is a "tip" from the banker to this country. The tip probably was well earned, in the war, so let's accept it gratefully.—N. Y. Evening Journal.

Debt and Armaments

OFFICIAL sentiment, including that expressed in Congress, is reported to be opposed to any proposition to cancel the Allied debts or to make any accommodations, unless there is a general disarmament, by the only possible chance of anything being done, in the direction indicated, according to Washington advices, is for Europe to take immediate steps for huge reductions of armaments, balancing budgets and in the settlement of the indemnities on a safe and sane basis. It is gratifying to observe that our statesmen are at last realizing how to use the vast power and advantage possessed by our government in dealing with the war-crazed, bootyladen Allies in order to bring about a return to sanity in the world's trade conditions. France is wasting her substance and rushing into bankruptcy by keeping up an army larger than the one with which she began the war. In addition she is paying the deficits incurred by her newly-created vassals, Bohemia, Poland, Jugo-Slavia, etc., in their attempts to pose as military powers, and is selling them munitions on credit, and drilling their armies. All with a view to a future Napoleonic European war orgy, in which Germany is to be the battleground and for which she is expected to furnish the money. England meanwhile is solidifying her hold on the world's trade and is keeping up her expenditures for armies and warships against the signal for the next war and for tightening her grip on her conquests. As long as she has the world's trade and is keeping up her expenditures for armies and warships against the signal for the next war and for tightening her grip on her conquests. As long as this continues there can be no rehabilitation, and any accommodations extended to the predatory powers in the matter of their debts are bound to encourage them in their criminal militarism.
We read in a Tacoma paper the editorial opinion that "of all conferential futilities, it is hard to think of any more futile than the appointment by the conference at The Hague of a 'neutral commission' to investigate the causes of the world war." We can well understand the paper's aversion to this commission, but its work will not be futile if it finally scrapes the moss off the old legend of a guilty nation. Its work will not be futile if it deprives the writers of such editorials of their excuse for keeping up the war and puts the British propagandists in this country out of business. It will not be futile if it educates a few human parrots to change their tune and it will have done a blissful work if it helps the Truth to extricate itself from the coat of tar and feathers to which it has been treated by paid propaganda agents and subsidized newspapers.

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The White Sepulchres on the Rhine

THANKS to Anne Morgan's unlimited bank account (always replenishable by the floating of a French-English or a Russian ruble loan by the house of Morgan), a delegation of American women is now on the French battle fields to view the destruction wrought by shell and shot fired by the English, French, American and German soldiers during the war. Only they will not be told that the Allies wrought most of the destruction. That part of the truth will be carefully concealed from them. And since the neuro-psychiatric army tests have demonstrated that the average intelligence does not soar above that of children of ten, it will be easy to flim-flam the innocents and infuse them with the proper spirit of spite, which will make it all the harder for J. P. to float a loan for Germany when everything is ready for that event.

We have asked before, and we ask again, if Miss Anne Morgan will take her proteges to the occupied regions and show them the negroes and the white sepulchres, the bawdy houses filled with white women for the accommodation of France's black troops? If not, the lady delegates will not have viewed all the horrors created by the war, not by a long shot.

The French Reparations Policy

THE mark dropped to .1134. What ill omen does that suggest?

Many theories have been brought forward attempting to explain the reason for the French indemnity policy. What the fundamental, controlling reason for that policy is has not been given due prominence. At least it has not been brought forward in a convincing manner to prove conclusively the connection between the underlying and consistently carried out plans, on the one hand, and the result to be achieved on the other.

Before citing my conclusions, it may not be amiss to enumerate several facts leading up to them:

Nearly every country in the world agrees that Germany cannot pay the full amount of indemnities demanded of her. France knows that, too. Her own responsible statesmen have recently said so. Yet, she persistently tries to collect more than she knows Germany can possibly pay. Why?

France knows that the lower the mark drops the more impossible it becomes for Germany to pay. Under ordinary conditions France would try to avert such a situation. Why does she not do it in this instance?

When Dr. Rathenau was the German Foreign Minister, he could not induce a change in the French policy. After he was assassinated, the Allied and American press lauded him, his ability and honesty, in the highest possible terms. Everything, it seems, was done to intensify the already existing bitter feeling between the Monarchists and Republicans.

France is utterly opposed to the return of a monarchistic form of government in Germany. A republic has her approval. Though she is ready to use every known method to prevent the return of a monarchy, nothing is done to help the present government through the present crisis. A great deal, however, is done to destroy entirely the public confidence in the present regime and so intensify the bitterness between the various factions to a breaking point.

These conditions are only a few of the many that could be cited, and if in view of them the French policy is apparently inexplicable, it must be due to reasons not yet plainly brought to the surface. A mere knowledge of the fact that France wants to keep Germany helpless, does not sufficiently explain the whole situation. The true reasons are the following:

1. France wants a complete collapse in Germany, followed by civil war. This desire explains fully her attitude as outlined. Such an outbreak will cause a great deal of destruction of property and, what is more important, a tremendous loss of life.

To convert a republic into a monarchy with the present state of feeling in Germany, would not be an easy matter, even if it were possible. The hatreds so incurred will accomplish exactly what the French policy aims at, and will produce the second result hoped for, namely:

2. Germany will split up into many of its component parts. A large number of States will break away from the Central Government, set up their own small States and lead an independent existence. This is the real and final result France hopes for.

After all this has happened, aid in some manner will perhaps be extended to those small States, helping them to retain their independence. France will then not have a united, rejuvenated Germany to fear, but a few small, independent States, fighting among themselves, due to the bloodshed and hatred caused by civil war. France will feel supreme in Europe.

Regarding the indemnity, it is hoped that the portions to be collected either in cash, merchandise, or otherwise, from each small State, so formed, will bring a total, similar than a number of small States. That, however, the restoration of Germany, France wants to prevent at all costs.

Dr. Joseph Broadman.
Why “American” Is a Misnomer
A Contribution to the Reconstruction of the Nation

MANY of us have asked themselves the question: “Why is there no true national spirit in the United States of America?” In most instances people have answered this question with the conclusion that to most citizens responsibility and duty are unknown qualities; that there is but room for more pleasure because of the comparative ease and plenty enjoyed by the average man and woman; that it is the modern way of the people to take everything lightly and, after such considerations, they cast aside the thought and dismiss this vital subject from the mind.

True as the above facts may be, yet the fundamental reasons of the unwillingness of the people to shoulder responsibilities for the nation at large, are of a different nature entirely.

The following statements will perhaps startle not a few of our best, if not most, of our citizens. However, most readers, no doubt, will immediately recognize the truth of the assertion that we, as a people, have no distinct national name, and that “American” is not the right nor logical name for the citizens of the United States of America.

A little thinking will expose the name “American” as untrue and this is one of the vital causes of the absence of any true national spirit.

National spirit and patriotism is a virtue that every citizen should possess. But because our ideas of patriotism are not based on the ideals of the people, there is no logic or truth at the bottom of our national spirit. Therefore our citizens have no deep and intuitive love for the country in which they are living, and all artificial means resorted to cannot create nor force it.

A true national spirit cannot be, and never will be, as long as we continue to base this idea on the assumption that “we are Americans”—because we are not.

When the thirteen original States called themselves United States of North America they knew little or nothing of the size of North America or South America. They called themselves Americans because they thought themselves possessors of the continent. This name is to-day absolutely out of all proportions and has developed the tendency to give undue importance to everything we do or say as individuals as well as a nation.

Canadians, Mexicans, South Americans resent our attitude. Surely they are as much American as we are, because they came to this continent in the fashion and for the same purpose as we did. The real Americans are the Indians. They are the American race and people.

We do not only arrogate undue credit but also do injustice to the people and individuality of other nations on this continent, as well as to our own individuality and merit.

To us a Mexican, Canadian, Brazilian or Argentinian is not an American. This attitude of the average native citizen, intolerably overbearing, is the cause of the dislike which so many people of other American nationalities hold against us.

It is also the real cause of the want of true national spirit and patriotism.

Our national spirit of to-day is nothing but Monroeism, imperial commercialism and moneyism. The common people as a body, however, have no enthusiasm in Monroeism, dollar politics and dollar patriotism.

They sense intuitively that “American” does not represent their ideals, purpose and aims, altho they have little opportunity to get at the cause of their intuitive resentment. In spite of the fact that they use the name “American” constantly they are really fooling themselves all the time and bluff the rest of the world. The multitude drifts, tossed by the waves of public opinion created by professional politicians and charlatans following the biddings of the financiers. And they make the current swift and ever changing that the masses may not get a chance to think for themselves and reason to the bottom of their troubles.

The real ideals of the people of the United States of America are perhaps best expressed with the coin inscription “E pluribus unum.” These words express the purpose of our nation, the purpose to demonstrate the possibility of “unity of mankind.” In other words, we aim to show that people of all nationalities and races can live peacefully together if they desire; and, until now, we have apparently made a successful demonstration under the name of “United States of North America.”

If, then, we are to stand for the ideals of our land, which was conceived to be a country of freedom, harmony and unity, where all people are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, then “we must assume its name as a people and a nation.”

It must be apparent to every thinking man and woman that something should be done to amend this want of a logical name for the citizens of our United States of America. We must find a word which will classify us as a distinct people who are occupying a distinct part of the North American continent and who have distinct ideals and aims. This name must be the designation of our very characteristics and the aspirations of our nation.

The official term and abbreviation now in use in U. S. A. this term is, however, not definite enough for it causes confusion in Australia where they use the same abbreviation for United States of Australia. But by providing the logical ending “nia” we form the new word “USANIA,” and this name is perhaps the only possible and acceptable one which can be adopted with the view to preserving our prestige as a people and government.

“Usanian” would convey to all of us, directly and indirectly, consciously and intuitively, that we are members of a nation and people living in definite territory, with a definite government of a character all its own and with certain definite ideals, purposes and aims.

By declaring ourselves “Usanians” we would signify the aspirations of all the people living in the U. S. A.

And our highest aspiration should be—to make one great and foremost nation out of people from all nations, but with the best and most intelligent as leaders—a nation with new and higher ideals and aims than those of other lands.

WILLIAM THEODORE CHRISTIAN SCHAUANN.
Seattle, Wash.
German in the Home and in the School

By GEORGE SEIBEL

The other day something so astounding as to seem incredible came to my ears. Careful inquiry proved it to be true. Hearken to the tale, and ask yourself how such things can be.

In a certain parochial school, attended by eight hundred children of German parentage, the study of the German language is optional with the pupils. Out of eight hundred children, only two elected the study of German. And those two were Italian—the children of an Italian family that had moved into the parish.

Incredible, you cry. Even so said I. Alas, it is true!

With such apathy among our Germanic stock, what should one expect from other racial strains that know nothing of German language or literature, nothing of Thor's hammer or the Nibelung gold? Is it any wonder that school boards and educators slight the German course, relegate it to the rear, discourage students that seek it? If the Germanic stock in America themselves appreciated their mother tongue, others might. A thing the owner throws away is not likely to be picked up and highly prized by others—notwithstanding the example of the two little Italians.

* * *

The other day I was reading the memoirs of an American who spoke with utmost reverence of William Dean Howells, who had been the first to initiate him into the rich demesne of German poetry. Be it remembered that Howells virtually made his literary début as a translator of Heine, having in turn derived his inspiration from that eminent German-American Bayard Taylor, the translator of Goethe's "Faust." Those were the days when the closest ties existed between literary Germany and literary America. An invisible but palpable chain connected Harvard and Goettingen. Bancroft, our first eminent historian, saw Goethe at Jena. Motley became the friend of Bismarck. George Ticknor and Edward Everett, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Margaret Fuller were in close touch with the German generation of Schleiermacher, Schlosser, Niebuhr, and the Humboldts. The German influence in our literature was fructifying and fortifying. Can the decay of that spirit be due to the linguistic laziness and racial renegation of the Germanic element itself? In too many German families the elder generation has forgotten most of its German and never has learned English, while the younger generation, naturally enough among such circumstances, regards parental traditions with contempt, thinks of German as a mongrel jargon, and uses English in crude and awkward fashion.

Common sense, if not racial pride, should impel every family of German origin to keep alive its German language. America has dire need of linguists, lest we become as insular, as narrow, as self-satisfied, as provincial as the French, who are probably the poorest linguists of all Europe. If there had been any Frenchmen among the disciples at Pentecost, they would have considered the gift of tongues as a gross insult. * * *

When we laugh at the sublime folly of our chauvinists, who consider ignorance of German to be a patriotic virtue, we should not forget to commiserate the Teutonic renegade who imagines fondly that he improves his civic status by forgetting part of his educational heritage. The wise example of Carl Schurz should be followed in a million American homes. Here are Schurz's own words:

"The notion that the cultivation of the German language alongside of English might interfere with the development of American patriotism, is as foolish as to say we should be less patriotic if we were able to sing 'Hail Columbia' in two languages. There are thousands of native Americans who are studying German. This does not make them less patriotic—it only makes them more cultured, more intelligent. They study German because they appreciate the great value of that language. They learn German by wearisome labor, for German is difficult. We German-Americans brought this treasure along when we came over. We do not need to learn German; we need only take care not to forget it. So our children will receive without cost or trouble what others must toil arduously to acquire, if we are sensible and conscientious enough to cultivate and cherish the German language in our family circle to the best of our ability. This may not suffice to give our children such a knowledge of that tongue as is desirable, but it will vastly facilitate their rounding out what is inadequate or imperfect in their command of it.

"I do not preach as one of whom it might be said, 'Follow his precept, but not his example.' I pride myself upon being as loyal an American as any other. I have striven to master English, and so have my children. But in our family circle German alone is spoken, and much German is read, and our written correspondence is exclusively in German. Hence I may be permitted to use strong terms in emphasizing this point. Let me tell you that when I see how German-American parents, from mere indolence, neglect to insure to their children the mastery of their mother tongue, how they carelessly toss aside the most precious of their possessions, it outrages my German sentiment and my American sense. Such parents fail in their first duty toward their children. It is neglect—it is robbery!"

* * *

Carl Schurz emphasized the essential point: that we should promote the study of German for the sake of our young people and for our country's sake. The same point is emphasized in a circular recently issued, addressed to high school students, which runs:

"Every student in high school should master at least one modern language in order to understand his own language better. German, French, and Spanish are the languages offered in the usual course. Of these, for various reasons, German is by far the most valuable. It is spoken by more people than any other except English. More books are printed every year in Germany than in France, Italy, Spain, and England combined. In some departments of knowledge, such as chemistry and engineering, a knowledge of German is almost indispensable; to the music student it is of the highest importance. It can be learned easier, being closely related to English, while other languages, such as French with its nasal sounds, offer great difficulties in pronunciation and idiom. German literature, with its Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, and Heine, is richer than any other of the European continent.

"These reasons should be carefully considered in choos-
ing German as the elective language in high school. Prejudice should not be allowed to cheat the student out of a priceless educational advantage. Teachers who do not themselves understand German are hardly qualified to advise pupils on this point. Our schools are for the benefit of the people, so parents should insist that they teach what will best serve the pupil. French is a graceful literary accomplishment; Spanish is useful in commercial dealings with South America; but the most practical and profitable of all modern languages is German, which Thomas Jefferson and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow introduced into our schools a century ago. In planning his course, therefore, the student should elect German, and should not allow one to awe or argue him out of it.

But what is the use of presenting the case to young people of other racial origin, when among eight hundred children of German blood only two little Italians wish to learn German?

American War Claims

According to a Washington dispatch of August 10, an agreement has been signed between the United States and Germany for the determination of the amount of American claims against Germany. It provides for a mixed claims commission of one American and one German representative, with an umpire to settle matters on which the commissioners cannot agree. President Harding accordingly named William R. Day, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, as umpire, acting, it is said, upon the expressed desire to have an American citizen appointed.

This gives us two members of the commission against one for Germany, an arrangement that casts upon the United States an unusual moral responsibility that could have been obviated by the selection of a commissioner from one of the countries that were neutral during the war. But since, apparently, the German government chose to trust completely to the sense of justice of the United States and to forego the alternative of disinterested arbitration that was open to it, the arrangement is taken out of the sphere of controversy. It is obvious that the German government does not realize the full extent of the antagonism inherent in the corrupted Northcliffe press of the United States and its power to influence sentiment in the interest of the banking group and the native mob of profiteers. On the other hand, the selection of Justice Day gives assurance as to the unpolitical character of the umpire.

While the agreement has no direct relation to the question involved in the seizure of German property in this country, the individual property of those Germans who invested in this country.

Most of the Senators are said to favor the prompt elimination of the entire question by the return of the properties to their owners. The German agreement in honor binds us to do full justice in the matter of settling the American claims and makes Senator Borah's statement the key of our policies. We cannot expect to profit by a commission to settle American claims against Germany and at the same time, under some such authority as the Underwood bill, arbitrarily appropriate German property estimated at anywhere from $800,000,000 to one billion dollars.

Germany Cannot Pay, Says Cravath

It is an encouraging sign that prominent Americans in increasing numbers are beginning to tear through the web of mendacity and deceit that envelopes the indemnity problem by which France hopes to destroy Germany, and while there is little to hope for from the administration while Secretary Hughes and Secretary Hoover are maintaining their influence in Washington, there is manifest a clearer realization of the tragic consequences of the Versailles Treaty in independent circles. Thus Mr. Paul D. Cravath, of New York, the American representative in the Allied war councils in the round-table conference on the rehabilitation of Europe, speaking at the Political Institute at Williamstown, Mass., last week said that the indemnities must be reduced two-thirds.

"Germany is to-day, so far as international trade and commerce are concerned, in a thoroughly impoverished and demoralized condition," he said, "with the result that a reparation program that would have been rational if adopted immediately after the armistice might be senseless at the present time.

"There seems to be a general agreement on the following propositions:

"First—Considering her demoralized condition Germany could not resume reparation payments on any considerable scale until she had been given a period of from three to five years within which to reorganize her economic and industrial life.

"Second—The reorganization of her industrial life would be too slow a process to meet the requirements of any possible reparation program unless she could be aided by other nations in obtaining the tools of her trade, and more especially capital, accessible markets and ships or the means with which to buy ships.

"Third—That reparation payments must be in installments over a long period of years, although once Germany's credit has been re-established the Allies might realize upon the installments in advance of their maturity through the issue of bonds marketed among private investors.

"Fourth—The most important requirement of all is that any program of reparation payments must be so clearly within Germany's capacity to pay that the German people would undertake the gigantic task of national organization, saving and sacrificing that would necessarily be involved in any program that the Allies could be expected seriously to consider.

"A reduction of a few billion dollars in the present reparation bill of $33,000,000,000 would do no good. The present bill would have to be reduced by at least two-thirds."
Bleeding the People White

ALTHOUGH every possible effort is made to prevent the exposure of the stupendous war frauds perpetrated by men who labeled themselves patriots and Dollar-a-Year Men, and the public has no conception of the enormity of the frauds by which the people have been victimized and their oppressors enriched, Major W. O. Watts has commenced a campaign of exposure, and in a recent issue of the Searchlight has shown by a general survey what depths the corruption of public officials and their profiteer friends has reached. There are pending against the government claims nearly four billions of dollars in excess of the Allied debt.

Representative Graham, late chairman of the committee which partially investigated War Expenditures during the war, stated in the House of Representatives on May 18th last, that the War Department expenditures from April 6, 1917, to June 1, 1919, amounted to $14,544,610,213.65, and that—

"It is entirely safe to say that of this vast sum of over $14,000,000,000, more than one-half was wasted and given away to war contractors."

The Army and Navy Register, March 12, 1921, in commenting upon exorbitant Army purchases, said:

"Indeed, there are instances where the depot containing the supplies of sufficient amount to meet all the local needs has overlooked this fact and gone on buying. A striking example of this is furnished at one place where certain articles were recently purchased only to have it discovered by an inspector that there was on hand in stock enough of the same article to last, at the present rate of consumption, no less than three hundred years. The same condition prevailed in regard to other material at varying periods of stock on hand to 92 years. This means an outrageous expense."

Not only was the government making extensive purchases where quantities already were available, but it was selling large surplus stocks to favored interests at a fraction of the market value and then again buying such supplies at current high market prices.

For instance, during the fiscal year 1920, the Quartermaster General sold approximately 52,000,000 pounds of sugar at 8.79 cents per pound, when sugar was selling throughout the country at from 20 to as high as 42 cents per pound. During the same fiscal year the Quartermaster General purchased 14,275,800 pounds of refined sugar at an average of 15.08 cents per pound, and 22,333,699 pounds of raw sugar, which cost 14.4 cents per pound. By this one transaction there was taken from the purse of the public the sum of at least $2,162,929.

While the government was disposing of large quantities of surplus stocks of flour, bacon, prunes, tobacco, cigarettes, shoes, candy and other items, at ridiculously low prices, it was also purchasing these same commodities at the current and much higher market price of such materials.

Major Watts shows that vast quantities of surplus stores, which should have been sold to relieve the existing shortage throughout the country to aid in reducing the high cost of living and mitigate profiteering, were withheld from the market so as not to interfere with certain interests in disturbing market conditions. The result was that millions of dollars worth of urgently needed foodstuffs spoiled in storage, and other countless millions were sacrificed by disposal to favored interests.

Third, the liquidation period following the Armistice, when a mad rush was made on the Treasury by war contractors, as a result of the termination of contracts, and the

benevolent attitude of the government in the settlement of such claims.

Some of the officials of the War Department Claims Board were utterly incompetent and disqualified by reason of the fact that they had sold materials to the government, adjusted all claims for such material purchased during the war, obstructed the sale of the surplus materials, and then defrauded the government in a conspiracy by purchasing it back at a nominal price fixed by themselves.

The final and crowning chapter of abuses has taken place in the sale of surplus war supplies and more fraudulent adjustments of false claims by the War Department. For finesse and magnitude, these place Ponzi and Nicky Arnstein, by comparison, in the category of mere pikers in the art of peculation and graft.

The public is not well informed and will be amazed regarding the fabulous war obligations it will still be called upon to meet.

In his report of December, 1921, the Attorney General shows that claims aggregating the stupendous sum of at least $13,850,000,000, have been filed against the government as a result of the war, listed as follows:

Actions filed in Court of Claims (December 8, 1921), $300,000,000, and the influx of this class of litigation has only begun.

Claims in Department of War, in which claims have been filed involving approximately $5,000,000,000.

"Bureau of Internal Revenue, which now has before it for refund claims amounting to billions of dollars.

Shipping Board, where cancellations alone involve over $850,000,000.

"Claims for patent infringement, the amount of which cannot now be estimated, but of which nearly $200,000,000 have already been received in the various courts.

"Claims made by the railroads against the Railroad Administration, aggregating approximately $2,300,000,000.

"There are also claims arising from the Housing Corporation, the Food and Fuel Administration, and other governmental activities, the approximate amount of which it is not possible to ascertain, many of which will ultimately reach the courts.

"The aggregate of new litigation which this bureau will be called upon to defend in the Court of Claims can be conservatively estimated at between two and three billion dollars."

The Secret of Reed's Success

(From the St. Louis Westliche Post)

NATURALLY the old hatred of Germans was again invoked during the campaign, in which Reed's enemies insisted that Reed had the support only of some Americans of German extraction who thought more of the Kaiser and Hindenburg than of the Constitution, laws and welfare of the United States. Now we will not contend that Reed does not owe a great deal of his popularity to his manly opposition to the infection of race hatred; but the very fact that we, the abominable "hyphens," fight race hatred wherever we see it, is proof of the genuine Americanism for which Reed has on all occasions fearlessly contended. Owing to the fact that Long's champions insisted on representing the Senator's alleged "pro-Germanism" as a danger to the future prosperity of the country, they challenged the German-American element to act in self-defense, and thousands who never before voted for a Democrat, dropped all partisan allegiance and asked for a Democratic ballot in order to record their protest against the reefs of deserts in the campaign of hate, as well as to convince the brood of defamers that they could not be intimidated but intended to exercise their best judgment. That is the only way to get the better of the poison vipers—putting the fear of God into their hearts. The efforts of the German-Americans to prove their loyalty have been wasted.

United we are strong enough in many instances to turn the scales, provided we never employ our strength to reward the undeserving. We are practically forced in self-defense to form an independent element, and it is only due to our sense of duty inherited from our fathers that Americans of German descent never think of kicking over the traces and never forget their obligations to their adopted country. Thousands of our blood voted for Reed because to them he represented the ideal American—a man who is neither pro-British nor pro-German, but every inch an American. That is the secret of Reed's following.
ONE reason assigned for the remarkable promptness with which Japan is removing its troops from Siberia and other Russian possessions is this: It was found that the Japanese troops were systematically infected with Bolshevism as long as they remained in Russia, and it was to isolate them from further contact that it was decided to lose no time in bringing them home. The action is analogous to the policy outlined by a prominent German recently, who was asked what Germany would do if France persisted in invading other German territory: "First chaos," he replied, "then Bolshevism! All Germany will turn Bolshevist in self-defense."

If it had not been for the interest that attaches to a fire, we should probably not have had the least inkling of the presence of so noted a triumvirate aboard the luckless steam yacht Crusader as Adolph S. Ochs of the New York Times, Governor Miller of New York State and Charles J. Peabody, of the well-known financial firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. There is something portentous in this stellar conjunction, Miller, the idol of the Old Guard Republicans of the State; Ochs, owner of the Wilson mouthpiece, and Peabody, one of the international financiers, three products of radically different schools and professing only the ties of common kinship in the policy of making the world safe for democracy and a fit place to live in. What had Ochs to say to the governor and the financier, and the other way about? Who is which and which is what? What is coming to pass? Shall we find the Times upholding Miller on one hand and Wilson on the other? And what does the presence of the financier portend? It is given out that they were on their return from attending a Y. M. C. A. conference when the yacht caught fire. Think of that. Ochs!

The census of 1920 shows a remarkable change of the relative strength of the linguistic groups in the city of New York. Named in the order of their numerical importance, the leading mother tongues represented in the foreign white stock of New York City in 1920 were: Yiddish and Hebrew, 820,041 to 690,789, a decrease of 15.8 per cent. Between 1910 and 1920 the proportions which important linguistic groups formed of the total foreign white stock declined as follows: Yiddish and Hebrew, from 22.9 per cent. in 1910 to 22 per cent. in 1920; English and Celtic, from 25.7 per cent. to 20.9 per cent.; German, from 21.9 per cent. to 16.1 per cent. Nearly all the other mother tongues—including all those of numerical importance in the City of New York—showed increases.

The classification is at times puzzling. For instance, Frisian stock is paired with Dutch, though it is not a distinct mother tongue, as Frisians are either Dutch or German, since they form the connecting link between Holland and Germany along the coast of the North Sea and their dialect is no more distinct from that of all lower Germany than the Plattdeutsch spoken in Hamburg. Apparently Hebrews and those who speak Yiddish are classed as an independent nation.

There is something pathetic in an announcement from Germany that the coal miners recently appropriated $34,000 to send to their American fellow-miners to help win the strike. The English coal miners have so far refused to lift a hand or to stop mining coal intended for American consumption. German naiveté is strikingly in evidence in this devotion to principle, although we are not sure that the news was not manufactured by some French Creel Bureau to show how prodigiously the Germans are provided with loose change.

Statistical reviews of the year's exports of foodstuffs raised in the United States add weightily to the proof that until Central Europe is assisted, there will be a steady decline in what our farmers have to sell. The total exports of such commodities show a falling off of $550,000,000 as compared with the exports for the preceding fiscal year. In other words, American farmers might have been better off by $550,000,000 if France and England had agreed on a policy of rehabilitation for Europe instead of wrangling over the indemnities which Germany is to pay. Whenever the cancellation of the Allied debt is considered, this loss of trade should be added to the account charged to the American taxpayer.

The result of the Ohio primaries gives the victory to Carmi A. Thompson over Representative Charles L. Knight for governor, and of Representative Simeon D. Fess, over ex-Senator Charles Dick, his nearest competitor, for the United States Senate, signalizing a triumph for the administration as an offset to the anti-administration victories in the neighboring States of Pennsylvania and Indiana. That the Old Guard would win in President Harding's own State was not unexpected. A Progressive victory was all but excluded by reason of the fact that every effort of the machine and the army of federal office holders was directed to save the administration candidates against completing the ruin of the President's prestige. It is the only gleam of sunlight that the administration has been permitted to enjoy in a long time. Ohio's politics have always been distinguished for eccentric movements. The Republicans have always been loyal to those in power. In the election of 1916 Ohio
overwhelmed Hughes and turned the scales for Wilson. The German element was largely held responsible for the result in that year. It voted solidly for Wilson because "he kept us out of war." It seems to have been under the same misguided leadership this time. While the Cleveland Wüchter und Anzeiger energetically supported the liberal candidates, the Cincinnati Freie Presse hailed the triumph of the Old Guard with loud acclaim. During the campaign it took hardly any interest, and now boasts of having been strictly neutral. It predicts that Thompson's election as governor will not benefit the cause of prohibition. "As governor, Thompson will execute the laws," it says, "as is his duty, but he will not execute them in a fanatic spirit. . . We not only expect this of him, but know that he will act in this way." It seems to us it should have supported Ex-Senator Dick against Fess, since Dick is of direct German origin and was a close friend of McKinley and Mark Hanna, and he had an unimpeachable record in the Senate. The German element also had a good choice in the person of Knight, one of the most outspoken critics of the war and its consequences, who was actively sponsored by the Cleveland German paper. On the Democratic side, Pomerene, a Wilson follower, was re-nominated for the Senate, over former Representative John J. Lentz, a liberal candidate of German extraction. "What sort of a patriot Fess is may be gathered from an extract from his speech at Westerville, Ohio, which we reprint to remind the Freie Presse of something it may have forgotten: "Some of us now are seriously considering the necessity of requiring all discussion in forum or press where governmental questions are considered, to be carried on in the English language and in the presence of a government official."

The Cleveland Wüchter und Anzeiger in closing a lengthy editorial review of the campaign in Ohio, speaks of the progressive elements having been misguided. "Every friend of true representative government," it says, "must deplore the small participation of the electorate in the primaries, which in many respects is more important than the election itself. The great mass of voters—and especially voters of German extraction—are not politically educated enough to recognize the overshadowing importance of the primaries which decide the selection of the candidates. They still leave the business to professional politicians, without considering that it is their indifference and shrilling that is responsible for their being confronted on election day by the choice of two evils. A practical demonstration in this regard is afforded by the result of the nomination of candidates for Senator. Two men will oppose each other in the November election as the candidates of the two old parties neither of whom can possibly be sympathetic to Americans of German extraction. On the Republican side the narrow-minded nativist and prohibitionist Fess; on the Democratic side the present Senator Pomerene, the tool of Wilson, a man who during the memorable war period, and even before, was one of the loudest in his denunciation of everything German. One of them will be elected. That is the situation that will confront them in the November election as regards the Senatorship, a situation that should teach them the imperative duty of taking a more active part in future primaries and to cast their votes into the scale at the proper time."

Unless there is a material reaction from the spirit shown in the Ohio primaries, Fess will beat Pomerene for the Senate and add one to the reactionary group in that body. But under the organization rules of the Senate, as a new member he will be assigned to the foot of whatever committees to which he may be appointed and his presence will not perceptibly influence the initiation of legislation. The indications are that the Progressives will have a majority of the important committee chairmanships in the next Congress and that Borah and La Follette will occupy a stronger position than ever.

England believes in peace, peace treaties and a universal era of harmony and good will, but business is business. It has just decided to provide 500 airplanes for home defense at a cost of $10,000,000. In this way universal peace is making steady progress along the lines of ample preparedness. It brings us back to the original doctrine, that until France is disarmed every other power will have to make military preparations against the inevitable day when France will explode another powder magazine. If we cancelled a dollar of her debt she would invest that dollar in a musket.

In the occupied region the American army is used to force striking German miners to return to work, according to a dispatch from Mayence printed in the Paris Temps under date of July 24 last. The dispatch says: "American soldiers have adopted high-handed methods in order to compel striking miners in the Coblenz district to return to work and that local journals manifest their discontent with this American energy. The soldiers are reproached as having arrested strike leaders and having driven miners to work at the point of the bayonet."

The New York Tribune and the Times still live in the days of the war and are catering to a special class of German-baiters who have survived the war days with all their hatred, ignorance and conceit. The Tribune’s articles are reminiscent of the period of 1916-18. What intelligent Englishmen think of them is indicated by what Clement Scott, editor of the London Sphere, said of them in the Westminster Gazette a few years ago. Writing about the policy of England toward Ireland at that time, he said: "If we do not stop this provocative policy with regard to Ireland, it is perfectly clear to me that we will be at war with America within ten years. That statement will be repudiated, I know, by such pro-English journals as the New York Times and Tribune, which last is more English than we are English, but quite ineffective. . . . They do not represent one per cent of the population of the United States."

As an illustration of the inroads which German manufacturers and dealers are making on American trade in Mexico, it is noted that the pipe and all other equipment for the new water works distributing system at Victoria, Mexico, are of German manufacture. It is a municipal project and the city authorities say that the German materials were purchased in competition with bids of dealers in American-made pipe and equipment.
This is Hauptmann's Year

According to the Berlin correspondence of the New York Times, Germany is preparing "to make a big fuss" over Gerhart Hauptmann, whose sixtieth birthday occurs in November. "The celebration of his jubilee year is to be run in sections, so to speak." Announcement has already been made of the festival production of Hauptmann's plays at Breslau. The Times correspondent says that this is planned on such a scale as to rival the Oberammergau Passion Play. He continues:

"A special committee has been appointed to preside over the Hauptmann festivities. It has already launched a manifesto calling upon the poet's fellow-countrymen all over Germany to help pay honor to the writer who stands above all his contemporaries in German esteem.

"Gerhart Hauptmann celebrates this year his sixtieth birthday," reads the manifesto. "The poet stands at an important stage of his life, as if upon the summit of a mountain, whence he may look back upon the long, steep road of his life and work. This work mirrors, as does no other poet's, the German spirit in all its ramifications; moreover, it belongs, both on account of its artistic worth and its human scope, to the sum total of the possessions of world culture. No other living German poet has derived his inspiration and his human feeling; it is also filled with the power of an artistic personality. The intimate sympathy evinced by him for his motherland, together with the effect of his creative work upon other nations, make him to-day the representative of the German spirit.

"We call upon the German nation to look back, with the poet, upon his life-work."

The effect of the birthday celebration will extend to all countries in which Hauptmann's works are known. The translation of Hauptmann's plays into English, in the authorized edition, which now numbers seven volumes with about twenty-five dramas, is due to American initiative, with Ludwig Lewisohn as editor and B. W. Huebsch as publisher. Two of Hauptmann's novels, "Atlantis" and "The Fool in Christ," are also available in translation, and the celebration will be marked in America by the publication of a new Hauptmann novel.

Sobsisters in Verdun

By sobsisters is meant, in the jargon of the English spoken at soda water fountains and in the darkest recesses of the movie show, the American maiden who, in the gush of her emotions—and they work on a hair-trigger—enters with the tears of an emancipated and still politically immature woman the moment the prompter gives the cue.

Most sobsisters are not bad to look upon; on the contrary. Their education is limited to what the Eastern or the Western Highschool teaches (target-shooting, etc.). They read their klatsch in their "home papers" and believe every word of it.

To-day they are for war, and kiss every unwashed, muscular youth on the street who might be induced to enlist, and shed patriotic tears in the doing. The day after, if the prompter gives them another cue, they are against war, emotionally express themselves in song, "I Did Not Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier," and again burst into tears, praying that the world will recover its senses.

Then—because their hair is bobbed, their dresses curtained to a degree exciting comment and they buy their rouge and lip salve of the Chemical Foundation—someone will tell them they are ordained to promote the peace of the world and love of humanity as the representatives of America at peace demonstrations. And in every large city committees are formed to pick out such lady delegates.

These peace promoters, lady delegates of the "good will" movement, slept in the citadel of Verdun last night and yesterday they visited the Argonne woods. They planted flowers on the sacred spots where battles raged, took a pot of earth along home, and soaked everything with the overflow of their emotions and patriotism.

And in this fashion the war spirit is kept alive. But the sobsisters really have no such purpose when they return home. They will declaim against war, and weep.—Detroit Abendpost.

Public Opinion or Propaganda?

The Institute of Politics at Williamstown will serve a great purpose only so long as it maintains a non-partisan character, free from racial, national and religious propaganda. That was, we believe, its primary design. Every side of a problem should be given its inning, but propaganda should be suppressed at its first sign.

Mr. Lionel Curtis, who was Secretary of the Irish Peace Conference, spoke before the members of the Institute recently. The substance of his talk was a justification of the British policy in the Boer War. He stated that the Boer War had done good, because by it South Africa was unified, and thus the world had gained. His effort seemed to be directed toward removing American criticism against Britain because of the Boer War.

Mr. Curtis has also given out the idea that world peace can be preserved through creating "the right kind of public opinion." It will be remembered that this theory was ardently advanced by Lord Bryce, and it has been asserted that Mr. Curtis was selected by Lord Bryce to succeed him at Williamstown. This work of forming public opinion, Mr. Curtis said, must be done through the co-operation of groups of really earnest and intelligent workers in every country, who would act as the medium for transmitting ideas and converting them to public opinion. These groups would act as do the central telephone exchanges. In private conversation he made the statement that this kind of work had been already begun, for instance, through the Institute of Politics, the Institute of International Politics of London, the Council of Foreign Relations in New York.

Mr. Curtis and Mr. Kerr, former private secretary to Lloyd George, are giving considerable attention to the question of India, and have given out some misinformation on that subject. This would indicate that at present the Indian question is regarded as having become more acute than other questions of British politics.

Fate Joins Enemies in Common Ruin

In an article by Sir George Paish, published in the Westminster Gazette, that well-known British financier directly accuses France of pursuing a policy to prevent the recovery of Germany; and he adds that this policy will end in sealing France's own fate. No other country, he says, is likely to suffer more under the catastrophe than France, for it means that Germany will simply be unable to pay another indemnity instalment. The financial collapse of Germany means the financial collapse of France and the impoverishment of Europe for an incalculable period. . . . It would indeed be the irony of fate if France should be ruined because she demands more than she can obtain.
The Story of Peter Ackermann

ISSUES OF TO-DAY has called attention to the case of a German boy in the Leavenworth military prison whose fate has attracted considerable notice, and below we present young Ackermann's letter to the editors of this paper. The youth can be addressed P. O. B. 7, Leavenworth, Kansas. Petitions for his release should be addressed to the President.

I am a German boy and was nineteen years old when I was taken from my home and sent 3,000 miles across the ocean and placed in prison, where I am to-day. I have nothing but kind words for the splendid men under whose management and in whose custody I am while serving a sentence in Leavenworth. But through the goodness of a fellow-prisoner, William Madison Hicks, who was a lawyer in Oklahoma but who was convicted of opposing war and is a political prisoner, I am petitioning the authorities at Washington to pardon me and allow me to return to my parents and home in Germany. I am sending you herewith a simple plea and kindly ask your help in having it signed by as many people as you can reach, and return to me that I may send it to Washington attached to a petition which Mr. Hicks has drawn for me.

I live at Gering, Germany, and was never away from home until I was brought to the United States. When the U. S. soldiers came into the Rhine province, they released 52 members of the I. W. W., serving three hundred years in Leavenworth. My feeling toward the United States are not at all bitter. I do not feel that I was to blame. I am penniless but have made friends here and profane oath asked me what I was doing there, and struck me with the butt of a revolver, cutting a large gash over my eye. Instead of answering me in a civil manner, one of them with an insulting and profane oath asked me what I was doing there, and struck me with the butt of an army revolver, cutting a large gash over my eye. Fully believing that these ruffians meant to kill me in my own home, I defended myself with a pocket knife. One of these men died from my defense. I defended myself with a pocket knife. One of these men died from my defense. I defended myself with a pocket knife. One of these men died from my defense.

I was tried by a military court at Andernach, Germany. My defense was perfect, but the mad passions of war and the human element of justifying any assault upon a German boy resulted in my being given a fifteen-year sentence in prison and sent to this country, where I do not know a person except those I have met in prison. My feelings toward the United States are not at all bitter. I want to return home and shall strive to promote friendship between my people and those of this country. I deeply regret the sad occurrence which has caused me so much sorrow, but I cannot feel that I was to blame. I am penniless but have made friends here who are helping me. With hope for better days, I am

Yours truly,
PETER ACKERMANN.

Political Prisoners
(Special Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Harding will receive in a few days a letter from Leavenworth penitentiary in which 52 members of the I. W. W., serving sentence on war-opinion charges, will explain in detail why they refuse to file applications for individual clemency.

This letter, it can be stated authoritatively, will make clear that under no circumstances will the signers consent to go down on their knees in order to gain liberty. Formulation of their statement was begun shortly after the 300,000-signature amnesty petition of the General Defense Committee of Chicago was presented to the Chief Executive on July 19.

At that time the President, while agreeing to review the cases of all the political prisoners within sixty days, expressed surprise that any of them should be reluctant to fill out the clemency application blank.

All of the force-and-violence cases have now been disposed of. On August 1, W. H. Munson and James Danley of Oklahoma were released from Leavenworth on parole. They were convicted of conspiring to resist the conscription act by force of arms.

Besides 72 I. W. W. members, and two Oklahoma men to be released through commutation September 1, only five other federal political snow remain in prison. These are:

Nicholas M. Zogg, of Los Angeles, Mexican citizen, serving ten years at Atlanta for interfering with the drafting of Mexicans into the United States army; tubercular; Daniel O'Connell, lawyer, of San Francisco, serving seven years in McNeil's Island, Washington, for speeches and literature directed toward testing the constitutionality of the conscription act; J. O. Bentall, Socialist, of Duluth, Minn., serving five years in Leavenworth for anti-war speech; Ricardo Flores Magon, Mexican citizen, serving twenty years in Leavenworth; convicted for a manifesto in his paper, Regeneracion, advocating a working-class revolution against a cruel regime in Mexico now passed into history. His pardon application has been rejected because he is "not yet repentant." Magon is going blind. Librado Rivera, Mexican citizen, serving fifteen years in Leavenworth. Convicted as assistant editor with Magon, for the same offense. Counsel for Magon and Rivera has informed the federal authorities that the Mexican government is willing to receive both men across the border if the United States will set them free.

STEPHEN CARLETON.

The Leopard Cannot Change His Spots

ABOUT thirty years ago Professor Lawrence of Columbia University wrote an essay on the policies of Louis XIV. of France. It was not a eulogy of the Sun King, but Lawrence told the truth, which will be read not without interest even now.

Among other things he declared that the great king committed the most unpardonable crimes against Germany, divided and disorganized as it was. This beehive of tribes, developed from successive streams of Goths, Vandals, Franks and Saxons in order to revive the life currents of the debilitated Latin race, was to grovel through hopeless years at the feet of France. Louis in his arrogance seems to have assigned to the German race a subordinate place, into whose wild empire the lively legions of Paris could easily penetrate in order to devastate it without compunction. For fifty years, Lawrence wrote, Louis tried to extend the French border over burning Elsass and the bleeding Mosel Valley, to the Rhine. Never had Europe witnessed such spectacles ofhuman misery as those over which the gracious, courtly king chuckled with sinister satisfaction. Twice he issued an order to devastate the Palatinate and to convert one of Germany's most beautiful sections into a desert. For a distance of seventy miles along the River Saar, villages and fields were destroyed in a mighty conflagration, driving the unhappy population into the forests to perish of starvation and diseases. He had seized Strassburg by an open act of perfidy, marching in triumph into the city without a blush, the city which he had taken by defiling his honor and from which he hoped to send forth new miseries upon the German race.

It seemed impossible for Germany long to survive the tireless outrages of its implacable French enemy. In 1683 Louis summoned the wild Turks, the scourge of Europe, to his aid. In 1688 he began another war against the weakened Germans. In the depth of winter, when the fields and the forests lay sleeping in their winter garb, the French cavalry poured into the rich Rhine province. All around...
them were wealthy and famous towns and countless villages, the evidence of centuries of industry. All were ordered to be destroyed. The inhabitants received orders to abandon their beautiful cities and charming homesteads lest they wished to be thrust out into the snow naked and shelterless at the point of the bayonet. When they asked why they were to be treated with such harshness they were told, "It is the king's will!" They wandered forth, homeless beggars. Behind them they saw the wintery landscape glaring with the flames that destroyed Worms and Speyer and Heidelberg. Every city was burned down; the French soldiers robbed the graves of the Salic emperors and pillaged the churches of Speyer. Thousands of the unfortunate inhabitants perished of hunger and cold, of desperation and grief, and the world had to acknowledge that the atrocities of Louis XIV. had never been surpassed either by Turks or Huns.

Watch Sharp or the Bugaboo Will Get You
(Senator King in a Senate Speech)

The fact of the matter is that all this talk about Germany being the great competitor of the United States and the horrible monster that stands in the way of our national progress and development is one of the figments of the diseased brain of some people and is a product of the intriguing propaganda of some of the manufacturing concerns of the United States and their representatives who desire opportunity to further exploit the American people. It is not an honest claim, nor can it be supported by the record.

The Senator from North Dakota (Mr. McCumber) with his predilection to prophecy—and he must have obtained that from the doughty John Knox of old, as the Senator (who is of Scotch ancestry) has the characteristics of John Knox—tells us what Germany is going to do; that Germany is going to drive us out of South America and the Orient and practically from all markets of the world.

My friend is the only one who fears that. The manufacturers do not fear it. Those who know world conditions have no apprehension of such results. Men who know the condition of Germany entertain no such fear. I have had occasion to refer briefly to Germany's condition during the debate and would not again allude to this subject except for the reference to the matter by the Senator from North Dakota. These constant averments that our trade in the world is threatened by Germany are without foundation and are designed to deceive the American people and to frighten the Senate and the Congress into granting these indefensible rates that find expression in the bill coming from the House and now before the Senate.

But I have said during the debate, and I repeat, that the war is over, and the hatreds and animosities of the past must end. I would feel ashamed to stand upon the floor of the Senate over the prostrate form of a defeated foe, a foe that is bound by the provisions of the Versailles treaty and by other conditions not necessary to now enumerate, and demand that the Senate pass this tariff bill upon the theory that Germany is a powerful and relentless industrial foe which is now menacing our industrial and economic life. Germany has under the Versailles treaty to assume billions of indemnities aggregating over $33,000,000,000. She has lost her colonial possessions, her ships, and a part of her continental territory. I am not condemning or defending the terms of the Versailles treaty as they relate to Germany. I am simply calling attention to them for the purpose of showing the absurdity of the contention that Germany now constitutes a menace to the industrial rehabilitation and development of the United States. Mr. President, the sooner Germany advances to a state of prosperity the better it will be for the business and for the industries of our country. If Germany were able to purchase more of our products, the better it would be for the United States. When Germany is in a position to buy products to the extent of $1,000,000,000 annually from our country, it can safety be stated that our industrial prosperity will be greatly advanced.

Let me add that Germany is compelled now to buy from abroad a very large part of her raw materials to make chemicals and other commodities for home consumption as well as for export, and she is compelled to buy upon a gold basis, so that in order to compete with the United States or with other nations she is compelled to go into other countries and buy their raw materials and their intermediates, paying therefor upon the basis of value fixed by gold. She must then pay the freight on these raw materials to Germany, convert them into finished products, pay the insurance and other charges and the freight to other countries if she sells beyond her borders. All these impediments must be met if she enters the world market.

Moreover, conditions are rapidly changing in that country. Prices are rapidly advancing. The cost of labor is increasing, and the prices of all commodities are responding to these new influences and situations. I learn from a recent cable that in Great Britain prices are advancing. Indeed, the situation in Europe furnishes indicia that the low level of prices—caused by inflation and other causes—have been reached, and that there is an unmistakable forward and upward movement in all industrial activities. Higher wages, higher transportation charges, advancing costs for rent, these and other factors will be reflected in greatly increased costs of all commodities.

I am not going to indulge in prophecy—the Senator from North Dakota has done that—but may I make that suggestion by way of reply to his predictions that we have not lost our markets in South America, and we will not do so if the business men of the United States desire to trade with the countries in South and Central America. But they must pursue the quest with ability, and honesty and be prepared to extend credits to purchasers. In my opinion we have not pushed our trade in the Latin-American Republics with that vigor and intelligence that should have characterized the business men of the United States.

Uncle Sam's Inconsistency

Traveling is comfortable and the liquor excellent under the American flag on the United States Shipping Board ships, according to August A. Busch, St. Louis brewer, who, following his return on the George Washington last week, issued a statement seeking to establish an inconsistency on the part of the United States Government in prosecuting bootleggers on land while carrying on its own lucrative liquor business at sea, writes the New York Times. All the whiskey on the George Washington was consumed on the return trip long before the ship neared New York Harbor and an enterprising liquor dealer in Mr. Bush's line described a conspiracy of passengers to buy liquor on the ocean from the United States, carry it on shore and see whether they were prosecuted. The passengers had an idea that it would embarrass the Government to bring criminal charges against a set of men who alleged that the Government led them astray. This scheme was not carried out, possibly because the stock of liquors waned during the deliberations.
The Convention, September 4

The third annual convention of the S. S. A. promises to be the banner event of the organization since its inception. The St. Paul brethren are enthusiastic over the prospect of greeting so large a representation of delegates at "das Deutsche Haus," opened less than a year ago for just such assemblages and demonstrations, and are keeping headquarters at 50 Union Square advised of all details that have been decided upon to make the reception an agreeable one to their visitors. The German theater company of St. Paul will give a special performance Sunday evening, the day before the convention, as part of the program of entertainments.

Practically all the Units of Greater New York have elected their delegates, and information from up State and the West and Southwest is that the outside Units have been equally prompt. There is talk of a special train which, starting from New York, will gather up delegates and visitors all along the line, at Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, etc. The New Yorkers will probably be joined by the Boston and New England Units at Buffalo. All information concerning the trip can be had at headquarters, 50 Union Square; telephone: Stuyvesant 1793. A considerable number of members will go as guests and onlookers at their own expense, and provision will be made to see that they are admitted to the convention hall, although they will not have a voice in the deliberations.

Working for Reed

The following from the Kansas City Star, touching the activities of the S. S. A. in Missouri preceding the recent primaries, will be read with interest by members everywhere:

Appeals are being sent to voters of German descent to take part in the Democratic primaries Tuesday and vote for Senator James A. Reed. The letters addressed to "Fellow citizens of our race" are signed by "The political committee of the Kansas City unit of the Steuben Society of America."

A state-wide appeal has been made to German-Americans to support Reed. That has caused alarm among the Long supporters, principally in St. Louis and Eastern Missouri counties, where a majority of the citizens of German descent formerly have voted the Republican ticket.

The local German-Americans are urged in the letter to vote for Henry L. Jost, Democratic organization candidate for Congress.

The letter states that "the money we are using for this campaign is being contributed in very small amounts by citizens of our blood only." The letter gives the following reasons why Reed should receive support at the primary:

- He is of the greatest Americans.
- He is the greatest Missourian.
- He is honest, capable and fearless.
- He has always stood by the Constitution of the United States and has been its greatest defender.

The endorsement of Senator Reed means the elimination of foreign propaganda, the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and real Americanism in our Congress.

The Rochester Unit

At the July meeting of the Rochester Unit, S. S. A., a discussion took place concerning the attitude of the S. S. A. toward Issues of To-Day. It was pointed out, to bring our mission to a success, we must of necessity have a medium through which we may convey our ideas and our demands to the public.

This medium must be a uniform one, or rather the same one, throughout the country, notwithstanding the fact that, for local issues, occasionally local papers must be employed where such are accessible.

To make this medium effective it is of the utmost importance that not only all of our members become subscribers but also work to get as many subscribers as possible among the general public.

Therefore, the paper must be of interest to the whole citizenship of every origin. To be that, it must be allowed ample latitude, meaning that a too close linking together with the S. S. A. would be a handicap in this respect.

By the action pointed out above the membership will be able to gain a sufficient influence with the paper and its management to make it adhere in friendship to the S. S. A. without necessitating the stipulating of elaborate official ties.

Issues of To-Day has offered space in its columns to the Units, which shall enable us to extend our influence to the public, and all of our Units ought to accept this opportunity without delay. The Rochester Unit has appointed an active committee of three to work for the above aim.

Secretary.

The convention was held on September 4, 1922, and the above text discusses the convention's preparations and the work being done to support Senator James A. Reed. The text also mentions the arrival of a special train for the convention and the importance of the convention for the organization's mission in America. The Rochester Unit is discussed as an example of the efforts being made by local units to work for Senator Reed and the organization's goals. The text concludes with a call to action for the members of the organization to support the paper and work for it to be effective in conveying the organization's ideas and demands to the public.
Americanization

From the New York Staats Zeitung)

THE admonition to people of German blood in this country to feel themselves Americans was dinned into their ears during the war in a manner as if they had never thought of it, as if they had never before been so admonished, as if an entirely new revelation had been made to them. It is of special interest to repeat at this time the words that the late Herman Ridder twenty years ago in the Hardware Club addressed to the New York Publishers' Association upon the latter's presenting to him an album de luxe in commemoration of the banquet tendered Prince Henry of Prussia at the Waldorf-Astoria by the Staats-Zeitung:

"Although the Staats-Zeitung is printed in the German language, it is nevertheless a true American newspaper, whose owners and managers were born in the City of New York, who have lived here all their lives, whose interests are identical with those of the country, whose hopes and expectations are centered in America, who love the glorious banner which protects us all, and in whose hearts pulsates the same patriotic blood as in yours. We are first and foremost Americans, now and forever!"

If the Hundred Percenters, who assailed the "German-Americans" during the war with such fanatic fury, had known that such thoughts and feelings prevailed long before the war and was emphasized by the spokesmen of the German element in most emphatic expressions, how much grief and pain would have been spared us.

We can supply the Staats-Zeitung with another sample of Herman Ridder's sentiments, expressed to an Anglo-American writer who asked him to speak of the German press in America:

"I will tell you what to say: The papers published in the German language are not German papers, but American papers printed in the German language. They represent American interests as completely as the papers printed in the English language. They educate the Germans who come to this country to become good and loyal American citizens. It goes without saying that the Germans love their Fatherland, but they love the land of their adoption, and in whose hearts pulsates the same patriotic blood as in yours. We are first and foremost Americans, now and forever!"

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Problems

If a man earning $1,200 a year in 1914 could support a wife doing her own housework, how long will he have to wait in 1922 until he finds a wife to do her own housework—and how much will he have to earn if she doesn't?

A burglar cracked a safe and got $62.03 for his work. He was three hours getting it. How much would he have got if he had done a normal day's work of eight hours?

If the Constitution adopted by the Fathers of the Republic regulated the affairs of 100,000,000 Americans from 1776 to the present day, how many constitutions will be necessary to regulate Elihu Root and J. P. Morgan?

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French Hatred of England

(Robert Dell in Foreign Affairs)

NOT since the Transvaal war has there been such bitter feeling in France against England. The humorous papers are perhaps the best indication of public feeling. They are filled with caricatures holding England and Germany united in enmity to France. In both countries the feeling has considerable justification as far as the respective governments are concerned. Unfortunately the English and French publics, taught as they have been for several years to regard hatred of a whole nation as a religious duty, are even less than normally capable of exercising a minimum of reason, and easily transfer their hatred from one nation to another.

A change of Governments in both countries is a necessary condition of restoring really friendly relations between the two peoples.
The Becker report, I understand, gives seven more damaging
reasons why he was not put out of business during the war.
This man is injuring the Germans in every issue of his paper. His self-conceit is appalling. Someone
does not entirely pass over the freakish outbreaks of
self-seeker and profiteer that he is. You will find the ma-
material at hand in some recent issues of the New York Volks-
zzeitung, which reviewed his career during the war in the
light of the facts printed and published in the Senate Over-
man Committee report on the investigation of German pro-
paganda. The reading of that report opened my eyes to his
disinterested motives and also gave me the clue to the mys-
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The Becker report, I understand, gives even more damaging
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issue of his paper. His self-conceit is appalling. Someone
counted his name 84 times in one issue of his paper. If he
wants to make himself ridiculous, let him; but for heaven's
sake, keep him from making the German element ridiculous.
Who has about reached its limit on account of Allied interference in Ger-
man internal affairs. But this kind of loan
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tery why he was not put out of business during the war.
Congressional Deterioration
(From the Baltimore Sun)

The intellectual decadence of Congress has been a subject which has occupied many minds and many pens in recent years. The condition is not one of immediate origin. The beginning of the decline dates back more than a decade and the deterioration has not been confined to the popular branch. To whatever cause it may be ascribed, whether to the primary system of selecting candidates, as reactionaries would have us think, or to popular indifference, there is little dispute as to the fact. Theoretically and as a matter of logical cause and effect, Congressional deterioration is to be traced and charged to popular dereliction in duty. If the national legislature has degenerated, must it not be due, in the final analysis, to the fact that the electorate, too, has degenerated, temporarily at least, or has sacrificed old ideas of quality to interest in new and passing issues?

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WAR GUILT: NEW RUSSIAN DOCUMENTS

DOOM OF MATA HARI

BY A. V. C. P. HUIZINGA

AWAKE! THE TIME HAS COME!

(New York Staats-Zeitung, August 24)

IT is well that we are no longer living under the czaristic regime of Woodrow Wilson. Else Bishop Michael J. Gallagher of Detroit would doubtless be cast into chains, since he is a rebel of the deepest dye.

His address to the annual convention of the German Catholic central committee in Detroit concerning the dangers that threaten American liberty, is a bitter arraignment of the autocratic policy of our former rulers; a condemnation of the system of espionage and denunciation that was suffered to flourish like a green bay tree during the war under government protection; a condemnation of the violation of popular rights under the Constitution.

Nor is that all. By denouncing the prevailing tyranny under Wilson to a representative body of Americans of German stock, he has at the same time sounded an appeal and admonition that should not be allowed to go unheeded by the members of our race. It is an appeal for action that Bishop Gallagher addressed not only to the assembled delegates of Catholics, but to the whole German element throughout the country, for it was primarily this element that was hounded and insulted under Wilson's czaristic regime; and it is this element that even to this day is degraded to the rank of subordinates in the political complex, and will continue to be so degraded as long as it unresentingly endures such treatment—that is, so long as Americans of German descent will make no effort to insist upon their rights undiminished and unimpaired and to enforce them if necessary by presenting a united front.

The time is at hand. The wounds inflicted by the former Anglo-American administration without cause or justice, still bleed, and are made to bleed afresh day after day. It is the imperative injunction of the hour to put an end to the insults and attacks to which our people are continuously subjected through secret or open channels, by at last uniting politically for self-protection. The only way in which Americans of German stock can secure and keep their rights and successfully defend them is by a resort to those political weapons that exist in law. To the slackers whose interest it is hard to arouse, we would commend the following words of Bishop Gallagher:

"We were under the impression that it was impossible for anyone to change our form of government; that no tyrant could destroy the right of free speech and peaceful assemblage, or proceed against men without due process of law... But in the meantime we have discovered that there are hundreds and thousands who are ready to trample the rights of American citizens under foot if they are encouraged thereto by those in authority."

The weak, the cowardly are the first to go to the wall, for the right of might is also a law of politics. We must be prepared to defend ourselves against "the hundreds and thousands who are ready to trample our civil rights under foot," an observation founded upon the tragic experiences of most Americans of German origin during the war—and we must be able, above all things, to deliver a telling counter-blow.

Bishop Gallagher has sounded an admonition and an appeal for action. Will it, too, die away unheeded? If that should happen, Americans of German descent have no one but themselves to blame.
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[Image of scissors and razors]
THE Bolsheviks may be criticised from various points of view, but I fancy history will give them its unqualified gratitude for their opening of the Tsarist archives of Russia. Immediately after the revolution had assumed its Soviet form in November, 1917, the new Government of the Republic began to publish the secret treaties, which revealed so thoroughly the imperialist character of the Russian official war "for right, justice, and liberty," the Tsarist struggle "against Russian militarism." The secret treaties were followed by various other scattered publications, often of high importance. Now M. René Marchand has brought to light a mass of the correspondence of Isvolsky (January 1, 1911, to December 18, 1912).* These despatches, telegrams, and letters form a series of documents of the first order of value, and show how vigorously, intelligently, and unscrupulously this guardian of the peace of Europe worked as Russian Ambassador in Paris to complete the chief task of his later life, the grinding and sharpening of the Triple Entente. Scarcely any of this material has hitherto appeared; a few fragments only have been printed in the Russian Izvestya and Pravda, in the German White Book of 1919, and in the Diplomatische Aktenstücke of Von Siebert.** Along with the Isvolsky matter here supplied we are furnished with three most interesting reports of M. Nekludov, Councillor of the Russian Embassy in Paris, and afterwards Russian Minister in Bulgaria and in Sweden, and Ambassador in Spain, on the home and foreign policy of France at the end of 1910.

A second volume will apparently complete M. Marchand's present task, and supply us with the rest of the archives at which he has been working, covering the whole period from November, 1910, to July, 1914. The assistance of Professor Pokrovsky, Director of the Archives of the Foreign Office at Moscow, and of the whole staff of his department, is gratefully acknowledged.

There has been plenty of talk, and excellent talk, too, (we may heartily agree with M. Marchand), about the infamies of a certain secret diplomacy and of a certain imperialism—sinister varieties of an haute politique in which patriotism tends to be swallowed in chicanery, ambition, and greed, but few can have realized the extent of the influences we are combating, as here revealed. The editor himself, a journalist in constant touch with international life, the grinding and sharpening of the Triple Entente. Scarcely any of this material has hitherto appeared; a few fragments only have been printed in the Russian Izvestya and Pravda, in the German White Book of 1919, and in the Diplomatische Aktenstücke of Von Siebert.** Along with the Isvolsky matter here supplied we are furnished with three most interesting reports of M. Nekludov, Councillor of the Russian Embassy in Paris, and afterwards Russian Minister in Bulgaria and in Sweden, and Ambassador in Spain, on the home and foreign policy of France at the end of 1910.

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And it is surely with no less stupefaction that many British folk, simple-hearted believers in a wicked Germany, a blameless France, a virtuous Russia, a peace-giving Entente, will read certain passages of this volume. They will read, for instance, how one of the principal French statesmen (diplomate avisi et subtil, représentant achevé de l'école de Metternich, toujours aîné d'intrigues de cour, de résolutions de palais, de conversations graves dans les baignoirs d'opéra) expressed his exultation at the outbreak of war on the western front—Excellentes, excellentes: le Luxembourg est entahie: jaimais les conditions n'ont été meilleures (page xvi). They will also read how, by December 22, 1912, the Anglo-French Military Convention was as formal and complete an undertaking (a un caractère aussi achevé et complet) as the Franco-Russian Alliance (page 367). They will discover how Lord Haldane's visit to Germany (in February, 1912) produced a suggestion from the German side that Britain should be neutral in case of a war involving Germany, but not provoked by Germany, and how this proposition was submitted to M. Poincaré, who denounced it in set terms (de la façon la plus catégorique, page 365). And they will find by how the Franco-Russian Convention (among other things many and tragic) the armed co-operation of the two Powers would be revealed directly a military intervention of Germany (in Balkan affairs) had become a fact (page 362). They may reflect also how opinion in the best informed circles of Paris was confident (at the end of 1912) that an irresistible current of events would force the British Government into hostile action against Germany (page 368). Lastly they will find recorded how France looked forward to such a cataclysm with a good heart (avec conscience et sangfroid), determined, though so "profondément pacifique," to fulfil all the obligations of the Russian Alliance—de remplir de la façon la plus loyale les obligations d'alliance (pages 364, 369). The French Government, to this end, had taken the necessary measures, mobilization on the Eastern frontier, the preparation of war material, and all else. For France had by this time no longer any fear of war being forced on her by her Allies, for interests not hers, but theirs: she only feared lest Russia might be too "passive" (que nous ne soyons trop passifs) in questions touching the prestige of the Entente as a whole (page 372).—Foreign Affairs.

* Un Livre Noir: Diplomatie d'avant-guerre d'après les Documents des Archives Russes. Tome Premier. (Librairie du Travail, Paris.)

** Diplomatische Aktenstücke zur Geschichte der Ententepolitik der Vorkriegsjahre, 1921; in English, "Entente Diplomacy and the World," for sale by Issues or To-Day.
The Doom of the Dutch Dancer, Mata Hari

By A. v. C. P. Huizinga

THE most fanciful and unreal character of all Dickens's novels is undoubtedly Miss Havisham in "Great Expectations." Yet, this character was taken from a newspaper account, reporting the tale from actual life. The intrigue of "La Tosca" and the Roman chief of police of which Mata Hari's death reminds us, is also known to be founded on actual events of the Napoleonic period in Rome. Stranger by far, however, sounds the true story of the beautiful Dutch dancer, Mata Hari, who met her doom as a dangerous spy at the hands of a French court-martial during the world war. Here, indeed, truth seems stranger than fiction! The remarkable romantic career of this bewitching beauty exemplifies the age-old theme of love overriding law—human and divine—where passion for a woman dominates man's sense of duty, and he becomes a woman's willing victim. It recalls Byron's words:

"Why did he love her?
Poor, be still . . .
Is human love
The fruit of human will?"

There certainly seems to be something beyond the mere play of human volition in the fatality of the onward urge of the strange events in Mata Hari's life. The story thrills us with its romance, mystery and melodramatic effect. It ought not to be forgotten, therefore, especially since it is a true story. Yet, in its stirring appeal it surpasses from first to last the best motion picture plays in thrilling, melodramatic power.

Some thirty odd years ago Marguerita Zelle Mata Hari was the unusually beautiful infant of a Dutch planter and her pretty Javanese mother in the isle of Java, "the pearl of the Dutch East Indies."

When the father died, the mother in order to protect her exceptionally beautiful young girl of mixed blood from the dangers which would naturally beset her, took the child to the Buddhist temple in Burma, pledging her to celibacy as a bayadere or temple dancer.

At the age of fourteen, however, after a dance at a great Buddhist festival in Burma, the young Dutch oriental dancer met a British officer, Sir Malcolm Macleod, with whom she fell in love. In the urge of her first love affair she escaped from the temple and joined him.

Soon afterwards they were married. Two children were born of their union: a boy and a girl. But she tired soon of the monotony of the life as wife of a British official, and their marital relations became strained. The climax came when a maid, whom she had beaten and discharged, caused one of her gardeners to poison her infant son. Independent of the British authorities she investigated the murder of her child herself, and when she had fixed the guilt on one of her gardeners, shot him dead. She was arrested, but because of her husband's high position the news was suppressed and the scandal hushed, but she was ordered to leave British India.

She then left her home in the night, stealing her daughter from her husband. She made her way to Marseilles, and thence to Holland, where she placed her daughter in a convent. A wonderfully handsome, magnetic young woman, of a soft light olive-colored skin, with pearly white teeth, a wealth of raven black hair and a tall, slender figure, which sculptors proclaimed most perfectly formed, she then came as an exotic beauty in the gay Welteleben of Berlin. With her large, dark, luminous eyes, her graceful movements and her elegant, tasteful toilettes, she set out to star from the very beginning. As a former temple dancer she was of course an unusual adept in the art of dancing. She scored brilliant successes, and attracted a circle of admirers in high places. Then she went to easy triumphs in Paris night life.

A wealthy German official there bought her a home at Neuilly-sur-Seine, which he fitted up in oriental splendor. They lived there together for a considerable time, but not in undisturbed happiness, for the jealous German lover would not let her dance. Whenever her art, "her career," called her inclinations to the stage there would be "scenes" in the "love-nest" at Neuilly.

Then she met a former Minister of Finance of France and through him his brother-in-law, who was the managing director of a great Paris bank. This man fell madly in love with Mata Hari; he forsook his wife and bought a magnificent chateau in Touraine, where he lived with her for two years, when one day the police entered the bank and arrested the director who had embezzled the funds of the institution. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to two years at hard labor. Mata Hari went back to her German lover at Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Then the world war broke out and the German official entrusted his cunning, vampish beauty with espionage for his fatherland. With her German maid Anna as constant companion, she engaged in espionage for the German cause rather than for her German employers and accomplished many surprising results. She charmed and vanquished many French and British military and other officials and traveled as a Dutch subject anywhere to disclose the information gained, till she was finally accused of conveying to the Germans the secret of the construction of the "tanks."

On that point she was convicted and executed at the Castle of Vincennes on October 18, 1917. It is rumored that the ruined Paris banker who took her away from her German lover at Neuilly to his own undoing, denounced the dangerous Dutch beauty, as dangerous not only to men, but to France, "la patrie," just when she had captivated the brilliant young clubman, Pierre de Mortissac. This popular young Frenchman, severely wounded in the war, and awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was entirely in her power. Against the official French verdict on Mata Hari: "the woman with the body of a goddess and the charms of a demon," he asserted persistently, "la beauté du corps est la beauté de l'âme."

Several highly placed Frenchmen tried hard to save her life, in spite of the possible danger to themselves. Mortissac was so infatuated with the beautiful Dutch dancer that he is declared to have been involved in the attempt to save
Mata Hari in spite of the pronounced sentence. He is said to have whispered to her before the execution: “Mata Hari, you are too beautiful to die! I could not prevent the death sentence from being passed, but I have arranged that it shall not be carried into effect. When the soldiers are called to attention, preparatory to the order to fire, bury your face in this bouquet of orange blossoms. It will help you to maintain your composure. When you hear the report of the rifles, fall to the ground as though you were dead. They will fire blank cartridges, that will not harm even the surface of your beautiful skin. Do not make any outcry. Do not show any fear. I will take care of you afterwards. After you have fallen to the earth the soldiers will go away. Then I will pick up your body tenderly, put it in a coffin, and transport it over the frontier into Spain, where we can live happily. Have no fear, dear heart.”

That she was promised a mere camouflage of execution seems certain, for she could not have acted with such perfect unconcern for death. She was supplied with champagne in abundance in her cell and with dainty meals from one of the finest restaurants in Paris. She dressed in her customary costly and luxurious manner during her imprisonment. Everything that manicures, hair dressers and mausseuses could do to maintain the charm and perfection of her body was freely permitted to her.

Finally, when the day of execution came, she was allowed to array herself in a most dazzling manner. She wore a diaphanous costume of Indian silk trimmed with gold lace. Her lips were rouged in the approved Parisian manner, her eyes were pencilled and her body perfumed, massaged and powdered. In her arms she carried—mark this detail—a huge bouquet of orange blossoms. Altogether she seemed more like a bride going to a wedding, an exotic Oriental sort of wedding, than a poor condemned prisoner to be put to death.

The officer in command consulted her as to how she wished to face the firing squad. With the utmost nonchalance she declared that she would remain standing, with her eyes unbandaged. Before taking up her position, as ordered, she executed a pirouette with all her old dancer’s skill. Her frivolity amazed the soldiers and filled them with a certain admiration. Her disregard of death has since then been common talk among old soldiers. “I am ready, whenever you are, my children,” she called out cheerfully. “Fire straight at my heart.”

At the word of command twenty soldiers raised their rifles to their shoulders. Mata Hari buried her face in her great bouquet of orange blossoms with a voluptuous gesture. “Fire!” rang out the command. Whatever plot may have been afoot, it evidently failed, for after the command “Fire!” rang out the beautiful body of the fascinating Dutch Oriental dancer and spy crumpled to the earth, pierced with bullets. Mata Hari was dead. De Morissac is in exile, a barefooted monk in the cloisters of the Cartuja of Miraflores near Burgos in Spain. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* * * *

As we began so we end; the story of Mata Hari is stranger than fiction. Why should Vicente Blasea Ibanez in “Mare Nostrum” touch the bizarre strangeness of the Dutch Oriental’s life upon which he surely could not improve? The propaganda pictures of fiction cannot alter the measure of undying and always glorious truth, which remained hers in spite of her faults and failures. Her Scottish husband died of grief when he was unable to persuade her to leave the German to whom she had become attached. The German, however, bound her less than the German cause, and the entreaties of her British lover were in vain, because his national aims were odious to her.

“Surely this dancer’s life was a wild dance, but a dance forsooth! Hers was a slim chance, but she served—if mistaken—in truth!”

A Change of Pace

WITH that rare political acumen that characterizes the eminent editor of the Nation, he has approached the ticklish subject of “War and the Churches” in an editorial culminating in this thesis: “If the Church does not outlaw war, war will destroy the Church.” As usual our friend has his head up in the clouds, ignorant of the traps and pitfalls which may entangle his feet and all imbued with that sweet innocence of mind that sees all oppressed people, except the Germans, as suffering merely on account of their inborn and superior goodness.

Certainly and unmistakably the Christian Church ought to work for peace on earth with might and main. But how explain that the loudest war criers who found a thousand and one reason to smite the ungodly Hun when it was in the interest of the “mother country,” are now the loudest criers-out for peace on earth? Neither the Roman Catholic, nor the Lutheran churches allowed themselves to be carried away by the war fury, but rather continued to pray for peace and were roundly denounced as traitors by the Anglican churches.

There cannot be any doubt that the peace agitation is of the same make as the former war agitation, and if you ask the old question, *cui bono?* you will find that England again will be the one country benefited. It has gorged itself with the spoils of war; swallowed much more than it can digest presently and, what is more, lives on business, and peace is the best promoter of profits. Hence these clerical peace tears, hence those prayerful publications that have sprung up over night to preach international amenities to the American people.

“Preparedness” is to-day under the ban, and any politician preaching it is instantly set down as a militarist, a murderer and an enemy of his country. And do not forget that the Ku Klux Klan is composed of members of Anglican churches exclusively. They are fighting every liberal-minded person in the country, and the dissension so sown between our own people again will redound to the benefit of one country only: Great Britain. She has veiled the fight against the Irish in a religious cloak, but the German Catholics are not exempt nor the Lutherans, nor Free Thinkers either. But there is even more at stake: Issue has been joined between civilization and moral as well as mental slavery, human progress and saturated inefficiency.
An Appeal for Action
By FREDERICK ORGANUS

MR. EDITOR:—Can it be that Mr. Heineken's letter has ended forever your most praiseworthy efforts in behalf of the German people, i. e., to assist them financially? If so, that should be very regrettable for many reasons. Your exemplary courage is there; all men of caliber, friend or foe, admire you for that, as they must. You may not succeed with this plan, but, by heaven, fight for it. The German cause needs men so badly and you will be an inspiration. In the circles of those whom Mr. Heineken so summarily condemns, infinite respect will be yours, that great essential to concessions. It is not so rotten and financially sinister as Mr. H. opines; such snap rejections are really but an evasion of a real heroic job. Making a wise gesture is simple and may be impressive even, but it leaves no mark on the course of events, least of all does it impress those that must be impressed and of necessity appealed to. I mean the powers that be.

Your case, the cause of Germany, is so poor, because of its lack of appeal. Ah me, even Wall Street is human, and, will you believe it, readily impressed. Organize, Mr. Editor, organize a campaign of impression, fearless and true, with all the accents of sincere conviction, and you cannot appeal in vain. You can have your loan, you can have your guarantees; why not, why, indeed, not?

You know of the great historical reaction that is daily shaping itself, with the odds all in your favor, only to be grasped, exploited. But where, where, we ask, is the faith of all those millions of your fellow-racials, their love and pride of race? Do their achievements mean nothing to them, in the sciences, the arts, in industry, commerce, and only not in politics?

Never, it seems, was there a more impolitic and unpolitical people. With all their constructive, working strength, this is the fatal weakness of your racials. Difficult therefore is your task; it is as if all the levelling labor of Bismarck must be undone by you, and a political consciousness implanted where now is none. Could you achieve this miracle, the loan of course will be a glorious fact; even so, a momentous step can be taken to righten the balance of opinion in favor of a land which, contrary to Mr. Heineken, even most of her former enemies admit to be an indispensable factor in the ultimate reconstruction of our shattered world affairs. If you, Mr. Editor, accomplish naught more than to cause the Teuton to speak and bear up, great indeed will ever be your distinction. Germany has more well-wishers to-day than she knows of; let her and her sons develop the great opportunity, for it is true that the world helps those that help themselves. There is not a decent man on this earth who would not welcome the German on the move to claim what is his and plug away at it.

Aug. 20, 1922.

[The opinions expressed by our correspondent are well calculated to stimulate thought; but all important measures are hedged with considerations of expediency. As matters stand, with no tangible facts to determine what for the present seems best to relieve the desperate situation in Central Europe, all voluntary outside plans must temporarily come to a pause. If the loan to Germany which we proposed would at present serve its purpose we should agitate it to the limit. As it is, we are observing an attitude of watchful waiting, and at the proper time shall return to our subject. Meanwhile we shall be glad to hear from all our readers on the subject. —Eo.]

The Cynicism of Phrases
By GRACE GILMAN

I WANT to second your suggestion that propaganda should be kept out of the Institute of Politics, which has had its second session this summer at Williamstown. If Mr. Draper was right at one of the round-table discussions when he defined propaganda "as publicity with a purpose," propaganda has already appeared there—openly and barefacedly. It was present last year—but incognito. The admission of Mr. Draper that "during the war the British Government encouraged the organization of a number of societies intended to present the British viewpoint to foreigners," carries its own comment. During the war! This recalls the brag of one of the British correspondents after his return from the Washington Conference: "Oh yes, we told them (the Americans) what to think—but we told them a little plainer than ever before."

Of all the "foreigners," we Americans have most delicely (or unsuspiciously, perhaps, I ought to say) accepted "the British viewpoint"—and our publicists, teachers, editors and writers, and preachers and publishers have worked manfully to spread it. Their efforts have been most successful, with the result that from our Presidents down we think the thoughts and do the bidding of our British "cousins"—meriting the characterization of Uncle Sam, by a woman writing to a Boston paper during the war, as "a poor little rich boy with few brains but overflowing gold-bins." If it was the best thought of the English that we were getting, I, as an American, would have nothing to say—but when it is the imperialistic, swashbuckling, hypocritical, "white-supremacy," die-hard variety, I do most emphatically object and protest.

I marvel at my countrymen accepting with a straight face, for instance, the phrase "commonwealth" of British nations and "the principle of the commonwealth"—all the time (apparently) unconscious that the practice of the "empire cult" prevails. I wonder at the stupidity of our editors in commenting seriously on a phrase like this of Mr. Lionel Curtis, for instance: "The most perilous task which a commonwealth (this implies common rule, does it not?) can undertake is to attempt to govern other races"; or this one: "The province of force in human affairs is to give moral ideas time to take root." (The italics here are my own.) Mr. Draper was certainly speaking truth when he said that the British press was "the most powerful in the world in influencing public opinion." Mr. Curtis said that "in order to grow, freedom must live dangerously," and I can imagine the reporters scribbling feverishly after that, and I can imagine that no re-write man would cut out the fine-sounding, but (as it was used) vicious phrase; for Mr. Curtis was
expatiating on the benefits (?) of British rule in India where the “British Commonwealth” is most seriously on trial. The editor of the New Republic asks pertinently—or impertinently—“Dangerously to whom?” and after enumerating various British atrocities in China, Egypt, South Africa and India, observes: “If such dangerous living is necessary to its growth, possibly freedom might as well be restricted to the climes where it is native.”

Those Americans who already see the British Empire as a practical step toward the supernatural! State may well bear in mind how “dangerous” it has been even to think of freedom under British domination—much less to agitate for it. It is not likely that this attitude will suffer much of a change after the “commonwealth” grows larger and stronger, and more arrogant (if such a thing is possible)—an arrogance that is expressed in the attitude of the British towards India—an attitude which is out of harmony with its dealings with the freer self-governing dominions—“self-governing” subject to subtle but none the less real influence, be it said. Those of us who take seriously the statement of this propagandist that if this “international commonwealth” should collapse “the peace of the world would fall in unspayable ruin,” are proof positive that we are indeed a nation of “morons.” I would quote here from the words of Mahatma Gandhi writing of the Dawn of the New Age—

It seems almost too much to hope that the dawn will come before the sordid spirit of imperialism for which Britain seems to stand, is completely broken up. Britain must cease to be an Empire and become truly a commonwealth or die before the new age is ushered. She is to-day the greatest menace to the peace of the world, if only because her best men sincerely believe that she is the one power that is keeping the peace to-day. They refuse to see that an armed or imposed peace is no peace. Unless therefore Britain changes her policy and therefore her heart, a world war more serious even than the Anglo-German war must precede the dawn. Let us pray and work for the necessary change of Britain’s heart.

The British government could not work with this man! It has put him in prison along with more than thirty thousand of his followers who share his lovely spirit and follow his peaceful program. The only crime of these men is that they are asking—not for separation from the empire, yet—but to be self-governing, as Australia for instance is self-governing, and to be free to spend their national income themselves, and for themselves.

And is it to be wondered at that the Indians say the time has come for the British to cease to talk of the “white man’s burden,” to allow them to rule themselves?

New York, Aug. 21, 1922.

Something About Fess

SIMEON D. FESS, the troglodyte statesman from Yellow Springs, won the Republican nomination for senator. Fess is the fellow who goes about calling for “drastic legislation” to “curb” radicalism. He wants all political speeches made in English, with a representative of the government present to check any criticism of government. No clearer confession of the imbecility of the Republican voters could be asked than their nomination of Fess. He is the negation of all for which our embattled sires fought at Bunker Hill. He is the antithesis of freedom, of government by and for the people, of democracy. In him breathes the soul of old George III., the spirit of the old South that ruled by gag and whip and murdered Abolitionists who dared point out the iniquity of the industrial system based on human chattels. Like other servile knee-crooking knaves he uses political office to pull down slyly the safeguards of popular liberty, established by the American fathers and strengthen the power of the latter-day despots—our capitalists. If you want a measure of the degeneracy of the times, look at the nomination of such a creature to the United States Senate.—Miami Valley Socialist.

“I Am An American”

ONE of the Newark Units of the Steuben Society has entered a formal protest against the use by the Jersey City schools of a British propaganda book for children. “I Am An American,” written by Dara Cone Bryant, and has stirred up a hornet’s nest among the champions of war and hate who are retaliating with cries of “Huns,” “hyphenates” and all the old fistian of the war propaganda. The Steubenites say that the book is anti-American in spirit, falsifies and perverts the traditions and distorts the history of the nation; viciously attacks those things which as Americans they hold most sacred regarding the founding and building of the United States, and maliciously purposes arousing and engendering racial hatred. That ought to be enough to condemn any school book used in places of instructions that are supported by the taxes of all the people and not exclusively by British lickspittles. It is admitted that the book “is written more or less in the propaganda spirit of the war,” gives a perverted version of Germany’s war motives and deprecates the speaking of foreign languages by immigrants, this particular chapter being headed “The Tongue of Treason.”

To the Newark Unit that took the matter in hand we say, Bully for you! Follow it up. Don’t forget the charge of one backwoods paper that “the Steuben Society is made up largely of members of the German-American Alliance that was disbanded by order of the national government during the war,” and that “the hyphenates of the Hun type hate anything American.” It is the pup barking at his master’s voice. Stand together, wait on the publication in a body and let the editor and his business manager know that you won’t stand being insulted with impunity. Get after the school authorities and book dealers that handle the book; stop speaking to anyone that defends it. Get hold of copies and burn them in the public square.

Cohalan Will Run

FROM all indications Tammany is about to experience another such a rebuff as it got when it turned down Justice Newberger a year ago. Democrats and Republicans rallied to re-elect him as an independent and showed the boss that his power is respected only so long as he uses it wisely or is able to bamboozle the people. The times are not propitious to the doctrine of party loyalty, and never was party discipline so lax. From the activities displayed by the leading members of the bar of New York of both parties it is evident that Tammany’s effort to displace Surrogate John F. Cohalan will meet the same fate as that which affected the attempt to retire Justice Newburger. Cohalan having declared his independence will be elected by a crushing majority, simply because the best people, those who believe in keeping the hands of practical politicians from administering the estates of the dead in the surrogate’s court, are behind him.
The marvelous achievement of the two German students of the Hanover Institute of Technology on August 17th and 18th in rising to the highest altitude yet reached by a glider and remaining in the air respectively 1 hour and 6 minutes and 2 hours and 10 minutes, has proved another source of irritation if not international friction. We hope that those who hold the achievement in such light esteem as to explain it away on the ground of wind conditions, etc., will soon have an opportunity to demonstrate the correctness of their theory. Meanwhile these envious critics, which include several American aviators, are dismayingly in the minority. Most experts hail it as an epochal achievement, which, curiously, would not have come to pass had it not been for the clause in the Versailles Treaty prohibiting the Germans from constructing aeroplanes above a certain height. The feats in the Rhône Mountains so chagrined the Gauls that their biggest defense have to step in and put a stop to future reckless performances similar to those of Heutzen?

According to W. J. Love, vice-president and general manager of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, our imports are increasing and our exports are falling off. In June 50 per cent more goods arrived than in January, and American bottoms carried just under 35 per cent of our foreign trade. He declares that as compared with the great volume of our overseas trade, the percentage carried in American bottoms is out of all proportion and reflects the need for a powerful stimulant to revive our sluggish transportation factors, so that we may eventually carry more American goods in American vessels and utilize for home needs the money paid to foreign carriers for transporting our goods.

Whenever there is reference to the Northcliff press, in the sense of certain American newspapers federated in the conspiracy of silence regarding various issues relating to the war, we hear it said that the story of the newspapers being subsidized must be exaggerated, and the doubler points out some slight evidence of fairness in their columns to prove his case. That some of the papers maintain a semblance of fairness may as well be admitted. But such evidence is wholly superficial proof of the fact that the vital news is not printed. No New York leading paper, with the exception of the American, has published anything relating to the Russian secret documents found in the Russian archives, nor discussed a book, save here and there in a reproving fashion, relating to the truth about the origin of the war, nor referred to the neutral court of investigation that is testing the character of the documents bearing on the pre-war history of the World War. But we have directly at hand proof of how the truth fares in the office of most newspapers. All of the papers carried the substance of the deliveries at the Williamstown Institute of Politics. Among the speakers was an Englishman, the Hon. Philip Kerr, former private secretary to Lloyd George. The most significant part of his address was suppressed in the editorial rooms. It consisted of but one sentence: "The Kaiser did not raise a finger to cause the war." We heard of this statement long after it had been made. We read the papers, but we did not read this sentence.

France has expelled 50,000 Germans from Alsace-Lorraine and confiscated their property, and the forced exodus still continues. The scenes attending the expulsion are keenly suggestive of the expulsion of the French inhabitants of Acadia, immortalized in Longfellow's "Evangeline," and both events cast a ghastly light on the professed humanity of these two races. In contrast with their ruthlessness, Prussian militarism was true benevolence. France knows that nowhere is she more profoundly hated to-day than in "the reclaimed provinces," yet though we may sympathize with the people of Alsace-Lorraine, that sympathy is necessarily modified by their affected discontent when they were enjoying the protection and all the benefits of German rule during the empire. They themselves were largely responsible for their misfortune. They have leaped from the frying pan into the fire.
The spirit of Knownothingism and Klux Klanism, that has seeped into the two great fraternal organizations, the Odd Fellows and Free Masons, received a damper at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of New York at Albany, last week. Thanks to the energy displayed by some of the non-English-speaking lodges, and largely to the initiative of former Grandmaster Peter Krohne, the Grand Lodge adopted a resolution against

In Texas the Ku Klux Klan nominated its candidate, Mayfield, for United States Senator over Ferguson, and in Paterson, N. J., the Klan of the invisible patricians have threatened the Board of Education with condign punishment if it favors the restoration of German in the high schools. The gang—or klan—charges that the restoration of German to its rightful place in the curriculum of the higher schools is part of a nation-wide German propaganda "to build up Germany's former commercial supremacy in America." The klan has no objection to the teaching of the King's English in the schools, nor to the falsification of our history books, teaching the doctrine that no one can be an American unless he is first an Englishman, but with bull-headed and blind perversity—the result of staggering ignorance—it still vociferates against the language of a people but for whom there would have been no Declaration of Independence and no United States after 1861. Germany never had the commercial supremacy in America. It dealt with us in the open market against the competition of all other nations that chose to trade here; but if these semi-analphabets had any sense they would rejoice if Germany were again doing business at the old stand, since our exports to that country are steadily declining and her inability to buy of us is costing our people millions of dollars a week. But that is not the kind of logic that appeals to these home-brewed patricians. It presupposes the intelligence of a child above ten, and the average skull of a klansman belongs to the order of troglodites—the Neandertal man.

Poincaré has accomplished the encirclement of Germany by closing the last link. In other words, Denmark has become a French vassal State and gone over into the French camp bag and baggage. Meanwhile the French are making strong overtures to Sweden to join the great military league which is to be crowned by the Tauchnitz edition. The gang—or klan—charges that the restoration of German to its rightful place in the curriculum of the higher schools is part of a nation-wide German propaganda "to build up Germany's former commercial supremacy in America." The klan has no objection to the teaching of the King's English in the schools, nor to the falsification of our history books, teaching the doctrine that no one can be an American unless he is first an Englishman, but with bull-headed and blind perversity—the result of staggering ignorance—it still vociferates against the language of a people but for whom there would have been no Declaration of Independence and no United States after 1861. Germany never had the commercial supremacy in America. It dealt with us in the open market against the competition of all other nations that chose to trade here; but if these semi-analphabets had any sense they would rejoice if Germany were again doing business at the old stand, since our exports to that country are steadily declining and her inability to buy of us is costing our people millions of dollars a week. But that is not the kind of logic that appeals to these home-brewed patricians. It presupposes the intelligence of a child above ten, and the average skull of a klansman belongs to the order of troglodites—the Neandertal man.

Poincaré has accomplished the encirclement of Germany by closing the last link. In other words, Denmark has become a French vassal State and gone over into the French camp bag and baggage. Meanwhile the French are making strong overtures to Sweden to join the great military league which is to be crowned by the Gallic cock with his spurs on. Primarily all except Sweden are the open or secret enemies of Germany, and Denmark would love to hold court in Hamburg; but beneath all this conjunction of military potentialities is forming the true league of nations, directed by France, whose purpose is to strike at England and ruin her as completely as France has ruined Germany. Even a casual glance under the surface will reveal the machinery that is being gotten ready to bring Albion to her knees as an obligation to French military vanity, to accomplish what Napoleon failed to accomplish. In that we have

a simple explanation why England is so kind to us and why the pretense is kept up in London that she would like to help Germany! She certainly would be glad to undo the result of the war. While Germany was strong she had a friend on the continent who could be depended on for a good word or two to keep France in check. By destroying Germany's power, England has no friend left and must necessarily fawn on Uncle Sam.

Ex-Governor Cox has actually succeeded in investing his visit with Lloyd George, Poincaré and Chancellor Wirth with enough interest to monopolize considerable space in the papers. In his effort to be constructive, he assures the world that France has no militaristic ambitions and that Germany is not secretly manufacturing munitions of war and getting ready to take the field. Herein he couples information with politics; he apologizes for Poincaré and tells what everybody with a half developed brain knows, namely, that Germany is not thinking of going to war. His swing around the circle of the European capitals will lead to no substantial consequences toward rehabilitating Europe. It is enlightening in so far that he corroborates what has been freely predicted, that if Germany goes to smash France is bound to follow. The vital seat of the disease he does not indicate—the necessity of revising the Versailles Treaty and the bad faith of his party with regard to the Fourteen Points. How can he? He made his campaign on all the issues raised by Wilson and endorsed every one of them, even to the extent of condemning the German language in the schools of the State of Ohio as a sinister move of Berlin. A man who swallowed all this is never likely to realize that England made the war to get rid of a trade competitor and that France is continuing the war in the hope of building her decaying fortunes on the ruins of civilization.

It is some comfort to learn that the Germans are not quite the shrinking idealists that they have been pictured, very largely in the light of their own pusillanimous actions. Berlin cable news informs us that Gertrude Atherton, Owen Wister, John Oxenham and a number of English authors have been barred from the Tauchnitz edition. Their works are taboo, in retaliation for their debauched conduct during the war. To get into the Tauchnitz edition is about the highest compliment that a foreign author can enjoy. It is the one standard edition that lends itself to individual binding and at the same time is within the financial reach of nearly anyone. All the best English and American authors are represented in it. While Wister carried on like an epileptic during the war, Atherton in a letter to the New York Times confessed that her reason for raging against Germany was that the country is so beautiful that she feared her natural sentiments in its favor would undermine her loyalty to the United States; she contended that every German here must be disloyal because his native country offered too many attractions to be forgotten. It is hard to believe that this was written by one outside of a sanitarium for broken down nerves, but it is the truth; and we rejoice that the Tauchnitz edition refuses to be made the literary emporium of crazy Americans and Englishmen.

Happiness is one thing that can be increased by giving part of it to others.
German Catholics for Constitution
(Special Correspondence)

DETROIT, Mich., August 23.—The following resolution was adopted at the closing session of the sixtieth annual convention of the German Catholic Central Verein in this city. It shows that the German Catholics of our country are a thinking people and eternally vigilant. The resolution follows:

Under the guidance of Divine Providence the United States of America accepted as the cornerstone of its statehood the principle of freedom. The founders of our republic strove to find firm anchorage for the principle of freedom and the inalienable human rights, which flow with self-evidence from the natural law implanted by God into human nature, in the written instrument called the Constitution of the United States.

A priceless heritage was thus secured for the coming generations of this republic and a beacon-light set up for all the nations struggling to throw off the fetters of autocratic governments.

There are unmistakable signs of attempts to rob the American people of the security of its freedom and rights by adding gradually amendments to the Constitution so that the instrument intended to be for us a defense of freedom and inalienable rights, is threatened to be perverted into a means for enslavement.

The Central Verein urges its members to be watchful of all attempts to destroy the Constitution and join their forces with all right-thinking fellow-citizens who have undertaken to preserve the original integrity of the Constitution of our country.

The Peace of Justice

FOR the clear understanding of the Peace of Versailles in its full dastardly scope it is absolutely necessary to keep in mind the chronological order of the events leading up to it. In asking for an armistice Germany, in her note of October 12, 1918, accepted “the points which President Wilson laid down as the foundation for a lasting Peace of Justice.” In his reply Wilson said on October 14 that only such conditions of armistice could be taken into consideration “which offer absolute protection and guarantee for the present military superiority of the United States and the Allies.” This idea is amplified in his note of October 23 as follows: “If such conditions of armistice (disarmament) are proposed, their acceptance by Germany would be the surest proof of the unequivocal acceptance of the formula and principles of that peace of which all the parties up to now have spoken.” To this the German government replied on October 27 that it “is expecting propositions for an armistice, which introduces a Peace of Justice as characterized by the President.” This proves that in principle the Peace of Justice had been accepted two weeks before the revolution. It also proves that Germany’s disarmament was a voluntary act. She offered the highest sacrifice any people can bring, self-disarmament, because she was promised and believed in the granting of a Peace of Justice.

Notwithstanding the disarmament following upon the actual acceptance of the armistice conditions of November 11, far better peace conditions could have been obtained if the advice of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, foreign secretary before the elections to the National Assembly, had been followed. The count has just now published documentary evidence that had been kept secret up to now. In the introductory remarks Professor Delbrück points out how Brockdorff-Rantzau’s policy had been frustrated through the efforts of Mathias Erzberger and how easy of reach a better peace would have been. He shows that Tardieu, the right-hand man of Clemenceau, confesses in his book “La Paix” how great a discord there was amongst the Allies.

Tardieu says plainly: “Wilson and Lloyd George demanded of France that she renounce the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, the lowering of the sum of reparations and many other things for the enumeration of which there is not sufficient time.”

It is with pardonable pride that Issues of To-Day reminds its readers that it advocated a non-fulfilment policy right in the beginning of its career. At the same time it might be necessary in the face of later explanations to revise some of the harsh judgments against Wilson and Lloyd George. We Americans of German descent should, however, learn from this experience of our old fatherland that the adversary only respects actual, not potential power. A divided German vote will never be respected, and a race politically unorganized or disorganized will be treated as politically dead. We cannot help diving into the dirty political waters, but by doing so we may finally stop the pollution and lift politics to a higher ethical position when it will be an ideal, not a dirty occupation. All honor to clean men like Borah, Reed, France, La Follette and their likes who are trying their best to clean the political sewers! Mor.

Whither Are We Drifting?

EVERYBODY who is not altogether without political sense feels that a big change is impending. Socialism as well as communism have practically been proved failures. The “fight for democracy” was one of the big war lies. Political democracy was a shadow then and is dying by inches now. It does not respond any more to the spiritual, intellectual or economic thoughts of the people. It must, therefore, be replaced by a better instrument, more susceptible to the popular will. He who knows the future is its master—whither are we drifting? Can the men of German race in America help put things right?

They can if they will. They are even in a better position for it than other parts of the population. Carl Schurz brought civil service reform based on German experience; our generation may give the country the new parliamentary expression it so badly stands in need of, also, possibly, based on German experience or, as it were, new experiments.

It is not generally known that the German parliamentary system provides for an auxiliary parliament, which may be called an economic council, because it will, when elected, represent all the human activities of the Reich. The drones will have no voice in it. It will, in a way, be similar to the old guild parliament, known as the Reichsräte, which for a long time played an important part as the counterweight of the lesser powers against imperial or other high-handed misdoings. This modern economic council is destined, in the beginning, to give counsel in economic matters to the political parliament; it is also intended to leave the execution of laws affecting certain industries and occupations to these bodies themselves, lighten, thereby, the government apparatus and, by degrees, go over to purely economic legislative representation.

It is easily understood that we cannot travel the same road in this country. We are under the mastery of that most iniquitous two-party system which has been developed to such a fine point that the majority of the people are actually without voice in the government. That sinister, omnipresent though intangible supergovernment known as the money power or the Anglo-American bankers, dominate the controlling spirits of both parties. They feel, however, that
their power is slipping and are not averse to palming off a third, "radical," party on the unsuspecting voters. So it seems to be the safer plan to insist on proportional representation, that is, every party polling a certain number of votes all over the country shall be entitled to the corresponding number of representatives which may be selected without regard to their places of residence. This would finally break up that retrogressive Southern block which has been the sorest spot in our political life. How the Senate of the United States could be elected under such a system is, however, a mooted question.

Although more flexible and more corresponding to the real feelings of the people, such a parliament would, nevertheless, not be as competent to deal with economic questions as a parliament representing directly, say, for instance, the eight census groups of industrial occupation, including a housewives' group. The beginnings are already here: The agricultural bloc in the United States Senate is a reality. Ask President Harding. The other side, the money power, sees the handwriting and, presto, there is created the "Carnegie Institute of Economics" in Washington under Robert S. Brookings for the purpose of finding economic "facts." The name Carnegie does not exactly indicate that it will be true facts that are to be found. Finally it may not be amiss to point out that a large industrialist like Henry Ford is mentioned in earnest for the presidency. It is surely a reminder that the economic thought is uppermost in the minds of the people. It would have been impossible a few years ago.

The underlying reasons for the movement are clear: It is becoming harder every day to raise a family with decency. The people know they are being robbed right and left, and they know that their political representatives, from ignorance or worse, do not improve things. They want a change and they will bless those who show them the way out.

Franz Marquardt.

Will Not Be Silent

Representative Knight, who ran as a Progressive candidate of Ohio and was defeated by the reactionary machine, has announced his intention to resign his seat in Congress. Mr. Knight feels that he cannot endorse the course of the administration on the tariff and other governmental activities, is loading upon us an appalling and everlasting burden of State socialism which, through its multiplication of governments, and gives a summary of his reasons for retiring.

"In Congress I have fought to arrest the further spread of State socialism which has been the sorest spot in our political life. How the Senate of the United States could be elected under such a system is, however, a mooted question."

Although more flexible and more corresponding to the real feelings of the people, such a parliament would, nevertheless, not be as competent to deal with economic questions as a parliament representing directly, say, for instance, the eight census groups of industrial occupation, including a housewives' group. The beginnings are already here: The agricultural bloc in the United States Senate is a reality. Ask President Harding. The other side, the money power, sees the handwriting and, presto, there is created the "Carnegie Institute of Economics" in Washington under Robert S. Brookings for the purpose of finding economic "facts." The name Carnegie does not exactly indicate that it will be true facts that are to be found. Finally it may not be amiss to point out that a large industrialist like Henry Ford is mentioned in earnest for the presidency. It is surely a reminder that the economic thought is uppermost in the minds of the people. It would have been impossible a few years ago.

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THE LETTER BOX

English Backing French?

SIR—I have read the article in your paper of August 26th by Dr. Joseph Broadman entitled "The French Reparations Policy." I have for a long time been saying the same thing. I personally think the English are secretly backing the French and, of course, our State Department secretly backs England for the diamembration of the German united nation. Until the Germans get together with Russia they will never be able to save themselves, in my opinion.

Scranton, Pa.

"Faithfully yours,"

SAMUEL PEARSON.

"American" Good Enough

SIR—Replying to Mr. Schaumann's article in this week's Issues of To-Day, in which he claims that the term American as applied to citizens of the United States is a misnomer, I must confess to considerable surprise in seeing this theory advanced by one who is not a member of the so-called "Anglo-Saxon race."

In fact, one particularly obvious British acquaintance of mine insists we are not "Americans" because the United States is an "Anglo-Saxon nation." To my reply that 80 per cent of our citizens are not and never were Anglo-Saxon and resented this attempt to make the tail wag the dog, he answered with the true Briton's lack of logic, that a little thing like that made absolutely no difference! He insisted that the tail should wag the dog.

After having repeatedly seen this argument advanced by British subjects, it is not surprising that should we become suspicious of its origin. The disparagement of the term American and in its place the use of "Anglo-Saxon" fits in precisely with the aim of the vicious "English-Speaking Union," the Cecil Rhodes Conspiracy, the Pilgrim Society, the Carnegie Foundation, and every other known phase of the British Propaganda. To soundbrels of this type, we are not Americans because we are, or ought to be, British.

I am positive Mr. Schaumann never had this in mind when he penned his article, but is it beyond the range of reason to suppose him the innocent victim of men far more subtle than he?

To answer Mr. Schaumann's thesis in a way that should be conclusive, I would cite the fact that there is no other country in the world but ours, that contains the word "America" in its official title. As a consequence we, as citizens of "The United States of America," are of course Americans, just as citizens of the Dominion of Canada, the official name by which our northern neighbor is known, are Canadians, and prefer to be so named. Likewise the inhabitants of the United States of Mexico are Mexicans; of the United States of Colombia—Colombians; of the United States of Brazil—Brazilians, etc. In fact, if one "accused" a Mexican of being an American, he would hotly resent it as an insult, for to many below the Rio Grande we are not "Americans" because we are, or ought to be, British.

I am positive Mr. Schaumann never had this in mind when he penned his article, but is it beyond the range of reason to suppose him the innocent victim of men far more subtle than he?

Edward Van Buskirk.

How Can It Be Helped?

THE French birth rate is declining rapidly. At the same time the number of Frenchmen who wear ankle bracelets and use lipstick is reported to be increasing.—A. Y. American.

Flanders Field

GREEN grasses wave o'er the ill-made mound,
Or a poppy, red, springs from the blood-soaked ground—
Where the soldier-dead in silence sleep—
That the gods of greed may prestige keep.

BELLA NEUMANN ZILVERMAN.
According to the program of entertainment provided for the delegates to St. Paul September 4, the Twin Cities will leave nothing to be desired. Minneapolis has joined with St. Paul in making the event memorable in every way. The New York contingent will leave the city some time Friday and arrive in St. Paul on Sunday morning, September 3. Following is the program devised to render the visitors welcome and have them carry away the best impression possible of their hosts:

Sunday, September 3rd:
12 M. to 1:30 P. M.—Reception and registration at Deutsches Haus.
1:30 P. M.—St. Paul and Minneapolis Units will entertain at luncheon, dining room, Deutsches Haus.
2:30—Automobile ride. From Deutsches Haus along Summit Ave. to Mississippi Driveway, along Mississippi Driveway to Minnehaha Falls (made famous by Longfellow's poem "Hiawatha"); thence along Minnehaha Driveway past Lake Nokomis to Lake Harriet; thence along the famous Lake Driveway past Minnesota's three most beautiful Lakes, Harriet, Calhoun and Lake of the Isles; thence to University Ave., past St. Anthony Falls and the world's biggest flour mills run by the water power of these falls; thence along University Ave., past the Minnesota University to Lake Como and through Como Park; thence along Wheelock Driveway to Phalen Park and the Phalen Lake system (a combination by artificial lagoons of Lakes Phalen, Round, Spoon, Gervais and Kohlmann), thence to the city and over Harriet Island to Deutsches Haus.
4:30—Preliminary organization meeting in Hall No. 4, Deutsches Haus.
7:30—Attendance in corpore at opening of the Deutsches Theater in auditorium. The splendid play, "Alt-Heidelberg," will be played by the Theatertruppe des Deutschen Hauses, the regular troop of the Deutsches Haus; 200 seats have been reserved for the visiting delegates, alternates and friends, and for the members of St. Paul Unit. Out-of-town delegates and visitors will be the guests of the Unit.

Monday.—Forenoon, afternoon and evening, business sessions. The whole building will be at disposal. The auditorium will be used for the sessions. A separate table for each Unit. Two reporters, who will immediately transcribe the minutes. The commodious gallery will be used as a visitors' gallery. Smaller halls will be furnished for each committee, and stenographers and typewriters will be there to assist the committees in making reports, etc.; also for members who wish to make written motions or prepare resolutions for submission to the Convention. Everything possible will be done for the comfort and convenience of the delegates and visitors. The building is so ventilated that on the hottest days the halls are cool and comfortable.

Tuesday forenoon, business session. Afternoon, social session. Five o'clock banquet tendered the delegates and visitors in the dining room of Deutsches Haus by St. Paul and Minneapolis Units.

Art is a profound and mighty earnestness.
Look After Your Credentials

DELEGATES and alternates to the St. Paul convention are cautioned to see that they are supplied with proper credentials by their Units, as otherwise they may be debarred from participating in the deliberations. They are expected to submit their credentials as soon after their arrival as possible, being notified where the committee on credentials will be located, and in return will receive the badges that will distinguish delegates, alternates and visitors. Representatives carrying proper credentials from any Unit will be recognized and admitted.

Pearl River, N. Y.

The Pearl River (N. Y.) Unit, S. S. A., will hold a campfire supper at the Oratamin Inn, Blauvelt, September 10, afternoon and evening. Extensive preparations are in the hands of the committee of arrangements with a view to giving the entire program the character of an Indian Camp. The idea is suggested by the fact that the inn is on the site of the Indian Camp as described in the history of Rockland County, and the inn is named for the Indian chief who ruled his people there.

Paterson Unit

MEMBERS of De Kalb Unit in Paterson, N. J., make it a practice to subscribe to ISSUES or TO-DAY for friends who in this manner are imbued with or strengthened in the Steuben spirit and thus become members of the Society.

Brother Ludwig of the Rochester Unit has gone even a step further. He subscribes for a friend if that friend consents to subscribe for another man. In this way many more or less "endless" chains may be started.

The G.-A. A. in Los Angeles Is Active

The German-American Alliance has been revived at Los Angeles and is actively working, according to a letter from one of our readers who is also a member of the Alliance. That body has sent a respectful but emphatic petition to the Board of Education asking that the teaching of German be resumed and citing the precedents set by England and France in resuming the study of German. The resolution adopted by the Alliance and submitted to the school authorities says that those countries have actually encouraged the study of that language from "reasons in the archives relating to the policies of European cabinets from 1871 to the outbreak of the world war, issued under authority of the Foreign Office. One of the editors, Dr. Johannes Lepsius, is the author of the remarkable review in which the causes of the world war are traced back to the peace of Frankfort, and Bismarck is projected upon the screen through the medium of notes, letters and other official documents as constantly harrassed with anxiety to prevent war. Constantly France is seen in the light of the armed bravo, waiting for his opportunity to strike, with a McMahon as president or a Boulanger as minister of war. Several times war is within an hour's distance; again the French government pretends to be pacific and approaches Germany with an offer of alliance against England.

Every German administration was intent on carrying out the proclamation of the first German Emperor, existing in Bismarck's own handwriting: "May God grant that we and our successors shall prosper the growth of Germany, not by force of arms but by the gifts of peace in the field of national welfare, liberty and morality." The roots of the world war must be sought in the history of the forty-odd years preceding the last days of July and early days of August, 1914. That history is rich in episodes and proofs that destroy the legend perpetuated in the Versailles Treaty of Germany's guilt.

One of the most interesting features of the articles under discussion is the text of the indirect offer of Bismarck to Lord Salisbury in 1889 for an alliance between Germany and England. The magazine may be obtained at the price of 50 cents.

STUEBEN-INDEX

UNITS

U NITS wishing to announce their place and time of meetings should write to our business department for further information. We will publish free of charge short notices of Steubenites looking for a position, if officially notified by the secretaries.

Calif ornia
San Francisco
San Francisco Unit No. 79—California Hall, Polk & Turk Sts. Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday.

Maryland
Baltimore
Schley Unit—Every Second and Fourth Thursday, 18 West Saratoga Street.

New York
New York City
John Jacob Astor Unit—First and Third Fridays, Yorkville Casino, 210 East 90th St.

New Jersey
Paterson
Johann von Kalb Unit—Second and Fourth Thursdays, Saltsberg Hall, 211 Market St.

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STUEBEN SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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By automobile—Second Avenue Subway Station at S. 42nd Street, to ALBURTS Avenue Station at Corona, and then by Jamaica Trolley to Queens Avenue, FLUSHING.

"More That Must Be Told"

By Sir Philip Gibbs

Deals with Europe after the war, is important for its candor in annihilating some of the still-remaining fables and reveals the truth regarding some favorite lies of the propaganda press; an astounding revelation of present-day Europe.

408 pages, cloth-bound. Price, $2.65.
Hermann Freiherr Von Eckardstein has published through the house of Paul List, Leipzig, three volumes of political memoirs which must be reckoned among the most important dealing with the diplomatic history antecedent to the crisis which led to the outbreak of the war. He is indispensable in the story of the Kruger telegram and its origins, and reveals the German soul in politics—something which must not, how-

The unconscious machinations of stupidity. They are too far back in the:vices of secret diplomacy, of tacit approval of imperial blunders, and their clear vision and common sense availed nothing in the face of a timorousness which prevented them from giving form and field to this.

It is with a feeling of profound melancholy, mixed with astonishment and anger that one reads these exposures of the many errors, misunderstandings, fausse pas and deliberate wrongheadednesses which characterized Anglo-German relations during the epoch which Herr von Eckardstein describes, and which led to a kind of fatalism in which Germany, whilst actuated by the best motives, nevertheless succeeded in arousing in England fear, suspicion and hatred. The diplomat author gives us, for instance, a vivid account of the Kruger telegram, its origins, and reveals what is not commonly known, the quixotic plan of a German general to turn the key to the Jameson raid— an act which would undoubtedly have precipitated war between Germany and Britain. Fortunately this idea was given an early quietus by the firm and steady opposition of the British prime minister, and the fate that overtook the mission of Count Helmuth von Moltke to London. But it is an illuminating instance of the dual nature of the German Foreign Office, Fritz von Holstein, was steering this pointing-out of the place where the horse stood and the door through which he was led, after he has been stolen, bring up the question: Why was the warning not uttered in time by those who saw the catastrophe? the German Foreign Office, Fritz von Holstein, was steering Germany straight for the rocks, and if the indiscretions of the Emperor were beginning to insulate Germany in an aura of suspicion, there was no one in the realm of diplomacy to maintain, not Herr von Eckardstein or his superior in office, Paul von Hatzfeldt, at that time Germany's ambassador to the Court of St. James, appeal to that public opinion which they saw or believed was being systematically misled.

Such an attitude, such an action, would, to be sure, have been undiplomatic, but it would surely have been wise and justifiable. It would have meant a break with diplomatic tradition, and no doubt a departure from a good many of the artificial and dogmatic conventions of the diplomatic art, but what of that?—considering what was at stake? The critics of the wrong and erratic course that was pursued, those who now protest most vehemently against the policy of silence, or who now declare they saw the danger of all this, are among those who feared to break with the pernicious system. They are too far back in the vices of secret diplomacy, of tacit approval of imperial blunders, and their clear vision and common sense availed nothing in the face of a timorousness which prevented them from giving form and field to this.

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132 Nassau Street, New York City.
Our Best Foreign Customer

The Government's full classified returns of our foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30 gives an interesting picture of the extent to which Germany has been a buyer of American merchandise, notwithstanding the rapid and progressive depreciation of the mark, in which our payments are made. The figures show that during the fiscal twelvemonth Germany stood far in the lead among purchasers of our copper, taking 238,330,000 pounds, valued at $31,517,000, whereas we sent no other country more than 113,000,000 pounds in the same twelve months. Germany stood fourth among the foreign nations to which we sent our wheat, the German purchaser being 21,782,679 bushels, valued at $31,507,603. The German imports were exceeded by only three nations, of which England stood first, Italy second and Canada third. France purchased only 5,694,338 bushels, but will undoubtedly be a larger purchaser this fiscal year, since her own harvests have fallen considerably short of the previous season.

In our exports of flour the shipments to Germany were second on the list, England coming first. Germany purchased 1,516,362 barrels, at a cost of $19,076,205. In purchases of American cotton, also, Germany came second, taking 103,631,453 bales during the fiscal year, at a cost of $130,841,050. In lubricating oil Germany headed the list, England coming second and France third. The German purchases were valued at $3,474,000, being exceeded by England and Cuba only. In purchases of bacon Germany stood second, headed only by England, the amount expended being $5,959,577.

The amount of money involved in Germany's purchases of these seven articles during the fiscal year was $235,700,000, or a total export to her from the United States of $350,442,432. It is pointed out in the foreign exchange market that practically all of these purchases are paid for with paper marks, inasmuch as the Government makes a practice of taking from German exporters for those bills of exchange of the same seven products

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Translated from the originals in his possession by B. de Siebert, late Secretary to the Imperial Russian Embassy in London. This is a source-book of the diplomatic history of the war which determines the guilt of the Entente.

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If you want this book.
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Pillage or Perish Rule of France
An Italian Verdict of "Not Guilty"
Farcical Immigration Laws
The Case of Peter Ackermann

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD
By WILLIAM AUSTIN SMITH, Editor of the Churchman

WE are taught to hate the innocent. The church aids and abets this bestial business, in which every government engages in time of war, of blasting people's souls with the indecencies of hate. Nobody ever deserves to be hated as nations hate one another in war. To produce such venom, the hate-makers lie about their fellow-men. They suppress the truth which would mitigate hate. They deliberately spread a spiritual plague. They breathe out the hate germs from press bureaus. They befoul the minds of simple, honest, good-natured people with their lies. . . . . Without the help of the devil we couldn't make warriors of men to-day. The church blesses this beastly business!

LINCOLN'S PROPHECY
(From Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address)
I SEE in the near future a crisis arising which unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this time more anxious for my country than even in the midst of war.
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ISSUES OF TO-DAY
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The Black Horror—An Appeal to Americans!

A awful crime against the white race, against our German women, maidens and children is being perpetrated by the French in using black and colored troops for the occupation of German territory in an ever increasing number without our being able to prevent it. We therefore resort to the only means at our disposal, viz.: to an urgent public appeal to the conscience of all the white nations in the world.

In the South when a colored man outrages a white woman he is lynched without much ado. But what have our German women, girls and children to suffer from the African troops in the occupied districts? What says the world to hundreds of thousands white people being enslaved by black and colored savages? What says the world to the ever increasing assaults and crimes committed by these wild beasts on German women and children? Do the other white nations of the world know about this? It must really be doubted, for it can hardly be believed that they should have no fellow-feeling for the disgrace which is being perpetrated on us and thus on all white people. Therefore the crime committed by the French must be shouted all over the world and the other white nations must be made aware of that this disgrace hits them as well as us.

Before us lies a pamphlet of about a hundred pages entitled: "Colored Frenchmen on the Rhine," a cry of distress from German women (published by H. R. Engelmann, Berlin). These represent the police records of a large number of crimes committed by black and colored men. Any one's blood must boil at the horrors committed on defenseless women and children reported in these pages in a cold matter-of-fact way.

In them special emphasis is laid on the fact that the cases not placed on record would be far more numerous than those officially reported, which seems but natural as the feeling of shame restrains, in many cases, the victim from denunciation, partly from fear of retaliation, for often denunciators have been punished for libelling black troops.

Many millions are being paid by the French to suppress publication of these crimes and to stifle German appeals for help. The newspapers published in the occupied districts have been forbidden by the French to report crimes committed on white women. In some places the papers were compelled to publish declarations according to which the black troops had committed no assaults. Nevertheless—

It is a fact that black soldiers push white women from the sidewalks assisting with the butt ends of their rifles.

It is a fact that the French have started compulsory brothels with white girls in them for the use of colored soldiers.

It is a fact that the number of births (colored bastards) is steadily increasing.

It is a fact that parents, teachers, clergymen have been punished because they had forbidden the girls in their charge any intercourse with colored soldiers.

It is a fact that a nigger took part for months at the sittings of the Police Court and Court of Appeals at Landau and expressed his scorn and contempt for the white accused.

It is a fact that a French officer to whom an outraged young wife applied for help, bawled out to her: "These fellows have been away from home now for 2½ years and must have it. And they are especially keen on fair hair."

(Police Court sitting of April 10, 1920.)

It is a fact that black soldiers are outraging boys and infect them with venereal diseases.

It is a fact that girls are seized, tied on seats or held by the black soldiers and then violated until they expire;

It is a fact that mothers who run to help their ill-used children have been simply shot down.

It is a fact that white women have been torn from their beds and that their fettered husbands had to look on whilst their wives were being outraged.

It is a fact that up to the beginning of 1921 the following cases have been put on record by the police:

Forty cases of attempted rape.
Seventy cases of accomplished rape.
Twenty cases of sexual misdemeanor of various other kinds.

Seven cases of unnatural intercourse with boys.

The French chauvinists are trying to hide these facts. Abroad the news is spread that the Blacks have been withdrawn from the Rhine long ago. These lies are spread so persistently that America has repeatedly inquired by cable whether the colored troops had been withdrawn. All that has been done is that on approach of the cold season and owing to the many cases of illness amongst the soldiers, part of them has been transferred to more southerly districts, but with the winter season coming round again, their number keeps on increasing. France does not dream of withdrawing the black troops. On the contrary, France wishes to make the occupation of German territory by black troops a permanent institution by introducing compulsory military service in Africa and decreeing that out of the three years of service two years have to be served in Europe, but of course not in France. The "victor," Foch, even called the blacks the strongest pillar of French power.

No age, no bodily condition gives immunity from the Black Horror. Pregnant women and even aged matrons have been violated in bestial ways. "Could the walls of cells inhabited by raving maniacs speak of the psychic tortures endured by these victims," says the director of a lunatic asylum, "even the hardest heart would break."

"We had been in hopes," many German women cry out in their distress, "that our misery would be known sufficiently to the world and that the world's conscience would..."
bring forth assistance. But those in whose clutches we find ourselves announce scornfully that our press and government are lying and that not the white women have to be protected against the black and yellow soldiers of the French Republic, but *vice versa*, the niggers from the island of Madagascar had to be protected against the immoral influence of the white women on the Rhine! The same nigger who in France is only considered as a third-rate man and is subjected there to the strictest discipline, is thus allowed to bear himself in the Rhineland as lord and victor. The French Government is thus adding cynical contempt to insult.

*In view of the barefaced contempt, and compelled by the unspoken disgrace heaped by the French on us and all white people, we are opening a campaign with intellectual weapons.* Millions of fly-leaves must be sent out to England, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Spain, Switzerland and Italy, across the ocean to North and South America, to Australia, in fact wherever white people live, but particularly to England and North America.

You, members of the white race, help us to free our women, girls and children from the hell in the occupied district into which they have been cast by the black and colored hordes of Africa! Read this appeal to your friends, don't throw it away, pass it along from hand to hand, ask for more fly-leaves if you have use for them.

**Americans!** Where would the French have been without your help in the world war? Now, that Germany has been overpowered, the French as "victors" distribute medals for bravery for the occupation of German towns where no armed adversary has ever met them and scoff at their former helpmates.

**Americans!** We have sufficient pride in us to bear stoically the distress inflicted on us as the vanquished, without crying for help, but outrages on the bodies of our white women and children we will not submit to. You have taken our weapons from us, give them back to us, or help us by the weight of your voices to put a stop to the darkest crime ever committed in the world's history: The Black Horror. Help us if you have any feeling for the awful disgrace which is being done to our white women on the Rhine by the eager lust of African savages.

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"Are We Germans a Conquering People?"

By Professor Dietrich Schäfer, of the Berlin University
Translated by Marshall Kelly, Author of "Carlyle and the War"

This 24-page brochure presents an interesting, concise, entirely new aspect of the German people in relation to their neighbors and deals a death-blow to the charge that Germany prepared for the war. We predict it will do more to clear up the fog in people's minds and remove their prejudice than a dozen more pretentious publications. Just what is needed in the campaign for the Truth. Should be widely distributed. Only 10 cents.

**ISSUES OF TO-DAY**
132 Nassau Street, New York City.

**Pillage or Perish Rule of France**

We reprint the following survey of French conditions by Charles H. Grasty, printed in the New York Times, as probably the clearest exposition of French ambition and philosophy available. It makes clear that the fate of Europe depends on the theory of war spoliation, pillage and personal vanity:

Of course, well-informed people have known all the time that French recovery was not attainable solely through payments by Germany. They have known that the French were faced only to normality is through hard work and collection of tax arrears, that the French agricultural classes are rich, but that any Government that attempted to press collection of taxes in advance of a settlement by Germany would find it impossible to stay in power. The delinquents will pay up if at all only after Germany has paid.

With this alternative confronting the politicians at Paris it is argued that a more drastic method of meeting the situation is not so unreasonable as it might be regarded on the other side of the Atlantic. The seizure of the Ruhr would give France a considerable measure of temporary relief in balancing her budget. Furthermore, with the Ruhr, the Polish portion of Upper Silesia and the Sarre, France would have an industrial domination of Europe that conceivably might solve her fiscal problems. Control of these coal fields means control of the life of the Continent.

It must be remembered that France is a country in desperate financial straits, holding in her hands an effective, ready instrument with which to cut a way out. She has a magnificent, well-organized army, second only in fighting power to all the other armies of Europe put together. Foch can press the button and this great military machine will move forward without resistance. Once it started moving it is very doubtful whether it could be stopped at the eastern boundary of the Ruhr.

On the west the rich Rhineland is a prize to be had for the taking. It is generally loyal to Germany as long as Germany stands up, but if dismemberment were imminent the disloyal elements in the Rhineland would naturally increase. Bavaria can hardly be considered a safe haven for Germany, and she should not expect to stand alone. Indeed, the strain of the last three or four years has developed many shaky points in the Reich which would give way at the shock of a great French movement.

On the Rhine these dangers are much more sensitively felt than in the allied capitals. It is recognized that from a strictly French standpoint, having regard both to present necessities and future security against German strength, a good argument can be made for military action. French officers point out that if France now uses her resources boldly she has at least a chance to establish herself as the leading power of the Continent and make sure against industrial and military domination by Germany in the future. On the other hand, if she contents herself with what she can get from Germany she faces bankruptcy and possible revolution in some form at home within a short time and in the future utter helplessness against Germany.

The argument that France's Allies and America would suffer by separation is beside the point, for she must not make a strong appeal to French ears. The plea that France is in a position now to take drastic action only through the help given her in the war by her Allies has become monotonous in view of France's difficulties and the means at hand to solve those difficulties by force.

**Anatole France Blames Big Business**

*(From the New York Staats Zeitung)*

Anatole France has written an introduction to Michel Corday's book, "The Smoking Chimney," in which he personally vouches for Corday's view that the big industries and interrelated capitalism were responsible for the world war. "A man thinks he is about to die for his fatherland; he dies to promote and protect the interests of Big Business."

Thus declares Anatole France axiomatic, and then explains: "The world war was engineered solely by the money interests. The industrial barons of all the European States wished for the war, saw to it that it became unavoidable and that it should last a long time. They invested their entire capital in the war to make enormous profits; they
ruined Europe, ruined themselves and tore the world asunder.

France furthermore observes that the newspapers are keeping alive the hatreds inspired by the war and are preventing the world from regenerating itself.

It needs no long reflection to reach the conclusion that Anatole France is right. But we can testify from our point of view that he is half blind or able to see with but one eye.

The party to which he and Corday belong, at least spiritually, has emphatically demonstrated that Poincaré more than any other Frenchman was responsible for the world war; from which follows that Grey-Asquith and Iswolsky-Sasanoff were equally guilty with him, or in other words, that France, England and Russia wished, planned and inaugurated the war. The logical deduction is that Germany is innocent of having brought on the war. And if he charges the guilt to the economic development of the whole world, he should, if he wishes to be honest, have added: “The industrial barons of England wished to destroy German competition; they sought and found an ally in morbidly revengeful France and its unconscionable politicians, and in the equally unscrupulous pan-Slavists of Russia. And German pacifism of forty years and blundering diplomacy of the Berlin Foreign Office enabled this triumvirate of conspirators so to envelope Germany in a network of lies, that the great mass of humanity actually believes in Germany’s guilt. The world is primarily suffering from this poisoned condition of Allied lying, and it will not recover until this Lie has been fundamentally exposed and admitted to be a Lie.”

If Anatole France would say this there would be hope of the world regaining its normal balance.

The Apache of Nations

We have never swerved from our conviction, based upon historic data extending back many centuries, that France is bent on another military expedition, ready to inflame the world and to bring on a new period of destruction and famine. The spirit of Louis XIV. and of Napoleon is alive and alert.

Conquest! Military glory! Those are the watchwords in France to-day—the same France of which General Pershing declared that the most difficult task that confronted the Allies was to keep France in the war. She literally wanted to quit.

She has not changed since the days of Tacitus, who said, in his Life of Agricola, referring to the ancient Britons and Gauls: “The same audacity in provoking danger, and irresolution in facing it when present, is observable in both.” This country of little more than half the population of Germany, having the finest coast in Europe and boundless areas of territory in Africa and Asia, with no genius for colonizing or general development, almost bankrupt, with a retrogressive birthrate and a chief talent for creating women’s toilet articles and trouble for her neighbors, is fairly reeling forward on the road to new military achievements.

“France,” said Matthew Arnold, “famed in all great arts, in none supreme”; she is not satisfied with the result of the war. Having a helpless foe in front, disarmed by treachery and the bad faith of Wilson, she sees no obstacle to the gratification of her ambition. She knows she cannot compete with her rival in a fair field, but she can trample upon the fallen foe man now that he is unable to defend himself. That is France to-day.

When people speak of the glories of France they speak of something that is dead and buried. France systematically destroyed her best blood and noblest characters, in banishing the Huguenots or exterminating them. In the Night of Bartholomew she opened her own veins and let the blood run out. What there was left of the chivalrous species of Frenchman was exterminated in the French Revolution of 1793. The scum came to the top and kept Paris amused several years with sending the French chivalry to the scaffold. So by degrees she purged herself of everything that was high-minded in France and left the dregs, and these dregs are crystallized in the personalities of Poincaré, Clemenceau, Viviani and their ilk. The France of to-day is no longer the France of Henry IV., nor of Louis, nor of Madame Roland. It is not chivalrous; it is merely a military specter to all Europe, having the power. It is the Apache of nations.

An Italian Verdict of “Not Guilty”

The publishing house of “Tiber”, in Rome, has recently published a book entitled, “Who Was Responsible for the War? A Historical-Political Study,” by T. Crispi. The writer is a relative of the late distinguished Italian statesman Crispi, who with Bismarck erected the Triple Alliance. He was formerly a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

The book is an uncompromising, courageous and honest protest against the Versailles Treaty of Lies and its consequences. The author proceeds on the assumption that the true causes of the war are unknown to his countrymen, and the object of his book is to throw the light of truth into the darkness.

The question is not, “Who declared war?” but “Who was responsible for the war?” The first is a technical problem; the second is the soul of the question. Crispi first considers France’s policy with regard to Russia since 1870-71, and recalls Crispi’s statement “that every war carries the seeds of another war.” He re-examines the political activities of Edward VII during his reign of ten years and shows how English policy developed when the danger of England’s “splendid isolation” from German competition began to be recognized and ways had to be found to put a check on Germany’s growth by continental alliances. He then pictures the various stages of the Franco-Russian Alliance, the Triple Entente and the ancient conflict between Austria and Russia for the hegemony in the Balkans. Against this backgrounds he limns the political situation of Germany as it developed near the turn of the century, the centralized political pressure and the responsibility that grew out of the situation for Germany.

The recently published facts and documents are admirably employed and confirmed by Italian evidence. He correctly states that he has approached the subject with an objective mind and undertaken to appraise the facts with impartial judgment. And his conclusion is that “Germany is innocent of the charge which the Versailles Peace Treaty fastens upon her,” “The findings of Lloyd George and his allies proclaiming that Germany was guilty rest upon quicksand.”
Farcical Immigration Laws, and Vicious Americanization Procedure!

By A. v. C. P. HUIZINGA

Mr. Davis advocates an annual fee on the not naturalized foreign born to be utilized to educate them. Is this not a shameless piece of English hypocrisy, in the face of the fact that over $800,000 above all expenses has come into the Treasury from naturalization fees? We must also call to mind that “Above all administration expenses over $10,000,000 have been put into the Treasury of the United States from visé fees and head taxes collected from immigrants, yet not a single dollar of this money has been used toward the elimination of the indescribable conditions which prevail at various immigration stations.”

Mr. Davis would better make a fight to recover these millions in behalf of the aliens. It is their own, diverted from the purpose for which it ostensibly was levied. However, Mr. Davies knows perhaps as well as we that most of that Americanizing is political propaganda of Tory making. These Americanizers are most un-American Anglophiles, who wish to impose upon the immigrant the English standards and uproot all characteristics and traditions which are un-English. To them anything un-English is un-American, for English and American ways are identified. Hence the Americanization movement is naturally anti-foreign, yet pretending to be anxious to aid the foreigner to become “the good American citizen” whom they control. We quote an amusing bit of editorial regarding the Americanization efforts among immigrant women in New York City. After the announcement that the work to Americanize fifteen hundred immigrant women is abandoned for lack of funds, the writer observes: “Why not persuade the fifteen hundred immigrant women to turn around and civilize a few thousand American housekeepers? Those immigrant women keep house, and not with a can opener or a trip to the delicatessen store. They don’t stupify children with soggy fresh bread or hot biscuits, or make their husbands crave whiskey by filling them with stuff that an ostrich couldn’t digest.” Domestic virtues might well be cultivated in our day, but we cannot boast overmuch of their abundance in our midst.

Maybe the day will come when the foreign immigrant will be recognized, as he deserves to be: a valuable asset, instead of a liability. Then the time will also have come that farcical immigration laws and vicious Americanization methods will be unthinkable. That time, however, may be quite remote, for Mr. Davis and the Americanizers’ gang have still a hearing. O tempora, o mores!

We might conveniently end here our discussion, were it not that we need to emphasize the fact that any agitation for a change in the present immigration law is solely urged by economic considerations. The need of skilled and unskilled labor by any revival of industry will call for these “burden-some, troublesome immigrants.” That Mr. Davis is fully aware of this fact is evidenced by his remark: “The restrictive act served very well as a temporary measure under the conditions responsible for its enactment, but a permanent policy should be upon an entirely different basis.” Mr. Davis should know, however, that there is no such thing as a permanent immigration policy, nor is there likely to be at an early date. The would-be patriots and Americanizers have,

SECRETARY DAVIS of the Department of Labor, himself an immigrant, but unfortunately an English one, has come to see that the present artificial three per cent restrictive law on immigration enacted over a year ago, is a sorry failure. The fact that the Secretary of Labor is an immigrant himself would prove most helpful in the understanding of immigrant problems from the immigrant point of view, were it not that the English immigrants generally carry the English bias here, and themselves hardly ever becomes true Americans. We are reminded here of the English boy who wrote home from France, observing: “France is a funny country, the people are all foreigners.”

The failures, recognized in the immigration law, are not primarily those which occasion hardships, most arbitrarily inflicted by the artificial regulations on the incoming aliens, but the law is condemned rather because it does not work favorably for the United States. Manifestly it works harm to the country. The troubles and trials of the immigrants have never particularly disturbed the tranquility of mind of the immigration authorities. They are as alien to them as the influx of alien immigrants themselves.

The economic factor, always primarily involved in all immigration, seems to be done violence in the present law. America does not get “the hewers of wood and drawers of water.” It would be well that the American public were informed, as it is not, that the motley crowd of laborers from foreign lands come here to work because they can get higher wages than they can obtain in their native land. Were it otherwise, they would not come.

The vicious drivel that they come here to enjoy liberty, and to become civilized has worked untold hurt and harm. Besides, the patronizing attitude to the willing workers who under adverse circumstances have resolved to make their living, is entirely out of place, for the simple reason that even in the words of Mr. Davis “the immigrant stock has played such an important part in the upbuilding of America.” Let the Americanizers be silenced, and America speak! Most Americanizers are Tory traitors of English persuasion, let America stand independent in its own right in the spirit of the Fathers of the Republic.

The monstrous absurdity of Americanization, which meddles with the needful and useful immigrants, who come here to toil for their living, under the pretext of preparing them for Anglo-Saxon citizenship, is shameless impudence and assumption. Moreover, it is not “the future citizen,” which is the first consideration in immigration, but “the labor material” needed here. Would in the name of humanity the immigration authorities had really acted and proceeded more on the human consideration, but—in spite of all the, misleading phrases—they are as ready to exploit the poor immigrant as are his future employers.
however, suffered the serious disappointment that the desirable immigrants from Northwestern Europe have only filled a small part of their allotted quota (Sweden one-fourth, Norway one-fifth, Germany one-sixth, Denmark one-third, the Netherlands one-third, Great Britain one-third), whilst the people of Southeastern Europe readily exhausted their yearly quota in the first few months. It is rumored that even the enthusiastic patriotism of Americanization wearies in its exertion of civilizing only Jugoslavians, Czechoslovaks, Sicilians, Calabrese, Polacks, Greeks, Syrians, Armenians, etc. Which shows that even these American patriots are but human. So is Mr. Davis: "Menschlich, all zu menschlich."

To bring home the unfairness of the taxes, put on these toiling immigrants, we have but to refer to the feeling of resentment aroused by the ten dollar fee, which European countries now charge American tourists—who are much better able to pay than poor immigrants—for the visé of their passports in imitation of the ten dollar charge by the United States. It is strange that the European governments have not as yet asked of American citizens, entering or leaving their countries, the eight dollar head tax, imposed upon each alien coming to the United States, or the five dollar tax on the steamer ticket. It would doubtless be considered the height of exploitation of the tourists, whereas Mr. Davis means to augment these taxes on the poor immigrants by an annual fee for his favorite scheme of registration, adding insult to injury. For it is not the petty grafting under government regulation upon however large a scale that galls and embitters, it is that the proposed bill wishes to set the immigrant apart as "a registrable individual." Apart from the annoying trouble which this registration involves for the day laborer, it stamps him as the "inferior alien," to be made over into "the glorious future citizen."

Nay, but! Mr. Davis, your proposed generous education and bestowal of citizenship has all the earmarks of petty tyranny over the resident alien, to be carried on nationwide in "the land of the free and the home of the brave." It savors of ill-concealed contempt for your future citizenry. Besides true citizenship is not best wed or enforced by a gang of americanizers. Americanism is slowly acquired in the midst of American surroundings. Did it ever occur to Mr. Davis, that annual registration of the alien residents in this country must needs have the effect of an estrangement, and thus become a hindrance to genuine citizenship?

We need less insincere phrases and hamstring schemes, but much more real, human interest in the newcomer to these shores! We would commend such splendid immigration experts as the former Assistant Secretary of Labor, Louis Post, the former Commissioner of Immigration Dr. Frederic C. Howe, and—in this age of women—Miss Grace Abbott, who combined a sympathetic understanding of the immigrant with an unquestioned broad Americanism. Mr. Davis would do well to cultivate his mental attitude toward more inclusiveness for the stranger within the gates. May it not be, that at least one factor in the decrease in immigration from the countries of Northwestern Europe is that self-respecting people do not want to be subjected to such registration and what it stands for, viz., the segregation of those who do not really belong, but who may perhaps some day in a sense belong? We suggest that Mr. Davis read Dr. Howe's article "The Alien" in "Civilization in the United States." It is the best essay in the book and especially worth while being read by such as Mr. Davis.

Light Begins to Dawn
(The Pittsburgh Leader)

THE London conference, which began with none too strong prospect of accomplishing anything for the good of Europe, has no hope whatever now of any agreement to improve the situation. What the British propose is combated by the French, and what France proposes England will have nothing of. Their ideas and policies lie so far apart that not even the common necessities of all is able to find a place on which to stand while a claim is read.

England is finding the military peril of a jingoistic France even worse than the menace of the old Prussian war machine. The substitution of Gaul for Teuton brings nothing of peaceful character. The danger to France from Germany was not because of the nature of the organization, but, as may be seen now, simply because France recognized the superiority of the Prussian steam roller in size and quality. With conditions reversed, France's threats, so far as England is concerned, are far more disturbing.

Poincaré's demand that Germany be kept permanently weakened, handcuffed and leg-ironed while compelled to pay enormous tribute to the French treasury is bald subfuge. France does not expect Germany to make the payments asked. Poincaré knows it is impossible unless a complete new set of conditions are inserted. He insists upon those terms because they are impossible, for through refusal to meet them he expects to find his excuse for making a large part of Germany French territory. That will make Germany defenseless and dependent upon France.

To back up his claims Poincaré has the largest army in Europe, a force greater than France had at the beginning of the World war. He has taken the place of Prussia as the military force of the continent. England's peril is greater than in the years preceding 1914. Then the eminity was not focussed upon Great Britain as it is at present. Germany has declared for "a place in the sun." Poincaré in effect declares that henceforth France must be the sun in Europe.

History records that the continental nation which considered itself dominant, actually or potentially, was automatically England's enemy. And history also bears witness that such continental nations always passed to a secondary or lower rank after England got through.

BORAH

"Whatever may be the cause, the remedy is still in the hands of the people whenever they care to apply it. And in considering the remedy it will be well to realize what is most needed to bring Congress back to higher standards. Intellectually, neither the present House nor the Senate can compare with some of their predecessors. There are few great intellectuals in either branch. There are more tallow dips than stars in that house. There, on the other hand, the average number of smart and showy talkers, and probably the average number of leaders who can understand economic and financial questions and legislate intelligently about them. The Congressional mind is, on the whole, inferior to the Congressional mind of thirty or forty years ago, but it is still equal to the work which it has to do. What ails it is not so much lack of mental power as of moral uprightness. The first answer to the question, What is the matter with Congress? is that too many of its members are deficient in political conscience and courage. What the Senate needs, what the House needs, is not so much an infusion of brains as the elimination of demagogues," so the Senator says. "Bad reasons stand out in the public life of the capital as commandingly and suggestively as the Washington Monument. He is one of the comparatively few public figures there who unite with brains and convictions 100 per cent honesty and courage. He is a Congressman who cannot be bought or bullied, who is not afraid to be unpopular, whose mouth cannot be shut by threats, whose course cannot be dictated by anything but a sense of duty. He is not always right, but he is always in the open.
A straw pointing in the same direction is the following dispatch:

"London, Sept. 2.—A Riga dispatch to the Times says, that, according to official Bolshevik figures, the Cheka executed 1,766,118 persons before being renamed the supreme political administration last February. The total includes 6,775 professors and teachers, 8,800 doctors, 355,250 other intellectuals, 1,243 priests, 54,650 officers, 260,000 soldiers, 59,000 policemen, 12,950 land owners, 192,350 workmen and 815,100 peasants. During the civil war the Bolsheviks have had more killed than all Russia had during the great war." This seems to denote the beginning of a British publicity campaign which is intended to educate the public to the high moral standpoint which will be taken later on as the starting point for strong measures "in defense of the liberty of the world, honesty in international relations, help for small people and protection against blood-thirsty revolutionists." Why was the discovery made only now? The facts if it is so must have been known long ago.

Liberals in general get a great flaying in the current number of the Freeman and since Issues of To-Day counts itself amongst the liberal organs we shall have to try the shoe whether it fits. We are accused then of always waiting for a Moses to lead us out of our misery while the radical "knows that it is absolutely impossible, under the present economic order, for government to be administered for the public welfare, no matter what the order of the world, honesty in international relations, help for small people and protection against blood-thirsty revolutionists." Why was the discovery made only now? The facts if it is so must have been known long ago.

We are also told, "The important thing is to get inculcated in the public mind that what we have been calling democracy is not democracy at all, but only republicanism; that democracy is an affair primarily of economics, not of politics; that democracy has not failed, for it has never been tried; that the antithesis of democracy is not autocracy or monarchy but absolutism, and that this can exist just as well in a republic as in a monarchy, and sometimes flourishes even better there." All of which is quite interesting and true in principle but not conclusive. To obtain fundamental reform we have to make use of our constitutional powers and the election of men like Borah or La Follette or Reed is necessary to educate the people for the coming change. Issues of To-Day has pointed out repeatedly that our present political democracy is a sham and does not represent the people who really compose the work-a-day life of this country. We believe we can obtain an economic parliament through evolution via proportional elections.

If we recall the anathema pronounced upon Germany during the war by every "true Briton" and the seemingly irreconcilable hate expressed on every hand, it hardly seems credible that probably at this moment England is providing work for German shipyards. According to the London Times a number of old British warships were to be sent to Germany to be dismantled. The Germans are said to have found a good market for the old metal taken from the vessels in Russia.

The final alignment in European matters for the near future seems to be taking definite shape and, apparently, quite an interesting little incident that happened to our dignified Secretary of State, Hughes, seems to have been the turning point. The last diplomatic attempt to find a way of mutual understanding with the Bolshewiks through a commission of experts whereupon Lenin's shrewd foreign minister answered he would be only too glad to receive such a commission if the United States permitted American diplomacy ended disastrously and not very gloriously for our Washington lawyer-statesman. He had demanded of Moscow to be permitted to study Russia's affairs through a commission of experts whereupon Lenin's shrewd foreign minister answered he would be only too glad to receive such a commission if the United States permitted Russia the same privilege. With coal and railroad strikes, suppression of free speech, unlawful arrests, incredible inquisition proceedings, Ku Klux Klanism, race hatred, lynchings, and immense graft on this side of the ocean such a commission would have been in a position to say: "You are another," and that would never do.

The Soviet government has also committed the greatest sin against the spirit of Russia's old exploiters by voting, on Sept. 1st, to demand from the Central Executive Committee, the highest governing body in Russia, that it refuse to return to foreigners any property that has been confiscated. This, of course, is altogether different from the stand of the United States taken in relation to the property of German nationals, for our government did not confiscate it; it only holds part of it while the rest of it has been given to indigent millionaires like the Chemical Foundation.

These decisions found their echo in Paris as well as in Washington. Neither seems to be willing any longer to sacrifice Germany on the altar of prospective Russian concessions and so the half-baked moratorium has made its appearance. At the same time Washington has declared in a cautious manner that it will now take into consideration the lightening of the financial burdens taken over by the former associates and France has after a long delay answered the ominous Balfour note by asserting that it is very much in favor of an international conference for the settlement of debts and reparations on the basis of a general cancellation of interallied indebtedness and a reduction in German reparations. So it really seems that the turning point has been reached.
The reactionaries have had another shocking reminder that the world does move and that progressive thinking is the order of the day in the news from California. Hiram Johnson seems to have been renominated by a large majority over his rival, a candidate named Moore. At this writing he is leading his rival by large numbers. Northern California headed by San Francisco turned in enormous majorities. The southern part was more evenly divided. Los Angeles was influenced in favor of Moore by the fight the Express made on Johnson because Johnson had represented Hearst in a law suit as his attorney. Apparently it was unlike of Hearst that prompted the opposition; in other words, the quarrel of rival newspaper men. And so there is another progressive victory to be recorded and the Senate is obviously destined to undergo a radical change of organization. But tariff and bonus legislation is going merrily forward, and with blind fanaticism the incompetent Republicans are rushing into their doom.

The falsification of the press interview at the arrival of the German Ambassador, Dr. Wiedfeldt, last Friday in Frank A. Munsey’s Sun and New York Herald was one of the dirtiest pieces of work ever performed in peace times. To make him call those who object to the black horror on the Rhine “trouble makers” is the biggest piece of insulting lying ever offered to the public. There is no doubt in our minds that Paris was the instigator of this abominable lie and it was probably instantly carried by cable all over the world. The lie appeared in big headlines, top of column, while Dr. Wiedfeldt’s prompt correction was nicely tucked away at the foot of a column on an inside advertising page. Freedom of the press? A privilege bought dearly by the people for getting correct information abused to give it misinformation. Who was responsible, boss or news man?

Secret diplomacy was to be abolished forever and in its place we were to have “open covenants openly arrived at”; and here comes the news that a secret compact exists between Czechoslovakia and the southern Slavs looking to their destruction, blind to their fate under the spell of military glory. These are the poor little, inoffensive States that had to be saved to make the world a fit place to live in. All they wanted was self-determination.

A regular All-America National Demonstration developed at the seventh anniversary of the Queens County, New York City, Citizens’ League in Scholz Casino Park, on Sunday, September 3rd. There were numerous members of the “Sons of Irish Freedom.” Supreme Court Judge Daniel F. Cohalan, independent candidate for surrogate, Judge Charles A. Oberwager of the Steuben Society, Judge Doyle and Borough-President Connolly were the speakers. Senator Borah sent a telegram.

For the selective contest of the twenty greatest women of America it behooves us to propose Mrs. Anna Otten dorfer who helped found the biggest German newspaper—America ever produced: the Staats-Zeitung.

Alas, How Different Now!
(From The American Revolution by John Fiske, ii, p. 19)

While his (Pitt, Lord Chatham’s) vision thus embraced the uttermost parts of the globe, his action in the center of Europe helped to bring about results the importance of which we are now beginning to appreciate. (1891.) From the wreck of all Germany in that horrible war of religion which filled one-third of the seventeenth century, a new Protestant power had slowly emerged and grown apace, till in Pitt’s time—for various reasons, dynastic, personal and political—it had drawn down upon itself the vengeance of all the reactionary countries of Europe. Had the coalition succeeded, the only considerably Protestant power in the continent (Prussia) would have been destroyed, and the anarchy which had followed the Thirty Years’ War might have been renewed.

The stupid George II, who could see in Prussia nothing but a spot of Hanover, was already preparing to join the alliance against Frederick, when Pitt overruled him, and threw the weight of England into the other side of the scale. The same act which thus averted the destruction of Prussia secured to England a most efficient ally in her struggle with France.

Of this wise policy we now see the fruits in the renovated German Empire, which has come to be the strongest power on the continent of Europe, which is daily establishing fresh bonds of sympathy with the people of the United States, and whose political interests are daily growing more visibly identical with those of Great Britain. As in the days to come the solidarity of the Teutonic race in three great nationalities—America, England and Germany—becomes more and more clearly manifested, the more will the student of history be impressed with the wonderful fact that the founding of modern Germany, the maritime supremacy of England, and the winning of the Mississippi Valley for English-speaking America were but the different phases of one historic event, coherent parts of one vast conception which marks its author as the grandest of modern statesmen. As the lapse of time carries us far enough from the eighteenth century to study it in its true proportions, the figure of Chatham in the annals of the Teutonic race will appear no less great and commanding than the figure of Charlemagne a thousand years before.

No sooner had the Poles obtained a foothold in Upper Silesia than the Allied press began to print reports of Jewish pogroms in Kattowitz. Crowds looted the shops conducted by Jews and beat Jews wherever they encountered them in the streets. The mob spared neither old nor young, but visited its wrath chiefly on Jewish merchants who migrated to Kattowitz from Poland or Galicia, whom it accused of raising the price of food. More evidence that now the world is a fit place to live in.

Readers of Issues of To-Day are the best recruiting ground for the Steuben Society and vice versa.
OUR POLICY

No newspaper has ever yet been able to satisfy every reader. Hence while encouragement continually reaches us from a whole chorus of well-wishers, we occasionally are made conscious that we have not yet attained perfection. Now and then we are told that we are too pro-German and again that we are not pro-German enough.

To the first we would simply say: Our opponents have had it all their way for five or six years and it is about time that the other side obtained a hearing.

To the second class of fault-finders we would say that if Germany is to be permanently benefited it must be through the political rehabilitation of the American element of German extraction and that the Germans can never be helped through charity. For this reason, besides those originating here in the United States, we are opposed to English influence in the United States, for if we continue to exist under English domination, with men English at heart in the great offices, we shall be playing English politics in Europe.

England will never consent to revise the Versailles Treaty unless we compel her; she will never surrender the German colonies unless we make her; she will dole out just enough to the German people to enable them to foster the existence of slaves, but she will back France in everything calculated to make oppression more oppressive-unless we force her to rely on us for her own existence. And none of these things will happen unless the Anglo-men in office or aspiring to office are swept out of their political jobs and real Americans are put into their places. The German element and the Irish together—and in many instances singly—hold the balance of power, and if they do not use their power they are themselves to blame. That is our policy.

SOAP BOXING IN YORKVILLE

"God bless the Germans. My brother-in-law's Grandmother was married to a German and I am proud of the German blood in my veins."
The Case of Peter Ackermann
Former Fellow-Prisoner Gives Interesting Information

Editor Issues of To-Day

SIR:—I was much pleased to see in your issue of Aug. 26th "The Story of Peter Ackermann". Ackermann's communication was written quite a while ago, and as his status has undergone a change since then it may be advisable to bring the story up to date.

I, too, served part of a three year sentence in Leavenworth (political, if you please), met A. there and helped to inaugurate a campaign for his release. Any action from the inside of a prison is naturally heavily handicapped, the result, therefore, remained inadequate; but I do hope that now, since Issues of To-Day has taken a hand in the matter, complete success may soon be attained.

Being assigned to work in the office of the Record Clerk at Leavenworth I was able to inform myself as to the nature of the charges against Ackermann, and I can assure your readers that his statement as published by you is essentially correct.

Some time last winter I addressed letters to various friends, explaining Ackermann's case and asking assistance for him. Among others I also approached Prof. Martin Schütze of the University of Chicago, who immediately appealed to the War Department for leniency. Without more ado, probably without any examination of the records and perhaps as an expression of regard for the Professor himself, the fifteen years sentence was cut to ten years.

This is, of course, to be appreciated but does not meet the requirements of ideal justice.

It so happens that Ackermann will have served one third of his sentence this coming October. According to law is then entitled to liberty on parole, which means, that if he can find a friend—so-called first friend—who will guarantee to keep an eye on him he may obtain a release. This privilege is supposed to be obtainable by any prisoner who does not appear to be vicious or in any way threatens to become a menace to the community. Ackermann is a harmless, honest lad who never should have been taken away from home. It is a fact that he has been solicited to join the American army in return for release from the penitentiary. Am I not entitled to accept that as proof for A.'s general decency if Buck Ackermann is German. He refuses to accept such a boon.

Only American citizens are eligible for parole. That lets Ackermann out, unless an exception is made and he is paroled with leave to go to Germany. Such exceptions have been made in the cases of von Papen and other Germans whom the war threw into American prisons. Why not in this case?

Correspondence between prisoners and former prisoners is prohibited and for that reason I have been handicapped in every endeavor to advise Ackermann. I know, however, that he has been told that he could not make parole, and as is customary under such circumstances, was asked to sign papers "declining" parole. He refused to sign.

I have written to the German Embassy in Washing-
The St. Paul Convention

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 4th.—The third annual convention of the Steuben Society of America was called to order this morning by Chairman John Grossgebauer in the beautiful auditorium of the Deutsches Haus of St. Paul. Delegates from Boston to San Francisco were in attendance. After appropriate words of greeting Mr. Arthur Schaub of St. Paul was chosen permanent chairman, Mr. George Reinhardt of Kansas City vice-president and George J. Mann of St. Paul secretary.

The first thing in order was the appointment of the following committees: Law, resolutions, constitution, organization, ritual, finance, press and special committee on place for next convention.

One of the outstanding events of the convention was the wild enthusiasm that greeted the annual report of Chairman Grossgebauer on the results accomplished by the Society during the past year. The entire convention arose to its feet and cheered for eight minutes.

A very comprehensive report of the work of organization was read by the organizer, who also received the enthusiastic tribute of the convention by a rising vote. The reports showed that the Society is in a prosperous condition and rapidly extending its Units throughout the United States.

A recess was taken to give the committees time to prepare their reports, and the first day’s session closed with some of the most important business of the convention well in hand.

Last night the delegates were entertained by the German Theater Company, which gave an excellent presentation of the well-known drama, “Alt-Heidelberg.” The house was packed. During the intermissions a first-class orchestra rendered some of the most famous German student songs, in which the audience joined.

Getting Together

SUBSTANTIAL progress was made to bridge over all differences that have sprung up between factions in the S. S. A. over the action of the Milwaukee convention at two conferences held within the past three weeks. These conferences were called by members in both camps to which all Steubenites of Greater New York and New Jersey were invited. Decisive measures were adopted that indicate that the Society is about to shake off the disease that has hampered its progress and that it will enter the fall campaign with its ranks closed and facing the enemy.

Several hundred active members were in attendance at the conference held Tuesday evening, August 29, and three or four definite propositions were presented from both sides and debated at length.

A far different atmosphere prevailed from that of previous get-together meetings. The spirit of conciliation was in the air, and the mental attitude of practically all the speakers was decidedly more neutral than even at the large conference of a week preceding. The past was practically ignored and interest was centered on ways and means for reaching an understanding, with both factions disposed to be really conciliatory. The conference had the advantage of being presided over by an impartial but decisive chairman. The legal fraternity represented in the ranks was emphatically taboo, and a general resolve was expressed to handle the situation from the practical side of seriously-minded laymen who have the good of the cause at heart.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted providing for:

1. “The immediate amalgamation of the two Councils.”
2. All Units now existing to be represented in Council on the basis of one delegate or alternate for every fifty members.
3. After organization the Council to proceed with the election of officers on the basis of equal representation from both factions on the board of trustees.

A resolution was adopted that all lawsuits shall be discontinued.

These were the principal and outstanding provisions agreed upon—and unanimously agreed upon—after full debate.

The modus operandi of carrying out the agreement also was prescribed. The meeting by a unanimous vote pledged every member to accept and stand by the agreement in his Unit and in the respective councils, and to see that it is ratified by the higher bodies. A committee of ten was appointed, five from each side, to wait on both councils in a body and acquaint them with the result of the conference and to insist that its program be adopted.

A motion providing that all members who have been actively connected with the controversy growing out of the action of the Milwaukee convention, meaning those who have been stigmatized as partisans, shall be ineligible to election as officers, was voted down by a large majority. It was pointed out that this might lead to a false construction as to their integrity and usefulness, the conference recognizing that a number of active workers might in this manner be forced to discontinue their interest in the cause.

It was suggested by one side that the convention at St. Paul be called off and that a convention be held later; but it was pointed out that this was impossible for various reasons.

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It was suggested by one side that the convention at St. Paul be called off and that a convention be held later; but it was pointed out that this was impossible for various reasons, one being the shortness of the time intervening and the fact that all arrangements had been made; that it would be an injustice to the St. Paul Unit; that prominent western Units insisted on a convention at this time, and that the other side had not replied to the offer of the St. Paul Unit to postpone the convention until October 16 in order to have both factions represented. Invitations were extended to the adherents of the dissenting faction to attend the convention informally with any proposition they might wish considered, and if they did not wish to be officially represented their program would receive respectful attention. These were largely preliminary and supplemental incidents and propositions, all of which were finally subordinated to the general plan of settlement outlined above.

It is the general opinion that though some members may still have grievances ranking in their hearts, the majority of the rank and file is for an immediate settlement, and it is more than a guess that the old difficulties are about to be permanently compromised at last.

The agreement as to possible future or pending actions at law is especially creditable to the good sense of the conference, and some of the speakers did not mince words in condemning the policy of bringing actions in court within
the society. An injunction had been applied for to restrain delegates from attending the St. Paul convention and to prevent the holding of the convention. Under the agreement such action cannot now be taken.

Proportional Representation

At the joint meeting of the S. S. A. members on August 29th, at the Alt-Heidelberg, it was decided to adopt the Hare System of Proportional Representation for our elections. Many members declared themselves unacquainted with this system. They can get information and literature from the Proportional Representation League, 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa., or from Bro. Theo. Wefing, 356 East 139th Street, New York, who has made a special study of this subject.

For our special case proportional representation can shortly be explained as follows: Let us suppose, as we hope it will be, that we agree to have a council of 15 members, to be selected from about 50 men named by the convention. Then each convention or side would tender 50 names and the members for the respective sides would vote in the following way: Every member marks 15 names and the 15 men with the biggest vote are the provisional candidates for the Council in the order of the number of votes they received. That makes 30 candidates for both sides, but only 15 are to be in the council. Therefore the proportion of each side for the council is determined in the following way:

Supposing 15,000 votes have been cast by both sides (of course the election must be bona fide and should be controlled mutually). Of these 15,000 votes, 8000 have been cast by one side and 7,000 by the other. Then of the side which has cast 8,000 votes the eight men highest on the list are to enter the Council and of the side that has 7,000 votes, seven enter the Council. This gives a fair and proportionate representation to both sides and avoids having all the offices filled by the majority party.

But although this system of electing representatives is well nigh perfect, the election itself, it must be conceded, is not perfect. And that is because the members are asked to vote for men most of whom they have never seen and do not know anything about, and the self-advertiser is therefore likely to get the biggest vote. The least that should be done is to submit a short questionnaire to each candidate containing the most vital questions, as f. i. just now:

Have you in the past favored or opposed conciliation?

Will you, without reservation, work and vote for conciliation?

If elected, do you promise harmoniously to work with the other members of the Council, whoever they may be?

Cleveland, Ohio, Unit

Cleveland (Ohio) Unit held its August meeting on Sunday the 27th in the form of a basket picnic for members and their families, at "Ernadale," the beautiful suburban estate of Brother Ernst Mueller, on Riverside Drive, overlooking the wonderfully picturesque Rocky River Valley. It was a genuine old-fashioned party, which engaged in games, sports, and a general debate upon live political topics.

Seattle, Wash., Wide Awake

In response to your request for news for the Steuben Page in your valued paper, we wish to give you a report on the first public affair given Sunday, July 23rd, by the Seattle Unit, S. S. of A.

The affair took the form of a picnic and "Volksfest," to which all other German-American Societies were invited. Games and other amusements were enjoyed by all, after which Mr. Geo. G. Augustin, in an enthusiastic and highly creditable manner, spoke on the objects of the S. S. of A., explaining in a concise way the aims, ideals and duties of this Society, as a result of which a number of new members were gained.

We also wish to enclose a copy of a folder distributed on that day, kindly donated by Mrs. Helene Landweer, of which every Steubenite should be proud.

The affair was in every way a splendid success. The main object was to again bring together all German-Americans and the response was very gratifying and more than met with the expectations of the Committee.

Yours very truly.

Committee in Charge.

The folder follows:

My reasons for not supporting Senator Miles Poindexter for re-election to the Senate are few but very much to the point.

In my humble estimation he has neither represented his constituency nor true Americanism in the past.

What we, the citizens of the United States, require in the Senate are men who believe in American ideals, who will fight for American principles and speak for America in American terms, from an American viewpoint—men who believe in our Declaration of Independence and our constitutional laws governing same,—men, who have faith in the ability of our Nation to govern itself without the interference of John Bull or any other foreign nation.

We have grown from a meager thirty three, scantly settled, to the Greatest Nation on earth,—NOT BY THE GRACE of John Bull, but in SPITE of John Bull.

It is not, in my estimation, proper that we should be forced again to become the bootlickers to the snobbish British nobility.

When Miles Poindexter voted to seat the Senator from Michigan, Mr. Poindexter was not ignorant of the fact that he was helping to seat in our law-making body a law-breaker, and when we have law-breakers for law-makers we certainly are drifting dangerously near the brink of that abyss known as anarchy. Law-breakers should be punished, not given a seat in making laws for others.

Nor do I forgive or overlook the fact that he helped to place our beloved country into the yoke of that infamous Four Power Pact, that now this great and powerful nation of ours is obliged to ask and beg at the doors of the most autocratic heathen nation that the sun ever shone upon—Japan—and that vampire nation, John Bull, if pecuniance we would wish to build fortifications to protect our citizens and our property, or if we would wish to build ships to protect our commerce upon the high seas.

Well may we stretch forth our hands and lamentingly cry out: "Oh, how have the mighty fallen by the assistance of Miles Poindexter?"

He hurled upon us the infamy of the Four Power Pact, a clear sheering away from our American policies and a shameful mifraction and betrayal of our Declaration of Independence and a flagrant and insolent insult to the memories of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln and all good and true American citizens of today.

What has become of the spirit of 1776?. Just as far as we have drifted away from the spirit of 1776, are we now severed from true American Ideas.

When Woodrow Wilson, ex-president, brought to us that ignominious League of Nations, he demanded that the Senators sign upon the dotted line, which was to the effect that he (Woodrow Wilson's) mother's country should have six times as much authority as the American people in America, as to what we should or should not do, i. e., Canada, with a population of eight millions should have the same right as this country with a population of one hundred and ten millions, to say whether we should be at war or at peace with any other nation.

Would Benedict Arnold have demanded more?

Give us a true American to represent us in the Senate!

A Seattecite
Justice on the great questions requiring solution at the present time and thereby filling a demand for real news service, that of having our American Government finish the work it began was based on the now famous fourteen points. These fourteen points, to supplant the Versailles treaty, so that its influence will be far-reaching in its influence for the good and welfare of our associates against the German people since the signing of the armistice has caused the German people many other unnecessary sufferings. It was emphatically declared by our own American Government that previous to the battle of Mons his regiment had issued to it a certain kind of mushroom bullet, and the statement was made on the basis of the wounds in the case of 288 seriously wounded German soldiers were caused by shells of American manufacture. The discovery has aroused bitter resentment. Our friends on the other hand have evidence to take this excuse and that of the British which they use to stop to this atrocious phase of American business enterprise.

Under a Washington date, December 8, 1915, the German embassy filed charges that the British government had purchased from Auguste Victoria in 1914, as fact that 80 per cent of mushrooms for use contrary to international law. New evidence of violations of international law by British troops was reported by the German government.

A soldier of the 88th Connaught Ranger regiment testified that previous to the battle of Mons his regiment had issued to it ball cartridges with soft noses, intermixed with the ordinary variety. Similar munition was issued on August 8 to the infantry corps Duke of Wellington.

The truth of the blood money coined out of this traffic, the millionaires created thereby, while we were nominally neutral! How do you think Americans would have taken it if the case had been reversed? Yet there are some who even now defend such action as warranted under a proclaimed state of neutrality. And they talk about German Hunns!

Sincerely yours,

W. M. H.
W. Z. Foster, now in the public eye as the alleged agent of the sabotage in connection with the railway shopmen's strike, has frequently been described as the frankest "inside" story of an important fight in labor organization in this country. Just how radical he is can be exhaustively examined as to his political and social views at that time.

At the conclusion of the big steel strike, which Foster led as a special agent of the American Federation of Labor, he wrote a book describing this terrific industrial battle. Foster in that work, entitled "The Great Steel Strike and Its Lessons," tells what has been described as the frankest "inside" story of an important fight between capital and labor that has taken place in this country. At the conclusion he sums up his views with regard to the whole field of labor organization in this country. Just how radical he is can be readily ascertained by consulting this illuminating chapter.

Much more than the mere personal opinions of this labor leader, however, can be gathered by consulting his book. Experts assert that the answer to the questions as to what is behind the unexpected announcements by the United States Steel Corporation, and the "independent" companies, of increases in pay to large sections of their employees, is to be found only in the history of labor in the steel industry. The Great Steel Strike and Its Lessons" is the most revealing and graphic historical account of that bitter struggle which, unknown to the public at large, has been waged between the Steel Trust and its workers for over twenty years.

Many people were mystified as to why President Harding should have found it necessary to express an opinion on the internal conditions of a particular industry when recently he came out publicly in favor of an eight-hour day for steel workers. Light will be thrown on the matter if the facts in W. Z. Foster's book are studied. The correspondence between President Wilson, Judge Gary, and the strike committee in the spring of 1920 is a fragment of American industrial history which those who wish fully to grasp the significance of current events cannot afford to miss. The book is a Huebsch publication.

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Primaries in Danger
By ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

OUR forefathers sought to found a government based on the will of the people. Hence it was that the very first words of the constitution began, "WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, etc." The divine right of kings was to be no more. Autocracy was never more to control. "We the People" were to govern in order "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

It was a new experiment in government. The caste that had basked in the sunlight of the favor of kings were not reconciled to the new order. They were the Tories of that day. Immediately they began to intrigue for advantage and to retain their privileges of caste and class. Then it was that Daniel Webster uttered that profound truth as a warning to us, the people: "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty."

In the new experiment of a people's government, suffrage was limited to property holders. This was the first wedge that wealth drove between the people and privilege. But the people began the age-long fight to make this a "government of the people, by the people and for the people," and suffrage was gradually extended until by the 19th Amendment to the constitution women's suffrage was granted. During this age of progress there have been many barriers erected between the people and their government by the Tories of this country. Slavery was one. It was wiped out with the blood of the patriots of 1861 to 1865. The open ballot permitted employers to take their employees to the polls and vote them as chattels. That system was wiped out by the Australian secret ballot. Then the new device of the caucus and convention was used to control nominations, and through party nominations elections were controlled by corruption and coercion.

It was this perversion of the will of the people that called for the "primary election," with the secret ballot for the people to choose without coercion their candidates for office. Now where the primary election system prevails, "We the People" may nominate whom we choose free from boss control. Any man may run for office and submit his claims direct to the people.

Of course corruption may creep in as it did in Michigan, where by the excessive use of money and a corrupt press, Newberry was elected to the Senate, and the people were betrayed. But the scandal raised by the Newberry election will not soon die down, and the people will be awake to the dangers in the future.

Corruption of the whole electorate cannot long succeed if the people prize their liberty enough to fight for it. Under the primary if the people are eternally vigilant, they may gain and hold the control of their government. This is recognized by the magnates of the East. New York, under their influence, has repealed its primary. A scheme is on foot to repeal the primary laws everywhere. President Harding and his millionaire Secretary of the Treasury have endorsed the scheme to take this safeguard away from the people. Here in Wisconsin a "convention" has endorsed candidates on a platform promising amendment to the primary, which means the beginning of the end of the primary law if they succeed. But if the people are eternally vigilant, they cannot succeed.
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By M. A. De Wolfe Howe

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ISSUES OF TO-DAY
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Get Rid of the Two-Party System

By THEODORE F. WEFING
(Written for Issues of To-Day)*

THE TRUE DEMOCRACY

The old town meeting was not only the first form of government in the United States but it was also the most democratic that ever existed, barring none. It was of Teutonic origin. The Pilgrims, prior to their landing on the shores of New England, had been in Holland where a similar form of government was in use, and after their arrival set up this form of government in the colonies. Public servants were nominated and elected in the open meeting, not by parties but by like-minded citizens' groups, and laws were passed or repealed, not by representatives, but by the people themselves. They held their servants responsible for their acts and dismissed them if they deemed it best for the common good. As the colonies expanded and the towns became larger and more numerous the old town meeting became more and more impracticable, and at last it was impossible to get all the people together at one time and place. Thus the old town meeting gave way to a newer, but not better, system, and became obsolete. The ballot was resorted to and representatives were elected to make the laws for the people which they had formerly made themselves. The method of choosing representatives was such that it did not necessarily or properly reflect popular opinion but gave a distinct advantage to those who made a business of politics.

THE FOE OF DEMOCRACY

This, then, was the first incentive for parties, and with parties came all the political evils, such as caucuses, conventions, log-rolling, gerrymandering, etc.—in short, boss rule or machine politics, generally called practical politics—practical for whom?—for the politician, of course; for the people they are very impractical.

While from time to time laws were passed for the method of electing candidates, none were passed for the method of nominating them. Therefore the old caucus and convention system of nominating held sway, and does in many places to the present day.

The primary laws are of later date but are almost worthless; even in such States as have direct primaries you can vote only, without fear of throwing your vote away, to nominate one of the candidates of the two-party system, Republican or Democratic, the parties differing in name only. Former Vice-President Marshall once said he would give five dollars to anyone who would show him the difference between the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Yet the nominating of candidates is even more important than their election. Unless the character of at least some of the candidates is high, and unless there are enough candidates to represent the views or opinions of the different groups, many a voter is forced to vote for a candidate undesirable to him, or not vote at all. Nor can a single candidate elected under the two-party, or any other, system represent all the people. If he is a "bad" Republican he will not make a "good" Democrat and vice versa. To represent the Socialists is out of the question entirely. It is just as impossible for one man to represent all the people as it would be for one to be of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faith at one and the same time.

THE REAL PARTY BOSS

To Wall Street it is of little or no importance whether the Republicans or Democrats are elected, as the campaigns for both parties are principally financed by it, and naturally it then dictates to whichever party is elected. As Wall Street is governed by certain chains of banks of English affilia-
tions, it is not hard to guess the sort of politics we have.

Washington warned us to stay out of foreign entanglements; he also foresaw all the evils of a two-party system but hoped and believed that such a condition would pass away. Yet to-day we are deeper in foreign entanglements than we were ever before, and we will not get out of foreign entanglements until we cut loose from the two-party system.

Carl Schurz was of the opinion that in order to get better government it was necessary to elect more honest men. The Citizens' Union tried this in electing Seth Low mayor of New York City, but as soon as Mr. Low installed progressive measures they were offset by acts of the legislature. This then being the situation, the fault is not so much with the men who are elected as with the administrative machinery and mostly of the election machinery.

THE BLOCK SYSTEM

After the adoption of the Federal Constitution the two Congressional Senators from each State were appointed, by the legislatures, at large; that is, from anywhere within the State regardless of political districts; and even since the Federal Constitution has been amended to elect them, they have been elected in this manner. Congressmen also were elected at large and in some States, because of this, even to-day a candidate for Congress need not live in his respective district. The number of Congressmen from each State was, as it is now, apportioned or assigned according to the population. So far as the election at large was concerned this system was good, because the more candidates in a district the more chances one had of voting for a candi-

*The St. Paul convention of the Steuben Society has instructed the Ways and Means Committee to look into the matter of Proportional Representation. Our readers should carefully peruse this article and those that are to follow to get a clear insight on the question.
AGAINST THE MOTION—130

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Some Recent Primary Nominations

A LMOST boundless joy prevailed in administration circles, Washington reports inform us, over the renomination of Senators Lodge, Townsend and Poindexter, respectively of Massachusetts, Michigan and Washington. The primaries occurred on September 13.

We can well account for the rejoicing, on the theory that a gleam of sunshine in months of stormy weather is not to be despised. Senator Lodge comes from a Republican State that kept him eight years in the lower House and in the Senate since March 3, 1893. His opponent, Walker, was unable to create any widespread enthusiasm. He is a banker and represented no outstanding questions of public policy at great variance with his rival. Lodge's antagonists fought him on his opposition to the League of Nations, and the fact that he secured the nomination in Milwaukee organ of the Lenroot faction printed in bold type this appeal: "Will the people of Wisconsin approve America's part in the world war by nominating Ganfield, or will they declare that America fought for an unjust cause by nominating La Follette?" The answer was a majority of approximately 200,000 Republican votes for La Follette. By their votes the people of Wisconsin clearly indicated their attitude toward the war in these words (to quote the Milwaukee German 'Herold'):

"We have come to realize from revelations made since our entrance into the war that our participation was not only not necessary but criminal. We entered the war in reliance on Wilson's words, and on the part of many of us on Germany's sole guilt. Since then we have become better informed."

"We have come to realize that Wilson was never neutral at heart, although he preached neutrality; and that he was determined from the beginning to help Britain."

"We have come to realize that in case of the defeat of the Allies hundreds of millions, yes, billions, of war supplies sent to the European Allies (Britain would not suffer us to send supplies to the Central Powers), would have caused irretrievable losses to American makers of munitions and factory products."

"We have come to realize that these makers and manufacturers were compelled to prevent the defeat of the Allies in their own interests, possibly only by our taking part in the war."

"We have come to realize that in conformity with this situation, these makers and manufacturers united to gain the support of what they regarded as the influential part of the public press in their undertaking to create public sentiment in favor of our participation, and that they so well succeeded in this as to be able to place their own agents in the offices of many of such papers."

"We have come to realize that thereupon Wall Street succeeded by the use of all means at the command of the money power to induce Congress to issue a declaration of war."

"We have come to realize that our sons bled to death on the battlefields of France or were turned into cripples.
in order to enrich American manufacturers and Wall Street speculators.

“We have come to realize that the people—the little man—of the United States must now pay the war costs by being made to bear the increasing tax burdens.

“We have come to realize that the ‘patriots’ clamoring for war availed themselves of the opportunity to amass greater riches—that is, to pocket countless millions and to cheat their own country in the most shameless manner; that though hundreds of millions were expended for the building of aeroplanes and ocean steamers, the government was furnished with not a single serviceable craft of either kind.

“We have come to realize that La Follette not only proved himself to be a wise statesman in predicting all this and voting against war, but that he at all times had the courage of his convictions and from the very beginning opposed the patriots, profiteers, war baiters and the combined monetary power of Wall Street, who determined to crush him and render him forever politically impotent.

“That is the answer. The war-mongers and profiteers, the exponents of race and class hatred, the Hundred Percenters, should at last realize that their professions of patriotism have ceased to be a drawing card, because the public has found them out in all their selfishness and will henceforth easily identify them even though they wrap themselves in the flag in order to conceal their own depravity. The people of Wisconsin want Senator La Follette to be what he has always been and to be able to say on every future occasion, ‘I have not changed.’”

**Mistakes of the Treaty of Versailles**

**WHEN** the three old political hacks—Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau—set up the Versailles Treaty as the solution of all the problems of the war, all clear-sighted men predicted that it would prove a failure because it was not a constructive but a destructive document, conceived in hate, ignorance and violence. The world at large did not then know that the Entente had plotted the war and that the blame had been shifted upon the shoulders of Germany. The world knows the facts now. History is the high court of humanity where truth must be heard and justice must be pronounced. More and more witnesses are appearing in the world’s court of humanity to testify for the defense, and equally, more and more important men are pleading the cause of justice.

The latest is Sir Charles Sykes, M.P., one of the shrewdest men in big business in Great Britain, owner of vast woolen mills and during the war the man who purchased the clothing for the British and Allied armies, navies and civilian reserves; he is also a director in the United Newspapers which owns the London Chronicle, Lloyd’s Sunday News and other publications—suffice it, a man of vision and enterprise. Sir Charles has satisfied himself from several personal visits to Central Europe that the only hope of economic and social reconstruction there lies in a frank reconsideration of the Treaty of Versailles, both from a territorial and industrial point of view.

“I do not wish to say anything disrespectful about that blessed ‘self-determination,’” he writes in a series of articles on the subject in The Daily Chronicle, “but I may perhaps venture to remark that our undue insistence on that principle has had a good deal to do with the present position in Central Europe.

“The States carved out of the old Austrian Empire were, and are still, in their infancy, and we do not as a rule give infants self-determination. When these succession States were created, the instrument creating them should have included definite conditions against the erection of commercial and fiscal barriers along their frontiers. That was not done.”

“Such barriers have been erected, and they are interfering to-day seriously with the normal and natural course of international trade.

“The mistake made by the Allied Powers at Versailles was that the new political demarcations arranged in this region were not accompanied by a system of internal free-dom of trade and communications imposed upon the resulting States of Central Europe.

“When Britain used her vast resources to establish, as she thought, peace and freedom in this vast region by the breaking up of the old Austrian Empire, she never anticipated that the succession States would pursue a policy of narrow and selfish antagonism and exclusion, and reproduce some of the worst vices of the destroyed Empire, especially in regard to the treatment of racial minorities within their own borders.”

Citing Czecho-Slovakia as an example of how the tariff walls set up by these new nations operate to the detriment of trade, Sir Charles says:

“Before the war the State now known as Czecho-Slovakia was the most important manufacturing area of the old Dual Empire, and it is safe to assume that the large bulk of its production was sold through Vienna, now the capital of the small State of Austria. Formerly Austria meant Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugoslovia (excluding Serbia), as well as parts of the present Roumania. Vienna was the buying center of the Balkan States and of Eastern Europe.

“This vast business has been practically swept away on account of the disintegration of the old Austrian Empire, and, what is equally serious, on account of the enormous depreciation of the exchanges in these countries bordering upon Czecho-Slovakia.

“It is, therefore, easy to understand why protection should have been demanded against foreign importations. This had been effected by the establishment of a system of licenses which has precisely the same effect as a high import tariff. Czecho-Slovakia is not to be blamed for this departure, as the conditions I have described were imposed upon her by the Treaty of Versailles, and she is making the best, as she thinks, of these conditions.”

Sir Charles is convinced that the Versailles Treaty, made in the midst of the war atmosphere, is directly responsible for most of the suffering and adversity which prevail in Europe, and that its revision is essential in the interest of all countries.

Do your boys and girls know the history of their race in America? F. F. Schrader’s book, “1683-1920,” will inform them.
The "Times" and the Kaiser's Book

ELSEWHERE we call attention of the New York Times' announcement that it will publish the Kaiser's war book in serial form with running comments on its alleged inaccuracies, falsehoods, etc. It is evident that the Times intends to appraise the accuracy of the Kaiser's statements by its own standard, which consists of carefully prepared statements by those British and French statesmen who are chiefly concerned in keeping their culpability in connection with the war from becoming public. It prepares us for what we may expect in an article by P. W. Wilson in last Sunday's issue on the former Emperor's chronological "preliminary" to his memoirs.

As evidence of the emperor's faulty appraisals and suppositions, the Times writer remarks: "In 1897, however, there arose a more serious matter of which many Americans will now be informed for the first time. According to the ex-Kaiser, President McKinley was responsible for the 'conclusion of a gentlemen's agreement' between France, England and America 'against the Pan-German menace,' according to which in any war against Germany and Austria-Hungary, the United States 'undertakes to give help.'"

"The sentence, "there arose a more serious matter of which many Americans will now be informed for the first time," in the above excerpt, is interesting in view of the revelations made by Professor Roland G. Usher in his book, "Pan-Germanism" (first edition), wherein the American historian states that in 1897 there was a secret understanding between this country, England, France and Russia; that in case of war brought on by Germany, the United States would do its best to assist its three allies. This book has been extensively quoted on this subject and is hardly such a novelty as the Times writer imagines.

This is one point cited to prove the Kaiser's errors which shares the authority of an American historian. An extract is quoted from the Emperor's chronicles under date of November 22 and 23, 1912: "Exchange of notes between Grey and the French Ambassador. Agreements for mutual preparations for war in the event of August 31, 1919, based on his studies of the Russian secret archives."

P OINCARÉ'S desire for self-exculpation has opened for him a Pandora's box of troubles. America knows very little about the campaign conducted for the French government against the socialists and radicals papers against Poincaré and the war. This campaign has sought to prove, by producing documents derived principally from Russian sources, that Poincaré foresees and actively prepared for the war in collaboration with the czar's government and even pledged France to back Russia whenever the latter was ready.

Poincaré, during the last year, has become increasingly irritated because of the character of this campaign. Just before assuming the premiership he delivered a series of lectures on the origin of the war, wherein he summed up the evidence of Germany's guilt. But the campaign has continued and certain papers never mention the name of the premier. Collaboration with the czar is destroyed. * * *

In reality, Poincaré, while saving himself, has opened a most troublesome question, which will not down. Both Lloyd George and Clemenceau have declared that Germany's guilt for commencing the war is the basis for the whole Versailles treaty and unless that is admitted the entire structure falls to the ground. Therefore, opening the subject brings the whole peace settlement into doubt, and while the French chamber may readily vote overwhelmingly for Germany's guilt, a question arises in many minds.

Versailles was a gathering of victors, not judges, and their verdict cannot be held to establish judicial truths. What is certain to arise in all countries which do not accept the treaty of Versailles, and among men who look at the facts impersonally is a demand for an impartial judicial investigation into this question.

Scientific truth cannot be decided by a majority or even an unanswerable weight of evidence. The verdict is a decided weakening of the Versailles treaty and many of the men who voted for Poincaré are sick at heart that this question ever was raised and wish that Poincaré had consulted his supporters before precipitating the matter. Some angrily declare that he precipitated the affair on the eve of the adjournment of the French chamber, in order to achieve a personal victory.

A few express cynical satisfaction that Viviani jumped in and grabbed a share of the laurels in eloquent speech against Poincaré's desires. In fact, for a moment the debate looked like a fire-for-all, with every ambitious politician attempting to make what political capital he could by supporting the side that was sure to get an overwhelming victory.

But if this debate provokes a general demand for an impartial judicial investigation into the origin of the war and results in a verdict that the world can accept as fair and unbiased, then it will not have been in vain, while, if the verdict is in favor of the thesis adopted at Versailles, the result can only be to strengthen the treaty's authority.
The following statement under a New York date line of September 2d appeared in a number of out-of-town papers:

"Statements that French negro troops in occupied German territory are annoying the German residents are untrue, said the German ambassador, Otto L. Wiedfeldt, who returned here yesterday by the steamship Reliance after a trip to Berlin. The troops in the occupied territory are conducting themselves properly, said Mr. Wiedfeldt, who thought the reports may have been started about the Moroccan soldiers in occupied territory. These men have given little or no trouble and are not negroes, he asserted.

"Coming from the German ambassador this exoneration of the French Government for placing the Moroccan troops in the occupied territory was expected to counteract complaints that the actions of the "French negro soldiers" in Germany were atrocious. The matter has been discussed in the United States Senate several times and some action demanded."

This statement created widespread attention. All reports from Germany are directly contrary to the statement attributed to the German ambassador. The contradictory versions of the conduct of the French colored troops in the occupied zone raised a direct question of veracity. If the ambassador was correctly quoted, the strenuous efforts made by the State Department to contradict the stories of the Horror on the Rhine were entitled to absolute belief. In that event General Allen's admission concerning the impropriety of setting "a people of an inferior civilization" over a civilized population had no foundation, and the indignation of Americans quoted in these columns concerning the quartering of negro troops on the German people in the affected section, and the many stories about the prevalence of white bawdy houses for the delectation of French negroes and mulattoes in the same region, fell into the category of pure invention.

The peculiar infamy of the interview imputed to Ambassador Wiedfeldt will become apparent when it is stated that the ambassador made no such assertion. It was simply invented and published for purposes that seem too clear to require explanation.

Nothing has done more to render France unpopular with a great section of the American people than the quartering of colored troops in the homes of a white race.

The stories about the outrages committed upon German women and girls, regardless of age, have been brought to this country not only by casual visitors, but by thousands of American soldiers who formed part of the army of occupation. To counteract the damaging effect of these reports, French propaganda in this country—largely in the hands of well-paid agents to the manner born—it was given out that the Germans were spreading this information in order to create discord among the Allies and to estrange American sentiment from France. This served to shake the faith of many in the stories of the negro outrages and to please those whose perverted minds see a just visitation of Providence in this infliction on an enemy they were taught to hate by the lies of George's Creel's official Bureau of Information and the cormorants of Crewe House.

In citing Ambassador Wiedfeldt to hear witness to the falsity of the charges against the French, the prostituted press in the pay of the Quai d'Orsay overstepped the mark, however, for the statements imputed to Mr. Wiedfelt as quoted at the head of the column are repudiated by him as pure inventions in a letter to the New York Staats-Zeitung, dated September 12, which we translate as follows:

"Gentlemen—In reply to your favor of the sixth inst., which did not reach here until the 11th of this month, I have the honor to say that the version printed in the New York "Staats-Zeitung" is the correct one. That appearing in the English language press, first of all in the New York "Herald" of September 2, was not in accordance with the facts and was retracted by the New York "Herald" of the 3rd of this month at my request. Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) O. Wiedfeldt,

German Ambassador."

We leave it to our readers to judge how much reliance may be placed on nominally reputable newspapers that are not above willfully preventing the statements of public men in order to serve the vicious designs of their French clients.

Second Conference of the A. A. N. C.

The second national conference of the All-America National Council will take place in Washington on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, November 30, December 1, 2 and 3 next, for the discussion of national questions. All members are eligible as delegates to the conference. The only credentials necessary are membership certificates, and delegates are invited to bring their friends for whose interest in the cause they can vouch. The A. A. N. C. has done a really stupendous amount of work in the political field since its first conference in February of this year, and the second gathering is called to enable all those interested in the movement projected seven months ago to participate in the shaping of the program for 1923 and for the presidential election in 1924. The first Conference was addressed by a number of prominent public men, including two United States Senators. The second conference will have the pleasure of hearing an even larger number, while the men who shape the country's destiny in Congress will in turn hear what the people have to say.

"Bloody Weeks"

(Associated Press, September 12) — Secretary of War Weeks has issued a public statement taking exception to remarks attributed to Rudyard Kipling, in which the latter reflected on the part played by the United States in the World War, especially the statement America forced the Allies into making peace at the first opportunity instead of insisting upon finishing in Berlin.

"All the evidence on that subject," Secretary Weeks said in his rejoinder, "indicates the British and French leaders were responsible for the armistice and it was entered into over the protest of the responsible military and civilian American representatives in France."

Secretary Weeks said General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe during the war: Colonel Edward M. House and Major General Tasker N. Bliss, the two latter of whom served as members of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace at Paris, urged the war should be continued at the time of the armistice. "I agree with General Pershing, General Bliss and Colonel House," he said, "the war should have gone on."
The New York Times furnishes a striking example of its method of "editing" historic documents in order to make them conform to its standard, which is notoriously pro-Ally. In conjunction with the Chicago Tribune it has secured the serial rights to the book that the former German Emperor has written in regard to the origin and conduct of the war. In a full page of display it announces that concurrently with the publication it will point out wherein the Kaiser is misstating the facts and will thus attempt to make the book palatable to its own misguided readers. What the Times fears is that the truth will be found out, and that the real war criminals will be brought before the bar of humanity. It buys the rights to a historic memoir in order to "edit" it, thus denying the right of the author to present his case in his own way. Having consistently ignored the manifold revelations that tell the true genesis of the war, it seeks to preserve its deceived readers in the original state of bias and ignorance and proceeds to pervert what was entrusted to its journalistic honor. We are justified in inferring that its manipulation of the manuscript will not be confined to annotations but will extend to interpolations, elisions and textual falsifications. Under the circumstances those anxious to read the Kaiser's war book should ignore the version in the Times and wait until it is published in book form, for of course the better-informed critic of the war will be given no opportunity to "edit" the Times' annotations, or, in other words, to point out to Times' readers where the annotator has misstated facts. Since the Times is not aware of the fact that a flood of new light has been cast on the origin of the war by the Russian archives, the German State documents, the Belgian papers, etc., and is editorially ignorant of the existence of such works as "Now It Can Be Told," "Diplomacy and the World," "Shall It Be Again P," "Let France Explain," the works of Lord Loreburn, Nock, E. D. Morel and a dozen others. Mr. Ochs should explain to his readers (if his readers are such as seek to know the truth), if he intends to confine himself to the obsolete official English, French and Czarist Russian white, blue and yellow books, the Times' war history and the files of the Times from 1914 to 1922 for the data to illuminate the Kaiser's version of the origin of the war.

Henry Ford says the Interstate Commerce Commission has outlived its usefulness, like the gold standard and Wall Street, and accuses it of allowing the coal operators to exploit the public by spreading propaganda through newspaper headlines about a coal shortage; by causing strikes through squeezing their labor and reducing pay and throwing railroads into convulsions, immediately cutting down the available car supply with which to transport coal; and he declares that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, with a surplus of $70,000,000, is allowed continuously to tap the public by spreading propaganda through news archives, the German State documents, the Belgian papers, etc., and is editorially ignorant of the existence of such works as "Now It Can Be Told," "Diplomacy and the World," "Shall It Be Again P," "Let France Explain," the works of Lord Loreburn, Nock, E. D. Morel and a dozen others. Mr. Ochs should explain to his readers (if his readers are such as seek to know the truth), if he intends to confine himself to the obsolete official English, French and Czarist Russian white, blue and yellow books, the Times' war history and the files of the Times from 1914 to 1922 for the data to illuminate the Kaiser's version of the origin of the war.

The Federation of Labor says it will work for legislation to curb the monopoly of justice by five men, through measures placing acts of Congress beyond the annulling power of the Supreme Court. Such far-reaching action would probably lead to regrets, but even Jefferson realized that the Courts were given too much power, and Theodore Roosevelt complained of it as a potential danger. Speaking before the University of Chili, November 22, 1913, he said: "During the last half of the nineteenth century the leaders of reaction in the United States, political and financial alike, gradually grew to recognize in the judiciary their most powerful potential ally."
are pawns in the hands of the New York clique that wants to maintain this industrial disturbance as being the best means for large and quick profiteering.” Henry Ford usually knows what he is talking about. His observations afford us a new point of view.

Russia last week addressed a strong note to the British High Commissioner at Constantinople, protesting the control of the city and the Straits by the Allies “irrespective of and injurious to the rights of Turkey, Russia, the Ukraine and Georgia, who are vitally interested in free communication between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.” The note denounces the Treaty of Sevres as unjust and spoliatory, and demands that Constantinople be restored to the Turks, “whose victorious struggle for freedom Russia warmly salutes and supports.” The note is generally construed as notice that the settlement of affairs in the Near East cannot be effected without drawing Russia into consultation, and considerable significance is attached to the fact that the note was addressed to the English, who have been supporting the Greeks, while France and Italy have been espousing the cause of the Turkish Nationalists.

As was to be foreseen, the victorious advance of Kemal Pasha’s Turkish army and capture of Smyrna immediately led to great activity by the English to come to an understanding with France regarding Constantinople, which is the ultimate aim of Kemal’s aggressive movement. We are suddenly hearing of Turkish atrocities in Smyrna from British sources, according to program. The statements of independent correspondents that Kemal had fixed the death penalty for all Turks who committed high crimes and that the inhabitants were astonished at the failure of the Turks to retaliate for the Greek massacres in Smyrna two years ago, are ignored and the New York Times and other British organs are ablaze with screaming headlines announcing Turkish atrocities.

The same familiar tactics employed by British propaganda toward the Germans during the war are again in vogue regarding the Turks. Turkish massacres of Christians are part of the stock in trade of these disseminators of false news. And the Northcliffe press in this country is still the best medium through which these news fakes are dispensed to our morons, who have learned nothing during the war. We are not indisposed to believe that the Turks commit massacres, but we believe that every Turkish massacre of Christians is an act of retaliation for a Christian massacre of Turks. We obtain strong confirmation of our belief from the New York Globe of September 13, which prints a dispatch from Smyrna. It says that though the Turks had occupied Smyrna several days, the inhabitants had not yet recovered from their astonishment that the Turks had not massacred any Christians. Three years ago, the dispatch continues, when the Greeks occupied Smyrna they massacred 5,000 Musselmans, including the governor who had surrendered the city. How this news item escaped the British censor is a mystery, for the English are filling the American press with stories of Turkish atrocities. If the Turks were fighting for some British cause the tables would be turned; we should then hear of Greek atrocities practised upon the Turks.

The deliberate inoculation of the French children with the hatred of Germany in the years preceding the war has been made the special study of Professor P. N. Corsmann who, in the Süddeutsche Monatshefte, cites a large number of French school books which are full of stories describing the Germans as barbarians or making them ridiculous as the case may be. On the other hand la grande nation has been portrayed there as the bravest, most heroic, immaculate defender of the oppressed, with special reference to Alsace-Lorraine all the time. Small wonder the French are incurable idiots now.

Mob-ridden Texas, not content with its Ku Klux Klan and American Legion terrorists, has a lady organization of night-riders, “The Ladies of the Invisible Eve,” who recently took out a Mrs. Tatum and cowhided her. At last accounts the woman was not expected to live as a result of the violence done her. A Texas Ku Klux Klan jury will of course gallantly protect the Ladies of the Invisible Eve in their heaven-ordained right to regulate their neighbor’s habits by such gentle means as come to their hands.

There is an ever increasing interest in the independent campaign that Surrogate John P. Cohalan is making for re-election to the office in which he has served the people of New York County faithfully for fourteen years—so well that the New York Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers’ Association, not to mention every other civic association, endorsed him for re-election in the most emphatic terms. Every independent voter should realize that this is not a question of re-electing a man, but of continuing in office a judicial officer of proven worth. To know that ones’ will is to be prolated by a man who can be trusted, is even more comforting than to feel that the family is otherwise well cared for when the hour comes. This is, above all others, an office that should be kept out of politics and not be made subject to dictatorship. The attempt to drag Justice Daniel F. Cohalan into the fight, and to make his brother a scapegoat for Justice Cohalan’s fearless advocacy of popular rights and aggressive Americanism, will not be countenanced by fair-minded citizens, but will rather enlist the support of those who have long recognized Justice Cohalan not only as a distinguished jurist, but as a tireless champion of decency and fair play.

Former Congressman and ex-Comptroller of the City of New York, Herman A. Metz, on his return from a tour of France, Switzerland and Germany aboard the Resolute, declared that from his standpoint as a manufacturer of dyes he has no objections to the pending tariff bill. At least 20 per cent. of the dyes used in the United States must come from Germany at all events; if not in the natural course of trade, they would be imported via England and France as part of the German reparations. In discussing the suit of the government for the recovery of the German chemical patents, Mr. Metz expressed his confidence in the sincerity of the government and added that the result could not be in doubt if the government had the necessary backbone. It was up to the American people, who did not believe in profiting by stolen goods, he said, to see that it did not back down.
Lord Northcliffe, alias Harmsworth

MR. O’MAHONY, now of the Indiana Catholic and Record, was sent by the Philadelphia Record to interview Sir Alfred Harmsworth on the evening of April 14, 1901, in the Hotel Walton, South Broad Street, Philadelphia.

Among other questions, the interviewer asked Sir Alfred what was the object of his visit to the United States. Harmsworth replied:

"Well, it is just a little trip for business and pleasure. I want to meet your editors and your managers and see how your American papers are run. We have, you know, some American interests. There is some English investment in American publications. Indeed, the syndicate which I represent practically owns and controls eighteen American metropolitan papers."

Mr. O’Mahony was startled and began writing with his pencil on a slip of paper, whereupon Harmsworth reached across the table and said:

"What was the object of his visit to the United States. We have, you know, some American interests. There is some English investment in American publications. Indeed, the syndicate which I represent practically owns and controls eighteen American metropolitan papers."

Harmsworth replied:

"My gracious, what are you doing? I will have a prepared interview for you. My secretary will give it to you after I have dined."

The remainder of the interview may best be described in Mr. O’Mahony’s own words, which we quote from the Indiana Catholic and Record of August 25th last:

"I said, “The prepared interview may be all right, Sir Alfred, and I will be glad to have it, but the city editor sent me here to interview you, and this is my interview.”

“But I feel sure you wouldn’t print it,” he said, “until I should have approved it.”

“That’s up to the city editor,” I said.

At this point I followed up his statement about the eighteen papers by asking him to kindly name the papers that he and his syndicate controlled.

“Obviously, old man, I could not do that,” he said. “You know it would be awful to name them. It would create business jealousies and probably hinder the development of our business in American journalism. Oh, I positively could not name them."

During that moment on Sir Alfred Harmsworth became a clam. It was not the effect of the cheroot Scotch with which he had washed down the succulent duck. It does not work that way. He blew clouds of fragrant tobacco smoke from his meerschaum across the table and only emitted grunts and guffaws for the few remaining minutes that I was in his distinguished presence."

This interview was printed in the Philadelphia Record in brief form, but it contained the fact that Sir Alfred Harmsworth had stated that this syndicate owned or controlled eighteen metropolitan daily papers. This statement created a much greater sensation when it was resurrected and printed in several newspapers and magazines in 1916 and 1917, when an effort was made to show up the work of British propaganda in this country during the great World War.

As a typical example of the Northcliffe propaganda, Mr. O’Mahony cites the Manila Bay incident, which he claims never happened except in the fertile brain of Northcliffe’s hired man; but the American papers, including of course the eighteen “owned and controlled,” gave big headlines to the yarn and there and then began the poisoning of the wells in America against the German nation.

The facts of the matter, as stated by Mr. O’Mahony, are as follows:

“The facts of the matter were that a German tramp steamer, named the ‘Cormorant,’ not knowing Dewey had blockaded Manila, ran across his line in the night. A gondola named Michael Mullen on Dewey’s flag ship was ordered to fire a shot across the bows of the German tramp, and she hove to and her captain apologized, saying that he had come from a Chinese port and never knew of the blockade."

“Dewey accepted his apology and also the apology of Admiral von Diedrichs, who came aboard that night to express his regrets on behalf of the German nation.”

Clemenceau to Influence Fall Elections

WHEN Citizen Genet and a century later Sackville West were sent out of the country by demand of the federal government of the United States precedents were established that may be invoked with equal propriety toward Clemenceau. The “tiger in human form” has announced his intention to make a speaking tour of the United States, nominally to tell us that France is not a militaristic power. The real object of his coming is set forth in a Paris dispatch to the New York American of recent date. It is to influence the fall elections in the interest of France. It was for similar indiscretions that the French and English ambassadors named above were told to leave the country. The Paris dispatch says that the Clemenceau visit represents an eleventh-hour campaign move by the Wilsonian “die-hards” to influence the November elections in favor of the cancellation of war debts and the adherence of the United States to the League of Nations.

This is according to private information which is derived from a reliable source. It is believed that the Tiger’s reasons why America should abandon its isolation policy and come to the aid of Europe will exercise an all-powerful influence on the American voter.

The famous oratorical hypnotism of the aged treaty maker is expected to blind the Americans to the fact that annulment of the Allied debts would mean that the per capita debt would be raised to the extent of $20 by holding out the dazzling prospect of being the “saviors of humanity.”

Coincident with this revelation, the recent visits to Europe of several prominent members of the former Wilsonian party have taken on added significances. While it is not known whether it was former Governor James M. Cox who persuaded Clemenceau to become a party to this astute electioneering, it is no longer a secret that the former Presidential candidate assured Premier Poincaré that powerful political and financial interests in America favor the complete annulment of the debt owed by France, as well as America’s entry into the League of Nations.

But the French Premier was warned that everything depended upon the result of the November elections.

“If the Administration is defeated in November, the American policy toward Europe will be reversed,” Cox is reported as having assured the French Premier.

This is believed to have been the reason why Poincaré agreed to the advice from Washington to grant a partial moratorium to Germany, immediately thereafter suggesting a “world debt conference” in a note to England. The next move was Clemenceau’s startling proposal to go to America at the height of the campaign, emphasizing the “unofficial” nature of the visit.

Thus the French Government cannot be accused of interfering in American domestic politics, since it refrains from officially indorsing the Tiger’s visit.

Hughes may become judge of the United States Supreme Court—his backers, the big financiers, may need him there, or was his dollar diplomacy below par?

In New York some presidential candidates are being groomed. One of them is “Economy Miller.” By 1924 everybody’s slogan will be “economy.”
More and More Light

THE following interesting correspondence is self-explanatory. It is part of the rapidly accumulating mass of facts that point the way to the ultimate truth:

You will be interested in the following quotation from an article entitled "The Balfour Mission to the United States," in the World's Work of September, 1922:

"I had the most interesting conversation with Mr. Balfour this afternoon. 'It's sad to me,' said he, 'that we are so unpopular, so much more unpopular than the French, in your country. Why is it? The old school books?'

"I doubted the school book influence.

"Certainly their influence is not the main cause. It is the organized Irish. Then it's the effect of the very sad fact that the Irish question is not settled. You've had that problem at your very door for 300 years. What's the matter that you don't solve it?"

It will be remembered that the Balfour Mission came early in 1917. The United States entered the war in April, 1917. In the same article quoted above, Mr. Page said:

"At the time of the Balfour visit (to the United States in 1917) the British balances in the New York banks were in a serious condition . . . By April 6, 1917, Great Britain had overdrawn her account with J. P. Morgan to the extent of $400,000,000 and had no cash available to meet this overdraft. . . . The American Government finally paid this overdraft out of the proceeds of the Liberty Loans. This act saved the credit of the Allied countries."

The London Times Weekly issue of August 16th, gave several pages to a sketch of Lord Northcliffe's life under the title "Mission to America." It tells of Northcliffe's visit to organize publicity:

"He arrived in New York on June 11th. There he undertook the work of co-ordinating the various British missions which were then spending some £10,000,000 a week (roughly $50,000,000)."

In other words, on June 11, 1917, about two months after there was a four hundred million overdraft which was made good sometime later, Northcliffe found that more than $200,000,000 a month was being spent on the education of the American people. Keeping Balfour's remark about "the old school books" on March 27, 1917, in mind, it is significant that on April 19, 1917, in a public address at Plymouth, reported in the New Statesman of London in May, 1917, Ambassador Page gave utterance to the first official acknowledgment that the history school text-books were being changed for a definite purpose and that the work would continue. This announcement was confirmed at a speech at the Guildhall in London on July 4, 1917, by George Haven Putnam of the publishing firm.

The Anglo-Russian Naval Entente of 1914

(From the London Nation and Athenaeum)

SIR,—You need not write of the Russian dispatches lately reproduced in the "Manchester Guardian" that "they rest on Izvolsky's word, and he may have been a false reporter"; for they are confirmed by those which won Siebert, formerly Secretary of the Russian Embassy in London, published a year ago in Berlin. I do not know if this collection, edited by one who remains a Tsarist, is known in England. It merits translation, for it comprises an enormous number of Russian communications with other Governments from 1908 to 1914.*

Pages 621 to 827 contain the record of Lord Grey in the spring of 1914. We learn that Grey—in spite of his professions to the contrary—was then negotiating a naval agreement with Russia. Prince Louis of Battenberg was to repair to Petersburg in August, 1914, and finally arrange its terms. Its strategical aim, we learn from Sazonov's dispatch of May 15th (28th), 1914, was to enable Russia to seize part of the German fleet stationed in the North Sea. We were, before the beginning of warlike operations, to send a certain number of merchantmen to Russian Baltic ports, to transport Russian soldiers and supplies to Germany on an enormous scale.

This was Lord Fisher's favorite plan, as he acknowledges in his memoirs. It does not enhance his reputation as a naval strategist.

We learn that France was doing all she could to hurry up the agreement. To calm British apprehensions Russia was willing "to guarantee the security of India, just as Japan did in 1902." Beneckendorff writes to Sazonov, June 19th (July 2nd), 1914, lamenting the necessity which is about to come from the one side and from his own party and the English Press on the other, Grey has to stand up in the Commons and affirm the thing that is not. The last dispatch in the volume, dated July 3rd (16th), is headed: "The rest headed by Sazonov to Beneckendorff in London, and conveys Grey's latest appreciation of the Kaiser. Grey, we learn, is anxious lest international passions should burst out, to restrain which few elements are left. 'We cannot,' he says, 'any more rely on Germany being under all circumstances the guarantor of peace (Friedensstifter). So, according to Grey, Germany had fulfilled that role in Europe until the Serbs assassinated the Archduke Ferdinand, whom Professor Oman, in his blue-book, recognizes as having been the only constructive statesman in Europe. Though Lord Nicolson, we hear, was more dubious about him."

Although the British Admiralty may have been indisposed to handle the Russian cables and signals, it was not against immediate fulfilment of the other demands of Captain Volkov, the Russian secret naval agent in London; and without waiting for Admiral Battenberg to conclude the naval agreement Grey, on June 10th, had chartered a fleet of merchantmen and dispatched them to Kronstadt, where they arrived late in June, two days before the assassination of the Archduke. Mr. MacLelland, then Lord's surveyor in Petrograd, arrived in this fleet and, after two years' absence, informed the Kaiser. Grey, we learn, is anxious lest international passions should burst out, to restrain which few elements are left. 'We cannot,' he says, 'any more rely on Germany being under all circumstances the guarantor of peace (Friedensstifter). So, according to Grey, Germany had fulfilled that role in Europe until the Serbs assassinated the Archduke Ferdinand, whom Professor Oman, in his blue-book, recognizes as having been the only constructive statesman in Europe. Though Lord Nicolson, we hear, was more dubious about him."

The Mayor answered that war was imminent, and it was necessary to transport Russian troops to the coast of German Pomerania. Mr. MacLelland left Russia with his wife and children a few days later and is now a shipping agent in New York. One asks oneself: Was Grey aware of their dispatch, or did our Admiralty act de suo? Lastly, why were our naval authorities so sure of the imminence of war? Whom did they suspect in May of an intention to bring about war in the autumn? Was it Russia, or Austria, or both, probably? Is Austria not the true aggressor? Was not Austria the one who goes in the lead to bring the war about? Is she not the only one who would benefit from the war? Is she not the one who would have the means of carrying it out? Is she not the one who would have the means of carrying it out?

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[We have, of course, no supporting evidence of Mr. Converse's extraordinary step, but we must print it, and we shall be glad to know what account is officially put forward of the proceedings he describes on Mr. MacLelland's authority, and whether his interpretation of them is disputed.]

Fulfilling Its Mission

(Enlarging a clipping from the New York Herald in regard to suggestions and instructions issued by the Department of Commerce to American merchants doing business in Germany, with special reference to the disparity in the respective money standards, a correspondent writes as follows:)

Entente Diplomacy and the World, for sale by Issues of To-Day.

1R.—How necessary Issues of To-Day is becomes plain in the mean propaganda which lurks in the headlines of enclosed clippings. The New York Herald and Times ought to be told in agony that in English they are disfigured in their German edition as badly as the quaint and fragrant cuttings of United States Consul and Hoover are not "Deutschenfreunde," but they say nothing positively wrong about the German trade transactions. It is the paper headlines that cunningly instil the poison of anti-German sentiment. The New York Times acts similarly.

It is appalling how Tory treachery sits in highways and byways, beguiling the unwary. The tongue of treason is disguised in pseudo-patriotism and backed and applauded by the enemies of America, who say nothing positively wrong about the German trade transactions. It is the paper headlines that cunningly instil the poison of anti-German sentiment. The New York Times acts similarly.

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The Romance of the Black Diamond

(Continued from Last Week)

These emanations contain the largest part of the foreign substances still retained by the coal—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and sulphur, associated with a lingering trace of pure carbonic acid gas. Finally, the expelled gases, on cooling, separate into three main divisions—a brown-black fluid mass called tar; a watery, pungently-odorous fluid, liquid ammonia, and a volatile combustible gas—the familiar illuminating gas.

Under Professor Ebner's direction we will first undertake a closer inspection of the tar. The old proverb that he who engages with pitch will get soiled hands is far from the truth to anyone who will overlook a bit of rust and tar and familiarize himself with the true nature of this black substance. It harbors hundreds of priceless ingredients which since the first exhaustive studies of tar by the noted chemist, von Hofmann and his pupils, has fascinated chemical investigators and made tar and its by-products a source of wealth to the industrial world.

The initial process of extracting the hidden treasures contained in tar is of re-heating it in cylindrical, wrought-iron vessels, the so-called coal-tar retorts. The fugitive tar substances, reacting to various degrees of temperature, are converted into gases and these gases are again condensed by cooling into four parts. If the temperature is not allowed to exceed 170 degrees the extracted gases are converted into a light-brown liquid, the so-called light oils. If the retort is heated to from 170 to 230 degrees, a dark oil is obtained which when left standing yields a gray-white mass, known as naphthalene. The temperature being increased from 230 to not above 270 degrees, there results a heavier than water lubricating oil, and finally, on heating the tar to more than 270 degrees there is obtained a solid greenish mass which upon cooling is known as anthracene. What remains in the retort at the end of this process, known as fractional distillation, is the black pitch, comprising about one-half of the treated tar.

Let us examine the first distillation—the light oils—somewhat more closely. Re-distillation results in a limpid, thin fluid substance of a peculiar odor suggesting benzine, the so-called carburet of hydrogen of the benzol family. Its most important element is the benzol which furnished the Germans with a substitute for benzine for their motor vehicles, airships and aeroplanes when the supply of gasoline had been cut off during the war. From 100 kilograms of coal they derived 1 kilogram of benzol, only a small proportion of which is contained in tar, while most of it is contained in illuminating gas and can be recovered from it by irrigation with heavy oils.

Further purified with lye and sulphuric acid, benzol now turns out to be the first precious agent employed to recover the enchanted plant-glories and perfumes of remote aeons. In a restricted sense it constitutes the initial element for the production of aniline dyes. Of the remaining carburet of hydrogen of the benzol family we need mention only toluol, closely analogous to benzol. From this important compound we obtain on one hand the intensively sweet saccharine and on the other the terrible explosive, trinitrotoluol or trityle. In this way diametrically opposed elements are encountered in tar.

The second resultant, middle oils, from distillation separate automatically into the liquid, carbolic acid, and the solid substance, naphthalene. Carbolic acid is the well-known disinfectant from which is derived lysol; but the main use for the pure, re-crystallized cabol—phenol—is found in preparing the yellow explosive, picric acid, on one hand, and the valuable medicine, salicylic acid, on the other. In this strange way does chemistry heal the wounds it strikes! Naphthaline, whose white scales are familiar to the housewife as a protection against moths, are found in tar in such abundance that for some time no one knew what to do with it. To-day it constitutes, in solution, not only a very valuable substitute for benzine for use in combustion motors, but beyond this, forms the raw material for numerous dyes, chiefly that of the king of dyes, artificial indigo.

After many years of patient labor the famous chemist, Adolf von Bayer of Munich, in 1878 discovered the composition of this dye, derived from the woad-plant, and put the Baden Aniline and Soda Works after many further experiments at a cost of $4,350,000 on the tracks of naphthaline as an economic basis for this artificial indigo. (1897).

The economic success of this chemical synthesis was astonishing. In 1895 India was still supplying the world with $17,350,000 worth of natural indigo. To-day British indigo cultivation is practically at a standstill; nine-tenths of the total world's consumption being artificial indigo, which yields a purer and more brilliant dye than the natural product.

The two last tar distillations—heavy and anthracene oils—are also important. They are used for painting railroad ties, telegraph poles and mining timbers to protect them against wet-rot; as tar-oil they are utilized in marine engines and submarines and as such they made possible the Diesel motor with almost twice the power of the steam engine. (To be continued)

The Republican party is not the only organization in which the rank and file gave up playing the game of follow the leader. It's a healthy sign.

There will again be a united German vote in November.
Steubenite Wants Position

OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENTS

A Film of 6000 feet
showing the most beautiful parts of Germany.
Specially adopted for propaganda purposes for the
Steuben Society and Units.

For a few open dates we also offer
PAUL BENDIX-ENSEMBLE
Germany's greatest Comedian and Humorist drawing crowded houses wherever he appears.

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LOUIS BAUER FEATURES
25 SPRUCE STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Steuben Entertainments
can be made highly interesting by the use of the
Ideal Film Views Apparatus
imported from Germany
For home and professional work
$12.00

Two film rolls with views of Germany and Hungary free
Can be used with any electric current or accumulators
Send cash or check
with order
On exhibit at
ISSUES OF TO-DAY
132 Nassau St., N. Y. City

Steuben Film Soon Ready
THE Louis Bauer Features Co., 25 Spruce St., New York City, announces
that a number of films for special work in Steuben Society Units are nearly
finished and will be shown shortly in connection with the film "A Trip
Through Germany." The new film shows General Washington and Baron
von Steuben and also the last letter which the former wrote to the old drill-
master of the American army. A special feature of the performance will
be the singing of German folksongs by Miss Claire Bauer, a celebrated
member of the State Theater in Wiesbaden. The humorous side of life will
also be taken care of in these performances by introducing Paul Bendix,
the best-liked comedian of Berlin and his troupe. Ten Steuben-Units in
different parts of the country have already made arrangements for per-
formances during fall and winter; the cost being kept so low that a small
entrance fee will suffice.

American History Books
To those who are interested in tracing the course of
the movement for the revision of American history text-
books, we recommend that they refer to the Report of the
Commissioner of Education for the year 1894-95, Vol. 2,
chapter XLIV, entitled, "English Methods of Teaching
American History." Extracts are given from twenty-four
books of English history used in the lower grades in
English schools. The collection was made by Mr. Samuel
Plimsoll, a former member of Parliament, who, we are
told, "has recently entered upon a serious effort to
promote good feeling between the United States and England,
and in pursuance of this purpose has begun an inquiry into
the method and spirit of history teaching in the elementary
schools of the two countries." Here is the nucleus of the
revisionist movement. A comparison with current history
text-books will show how thoroughly the English interpre-
tation has seeped into the consciousness of the new school
of history text-book writers.

THE LETTER BOX

Correct

Editor Issues of To-DAY:

SIR: In your issue of the 9th inst., you print an illustration of
the von Steuben family, with an explanation which is his-
torically incorrect, allow me to remark.

In stating that the visiting von Steuben family came to Amer-
ica for the Centennial Celebration in 1876, you are in error, as, they
came in October, 1881, to participate in the Yorktown Centennial
to commemorate the surrender of Cornwallis to Washington on
October 19, 1781, as invited guests of the United States govern-
ment. Yours truly,
Lebanon, Ky.

CHARLES KOBERT.

U. S. Uniforms for Turkey

Editor Issues of To-DAY:

SIR: Have you seen the London Times, weekly edition, of August
26th? You will find additional details on Northcliffe in it.

In case you have not, I quote one or two of the most important in-
cidents from our point of view.

In February, 1918, Northcliffe became "Director of Propaganda
in Enemy Countries. His first objective was the Austrian front in
Italy. He was successful in his campaign of demoralization. He
then concentrated his efforts against Germany. Ludendorff described
him as "A master of mass suggestion."

The London Times states that Colonel House gave testimony
from American information to the disturbance caused in Germany
by "the Northcliffe propaganda." In 1919, on his way to the south
of Europe for his health, he saw President Wilson in Paris and,
in the words of an American correspondent, (I am quoting the
London Times) said he rendered a "quiet but quite inestimable
service to his country" by securing from him an interview which
recognized the British position and removed risk of controversy
over the 'freedom of the seas.' Before he left England he ex-
tracted from the Government definite undertakings to 'make Ger-
many pay' on his return north. In April, 1919, he intervened again
to prevent those undertakings from being disregarded at Paris.

Editor Issues of To-DAY:

KURT L. ELSNER.

Notes on Northcliffe

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An Indispensable Work

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to prevent those undertakings from being disregarded at Paris.

A Reader.

An Indispensable Work

The following letter explains itself:

Philadelphia, September 13, 1922.

"1963-1920" should be read by every American of German
descent. I only wish I had done so sooner, for I feel "armored"
against all attacks made on me concerning Germans and their part
in developing, defending and settling America. It is a handy refer-
ence book, clear and concise, which every person of German stock
should read. Thanking you for the evident pains you have taken
in making things so plain, I am

Sincerely yours,

1905 Pine Street.

Keep Clemenceau Out of the United States

Editor Issues of To-DAY:

SIR: Clemenceau wishes to start on a propaganda tour through
the United States. Every American paper should protest and
remonstrate against his visit. We need peace! God knows this
country is suffering and will for a century to come suffer from the
damnable propaganda of Northcliffe and Clemenceau which has
poisoned our people since 1915.

We as a sovereign people have a right to ask of our Repre-
sentatives in Washington to protect us against the poisonous gas of
such propaganda. Let no foreigner, wherever he may come from,
make speeches on our soil to further political purposes of his
country. We do not want nor do we need a guardian.

And if this "Tiger in human form" comes to our country, who
will assure us that Providence will not strike him down? Then we
would have trouble.

We should act and tell the French propagandist to stay away.
Millerton, Neb., Sept. 12, 1922.

R. E. PILLER.
Freiheit
Drama in 4 Akten von N. P. Heisdorf

Die Mitglieder der
White Rats Actors' Union
werden vier Vorstellungen
dieses Dramas geben. Am:

Mittwoch, 27. September, 8.20 Uhr abends
im Yorkville Casino

Donnerstag, 28. September, 8.20 Uhr abends
in der Schwaben-Halle, Brooklyn

Dienstag, 3. Oktober, 8.20 Uhr abends
im Labor Lyceum, Newark

Donnerstag, 5. Oktober, 8.20 Uhr abends
in der Union Hill Turn-Halle, Union Hill

KONZERT und TANZ
nach der Vorstellung
Eintritts-Preise: $1.10, 85c und 55c

Annual „Traubenfest“
on the grounds of
GERMAN MASONIC HOME
Tappan, Rockland Co., N. Y.
on SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1922

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ISSUES OF TO-DAY
132 Nassau Street, New York City.
The Fettered Man Flies

By H. G. S., Berlin

In the light of the wonderful flying and air-gliding experiments in the Rhôn district, one recalls the saying of that political wit who declared that after all the good things of the earth and the sea had been apportioned out to other nations there was nothing left for the German but the air. This, however, he immediately peopled with his metaphysics, his philosophies, his ideals, his large assortment of castles in the air.

This may have sufficed for the German of the Biedermeier period—the modern German took the air somewhat more practically. Both in the realm of the heavier-than-air machine and the dirigible balloon, Germany achieved great things. The first experiments of Lilienthal and of Count Zeppelin must be accounted among the most important ever undertaken. The more spectacular honors in the field of flying with a motor, developed out of the first sensational things of the earth and the sea had been apportioned out to other nations there was nothing left for the German but the air. This, however, he immediately peopled with his metaphysics, his philosophies, his ideals, his large assortment of castles in the air.

The German machine and the German airman, though surpassed in numbers by the Entente—(towards the end of the war the proportion was about fifty Allied aeroplanes to one German!)—easily maintained their superiority. The records set up by men like Immelmann, Boelcke, the Richthofens, were never reached, far less surpassed, by any of the fliers of the Entente. German aeroplanes achieved incredible things, as for example, the swift little fighting Fokker plane. The Zeppelins, though ridiculed from the start, and calling forth an ill-concealed satisfaction and Schadenfreude every time some disaster overtook them, even in time of peace, became formidable instruments for destroying the geographical immunity of Britain—one of the greatest factors of Britain's opportunistic policy of war and therefore of opportunistic participation in wars. The idea of bombarding so-called open cities was openly discussed before the war and elicited no cries of horror from writers such as H. G. Wells. And now the suggestion that France with her great air-fleet would at once make an attack upon London and reduce it to ruins, is accepted as quite a legitimate proposal both by the French—and the world in general, including many British authorities. These are now making a campaign for a larger British air-fleet—rivalry at sea having given way to rivalry in the air. One of the kindly, humanitarian and chivalrous threats made by the Entente in case Germany refused to sign the "Treaty" of Versailles, was to send fleets of bombing airplanes over the defenseless German cities and blow the civilians—"men, women and children"—to bits.

The question as to who first began the bombing of open towns seems to be in dispute, though, contrary to common belief, it was not the Germans. The fact, however, that the Zeppelins proved to be rather efficient instruments for long-distance attacks upon munition-works and the like and that these marks were naturally often missed and suburban cottages blown to rags and ribbons, procured for them the typically "all's-fair-in-Love-and-War" name of "baby-killers." It seemed natural to the Bottomleyized and Northclififized Briton that the Germans should find it particularly delightful and profitable war-tactics to direct their bombs against sucklings. And so after the great crash Germany was forced to surrender her Zeppelins. One naturally thought that the famous humane war-policy of the Entente would abolish such a Hunnish engine of war forever. But what do we find? We find that, using German inventiveness and thoroughness as a starting-point, the Entente nations (including America) are more furiously bent than ever on perfecting their aerial armaments, and in building types of Zeppelins which are supposed to be more formidable than any ever used or contemplated by the Germans. We find America, which had professed a particular horror of such cruisers of the upper blue, ordering a Zeppelin type of air-ship from England—with the terrible disaster over the Humber as a result—and another from Italy—with the equally terrible disaster at Hampton Roads. And now, accepting the fact that "loyalty" to Allies and "hatred" of a former enemy may after all, be too dearly paid for by the sacrifice of many American lives, we find our own government whose official mouthpieces had pronounced the Zeppelins as the inventions of devils, calmly ordering one of the hugest ever built—and from Germany! Does anyone really think that these Zeppelins will be used to cast confetti over the cities of whatever enemy America may have in the future? Already our experts in this field are boasting of bombs which will wipe out a whole population—and where are those chesty outbreaks of horror and indignation?

The experiments at the Rhôn have once more drawn the eyes of the world upon German initiative in the air. Crippled as Germany is by the cowardly and criminal stipulations of the Versailles document, robbed of her air-fleet as of everything else and forced to reduce even her passenger service to the minimum, she becomes a living embodiment of the old saw, or law: "Necessity..."
is the Mother of Invention." The tremendous impetus for advancement which formed the driving-power in Germany before the war, has now, despite exhaustion, impoverishment and oppression, been actually increased in certain directions. Germany is once again a land-locked nation, surrounded on all sides by hostile powers. She is blockaded or at least barred to a great extent from the seas. Therefore from the midst of her reduced and circumscribed territory she seeks liberation in the air. The adoption of a modified form of the American skyscraper is another significant movement. The eagle is wounded and disarmed and robbed of his insignia, but he is still able to fly—and to fly by new means.

The experiments which have been made by Professor Guthermut of Darmstadt are, of course, only the preliminaries to still greater achievements. But the news that two young students, Hentzen and Martens, were able to fly up and down for hours and to perform the most astonishing evolutions in the air during the recent trials at the Rhon, has gone forth and kindled the interest and enthusiasm of the world. For the first time, apart from the short glides and spasmodic flights of the early experimenters, man has actually flown, instead of being pulled through the air by a screw like a boat through the water. He has learned to adjust himself to the invisible curves, forces, currents and contours of the air, and a kind of sixth sense, aided by science, has come to his aid, like wood-lore to a hunter and sea-sense to the mariner. These new pioneers of the air will learn to chart it as the ocean currents, the shoals and riffs are charted. Immense vistas open even to the unimaginative, and the aeronautic expert of the Daily Chronicle expatiates upon colossal liners of the air which will make their way across the seas traveling without power in suitable strata of air-currents.

The fact remains, the moral and political fact, that once the spirit of a nation is mobilized, once necessity, oppression, or outrage force it to exert itself and, to use a Nietzschean phrase, "to create beyond itself," tyranny, coercion and Poincaréism becomes as futile in overcoming such aspiration and resistance as a swamp in overcoming the lift of an aeroplane—with or without a motor. And when in addition this spirit is reinforced by the scientific, the final liberation from thralldom is almost assured. A similar spirit in the political field would make liberation inevitable.

The Pigmies of Diplomacy

GEORGE A. SCHREINER has written a book, "Pitfalls of Diplomacy." After reading "Lebenserinnerungen und politische Denkwürdigkeiten" by Freiherr v. Eckardstein, one is tempted to view the title of Schreiner's book as above. Not that v. Eckardstein is a fool, far from it. He seems to be as clear-sighted, well-meaning, clever and able as one could only wish. Nor were the majority of the diplomats of inferior caliber, exceptions of course occurring, as for instance the famous "Spurlos versenkt" Graf Luxburg. But all in all the standard of the diplomatic corps—not only the German, but of all countries—was high. So much more it must be deplored how this fine material was wasted. Bismarck once said: "The world would be aghast if it knew with how little wisdom it is ruled." The world would be even more aghast if it knew how much wisdom, effort and intelligence is used merely to embroil it into trouble without any rhyme or reason except petty jealousies and personal grudges and ambitions. After reading Eckardstein's memoirs one must come to the conclusion that about 70 per cent of the diplomatic work consisted in plotting intrigues against their political enemies or personal rivals and in countermirroring their machinations and plots. Another 25 per cent of the efforts was used up to smooth over the difficulties and animosities aroused by the impetuosity of Wilhelm II., his rash speeches and tactless remarks, and to allay suspicions created by his vacillating policy. There remained then 5 per cent for real, useful diplomatic work, such as making treaties and agreements, settling disputes, etc., but the negotiations were lengthened, complicated and garnished with countless dinners, lunches, house parties, yachting trips and week-end visits, all to camouflage the real purpose and to blind and mislead the other side. One cannot help asking, if a few businessmen coming together quite openly could not have settled these questions much quicker and with better and more lasting results. As events have shown, they surely could not have done worse.

It is impossible to discuss here in detail the three volumes of v. Eckardstein's memoirs, and it would be unfair to pick out just one or two incidents. One must read the book to see how the fate of nations depended of petty personal animosities, misunderstandings, idle or malicious gossipers and rumor mongers, ambitious climbers and other pests. Amongst other stories v. Eckardstein tells how the Kaiser in the year 1895 called his uncle, Edward, then Prince of Wales, an "old peacock," and the latter, who promptly heard of it, was not slow in using similar language. This dislike between uncle and nephew was often manifested and always had a repercussion on the foreign policy and relations of England and Germany. Nobody at that time seemed properly to appreciate or at least nobody had the courage to point out to the parties the utter crimminality of involving the fate of two great nations in their private animosity. No statesman could steer a straight course with fitful gusts of royal pleasure blowing from different directions every minute, and diplomatic success seemed to be based more on studying the peculiarities and working on the susceptibilities of the rulers than on knowing and presenting the merits of a case.

* * *

Also in 1895 it happened at Cowes that Lord Salisbury had an audience with the Kaiser, but owing to a breakdown of his launch he was an hour late. Despite his explanations the Kaiser was very ungracious, and ever since then a coolness existed between the two, which greatly influenced the relations of their countries. The thought obtrudes itself, how easily some plotter knowing the Kaiser's psychology could have caused such a breakdown of the launch by bribery.

In 1899 German diplomatic circles were somewhat alarmed over the anti-German attitude of Cecil Rhodes. Fortunately his sore spot was rightly diagnosed—he offended for never having been presented to the Kaiser. The cure was simple and effective, Cecil Rhodes became
friendly to Germany after having met Wilhelm II., and for the time being a serious danger was averted. Also in the year 1899 an important visit of the Kaiser to England was almost frustrated, because he insisted on taking along his adjutant, Admiral v. Senden, to whom the Prince of Wales objected as being a tale-bearer and gossip-monger. The Prince finally gave in.

Great worry was caused the diplomats on the occasion of Queen Victoria's funeral, when the German, Russian and Austrian heirs to the throne each wanted to march first behind the coffin. As the German Crown Prince was given this place the others were highly offended. At the same time Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria refused to attend the funeral because the English Court would not grant him the high honors he claimed. One can imagine the excitement in the diplomatic beehive over these all-important questions.

In the spring of 1901 everything seemed serene, and important negotiations were once again under way to form an alliance between England and Germany, when it occurred to the Kaiser to write a personal letter to King Edward, in which amongst other pleasantry he called the English ministers "unmitigated noodles." The King, in discussing this letter with v. Eckardstein, said, in his opinion England and Germany ought to be allies, that he realized Germany's need for colonies and expansion, but that it was impossible to follow the constant wild jumps of the Kaiser. At about the same time the Russian minister, Count v. Witte, said: "The Kaiser makes such decisions that one always has to expect surprises."

With all that Eckardstein is of the opinion that the Kaiser never really wished for war, as his true nature was rather timid. He only liked to play with fire and use big words and did that once too often. So at last the world angrily slapped at the fly that was constantly buzzing around its ears. Unfortunately the traits of the Kaiser found eager imitators among the younger German diplomats and officials ("Wie er sich räuspert und wie er spuckt, das habt ihr ihm glücklich abgetüpfelt"), with the result that the Germans in general were held to be loud, boastful and arrogant.

* * *

The Kaiser was not the only stone in the path of the harassed diplomats. There was the "Auswärtige Amt"—with due appreciation called the "Zentralrindvieh" by Fürst Münster—and an indefinite number of "geistiges Kleinvieh," and especially was there Herr v. Holstein, the real leader of Germany's foreign policy. He was a queer individual, according to v. Eckardstein, very intelligent, but full of prejudices and biased opinions, and especially very suspicious. For instance, when negotiations were under way he was very eager for progress as long as the other side seemed to resist. As soon as they began to consent he became suspicious and even broke off negotiations. It was therefore often necessary to misinform him. Diplomats whom he disliked he used to punish by withholding from them all important information, only sending them the reports of the consul in Hayti or Liberia. (Smaller and smallest Holsteins sprang up also elsewhere, and reliable information has it that many of Count Bernstorff's most important telegrams were pigeonholed in Berlin, and that also New York was not free of Holsteinism.)

Von Eckardstein resigned from his official position in the German Embassy in November, 1902, but kept always in touch with the political situation and did much work unofficially. What he says is undoubtedly sincere and the documents are authentic. But his viewpoint is perhaps somewhat one-sided; he had lived much in England, had an English wife and knew comparatively little of Russia. It is therefore natural that he always advocated and worked for an English-German alliance, which he considered natural and reliable, whereas he said that Russia could not be trusted. Probably he was right, although there are more natural points of friction between England and Germany, both being industrial countries and therefore competitors, than between Russia and Germany, who rather supplement each other. But undoubtedly many Russian diplomats were in the pay of France, and probably also those are right who claim that one of the main reasons for Russia's entering the war was, that the generals and granddukes had stolen so much of the money intended for armament, that the only hope for concealing these thefts and stealing yet more lay in a war. In the light of what we know now of Russian conditions under the Czar that sounds quite plausible.

Von Eckardstein protests vigorously against the characterization of Albion as "perfidious"; this attribute, in his opinion, fits Russia much more, but he thinks no nation has entirely clean hands and a right to throw stones. England's policy, he says, always was to follow steadfastly the line of sound self-interest, whereas Germany constantly vacillated, and while trying to make friends with everybody only succeeded to step on everybody's corns.

We come now to the question: "What can we learn from Eckardstein's book?" We can learn the following: We often hear it said by the friends of the League of Nations that the United States cannot hold aloof from European affairs, that the times of Washington are past and that the world now is one organic whole. That is undoubtedly true to a certain extent, but if we wish to take part in European affairs then let our business men get together with their business men, but keep away from joining the League of Nations and keep away from the European diplomats as long as they are of the type of a Holstein, Iswolsky or Gerard. The question will look different when they are men like Alanson Houghton or Otto C. Wiedfeldt.

KURT L. ELSNER.

Don Quixote At It Again
It is safe to say that hardly anything that has occurred since the war has disturbed the center of French vanity so greatly as the achievements of the two German students of the Hanoverian Technical High School, Hentzen and Marten, who opened a new era in aviation when they established a record of flying for upward of three hours in motorless aeroplanes or gliders. The chagrin of the French found the reason is purely patriotic and a fit snub to the French.

The Hanoverian Technical High School, Hentzen and Marten, opened a new era in aviation when they established a record of flying for upward of three hours in motorless aeroplanes or gliders. The chagrin of the French found the reason is purely patriotic and a fit snub to the French.

"In principle," he declares, "I am at all times ready to meet any successful flyer, but only on grounds of complete equality. As long as German aviation is handicapped and disabled by France, there is no such basis of equality." Under the Versailles Treaty Germany is prevented from developing her aeroplane and balloon industry; every obstacle is put in the way by the Allies in that direction, in order that they may profit by the development of their own inferior devices, built upon German technical secrets. If in spite of that the Germans have found methods of surpassing their rivals, it would be the extreme of fatuous blundering to teach the French the secret of their gliders by entering into matches with them.

"It has been commonly charged," remarks the New York Times, "and the report is now renewed, that the Admiral [Bristol] has shown himself too sympathetic with the Turks." The Times is anti-Turkish, not because the Turkish-Greek war is an American question, but because the paper is the American mouthpiece of the British government. Admiral Bristol is the American High Commissioner in Constantinople, and being on the scene, uninfluenced by propaganda, he very naturally is better able to express an impartial opinion on the merits of the dispute than those who view it through English spectacles. What pressure Washington will bring to bear upon Admiral Bristol to make him change his sympathies, remains to be seen. General Allen was compelled to undergo a change of mind regarding the infamy of the black reign of terror on the Rhine which he deprecated, under the reprimand administered to him by Secretary of War Weeks.

The British labor party have declared their opposition to Lloyd George's design to precipitate another war over the near East question, and demand that the dispute be referred to the League of Nations with the full participation of Germany, Turkey and Russia. If our own labor party would take a similarly lofty position and prove that it had principles of humanity above mere questions of wages, it would command more general sympathy when its own immediate interests were at stake. But Gompers who holds the American labor party in the hollow of his hand is not that sort of man. He is a transplanted Englishman with not a single altruistic or really international political viewpoint. Labor in the United States is not allowed to think for itself. It is simply a pawn in the hands of the Big Interests, to be conciliated with higher wages and shorter hours when needed, and to be bullied and made to find its place when the exigency that called for its help has passed.

The Russian Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gregory Tschitscherin, in an interview in Berlin declared that "Russia's cause is Germany's cause," and he explained that the Asiatic peoples are in the act of shaking off the economic and political bondage which menaced Russia's independence. Russia's friendship for these peoples, he continued, arose from the nature of the situation: "for the New Turkey, fighting for liberty, our friendship is particularly ardent. Constantinople must become the capital of Turkey. That is for us an unalterable fact." Ukrainia is said to be about to be drawn into the understanding reached at Rapallo by Russia and Germany, and the Balkan republics are reported to be ready to come in.

Strenuous attempts have been made by the guardians of the English-speaking brotherhood in this country and in England to discount the expressions of contempt which Rudyard Kipling heaped upon us. Miss Clare Sheridan who printed his contemptuous utterances about America and Americans in the New York World declares that "everything I quote Kipling as saying he said. I did not publish the worst things he said." Miss Sheridan has known Kipling for fifteen years and he spoke freely to her without exacting a pledge of confidence when she asked permission to print what he had said. Rather pathetically the much-abused lady correspondent remarked: "Oh, dear! I'll never be able to live in England. Perhaps the States are home for me yet." We are not certain. The States are rather an inhospitable place for truthful correspondents who record tell-tale utterances of distinguished English spokesmen. Did not Kipling give them the happy phrase, "The Hun is at our gates?" And did he continually feed the fuel of race dissension and international bitterness? A sacrosanct personage is Kipling.

While the New York Times—and we presume the Chicago Tribune—will publish the Kaiser's memoirs, edited, emasculated, interpreted and presumably falsified, the London Graphic will run his story serially day by day and let it speak for itself. The Graphic takes a serious view of the charges which the deposed emperor makes against the Allied statesmen. It apparently does not proceed from the premise adopted by the Times that the most important contributor to the controversy over the World War must be discredited and denied all credence. The Graphic remarks: "The dethroned monarch makes amazing
charges against this country and our allies, which charges will have to be answered by those against whom they are made. Prominent statesmen are named and their share of blame allocated by the imperial assassin. From the point of view of a defense by a man charged with the greatest crime that can be conceived, the chapters dealing with the war and its origin may prove to be almost the most important document ever published.” To which we wish to add that neither the Graphic nor the Times can “medicines the real culprits to that sweet sleep which they owed yesterday,” for history is the high court of humanity, and elisions, editorial commentaries by Allied hirelings, etc., will not change or affect the ultimate verdict.

If the redoubtable Dean Inge of London is not always accurate in his estimate of American affairs, he is never lacking in interest or wanting in courage. He has recently delivered himself of some pithy comments on our institutions and history. Few will be inclined to find fault with him for saying that the “Americans have made almost as many mistakes as any other nation would have. They have been reckless with their natural resources; they have flooded their country with undesirable immigrants from the most troublesome races in Europe; they have mishandled the negro problem, and they have allowed the relations of capital and labor to become worse than in any other country in the world. Their very immunity from foreign attack greatly increases the danger of a class war; for European countries are too much afraid of each other to push their internal quarrels to extremes.”

Where the good Dean gets sidetracked is in declaring that “if the Constitution is ever repealed it will be the work of the Socialists, who already wish to destroy it.” This betrays a lamentable ignorance of the facts. The most serious assaults on the Constitution since its adoption were not the work of Socialists but of the Democratic party under Woodrow Wilson, aided andabetted by all but the thirteen wilful Republicans. The esteemed Dean Inge is probably not aware that the much advertised “Red” menace was the work of the Attorney General of the United States, Wilson’s own choice. That is not an off-hand opinion; it is solemnly recorded by such authorities as Judge Anderson of the United States federal court, who as district attorney in Boston had every opportunity of satisfying himself on that subject. It is also the opinion of a considerable group of courageous members of the bar. Dean Inge thinks that nothing is more alien to the spirit of the Constitution than the Prohibition act, “which has been most improperly added to it. A few more tricks of this kind will effectually destroy the sacredness and inviolability which in the minds of Americans surround this venerable instrument.” He seems to think that Prohibition is a Socialistic addenda. We need not say that the Socialists had nothing to do with deciding its incorporation; that it was the work of men and women who would resent being classed as Socialists.

Among the recent Republican primary winners on Long Island were Robert L. Bacon, son of the late Robert Bacon, who was nominated for Congress from the First district, comprising Suffolk, Nassau and part of Queens county, and F. Trubee Davison, son of the late Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan and Co., who is the Assembly nominee from the Second Nassau district. These names sound familiarly in the ears of not a few persons who passed through the past six strenuous years with more or less embittered memories. Bacon is the son of the late partner of J. P. Morgan, one time ambassador in France, and one of the trio of Americans that in September 1914 pledged to Gabriel Hanotaux, then Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Poincaré cabinet, the assistance of the United States if France would not make peace. He entered the campaign of that year for the New York Senatorial nomination against Senator Calder with a declaration that he was not neutral, and was fittingly wiped off the board by the people of New York. F. Trubee Davison is the son of another deceased partner of J. P. Morgan who will be well remembered for his activities as head of the American Red Cross. In that capacity he was charged with having used the money subscribed for the Red Cross to keep the Italian army in the war when the Italians were ready to give up, and for declaring that none of the Red Cross funds were to be used to succor enemy wounded, but were to be employed to further the cause of the Allies (this declaration being made even before we went into the war). We assume that the present candidates are true chips of the old blocks, and rather than take chances we counsel their radical elimination at the polls.

We have recently called attention to the unexpected reaction from the war slogan, “War to end war!” The war against Germany was to be the last war; the world was to be made safe for democracy and a fit place to live in. Only Prussian militarism stood in the way of the realization of this Utopian dream. With the destruction of Prussian militarism, we were assured, the world would settle down to eternal peace and good will and all wars would cease. We scorn to take advantage of our position to call attention to the fact that England is making war on the Turks, the Turks on the Greeks, the Greeks on the Turks; that war is not far off as between Great Britain and France, and that England is calling on her loyal colonies to send troops; that she is herself sending troops and that the Little Entente and other satraps of France are rushing to their borders, prepared to resume the World War where it left off. These things are too obvious to need special recital. But we are admittedly astonished at a dispatch from Atlantic City of recent date, saying: “Pacifism will receive a staggering blow at the second biennial convention of the Military Order of the World War, which will convene at the Hotel Ambassador to-morrow morning, according to Army, Navy and Marine Corps veterans who arrived today. Many of these expressed concern over the “no more war” movement and declared that current peace propaganda was carrying the germ of national peril.” This dispatch lays bare the hideous falsehood issued as the password of the day in order to kindle the flames of war in the breasts of our laggards. The truth then is that the European war was not fought to end all wars; that it has not accomplished a single thing we were told would be accomplished except to rob Germany of her territory, her commerce, her mines, her colonies and her ships, to be equally divided among the looting nations, including our own. That accomplished, things settled down to their original basis, and wars, shoulder straps, spurred boots and Sam Brown belts will be as popular as ever. Our average propagandists are the most inconsistent liars in the world.
Atrocities While You Wait

"A TROCITIES as a Fine Art" would be a fitting caption for an article on the Turkish atrocities. Thus the New York Staats-Zeitung puts it concretely in schedule form: "Sunday and Monday: Every paper full of hideous Turkish atrocities in Smyrna. Half the city in flames, 2,000 dead in the destroyed city. Universal sentiment against the unspoken Turk lashed into fury and editorial leaders in flaming words demand the eviction of the Turks from Europe. Tuesday: Not a word about the indescribable massacres in Smyrna. The silence of the grave. Not the least little Turkish 'atrocity.' As though there were no such place as Smyrna. What has happened? Has the wind died out? What is going on behind the scenes? Atrocities to order and cessation of atrocities by royal command? Does the public at least realize the meaning of propaganda?"

There is more to this record of atrocities than has been made public. Apparently it was the work, not of Turks, but of Greeks and Armenians. We call attention to an Adana dispatch of September 21:

Four hundred and fifty villages in the Turko-Greek war zone have been burned and 100 Greeks and Armenians have been arrested in the act of spreading gasoline, the Turkish Government of Angora announced to-day. An official denial of the stories of the massacres was made by the Turks. The Kemalists, the statement said, are preparing an official list of Greeks charged with having committed atrocities and their surrender will be demanded. Full payment for the razed villages will be exacted, it was stated.

Of course, this is the Turkish version. Now let us see what a disinterested witness testifies to:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 20. (Special to the New York Times.)—Light is thrown upon the Greek-Turkish controversy concerning atrocities in the Near East by an official report of the International Red Cross just made public in Geneva and received here through official channels. The report is the more significant, inasmuch as it treats the question of atrocities from both the Turkish and Greek points of view and is particularly valuable as coming from an international organization of admitted neutrality. The report recites at considerable length charges of systematic atrocities perpetrated upon Turks in Thrace by the Greek administration and criticizes the Greek Government severely for refusing to allow a Red Cross relief commission to come to the aid of the homeless and starving Turkish population in Thrace. It quotes a letter from the Greek representatives of the League of Nations, refusing to give permission to the International Red Cross to send a relief commission to Thrace.

"Without being able to express an opinion on the substance of this dispute," says the report in commenting upon the action of the Greek Government, "the International Committee of the Red Cross records with astonishment and regret this flat refusal."

The report further intimates that the refusal of the Angora Government to permit a Red Cross commission to do relief work in Anatolia was due largely to the refusal of the Greeks to allow such a commission to work in Thrace.

We recall Kemal's threat to punish every outrage against the population of Smyrna with death, and next the report of Amerian correspondents that the population of Smyrna was astonished at the forbearance of the Turks within the occupied city in view of the massacres of 5,000 Musselmans by the Greeks two years before when the Greeks occupied the city. We now have the Turkish version (crowded almost out of sight in a fifteen line paragraph), and on top of that the story of the International Red Cross.

We recall above everything else when the same form of propaganda was employed against the Germans; hence we were not in the least impressed by the Smyrna reports. It is part of the war machinery which Britain employs and is able to put over by virtue of her control of the American press. We were prepared for the blistering editorial utterances of condemnation and for the mock indictment of the pulpiters. What astonished us was that the public attached the slightest faith to the reports, as it would seem that the lessons of the World War has made little or no permanent impression.

Why Germany Should Stay Out of the League

THE Socialist Congress in Augsburg is reported to have petitioned the Berlin government to ask for admission into the League of Nations. It is also reported that such a request would receive favorable consideration on the part of the League officials.

We are not for one moment in doubt that after a proper display of virtuous resignation the League will be only too happy to admit Germany. And therein would Germany crown her record of pussillanimous blundering.

Of course, the League desires her company. In the precise ratio that the Treaty of Versailles is losing ground by revealing itself more and more in all its ghastly proportions of a monumental fraud, the desire to get Germany into the League of Nations must grow in popularity with the Entente. The reason is singularly clear.

The League will do for Germany what the Versailles treaty was intended to accomplish, the complete ruin of the German nation. Once in the League, Germany will be bound by every restriction her enemies may impose, and by their very act of accession German statesmen will help to confirm the injustice done their country. Once in the League they will have confirmed the mandates to the stolen colonies; they will have approved the outrages committed under the Great Betrayal, and they will have no chance for generations to come to reclaim the territory and the mines of which Germany has been treacherously stripped. It would therefore be the height of folly for Germany to go into the League.

Her best policy is one of lofty detachment, of a waiting attitude, of ominous indefiniteness. She should keep her enemies guessing; play a little of the role that Trotzky and his colleagues have assumed. The last thing a German statesman should think of doing is to throw his country helplessly and unconditionally into the arms of England and France, as a prodigal son. So long as the German people believe that they have been betrayed and that the Versailles bargain is a hideous thing to make civilization blush, so long they should scorn any inducement to join it, whether these inducements come from within or from without.

Appreciations

A PROMINENT university professor writes us: "You are getting out a dignified and enlightened little weekly. It comes to me regularly. I'm glad to have it." It reminds us of what an equally prominent United States Senator said to the editor on a social occasion recently: "You are on the right track. Keep it up!" Little tributes like these go far to smooth the ruffled waters that often beset the course we are sailing, and are appreciated accordingly.

Just Fine

A N esteemed subscriber in Virginia sends us his renewal with the amount of his subscription, and writes on the margin of the order: "The paper is just fine! Wife and I dispute who gets it first."
New Tariff Bill Now a Law

By a vote of 43 to 28, the Senate on September 19 ratified the conference report on the tariff bill, and within twenty-four hours it had been signed by the President with two pens, one of which he presented to McCumber and the other to Fordney, the architects of the new measure.

When President Taft, recreant to the trust imposed upon him when elected on a platform calling for a lowering of the tariff, signed the Aldrich tariff bill, materially increasing the rates, he said: "This is the best tariff bill ever passed by Congress." It cost him his election.

When President Harding attached his signature to the Fordney-McCumber bill, he made a similar commendatory statement. The analogy is significant. The bill was formulated with one principal object in view: To protect the Interests among whom the German patents were divided and to keep German products out of the country. In an official statement issued by the Treasury Department the rates are admitted to "be slightly in excess of those in the Payne-Aldrich act," although in practical application they will be found to be slightly below that average, which is one of those dubious promises made to be broken. Cutlery is practically excluded, and if people wish to own a Krupp-invented carving set which is proof against rust, they will have to pay about 445 per cent above the European cost; German and the best English razors will become articles of luxury.

In making their estimates, experts say, they find that rates in some of the schedules are the highest in the history of American tariffs, while those in other schedules are estimated to be lower. In the highest class are placed sugar, raw wool, silk, laces and embroideries, cutlery, agricultural products and provisions, and dyes, synthetic chemicals, medicinals and other products of coal tar.

The flax, hemp and jute schedule is estimated at slightly more than that of the existing law, while the cotton schedule is described by the experts as the lowest in any previous protective tariff. Also, it is asserted, the duties on manufactured woolen articles are below those of any other similar act.

Comparatively low rates also have been written into the wood, earthenware, metal, paper and books and sundries schedules, according to these authorities. Except for the coal tar products, the chemical schedule also is estimated at below that of the Payne-Aldrich measure.

Five Republicans and twenty-three Democrats voted against the bill. The Republicans are Borah, Cummins, Cameron, La Follette and Lenroot; Norris, of Nebraska, who was absent, would have voted against the measure if he had been present.

Plattdutsche Verband in Bremen

The Dutch monthly, Maandblad Groningen, of July had a very interesting sketch of the "Plattdutsche Verband" in a report by Mr. Germ Elst for the Groningers, who attended the meeting, as the Groningers feel themselves akin to their Plattdütsch neighbors in language and in blood. "De taol van de Gronnegers is bloudaigen familie van 't Plattduutsch." The Dutch visitors were very enthusiastic about their trip to Bremen. The hospitality of the Plattdütsch people was beyond praise; it was a truly friendly welcome among the sterling people of Ost Friesland, where in the days of the Reformation:

"Emden als eine Mutter in ihr Schoot Barg Gronneger Ballinge in Not."

Well could the Gronneger writer Spitzen, who writes under the pseudonym Geert Teis, say of the Plattdütsch people:

"Platduutsche aord van gaold en van staol. Volk zoo as taol. Zoo zegt Geert Teis van 't Knaol."

President Heinrich Warmeke said that Geert Teis, the Gronneger writer, had absorbed all the fine things of the great Plattdütsch writers, as Klaus Groth, Reuter, Brinckmann and Fehr, and Geert Teis was with acclaim made "Ehrenmaot" of the Plattdütsche Verband.

Two plays in Plattdütsch by Fr. Lindemann, "Spouk" and "Weg naor de hemel," which were given for the occasion, proved to be a great success. In the church Remberti "t Paoskespul van Redentin" was given, an old biblical play of 5464, which was rendered in Plattdütsch by Fr. Lindemann. The mayor of Bremen made a fine address in Plattdütsch, and there were numerous informal gatherings among the Plattdütsche friends, among whom the Gronnegers felt thoroughly at home.

Well-known personalities who are prominent in the Plattdütsch language movement present at this convention were: Aalbrecht Jansen, the author of "Borkemer Kinder"; Frans Fromme, philologist of Lübeck; Jan Akkerman of Borkem; Berend de Vries, the Ost Frisian poet of Emden; Prof. Dr. Conrad Borchling, the well-known scholar of Hamburg; Sine Wessels, writer of Leer; P. Zylman of Leer; Reinhold Voogd; Heinrich Carstens; Dr. Dehning and many other lovers of Plattdütsch, sons of the soil of Ost Friesland, representatives of the most sterling people of Germany!

We do not wonder at Rudolf Eucken's legitimate pride in his Plattdütsch homeland, which he, Puffendorf von Thering and so many others represent so brilliantly in the world's civilization. Surely, the substantial qualities of the Plattdütsch people may justly claim our recognition. As native Gronneger whose youth still carries the pleasant memories of visits to Bunde, Leer, Emden and the Pferdemarkt of Aurich, we cannot refrain from proudly claiming kinship. Anch' io sono pittore!

It is an interesting coincidence that "Het Algemeen Nederlandsch Verbond" (the General Netherlands Association) appointed at its last meeting a committee to study this relationship between the Dutch and the Ost Frisians. Dr. Van Ketwich Verschuur, mayor of Groningen, proposed the following five members: Dr. H. P. Coster (municipal archivist), Prof. Dr. J. H. Kern, E. Fransema, Dr. H. P. Schaap and Dr. A. T. Vos, who are to engage in this historic research and also devise means for co-operation of the Plattdütsch with the General Netherland Association.

Would that in this great immigrant country the Gronnegers and Plattdütsch might find the same friendly relations in close co-operation and mutual understanding! Such union is all the more desirable, since all citizens of non-English stock need here ever to assert themselves against the arrogant Anglo-Saxon hegemony of Tory traitors, Anglomaniacs and English schemers.

The Plattdütsch must forever stand pure and undefiled in their own virtue and native strength!

A. v. C. P. Huizinga.
The Romance of the Black Diamond

(Concluded)

In 1868 two pupils of Bayer—Graebe and Liebermann—discovered that one of the most beautiful and permanent dyes, purpurine, which until then had been time in artificially elaborating the new coloring matter from madder, and became the inventors of a series of dyes which, known as alizarine colors, are economically as important as artificial indigo. This discovery was followed by important consequences. While France in 1868 was still exporting $5,000,000 worth of natural madder and hoping to promote the cultivation of madder by dyeing her soldier’s breeches a brilliant red (introduced by Napoleon I), madder cultivation has become almost as extinct as that of natural indigo.

The process of transition from the so-called by-products of tar—benzol, carabolic acid, naphtaline and anthracene—to the stage of the actual tar dyes with which Germany controlled the markets of the world down to the beginning of the war was exceedingly slow and required covering a vast stretch of territory rich in intellectual experimentation and technical and scientific labor. The first to extract tar-dyes from benzol were English and Frenchmen. Perkin, a pupil of Hofmann in England, obtained lilac from aniline and Verguinn of Lyon discovered a beautiful red in fuchsine. But their discoveries were largely accidental, products of groping experiments; their labors were concerned with empirically compounding mixtures of profit rather than with the problem of systematic and fundamental investigations of the consistency of old, well-known dye stuffs. Perkin wrote: “Neither I nor any of my friends have seen the inside of a chemical works, and whatever knowledge I had was obtained from books.” The patient work of scientific inquiry could be successfully conducted only in laboratories supported by the State, and no epochal progress could be justly claimed until the Bonn chemist, Kekulé, analyzed and classified the true elements of benzol into their so-called molecular structure. The success of the modern dye chemistry is inseparably connected with the labors of Kekulé.

Without going too far into this analysis, it is interesting to know that it is now possible to impress every nuance of the rainbow in permanent tints upon almost every material, be it wool, cotton, silk or paper. While the old aniline colors derived from benzine were neither light-proof nor water-proof, so that the brilliant paintings of Hans Makart, because of the use of aniline dyes, are lying faded in the cellars of the Vienna gallery, the new indigo and alizerine colors are models of beauty and permanence, surpassing even the products of nature.

Nagel, in his “Romance of Chemistry,” has well said: “The shawl of the Creole, the fez of the Turk, the costly Persian and the cheap jute rug, the silk gown of the queen of the ball, the uniform of the field marshal and that of the common soldier, the monk’s cowl and the cardinal’s purple, the beggar’s hat and the queen’s train—all are ornamented, beautified and colored with the wonderful substances that have been conjured forth out of the black, dead coal, proclaiming the triumph of prismatic light.”

In the same manner as colors, chemistry has rescued the imprisoned odors of the carbonized flora from the coal and created an industry in the manufacture of artificial perfumes amounting to many millions of dollars a year. From benzol it isolated the odor of the jasmine, from carbolic acid that of asperula odorata (woodruff), from vanilline the noble perfume of the vanilla bean, from ionone that of the modest violet. If we add the lilac-scented terpineol from turpentine oil, the lovely heliotrope and the delicious artificial rose-oil, we may presume to form some idea of the prodigality of perfumes that science has conjured forth out of raw material so unpromising. The names of Professors Tiemann and Wallach are closely associated with these dogged achievements of human intelligence. Consumers have benefited by a proportionate decline of the price of these perfumes. A kilo of natural vanilline cost about $1,500, the artificial, which is just as good, costs about $7.00. Kumarin and heliotrope, which once cost form $125 to $700 a kilo, are artificially produced at from $2.00 to $5.00 a kilo.

In still a third field has coal proved itself more precious to man than gold. That is in the field of medicine. During the war the president of the British chamber of commerce declared in the House of Commons that the Allies had suffered more from lack of German medicines than the lack of German dyes, although the English government was prepared to spend $8,000,000 on experiments with dyes, that Russia had appropriated 6,000,000 rubles and Italy had appointed a parliamentary commission to emancipate themselves from German chemical monopoly. These measures had reference to just those synthetic drugs and drugs that chemistry derives from coal and supplies to the world—salicylic acid, to mention but one, and its affinities, saliperyne, asperine and salol; fever cures like antipyrin and pyramidon, antifebrin and phena-cititin, whose virtues were discovered by the study of the influence of naphthalin on the human organism.

But the curative properties dormant in the coal not only mitigate the pangs and wasting fevers of the human sufferer; the healing balms of a long extinct vegetable world destroy the treacherous little animal-culculs and vegetable organisms that are the real cause of the disease. We mention only atoxyl, an aniline affinity with arsenical acid, and Ehrlich’s famous salvarsan, whose beautiful chemical name, diaminodioxy-
arsenobenzol, sufficiently denotes its derivation from benzine.

Another interesting medicine is adrenolin, which is a product of our adrenal gland and is employed by nature to regulate the blood pressure. Not less than 40,000 oxen were required to produce one kilo of this substance until Dr. Stolz, chemist of the Hoechster Dye Works in 1904 succeeded in producing this important aid to the surgeon artificially from the elements of coal tar. It was marketed under the name of suprarenin.

These examples suffice to show the part that the products of coal-tar play in medicine and how helpless our medical practitioners would be if suddenly cut off from the use of them. One more use of the coal, however, should not be overlooked—a discovery due to the war—that of synthetic rubber. Professor Ebner points out in his interesting article on coal-tar products, that the total value of the tappings of various tropical trees for the yield of their milky juice soars into billions of dollars, and that Germany paid for this import in 1911—chiefly to England—$66,000,000. It is easily conceivable that this presented a subject of special interest to chemists; but it was not until after many fruitless experiments that the chemists of the Elberfeld Dye Works, Dr. F. Hofmann and Dr. C. Contelle in 1909 discovered a practical method of procedure. They started with a fluid similar to benzine, isopren, which is most simply obtained from elements of tar and converted into caoutchouc by a heating process in closed retorts. The war made it necessary to disregard the objection that this artificial product could hardly be manufactured at a cost to justify competition with the output of the West India plantations, and this remains the chief obstacle now that the bars of international trade have been lowered.

The principle yield of the dry distillation of coal-tar, aside from illuminating gas, is ammonia, a combination of the two elements, and hydrogen, which is easily extracted in the form of gas by steam and solutions of lime. In this ammonia-gas we have the altered form of the albuminous elements generated millions of years ago by the carbonized plant-world. Fused with sulphuric acid, a white salt is obtained called sulphate of ammonia, which as a fertilizer enables the living plant to generate albumen afresh. Before the war the sulphate of ammonia of the gas and coke works possessed a formidable rival in saltpeter of niter, (potash), imported from Chili. By a process invented by Professor Haber in 1909, a new source of supply was discovered by combining nitrogen obtained from the air with hydrogen and converting it directly into ammonia. But for this it is generally admitted the Germans would have been compelled to silence their guns early in the war because of a lack of nitrogen for high explosives.

Disregarding coke and illuminating gas entirely, the precious contents of the coal are benzoil, naphthaline, carbolic acid, anthracene and ammonia. In them are reincarnated the tints, perfumes, medicines and nutrition of a perished plant-age. What is here set forth should teach us what idiotic waste we indulge in by a senseless consumption of coal without reducing it to coke and subjecting it to the manifold processes of obtaining its by-products. It has been estimated that with a total consumption of 50,000,000 tons of coal for industrial purposes, the waste in tar, ammonia and benzol alone figures up nearly $500,000,000. Only about 25 per cent. of the whole coal output is converted into coke, the remaining 75 per cent. are lost to our economic life.

FREDERICK F. SCHRADE.

Black and White

SIKI vs. Georges—a knockout in the sixth. And the ultimate victor? But you are interested in rounds, for is not this the manly art? Have it then:

Round one: The white man enters, smooth, fastidious, trim. His smile is large, white-toothed, generous, for he is the superior in many respects. He will demonstrate this to his own kind. From white men the white man will exact toll for the demonstration. And this negro, this Siki, he will be used in the demonstration. He will take the punishment. Has he not been brought in for the purpose? Has he not been trained—by example—in the manly art? They mingle, and still the white man smiles. He will not pay. Other white men will pay for the black man's coming. The black man will also pay; but he, Georges . . .

Round two: What is this? The white man spends his best and the negro still stands. It cannot last. For does not the white skin betoken superiority? Can a Senegalese be expected to probe to the rotting core this vaunted superiority? Not in this round. The black man is rugged and powerful but his mind is sluggish. He is puzzled but he holds off. The white man knows so much . . . Siki must be careful.

Round three: It comes to Georges like a flash. "This negro whom I brought in to use, what if . . . Gods, it must not be. Harder, Georges, harder! Let other white men pay. Others, not I. Let the negro go at the fallen. If they be white, what does it matter? But I, I must not fall!" And Siki begins to understand.

Round four: News Item: "When the Frenchman rose he was plainly groggy. Gasping for breath . . . resorted to tricks . . . butting Siki in the stomach with his head . . . fouling again and again . . . "Surely it cannot be counted a foul, to put the negro in his place. I brought him to this. Fair or foul, shall he be the master?"

Round five: News Item: "Siki had the crowd with him . . . the Frenchman was hissed . . . foul tactics even when the negro lifted him to his feet . . ." Is this the white man's last lesson to the negro?

Round six: What of it! Will this be the end? Who knows! But this much is certain: When other white men have in shame and bitterness paid the negro his price, he will in the last count bend gloatingly over the beaten hulk of the white man's Georges.

F. A. M.
**NEW PLAYS**

That Edgar Allen Poe continues to exercise a subtle but compelling force on our literature is manifested in the various mysteries with which he is credited. The first of this sort this year, although it may be stretching a point to assert that any important part of our dramatic offerings is in fact entitled to that designation. However, that goes by courtesy.

The play in question is "Whispering Wires," by Crane Wilbur, now running at the Thirty-ninth Street Theater, is emphatically Poeque. After you have seen it you have passed through a series of well-directed thrills and have had an experience. It is gruesome, grotesque and gripping, a taut little suspense machine--a mysterious house, and no end of mysterious doings that all have a fairly logical basis for being. From a popular point of view it is redeemed from excessive morbidity, which would damn it, by a great deal of excitement, a happy infusion of comedy and a satisfactory ending.

Another play of this character, less gruesome but equally absorbing as refined melodrama, is a Shubert production at the Forty-ninth Street Theater, entitled "Whispering Wires," which Kate L. McLaurin adapted from a story by Henry Leveredge. Here the interest centers in the following problem: A man—a rich man, a powerful financial magnate—is given two hours to live in a mysterious message over the telephone. He surrounds himself with a corps of detectives; his house is isolated and insulated; he is alone in his well-guarded sitting room; access to him is impossible save through a cordon of strenuous guards that protect his person inside and outside of the house. And yet his fatal end is wrought out before our eyes, and as he falls dead on the floor we realize that science has found new ways of destruction of which Lucretia Borgia never dreamt.

These plays are typical of a class of purified melodramas that command a lot of attention and take in a heap of money. "The Bat," which is of the order of same, was kept running two years at one playhouse and "The Cat and the Canary" has been going for months at another.

Amid much that is frivolous and indifferent one real dramatic play has appeared so far. It is called "Fools Errant" and is on view at the Maxine Elliot Theater. The work is by Louis E. Shipman and is one of the better class of plays, owing a great deal, however, to the unexceptionable manner in which it is played, notably by Miss Alexandra Carlisle and Cyril Keightley. This is a strange old-fashioned melodrama, a melodrama pure and simple, and methods of the so-called well-written drama, and incidentally shows the virtue of doing well whatever one has to do at all.

The sympathy of the audience is enlisted in the person of Greta Ellis. Frankly, she is the mistress of a rich young man who has a wife whom he does not love, but who has always been loved by Eric Brierly. Eric is something of a sanely eccentric individual. He has found his true mission among the miners of the far West, and has become, practically, his first wife, and has started a great enterprise and trying out certain humanizing experiments.

He visits New York to find what is wrong in the Pritchard household, and calls upon Greta to see what can be done to break his heart. He has a philosophy for the girl. He says to Greta what he expected. The girl is a victim of circumstances. She is not bad. Brierly sees a way to serve the woman he once loved. He offers Greta a chance to go with him into the wilds as his wife, which has a significance for New Yorkers that removes it from the domain of capitious comment. The quaint, misspelt, communications to Don Marquis' column in the Sun, signed "Old Soak," in which the writer comments on the evils of prohibition in little assays studded with many wise and moral saws, has been read with peculiar interest by a great many for some time past. The old soak began to be a personality; he was a conception; he had a philosophy, and his peculiarities--what was in the minds of thousands of old soaks and non-soaks, and he was distinctly American and to the manner born. It was natural, therefore, that there should be a demand by people to see more of him; to see him embodied in the flesh, if at all possible. One would be found to translate his obscure anonymity into form and substance, bone and muscle. So Don Marquis dramatized him and Arthur Hopkins with something of inherent genius for doing things well, engaged Harry Beresford to take the responsibility of making the Old Soak what he appeared to be in a column of comic odds and ends in an evening newspaper. All literatively speaking, it was a triple triumph for author, manager and actor.

I was grossly mistaken here. Here is another "Lightnin." If one wished to analyze the machinery by which the character of Old Soak is articulated it would be found that Mr. Marquis has gone to French's Edition of Acting Plays of a past and forgotten generation by playwrights for his story; but in the presence of Old Soak as played by Beresford everything else retires into the background, far up stage, and the old material is reanimated with a new spirit and made to appear quite fit. What, if we have the boy who goes wrong, and the canting old hypocrite of a village belle who cheats a poor woman of her inherited, supposedly worthless securities carefully locked in an old clock-case. Old Soak, the head of the family, is the bright outstanding figure around whom all the interest gathers, a great enterprise and trying out certain humanizing experiments of which Lucretia Borgia never dreamt.

In "Fools Errant" we see the old-fashioned melodrama revived, and comes so well equipped by experience and genius to gather the reward of patient merit.

**INTOLERANCE**

By S. E. KISER

I find it hard to curb my strong desire
To lay some kind of punishment on Jinks;
I wish that I might set his house afire,
Because his faith is full of crazy kinks.
I've tried to reason with him; I have shown him
The childlessness of his religion;
I get so angry that I'd like to stone him
For taking the blind course that he pursues.

The fool—and this is most exasperating—
That I am wrong and he is right;
Well, God, I have no doubt, is merely waiting
To put the poor book's cocksure faith to flight;
Lord, how I shall enjoy that.
His climbing up and then his headlong falls,
When I, with wings, in the Celestial City,
Behold him left outside its gleaming walls!

I vote against all candidates who follow
The hateful path in which his feet are set.
Their faith is something that I cannot swallow,
Their progress is a thing that I detest.
My faith alone will save, you can deny it—
At least, you can't convince me that I am wrong.
Why can't we all be wisely guided by it?
How much more smoothly we should get along.

I tremble very often for our nation,
Because men lacking this faith much succeed;
I fear that this shall enjoy too much toleration,
For those who can't or won't accept my creed.
What right should they be given to aspire
To put the poor book's cocksure faith to flight?
I'd like to see my boy enjoying high hell in fire;
Those who reject my faith deserve no less!

**Dire Threats**

(From School, August 31, published by the School News Co., New York, N. Y.)

The Board of Education of Paterson, N. J., has received a communication signed, "The Paterson Klan No. 15, Realm of New Jersey, Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Kon Klave in Kon Klave," protesting against the restoration of the study of the German language and politics.

The communication ends with a threat to hold those sponsoring the movement to restore the German language "personally and politically responsible."
A Narrow-Minded Rhymester

Kipling should be reminded of the famous words of the English Commander in Chief, Gen. Haig, "Our backs are to the wall!" He should be reminded that a commission headed by Balfour came to this country. What for? On a sight-seeing tour? It came to prove the purpose of imposing this Sinking Fund upon us, and we pointed out to us that our necks would be in danger too. Would he have us believe that they were more concerned about our necks than about their own?

If they, in open defeat stared them in the face, that the cry was raised to make the world "safe for democracy" and we came to their aid; and if we had not done so they would to-day be paying reparations to Germany.

New York, Sept. 11.

George Fentrick.

German "Efficiency"

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR:—I see a dispatch in the papers headed "German Efficiency," the word "efficiency" quoted as a sign of contempt. I hear the phrase used quite often to indicate a cynical state of mind in the speaker. If it is popular to sneer at efficiency in any state or condition we shall soon be sneering at the phrase "American genius," and "American humor." Or is it because the word is qualified by the adjective "German"? If that is it, I ask why?

If German efficiency is a thing to be ridiculed, why did we have to steal the German chemical patents and raise a high tariff wall to protect the domestic receivers of the patents against the competition of the original owners? And why was it necessary for us to mobilize 3,000,000 men and send 300,000 of them to hospital and the grave in order to help England, France and Italy pay reparations to Germany.

If German efficiency is a thing to be ridiculed, why did we have to mobilize and send 300,000 Americans to hospitals and the grave? Why did we have to mobilize and send 3,000,000 Americans to hospitals and the grave? Why did we have to mobilize and send 300,000 Americans to hospitals and the grave? Why did we have to mobilize and send 3,000,000 Americans to hospitals and the grave?

I think German efficiency stands for a very serious thought and is very much in evidence, whether in a superior quality of razor, geographical map or a movement on the battlefields.

New York, September 25.

A Constant Reader.

Mistating the Facts

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR:—In the issue of yesterday's St. Louis Times, an afternoon paper, appeared the enclosed article from the New York Tribune. This comment on the question of the so-called reparations due the Allied nations from Germany is so full of the most glaring misstatements, to call them by a polite name; it is so maliciously distorted, that unless he is advised of the original source of the misstatement, the German people that it deserves to be set right. Perhaps this matter has already had your attention, but if not I should be greatly obliged if you would in your next issue write an answer that would show up these falsehoods and with the aid of the statistics you have on this most interesting subject enlighten the public as to the real state of affairs.

When these malignant newspapers speak flippantly of the alleged ability of the German nation to pay some 140 Billion Dollars, when a war lasting four years, against some 27 odd nations, a war that taxed all their resources and killed and crippled millions of their men, women and children, they do not mention the fact that Great Britain and France declare themselves unable to pay even the interest, not to speak of the principal, of the eleven or twelve Billion Dollars they owe this country, without whose help they would undoubtedly have lost the war, a conflict they themselves planned and started with the express purpose to destroy Germany as a business competitor that was getting too strong for them.

If you will publish such an article I will call that it is sent to the St. Louis Times, which paper I hope will let it appear in one of its early issues. This paper, together with every newspaper in this city, except the German language papers, did everything in their power to defeat our great Senator Reed for the nomination of the primaries of this St. August first, but in spite of all this Reed was nominated by over 6500 votes over his millionnaire opponent, and it may be safely stated that this was the result of the support of the German element of our citizens, who were so indignant that they had to be sent back to the Senate. Because his election in November is about the surest event imaginable.

Very respectfully,

Roland T. Kerrs,
2996 Dodier St.

The Black Horror

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR:—Referring to your well written article, "The Black Horror, an Appeal to Americans," Sept 18th issue of your valuable weekly, I happened to run across an issue of the Boston Post of Sept. 8th, in which a dirty editorial appeared, which without a doubt is a lie. I enclose some for your perusal, so you may nail the lie to the mast if you choose.

The writer made it a point to have a good many other people read the article in your September 16th issue, and while most readers exclaimed "It is a shame that such things are permitted to go on," none felt that they would like to aid by writing to their Congressmen or Senators. On the other hand, other readers took the matter very lightly, saying, "Oh, what is that to us? Let the Germans fight out their own battles," or "What do you want us to do as a nation?"

In reminding such scoffers that this Government could use moral persuasion together with other countries very effectively, they would state, "Oh, we have troubles enough of our own; anyway, we did not put the trigger there." I told such parties most emphatically that we DID PUT THE FRENCH THERE, by our action in the war, and for that reason alone it would be the duty of this country to see that the negroids were kept out of Germany. But they can't and won't see it; they are sufficient unto themselves. The enclosed editorial of the Boston Post goes, however, even further in deliberate lying propaganda. Am sending you for what it is worth the clipping.

Very truly yours,

Carl Clausen.

ENCOURAGED in his campaign to outst the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary from the shelves of the Boston Public Library, by "letters and newspaper clippings from all parts of the country in approval," Counselman James A. ("Jerry") Watson has taken a further step in his intrepid fight against the "British propaganda wolves masquerading in sheepskin," writes the Boston Herald.

The councilman now proposes to urge the need of thorough and far-reaching investigation of every shelf in the library. He realizes, of course, that this may require considerable time, and involve some expense, but he holds that the danger to the youth of the city is so imminent and insidious that he would not stop at appropriating millions of that should prove necessary, and if he could only extirpate the "monstrous evil," root and branch, from every library in the United States.

Counselman Watson says: "I have drawn up a resolution which I shall offer at the next meeting of the city council, calling for a complete investigation of the volumes in our library which are nothing but British propaganda wolves, masquerading in sheepskin as tomes of reverence."

"The Public Library is stuffed with such works of 'reference,' poisoning the minds of the studious youth who consult them in search of true knowledge!"

Librarian Charles F. D. Belden has written Mr. Watson promising that his protest shall be brought before the trustees at the October meeting.

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News of the Steuben Society of America

Getting Together

We print the communication of an ardent Steubenite who signs himself "A Friend of Harmony," without endorsing all the sentiments expressed in his letter; but we can make allowance for the feelings of indignation that prompted their utterance. We believe that the membership is rapidly beginning to realize that a minority in the proportion of one to four cannot be suffered to continue for another year to embarrass the organization as it has embarrassed it during the past year; that there are enough sane men on both sides to see the folly of the course hitherto pursued by those who, however honest their motives, are championing a proposal to let the minority conduct the affairs of an important society like the S. S. A.

We believe, too, that the leaders will, by and by, see that they cannot serve the cause by instituting law suits, even if the courts sustain them, and we refuse to believe that any one is actuated by the sinister motives hinted at by our correspondent. That any man of German ancestry would lend himself to act as an agent of discord in the employ of the enemies of his race is too appalling to be entertained for a moment. We know that there are hundreds of perfectly fair-minded men on the side of the opposition who are as desirous of peace as our correspondent, but who have not fully studied the consequences of the ill-advised action of their leaders in refusing to make peace on the basis of the will of the majority. We believe that when they do fully realize what the consequences will be, they will take steps to make their influence felt.

But whether this comes to pass or not, the cause will go on and flourish when those who are foolishly trying to impede it will have been forgotten, while those that are working to prosper its development will be remembered by coming generations. If now the pending efforts to get together shall be successful, the S. S. A. will enter the campaign with closed ranks and share in the great victory that is at hand.

Let Us Have Peace

(Communicated)

Sir:—I think it is high time for the rank and file of the S. S. A. to take matters in hand with a view to putting a stop, once and for all, to the attempt to split the society in two or three parts.

Attempts to unite the German element in a common cause have always ended in dissensions and individual actions, I am told; but the movement fortunately is in the hands of persons many of whom were born in this country and raised amid American ideas, who have grown tired of the dictatorship of a few self-appointed leaders, and who want a new deal.

To my astonishment I learned that another suit had been brought by the crowd that is trying to rule or ruin. This on the heels of a mass meeting of adherents of both sides, called to consider ways and means to mend the breach created by the bolters, where each man pledged himself against any more law suits being resorted to to settle matters.

I am beginning to believe what has been rumored more or less freely, that the S. S. A. is harboring a number of informers employed by outsiders interested in breaking up the society. I scorned the suggestion for sometime, but it is becoming evident that there is a hidden motive behind the persistent attempt to avoid a healing of the breach. There is a strong analogy between this attempt and the secret history of the Volstead act. Prohibition was adopted in order to destroy the influence of the German brewers who were believed to control the German vote, and who thus constituted a political power that did not suit the British element in our midst and menaced their supremacy. Now the S. S. A. is arising as a danger to the same element, and means have to be found to destroy it. I am not accusing any individual at this time, but after all the attempts that have been made at reconciliation by those who were carrying out the instructions of the Milwaukee convention, which converted me, I am in full accord with your correspondent in a recent issue of your paper, that the only proper way to get justice, if an injustice has been done, is to go before the convention and let the majority decide the issue.

I got tired some time ago of being a blind follower of leaders who have nothing but private grievances and personal vanity to air and don't care a rap about principles, but only harp on technicalities with an irrepressible spirit of that old German disease, "Rechtshaberei." That with "Vereinsmeierei" is responsible for the fact that the German element is treated like coolies. Men with no more vision have no business to be at the head of a movement like this, and the sooner we of the rear ranks retire them the better.

If a reconciliation is rejected by them I propose that the affairs of the society be turned over to the western contingent and if necessary change the name of the organization to the Carl Schurz League. That they are bent on ruining the society is shown by the fact that they are bringing one suit after another, basing their case on a technicality and disregarding entirely the will of the majority. Now suppose they win, will that heal the breach? Will it join the tail to the dog that has been severed?—for after all, the dissenters are only a small proportion of the whole. I was taught early in my life that under our system of government the majority rules. If the minority is to rule, and conventions are called only to be disregarded, it is high time that we adopted a system of dictatorship, and allow one man to administer the estate.

The evil effects of the action of the bolters is shown in the many German organizations that are springing up as political microcosms trying to perform stunts that should be undertaken by the S. S. A. If we had any real nerve we would not put up with any more dictations from self-constituted, self-perpetuating leaders, but tell them plainly what we want them to do. I for one am ready to join in a popular revolt.

A Friend of Harmony.

A German-American investment banking house is seeking two men who can speak German and English for permanent connection as representatives. This house specializes in German-American underwriting and has a large clientele among German-American investors. Write giving statement of your present connections, past experience and ability. Box 77, Issues of To-Day.
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ISSUES OF TO-DAY, 132 Nassau Street NEW YORK CITY
What Is Back of the Atrocities?
A Significant Editorial

Germany's Only Hope Is U. S.
By Hon. Richard Bartholdt

Another Reign of Terror?
(N. Y. Staats-Zeitung, September 28)

The Hansen case that has just been initiated in the federal courts should enlist the deepest interest of all non-reactionary elements throughout the country, for if the Department of Justice should come out triumphantly, the Constitution will have another hole punched through it, and naturalized citizens will more than ever be treated as second class citizens.

The Department of Justice proposes to cancel the naturalization of Mr. Ferdinand Hansen, the well-known importer of New York City, because he was pro-German during the war—that is to say, in no such simple language is the case expressed, although that is the true meaning. The federal department argues that he committed perjury when, in undergoing the formality of becoming a citizen, he swore to protect the United States against all enemies.

He is accused of having written an article during the war for a weekly paper [Issues and Events] praising Germany, and of having quoted from pro-German pamphlets as a street orator.

The inconsistent character of these charges is so self-evident that the attorney for the accused will hardly be required to answer it. When Hansen wrote the article and delivered his speeches, the United States was still officially neutral, and no law existed that prohibited a citizen (whether native or naturalized) from declaring himself on the questions that arose out of the European war.

Quite aside from that, however, the action proves that two kinds of rights exist for American citizens, according to whether they are native-born or naturalized. To a naturalized citizen is denied the right to criticize an administration elected for four years, since his naturalization may be revoked by an action in court. Against a native-born citizen the bum bailiffs of that absolutism that existed under Woodrow Wilson since Good Friday, 1917, and perpetuates itself in the conduct of the official clique to this day, do not dare to take action, except, as in the case of Debs, it is assured of the press controlled by high finance.

Against this distinction between native-born and naturalized Americans it is necessary to oppose a solid front without the least delay. There must be no American citizens whose rights are not the same as those of all other American citizens. Whether naturalized or born here, Americans must be confirmed in their right of free speech, and no bureaucracy in Washington maintained by public taxation must be allowed to arrogate to itself the right to dictate a citizen's utterance. If he violates a law he should be prosecuted and locked up, wherever he may be born; but as long as he keeps within the law, every naturalized citizen must have the same protection as one born in the country.

In view of the conflicting practices of the federal Supreme Court it is important to start an active agitation at once to establish upon an incontrovertible basis the equality of naturalized and native-born citizens, so that the pig-headed bureaucracy in future will keep its hands off.
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It should be noted that above documents are given in their original text in French, the commentaries are in German.

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What Is Back of the Atrocities?

LITTLE by little the truth about the alleged Turkish atrocities at Smyrna is penetrating the clouds of obfuscation that attended the Turkish victories over the Greeks and the advance of the Turkish army. Personally we were never misled by the flaring headlines and editorial fulminations of the righteous American press in the service of Great Britain. We appraised them by the light of the manufactured German atrocities in Belgium and France. The method was precisely the same, and we said so. We showed what the Turks had to say and we printed the statement of the International Red Cross, which was so. We showed what the Turks had to say and we printed the statement of the International Red Cross, which was so. We showed what the Turks had to say and we printed the statement of the International Red Cross, which was so.

And now we have the Associated Press reports from Paris, under date of September 26, in which our theories as to the motive for these reports are fully borne out. We also have the statement of Viscount St. Davids, president of the board of directors of the Ottoman Railroad. This is what Paris has to say on the subject:

PARIS, Sept. 26 (Associated Press).—The French Foreign Office in an official statement published to-day confirmed the news from Constantinople that General Pelle, the French High Commissioner in that city, and Admiral Dumesnil, the commander of the French forces in Near East waters, had satisfied themselves that there was nothing to justify the holding of the Turks responsible for the burning of Smyrna.

Admiral Dumesnil also investigated the charges that the Turks poured kerosene on the houses and streets and found them false. Both General Pelle and the Admiral found that there had been much excitement in the Greek and Armenian quarters of Smyrna and that a number of Turk officers and men had been wounded by bombs and hand grenades thrown from the houses.

This rather put a damper on the movement to spread tales of Turkish atrocities; but Viscount St. Davids is even more unsparing in his condemnation of the Greeks, for he says that “the Greeks deserved all they got, and more,” adding that they are “very bad fighters but are first-class at robbery, arson and murder.”

“The Greeks in their retreat burned every village they saw. They robbed individual Turks, and when these resisted they killed them. They did all this near the front and without military necessity. They did it out of sheer maliciousness. Our reports are that it was done systematically by regular troops under orders. It was done by the malice of men who knew they could not hold the country, and meant to make it worthless for any one else.”

* * *

The primary motive behind the reports, of course, is the anxiety of the English to have their efforts at getting control of the Dardanelles and to create another Gibraltar, sanctified under the cloak of international benevolence. It was the same species of propaganda that was employed against the Boer republics. But the immediate cooperation of the American kept press has a deeper significance.

If the quarrel in the Near East results in actual war, the United States is again to be seduced into lending its aid to England; and if there were any doubt that a secret “gentleman’s agreement” exists between London and Washington, calling upon us to send armies to the scene of war, precisely as we did in 1917, it is supplied by the fact that immediately upon the publication of the alleged atrocities the Navy Department under Denby dispatched thirteen American destroyers to the Dardanelles—nominally for the purpose of removing American residents from the fighting zone, but with instructions to “fire back if fired upon by the Turks.”

The tenuous character of this pretext will become apparent when it is recalled that our government at the outbreak of the European war in 1914 sent but one warship, the Tennessee, to Germany to remove Americans and conduct them safely out of the sphere of danger. Germany at that time was full of summer tourists.

The dispatch of thirteen destroyers, effective fighting craft but entirely inadequate, on account of their small size, to the demands to which they are nominally put, under instructions to fire upon the Turks, is quite another matter. How many American refugees can be accommodated on such vessels? Very few, indeed. But supposing that they were crowded with persons desiring to escape “the terrible Turk,” isn’t it the height of criminal folly to expose them to the terrors of war to which they would be exposed if the destroyers carried out the orders of Washington and engaged in a bombardment of the Turkish positions? And must we assume that a stray Turkish shell directed against the English dreadnoughts may not accidentally explode close to an American destroyer? It is dollars to doughnuts that if the Turks fired south, one of their shells would hit an American destroyer due north. Because the destroyers are there to invite being fired upon in order that the United States may be drawn into the war.

What does it mean that the Remington Arms Manufacturing Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, both of them du Pont enterprises, are working various departments overtime? In both plants night shifts have been put on. * * *

We hear people say, “Never again!” That was the gist of public opinion in 1914. A war with Germany was unthinkable. But we were destined to experience a terrible awakening. Our statesmen were parties to a secret alliance back in 1897, and when the Northcliffe press had created the necessary state of public insanity, we obediently went to war to discharge our commitments to England and the Allies.

The same situation confronts us to-day. Everybody reads the headlines of Turkish atrocities and gets furiously mad; nobody reads the contradictions. The same mania is developing apace, and by and by the shackles will be put on the liberal press, the pulpiteers will thunder their anathema, free speech will be suppressed, people will be arrested for uttering protests, and the streets will be filled with dainty vendors of Liberty Bonds. The great Amer-
American public will have nothing to say, and those who object will be thrown into jail. The rest will be shipped to the Dardanelles to confirm England's grip on Chanak, the key to the straits between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

Let us not be deceived by the surface aspect of the situation. Nominally the question of war and peace is between England and the Turks. In reality England and France are confronting each other on the precipice of a great war. Turkey and Greece are merely the pawns in the conflict. England is back of Greece and France of Turkey. The Dardanelles in possession of the Turks means that France will control the situation in the Near East. And England, as always, has to fight lest India and Egypt pass from her control. And England, now that she has rendered Germany impotent, has not a single friend on the European continent. Where shall she turn for support in the uneven struggle?

To the United States. And the United States, in sending destroyers, serves notice on France that she will fight on the side of England.

The United States is saying, "Never again!" So her unwilling manhood must be forced to yield. "The mother country" is again in jeopardy; the secret understanding exists. Turkish atrocities are created to furnish the incentive. This time Christianity is in danger from the Mahommedans. The church once more feels the thrill of a great cause, and with the aid of the hired press the casus belli is supplied.

The Department of Justice last week instituted proceedings to cancel the citizenship papers of the well-known German-American, Ferdinand Hansen, for his criticisms of the late war. The news of the action came like a bolt out of clear sky. But the explanation is not as obscure as it appears. It is the first gun to strike terror to the hearts of objectors to the war that is about to burst. It serves notice to all who are vulnerable that they must keep their mouth shut and do as they are told by the Department of Justice. Belated proceedings are instituted to silence those daring enough to question the motives of their masters. That, and just that, is the meaning of the drastic action of the Department of Justice.

Similar proceedings have been instituted against Joseph Woerndle, former Austrian consul at Portland, Oregon, although Woerndle was tried and formally acquitted of the charge of having aided the "notorious" German spy, Hans Boehm, in getting a pass before our entrance into the war. Meanwhile Judge Wilkerson, of Chicago, has confirmed the injunction against the labor leaders, sued out by Attorney General Dougherty, and has thus authorized the most sweeping order ever issued by an American court for the suppression of freedom of speech and the press.

The Steuben Society adopted a resolution in council, not long ago, requiring the question of war or peace to be submitted to a referendum of the whole people. As thousands of mothers tremble at the prospect of again sending their sons across the seas to fight for a foreign country, they may well wish that this recommendation had been expeditiously forced through Congress at that time.

Germany's Only Hope Is United States
Washington More Inclined to Sympathy

By HON. RICHARD BARTHOLDT

The American people are entitled to know the truth about conditions in Germany in order that an enlightened public opinion may lead to a correct foreign policy. After fifteen months of silent observation over there I am prepared to tell the truth as I saw it, and to do so without fear or favor and with the sole object of serving this, my country.

No one can become familiar with real conditions who, as do so many, revel in the pleasures of the large cities and merely frequent the palaces of amusement overrun by foreign visitors. In order to lift the veil of old-time pride, with which the so-called bourgeois classes try to cover their distress, it is necessary to live with the people, talk to them in their own language and make yourself one of them. Books could be written on the result of such observations, but reference to a few typical facts will suffice to enable the reader to draw his own conclusions.

It sounds like a paradox, but is, nevertheless, true that under the present abnormal conditions the German people become the poorer the more they work, and approach the final collapse the more rapidly the more goods they sell. To understand this we require the lessons of neither politics nor of national economy. It is a simple problem of arithmetic. First of all we must realize that all the savings of the people, the total wealth in cash money of the nation, have been practically wiped out. For instance, the man who in June of last year had 100,000 marks, probably the savings of a lifetime, has 100,000 marks to-day, it is true, but their exchange value has gone down from $1,666 to $66. The $1,600 is gone—wiped out by the depreciation of the currency. The manufacturer who a year ago spent, say, 50,000 marks for the purchase of his raw materials and sold the manufactured goods on that basis, now requires twenty-five times more, or a million and a quarter marks to replenish the stock of raw materials he has used. And the merchant who last year sold an article for, say, 100 marks will now have to pay about 2,000 marks for the same article to the wholesaler.

The prices of all foodstuffs have risen in exactly the same proportions. How, then, shall the people subsist, how shall they procure enough money to purchase even the direst necessities?

To mention another example. The professor of a college in a small city with whom I became acquainted receives a yearly salary of 44,000 marks as against 4,000 marks before the war. This means that while in 1914 his salary amounted to $1,000, it is $30 under the present exchange, or eight and one-third cents a day. Does anybody believe that this professor could afford to purchase meat, butter, eggs, coffee,
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etc.? Impossible, and he told me so. I could read in his hangard face that he was reduced to potatoes and turnips, the same as during the cruel blockade some years ago. This case is typical for the food conditions under which the educated and middle classes now live. And, mind you, this situation is not due to a lack of food, but solely to a lack of purchasing power.

Do I say too much when I characterize these conditions as a disgrace to our civilization and particularly to the European statesmen who have taken it upon themselves to dominate the world? And there are people who actually believe, because the French say so, that the depreciation of the mark was a German manoeuver, in other words, a malicious attempt at self-pauperization?

The Entente governments demand that Germany should stop her printing presses and the issue of paper money. But how, asked President Ebert in the course of an hour’s conversation I had with him, shall we pay the increased salaries of our officials, increases absolutely necessary to keep them from starvation? The government has nothing except what it receives from the people, and every little surplus goes into the bottomless barrel of reparations. These latter, by the way, can only be paid by the excess of exports over imports, but there is no such excess, on the contrary Germany now pays more for imports than what she realizes from exports.

This conversation took place in May. At that time the president could still see a silver lining in the threatening clouds overhanging the German sky. Referring to the smiling fields, every foot of which is under intense cultivation, he said, “The people are back at work, the sense of order and discipline is again manifesting itself and the least encouragement will enable us to weather the storm.” By encouragement he had in mind English common sense and American aid.

Whether he is as optimistic to-day I doubt, unless he perceives salvation in the coming rule of the reds. Under present conditions it would, indeed, be no wonder if the German people embraced Bolshevism, or something similar and more adapted to German notions, aye, it would be more of a wonder if they did not do it.

“It could not be worse than now,” is the general comment.

The German in his instincts and innate nature is conservative, but after everything has fallen which he once respected, after the social order has been turned upside down and a glorious history wiped out, while he daily feels the slave lash of the Frenchman on his back and sees his womanhood outraged in the occupied zone, would it be surprising, I ask again, if his eyes, which so long looked in vain for aid from the west, would at last longingly turn to the east?

I hold no brief from the “beatit possiditites,” but those interested in property rights the world over would, indeed, be stricken with blindness if they failed to realize the great danger threatening them all from an alliance, enforced by the distress of the hour, between the Germans and Russian Bolshevism. Germany, though in part already socialistically governed, is even to-day the great bulwark against radicalism and anarchy. When this falls the western world cannot hold together. What should be done to prevent the general collapse—in whose ruins even America might be buried, at least in an economical sense—is easily told and, I believe, almost as easily accomplished.

To express my humble opinion on the subject is the real purpose of these lines. In the first place, France must be stopped in her determination to destroy Germany altogether. From what we have witnessed during the last few years, England alone does not seem able to do it.

Oh, yes, she is entirely willing, because nothing is so clear as the British desire to establish a counter-balance against French power on the continent. By her domination of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, etc., France is not only the dominating power of Europe, but because of her militarism also the power which practically holds world dominion in the hollow of her hands. That this should be so is not to the interest of America and less so to that of Great Britain.

Now, the only possible way of curbing this power and reducing the colossal to proper proportions is to aid Germany to get on her feet and thus to set up a healthy counter-influence against French imperialism. However, England seems to be afraid to go it alone, especially as she contemplates the possibilities of a French attack by airships and submarines. There remains only America. A word from Uncle Sam, I believe, would strengthen the British backbone and bring France down from her high perch. A mere intimidation that we view with growing concern the recent French threats signifying German ruination and destructive of the world’s peace, would probably be sufficient.

It may be argued that the western world is still too generally filled with hatred against the erstwhile foe, for public opinion to sanction such a pro-German step. This is, of course, wide of the mark, as such diplomatic action would not be pro-German, but 100 per cent pro-American.

With us the question is not so much to save the German skin as it is to save our own. The same is true of England. It is with considerable satisfaction that I can state that the government circles in Washington are fully alive to this situation. In fact, I am inclined to believe that if Marianne would attempt to tighten the noose around Michel’s neck, Uncle Sam would raise his index finger and say “Stop!” And in this I perceive the first and only ray of hope for that nation which has so often been called “a nation of thinkers and poets,” but which to-day truly is a nation of sufferers.

The second step to relieve the situation and save the German Republic from going to the bow-wows is a reasonable modification of the impossible conditions of the Versailles treaty. That treaty was dictated by hatred and revenge. Its changes—should be inspired by economic necessities and an honest desire to bring more lasting peace to a war-ridden world. To-day we have peace on paper, but none in fact, not even in our own hearts.

The motto of all erstwhile belligerent nations must be: “Let us look to the future and forget the past!” Judging from my observations, this is the sentiment of the Germans toward all other nations, even the French, if they will only let them.

Nowhere in Germany did I discover the least resentment against Americans, and the thousands of our countrymen who visited there this year will bear witness to that fact. There is only one timid question you come across now and then, and that is, “What have we done to you?”
The question is not entirely without justification when we remember that during our whole history the Germans were accustomed to look upon America as their one true friend and that the U-boat war was a reprisal against England, not the United States, for starving German women and children. Whenever I answered the above question we remember that during our whole history the Germans around and blame their own government for having provoked America.

In answer to a number of pertinent questions which have been submitted to me since my arrival home, I will say, without restating the queries, that American participation in the settlement of the European chaos, in my humble opinion, would be most desirable because that influence could only be exerted for the best and as a restraint upon the mad imperialism of France which in spite of her signature to the peace treaty, is bent on continuing the war in another form against a stricken, impoverished and defenseless country.

I would look upon American representation on the Reparations Commission as a guarantee of more evenhanded justice in the settlement of affairs. As to the League of Nations, I have always been an advocate of the idea, but, of course, not of the present caricature, or League of Conquerors, but rather of a true association of nations who will covenant with one another to keep the peace and to substitute judicial decisions for war in the settlement of international disputes.

Willa Cather's War Novel
By GEORGE SEIBEL

If I were a citizen of Nebraska, I should hold my head very high when the name of Willa Cather is mentioned. Once, indeed, Nebraska was known as the state of William Jennings Bryan, but the Crusader of the Golden Cross has descended very nearly to the level of Carrie Nation and the Rev. John Jasper, who used to shout that "de sun do move." Nebraska also has made herself ridiculous by legislation against the German language, to keep the Kaiser out of her schools. But all her futilities and follies are eclipsed by the glory of being Willa Cather's state—this Willa Cather whose latest book, "One of Ours," puts her definitely at the head of living American novelists.

Willa Cather has achieved what would seem to be impossible to our generation—she has written about the war as impersonally as Flaubert wrote about the battles of Hamilcar and Matho. Many war novels have been written, but none without an appeal to passion, none without a point of view, none without a message or a purpose. Willa Cather is the first to show us America's fighting men without calcium lights and without savage shadows. Her Claude Wheeler looms before our vision clear-cut as one of Flaxman's drawings of Homer's heroes, but within that spacious outline we can fill in the composite anatomy of the typical American who went to war—and perhaps we can understand why he went.

Whoever reads this book in order to be confirmed in his prejudices will be disappointed. Whoever reads it to find the justification of his opinions, will be dissatisfied. For Willa Cather is concerned only with the white light of truth, not with patriotism or propaganda, stage effects or poetical justice. Yet her book is so poignantly human that it fills the reader with a vast pity and thrills him with a new understanding. Like a painting of Millet's, devoid of artifice and sentimentality, it bodies forth the tragedy of labor and the mystery of love.

Claude Wheeler is the typical American, clean and strong, from our western prairies. His life has been one great frustration—all his days he has been wondering what it meant, whither it led, why it was. And the life of America gave him no answer to satisfy his soul. He tried to find the answer in his studies, but the small denominational college where he was forced to remain offered him only hollow platitudes. He thought to find the answer

*For sale by Issues of To-Day. Price $2.50, postpaid.
who did not accept the American newspaper at its face value—the Germans in America, are depicted by Willa Cather with a sympathetic insight into their character and martyrdom. Perhaps the chapter of the trial for disloyalty, in which one witness complained that on Sunday afternoons old man Oberlies had sat on his front porch and played "Die Wacht am Rhein" on a slide trombone, and another testified that old man Yoeder had said he hoped the United States would go to hell, now that it had been bought over by England, is a subtle bit of satire, but there is a heroic dignity about the attitude of the accused men. "You may take your property and imprison me, but I explain nothing and I take back nothing," said the one. "I have nothing to say. The charges are true. I thought this was a country where a man could speak his mind," declared the other. Whatever we may think of their judgment, we must admire their courage. It is in chapters like this, and in episodes like the death of Tannhauser, whose last whisper is "Mein arme Mutter," and in scenes like Claude's rescue of the poor old restaurant-keeper from his tormentors, who told him, "She's a German spy, and she'll put ground glass in your dinner," that the incorruptible human sympathy of Villa Cather's art evinces itself.

Nowhere in the book is there one note of contempt or disdain for the humblest or the basest; dull-witted Ma-hailey, who thought the gas-masks were worn by the army cooks, to protect their eyes when they were cutting up onions, is not despised, and the steward on shipboard who steals the eggs and onions of the sick soldiers to sell them is not hated. Even war, while its futility and its horrors are shown in unrelieved detail, is not denounced in any set rhetoric. After all, the simple truth is the mightiest sermon. And Willa Cather has produced, because she has realized this, a great literary masterpiece. It is a profound criticism of American life, it is an incisive analysis of our part in the war, yet it is as impersonal, as detached, as the sun which shines upon the just and the unjust. It is the epic of the typical American—a prairie Hamlet, Don Quixote of Nebraska, Parsifal of the Plate. "He died believing his country better than it is, and France better than any country can ever be." And yet, if we but understand and learn, he has not died in vain.

The history of the world is a succession of blunders and crimes, written in blood and tears. Usually the reigns of power are in the hands of fools and scoundrels, and the common man is sent into trenches or upon barricades to die for the cause which they tell him is holy. If he dies believing, that is gain for him and the world. Better, perhaps, the sunset of life in a sea of blood, than stagnation in a puddle of mud. That is the spiritual lesson of this novel, "One of Ours," for We are Claude Wheeler, stumbling, groping, reaching after a dream that ever eludes, and in our sordid civilization of canned food and cash registers we have lost life's meaning, if it had one. To have written such a book, out of the impartial omniscience of detached divinity, is an achievement to be proud of—and it puts at the head of our American novelists this Nebraska woman, Willa Cather.

**Germany**

Von der Partelen Hass und Gunst verzerrt
Schwankt sein Charakterbild in der Geschichte.

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**Borah vs. Lodge**

(The Searchlight)

The voters of Massachusetts are facing the opportunity of replacing Lodge with a Senator of greater vigor and progressiveness. The character and ability of his successor, however, will not be the most important result of Lodge's defeat.

William E. Borah of Idaho, is next below Lodge on the Foreign Relations committee. If Lodge be retired, Borah will become chairman of this committee.

With international matters so complicated as to demand the widest statesmanship, with the future peace and prosperity of the world at stake, this chairmanship is of crucial consequence, probably the most important to humanity here and abroad of any in the Senate.

If Lodge be reelected, he will continue as Chairman of Foreign Relations. If Lodge be defeated, Borah will undoubtedly occupy the all-important position.

That, then, is the overshadowing issue in this Massachusetts Senatorial election. The personality and opinions of Borah as well as those of Lodge are almost directly involved. With respect to every fundamental question affecting peace and war, it will be a choice between Lodge and Borah, as much so as though they were rival candidates.

**A Blow at the German Republic**

(Chicago Journal, Sept. 22, 1922)

The tariff law just signed by the president is an economic blockade of the most drastic character. Its object, openly stated by the framers of the measure, is to shut European goods out of American markets, and special pains were taken to shut out German goods. Table cutlery, for instance, a growing German product, is barred by a tariff which gives the American manufacturer a "protection" more than five times as great as his total wage cost of production. Other schedules are handled in a similar way.

German industry is almost completely barred from its richest single market, and that market the one in which Germany must buy a large share of raw material.

It is a terrific blow, likely to have disastrous political consequences as well as economic ones. The German republic is by no means firmly established. It came into existence as a reaction from Kaiser republic and is still on trial. The republic's leaders are mainly men with small experience in public affairs. They have met with vicious, unrelenting opposition from champions of the old regime. All things considered, they have done well and, moreover, any change in the German government is sure to be for the worse. If the republic fails, it will be succeeded by either a soviet government or a Hohenzollern one—and even a United States senator ought to be able to grasp what that means.

The German republic will fall if German industry is wrecked. The tariff measure just signed by President Harding is a deliberate attempt to wreck German industry. If it succeeds—look out!

Germany can not live within herself. She must have access to world markets, or go under. If she goes under, a goodly share of the rest of Europe follows suit. France can not recover without German reparations, Italy is in still more difficult plight than France. If 60,000,000 people in the heart of Europe go bankrupt, the crash will shake the earth. Britain sees this, and is doing much to ease up pressure on Germany. France and Belgium are beginning to see it, and in spite of their bitter need and natural resentment are making concessions.

But the United States, under the leadership of Forney and McCumber and backed up by President Harding, proceeds to hit the struggling republic a solar plexus blow.

Such a course is, indeed, deplorable. The German people are entitled to a square deal from the United States, and they are not getting it. Their richest market is being closed, and the source of much of their raw materials cut off—for if they can not sell here, they can not buy here.

There are many evil aspects to the tariff situation, but this is one of the worst.
WILLIAM L. ETTINGER, Superintendent of Public Schools of New York, has replied to a letter of the Citizens' Committee, organized to foster interest in the study of German, that the Board of Superintendents at a meeting on September 8th, had reported that the study of German "may be pursued if the number of pupils desiring such instruction is large enough to warrant the employment of a special teacher; that all parents of pupils graduating from the elementary schools receive printed notice to guide them in selecting a high school, and plain mention is made of German in this notice; and that there can be no question as to the whole-heartedness of all concerned. Nevertheless," the report continues, "it is recommended that the Division Superintendents in charge of high schools and junior high schools give special instructions to the principals that German is included in the foreign languages that may be studied, and that Chairman Maier be so notified." This gratifying result is largely due to the energetic efforts of Mr. David Maier, mentioned in the foregoing.

We can hardly imagine a more cynical trick of fate than that presented by the fact of Mr. Adolphus Busch, the great St. Louis brewer, becoming the possessor of a lock of hair belonging to Napoleon I; and we are not astonished that the French press in its impotent rage should try to make it appear that the memento of Napoleon had come into possession of the St. Louis magnate through foul means. As a matter of fact, as explained by Professor Hartl of Kissingen, the Corsican's scalp-lock is now dangling at Mr. Busch's belt as a mark of appreciation of Mr. Busch's munificent acts of charity, bestowed upon suffering German women and children, in behalf of whom Professor Hartl speaks. With many it will go far to mitigate their resentment against the desecration of the Goethe house by official French vandals.

Senator Frelinghuysen, one of the most reactionary of reactionaries in the upper house of Congress, secured the Republican nomination for another term in the Senate from New Jersey. As with Lodge, in Massachusetts, the real test of Frelinghuysen's popularity will come in the election, and to effect his defeat no pains should be spared by the liberal forces in both parties in New Jersey. There can be no compromise with the element that is at the beck and call of the Morgan interests. The country is face to face with another war. If the reactionaries carry the Senate, it will be accepted as a popular endorsement of the vicious policy that makes us a party to all European entanglements, and there will be a prompt revival of the espionage act, which is merely suspended, not repealed. As long as the administration can send warships to Europe for the moral effect it will have—if nothing else—to show that this country is backing England in its dispute with Turkey-France, and professes itself powerless of aiding Central Europe to recover economically, it is not practising what it preaches when it declares that it is keeping its hands off European politics. It is evidence that it is dealing the cards under the table, and it needs no prophet to predict what it will do if the Senate is filled with Frelinghuysens, Lodges, Poindexters, Kelloggs, du Ponts, Townsends and men of that stamp.

Three States this fall will vote for or against the modification of the Volstead act to legalize light wines and beer. They are three of the nation's largest commonwealths; Illinois, Ohio and Massachusetts. The result in these States will be generally accepted as an expression of public sentiment of a majority of the States, and will give the so-called wets, if they win, fresh incentive to assault the act with a view to its radical amendment in favor of light beverages. The best indication of the sentiment in the three States is supplied by the straw vote taken by the Literary Digest. These figures show the following:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Enforcement</th>
<th>Modification</th>
<th>Repeal</th>
<th>Wet Majority</th>
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<td>Illinois</td>
<td>19,427</td>
<td>21,823</td>
<td>12,298</td>
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<td>Ohio</td>
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<td>8,342</td>
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<td>13,927</td>
<td>8,260</td>
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Professor William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University, has returned from his European tour, during which he delivered several lectures in Berlin. He pictures conditions in Germany as very serious at the present time. "But," he adds, "I firmly believe in her recovery. Much hope is entertained for a revision of the Versailles Treaty. However, that is apparently a remote contingency. On the other hand, strictly speaking, the treaty is even now continuously in a state of modification which began before the signatures to the document had become dry, as the treaty, from any point of view, in its original form is simply unenforceable. Likewise the reparations have been continuously changed; that is about all that the Reparations Commission has been doing. The regrettable thing is that the absolutely necessary, radical revision has not come about, though it is bound to come if the world is to resume its normal state of peace."

A similar opinion is expressed by Ex-Premier Nitti of Italy in his recent book, "Wreck of Europe." He writes among other things: "If England had lost the war, or if the United States had been conquered, I cannot imagine what they would say if Germany, victorious, had sent black savages and whites to occupy Liverpool, New York as well as the industrial sections, and exacted war indemnities so high as to defy every effort to satisfy them. In order to add insult to injury, uncivilized races are employed in the occupied regions to oppress the conquered people. Accordingly the cities of Europe with the highest standards of culture are ruled by negroes, who have been guilty of the most atrocious outrages. Victory has robbed France of its former
fame for being a republican country. Every democratic race
to-day regards France with suspicion, some even with re-
sentment and others with hatred. France has been more
ruthless toward Germany than Germany, if victorious,
would have been toward France. In fear of a helpless
people, France is maintaining the largest army in the world
under arms. It has garrisoned the most progressive cities
in Germany with colored troops, who are bleeding Germany
white. Nobody can foretell what will happen. To allot
large units of the German people to Slavic States, especially
Poland; to divide the Magyars, without regard for this
noble race of people, among Rumania and Czechoslovakia,and
to goad the Turks to frenzy under every available pre-
text, is not the way to establish peace or signalize victories.
Russia will sooner or later recover; Germany, too, after
years of pain and sufferings, will rise from its humiliation,
and no one can predict what the Germans will do.”

In the latest instalment of the Kaiser’s memoirs he
relates what has been published at various times by less
authoritative sources, that France and Russia approached
him during the Boer war to make common cause with them
in a war against England. It must now be regarded as a
serious blunder on the part of the Emperor that he declined,
though it vindicates him of the charge of the Allies that
Germany had been arming for a generation to begin a uni-
versal war. How little England appreciated his policy that
saved the British Empire from destruction at a time when
she was straining every nerve to conquer the Boers, is shown
by the fact that within six years (1906) she set in motion
the intrigue that resulted in the military alliance between
Belgium and herself, and later with France and Russia. It
presents the same features as the case against our own
statesmen, who shabbily ignored what Frederick the Great
had done to prevent Russia from sending troops to help
England to suppress the American Revolution, and what
Prussia did to help the Union win the Civil War when she
bought our bonds, while England and France prohibited
their being listed on the exchanges in London and Paris.
Had the Kaiser been gifted with the vision of a great
statesman and been less influenced by Queen Victoria, he
would not have lived to see Germany stripped by England
and reduced to its present state of hopeless despair and
himself a refugee in Holland. Had King Edward been in
the Kaiser’s place, Germany would have joined France and
Russia in crushing England, and Germany would have
occupied the place occupied by England and been, in fact,
the dictator of war or peace in Europe and Asia. That is
the penalty some countries and some men pay for their
honesty.

The announced visit of Clemenceau is arousing bitter
feelings in many parts of the United States among the
German element, which rather vividly recalls what Clemen-
ceau said when he and Wilson and Lloyd George created
that monumental fraud, the Versailles Treaty—namely,
“There are 20,000,000 too many Germans in the world.”
The mayor of St. Louis has received from Mr. John C.
Meyers on behalf of a large German organization a letter of
protest against any official recognition of Clemenceau on the
part of the city of St. Louis. The “tiger” is referred to as
one of the four venomous old men of Versailles, whose
only object in visiting the United States is to sow fresh
seeds of hysterical anti-German propaganda. His visit, the
protest sets forth, will disturb the peace and happiness of the
United States at a time when industrial disturbances are
interfering with the prosperity of the country, and the ques-
tion is asked if Clemenceau was invited by the same inter-
est that were responsible for turning 630 English persons
loose in America this year to deliver public addresses, and
who are maintaining a propaganda bureau in Washington
in the interests of Great Britain. Meanwhile British propa-
ganda is becoming more insolent than ever. The Hon.
Harold Spender, editor of the Westminster Gazette and a
member of the delegation of the British Sulgrave Institu-
tion, took occasion at a banquet in Lincoln, Neb., to attack
the United States. “The only thing we hear from Washing-
ton in this time of distress,” he said, “is a demand for pay-
mament of the debt we owe it,” whereupon the speaker shed
a few crocodile tears over “the tragic turn of affairs in
Turkey,” lamented the ignorance prevailing in American
circles regarding the high civilized mission of the London
international lot-jumpers and deplored that “England stands
alone in one of the most serious crises in all history.”

Congress passed a law before it adjourned allowing
American women to retain their citizenship though married
to foreigners; but when the American-born dancer, Isadora
Duncan, arrived from Europe with her Russian husband,
she was held at Ellis Island as an undesirable immigrant
and not permitted to land. Just such dubious official acts
bring our laws into disrepute and bring ridicule upon the
law-makers too stupid to know what they are doing.

Former Senator Theodore E. Burton, now in London,
is quoted as stating: “Something ought to be done to bring
about an Economic United States of Europe.” So far very
good, but when he goes on to say, “if the liberties of the
world were again menaced from the East or elsewhere the
United States would come to the rescue, as it did in 1917,”
the Senator does not seem to have kept in touch with
public opinion in his home country, otherwise he should
know by now that the people of the United States will do
no such thing. They are convinced that they were bam-
boozled in 1917 in thinking that they were fighting for the
liberties of the world. We are a people of 110,000,000
million souls. How can this undelegated Mr. Burton speak for
them to pledge them to sacrifice the lives of their men in
fighting for the sordid interests of Europeans? “Liberties
of the World,” indeed, but not the phrases, Senator. Our
people are fed up on them. They want a diet of truth
and facts.

The Greeks have committed untold atrocities, the Turks
are again held up as threatening to massacre Christians.
Even if all the people in the Near East should join in the
gay pastime of massacring each other, can they expect to
do as well in that line as the Allies did in massacring mil-
lions of Christian peoples by means of the cowardly blockade
during the late war—in fact, during the armistice fol-
lowing the same? In cold blood after the enemy had laid
down his arms these Christian massacres by Christians
continued. Christians have shown that they are most effi-
cient in the conduct of massacres. Let Turks, Greeks, Bul-
garians try to emulate the Christian Allies. Their efforts
to reach the same pinnacle of success are bound to be futile.
At least one paper in the metropolis is giving its readers a chance to tell the press agents and the critics what they think of them, and the experiment of opening its columns to the public is succeeding so far as the newspaper's financial situation is concerned. The expression is not complimentary if wholesome. As a forum it is revealing of what must astonish inbred New Yorkers—the class that implicitly believes America beyond Hoboken to be an unexplored country. There is a lot of money in the theatrical business; and the expression of this money in plays is a net of $1,437,000. The best money maker in the list is Alfred Lunt as the reckless husband and Francis Byrne as Husband the architect and "preserve" the provincial. Another tellsof a play of which the author proves his skill in the higher reaches of his art. To extend the possibilities of art is to try to find the way out of a theatrical impasse. It is really a well-nigh wretched expedient in which fate determines the means.

Alfred Lunt is to all intents and purposes a pure white; he has been educated in England, where she may have passed unobserved. But in Peking she was a marked woman that was not an angel. Her first love for an Englishman has been harshly put an end to by the dictum of society; now she marries Henry Anderson, who defies the prejudices of his race—and pays the penalty. The first woman he loved in America is the one he is to marry; he is Henry's closest friend; her love for him has survived; she cannot give him up.

At the Theaters

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THE LETTER BOX

Kind Words for Edlenberg

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR:—Have just read in your issue of September 23 of the 100 Per Center, H. Edlenberg. Sounds very German. Please ask the fellow what devilment he committed in Germany that he should defile the land of his ancestors; or is he a "Wackes"?

You are right in saying that he who traduces his own country will traduce the United States.

Respectfully,

MRS. MARY M. LANGE.

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR:—Mr. H. Edlenberg, of 99 Warrington Place, East Orange, N. J., is not satisfied with Issues of To-Day. I believe there is no mistake in the name and address. Is it not Mr. H. Warrington of 20 Edlenberg Place, East Orange, N. J.? Mr. Edlenberg says he is 100 per cent American. Is he sure? I know of an American who said: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness of purpose in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on." And this American was surely a good American. A patriot who hangs his patriotism out of the window is usually no patriot at all. The patriot who makes his patriotism very prominent in an immoral and dirty market; it is then for sale. If one rejoices in the punishment of women and children as does Mr. Edlenberg, he is not American at all. To which church does he belong? An American should be a human being before anything else. Mr. Edlenberg, are you a human being?

Chicago.

A Wolf in Sheep’s Clothing

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR:—So, then, Clemenceau is determined to glide over here to our dear United States next November in order to hatch his eggs in an American nest. A pretty nice plot. For so much we can guess that Clemenceau will appear here for the sole and sure purpose (although skilfully and cunningly veiled) to influence our fall elections in favor of his country. But he will, this time, not be least of all, the well-informed subscribers to, and intelligent readers of, Issues of To-Day. France in general and Clemenceau in particular (others, to be sure, too) deserve no credit, no sympathy and no support laid about the armament of all its military branches.

The invisible power that dragged and dragooned us into the Prussian and the Irish, I naturally want the true Americans to pursue the same methods, can again turn this country into a mad-house. All that is required is a campaign of hate. "It will be easy beyond all expectations, but it will pay." Buy up the venal press and the pictorial press, the irresponsible newspapers, the pamphlets and the pulpits—get 200,000 ambassadors of god as well as you do, it is a very hard matter with us to gather up a political agitators to augment them.

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR:—I have received your second reminder, that my subscription to your valuable paper has run out. Though I know this as well as you do, it is a very hard matter with us to gather up a few dollars, thanks to our government making laws by the advice of the Morgans, Rockefellers, etc. We can hardly get anything for our products, and for what we have to buy we pay exhorbitant prices. Potatoes 40c bshl, oats 20c bshl, hides 5c lb, beef 2½c lb, but shoes $5 to $7, calico 1½ to 2½ yd, wool clothing $60 to $70 per suit.

This is not yet the limit; prices are going from bad to worse. The farmers and laborers cannot live decently any more, but still they are submitting to everything that is forced upon them by way of tariff, prohibition, etc. It has still to get worse to wake up the masses, who are reading the lies of the big Northcliffe daily papers. Before these big masses come to their senses they need a seven-end knout over their naked backs, one meal a day, bread and water, but the innocent have to suffer with the guilty.

Now within I am sending you a One Dollar bill, with the request that you extend my subscription 3 months. Hoping to do better at that time.

One page of your little paper is worth more to me than any of the 34-page papers that are ruining the whole civilization.

Yours very truly,

Wisconsin.

JOS. SEITZ.

A Loyal Reader's Complaint

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR:—"Shall It Be Again?" Answer: "Yes, if England so desires it." All this will be done that the scriptures may be fulfilled, for thus it is written: "In the beginning god created England in his own image, in the image of his own likeness." Mr. Clemenceau is pursuing the same methods, can again turn this country into a mad-house. All that is required is a campaign of hate. "It will be easy beyond all expectations, but it will pay." Buy up the venal press and the pictorial press, the irresponsible newspapers, the pamphlets and the pulpits—get 200,000 ambassadors of god, to talking "civilization, peace without victory, no indemnities, no punitive damages, no secret treaties, no stealing of territory"; then talk patriotism and democracy, and we will again have hell turned loose and all the devils dancing.

We never owed anything to France, but we never could have gained our independence without Prussia. nor could we have supported ourselves as a nation without Prussia. No man knows this better than Issues of To-Day.

Family tradition says my ancestors on the father's side fought with great and glorious Frederick, that they came to America before the Revolution and fought under Baron De Kalb, and have been in every war since; and in this infamous of all wars I had more than twenty relatives helping our old and hereditary enemy destroy the only friend we ever had in Europe. On my mother's side I date back to 1775—one of the Irish uprisings. Being a cross between the Prussian and the Irish, I naturally want the true Americans to stand together from this out.

Enclosed find draft, for which send me "Shall It Be Again?" Respectfully yours.

TOPEKA, KAS.

G. POLK CLINE.

Explode your mines one after the other, starting at once and keeping up the good work during our honored guests' sojourn and after his departure, that might teach the Gr-r-r-rande Nation how we feel about her. In this connection I will say that I hope that Chicago's mayor's backbone has not weakened, and that he will deny Mr. Poincare a public reception, as he has done to Mr. Poincare, when on his propaganda tour.

The law of exclusion from our country of "Undesirables" should find due application in this—the Clemenceau—case, as we have sufficient troubles of our own already, without permitting political agitators to augment them.

Sincerely yours,

R. MACKS.

Oakland, Ore., Sept. 12, 1922.

A Loyal Reader's Complaint
News of the • • •
Steuben Society of America

A Public Forum

Under the Auspices of the Steuben Society of America

By JOSEPH BROADMAN, M.D.

REPORTS are current that splendid progress has been made at the last National Convention of the Steuben Society of America, recently held at St. Paul, Minn. Progressive measures were adopted and a foundation laid for the removal of any differences in the ranks heretofore existing. The result of such attitude should be a united effort of the German-American element in the country, in favor of general civic improvement everywhere.

It will only remain that the peace in the ranks of Steubenites shall be of a nature so as to make the recurrence of similar differences impossible. The committees handling the subject and the new constitutional provisions can make such a recurrence avoidable. The present differences ought to be removed without delay. If the animosities, previously created, make it impossible for the present committees to accomplish this purpose quickly, sub-committees should be appointed consisting of “neutrals,” which should function until sufficient progress has been made to enable the “Main Committee” to take the matter in hand and finally dispose of it.

The Steuben Society will then have before it a very large and idealistic program. Its functions will be to improve the existing government and the quality of its legislators, as well as to enlighten the public on many phases of civic life. The Steuben Society will indorse certain candidates for office and oppose others. It will probably advocate such policies as the Referendum and Recall and is already looking into the idea of Proportional Representation. This mentions but a very few phases of public life in which the active membership of Steubenism ought to be, and will be, interested.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that at present only very small sections of any community know of the existence of the Steuben Society of America, its ideals and purposes. We must, in order to render the proper service to the community, bring our purposes and ideals before the public. If we are carrying on a worthy work, but do not take the public into our confidence, we misconstrue our obligation to our neighbors. Since our purposes and ideals are of the loftiest, and if properly understood will meet with general approval, no reason exists for not bringing our work to the attention of the public and in that way enlist their support and co-operation.

If we indorse and help in the election of certain candidates, we have the right to know in what manner they have carried out our trust. Candidates whom we have opposed but who have made good in office, should be welcomed by Steubenism and an opportunity should be given them to show in what manner they have carried out the confidence placed in them by the electorate. The constituencies of every public servant should have an opportunity to obtain his opinion upon different matters before and after election, and to take him to task, or to give him credit, for acts in public office.

A public forum is the only manner to accomplish these purposes. Steubenism to-day is strong enough to establish such a public forum, at least in every large city, for the free discussion of important problems by private citizens and office holders, under its auspices. As we grow in numbers, this policy might properly be followed wherever a Steuben Unit exists with a sufficiently large membership, to warrant the establishment of such a public forum.

Only benefits to the public generally, could result from this inauguration. The highest as well as the humblest public officials should be invited to address audiences composing such a forum. The newspapers would undoubtedly give space to the ideas brought forward and discussed at such meetings, which would be beneficial both in educating the public and in bringing before them the ideals and purposes of the Steuben Society of America.

The advisability of such a program should be discussed and acted upon in every Unit, all over the country, without delay. We ought to be ready with this program for the next elections. New York City, let us hope, will not hesitate in taking action, otherwise they will be outdone by the progressive element in the West. We certainly have enough material in New York City to make such a public forum not only an accomplished fact, but also a deserved success.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR Unit No. 26, S. S. of A.

The Way To Help

MR. ROBERT ROESSLER, of Hoboken, returned last week from a visit of several months in Germany aboard the new German Lloyd steamer, Sierra Nevada. In an interview he declared that conditions in the Fatherland are desperate beyond description. But he does not despair of better times if proper steps are taken to avert the impending catastrophe that threatens the future of the German race, and points out particularly in what direction and by what means Americans of German descent may contribute to the cause of regeneration.

"While relief measures are of primary importance, as heretofore," he said, "in order to avert the worst sufferings, it is imperative that additional steps must be undertaken. Before Germany can recover from her economic and commercial exhaustion, it must become free and independent, internally as well as externally.

"With that end in view, Americans of German extraction should avail themselves of every legal means to influence the administration to abandon its persistent anti-German policy (or call it indifference), in everything that affects things German, and gird itself for an active policy of European intervention in the interest both of America and Germany, at least so far as Germany enters into the problem. From a practical business point of view, Germany before the war was our best customer on the European continent, as well as in Asia, Africa, and America, so far as Canada and Mexico are concerned, and she will resume that importance in our international trade as soon as
as the United States extends a helping hand. Why should we Americans of German birth and descent remain idle in view of the do-nothing policy of the administration, when it is injuring ourselves as well as the Fatherland?

"The Steuben Society is in a position to help in the work of influencing the administration to do its duty. I mean that—duty! Against the wishes of the American people, the government at Washington made war on the German people, and the then existing administration was mainly responsible for compelling the Germans to disarm themselves. They have a right to demand that the United States shall make good the promises it then made, and the German people are sustained by the hope that through the S. S. A. the necessary influence will be exercised that Germany may not be deserted in its greatest need.

"If the United States will do its duty by insisting on a revision of the Versailles Treaty and on seeing that the indemnities are confined to a fixed limit of attainable proportions, Germany can recover; if that is not done, it can not. And every Steubenite who in the coming election fails to do his duty in this spirit, is recreant to the vital interests of this country and of the land of his birth, or the homeland of his ancestors.

"During the war we were told, 'Give till it hurts'. Let the slogan in peace be, 'Give till you can give no more', and above all things, do not forget that on you, and you alone, and upon your solidarity in the United States, depends the recovery of the land of your birth and the land of the birth of those who bore you, whether of the immediate or remote past."

San Diego Organized

GOOD news from California comes in the form of an announcement that a new Unit of the S. S. A. has been established at San Diego. The installation took place on September 3 while the St. Paul Convention was in session. The San Diego branch evidently possesses a live secretary; for one of his first acts was to notify Issues of To-Day of what had taken place.

An Address on General Steuben

(From the Cleveland Wächter und Anzeiger.)

THE address that Mr. A. B. C. Kalkhorst, editor of the Erie Tageblatt, delivered before the Goethe-Schiller department of the Steuben Society, created widespread interest. Mr. Kalkhorst has made an intimate study of the life and career of General Steuben, and has discovered that most of the facts known concerning Steuben are derived from Kapp's "Life", and are misleading in many particulars. These errors chiefly relate to Steuben's life in Europe and his ancestry. Mr. Kalkhorst has corrected them and will soon publish the result of his investigations in bookform. His address was marked by fluency, ready diction and skilful delivery and was well received.

Ironical Thief This

MAGISTRATE Charles A. Oberwager in Harlem Court yester-
day deplored the fact that he carried his raincoat with him to court. He said, in looking at the clear sky: "It's always the way. I'll have to carry it home on my arm."

The magistrate was saved this trouble. Entering his chambers after court was adjourned he found the coat gone. Some inconsiderable thief had made off with it.

The coat was a new one, imported from England.—N. Y. American.

Criticising an Encyclopedia

(Middletown (N. Y.) Daily Herald, Sept. 13, 1922)

MOST of the metropolitan newspapers are criticizing the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica for its article on Newton Baker, Secretary of War during our participation in the world war. The American editors of the Britannica took a narrow par-
tisan view of Baker and his work as secretary of war, and published a very mean article commenting on the secretary and his work as the head of the war department, and practically as director of the war operations for America save.

Why worry about that?

The Encyclopedia Britannica is an English publication, written and published from the English standpoint. It is as full of libels and Ariadne's about America and Americans as a mucky cur is full of fleas. Its articles are no more than editorials written chiefly by Britishers for British glorification. It takes small pains to get facts, and its American editors appear to care as little for the truth in any statement as it is possible to care in a work such as the encyclopedia purports to be.*** From the standpoint of England nothing American is quite right, nor can it be so, unless it is devoted to preserving our "mother ties" with good old England.

Kipling, who was made rich by Americans who bought his books, can't complain of his rheumatism without blaming America for it. We are all "bounders" and "blighters," excepting such as toady to the royalty of Great Britain and kow-tow to the superiority of English brains, as they see it.

It serves America right to have her citizens maligned. We ought to have a representative encyclopedia all American, devoted to facts rather than labored and deliberately misleading statements about all things American.

Read the encyclopedia's story of George Washington, and you will find that far and away the most commendable thing about him was that his forbears came from England.

So it is, always in the Encyclopedia Britannica—everything to the glory of England. Americans are very small potatoes and quite few on the hill.

This writer has no prejudice against any Englishman or the descendants of one—our own forbears all came from England. Our own grandfather fought in the American revolution.

We are just as bitterly opposed to English propaganda as we are to German or any other foreign propaganda. We believe in an America that is 100 per cent American.

Americanization

By NEIL O'HARA

WHY American tourists are not rated as intellectual giants by Europeans, is neatly illustrated by any hotel conversation: "What boatcha come over on?" "The Terrific. Awful nice boat, too."

"We're goin' back on the Neuralgia."

"What boatcha come over on?"

"Same here. We seen Paris and Rome and Berlin and Lon-.

"We're goin' back on the Bombastic. And believe me, we'll be glad when we sail."

"Well, we come over on the Macaronia. That's a slick boat, too."

"We're goin' back on the Neuralgia."

"Ah, yuh? We're gonna take the Bombastic. And believe me, we'll be glad when we sail."

"Same here. We seen Paris and Rome and Berlin and Lon-.

"You said it. These poor saps over here think they're happy, but gee, they need to be Americanized."

So and so, ad infinitum, until the Nebraska and Bombastic sail,

Clemenceau's Fine Dramatic Sense

Editor Issues of To-Day.

SIR—M. Clemenceau is coming here to enlighten us, and exhort us—to what we do not yet know; but it seems (to one person at least) that it might be well to have a little side-light on the man. "The Tiger" has been characterized indomitable and invincible—and people use these words oftentimes without realizing fully their importation. The following little story, a part of some interesting disclosures in regard to the peace negotiations, made not long since by Marshal Foch, is most significant.

Marshal Foch relates that Clemenceau tried to postpone the commencement of the armistice from 11 o'clock in the morning to 4 in the afternoon so that the salvo of guns that was to herald the armistice in Paris might occur while he, Clemenceau, was addressing the Chamber! This "indomitable" who did not know when he (?) was beaten tried to continue the killing of human beings for five hours in order to see that the people of France should be made happy before the war could end.

War is again on the horizon looking for just such men to direct things and send young men to their deaths. Is it not time that we should know them for what they are? Truly yours.

MARY K. MORE.

New York.
SPECIAL REPORT

To the Members of the Sinaloa Exploration and

Since I last reported to you the condition of our affairs, a most remarkable and most gratifying event has occurred. The prospecting shafts which I have had sunk on our Paso Real property in Mexico have proved beyond any doubt that we have not only a very rich and a very great mine, but one of the richest and greatest mines ever discovered anywhere in Mexico or in the United States.

I acquired this property partly when I was in Mexico last January and had a shaft sunk upon it to see whether it was of any value or not. The amazing values disclosed when the shaft had reached a depth of only 30 feet showed what the Paso Real really was, and I then began to acquire quietly from the Government enough more adjacent ground to cover the whole ore body. I judged it prudent not to make known to yourselves or to the public what I was doing until this was accomplished. But now I can tell you what has occurred and what we have,—and a wonderful narrative it is.

I obtained my first knowledge of the Paso Real through Mr. George H. Cross, our present superintendent at La Palma, who told me last January that an old prospector named Beveridge had located an old working of the Spanish Padres in a section of Nayarit, long abandoned to Indians and bandits, but now penetrated by railroad and brought to peace and good order by the fine administration of President Obregon and the firm and energetic measures of General Angelo Flores, Governor of Sinaloa and Military Commandant of the West Coast. As Beveridge had located the now famous Minetas mine in the same territory, under the same conditions—the Minetas being on an old working of the Padres—I thought the matter worth looking into and spending a little money upon. I made an agreement with the original locator Beveridge, through Mr. Cross, and had Mr. Cross let a contract to some resident workers to sink a shaft one hundred feet deep and see what was underground.

Both Mr. Cross and myself reasoned that the ore must have been very rich or the old Padres would not have worked it at all with their Indian labor and the crude contrivances of a hundred years ago—and they evidently had worked it a long time and had built a church and a village and cobble-stone road, all long since in ruins. We also reasoned that as water always comes into mines at some depth, and as the old Padres had neither steam nor electric power and nothing in the way of modern mining pumps or machinery, they would have to quit at whatever depth water came into the workings in any great quantity. As you will see further on, this is exactly what did happen to them.

The men employed began to sink our shaft in March, and at a depth of 30 feet struck the main vein upon which the old Padres had been working a hundred years ago or more. The vein was of good width and very strong, and the first assays showed that we had a true bonanza—or as Mr. Cross put it to me—"a real old Glory Hole." We continued on down with the shaft—the assays growing richer and richer—until at 56 feet the water came in at the rate of about 2,000 gallons per day, and we knew why the old Padres had to quit when they had mined the top ore to that depth. Two hundred thousand gallons a day would not stop us with modern pumps, but the flow of only 2,000 per day was too much for the old Padres, without power pumps of any kind.

Since our men could not proceed with their hand labor, work was stopped until I could have a boiler, pump and hoist put on the ground, when it was resumed in the first shaft and another shaft started further along on the vein, to permit drifting and to give eventually the two openings which the mining laws of Mexico require every mine to have.

The main vein we found to average about 12 feet in width—a very good width—and we also picked up a parallel vein, 6 feet in width, carrying the same high values. The defined length covered by our locations is something over 6,000 feet, so that we have an enormous ore body, upon which we can work for forty or fifty years at least.

The values carried by our ore run on the assays,—sampled at each 5 feet and very carefully taken—from $35.00 when we hit the vein, to $124.00 at the present depth of the shaft, and get stronger and stronger as we go down.

Our ore at La Palma averages about $17.00 and at Mogollon about $10.00, and both are good properties at those figures. But our ore in the Paso Real shows an average of $67.00 and this comparison will show you what a wonderful bonanza we have, and why I say the Paso Real is going to be one of the richest and greatest mines ever opened up on the West Coast.

Mr. Cross estimates that with a 100 ton per day mill equipment, the Paso Real will earn net $3,800 per day, or $1,140,000 per year, allowing 300 working days to the year,—and my own opinion is that after
By MR. FRANCIS

Development Company

paying royalties and taxes to the Mexican Government and every kind of operating and overhead expense, we can depend upon the Paso Real, with a 100 ton mill to pay us not less than $900,000 a year.

This is my personal estimate of what we may expect from the Paso Real:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average ton values as shown by assays</td>
<td>$67.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deduct 25 percent for possible difference between assay average and actual mill recovery</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill return per ton</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day's output—100 tons at $50.00 per ton</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year's output—300 days</td>
<td>$1,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and milling cost</td>
<td>210,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royalties and taxes to State and Federal Government, 30 per cent of net</td>
<td>$387,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net above all costs, of all kinds</td>
<td>$903,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I feel certain that these estimates are not exaggerated, and that the Paso Real will actually exceed them when we have the property going. It is going to cost at least $150,000 and may cost all of $200,000 to equip the Paso Real, and as I am anxious to get it going as soon as possible, I have recommended to the Board of Directors the sale of a limited number of additional shares at $100 per share, which is really too low a price. With these shares sold I hope to have the Paso Real equipped and producing within ten months, and if this bonanza only does one-half as well as I am sure it is going to do, our stock will be cheap at $500.00 per share.

Development work is going on steadily and with very satisfactory results at the La Palma, and the Mogollon properties are producing right along at the rate of about $500.00 per day. We have had our share of beginning troubles at Mogollon, which was to be expected, but aggravated also by railroad troubles. But mine and mill are now running normally, and I am quite sure will earn the semi-annual December dividend.

My sole ambition is to make our Company a success and to make everybody who has shares in it glad that they invested, and it is profoundly gratifying to me to be able to write this report when the Company is only nine months old. I think we have made a remarkable record.

PHILIP FRANCIS.

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Accepted by

Name

Street

Occupation

City

OFFICIAL RECEIPT WILL BE FORWARDED FROM MAIN OFFICE ON RECEIPT OF ORDER WITH REMITTANCE
## STEUBEN-INDEX

**UNITS**

wishing to announce their place and time of meetings should write to our business department for further information. We will publish free of charge short notices of Steubenites looking for a position, if officially notified by the secretaries.

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<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco Unit No. 79—California Hall, Polk &amp; Turk Sts. Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday.</td>
<td>John Jacob Astor Unit—First and Third Fridays, Yorkville Casino, 209 East 86th St.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Hackensack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Minuit Unit—Second and Fourth Wednesdays, Ushers Building, 335 Main St.</td>
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Pitney 3038

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