Handbook, political, statistical, and sociological for German Americans

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The German-American Hand Book .....

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Karl G. Plaß

HANDBOOK

Political, Statistical and Sociological

for

GERMAN AMERICANS

And All Other Americans who Have Not Forgotten
the History and Traditions of their Country
and who Believe in the Principles
of Washington, Jefferson
and Lincoln.

By

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1916

315 West 79th Street,, New York Ctty

Foreword.

THIS handbook embodies the first attempt to supply thoughtful Americans with a convenient manual of historic, political and sociological information in regard to that element of our population which is descended from the German immigrants who contributed so largely to the upbuilding of the United States by their industry, character and loyalty since the settlement of Germantown in 1682. This element makes up nearly 27 per cent. of the American people, and is exceeded only to the extent of 3 per cent. by the so-called Anglo-American element.

Since the outbreak of the European war, early in August, 1914, Americans of German descent and birth have had to bear calumny and persecution. With a press which from the outbreak of hostilities has endeavored to precipitate the United States into the great conflict as an ally of England, France, Russia and Japan, it has been impossible to obtain a fair hearing for the other side with which so many of us are connected by direct ties of blood. This inimical and unneutral point of view has been instilled into the minds of thousands of our neighbors and has led to attempts at the suppression of the constitutional right of petition, of free speech and a free press. It reached the stage of assassination in at least one case—that of Rev. Edmund Kayser, pastor of St. James's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Gary, Ind., August 24, 1915.

Those of us who stood with Theodore Roosevelt in his declaration of American principles down to October, 1914, found ourselves deserted and denounced by him as "hyphens," who deserved being shot in the back, when he became an active candidate for a third term, after that date.

When a campaign of calumny and persecution is thus launched against a component element of our great country, and this campaign is supported by influences and motives that are open to suspicion of being inspired by ignoble purposes, and the greater part of the public press is in the hands of persons believed to be in league with Wall Street and the agents of foreign powers interested in suppressing the untrammled discussion of the issues raised by the war, while the administration dismisses from the public service men who indiscreetly criticise the policies of those temporarily in power, and threatens to resort to sumptuary measures to suspend the foreign language newspapers on the wholly untenable plea that they are un-American, a handbook such as this seems timely and necessary—a handbook intended to combat fabrications with facts, ignorance with light, calumny with truth, malevolence with logic and wrong with right.

It is hoped that it will arouse the German American element, which has so long hidden its light under a bushel, to a better sense of its importance as well as duty, and spur it on to a more active participation in our public life than heretofore, not as a racial unit, but as a strong coordinate factor in the political affairs of our common country. The work is offered the public in no spirit of antagonism to any other racial part of our great composite country, and with no desire to emphasize any racial cleavage, but rather to efface the lines of divergence by presenting such statistics and facts of history—showing the vast influence of the Teuton race—as

will lead to a clearer perception of its rights to be heard in the councils of the nation as well as to help bear its burdens.

I make no apology for calling this a German American Handbook. The term German American has no political meaning, and should not have.

The United States differs from every other great power in that it has no racial unit, but consists of many such units. The term therefore is employed in a sociological or biological sense.

We only claim the same right as those who speak with pride of their Anglo-Saxon descent and do not therefore find their loyalty challenged by every Tom, Dick, and Harry, and we do not go half as far in preserving the memory of ancestors as those who glory in their membership in the Pilgrim Society, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, the Order of Washington, or the Society of Daughters and Patriots of America.

The German who swears allegiance to the United States does not thereby forswear his right to sympathize with his kinsmen, but he holds the privilege of American citizenship in higher esteem than Bauchop Wilson, Secretary of Labor, who has ruled that a man may take the oath of loyalty to the British King without thereby forfeiting his American citizenship.

"OLD GLORY AND THE HYPHENS"

(From the speech of Dr. C. J. Hexamer at the Betsey Ross House, Philadelphia, June 14, 1916.)

All Americans pround of Old Glory and all that for which it stands to-day celebrate "Flag Day". Those of us of German birth and extraction, as has been well said, are happy in the knowledge of loyalty and devotion proved upon hundreds of battlefields and in civic contests of peace by the men of our blood, since the birth of our nation to the present day. Their record stands forth proudly and confidently against the attack of their traducers.... They have always, as American citizens, proved their good citizenship and have been an honor to our nation... True Americanism knows no distinction of race or creed and does not take sides with any foreign nation... It demands a true neutrality, solely for the defense of American rights and in the best interests of the United States against any aggression from whichever side it may come.... It follows faithfully and loyally where our flag leads. But those, who perchance finding themselves to-day in power and influential positions, and who for one reason or another are attacking some of their countrymen and fellow-citizens, insinuating that because they are of a birth or extraction other than themselves, they are therefore a distinct and undesirable group, are committing a crime against the life of our body politic and are shaking the very foundation upon which our Republic rests.

1776—1914.

Stern "Minute Men" of Concord,
Would you were here to-day!
Your precious, blood-bought liberties
Are being thrown away;
Your Children—grown emasculate,
Disgrace your honored graves
By yielding what you died to win,
The freedom of the waves!

Strong, simple folk of Lexington,
'Tis well that you are dead;
You do not see the spineless snobs,
By Britain "ruled and led";
Not theirs the courage to destroy
One pound of British tea;
They kiss the hand that buffets them,
Though claiming to be free!

They rave at so-called "Hyphenates",
But, tell me, what are they,
Who try to stultify the soul
Of Independence Day?
Who calmly see their cargoes seized,
Their trade with Neutrals checked,
Their merchants forced to buy and sell,
As England may direct?

Brave men, who fought the Britishers
With old Nathaniel Greene,
What think you of a President
Who shunned the stirring scene
Where, cast in bronze, that hero's form
Was once again displayed?
Of breaking his "neutrality"
He was too much afraid.

What say you to your nation's chief,—
Too loyal to King George,
To join his fellow-countrymen
In storied Valley Forge,
When ardent patriots unveiled
Von Steuben's statue, where
The German trained our freezing troops
And saved them from despair?

Shame on the canting Anglophile
Who rules by Britain's grace,
And seeks to keep his sullied post
By cleaving race from race!
Shame on the blood-stained Britonettes
Who toast the King and Tsar!
The people yet shall come to see
The "creatures" that they are.

Great Spirit of Mount Vernon,
With Monticello's sage,
And Franklin, Adams, Hamilton,
Rebuke this servile age!
And you, old time Americans,
Arise, from sea to sea,
And once more make our starry flag
The banner of the free!

JOHN L. STODDARD

ALLIED AIR ATTACKS ON UNDEFENDED GERMAN CITIES AND TOWNS—The first aerial bomb thrown in the war was on Augsburg, Germany, by a French aviator, before war had been declared. All attacks by German aviators in which civilians were killed or wounded were in retaliation for attacks on undefended places. It was not until the Germans served notice that a repetition of the offense would be answered by a Zeppelin attack on Paris that there was a modification of the murderous policy of the Allies. Following is an incomplete list of Allied air attacks on undefended German places:

April 18, 1915—Bombs thrown on Freiburg, Baden; killed many, including seven children between the ages of six and sixteen, who were in the midst of play. One woman was killed and another had her arm torn off in her home.

June 15, 1915—Twenty-three French aviators dropped 130 bombs on Karlsruhe. Nineteen persons killed, 14 seriously and others lightly wounded, all in civil life, women and children going to their work, a total of 84 casualties. Bombs were thrown on the palace where the Queen of Sweden was at the time a guest of her parents.

August 10, 1915—From 15 to 20 bombs were dropped on Zweibrücken and Sankt Ingbert, Bavaria, and 8 persons were killed.

Sept. 13, 1915—French aviators dropped bombs on a passenger train at Donauschwingen, Baden, and killed several civilians.

Sept., 1915—French aviators dropped bombs on Stuttgart and damaged the American consulate.

Oct., 1915—Allied aviators drop bombs on the city of Luxembourg.

Oct. 10, 1915—Allied bombs dropped on a German hospital at Grandpré, France, killing French wounded under treatment.

Jan. 27, 1916—Freiburg again bombarded by a French dirigible, dropping 38 shells. (French official report).

April 24, 1916: Seven Italian aeroplanes dropped twenty five bombs on Trieste, killing nine civilians, five of them children, and injuring 50, also destroying the Franz von Sales monastery, where 400 children were at divine service.

May 20, 1916—Official German army report: "In April the enemy's artillery and flyers caused the following deaths among the civil population of those parts of Belgium and France held by the Germans: Killed, 8 men, 10 women and 7 children; wounded, 23 men, 29 women and 3 children. Total number of victims since September, 1915, 1,313 persons."

June 22, 1916: French aeronauts threw 40 bombs on Karlsruhe, killing 110, including five women and 75 children, and wounding 147, including twenty women and 79 children. All were celebrating Corpus Christi-day in the open air. Some died later from their injuries.

(Associated Press.)

AMERICAN AVIATORS WITH THE ALLIES—Among the American aviators who were mentioned in dispatches as serving with the Allies and throwing bombs on German soldiers are the following: William K. Thaw of Pittsburg; J. M. McConnell of Carthage, N. C.; Victor Chapman; Norman Prince of Pride's Crossing, Mass.; Sergeant Hall of Galveston, Texas; Elliott Cowden of New York, and Kiffen Rockwell of Atlanta, Ga. Chapman was killed in an aerial duel by Capt. Boelke in June 1916.

AMERICAN ORDERS TO DESTROY MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE WAR OF 1812—Germany has been severely criticised for sinking merchant ships of the enemy by submarines, but complete justification for so doing is found in the orders issued by the American Government to American Commanders in the War of 1812. American vessels sank and destroyed 74 English merchant ships under instructions to the commanders of our squadrons "to destroy all or capture, unless in some extraordinary cases that shall clearly warrant an exception.... Unless your prize should be very valuable and near a friendly port it will be imprudent and worse than useless to attempt to send them in.... A single cruiser destroying every captured vessel has the capacity of continuing in full vigor her destructive power." This, we think, disposes of the question involved whether a submarine should be required to abstain from sinking a captured vessel of the enemy. Admiral Sir Percy Scott in the London "Times" of July 16, 1914, justified the work of destruction of the submarines, and quoting reports on the treatment of vessels which tried to break the blockade of Charleston during the Civil War, said: "The blockading cruisers seldom scrupled to fire on the ships which they were chasing or to drive them aground and then overwhelm them with shell and shot after they were ashore."

AMERICAN PEOPLE; THEIR RACIAL MAKE-UP.—Careful computation made by Prof. Albert B. Faust, of Cornell University, shows that while the English, Scotch and Welsh together constituted 30.2% of the white population of the United States of the whole of of 81,731,957, according to the census of 1910, the German element, including the Hollanders, made up 26.4% of the total, and constituted a close second, the Irish coming next with a percentage of 18.6. The following table is a summary of his deductions, but a more elaborate analysis appeared in "The Fatherland" for March 24, 1915:

Total white population in the U. S. proper, 1910..	81,731,957	100%
English, (including Scotch and Welsh, about.... 3,000,000)	24,750,000	30.2
German (including Dutch, about 3,000,000)....	21,600,000	26.4
Irish (including Catholics and Protestants)	15,250,000	18.6
Scandinavian (Swedish, Norwegian, Danish)....	4,000,000	4.8
French (including Canadian French).....	3,000,000	3.6
Italian (mostly recent immigration).....	2,500,000	3.
Hebrew (one-half recent Russian).....	2,500,000	3.
Spanish (mostly Spanish-American).....	2,000,000	2.4
Austrian Slavs(Bohemian and Moravian, old.. Slovac, etc., recent)	2,000,000	2.4
Russians (Slavs and Finns one-tenth)	1,000,000	1.2
Poles(many early in 19th Century).....	1,000,000	1.2
Magyars (recent immigration).....	700,000	.8
Balkan Peninsula.....	250,000	.3
All others (exclusive of colored).....	1,181,957	2.1

According to this table, more than twenty six Americans out of every hundred are of German origin and about thirty out of every hundred only are either of English, Scotch or Welsh descent. Recent writers, like Dr. William Elliot Griffis, and Douglas Campbell, ("The Puritan in Holland, England and America") have vigorously disputed the theory

that the Americans are an English people. As Prof. Faust shows, only 30.2 per cent of the mixed races of the United States are of English origin, while nearly 70 per cent. are of other racial descent. Dr. Griffis wisely declares: "We are less an English nation than composite of the Teutonic peoples," and the great American historian, Motley, declared: "We are Americans; but yesterday we were Europeans—Netherlanders, Saxons, Normans, Swabians, Celts."

AMERICAN POSITION ON ARMS TO BELLIGERENTS, AS DEFINED BY SECRETARY OF STATE, HAMILTON FISH, IN 1872—How far the Wilson administration has departed from the policies advocated by this government on one of the most vital questions raised by the war, the immoral latitude given to the makers and sellers of ammunition to the enemies of the German people, is shown by the following report of Secretary Hamilton Fish, transmitted to President U. S. Grant and by him to the Senate of the United States on February 13th, 1872, which report relates to the case of the United States against England with reference to its unneutral action during the Civil War:

"There also was the arsenal of the insurgents, whence they drew their munitions of war, their arms, and their supplies. It is true that it has been said, and may again be said, that it was no infraction of the law of nations to furnish such supplies. But, while it is not maintained that belligerents may infringe upon the rights which neutrals have to manufacture and deal in such military supplies in the ordinary course of commerce, 'it is asserted with confidence that a neutral ought not permit a belligerent to use the neutral soil as the main if not the only base of its military supplies, during a long and bloody contest.' as the soil of Great Britain was used by the insurgents . . . It may not always be easy to determine what is and what is not lawful commerce in arms and munitions of war; but the United States conceive that there can be no doubt on which side of the line to place the insurgent operations on British territory.

"The United States confidently submit to the Tribunal of Arbitration that it is an abuse of sound principle to extend to such combined transactions as those of Huse, Heyliger, Walker and Fraser, Trenholm & Co., the well-settled right of a neutral to manufacture and sell to either belligerent, during a war, munitions, and military supplies. 'To sanction such an extension will be to lay the foundation for international misunderstanding and probable war, whenever a weaker party hereafter may draw upon the resources of a strong neutral, in its efforts to make its strength equal to that of its antagonist.'

AMERICAN PRESS AND THE GERMANS.—That the leading American newspapers with few exceptions were pro-Ally from the first day of the war—before the Belgian invasion and nine months before the sinking of the **"Lusitania"**—is in part accounted for by the statement made by Lord Northcliffe to an American journalist, J. P. O'Mahoney, that in addition to the London "Times", "Mail", and a London evening paper, he controlled the policies of eighteen influential daily papers in the United States, and by the further fact that James Gordon Bennett, for thirty years an expatriate American, directs the New York "Herald" and "Telegram" from Paris; that the publisher of another New York paper is a brother-in

law of the First Equerry to the King of England, that 250,000 shares of stock in the Marconi Wireless Company were presented to the publisher of still another New York paper, and that all that advocate the cause of the Allies are assured of the enormous advertising patronage of the great Wall Street Corporations interested in floating loans and supplying the Allies with munitions of war. To what extent the American press was instrumental in serving the cause of England and her confederates is attested by the following editorial of the London "Chronicle" of October 21, 1914:

"The debt that England owes the newspaper world of America cannot be estimated. The editors of the best journals have been fearless and very shrewd champions of the Allies' cause. It is these editors who have made the German monster a reality to the American people, and this quietly and with most deadly logic. **We have no better Allies in America than the editors of the great papers."**

AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.—Office 30 East 42nd Street, New York City. To counteract the fact that the native American element has devoted all its efforts at aid and relief to the Allies, the Hon. George B. McClellan, Prof. John W. Burgess and a few others organized an auxilliary to the American Relief Committee of Berlin to extend American aid to the German widows and orphans of the war. The committee tries to offset the one-sided charity by appealing to Americans everywhere to send contributions (only money) to the Treasurer. The officers are: Honorary chairman, Charles S .Whitman, Governor of the State of New York; James A. Burden, John W. Burgess, Nicholas Murray Butler, Ex-Senator Cornelius Cole, Governor L. B. Hanna, Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt, George B. McClellan, Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. Ashton de Peyster, Henry S. Pritchett, J. G. Schmidlapp, Mrs. William A. Taylor; treasurer, John D. Crimmins; director general, Earl W. Mayo; secretary O. L. St. Cyr. Make checks papable to John D. Crimmins, treasurer.

AMERICAN SUBMARINES FOR GREAT BRITAIN—The building of warships for a belligerent in a neutral country is a breach of neutrality. The Wilson administration has evaded responsibility in the matter by allowing the parts of submarines to be built in American shipyards and sending them to Canada to be assembled. The extent of the traffic has been kept secret, but the following press dispatch explains itself:

"Boston, Oct. 3 1915—A flotilla of four American-built submarines which ventured across the Atlantic to join the British naval forces at Gibraltar made the passage safely under its own power and without extraordinary discomfort, according to letters received to-day from men who shared in the expedition.

"The flotilla formed part of a group of ten submarines for which the British Admiralty had contracted in the United States. The parts were shipped to Canada, where the boats were completed in the yards of the Vickers-Maxim Company."

AMERICAN TRUTH SOCIETY—This famous society, which has been most active in fighting for American principles against the influence of Anglo-Saxonism, was organized January 18, 1912; incorporated February 9, 1912 under the laws of New York. Incorporators, C. L. Kehrer, consulting engineer; Chas. Noonan, silk merchant; Lajos Steiner, lecturer

and writer; Geo. F. Ewald, lawyer; Benedict S. Vitale, lawyer. Objects:

To propagate a spirit of pure Americanism; to preserve the traditions of the United States inviolate; to oppose and resist by truth all attempts of corporations, societies and individuals to dominate the public opinion of the United States for the purpose of discriminating in the interests of any one race by means of legislation, literature, education or organized propaganda; to propagate the History of the United States and the States comprising the United States amongst the people of the United States, and to combat with truth all attempts to garble, falsify, misrepresent or suppress the History of the United States or the States comprising the United States, anywhere within the United States.

Officers and Directors:—Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President; Rev. G. C. Berkemeier, 1st Vice-president; James F. Quinn, M. D., 2nd Vice-president; Bernard H. Ridder, 2nd Vice-president; Hon. Jas K. McGuire, 3rd Vice-president; Johannes Hoving M. D., 4th Vice-president; Gustav Dopslaff, Banker, Treasurer; George Whitefield Mead, Ph. D., Secretary; Trustees—Jeremiah A. O'Leary, Bernard H. Ridder, George Whitefield Mead, Frederick F. Schrader, Otto Stiefel, Rev. Wm. Schoenfeld, John J. Ruth, S. de Lange, Jas. F. Quinn, M. D., Ferdinand Hansen, C. F. W. Graef, Rev. G. C. Berkemeier, T. Ledyard Smith, D. D. S., Watson A. Guthrie, Wm. Strittmatter, Rev. Wm. Popcke, Alfred L. Meehan, Gustav Dopslaff, H. Stevenson Whalen, Leo C. Kelly, James K. McGuire, Joseph Frey, C. H. Botsford, Franz Kompel, M. D., Michael H. O'Rourke, Hon. John D. Moore, Michael J. Horan, P. J. Reilly, John C. Hegelein, Hugh Montague. American citizens only are eligible to membership. Fee, $2 annually. Headquarters, 210 Fifth Ave., New York City.

AMERICANS NOT AN ENGLISH PEOPLE—"Most American authors and all Englishmen who have written on the subject, set out with the theory that the people of the United States are an English race, and that their institutions, when not original, are derived from England. These assumptions underlie all American histories, and they have come to be so generally accepted that to question them seems almost to savor of temerity.... Certainly **no intelligent American can study the English people as he does those of the Continent, and then believe that we are of the same race, except as members of the Aryan division of the human family, with the same human nature.**"—Douglas Campbell. "The Puritan in Holland, England and America", Chapter I.

IS THIS AN ANGLO-SAXON COUNTRY?—If this is an Anglo-Saxon country, why did only 53,532 British-Americans and 45,508 Englishmen serve in the Union Army during the Civil War, while the army lists carried the names of 214,000 Germans and 144,221 Irish volunteers? Or only 99,040 Anglo-Saxons against 358,221 Germans and Irish, besides 74,855 others designated by Dr. Gould as foreigners not Anglo-Saxons?

ARMSTADT, MAJOR GEORGE.—After the sack of Washington, the burning of the White House and the Capitol, in 1812, the British proceeded to attack Baltimore. This action brought into great prominence two Americans of German descent. General Johann Stricker, born in Frederick, Md., in 1759, was in command of the militia, and Major George Armstadt commanded Fort McHenry. He was born in New Mar-

ket in 1780 of Hessian parents. "If Armstadt had not held Fort McHenry during its terrific bombardment by the British" writes Rudolf Cronau in "Our Hyphenated Citizens," a valuable little brochure, "our national hymn, 'The Star Spangled Banner,' most probably would never have been written."

ASTOR, JOHN JACOB.—"The inborn spirit of John Jacob Astor made America what it is," is the judgment passed upon this famous German American by Arthur Butler Hurlbut. Popular conception of John Jacob Astor's personality and work is based upon a collosal underestimate of his tremendous services in the cause of the commercial and economic development of the United States. More interest attaches to those things which appear adventurous in Astor's life than to the genius which inspired all his undertakings in pursuing unsuspected aims and coverting into accomplishment objects that seemed impossible of accomplishment. Many picture him as a sort of Leatherstocking with an eye to business, a hunter and trapper, boldly invading the wilderness and making friends of the Indians, and who finally amassed an immense fortune from the fur trade. Truth is, only two millions represented the share of his fur trade in the total of twenty, or thirty million dollars which consituted his fortune at the time of his death. The mythical John Jacob Astor was a creation of those who came after him; the real one appeared quite different to his contemporaries. His bier was surrounded by the leading statesmen, financiers and scholars of the first half of the nineteenth century, for they knew what to-day is either little known or forgoten, that his methods were those of a true pioneer and pathfinder.

None other than John Jacob Astor found the way of making American commerce independent of England by getting around the English middle man in New York for the disposal of his products and shipping direct to the London market. It was he who opened the ports of China, then the foremost trading country of the Orient, to the American ships, by securing this privelege direct from the East India Company. It was Astor who made possible trans-continental intercourse and who opened the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the founding of Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River. It was at the cost of a fortune, it is true, but, with a spirit of enterprise which remained unrivaled for sixty years after he had blazed the way. Knowledge is power; and Astor, equipped only with an education such as a village school afforded, had a genius for imbibing knowledge from every imaginable source and direction, and then to employ it to the full bent of his exceptional ability. His life ("Life and Ventures of the Original John Jacob Astor" by Elizabeth L. Gebhard. Bryan Ptg. Co, Hudson, N. Y.) was crowded with anecdotal incidents of his ability and manner of gathering information, always in the form of confidential chatter, or a simple plying of questions. In this he was materially aided by a winning personality, an open manner and inherent modesty, characteristics which clung to him even after he had become one of the leading and influential figures in the country, and which remained with him until his death. He was a man of natural nobility, who achieved great results during his life-time and left his descendants to complete what he had no time to complete himself. The author quoted, who is a great granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. John Gabriel Gebhard, pastor of the German Reformed Church in Nassau

Street, New York, during the Revolution, and who was driven out of his pulpit through the machinations of the influential Tories then in New York and forced to preach in Claverack in Van Rensselaer County on the Hudson, declares that however fondly attached Astor was to his adopted country, he never abandoned certain ideals instilled in him in the old German home and of which neither his experiences nor the radical changes surrounding one so young could ever divest him, ideals translated into German thoroughness, German love of industry and efficiency and German honesty, judgment and foresight, confidence and the guiding principle that knowledge is power. He enjoyed the friendship of many eminent men, and was very intimate with Washington Irving and Fitz-Greene Halleck, at the suggestion of the former leaving $400,000 to found the Astor Library in New York City. He was born in Waldorf, near Heidelberg, Germany, came to New York at the age of twenty with a few musical instruments, which he sold and the proceeds of which he invested in furs. He died March 29, 1848. His descendants only in part remembered the racial origin of the founder of their fortune, and one of them expatriated himself and in December, 1915 was made a baron by the King of England in recognition of his loyalty to the British cause in the war.

ATROCITIES—One of the chief weapons of attack against the Germans in the present war has been the persistent charges of atrocities alleged to have been committed by Germans in Belgium, France and other invaded territory. In the early days of the war they assumed the form of charges that Belgian children had had their hands and feet, and women their breasts cut off. Such infamous lies were communicated to this country by nominally credible persons and related from the pulpit in at least one church in New Jersey, the preacher alleging the presence in the U. S. of a Belgian child with both hands cut off by German soldiers. At the outbreak of the war one American correspondent informed his paper in New York that American women had been made to undress at German railway stations and publicly exhibited for resenting the insult of some German officers and that American tourists trying to make their way out of Germany had been shot down by troops in the streets of Berlin. Each and all of these stories, and thousands like them, blazoned across the reading pages in startling headlines, were disproved in time, but not until the desired impression had been made on the American mind. The German government ordered a judicial investigation into every outrage alleged, and published the testimony of priests and mayors of towns in Belgium and France attesting that no such cases as recorded had occured. Five of the most prominent American correspondents personally instituted investigations and declared in the press that no unjustifiable case of military severety had been established. American tourists testified that they had been treated with the greatest courtesy by the German people and that many who were left without means were taken into private homes and into hotels in Berlin without pay to await the time when the American Ambassador could send them home. The Germans of the New Jersey town where the mutilated Belgian child was alleged to have been seen, applied to the immigration authorities for information whether such a child had been admitted at any American port and received the assurance that no such child had come to the United States. When analyzed, the

horrors of Louvain resolved themselves into this: The German troops had been treacherously fired upon from doors and windows at a given signal and hundreds killed and wounded by the populace, many women pouring scalding water upon the men and mutilating the injured. As the city had surrendered and been in the possession of the Germans for about ten days, and as bushwacking or shooting at soldiers from ambush by civilians is against the laws of war and punishable with immediate reprisal, a house to house fight ensued between the German troops and the armed citizens, and male civilians found with arms were court-martialed and shot. Precisely this course was followed by the American marines at Vera Cruz, and by the French troops against the Germans in the small section of Alsace Lorraine which the French were able to take at the outbreak of the war. Lord Bryce attached his name to an official atrocity report of the Belgian Commission, which was shown to have been appointed three days after war had been declared and which had sent broadcast through Belgium an invitation to report all cases of "atrocity" as they occurred. As there had been no opportunity at that time for the commission of any such acts of violence it is plain that the intention was to create atrocities whether any such were committed or not. An analysis of the charges compiled by the Belgian Commission by a legal mind showed that all but the smallest fraction disproved themselves, but direct investigations into most of the cases wherever names of persons and places were given, showed them to be the flagrant inventions of decadent minds. **American newspaper men** who chiefly distinguished themselves in spreading false reports of German atrocities were Richard Harding Davis, Gouverneur Morris and Alexander Powell. Davis charged that every German soldier carried a saw-edged bayonet with which to inflict incurable wounds on his enemies, and was also responsible for the famous "fake" story that 150,000 Russian troops had been landed in Belgium to aid the Allies in the early days of the war. Powell sent to the American press an account of the criminal assault (by a German staff officer attached to a commanding general) on the daughter of the burgomaster of a Belgian town at whose house the whole staff was being hospitably entertained, the offending officer being shot dead by the young girl's brother and the brother in turn being shot by the German troops. Powell and Morris vied with each other and with another notorious fakir, Vance Thompson, in keeping the public mind of America excited with tales of horror regarding the ferocious conduct of the Germans, and in cooperating with Rudyard Kipling, H. G. Wells and other English writers in a pernicious campaign of slander and villification. The whole campaign suggests to eminent alienists a state of deplorable decadence, primarily traceable to English sources. It was expected that Germany and Austria would be surely invaded under the joint impact of the forces of Russia, France Belgium, Servia, Montenegro, England and Japan. In that event the world would hear no end of Cossack, Servian and Montenegran atrocities committed on German women and children, as in the Balkan campaign. England had called into the field the Indians, Maoris, Zulus and other savage blacks and yellow skins; France had called the Moroccan natives and the Senegalese tribesmen, blacks who hang around their necks strings adorned with the ears and noses of their fallen foes. Forseeing that the ravages of these

uncivilized warriors would excite the anger of the world against the Allies, if they ever crossed into German territory, that their deeds would bring the curses of the universe upon England's head, it was resolved to anticipate all possible criticism and reproach by being the first to charge atrocities against their enemies and thus to negative all counter charges, or to say that they were merely retaliatory measures adopted in reprisal for barbarous acts committed against their own men. The Allies never crossed the German lines, save in East Prussia, nor the Austrian-Hungarian border save in Galicia, and here the Cossack reign, short as it was, proved the shrewd wisdom of English and French foresight; 700,000 homes were wantonly destroyed in Galicia alone. Its lawlessness beggars description; but humanity was not staggered because the mind of the world had been narcoticised by fatal infusions of falsehood about Belgian babies and women maimed and brutalized by "German barbarians."

Prof. John W. Burgess, Mr. Frank Koester, Charles Carleton Coffin ("The Boys of '61") and others have shown that precisely the same hysterical lies were circulated throughout England and the world by Englishmen during the American Civil War, the same kind of atrocities being charged against the Union army as now against the German army, and that President Lincoln suffered quite as ruthless treatment at their hands as the Kaiser. (See "The European War of 1914" by Prof. John W. Burgess.)

Five reputable American correspondents on Sept. 6, 1914, after tracing the German army in its invasion of 100 miles, sent a message to the American people that "we are unable to report a single instance (of atrocities) unprovoked . . . Everywhere we have seen Germans paying for purchases and respecting property rights as well as according civilians every consideration . . . To the truth of these statements we pledge our professional and personal word". The statement was signed by James O'Donnell Bennett and John T. McCutcheon, of the Chicago "Tribune"; Roger Lewis of the Associated Press; Irving S. Cobb of the "Saturday Evening Post" and Harry Hansen of the Chicago "Daily News". However it has been said that Lord Bryce signed the official atrocity report and that his honored name raises it above suspicion. Lord Bryce is an old man and it is inferred that he signed the report in good faith without, however, having looked into the truth or falsity of the statements himself, acceping the word of others who were using him for their nefarious purpose, the intention being to incite American public opinion to action in behalf of the Allies. For Lord Bryce is flatly contradicted by the following cable message from London, taken from the daily papers of Sept. 15, 1914:

> London, Sept. 14, 3:23 P. M.—Premier Asquith told the House of Commons to-day that no official information had reached he Ministry of War concerning the repeated stories that German soldiers had abused the Red Cross flag, killed and maimed the wounded, and killed women and children, as had been alleged so often in stories of the battlefields.
>
> Joseph Medill Patterson: The Hague, September 11—To the Chicago "Tribune": "I firmly believe that all stories put out by the British and French of tortures, mutilations, assaults, etc., of Germans are utterly rubbish."

A flat denial of the atrocity stories was furnished by a Washington dispatch to the New York "World", five months after the invasion of Belgium. The report contained the substance of an official finding by the British government and was turned over to Ambassador Walter H. Page for transmission to Washington upon the request of the American government. When Dr. Edmund von Mach subsequently requested the State Department for information about the finding, after returning one evasive reply, Secretary Lansing left Dr. von Mach's letters unanswered and the report has never been made public. Following is the Washington report referred to:

> Washington, Jan. 27. (Special to the World)—Of the thousands of Belgian refugees who are now in England not one has been subjected to atrocities by German soldiers. This in effect is the substance of a report received at the State Department from the American Embasy in London. The report states that the British government thoroughly had investigated thousands of reports to the effect that German soldiers had perpetrated outrages on the fleeing Belgians. During the early period of the war, columns of the British newspapers were filled with these accusations. Agents of the British government according to the report from the American Embassy at London, carefully investigated all of these charges; they interviewed alleged victims and sifted all the evidence. As a result of the investigation the British Foreign Office notified the American Embassy that the charges appeared to be based upon hysteria and natural prejudice. The report added that many of the Belgians had suffered severe hardships but they should be charged up against the exigencies of war rather than the brutality of the individual German soldier.

The whole web of lies and the conditions underlying the scheme are conclusively exposed in "The Tragedy of Belgium" by Richard Grasshof, (New York: C. E. Dillingham Co.)

No paper has been more agressive in charging the Germans with atrocities than the New York "Times", which received 250,000 shares of Marconi stock as a present before the war. The paper pursued the same policy during the Civil War, when it charged similar atrocities to the South. In its issue of April 17, 1865, it said:

> **"Every possible atrocity appertains to this rebellion. There is nothing whatever that its leaders have scrupled at. Wholesale massacres and torturings, wholesale starvation of prisoners, firing of great cities, piracies of the cruelest kind, persecution of the most hideous character and of vast extent, and finally assassination in high places —whatever is inhuman, whatever is brutal, whatever is fiendish, these men have resorted to. They will leave behind names so black, and the memory of deeds so infamous, that the execration of the slaveholders' rebellion will be eternal."**

BARALONG—An English pirate ship commanded by Capt. William McBride which sailed under the American flag with masked batteries and sank a German submarine which had been deceived by the Stars and Stripes and the American colors painted on both sides of her hull. On August 19, 1915, the "Nicosian," an English ship loaded with American

horses and mules and with a number of American mule tenders aboard was halted by a German submarine about 70 miles off Queenstown. The men took to the boats and the U-boat was about to sink the "Nicosian" when a ship flying the American flag came alongside. Without suspecting anything, the submarine allowed the ship to approach, when suddenly the American flag was lowered and the English ensign hoisted, and a destructive fire was opened on the U. The latter soon sank. Half a dozen German sailors swam alongside of the "Nicosian" and clambered on deck, concealing themselves in the holds and engine rooms as the English followed them aboard. They were dragged out and murdered in cold blood. The German captain swam toward the "Baralong" and held up his hand in token of surrender, but while in the water was first shot in the mouth and then repeatedly hit by bullets aimed at him by the English, and killed without compunction. The story of the "Baralong" is one of the most brutal in the history of the seas and illuminates the inhuman character of English warfare toward a weaker foe in the most glariny light. The history of the tragedy first came to light through a letter written by Dr. Charles B. Banks, the veterinary surgeon aboard the "Nicosian," to relatives in Lowell, Mass., giving some of the gruesome details as follows: "A number of German sailors were swimming in the water. Some swam to our abandoned ship and climbed up to the deck. Shots from the patrol boat (the "Baralong") swept several from the ropes. We were taken aboard the patrol boat, and then the boat steamed slowly around our ship while the marines shot, and killed all the Germas in the water. As we had left three carbines and cartridges aboard the 'Nicosian', we had reason to believe the Germans had found them. So marines went on our ship and killed seven men there. We were then towed to port". The infamous wretch who performed this murder, Capt. McBride, later wrote a letter to the captain of the "Nicosian" warning him not to speak of the affair, and requesting that the Americans aboard especially be cautioned to keep the matter from the public. But one of the American mule tenders made an affidavit to the truth at Liverpool and forwarded it to the American Embassy in London and three others made affidavit to the same facts on their return to New Orleans. The affidavits were sent to the State Department, but neither President Wilson nor Secretary Lansing complied with the request of the German Ambassador to demand an inquiry into the misuse of the American flag, and the cold-blooded murder of German sailors. Dr. Bank's letter was published in the N. Y. "Times" of September 7, 1915, but that paper was among the most active in preventing an investigation.

BARTHOLDT, RICHARD—Member of Congress from St. Louis 53d to 63d Congresses, twenty years. President Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration. One of the most prominent German Americans in public life since Carl Schurz.

BAUMANN, SEBASTIAN—First Federal postmaster of New York, appointed by President Washington. Captain in the German Fusiliers, 1775. Won distinction as commander rear guard of 80 men and two mortars in Washington's retreat from Long Island. Stationed at West Point and at Washington's instigation drew the plans of this bulwark on the Hudson. The plans were stolen by Benedict Arnold who gave them to Major Andre, who concealed them in his boots. In 1782 Baumann was

appointed commander of West Point with the rank of major. Later settled in New York and had charge of the artillery salutes and illuminations which marked the first inauguration of Washington, who soon after appointed him postmaster.

BERLINER, EMILE—One of the most important inventors in the United States, distinguished for his improvements of the telephone; born at Hanover, Germany, May 20, 1851; came to United States in 1870. Invented the microphone and was first to use an induction coil in connection with telephone transmitters; patentee of other valuable inventions in telephony. Invented the Gramophone, known also as the Victor Talking Machine, for which he was awarded John Scott Medal and Elliott Crosson Gold Medal by Franklin Inst. First to make and use in aeronautical experiments light weight revolving cylinder internal combustion motor, now extensively used on aeroplanes. Residence: 1458 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

THE BOERS—ENGLAND'S RECORD OF INFAMY—TRYING TO DESTROY GERMAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS IT DESTROYED THOSE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS—The success in causing the surrender of the Boers by exterminating their women and children by slow starvation and disease is the incentive which prompted the British nation to violate international law by stopping the shipment of non-contraband goods, Red Cross supplies and milk for babies, to Germany and contiguous countries. The number of deaths (in the concentration camps) during the month of September 1901, was 1,964 children and 328 women. There were then 54,326 children and 38,022 women under Kitchener's tender care. The "Daily News" of November 9, 1901, said: "The truth is that the death rate in the camps is incomparably worse than anything Africa or Asia can show. There is nothing to match it even in the mortality figures of the Indian famines, where cholera and other epidemics have to be contended with." "Reynold's Newspaper" (London) of October 20, 1901, spoke of "the women and children perishing like flies from confinement, fever, bad food, pestilential stinks and lack of nursing in these awful death traps," with a rate of 383 per 1000. The "Sydney Bulletin" said: "The authority granted by Lord Roberts to Red Cross nurses to attend our camps has been withdrawn". The English wanted the women and children to perish for want of Red Cross supplies, as now in the case of Germany. President Steyn of the Orange Free State, in a letter of protest to Lord Kitchener, dated August, 1901, among other things said:

> **"Your Excellency's troops have not hesitated to turn their artillery on these defenseless women and children to capture them when they were fleeing with their wagons or alone, whilst your troops knew that they were only women and children, as happened only recently at Graspan on the 6th of June near Reitz, where a women and children laager was taken and recaptured by us, whilst your Excellency's troops took refuge behind the women; and when reinforcements came they fired with artillery and small arms on that woman laager. I can mention hundreds of cases of this kind."**

On December 16, 1913, the Boers, in the presence of immense throngs, dedicated a monument, with the following inscription:

This Monument is Erected by the Boers of South Africa
in memory of
26,663 WOMEN AND CHILDREN
who died in the Concentration Camps during the War 1900-1902

What has the Wilson administration done to enforce the shipment of food, milk and Red Cross supplies to German women and children, and what has Theodore Roosevelt to say about it?

BRITISH CONVICTS AS AMERICAN PIONEERS—From the "Historians' History of the World". The History of the United States-pp. 582-3, Chapter Five—"Virginia and Maryland to the Restoration."

Americans occassionally speak lightly of their forefathers in the early colonies but at heart they accept them as men and women sanctified by courage, conscience and the irrepressible enterprise that sends the ambitious from the comfort of a settled home to the dangers of a new world. It is admitted that many of those who left England left it by request and "for the country's good", but it is not generally known how large was this element. Bancroft'* writing of the early Virginians, said "some of them were even convicts; but, it must be remembered, the crimes of which they were convicted were chiefly political. The number transported to Virginia for social crimes was never considerable". But James Davie Butler, declares that Bancroft told him personally that he had not dared to publish all he knew of the high percentage of downright criminals and felons among the early settlers. It is known that some of the prisoners taken in Scotch and Irish wars were sent to New England and Virginia and sold, but the largest shipments of these were sent to the West Indies, and the percenage of honorable political prisoners could not have been nearly so large as some of the American historians assume.

In 1611 Governor Dale begged the king to send to Virginia "all offenders condemned to die, out of common gaoles." Beginning with 1619, the transportation of felons, unreformed boys and girls who had been twice punished and others, became regular. They were indentured to the earlier settlers who paid for them in tobacco, which had been made legal tender by the assembly of 1619. The Virginia prohibitory enactment of 1670, quoted by Hening,** alluding to "the great number of felons and other desperate villains sent hither from the several prisons of England," adds "We are believed to be a place only fit to receive such base and lewd persons." Maryland received, it seems, even a larger quota than Virginia.

New England was not a penal settlement but desired to purchase transported convicts, and actually offered a bounty for this human merchandise. Irishmen were sold for a century in Boston, and Butler† thinks that some of them must have been felons. Maine also had a large criminal element among its early settlers. Philadelphia at first accepted laborers without question as to their previous condition of servitude, but in 1722 the Pennsylvania assembly imposed a duty on "all persons guilty of heinous crimes." It was not stated whether this was a tariff for protection or for revenue only; but, at any rate the king shortly forbade such a

*George Bancroft, History of the United States.

**W. H. Hening, Statutes at Large.

†James Davie Butler, article on "British Convicts Shipped to American Colonies" in American Historical Review, October 1896.

tax New York received large numbers of felons and vagrants both from the English and Dutch governments.

In 1718 a regular statute in England provided that all persons found guilty of such capital offenses as burglary, robbery, perjury, forgery and theft might at the court's discretion have their sentence commuted to seven years exile in America. Butler estimates the total number of criminals sent to America between 1717 and 1775 as ten thousand. Franklin protested bitterly, and called the emptying of British jails upon the colonies as a cruel insult.

But so it went till the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, when many of the convicts were placed in the ranks of the British invading armies. After the recognition of American independence, when convicts could be shipped neither as servants nor as soldiers, it was found necessary in 1787 to form the penal settlement at Botany Bay to receive the refuse of the jails.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, who was connected with the Gentlemen's Magazine, which regularly published lists of criminals transported to America, once said, with his notorious acerbity that he could love anybody but an American, and in 1769 burst out in denunciation of American presumption in claiming certain rights. "Sir, they are a race of convicts," he said, "and ought to be content with anything we may allow them short of hanging." A more complimentary allusion to the results of transportation was made by Dr. Ferguson in 1844, of whom Dr. Francis Lieber‡ says, "I remarked how curious a fact it was that all American women look so genteel and refined, even the lowest; small heads, fine silky hair, delicate and marked eyebrows. The doctor answered , 'Oh, that is easily accounted for. The superabundance of public women, who are always rather good-loking, were sent over to America in early times."

CAVELL, EDITH—Shot by the Germans at Brussels in October 1915, after a fair trial at which she was convicted of being the head of an extensive organization which was secretly working in understanding with English and Belgian authorities. It was proved that Miss Cavell was an English professional nurse employed only by people well able to pay for her service. She imposed upon the German officials for a long time in the character of a devout Christian who was taking a disinterested share in the relief work for the good of humanity until it was discovered that she was the head of a widespread organization which assisted hundreds of English and Belgians to escape from the country and enter the armies of Germany's enemies. In court she admitted all charges and contemptously shrugged hr shoulders when the presiding judge asked her if she wished to make any statement that might influence the verdict. She was confined in prison about ten weeks before her execution. Her case gave rise to much comment in the press, th enemies of Germany in the United States, prompted by a London propaganda, endeavoring to show that it was a case of exceptional harshness. The Germans presented proof that two German women, Margaret Schmidt and Otillie Moss, had been shot by the French in March, 1915, on similiar charges, and this was admitted later by the

‡Francis Lieber, Life and Letters.

French authorities. But these cases failed to attract the least attention. Miss Cavell was singled out as a martyr, and through the manipulation of the London press agents her story was used to inspire more enmity against the Germans. Miss Schmidt was executed at Nancy and Miss Moss at Bourges. (See Associated Press dispatch from Luneville dated March 25.) Miss Cavell's case is very similar to that of Mrs. Mary Surratt, the American woman, found guilty in 1865, by a military commission consisting of Generals Hunter, Elkin, Kautz,Foster, Horn, Lew Wallace, Harris Col. Clendenin, Col. Tompkins, Col. Burnett, Gen. Holt and Judge-Advocate Bingham, of receiving, harboring, concealing and assisting rebels, sentenced to be hanged by the neck until dead, which sentence was approved by President Johnson. The New York "Herald" on January 23, 1916, published a translation of the official order of the Belgian authorities recording the shooting of Julia Van Wauterghem, wife of Eugene Hontang, at Louvain,, August 18, 1915, for treason.

CHOATE, JOSEPH H.—Ex-Ambassador to England; one of the most bitter opponents of Germany and tireless advocate of armed interference on the part of the United States on the side of the Allies. Figured prominently as after-dinner orator at banquets of the Pilgrims Society in New York which entertained the English and French loan Commissioners, and where the King of England and the Czar of Russia were eloquently toasted. At a dinner of the Pilgrims late in January, 1916, Mr. Choate arose and said: "I call on you all to stand and drink **a good old loyal toast to the president and the King."**

CHRISTIANSEN, HENDRICK—Soon after Hendrick Hudson discovered the noble river which bears his name, a German, Hendrick Christiansen of Kleve, became the true explorer of that stream, undertaking eleven expeditions to its shores. He also built the first houses on Manhattan Island in 1613 and laid the foundations of the trading stations New Amsterdam and Fort Nassau. "New Netherland was first explored by the honorable Hendric Chriastiansen of Kleve . . . Hudson, the famous navigator, "was also there." ("Our Hyphenated Citizens," by Rudolf Cronau.)

DUAL CITIZENSHIP—It has frequently been alleged that a native German may under the laws of Germany become a citizen of another country without thereby being released from his obligations to his native country, and the attempt has been made to make it appear that naturalized Germans may still be regarded as citizens of Germany, or as possessing dual citizenship.

It is true that the German law (Reichs-und-Staatsangehörigkeits-Gesetz) of July, 1913, says: "Citizenship is not lost by one who, before acquiring foreign citizenship, has secured on application the written consent of the competent authorities of his home State to retain his citizenship. Before this consent is given the German Consul is to be heard." But this section is under no circumstances applicable to the United States, because in Section 36 the law says: **"This law does not apply as far as treaties with foreign countries say otherwise."** Now the treaty of the United States with the Northern German Confederacy which was concluded 1868 (the Bancroft treaty) provides

that Germans naturalized in the United States **shall be treated by Germany as American citizens.** This provision applies now to the natives of all the German States.

CLEVELAND AUTOMATIC COMPANY—This firm attained a reputation for infamy by an advertisement in "The American Machinist" which demonstrates the debased ends to which certain American firms have descended in order to derive profit from the sale of munitions of war to the Allies. In its advertisement of a shell manufactured by the concern the Company described it as follows: "The timing of the fire for this shell is similar to the shrapnel shell, but it differs in that two explosive acids are used to explode the shell in the large cavity. The combination of these acids causes terrific explosion, having more power than anything of its kind yet used. Fragments become coated with these acids in exploding and wounds caused by them mean death in terrible agony within four hours if not attended to immediately. From what we are able to learn of conditions in the trenches, it is not possible to get medical assistance to anyone in time to prevent fatal results. It is necessary to immediately cauterize the wound if in the body or head, or to amputate if in the limbs, as there seems to be no antidote that will counteract the poison."

CONGRESS—ITS DUTY TO DECLARE REAL NEUTRALITY OF AMERICA—(By Prof. John W. Burgess.)

Replying to many questions concerning the submarine controversy between the governments of this country and Germany, I beg to say that, in my humble judgment, the administration has woven around itself such a web of fallacies in regard to the international duties of neutral governments toward belligerents that it has become practically helpless, and that Congress must take the matter in hand, extricate the administration from its self-imposed bonds and set it upon the right track again.

The administration made its first fatal mistake when it declared to the people of this country and to the world that this government could not, in the course of a war, prohibit the manufacture and export of arms and munitions of war without committing a breach of neutrality and thus giving the belligerents which considered itself put in disadvantage thereby a just cause of war upon us.

There is no such principle of international law as this and there are plenty of precedents against this groundless claim. To hold that this government is unable lawfully to prohibit at any time the exportation of anything it chooses from its ports is to deny the sovereignty and independence of the nation which has vested it with the power to regulate commerce without placing any such limitation on the power.

By all the principles and practices of public law this is purely a domestic question. The British government itself, through the mouth of Mr. Gladstone, expressly declared it to be such in the year 1870.

We put it on or take it off, said he, in accordance with the interests of our own people. I am unable to understand, and have never been able to understand, how the government of the United States could make such a declaration. Even were it true, it would be the heighth of imprudence and indiscretion to make it. It has apparently taken the

only peaceable weapon out of our hands, with which we could have forced Great Britain to observe our rights of trade with other neutral countries and with her enemies in non-contraband articles, and has bound us hand and foot to the policy—war policy—of Great Britain.

Happily, however, our constitution vests in Congress, not the President, the regulation of commerce.

It is Congress, and Congress alone, which can prohibit the exportation of munitions or anything else. It is Congress, therefore, which has the ultimate determination of the question whether the laying on of any such prohibition would be unneutral, and Congress, fortunately for us, has not yet, committed itself to any such view as that announced by the administration.

Again, the administration has proclaimed that no nation can change a rule of international law during the course of war. It might have said that no one nation can change a rule of international law at any time, although Great Britain has been announcing to the world almost every month during the course of this war some change which she has claimed to make in the rules of international law obtaining at the beginning of the war, and this government has acquiesced in them, either tacitly or under protests so mild as to be ineffective in all really important matters. It is, however, a principle laid down in all text books of international law that a sovereign nation may withdraw itself justly and rightfully from the observance of any so-called rule of international law or even from the express obligations of a treaty when it regards them as threatening to its own life and vital interests.

But this high sounding declaration of administration about the inviolability of the rules of international law during the course of a war has no application at all to the matter which the administration is endeavoring to make it cover, viz., a warning by this government to its citizens not to travel on the armed merchantmen of the belligerents. Pressed to its utmost limits, such warning is only an announcement to our citizens that the government will not be responsible for their safety on such ships, that it will not plunge this country into the hates and horrors of war in order to attempt to avenge the accidents to a handful of inconsiderate, reckless and unpatriotic men, who obstinately insist upon traveling on such ships.

Can any man with one grain of common sense left in his cranium call that the changing by this government of a rule of international law? Where is the rule of international law which requires any government to be responsible anywhere or at any time for the safety of its citizens? There is none and never has been. That is a question again of a purely domestic nature.

You may call it, if you will, the refusal of the government to attempt to enforce the enjoyment of a customary privelege. But that is just what neutral governments are always doing in times of war. What is the recognition by neutral governments of the right of visitation and search of neutral vessels by belligerents on the high seas or of the right of belligerents to blockade enemy's ports against neutral commerce, except a refusal on the part of the neutral government to attempt to enforce the enjoyment of the customary priveleges, or rights if you prefer, of its citizens in reference to the freedom of the high sea

or of entering the ports of a friendly nation?

The manifest anxiety of the administration to work this domestic power of the government of every sovereign nation over its relations to its own citizens around into some sort of a duty to the belligerents under the behests of international law is the thing of sinister import which no patriotic American citizen dare allow to escape his eye. Stripped of all the sophistries of rhetoric and presented in the full nakedness of its iniquity, it simply means that this government and nation shall acknowledge an obligation to Great Britian, Russia and France to deliver safely in their ports the arms and munitions of war sold to them in this country under the cover of the imperiled persons of American citizens.

This pseudo obligation is termed the right of American citizens, and the maintenance of it is called a question of national honor! Was there ever such folly manifested before in responsible places? To me such a course of argumentation is making straight for national dishonor. It is making straight also for national catastrophe. No government dare bruise the intelligence, conscience and the sense of justice, fairness and truth of its citizens by any such legal fallacies. That conscience and that sense of truth will, sooner or later, revolt against such bonds and rend them asunder.

"You cannot fool all the people all the time."

These are the reasons of my conviction that Congress should now take the submarine warfare controversy into its own hands for solution and should at once set aside this fictitious international law which the administration has invented, to the serious impairment of our national sovereignity over our own domestic questions.

Congress, and not the administration, is under our constitution, the determiner of international law and international obligation for our citizens. The administration, by its erroneous interpretations of both international and constitutional law, has bound itself hand and foot to the policy of Great Britain. It has rendered itself impotent to act freely. Congress, however, is as yet uncommitted, and should therefore, exercise its full power and authority to save the country from foreign war, which, once entered on, will not, in my opinion, cease without a thorough-going internal economic revolution, as likely to be destructive as constructive.

CONGRESSMEN WHO WANTED WAR IN MAY—When President Wilson sent his "ultimatum" to Germany demanding that it cease its submarine policy, and the German reply had been received agreeing, with certain reservations, to conform to the desire of Washington, the country breathed a sigh of relief. Wilson had made all preparations to sever diplomatic relations with Germany and **only the conciliatory reply of the German Foreign Office averted the threatened declaration of war (not Wilson).** The New York "Tribune" on May 5 made a poll of Congress, requesting a reply to the following question: "Do you believe that up to this time Germany has given the United States sufficient provocation to go to war?" Only one Senator (Williams of Mississippi) and three Representatives answered "yes". The latter were Dale of Vermont, Greene of Massachussetts, and Platt, of the Poughkeepsie district of New York.

Twenty-three Senators and 149 House members among those seen answered "no".

CROMBERGER, JOHANN—A German printer who as early as 1538 established a printing office in the City of Mexico.

CUSTER, GENERAL GEORGE A.—Famous American Cavalry leader in the Civil War, and the hero of the Battle of the Little Big Horn, Dakota, in which he and his command were destroyed by the Sioux Indians, June 25, 1876. Of German descent. Frederick Whittaker in "A Complete Life of General George Custer" (Sheldon & Co., New York, 1876), says: "George Armstrong Custer was born in New Rumley, Ohio December 5, 1839. Emanuel H. Custer, father of the General, was born in Cryssoptown, Alleghany County, Md., December 10, 1806. The name of Custer was originally Küster, and the grandfather of Emanuel Custer came from Germany, but Emanuel's father was born in America. The grandfather was one of those same Hessian officers over whom the Colonists wasted so many curses in the Revolutionary war, and were yet so innocent of harm and such patient, faithful soldiers. After Burgoyne's surrender in 1778, many of the paroled Hessians seized the opportunity to settle in the country they came to conquer, and amongst these the grandfather of Emanuel Custer, captivated by the bright eyes of a frontier damsel, captivated her in turn with his flaxen hair and sturdy Saxon figure, and settled down in Pennsylvania, afterward moving to Maryland. It is something romantic and pleasing, after all, that stubborn George Guelph, in striving to conquer the colonies, should have given them the ancestor of George Custer, who was to become one of their greatest glories."

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—The first paper to print the Declaration of Independence in the United States was a German newspaper, the "Pennsylvania Staatsboten" of July 5, 1776. It is also claimed that the first newspaper in Pennsylvania was printed in the German language. Benjamin Franklin at one time complained that of the eight newspapers then existing in Pennsylvania two were German, two were half German and half English, and only two were printed in English.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR—There have been altogether, at this writing, twenty-three declarations of war or their equivalent, as folows:

1914:
July 28—Austria on Serbia.
Aug. 1—Germany on Russia.
Aug. 3—Germany on France.
Aug. 3—Germany on Belgium.
Aug. 4—Great Britain on Germany.
Aug. 5—Austria on Russia.
Aug. 6—Serbia on Germany.
Aug. 11—Montenegro on Austria.
Aug. 11—Montenegro on Germany
Aug. 11—France on Austria.
Aug. 13—Great Britain on Austria.
Aug. 23—Japan on Germany.
Aug. 28—Austria on Belgium.

Nov. 2—Russia on Turkey.
Nov. 5—Great Brtiain on Turkey.
Nov. 5—France on Turkey.
Nov. 7—Belgium on Turkey.
Nov. 7—Serbia on Turkey.
1915:
May 22—Italy on Austria.
Aug. 22—Italy on Turkey.
Oct. 11—Bulgaria on Servia.
1916:
March 8—Germany on Portugal.

DeKALB—Major General Johann von Kalb, who gave his life for American independence in the Revolutionary War, was a native of Bavaria. Fatally wounded in the battle of Camden, he died August 19, 1780. A monument to his memory was erected in front of the military academy at Annapolis, which states that he gave a last noble demonstration of his devotion for the sake of liberty and the American cause, after having served most honorably for three years in the American army, by leading his soldiers and inspiring them by his example to deeds of highest bravery. Kalb was one of a number of efficient German-born officers who came over with the French to serve with the French troops under Lafayette.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM—The Democratic party platform adopted at St. Louis June 16, elevates the hyphen into a direct issue. The platform was written by President Wilson himself and must be accepted as an utterance for which he is personally responsible. It says:

> **Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power, in disregard of our own country's welfare, or to injure this Government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and disloyal to his country.**
>
> **We, therefore, condemn as subversive of this nation's unity and integrity, and as destructive of its welfare, the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the Government, a political party, or representatives of the people, or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups and thus to destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people and that unity of sentiment and national purpose so essential to the perpetuity of the nation and its free institutions.**
>
> **We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our Government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign power. We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have**

been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.

(As shown elsewhere, the Department of Justice has utterly failed in its efforts to trace any "such conspiracies" to American citizens of German birth, although using all the machinery of government and notably the Secret Service in attempts to fasten such charges upon them.) Other provisions of the platform deal with preparedness, the tariff, woman suffrage, conservation, etc. The Monroe Doctrine is reaffirmed, and the **Mexican policy** is summed up in these words:

Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great, and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the President and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it, is credible alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

International Relations:—"We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power, not only to make itself safe at home, but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world, and both for this end and in the interest of humanity, to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice. We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small States of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon; and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations; and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve these principles, to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

"Preparedness":—"We favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety and of the protection of the nation's rights, the fullest development of modern methods of seacoast defense and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise; and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States, and fully equal to the international tasks which the United States hopes and expects to take part in performing. The plans and enactments of the present Congress afford substantial proof of our purpose in this exigent matter.

"Woman Suffrage":—We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to men.

"Philippine Islands":—We heartily indorse the provisions of the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, further promoting

self-government in the Phillipine Islands as being in fulfillment of the policy declared by the Democratic Party in its last national platform, and we reiterate our indorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Phillipine Islands, exprssed in the preamble of that measure.

"Tariff":—We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the Government economically administered, and unreservedly indorse the Underwood Tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine.

"Merchant Marine:—We heartily indorse the purposes and policy of the pending shipping bill and favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas and to provide further facilities for our foreign commerce, particularly such laws as may be made to remove unfair conditions of competition in the dealings of American merchants and producers with competitors in foreign markets.

CENTRAL VERBAND DEUTSCHER VETERANEN u. KRIEGER BUND—The officers of the German Veteran Association. are: President: Max Hottelet, Milwaukee, Wis., 685 Farwell Ave.; vice- president: Christ Rebhan, 644 6th Ave., New York; vice-president: Johann Gewinner 3010 Shenandoah Ave., St. Louis; Secretary: Gustav Guenther, Chilton Wisc.; Treasurer: Rudolf Beerend, Box 884, Sioux City, Iowa.

The officers of the Deutscher Krieger Bund von Nord Amerika: Pres. Heinrich Overmann, Cincinnati, Ohio; Secretary Otto Dietz, Chicago, Iill. 410 N. W. Ave.; Schatzmeister, Franz Erling, St. Paul, 369 Banfil Ave.

The publisher of "Deutschen Krieger Zeitung" is Mylius Langenhan, 1570 W. Third St., Cleveland, Ohio.

DORSHEIMER, HON. WILLIAM—Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York; born at Lyons, Wayne County, 1832. His father was Philip Dorsheimer, a native of Germany, who emigrated from Germany and setled at Buffalo; he was one of the founders of the Republican party and in 1860 was elected Treasurer of the State.

DUTCH AND GERMAN—In the history of early American colonization the terms Dutch and German are often confounded, as the English had little first-hand acquaintance with the people of the continent save Dutch, French and Spanish. Hence many have inferred that the Pennsylvania Germans were somehow misnamed for Pennsylvania Dutch, because the latter designation is the more frequently employed in describing the most important element of the population concerned in the settlement of Penn's Commonwealth. Many of the first settlers of New Amsterdam were Germans and almost as many Germans as Swedes were concerned in the earliest European settlement of Delaware. Peter Minnewitt, the first regular governor of New Amsterdam, was German-born, and it was he who, having entered the Swedish service, in 1637, with a ship of war and a smaller vessel, led a colony of Swedes, with their chaplain, to the Delaware River region, between Cape Henlopen and Christian Creek. They bought land of the Indians and called it "New Sweden." A second company of immigrants from Sweden came over in 1642, under Colonel John Printz, likewise a native of Germany. Among these first settlers of Delaware a considerable number were Ger-

mans. The latter however, are more often confounded with their nearest of kin, the Hollanders. "At that time," says Anton Eickhoff ("In der Neuen Heimath") "the distinction between Hollanders and Germans was not as pronounced as nowadays. The loose political union which had never been very close, between Holland and the German Empire, was formally severed by the Peace of Westphalia. But though politically it was no longer a German State, Holland continued to be regarded as such in public mind. The common language of the Hollanders and the Low Germans was Plattdeutsch." Dr. William Eliot Griffis ("The Romance of American Colonization") refers to the confounding of Germans with Dutch. "The Isthmus of this peninsula was called 'Dutch Gap', after the glassmakers who set up their furnace here in 1608," he writes. "Most Englishmen then made and uneducated people now make, no distinction between the Dutch and the Germans, who are politically different people."

ECKERT, THOMAS.—General superintendent during the Civil War of military telegraphy, and assistant secretary of war (1864). Given the rank of Brigadier General. Appointed general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in 1866, and in 1881 became its president and general manager, and also director of the American Telegraph and Cable Co.; also of the Union Pacific Railroad.

ELIOT, PROF. CHARLES W.—One of the most eminent as well as bitter enemies of the German cause. Prof. Eliot has attacked German civilization and German institutions in magazine and newspaper articles and in a book. Yet in 1913, one year before the war, at a public dinner, Prof. Eliot paid German "Kultur" this high tribute: "Two great doctrines which had sprung from the German Protestant Reformation had been developed by Germans from seeds then planted in Germany. The first was the doctrine of universal education, developed from the Protestant conception of individual responsibility, and the second was the great doctrine of civil liberty, liberty in industries, in society, in government, liberty with order under law. These two principles took their rise in Protestant Germany; and America has been the greatest beneficiary of that noble teaching." Yet with all these political and civic virtues, Prof. Eliot reversed himself like a weather-cock within a few months and became the hysterical spokesman of the most violent section of the Anglo-American coterie which operated in Wall Street to coin fortunes out of the shipment of dum dum bullets, submarines and shrapnel to the allies and who sought to unload a $500,000,000 war loan of the Allies on the American people.

AMERICAN EMBARGO CONFERENCE—Headquarters, Room 406, 5 Beekman Street, (Temple Court Building), New York. Officers: Col. Jasper Tucker Darling, President; W. R. MacDonald, General Manager; J. H. Forrest, Secretary; C. Hjalmar Lundquist, Secreatry; William D. Falk, Treasurer.

EMBARGO ON ARMS NOT AN UNNEUTRAL ACT—In the discussion of the position of neutrality of this country the argument has been frequently advanced that the President could not now put an embargo on arms and other war supplies without thereby committing an

unneutral act. It is true that according to Article VII. of the Hague Convention No. V., "A neutral power is not called upon to prevent the export or transport, on behalf of one or other of the belligerents, of arms and munitions of war," but I would call attention to Article IX. of the same Hague Convention, which article reads:

"Every measure of restriction or prohibition taken by a neutral power in regard to the matters referred to in Article VII. and VIII. must be impartially applied by it to both belligerents."

If this article means anything at all, it means that the President can, if he wishes to, lay an embargo on arms, munitions of war, and so forth, as long as he applies this measure of restriction impartially to both belligerents. For the President not to avail himself of this opportunity, afforded to him by the express language of Article IX. of the Hague Convention, amounts to a crime against humanity, and for him and others in this country to continue to talk about the principles of humanity is pure cant, exactly on a par with the absurd and ridiculous assertion of Sir Edward Grey, that England entered the war because Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium.

The United States, contrary to President Wilson's contention, sacrifices no rights and violates no precedents in proclaiming an embargo on arms, for there are numerous precedents for our doing so, as the following table will prove:

1. On March 26, 1794, Congress ordered an embargo for thirty days.
2. On April 17, 1794, this embargo was extended by Congress to May 25, 1794.
3. On May 22, 1794, the exportation of munitions of war was prohibited by Congress for a period of one year.
4. In 1807 a general embargo was proclaimed.
5. On April 6, 1812, a general embargo was provided for by Congress.
6. On April 22, 1898, the exportation of coal and arms was prohibited by Congress.
7. In 1905 President Roosevelt issued a proclamation under the above mentioned act forbidding the exportation of arms, ammunition and munitions of war to the Dominican Republic.
8. On March 14, 1912, Congress provided for an embargo on the exportation of arms, etc., to any American country where revolutionary conditions exist, and on the same day President Taft placed an embargo against Mexico.
9. In 1913 and 1915 President Wilson placed an embargo on arms to Mexico while the Mexican war was in progress.
10. In 1898 the German Government stopped the shipment of arms, etc., to Spain.
11. Since the outbreak of the present war, practically all, if not all neutral nations save the United States have placed embargoes on the exportation of arms and other munitions of war.

ENGLAND AND OUR CIVIL WAR—The time to test friends is in the hour of trouble, and in the darkest hours of the nation's existence it was the German States that sympathized with the Union, as shown elsewhere, and England and France that turned to our enemies. France was thoroughly unfriendly to the Union in spirit, but England supported the Confederacy; built, equipped and manned a number of privateers, notably the

Alabama and Florida, and destroyed our shipping with a view to acquiring for herself our sea-borne commerce, a project in which she succeeded but too well. Space forbids details, but James G. Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress", contains a full array of facts why we should never forget the enmity of Great Britain for the United States. I quote from Vol. II. p. 447:

"From the government of England, terming itself liberal with Lord Palmerston at its head, Earl Russel as Foreign Secretary, Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Argyll as Lord Privy Seal, and Earl Granville as Lord President of the Council, not one friendly word was sent across the Atlantic. A formal neutrality was declared by government officials, while its spirit was daily violated. If the Republic had been a dependency of Great Britain like Canada or Australia, engaged in civil strife, it could not have been more steadily subjected to review, to criticism, and to the menace of discipline. The proclamations of President Lincoln, the decisions of Federal Courts, the orders issued by commanders of the Union armies, were frequently brought to the attention of Parliament, as if America were in some way accountable to the judgment of England. Harsh comment came from leading British statesmen; while the most ribald defamers of the United States met with cheers from a majority of the House of Commons and indulged in the bitterest denunciation of a friendly government without rebuke from the Ministerial benches."

(Vol. II., Chap. 20): **March 7, 1862, Lord Robert Cecil,** in discussing the blockade of the southern coast, said: "The plain matter of fact is, as every one who watches the current of history must know, that the **Northern States of America never can be our sure friends,** for this simple reason: not merely because the newspapers write at each other, or that there are prejudices on each side, but because we are rivals, rivals politically, rivals commercially. We aspire to the same position. We both aspire to the government of the seas. We are both manufacturing people, and in every port, as well as at every court, we are rivals to each other."

March 27, 1863, Mr. Laird of Birkenhead: "The institutions of the United States are **of no value whatever,** and have reduced the very name of liberty to an utter absurdity." He was loudly cheered for saying this.

April, 1863, Mr. Roebuck declared: "That the whole conduct of the people of the North is such as proves them not only unfit for the government of themselves, but unfit for the courtesies and the community of the civilized world."

Lord Palmerston, prime minister of England, asserted that: "As far as my influence goes, I am determined to do all I can **to prevent the reconstruction of the Union."**—"I hold that it will be of the greatest importance that the reconstruction of the Union should not take place."

February 5, 1863, Lord Malmesbury spoke disdainfully of treating with so extraordinary a body as the government of the United States, and referred to the horrors of the war—**"horrors unparalleled even in the wars of barbarous nations."**

England confidently believed that the North would suffer a crushing defeat, and the same opinion was held by the French government. Napoleon the Third felt absolutely confident that the South would triumph. (See "France's Friendship for the United States".)

The London "Times" in 1862 voiced English sentiment against the Union in a manner that has been paralleled only by its denunciations of Germany at the present time. It said:

> "To bully the weak, to triumph over the helpless, to trample on every law of country and customs, wilfully to violate the most sacred interests of human nature—to defy as long as danger does not appear, and as soon as real peril shows itself, to sneak aside and run away—these are the virtues of the race which presumes to announce itself as the leader of civilization and the prophet of human progress in these latter days."

ENGLAND PLUNDERED AMERICAN COMMERCE IN OUR CIVIL WAR—From Benson J. Lossing's "History of the Civil War":—The Confederates... with the aid of the British aristocracy, shipbuilders and merchants, and the tacit consent of the British government, were enabled to keep afloat on the ocean some active vessels for plundering American commerce. The most formidable of the Anglo-Confederate plunderers of the sea was the Alabama, which was **built, armed, manned and victualled in England.** She sailed under the British flag and was received with favor in every British port that she entered. In the last three months of the year 1862 she destroyed by fire twenty-eight helpless American merchant vessels. While these incendiary fires, kindled by Englishmen in a ship fitted out as a sea-rover by Englishmen, commanded by a Confederate leader, were illuminating the bosom of the Atlantic Ocean, a merchant ship (the "George Griswold") laden with provisions as a gift for starving English operatives in Lancashire, who had been deprived of work and food by the Civil War in America and whose necessities their own government failed to relieve, was sent from the City of New York, convoyed by a national war vessel to save her from the fury of the British sea-rover!

ENGLAND REFUSES SHIPMENT OF RED CROSS SUPPLIES TO CENTRAL POWERS—In nothing has the English nation shown its inhuman instincts so grossly as in the official denial to the American Red Cross Society of the right to ship medical supplies to the Central Powers. The refusal to permit rubber gloves to be sent resulted in the death by septic infection of Miss Emma Duensing, an American Red Cross nurse, whose martyrdom is to be commemorated by a tablet by popular subscription. Tolstoy said the English are the most inhuman race in the world and the monument at Bloemfontein to the more than 26,000 Boer women and children slain in English Concentration Camps bears eloquent testimony to the truth of the great Russian's declaration. Large quantities of Red Cross supplies for Germany lie abandoned in a Brooklyn warehouse, and the appeals of Ex-President Taft and Miss Mabel Boardman, head of the American Red Cross, remain unheeded at this writing. England, which also refuses to permit the shipment of condensed milk to the babies of Germany, is thus making war on wounded and infants and violating the Geneva Convention as it is violating the laws of na-

tions in stopping all neutral trade with the Central Powers. The administration, which alone has the power to make Great Britain conform to the laws of humanity and comply with the rules formulated in the London Declaration and the Hague agreements, by placing an embargo on the shipment of arms and supplies, has done nothing beyond declaring that the blockade against Germany is "ineffective, illegal and indefensible." It is only against the Central Powers that the Wilson administration proceeds with force and energy. England's war on wounded men and babies has aroused much indignation, but the administration continues to be guided by the demands of Wall Street rather than the laws of humanity or the courageous sentiments of men like Prof. Yandell Henderson of Yale, who was quoted as follows in a dispatch from New Haven, Conn., early in May:

"That the United States government is standing for more infringement of rights from England than from Germany and that if President Wilson had been really sincere in his 'humanity' utterances he would have stopped the munitions shipments from this country.

"I for one shall do everything in my power up to the day that war is declared to develop public opinion against the policy which the President is pursuing," Professor Henderson said. "It is said that it is a patriotic duty to support the President at a time like this. If the country, if our government, were actuated by a small fraction of the 'humanity' which is forever on President Wilson's lips we could bring the war to a close now by threatening an embargo upon arms until our rights are respected.

"The hypocrisy which has been the principal feature of the policy of Wilson and Lansing is shown by the fact that the British Government many days ago notified Washington that Red Cross supplies to Germany will not be passed hereafter. This virtually overthrows the Geneva convention and the Red Cross principle. It is a barbarity exceeding anything that Germany has done. I have myself seen the official notification circulated by the Red Cross. Yet our State Department has carefully suppressed this news while Wilson has continued talk about our 'humanity' and Germany's breaches of international law."

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY.—IF SHE HAD FOLLOWED MR. BRYAN'S SUGGESTION THE "LUSITANIA" DISASTER WOULD NOT HAVE HAPPENED—State papers published by the Department of State prove conclusively that Germany was willing to observe all modern rules of warfare as laid down in the Declaration of London, 1909, but Great Britain refused. If England had agreed to follow the rules, neither the "Lusitania" nor other incidents would have happened.

The published correspondence shows that on Aug. 6, 1914, Secretary Bryan sent this telegram to the American Embassies at London, St. Petersburg, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and the American Legation at Brussels:

"Mr. Bryan instructs (Mr. Page) to inquire whether the (British) Government is willing to agree that the laws of naval warfare as laid down by the Declaration of London, of 1909, shall be applicable to naval warfare during the present conflict in Europe, provided that the

Governments with whom (Great Britain) is or may be at war, also agree to such application. Mr. Bryan further instructs (Mr. Page) to state that the Government of the United States believes that an acceptance of these laws by the belligerents would prevent grave misunderstandings which may arise as to the relations between neutral powers and the belligerents. Mr. Bryan adds that it is earnestly hoped that this inquiry may receive favorable consideration."

On Aug. 13 Ambassador Penfield replied from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian Government had instructed their forces to observe the stipulations of the Declaration of London as applied to naval as well as land warfare during the conflict, conditional on like observance on the part of the enemy.

The next answer came from Ambassador Wilson at St. Petersburg on Aug. 20. He reported that the Russian Government was still awaiting the decision of the British Government, "as Russia will take similar action." Mr. Wilson added that the Russian Foreign Office did not expect "that Great Britain will decide to observe the Declaration of London."

Ambassador Gerard, on Aug. 22, replied that **the German Government "will apply the Declaration of London, provided its provisions are not disregarded by other belligerents."**

On August 27 Ambassador Page reported from London, inclosing a note from the British Foreign Office defining its attitude with regard to the Declaration of London, and stating that the British Government "has decided to adopt generally the rules of the declaration in question, **subject to certain modifications and additions which they judge indispensable to the efficient conduct of their naval operations.**".

A memorandum from the British Foreign Office showed that the British Government refused to adopt the lists of contraband set forth in Article XXII. and XXIV. of the Declaration of London, but substituted for them the **special contraband lists published by Great Britain for observance during the war.**

From this official correspondence it is clear:

1) That Germany was ready to adhere **unreservedly** to the Declarations which would, as Mr. Bryan said, "prevent grave misunderstandings between neutrals and belligerents."

2) That Great Britain insisted on changing these rules to her own advantage and thereby brought about grave misunderstandings between neutrals and belligerents.

Who was responsible for the "Lusitania" catastrophe—Germany who promised to conduct the war according to the rules laid down in a document signed by all the great Powers, or England, who rejected all the proposals designed for the protection of the rights of neutrals and belligerents?

ENGLAND WOULD HAVE INVADED BELGIUM IN 1911—Great Britain claims—or did claim until repudiated by the London "Times" in March, 1915—that she entered the war because of the invasion of Belgian neutrality by the German army, yet acording to an admission of Britain's late commander-in-chief everything was prepared for a British invasion of Belgium in 1911. Writing in the "British Review" of August, 1913,

under the heading of "A Plea for Universal Service," Field Marshal Lord Roberts declared: "I do not think the nation yet realizes how near it was to war as lately as August, 1911. For many autumn nights our home fleet lay in Cromarty Firth with torpedo nettings down, with the gun crews sleeping on deck, with a live projecticle ready in each gun, and with the war heads fitted to each and every torpedo. Our **expeditionary force was held in equal readiness instantly to embark for Flanders** to do its share in maintaining the balance of power in Europe."

ENGLISH PLANNED INVASION OF BELGIUM FIVE YEARS BEFORE THE WAR—The following conclusive proof that England planned to land an army in Belgium five years before the outbreak of the present war has the authority of Lord Haldane. The paragraph is from a London dispatch to the New York "Evening Post" of April 21, 1915:

"**Lord Haldane, speaking in London the other day after a war lecture by Sir A. C. Doyle, said that the time came, after the heroic stand of the Belgians, when the enemy met a British army, the commander-in-chief of which, to his intimate personal knowledge, had been studying the possibilities of this position five years before it occurred. They all hoped it would not be necessary to send an expeditionary force to the Continent, but Sir John French's chief interest, as commander of that force, was the problem he would have to face, and he had given the closest study of his life to it. Sir John had an army of men who had been trained for four or five years—the finest troops in the world—and during that retreat from Mons nothing but a force in the highest state of discipline, led by a man with a thorough grasp of the situation and knowing what he meant to accomplish, could have brought off that retreat under the extraordinary conditions and in the face of overwhelming numbers.**"

ENGLISH POLICY AGAINST GERMANY DENOUNCED BY LONDON PRESS IN 1912—The "London Daily News" in September, 1912—two years before the war—said:

"Never has a great power been menaced more openly. We cannot have illusions about this fact. **The center of this coalition against Germany is England.** Neither France nor Russia has thought it out, nor could either have such thoughts. It is we—liberal England—who will appear before the peoples of Europe as organizers of discord, as instigators of war. His (Sir Edward Grey's) actual policy has nothing in its favor, neither right, nor honor, nor the traditions of justice."

The London "Nation" in the same year printed the following:

"A more open and offensive statement of the naval side of 'penning in Germany' could hardly be conceived...We have never known the country so played with since the days of Lord Beaconsfield, nor in so perilous a policy."

The London "Saturday Review", 1897:

"If Germany were extinguished tomorrow, the day after tomorrow there is not an Englishman in the world who would not be richer. Nations have fought for many years over a city or a right of succession. Must they not fight over £250,000,000 of yearly commerce?"

ENGLISH TRIBUTE TO GERMANY'S LOFTY SPIRIT—The fol-

lowing tribute to the lofty spirit of the German Empire with which Great Britain is contending in the present war, is from the pen of Prof. J. A. Cramb, "Germany and England", (Lecture II, p. 51, 1913):

And here let me say with regard to Germany, that, of all England's enemies, she is by far the greatest; and by 'greatness" I mean not merely magnitude, not her millions of soldiers, her millions of inhabitants; I mean grandeur of soul. She is the greatest and most heroic enemy—if she is our enemy—that England, in the thousand years of her history, has ever confronted. In the sixteenth century we made war upon Spain. But Germany in the twentieth century is a greater Power, greater in conception, in thought, in all that makes for human dignity, than was the Spain of Charles V and Philip II. In the seventeenth century we fought against Holland, but the Germany of Bismarck and the Kaiser is greater than the Holland of DeWitt. In the eighteenth century we fought against France, and again the Germany of to-day is a higher, more august Power than France under Louis XIV

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO AND FROM THE BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—The following figures are taken from the "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1915".

		Exports to—	Imports from—
Austria-Hungary	1913	$23,320,696	$19,192,414
	1915	1,238,669	9,794,418
France	1914	159,818,924	141,446,252
	1915	369,397,170	77,158,740
Germany	1914	344,794,276	189,919,136
	1915	28,863,354	91,372,710
Italy	1914	74,235,012	56,407,671
	1915	184,819,688	54,973,726
Russia	1914	31,303,149	23,320,157
	1915	60,827,531	3,394,040
United Kingdom	1914	594,271,863	293,661,304
	1915	911,794,954	256,351,675
Canada	1913	415,449,457	120,571,180
	1914	344,716,981	160,689,790
	1915	300,686,812	159,571,712

The table shows that the normal trade with Germany is the largest next to that with the United Kingdom, and that Germany takes more of our products than Canada. It shows that Germany was not only one of our best customers but that the balance of trade was largely in our favor, the excess of American exports to Germany over imports in 1914 amounting to $154,875,140, or nearly as much as our entire exports to France in 1914.

The following table shows how the British arbitrary rule of the seas has cut down our trade with the Scandinavian countries, all but that of Norway, whose neutrality has been on par with that of the Wilson administration, largely in favor of England. The figures are for the nine months ending March.

	1915	1916
Denmark, exports and imports	$63,103,962	$44,046,752
Netherlands exports and imports	101,892,382	72,469,008
Norway, exports and imports	32,401,556	37,259,135
Sweden, exports and imports	65,880,749	43,156,027

"FATHERLAND, THE"—The first blows of the war fell on August 4, 1914, and on August 10 the first issue of "The Fatherland" made its appearance with its motto, "Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary". Its editors were George Sylvester Viereck, Frederick F. Schrader and Louis Sherwin. It sprang into being spontaneously as a protest against the daily press controled by Lord Northcliffe and Wall Street, which from the first day of hostilities ruthlessly espoused the cause of the Allies and inaugurated a campaign of misrepresentation of the facts and issues of the conflict never equalled in the history of journalism. It was the only paper east of the Alleghanies in the English language to fight tooth and toe-nail for fair play. That it filled the bill was demonstrated by its immediate leap into popularity. In spite of abuse and ridicule, threats of violence and judicial persecution, it stuck to its guns. After three issues Mr. Sherwin dropped out; the others stuck to their posts and from all parts of the United States helping hands were extended to aid the paper in its fight It was officially ruled out of Canada; it was denounced and threatened and "exposed"; it soon became persona non grata at the White House and State Department, but it stuck to its cause, gained friends in Congress, was extensively copied on the continent, and stirred the British Parliament by its fearless stand for the cause of the Central Powers. It extended its usefulness by publishing a number of important pamphlets on the issues of war, and with a circulation greater than that of the New York "Herald", in the course of its two years' existence has exercised an influence vastly out of proportion to its originally contemplated scope. Its most effective blows were struck against the Wall Street-Morgan ring, the munition trust and the secret pro-English propaganda, financed and fostered by Andrew Carnegie, Cecil Rhodes and the disguised Britishers around J. P. Morgan, in the President's cabinet, the New York newspaper offices and in other responsible and influential positions. It led off the fight against Elihu Root for the Republican nomination and took the lead in contesting the ambitions of Theodore Roosevelt to be nominated as the Knownothing candidate for the Presidency. It exposed the secret motives behind international policies, and owing no obligations to any party or set of persons, it struck defiantly at hypocricy and falsehood wherever they showed themselves. It believed that the cause of the Central Powers was a just one and it never despaired of the triumph of the civilization for which they stand.

FRANCE'S FRIENDSHIP FOR THE UNITED STATES—At the famous banquet to the French and English commission to raise a war loan by unburdening $500,000,000 of bonds of both countries upon the credulous tax payers of the United States, William D. Guthrie, a Wall Street corporation lawyer "educated in Paris and England" ("Who's Who in America"), solemnly proposed that the United States create a credit for the French republic for $772,000,000, "to be repaid when France can do so," as a reward for France's friendship for the American colonies and

help in the Revolution. On December 27, 1915, the New York "Tribune" published a remarkable editorial of two columns and a third, entitled "Vive la France", that bore every evidence of having been written by an absinthe-crazed boulevard journalist, in which France was held up as a nation of demi-gods at whose feet every Ameri an ought to prostrate himself, while the Germans were described as "Boche Beasts."

Since the appeal is made to our historical relations with France, it is well to remember that the only two powers that ever menaced the independence of the United States were England and France, and that with the exception of Spain, they were the only two first-class powers with which we have ever been in a state of war. It has become the fashion to speak of France in connection with the present war as though that country had been the consistent friend of the United States. Frederick the Great unconsciously set forth very clearly why France under Louis XVI was not averse to helping the American colonies. He declared that no such opportunity to humble England would occur in 300 years as was then at hand, if France chose to avail herself of her chance to assist in wresting the American colonies from the mother country, and it was not that King Louis loved a republic more, but that he loved England less, which prompted him to give his moral support to the efforts of Lafayette. But the United States had scarcely attained their independence when the struggling republic was harrassed and embarrassed on every hand by the French, and for many years a systematic plan of vexatious persecution was kept up by the French republic which ininspired the most intense bitterness among the American people.

Twice France seized the Hawaiin Islands. On June 18, 1851, Secretary of State Webster instructed the American minister at Paris to inform the French Government that the further enforcement of the French demand against Hawai "would be tantamount to a subjugation of the islands to the dominion of France." A step like this would "tend seriously to disturb our existing friendly relations with the French Government." Under pressure like this France finally relaxed its claims. England and Russia both seized the islands, but on each occasion the enforcement of our policy prevented them from falling permanently into the hands of either of these powers.

The messages of the early presidents are full of complaints of the treatment accorded American ships and American commerce by the French, and such allusions abound from the time of President Washington to that of President Jackson, and in the replies of the houses of Congress to the Presidents. Witness the following:

President Washington

January 19, 1797: "Some circumstances of an unwelcome nature lately occurred in relation to France; our trade has suffered, and was suffering, extensive injuries in the West Indies from the cruisers and agents of the French republic."

President John Adams

November 22, 1797: "The numerous captures of American vessels by the cruisers of the French republic.. have occassioned considerable expenses in making and supporting the claims of our citizens before their tribunal."

February 5, 1798: "A number of depositions of witnesses of several

captures and outrages committed within and near the limits of the United States by a French privateer—called "Veritude" or "Fortitude"—and particularly upon an English merchant ship named the "Ora Cabissa", which he first plundered and then burned, with the rest of her cargo of great value, within the territory of the United States in the harbor of Charleston on the 17th of October last." (Adams was not content to send "notes of protest"; he points out to Congress the "propriety and necessity of enabling the executive authority of the government to take measures for protecting the citizens of the United States and such foreigners as have a right to enjoy the peace and protection of their laws within the limits in that as well as other harbors which are equally exposed.")

December 8, 1798: "The decree of the Directory alleged to be intended to restrain the depredations of French cruisers on our commerce has not given and cannot give relief... Hitherto nothing is discoverable in the conduct of France which ought to change or relax our measures of defense... But considering the late manifestations of her policy toward foreign nations, I deem it a duty deliberately and solemnly to declare my opinion that whether we negotiate with her or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indispensable. This alone will give us an equal treaty and insure its observance."

Address of the United States Senate to President John Adams, December 11, 1798:

"The government of France has not only refused to repeal, but has recently enjoined the observance of its former edict respecting merchandise of British fabric or produce, the property of neutrals, by which the interruption of lawful commerce and the spoliation of the property of our citizens have again received a public sanction. They speak a more intelligible language than professions of solicitude to avoid a rupture, however ardently made. We are of the opinion with you, sir, that there has nothing yet been discovered in the conduct of France which can justify a relaxation of the means of defense adopted during the last session of Congress, the happy result of which is so strongly and generally marked."

December 12, 1798: "I have seen no real evidence of any change of system or disposition in the French republic toward the United States."

Address of the House of Representatives to President John Adams, December 13, 1798: "The continuing in force of the decree of January last ought of itself to be considered as demonstrative of the real intentions of the French government. That decree proclaims a predatory warfare against the unquestionable rights of neutral commerce which, with our means of defense, our interest and our honor command us to repell. It therefore now becomes the United States to be as determind in rsistance as they have been patient in suffering and condescending in negotiations."

December 14, 1798: "While those who direct the affairs of France persist in the enforcement of decrees hostile to our essential rights, their conduct forbids us to confide in any of their professions of amity."

February 15, 1799: "The arret of the Executive Directory of the 2d of March, 1797, remains in force, the third article of which subjects explicitly and exclusively American seamen to be treated as pirates if

found aboard ships of the enemies of France."

President James Madison

June 1, 1812: "Our relations with France will have shown that since the revocation of her decrees, as they violated the neutral rights of the United States, her Government has authorized the illegal captures by its privateers and public ships, and that other outrages have been practiced on our vessels and citizens."

President Andrew Jackson

December 7, 1835: "It is sufficient to say that for ten years and upwards our commerce was, with but little interruption, the subject of constant aggression on the part of France—aggressions the ordinary features of which were condemnation of vessels and cargoes under arbitrary decrees, adopted in contravention as well of the laws of nations as of treaty stipulations, burning on the high seas and seizures and confiscations under special imperial rescripts in the ports of other nations occupied by the armies or under the control of France. The treaty of July 4, 1831, recognized the justice of our claims and promised payment to the amount of 25,000,000 francs in six annual installments. The expectations justly founded upon the promises thus solemnly made to this government by that of France was not realized.. This is not the first time that the government of France has taken exceptions to the messages of the American Presidents. President Washington and the first President Adams in the performance of their duties to the American people fell under the animadversions of the French Directory."

These extracts from the "Messages of the Presidents to Congress" indicate most clearly how completely the high-handed and unfriendly acts of France had effaced the memory of her support of the Colonies. That is the answer to recent attempts to ally us with France out of sheer gratitude for her interest in our infantile aspirations. Our forefathers formed a different estimate of this glorious and chivalrous France. In 1798, scarcely a decade after the Revolution, we were at war with France and Washington was named commander in chief of the American forces.

But France helped us. And why? It was not that the French loved the republic more, but that they loved Great Britain less, which prompted them to give their moral support to the American patriots. Just what actuated the King and the young French nobility in championing our cause is set forth by General Duportail (C. Stedman's "History of the American War," vol. i, p. 437): "It is necessary then that France, to accomplish this revolution, should furnish these people with every requisite to lessen the hardships of war. True, it will cost some millions, but they will be well laid out in annihilating the power of England, which, when bereft of her colonies, without a navy and without commerce, will lose her consequence in the world, and leave France without a rival."

Kapp in his "Life of Steuben" went farther into the matter than most writers, and declares that "prejudiced as Louis XVI was in the beginning against the Americans, in his character of a legitimate sovereign, jealousy of England finally overcame the principles of monarchical policy."

Again in 1862 while the Union was engaged in a life and death struggle

with the South, the French sought to profit by the embarrassment of the country to violate the Monroe Doctrine. While the Union was straining every nerve to beat down the Confederacy, Napoleon III landed a French army in Mexico and established an Empire with the unhappy Maximilian on the throne. The Empire fell, and Maximillian was shot by the Mexicans before the Washington government was called upon to enforce the doctrine under which no foreign power may establish a monarchy on American soil. But for a period a gloomy view was taken of the situation by President Lincoln, and military measures were discussed to prevent the cooperation of Confederate and French troops against the Union.

France together with England confidently believed that the North would suffer a crushing defeat, and Napoleon III was so absolutely confident of this issue of the Civil War that he approached England with a proposal to recognize the Confederacy. Justin McCarthy, in his "History of Our Own Times" (III, p. 253) says: "It is well to bear in mind that there were only two European states which entertained this feeling and allowed it to be everywhere understood." These states were England and France, and just as Emperor William was appalled by England's entrance into the war of 1914, so President Lincoln and his friends had fallaciously counted upon the sympathy of the English ruling classes, and found instead that "their temporary misfortunes were mocked at by English statesmen, journalists and clergymen, and generally by 'the best society,' and th_t all these circles desired the success of their enemies."

While the Northern and Southern States were engaged in a death grapple, and the problems of the Civil War were too exacting for President Lincoln to defend the Monroe Doctrine, France was invading Mexico, and Napoleon III in 1862 was sending instructions to the French General Forey as follows:

> "People will ask you why we sacrifice men and money to establish a regular government in Mexico. In the present state of civilization the development of America can no longer be a matter of indifference to Europe. America takes our wares and keeps alive our commerce. It is to our interest that the Republic of the United States of North America should flourish and prosper, but it is not at all to our interest that they should come in possession of the entire Gulf of Mexico, to rule from there the destinies of the Antilles and South America, and control the products of the New World."

It was not till the close of the Civil War that the Government was able to turn its attention to Mexico. After General Lee's surrender, General Slaughter of the Confederate army opened negotiations with the French Marshal Bazaine for a transfer of 25,000 Confederate soldiers to Mexico, and many distinguished Southern officers cast their lot with the French and Emperor Maximilian. Gen. Price was authorized to recruit an imperial army in the Confederacy. Gov. Harris of Tennessee and other Americans became naturalized as Mexicans and now took the lead in a colonization scheme of vast proportions. The North became thoroughly alarmed. A French army co-operating with Confederate expatriates could not be tolerated on the Mexican border. The United States lodged an emphatic protest with Napoleon and a large army of observation under General Sheridan was dispatched to the Rio Grande, ready to cross over into

Mexico at a moment's notice and attack Bazaine. The American Ambassador in Paris was instructed by Seward to insist on the withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico, and since the French Emperor was in no position to engage in a distant war against an immediately available army of nearly a million men, the French government was forced to yield. Napoleon callously abandoned Maximilian to his fate.

During the Civil War Confederate warships were permitted to use the French government docks at Cherbourg (Moreau, "La Politique Francaise", page 151) and **Jefferson Davis** in his message of January 12, 1863, **devoted a whole section to the praise of France.**

The French people were enthusiastically with Napoleon in the Mexican adventure, as is abundantly attested by the proceedings in the Legislature of France, especially the scenes in the Senate, on February 24, 1862, and in the Corps Legislatif, on June 26 of the same year, when the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Billault, spoke on French aims in Mexico. **The representatives of the French people were practically unanimous in the support of Napoleon.** Shortly before the end of the Civil War, on March 23, 1865, Druyn de Lluys, the French Premier, notified Secretary of State Seward that an American intervention in favor of Juarez would lead to a declaration of war on the part of France. All necessary military measures had been taken by General Bazaine, the French commander in Mexico, 1864, who, as related by Paul Garlot in "L'Empire de Maximilian," Paris, 1890, had erected "fortified supports" at the U. S. frontier and made "certain arrangements" with Confederate leaders. At that time our government evaded the issue, but in November of the same year things had shaped themselves in such a manner that the United States **could demand the withdrawal of French troops.**

> "In our dark hours and the great convulsion of our war, **France is forgetting her traditions",** was the mildest expression the American statesman Charles Sumner, then chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, used in a speech in New York on September 11, 1863.

Certainly, France was forgetting her traditions. **She did everything possible to destroy the Union.**

It must not be forgotten that in his attempt to establish Maximilian on the throne of Mexico, Napoleon had the support of the French Chamber of Deputies. During the Spanish-American War the French papers threw aside all restraint in denouncing us, and as expressed in the New York "Times" London cable of April 24, 1898, were "fuming furiously against the United States." In a Paris cable dispatch to the same paper, dated April 22, 1898, Americans were told that "there is not a single French paper, nor even, I believe, a single Frenchman, who supports the United States."

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND THE AMERICAN COLONIES.— Certain Americans have not only denied the great share which the Germans had in emancipating the country from English rule, but to intimate and attempt to prove that Frederick the Great was at no time a friend of the American colonists in their war of independence. In replying to this absurd charge, it is but necessary to point out that had Frederick been less friendly he could undoubtedly have prevented the success

of the Revolution in two ways: One by allying himself with England, since the British ministry in 1778 sought an alliance with him, and another by failing to give France assurances that she might go to the desired extent of aiding the colonies, in which event no French troops would have been dispatched to America. On the contrary, Frederick showed his good will for the colonies by giving France the desired assurance, refusing the offer of alliance by England, discouraging the enlistment of mercenaries among the small German princes and affording the Americans a harbor at Danzig, besides favoring their cause in other ways. Bancroft's History of the United States is as good an authority as can be cited in substantiation of these statesments.

Writing to his minister in Paris, Goltz, in August and September, 1777, Frederick said: "You can assure M. de Maurepas that I have no connection whatever with England, nor do I grudge France any advantage she may gain in the war with the Colonies. . . . Her first interest requires the enfeeblement of Great Britain, and the way to do this is to make it lose its colonies in America. . . . The present opportunity is more favorable than ever before existed, and more favorable than is likely to occur in three centuries. . . . The independence of the colonies will be worth to France all which the war will cost." Bancroft writes: "While Frederick was encouraging France to strike a decisive blow in favor of the United States, their cause found an efficient advocate in Marie Antoinette." On April 7, 1777, Frederick wrote: "France knows perfectly well that it has absolutely nothing to apprehend from me in case of war with England. . . . If it (the English crown) would give me all the millions possible I would not furnish it two small files of my troops to serve against the colonies. Neither can it expect from me a guaranty of its electorate of Hanover." Bancroft comments: "The people of England cherished the fame of the Prussian king as in some measure their own. Not aware how basely Bute had betrayed him, they unanimously desired the renewal of his alliance; and the ministry sought to open the way for it through his envoy in France." Frederick replied, "No man is further removed than myself from having connections with England. We will remain on the same footing on which we are with her." Bancroft says: "Frederick expressed more freely his sympathy with the United States. The port of Emden could not receive their cruisers for want of a fleet or a fort to defend them from insult; but he offered them an asylum in the Baltic at Danzig. He attempted, though in vain, to dissuade the Prince of Anspach from furnishing troops to England, and he forbade the subsidiary troops both from Anspach and Hesse to pass through his domains. The prohibition which was made as public as possible, and just as the news arrived of the surrender of Burgoyne, resounded through Europe; and he announced to the Americans that it was given him 'to testify his good will to them.' Every facility was afforded to the American commissioners to purchase and ship arms from Prussia. Before the end of 1777 he promised not to be the last to recognize the independence of the United States, and in January, 1778 his minister, Schulenburg, wrote officially to one of the commissioners in Paris: 'The King desires that your generous efforts may be crowned with complete success. He will not hesitate to recognize your independency when France, which is more directly interested in the event of this contest, shall have given the example."

"I have no wish to dissemble," Frederick wrote in answer to the suggestion of an English alliance; "whatever pains may be taken, I will never lend myself to an alliance with England. I am not like so many German princes, to be gained for money." Of the Landgrave of Hesse, he said: "Do not attribute his education to me. Were he a graduate of my school he would never have sold his subjects to the English as they drive cattle to the shambles. He a preceptor of sovereigns? The sordid passion for gain is the only motive of his vile procedure." Foerster in "Friedrich der Grosse" (1871, viii) quotes the great King as follows: "This subject leads me to speak of princes who conduct a dishonorable traffic in the blood of their people. Their troops belong to the highest bidder. It is a sort of auction at which those paying the highest subsidies lead the soldiers of these unworthy rulers to the shambles. Such princes ought to blush at their baseness in selling the lives of people whom, as fathers of their countries, they ought to protect. These little tyrants should hear the opinion of mankind, which is one of contempt for the misuse of their power."

These sentiments pretty clearly prove Frederick's attitude toward the colonies and are worthy of the great ruler who was the first after England to abolish torture (1740) and to establish freedom of the press. France did not abolish torture till 1787, and the freedom of the press in Prussia dates back to 1740, when Frederick granted this right to the bookdealer Haude as well as to Prof. Formey, publisher of the "Journal de Berlin." (See "Prussia, Treaty with.")

FREE SPEECH MENACED BY ADMINISTRATION—The fact that a number of papers of English speech as well as some foreign language newspapers differed from the administration in judging the sinking of the "Lusitania" impelled the Department of Justice to ransack the law for authority to arrest and punish the offending editors or exclude their papers from the mails. The Associated Press about the middle of May. 1915, carried the following Washington dispatch:

> "It became known to-night that Justice Department officials are giving consideration to the question of whether publications containing matter such editorials seeking to justify the sinking of the 'Lusitania' and advising the repetition of such acts can be kept out of the mails under the provision of the penal code making it an offense to circulate 'matter of a character intended to incite arson, murder or assassination.' Some officials think the law might be construed to apply to published speeches of a similar character."

The New York "Times" printed a Washington dispatch saying that "the attention of the Department of Justice has been called to instances in which American papers, printed in the English language, have approved the sinking of the 'Lusitania' with all that it involved and have seemed to encourage repetitions of that disaster. It is said that some five or six papers are in this group." The dispatch went on to say that the editors are liable to imprisonment up to five years because they are encouraging "murder, arson or assassination", as the law says. "The Department of Justice believes it has discovered a statute applicable to these editors."

This unprecedented attempt at invasion of the constitutional rights of

the press and of the principle of free speech, created the most widespread amazement throughout the country and elicited the following rebuke from the Springfield "Republican":

"Some very foolish unofficial menaces against the editors of newspapers that have sympathized with the Germans have been emanating from Washington the past few days. The source of these threats to prosecute editors for the specific offense of having defended Germany's torpedoing of the 'Lusitania' appears to be the Post Office Department. Postal officials would do well to attend to their business carrying the mails and leave the war and its incidents severely alone. This country is still a country of free speech on war issues."

FRITCHIE, BARBARA—Immortalized by Whittier in a patriotic poem bearing her name, in which her defense of the Union flag during the Civil War is celebrated, came of an old German family which settled in Pennsylvania in colonial times, and her own life spanned the two greatest crises in the history of her country, the founding of the republic and the struggle for the preservation of the Union. She was born in Lancaster, Pa., December 3, 1766. Her maiden name was Hauser.

CONGRESSMAN AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER INTERESTED IN WAR CONTRACTS—At a hearing of the House Committee on Rules, January 19, 1916, Representative Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachussetts, the son-in-law of Senator Lodge of that State, testified that he was a holder of stock in the General Electric Company, which has contracts to supply munitions of war to the Allies amounting to $69,000,000. For upward of a year Gardner as well as Senator Lodge were the most outspoken advocates of the Allied cause and most bitter in their denunciation of Germany. In a speech early in the session of Congress, Gardner became so bitter that Representative Cooper of Wisconsin rose from his seat and declared that the proper place for such a speech was the British Parliament, not the American Congress. Representative Stafford of the same State likewise denounced Gardner's speech as an insult to every American with a drop of German blood in his veins. In the official report of the hearing before the Committee on Rules, on House Resolution No. 7, on page 12, ("The Peace Propaganda Investigation"), the proceedings are reported as follows:

Mr. Tavenner: I believe that an investigation would reveal that the Navy League originated at 23 Wall Street, in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Chairman: You mean to say that in your resolution you will charge that members of Congress and Senators own stock in munition trafficking concerns?

Mr. Tavenner: There was an investigation in 1914-1915 by a committee of the United States Senate into lobbies, and two members of the Senate testified under oath that they owned stock in such concerns; others that their relatives owned stock.

The Chairman: You want to broaden this resolution?

Mr. Tavenner: Yes sir. I want to broaden this resolution to take in everything, because I realize that nothing would be gained by the public if we investigated only the unimportant part.

Mr. Chipperfield: Are those Senators present members of the Senate?

Mr. Tavenner: Yes, sir; they are Senators now.

Mr. Gardner: Did you ask what the stock was they owned?

Mr. Tavenner: Yes, sir; the stock was that of the General Electric Co. and the United States Steel Corporation. The General Electric Co. had drawn down two and one half million dollars' worth of contracts from the Navy Department, receiving orders every year, and it is reported in the "Standard Corporation Service Reports" as having profited largely from the European war, and it is so reported in the "Wall Street Journal" and in "Financial America". They all have it down as a war trader. I think the orders from the United States government were received during the time Senotors held stock. If not, let us ascertain when they bought the stock, how long they held it, and all about it.

Mr. Gardner: But the other orders?

Mr. Tavenner: From these various countries?

Mr. Gardner: Yes.

Mr. Tavenner: I would not be surprised if there had been some withdrawals since the European war.

Mr. Gardner: The General Electric Company is in my county. and he cannot get into everything, **but I got rid of my General.. Electric Co. stock when I found out they had contracts to make munitions.**

Mr. Tavenner: I would like to ask you what relation George Peabody Gardner is to you?

trusts containing General Electric shares. My wife is a small beneficiary and my married daughter is a substantial beneficiary.)

Mr. Tavenner: Did you sell out your stock before the General Electric received contracts from the Navy Department?

Mr. Gardner: I never heard until this minute of any contracts with the Navy Department. That is the trouble; a man makes investments I sold out my stock. (Note—Jan. 22, 1916—I am trustee of certain

Mr. Gardner: He is a first cousin.

Mr. Tavenner: He is a director in the General Electric Co., which is a J. P. Morgan concern; is that not correct?

Mr. Gardner: **Yes.**

Mr. Tavenner: You have called these matters to the attention of the Committee on Naval Affairs and Military Affairs and asked them to make inquiry?

Mr. Gardner: **No;** because I thought the proper way to do this would be by a special joint committee of Congress.

One interesting feature of the hearing is the insertion, evidently by Gardner himself, of the statement that he disposed of his General Electric stock on January 22. The hearing was held on January 19, and his statements taken in connection with the inserted line, indicate a strange state of mental confusion on the part of the witness. It is furthermore interesting to record that the General Electric Company has a $69,000,000 contract for war munitions in which Mr. Gardner's wife and his married daughter are "beneficiaries," the latter "substantially." Also that he holds an unnamed quantity of this stock "in trust"—for whom?

GAS BOMBS—The charge that the Germans were the first to use gas

bombs and the attempt to represent their employment of such bombs as acts of barbarism is ridiculed by Gustav Hervé, the editor of the Paris "La Guerre Sociale" in these words: "There is a bit of hypocrisy in this show of indignation against the use of asphyxiating gas. Have we forgotten the incredible stories that were told about the effects of turpinite when in August the Germans were marching toward Paris and the craziest stories were in general circulation? People in fits of ecstacy told others about the murderous effect of the asphyxiating bombs of the celebrated inventor. 'Why, my dear sir, 70,000 Germans were simply stricken down; whole regiments were destroyed by asphyxiation.' I remember very distinctly. No one protested. As long as we believed in the marvels of Turpin's asphyxiating powder, Turpin was hailed as a hero. Then why this absurd cry, this hyprocitical attempt to condemn the Germans for inventing a powder, that in comparison with the turpinite we called to our aid in the hour of our greatest distress, appears to be as gentle as the holy St. John. Instead of blaming the Germans for utilizing asphyxiating gases, we might better blame ourselves for permitting the enemy to outdo us in inventive genius." The truth is, the German troops have not been firing projectiles whose sole purpose is to develop asphyxiating and poisonous gases, and the gases from exploding German bombs, although far more effective than the gases of the ordinary French, Russian and English gas bombs, are less fatal than the latter's.

NATIONAL GERMAN AMERICAN ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A non-political organization devoted to the advancement of German-American interests social and intellectual, incorporated by an act of Congress.

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Georgia, H. Mozen, Germania Club, Columbus.
Illinois, Chas. Christmann, 130 N. 5th Ave., Chicago.
Indiana, Joseph Keller, 613 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis.
Iowa, Hermann Miller, Waterloo.
Kansas, J. Frohwerk, 1500 Cleveland Ave., Kansas City.
Kentucky, Carl. R. Wellendorff, 522 Market Street, Louisville.
Louisiana, Sigmund Odenheimer, 434 Cadiz Street, New Orleans.
Maine, August Tilch, 129 Howe St., Lewiston.
Massachusetts, J. A. Walz, 42 Garden Street, Cambridge.
Maryland, A. L. Fankhanel, Home Building, Baltimore.
Michigan, Carl Bauer, 690 Bewick St., Detroit.
Minnesota, Julius Moersch, 914 Merchants Bank Bldg., St. Paul.
Mississippi, C. Geo. Maas, 1112 Washington St., Vicksburg.
Missouri, Dr. Chas. H. Weinsberg, 2805 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis.
Montana, Waldemar Stein, P. O. Box 864, Helena.
Nebraska, Valentin J. Peter, 1311 Howard St., Omaha.
New Hampshire, Hermann Fischer, Manchester
New Jersey, Justus Kaletsch, Perth Amboy.
New York, Henry Weismann, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
North Carolina, F. J. Niggel, Wilmington.
North Dakota, Jacob Rothschiller, Gladstone.
Ohio, Hon. John Schwaab, 506 Second Nat'l Bank Bldg., Cincinnati.
Oklahoma, Henry Braun, Guthrie.
Oregon, Dr. F. H. Dammasch, 400 Morgan Bldg., Portland.
Pennsylvania, J. B. Mayer, 3405 W. Cumberland St., Philadelphia.
Rhode Island, Andrew Gaeckel, Arlington.
South Carolina, A. W. Wieters, Charleston.
South Dakota, Hans Demuth, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee, Dr. Herbert N. Sanborn, Nashville.
Texas, Hugo Moeller, San Antonio.
Utah, Leo Dannenfelzer, Salt Lake City.
Vermont, Adolph Wöhr, Mallette Bay.
Virginia, C. L. Droste, P. O. Box 1618, Richmond.
Washington, W. L. Niehorster, Spokane.
West Virginia, Fidelis Riester, Wheeling.
Wisconsin, Dr. Leo Stern, 969—2nd St., Milwaukee.
Wyoming, H. Svenson, c/o O. G. Wichman, Laramie.
Hawaii, Paul R. Isenberg, Honolulu, T. H.

The German American Alliance was organized in Philadelphia, October 6, 1901, not for political purposes, but to consolidate the enormous forces of the German Americans for the promotion of everything of value in German character and civilization for the benefit and welfare of the whole American people. Under the able leadership of its president, Dr. Charles J. Hexamer, a native American, it has extended its organization over almost all the States with a membership of more than 2,000,000.

GERMAN AMERICANS IN ART, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE—While Mergenthaler and Berliner rank high among American inventors, Herman Hagedorn, Jr. and George Sylvester Viereck are foremost in the rank of present-day American poets; Theodore Dreiser is among the most prominent novelists. Bret Harte had a strong German strain in his blood, and Edwin Forrest and Mary Anderson were in part of German antecedance. The history of famous American painters and sculptors would be incomplete without the names of Emanuel Leutze, whose painting, "Westward Ho," adorns one of the prominent panels of the Capitol at Washington, and Charles Schreyvogel, whose "My Bunky" and other frontier scenes are among the most popular paintings in existence. Others are Carl Marr, Albert Bierstadt, Carl Wimar, Toby Rosenthal, Henry Mosler, Henry Twachtmann, F. Dielman, Robert Blum and Gari Melchers. Among the most noted architects are Johannes Smithmeyer, a native of Vienna, and Paul J. Pelz, of Silesia, the architects of the Library of Congress; Alfred Clas, H. C. Vioch, Ernst Helffenstein, G. L. Heins, Otto Eidlitz and Carl Link. Famous sculptors: Karl Bitter, Joseph Sibbel, Charles Niehaus, Albert Weinmann, Albert Jaegers, F.W.Ruckstuhl, Otto Schweitzer, and Prof. Bruno Schmitz, the designer of the Indianapolis monument. The great bridge builders of America are Johann August Roebling and Gustav Lindenthal. The former built the famous Brooklyn bridge, the Niagara and Ohio River suspension bridges; the latter constructed the new railway bridge across Hellgate from Manhattan to Long Island. The foremost composer of comic opera is Victor Herbert who, though born in Ireland, removed as a child of four to Germany, and received his musical education there. Among the most successful comic opera composers are Gustav Kerker, who composed the famous "Belle of New York," and Ludwig Englander, both natives of Germany. There would be no American musical history but for Theodore Thomas, the pioneer of classic and standard music, and the numerous brilliant German conductors who passed various periods in America to give the best that their genius afforded, but particular credit must be accorded the host of individual Germans who scattered throughout the country and became part of American town and village life as tireless instructors in instrumental and vocal music. Their influence was similar to that of the countless host of skilled mechanics, trained men in all lines, chemistry as well as mechanics, who contributed so vastly to the development of our industries.

ATTACK ON THE GERMAN AMERICANS—Extract from an editorial in the "New Republic" by Walter Lippmann:

> Since the war began the Germans in America have suffered acutely the pains of denationalization. Almost overnight a burst of hate was let loose upon the Fatherland. The place where they were born was denounced as barbarous. They were practically called upon to denounce Germany or to be denounced themselves.
>
> The country to which their earliest memories were attached had become a moral outlaw. Of course they couldn't believe it. It was the place of their childhood. It was the home of their parents and childish games; reason and evidence could make no impression upon what their hearts told them was fine. At the same time they had a newer attachment to America, the scene of their ambition.

A more cruel choice was never offered to any body of people. The result we know—an instinctive devotion to Germany and a theoretical devotion to America. The hyphen was a cut between their dumb but deepest affections and their conscious duties.

German-Americanism might be described as a retreat into an earlier piety. The strain of great events resulted in a sort of rush of blood from the head to the heart, from mature interests to childish memories.

It wasn't a reasoned study of the causes of the war which produced the German propaganda. It was something far deeper and much less understood than that. The motives were not in the least simple. They were in part a defensive movement, an attempt to save the social standing of German things in America.

They were in part a desire to enhance the German name here by associating it with a mighty empire.

The real hurt was not among the advertised figures against whom the editorials were written. It was among the voiceless men and women whose relatives were dying in Europe, whose standing in America was threatened.

There were good Americans who increased the hurt; who stopped trading with German butchers, who discharged German servant girls, who turned around and scowled when they heard the German language spoken.

They were cutting the bonds of loyalty—they were helping to hyphenate our population. By their lack of understanding, irritated no doubt by the vociferations of certain spokesmen, these Americans were putting an unbearable cross upon those of German speech and habit.

They were attacking the Germans in America for being what they could not help being, and with the cruelty of the incipient mob they were indicting a whole race. Inevitably large masses of German-Americans shrunk into themselves, became defensive, and tried to defend the name they bore.

For the surest way to arouse nationalism is to attack it, and by nationalism I mean the loyalties of childhood, not the education of maturity.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY—Kreischer, Balthasar, of Kreischerville, Staten Island, N. Y., born March 13, 1813, at Hornbach, Bavaria. In December 1835 occurred the great fire which destroyed more than 600 buildings in the business part of New York City. Young Kreischer, who had learned brick manufacture, was struck with the opportunity that the disaster afforded to one of his trade. He arrived in New York June 4, 1836, and helped to rebuild the burned district. Discovered in New Jersey suitable species of clay for the making of fire brick, which up to this time has been imported from England. Kreischer began to fight against the British monopoly, and after discovering further valuable clay beds in Staten Island, drove the English fire brick from the American market. He soon established large works in New Jersey, Staten Island, Philadelphia and New York, and by a constant study of new improvements built up the industry on a lasting foundation. He was not only the discoverer of the valuable deposits of clay, but became the founder of the fire brick industry in the United States.

Seligman, Joseph, founder and head of the banking house of J. W. Selig-

man & Co., New York, New Orleans and San Francisco, was born in Bayersdorf, Bavaria, Sept. 22d, 1819. At the age of nineteen he came to America. In 1862 he and his brothers founded their banking house, which soon acquired a high reputation. During the darkest hours of the rebellion, Mr. Seligman never swerved in his allegiance to the National Government. In 1863, when the National credit was in its most precarious condition, and when many even of the stoutest hearts began to fear for the ability of the Federal authorities to successfully maintain the National integrity, Mr. Seligman introduced the United States bonds to the people of Germany. His attempt was crowned with the most gratifying success, and resulted in securing for the Federal cause not merely money, but also foreign sympathy, of which, it will be remembered, the nation had till then received but little. The Government gratefully recognized the Seligmans as government bankers.

Steinway, Henry Engelhard, of New York City, who, with his sons, became founder of America's greatest piano manufacturing industry and inventor of the "grand piano", was born February 15th, 1797, in Wolfshagen, Duchy of Brunswick, North Germany. The original spelling of the name was Steinweg. He came to this country on June 5, 1850, with his family. "Steinway & Sons" were destined to become the leading piano manufacturers in this country, whose fame became world-wide, whose house was the rendezvous of the leading musicians and whose activities are felt to this day. (Encyclopaedia of Contemporary Biography of New York. vol. II. 1882.)

Starin, Hon John Henry, ex-member of Congress, whose name for many decades was so prominently identified with New York's railroad and steamboat transportation, was born in Sammonsville, N. Y. His paternal ancestor Nicholas Starin(or Sterne, as the name was then spelled) was a native of Germany, and came to America about the year 1720, and settled in the Mohawk Valley, upon the German Flats. John Starin, his seventh son, fought in the Revolutionary War, being one of ten members of the Starin family who served in the American army under Washington.

William Havemeyer, founder of America's great sugar refining industry, came here from Germany in 1799 and settled in New York. He brought with him a knowledge of this business from Bückeburg, Germany, and started what was one of the earliest refineries in New York, and has later developed into the Sugar Trust with which his descendants have been identified as leaders. (Makers of New York, Hamersly & Co., Philadelphia, 1895.)

Bergh, Henry, founder of the first society in America for the prevention of cruelty to animals, was born in New York, 1823. He was of German descent, the family having come to America about 1740. Christian Bergh, father of the philanthropist, was a ship-builder. (Makers of New York, Hamersly & Co., Philadelphia, 1895.)

Gunther, Charles Godfred, mayor of New York in 1864, was born in that city in 1822. His father, Christian G. Gunther, a German by birth, was for more than half a century the leading fur merchant in the metropolis. (Makers of New York, Hamersly & Co., Philadelphia, 1895.)

Mayer, Charles Frederick, former President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., was a son of Lewis Mayer, one of the first men to develop the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. The father of Lewis Mayer was

Christian Mayer, who emigrated from Germany and settled in Baltimore, where he became one of the leading merchants. (Makers of New York, Hamersly & Co., Philadelphia, 1895.)

Ottendorfer, Oswald, was born at Zwittau and educated at Vienna. He came to New York in 1850, having been involved in the revolutionary outbreak in Vienna. He became eminent as the editor and proprietor of the "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung." (Makers of New York, Hamersly & Co., Philadelphia, 1895.)

Ziegler, William, born of German parents, in Beaver County, Pa., in 1843, was the founder of the baking powder industry in this country, in which he accumulated a fortune. (Makers of New York, Hamersly & Co., Philadelphia, 1895.)

Windmueller, Louis, a prominent merchant and reformer of New York, was born in Westphalia, emigrating to this country in 1853. He was one of the founders of the Reform Club and of many of the leading banking institutions in the city.

Eberhard Faber, founder of the American lead pencil industry, born near Nuremberg in 1820; Friedrich Meyerhaeuser, the American lumber king, born 1834 in Hessia; Klaus Spreckels, founder of the American beet sugar industry, in Hanover in 1828; G. Martin Brill, largest car manufacturer, born February 6, in Cassel.

John Valentin Steger, for whom a well-known piano is named, came to the United States from Germany at the age of 17 in the steerage and died in Chicago, June 14, 1916, aged 62, founder of the town of Steger and president of the J. V. Steger & Sons Mfg. Co., and of the Singer Piano Mfg. Co., the Reed & Sons Mfg. Co., the Thompson Piano Mfg. Co., and of the Bank of Steger; also vice president of the Flanner Land & Lumber Co. In his will he left a large sum for a hospital and library for his employees.

From the earliest period of New York's financial district, Germans and men of German blood have occupied a predominant part in the financial life of this country, firstly because fundamental banking principles are taught in Germany as nowhere else, and secondly for the reason that subjects, such as foreign exchange, necessitate such deep technical knowledge that it would appear only German minds can thoroughly grasp them. It is an actual fact that even to-day, the foreign exchange business of Wall Street, even that part of the business handled and controlled by Morgan & Company and the National City Bank, is in the hands of Germans.

Among the greatest of Wall Street operators of the end of the last century, the days of Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Addison Cammack, etc., Germans predominated and were triumphant victors in most of the great Wall Street speculative battles. Henry Villard, who came to this country from Germany, was the chief centre of American railroad finance in the historic period from 1879 to 1884. He it was who captured the Northern Pacific Railroad from the Wall Street banking groups.

Another figure of this time was the great bear operator, probably the most powerful and successful bear operator that Wall Street has ever seen, Charles Frederick Woerishoffer, who died in 1886. He was born in Gelnshausen, Germany, and coming to this country, founded the firm of Woerishoffer & Company. He was connected with the famous cam-

paigns in Wall Street conducted by James R. Keene, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Addison Cammack, etc., for the control of the Kansas Pacific Railroad in 1879. Henry Clews, the English stockbroker, says of him in his reminiscences of Wall Street: "Woerishoffer had the German idea of fighting in the open, as against the secret operations of Commodore Vanderbilt and the others. He lost some battles, but won most of those in which he engaged and made millions out of the conflicts."

Joseph Drexel came to this country from Germany in 1787. He is the real founder of the house of Morgan & Company, which is now engaged in influences so destructive to American life and American interests. Drexel founded the banking house of Drexel and Company in Philadelphia and Drexel, Morgan & Company, New York. He built up a successful banking business, in which his sons became interested, and at his death they inherited his fortune.

August Belmont, the elder, was born in Alzey, Prussia, in 1816, and died in 1890, leaving his son to manage the banking house he founded. He had been a clerk in the Rothschild banking house in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and when he came to this country, he was the American representative of that world historic firm, which position his son of the same name occupies to-day. The elder Belmont was the founder of the Manhattan Club in New York.

Henry Bischoff, founder of the banking house of Bischoff & Company, was born in Baden, Germany. Lazarus Hallgarten, of Mayence, Germany, was the founder of the banking house of Hallgarten & Company. Isaac Ickelheimer, a native of Frankfort, Germany, was the founder of the banking firm of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Company. Frederick Kuehne, who was born in Magdeburg, Germany, established the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne. Jacob Schiff, one of the foremost bankers of Wall Street at the present time, was also born in Frankfort. He is the head of Kuhn, Loeb and Company. Ernst Thalmann, who died recently, was one of the founders of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company. He was also of German birth. James Speyer, head of Speyer & Company, is a member of the old Frankfort family of that name, and obtained his financial education in Germany. In fact, the majority of banking houses in Wall Street as they exist to-day were founded by Germans.

Adolphus Busch the great brewer and philanthropist, was born at Mayence-on-the-Rhine, July 10, 1839; educated at gymnasium, Mayence, and academy, Darmstadt, and high school, Brussels. Came to United States 1857. Served in the Union army under Gen. Lyon and became associated with his father-in-law, E. Anheuser, in the Anheuser Brewing Co., and later became president of the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn. of St. Louis, largest brewing concern in the world. At the time of his death was president of five large concerns, including a local bank and Diesel Engine Co., and director St. Louis Union Trust Co., Third National Bank, Kinloch Telephone Co., Equitable Surety Co., and several other strong organizations. Mr. Busch was a high type of the self-made German-American. He gave a large sum (twice) to the Harvard German Museum, the Germanistic Society of Columbia University, and to other public institutions of science and learning, and his death, Oct. 10, 1913, was universally regretted. Was decorated by the German Emperor for his efforts to promote an understanding of German civilization in America.

John D. Rockefeller and John Wanamaker are both descendants of German immigrants. The forefather of the Standard Oil King, Johann Peter Roggenfelder, came over in 1735 from Bonnefeld, Rhenish Prussia, and is buried at Larrison Corners, N. J., while Mr. Wannamaker, former Postmaster General and the father of the department store, is descended from a Pennsylvania German family named Wannenmacher.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF GERMAN-AMERICAN CATHOLICS

Protector:—His Eminence Cardinal John H. Farley, New York, N. Y.

Spiritual Adviser:—Rev. Jacob Staub, 634 Hudson Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

President:—Charles Korz, 290 Devoe St., Bklyn., N. Y.

Honorary Presidents:—John Engels, 449 Canal Street, N. Y.; Joseph Mielich, 192 Linden St., Bklyn, N. Y.; John Hofmayr, Buffalo, N. Y., 39 Wyoming St.; Joseph Frey, K. S. G., 71 So. Washington Sq., N. Y.; William Muench, 608 N. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Honorary Vice-presidents:—William Fleisch, 818 Court St., Syracuse N. Y.,1. William Kapp, 489 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y., 2. Joseph T. Otto, 55 Colver Road, Rochester, N. Y., 3. Virgil J. Essel, 170 Lafayette St., Utica, N. Y., 4. John Swack, 184 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Financial Secretary:—Alois J. Werdein, 238 Reed St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Recording Secretary:—Joseph M. Schifferli, 564 Dodge St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Treasurer:—Charles Glatz, 708 Joseph Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee:—Charles Muendel, 284 Hamburg Ave., Bklyn, N. Y., Nicholas G. Peters, 524 Court St., Syracuse, N. Y., Herman J. Weiden, 311 East 58th St., N. Y., Robert Knittel, 520 Campbell St., Rochester, N. Y., Alois Bartscherer, 121 Noll St., Bklyn., N. Y., George M. Zimmerman, 309 Pine St., Buffalo, N. Y., William H. Fleisch, 818 Court St., Syracuse, N. Y., Adam Bennett, 260 Eckford St., N. Y., Charles M. Beyer, 616 Main St., E., Rochester, N. Y., Jos. J. Nelbach, 205 Court St., Utica, N. Y., John Zwack, 184 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y., Adam Galm, 248 Melrose St., Bklyn., N. Y., Jos. M. Schifferli, 564 Dodge St., Buffalo, N. Y., William Kapp, 489 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y.,Charles Glatz, 708 Joseph Ave., Rochester, N .Y., Dr. William G. Muench, 514 Prospect Ave., Syracuse, N. Y., Jacob Freeling, 418 Schenectady St., Schenectady, N. Y.,

STATE PRESIDENTS—Arkansas:—F. W. Oberste, Hartmann; Californio:—Robert Trost, 1164 Shotwell St., San Francisco; Connecticut:—Martin Lomke, 54 North Street, Meridan; Indiania:—Henry Seyfried, 142 Market St., E. Indianapolis; Iowa:—Very Rev. F. J. Brune, Alton; Illinois:—August Selzer, Edwardsville; Kansas:—Max C. Falk, Andale; Maryland:—Paul Prodechl, 207 So. Wash. St., Baltimore; Michigan:—Franz Spielmann, 446 Orleans St., Detroit; Minnesota:—Paul Ahlers, St. Cloud; Missouri:—Michael Deck, 1414 N. Park Pla ce,St. Louis; New Jersey:—John B. Brasser, 2 Highland St., Newark; New York:—Charles Korz, 290 Devoe St., Bklyn; Ohio:—F. J. Granzier, 1929 N. 54th St., Cleveland; Pennsylvania:—Herman Spiegel, 626 Law St., Allentown; South Dakota:—Anton Fergen, Parkston; Texas:—Joseph Jacobi, R. R. No. 2, Cibelo P. O.; Wisconsin:—Hon. John B. Heim, 816 Corhas Ave., Madison; North Dakota:—Pius Kopp, Richardson.

State Secretaries Arkansas:—S. F. Burkhart, Charleston; California:—John Neur, 3567-21st., San Francisco; Connecticut:—Jos. Derhasher,

225 Davenport Ave., New Haven; Indiania:—Jos. B. Koester, 912 So. Meridan St., Indianapolis; Illinois:—Geo. W. Kramp, 1301 E. Cook St., Springfield; Iowa:—Ludwig F. Metz, 35 Hart St., Dubuque; Kansas:—John A. Suellentrop, Colwich; Michigan:—Anton Koesler, 372 Lamberton St., Detroit; Minnesota:—Willibald Eibner, New Ulm; Missouri:—Jos. B. Schuermann, 8213 Church Rd., St. Louis; New Jersey:—Conrad J. Sauerborn, 57 Darcy St., Newark; New York:—Alois J. Wordein, 238 Reed St., Buffalo; Ohio:—Geo. J. Eisemann, 344 E. Schiller St., Columbus; Pennsylvania:—John Wiesler, 1006 North 5th St., Phila.; South Dakot :—E. M. Untereiner, Parkston; Texas:—Prof. Chas. A. Wingert, c|o St. Joseph's College, San Antonio; Wisconsin:—Frank Reiske, 598 19th St., Milwaukee; Maryland:—J. Jacobi, 1610 Pratt St., Baltimore; North Dakota:—Adalbert Wahl, Karlsruhe.

GERMAN-AMERICAN "CONSPIRATORS"—The attempt has been made by an ingenious method of indirection to charge German Americans (American citizens) with conspiracies and bomb plots, and this charge has been assiduously fostered in Washington official circles. It should be emphasized that with the only exception of an assault by a crazy man on J. P. Morgan and of a poor fellow who tried to aid others in securing false passports to reach Germany, no German American has been convicted of any crime against the United States in the matter of bomb plots, etc., after nearly two years of war. Fay and others are citizens of the German Empire and believed they were acting in a patriotic cause in sending supplies to German warships and conspiring to destroy enemy property. In some cases men were "railroaded" to the penitentiary for political effect. **The warning issued by the German government through Ambassador von Bernstorff was not addressed to German Americans, but to subjects of the German Empire in the United States.** The Department of Justice notoriously lent itself to the agitation against German-born American citizens, regardless of causes. The man who won chief distinction in these prosecutions in the East was H. Snowden Marshall, U. S. District Attorney, New York, who was eventually charged with offenses investigated by a committee of Congress.

GERMAN AMERICANS' DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES—At a representative meeting of delegates from all parts of the United States, held in Chicago May 29, 1916, made up of representatives of societies, churches and newspapers in the German language, the following resolutions and a platform of principles were adopted:

"We, the authorized representatives of millions of American voters in conference assembled at Chicago, Ill., this 29th day of May, A. D. 1916. Resolved, that:—

"1—We demand a neutrality in strict accordance with the advice contained in George Washington's address to the American people.

"2—We urge a foreign policy which protects American lives and American interests with equal firmness and justice.

"3—We condemn every official act and policy that shows passionate attachment for one belligerent nation or inveterate antipathy for another.

"4—We deplore those utterances, voiced by officials, ex-officials and others designed to create or tending to create a division along racial lines among our people.

"5—We hope that no party will nominate for the presidency a candidate whose views tend to establish such division.

"6—We trust that the Republican convention will unite all the elements in that party upon a candidate whose views are in harmony with those herein before expressed.

7—We trust that the Democratic convention will nominate for the presidency one who subscribes to the views expressed herein-before.

"8—We assert that any candidate for the presidency who is not in accord with the views expressed herein-before is unworthy of the support of a free and independent electorate.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

"We deplore and condemn all attempts to divide Americans and to insult or stigmatize any race, creed or color by invidious hyphenation. Men from every country of the world have found here a new home, a land of liberty, equal opportunity and equal justice, and all have contributed the sweat of their brow and their blood to the upbuilding and defense of our grand democracy. They may be hyphenated Americans, but their Americanism is unhyphenated. To attempt to arouse animosity and distrust toward any class or nationality, as some have done, through shrewd ambition or ungovernable temper, is a crime. A deaf ear should be turned to all demagogues that trade upon national antipathies and seek to extol their own loyalty by impugning that of others.

"We believe in adequate preparedness, based on patriotism and culminating in efficiency, but divorced from politics and jingoism! We disapprove an overgrown military establishment that may be used for purposes of conquest or the intimidation of labor.

"We believe that an American merchant marine should be created, and protected so that American ships under the stars and stripes shall carry on our foreign commerce, and to this end we also believe that the Panama Canal, built and maintained by American men and means, should be absolutely free to all American ships, and we hold that all who would deny or defeat such a policy are unmindful of American interests and should be retired from public life.

"We believe in the fredom of the seas and the policy of the open door and frank diplomacy and international good-will as opposed to the double standard in foreign relations, which judges with harsh acerbity the mistakes of one nation and condones with academic disapproval the offenses of another. We believe in maintaining all American rights at all times against all transgressors, without undue severity and haste on the one hand or undue leniency and delay on the other. We do not believe that we are called to be the partisan or the executioner of any foreign nation engaged in a struggle the causes and the objects of which are to most of us veiled in obscurity, and we hold that an unimpeachable neutrality toward all, with persistent and unrelaxing counsels of peace, should be our attitude as Americans, rather than passionate sympathies, recrimination, defamation and mercenary trafficking upon their necessities. The wise counsels of Washington, the humanitarian statesmanship of Jefferson, should be sufficient guide for Americans in these difficult and devious paths of foreign policy."

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.—It is important to know that this concern is one of the J. P. Morgan syndicate companies sailing under colors intended to appeal to German Americans. One of its chief officers is Joseph H. Choate.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN VOTE—The following table shows the vote of the Germans, Austrians and Hungarians (according to the census of 1910) in ten states where their vote is above 40,000, the figures being compounded of those naturalized and those having applied for their first papers:

	Germans	Austrians	Hungarians	Total
New York	163,881	41,466	16,123	221,470
Illinois	124,430	30,461	5,374	160,265
Wisconsin	92,655	11,385	1,620	105,660
Ohio	68,576	12,342	8,757	89,675
Michigan	52,510	4,113	1,011	57,634
Minnesoa	46,281	9,515	1,022	56,718
New Jersey	44,899	7,403	4,448	56,750
Iowa	39,348	4,802	249	44,399
Missouri	35,267	4,115	1,835	41,217
California	34,911	5,135	1,065	41,111

These figures are but remotely representative of what is called "the German vote" or the vote of the Austro-Hungarians, as no account is here taken of the first generation born in the United States, the sons of these naturalized Americans, nor of their grandsons.

With the first generation of German Americans, the total vote in 1916 of this element in New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Missouri,Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, New Jersey, California, Nebraska, Kansas and the two Dakotas amounts to 1,860,500. It is in these States that the battle will be decided. There are 9,096,000 voters in these states. Add to the German American vote a large vote by the Irish, Swedes, German-Austrians, Hungarians and Swiss, as well as the numerous Jews driven out of Russia by pogroms, and it is not far off the mark to place the figure of the various voters who resent the attacks on the "hyphen" for opposing the pro-British policies of the administration at 2,000,000 to 2,225,0000 voters in the fourteen States named.

New England is the center of anti-German sentiment as it is the center of puritanism and Anglo-American hyphenation. It contains the smallest number of Germans and the largest number of aliens of any section in the United States; in other words, the lowest percentage of naturalized citizens among the foreign-born white men of the age of 21 and over—40.7 per cent. The highest proportion of naturalized foreign-born above 21 years was in the West North Central division, that is Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, where the Teutonic element is largely settled. Table 25 of the U. S. Census Bulletin on Population (1910) "Voting Age, Military Age, and Naturalization", shows that the German aliens 21 years and over, all told, number only 127, 103, and the Germans stand at the foot of the list of twenty-nine (alien immigrants) or 9.9 per cent., the highest being 83 per cent. The French aliens in the United States numbered 27.8 per cent., the Scotch 21.8, and the English 19.6 In other words, only 9.9 in every hundred of

Germans could not be forced to go to war, but nearly 28 out of every hundred Frenchmen, 21.5 out of every hundred Scotchmen, and more than 19 out of every hundred Englishmen would be immune from military duty in the United States, also from the payment of taxes.

There are more German-born persons in the United States of the age of 21 and over than there are persons of any other foreign nationality. Of the total number of foreign-born, (6,646,817), Germany is represented by 1,278,667, of whom 69.5 per cent. had been naturalized in 1910. Russia comes next, with 737,120, of whom only 26.1 per cent were naturalized. There were 437,152 Englishmen of voting age, 59.4 of whom were naturalized, while only 49.6 per cent. out of a total of 59,661 Frenchmen of voting age were entitled to vote.

The following table shows the States containing the largest number of Germans of voting age of all foreign-born citizens,

By Sections:—

	Germans	Austrians	Hungarians
East North Central	461,038	166,037	90,577
West " "	228,262	63,686	——
South Atlantic	32,143	10,961	6,007
East South Central	15,154	1,719	——
Pacific	73,302	23,500	——

By States:—

	Germans	Austrians	Hungarians
New Jersey	60,380	26,082	22,773
Ohio	87,013	38,400	47,852
Indiana	32,123	7,356	9,383
Illinois	159,112	81,883	20,391
Wisconsin	117,661	20,700	6,014
Iowa	52,393	8,580	——
Missouri	47,938	8,819	5,834
South Dakota	11,964	3,099	——
Nebraska	31,008	12,184	——
Kansas	18,910	6,178	——
Maryland	17,370	3,397	967
Colorado	9,558	8,221	——
Oregon	10,786	3,622	——
California	44,712	11,125	——

In the following States the German-born citizens of voting age constituted the second largest number of foreign-born citizens:

	Germans	Austrians	Hungarians
Michigan	65,129	17,698	6,937
Minnesota	57,789	22,261	——
Texas	24,039	9,767	——

In Michigan the Germans and Austrians together outnumbered the Canadians 3,588. In Minnesota the Swedes came first, with a total of 67,003, and in Texas the Germans were outnumbered only by Mexicans.

The German-born of voting age in New York State are outnumbered by Russians and Italians, but as 68.2 per cent. of the 215,310 are citizens, only 17.5 per cent. of the Italians and only 24.4 of the Russians had acquired the franchise in 1910, the Germans outclass them numerically as voters.

They are third also in Washington with a total of 17,804, next after the Canadians with 20,395 and the Swedes with 19,727. Of the Germans, however, 66.9 per cent. were naturalized while only 55.1 per cent. of the Canadians had their franchise, giving the Germans the advantage when the votes are counted.

	Germans	Austrians	Hungarians
New York	215,310	105,889	39,577
Washington	19,727	9,675	——

In Pennsylvania Germans of voting age are outnumbered by Austrians, Russians and Italians in the order named; but only 12.4 per cent. of the Austrians, 21.9 per cent. of the Russians and 13.7 per cent. of the Italians had the franchise, whereas 66.5 of the Germans were citizens.

In North Dakota the Norwegians, Russians and Canadians outnumbered the Germans in the order named, and here all had become citizens in fairly relative proportion, as also in Montana, where the Germans of voting age were outnumbered by the Canadians, Irish and Austrians.

	Germans	Austrians	Hungarians
Pennsylvania	95,539	145,528	68,522
North Dakota	9,160	2,565	1,096
Montana	5,419	6,067	——

In New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut the total number of German-born voters was only 33,011, Austrians 29,686 and Hungarians 6,377, and these were principally in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Maine had none.

The following table shows the number of Germans, Austrians and Hungarians who were citizens in 1910, including those who had taken out their first papers:

Germans	91,037
Austrians	208,550
Hungarians	62,366
Total	1,251,953

In addition, the citizenship of a total of 240,953 Germans, Austrians and Hungarians had not been reported. The following shows the number of Irish, Swedes, Swiss and Hollanders of voting age in 1910, including those who had applied for their first citizenship papers:

Irish	439,973
Swedes	259,305
Hollanders	40,332
Swiss	49,364
Total	788,974

It is a fair estimate that 60 per cent. of these, or 437,384 will oppose any foreign policy which favors Great Britain to the exclusion of her enemies. Adding these to the total of Germans, Austrians and Hungarians, gives a grand total of 1,725,337 in twenty-seven States separately containing upward of 40,000 foreign-born white males of 21 years of age and over.

Other States in which German-born naturalized males of 21 or over lead all other foreign-born are:

Kentucky	7,380	Nevada	922
Tennessee	1,509	Delaware	903
Alabama	1,255	District of Columbia	1,952
Mississippi	647	Virginia	1,547
Arkansas	2,203	North Carolina	365
Louisiana	2,739	South Carolina	570
Oklahoma	4,071	Georgia	1,174
Idaho	2,133	West Virginia	2,137
Wyoming	1,091	Florida	925
New Mexico	804	Arizona	852

In West Virginia the total number of Italians was 11,561 against only 3,392 Germans, but only 748 Italians had become citizens against 2,137 Germans; and in Arizona there were 2,196 English as compared with 1,324 Germans, but 852 Germans had become citizens as compared with 832 English-born.

Of the 234,285 Russians in New York only 93,269 had become naturalized and taken out their first papers. The majority of these are Russian Jews who came here to escape the pogroms and who are sure to oppose any policies favoring the Allied Powers as long as England is allied with Russia. In Minnesota were 52,133 Swedish voters, in Illinois 43,618, in Iowa 10,636, in Wisconsin 11,532, in Nebraska 10,000, in Washington 13,393 and in California 11,076.

GERMAN AND BRITISH "PRUSSIANISM"—PERSONAL LIBERTY IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE—When the hollow pretense of Sir Edward Grey, that Great Britain had declared war on Germany because of the latter's invasion of Belgium, was repudiated by the London "Times", seven months after the outbreak of hostilities, as well as by some of the leading speakers and writers in the British Empire, (see "England on the Witness Stand," published by The Fatherland), the ground of complaint was shifted and a new slogan was sent forth into the world: "Prussianism must be destroyed and Germany saved from herself" The cry about Belgium had begun to pall. In its issue of March 12, the "Times" said: "Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg is quite right. Even had Germany not invaded Belgium, honor and interest would have united us with France." Thence on Belgium occupied a secondary place in the programme for which England had precipitated the greatest war in history. The official bulls of excommunication were hurled against "Prussianism", the "Prussian Junkers", and whatever that intangible something may be under which about 70,000,000 Germans are supposed to suffer, vague victims of a system which denies them proper representation in the councils of the nation and subjects them to political oppression.

We have a right to know whether this "Prussianism" under which the German people suffer is as bad as it is painted by the servile tools of the British Foreign Office, and how much better off are the people of the British Empire. It is true that the three-class electoral system in Prussia has been severely criticised at home and condemned as unsuited to modern times; but in comparison with the British system it is a subject of rejoicing.

The "Scottish Review" of August, 1915, under the heading, "English Ascendancy," summarizes the British political system as it exists to-day:

The Westminister Parliament, consisting of lords and commons, is composed of 1,300 members. **Of these 1,000 represent England, whilst Scotland and Ireland have but 300 between them.** The House of Commons consists of 670 members, 465 of which represent England. Scotland sends 72 representatives, Ireland 103, and Wales 30. Thus the standing English majority in the House of Commons consists of 260 members. It is not for nothing, therefore, that England has been styled the "predominant partner." England, by virtue of her huge majority, calls the tune, whilst Scotland, Ireland and Wales have nothing for it save to help to pay the piper.

Prof. John W. Burgess ("The European War of 1914", p. 92) declares that "the Russian economic and political systems have more points of likeness with the British than is usually conceived", while he says of Germany, (p. 93): "Its economic system is by far the most efficient, most genuinely democratic which exists at the present moment in the world, or has ever existed. There is no great state in the world to-day in which there is so general and even a distribution of the fruits of civilization, spiritual and material, among all the people as in the United States of Germany. And there is no state, great or small, in which the general plane of civilization is so high. Education is universal and illiteracy is completely stamped out; there are no slums, no proletariat, and no pauperism. Prosperity is universal, and the sense of duty is the governing principle of life, public and private, from the highest to the lowest."

Dr. W. D. P. Bliss, editor of the "Encyclopedia of Social Reforms", asks: "Where does freedom dwell? Complete freedom in this world does not exist. But we propose to submit facts to show that there is a greater degree of personal freedom in the German Empire than at present in any other country in the world." ("The International" for February 1916.) "One explanation of the devotion of the German people to the fatherland is the devotion of the fatherland to the people," writes Frederic C. Howe ("Socialized Germany", p. 21.), and we quote from the same writer (p. 4) "Whatever we may think of German militarism... the fact remains that Germany has developed wonderful efficiency, not only in the production of wealth, but in the distribution of the advantages of civilization as well."

Houston Stewart Chamberlain has declared that "German liberty is a wholly, original conception; mankind has not experienced anything like it; it is far superior to the liberty of the Greeks, and is based upon a far broader and more permanent foundation than the esphemeral institution which can resist neither a foreign enemy nor internal weaknesses. Of the liberty that Russia has to bestow it is useless to speak; what liberty poor, betrayed, and disorganized France can possibly bless us with—this land of political corruption, of high-sounding phrase mongering—need not be discussed in detail. But England's conception of liberty is the doctrine of brute force, the use of force in her own behalf. With all her vast Colonial empire she cannot point to one spark of spiritual life. It is all cattle owning, slave holding, warehouse diplomacy, mining exploitation—the exercise of unqualified arbitrariness and brutality, the natural outcrop of the lack of spiritual culture, that brutality which England's most popular contemporary poet, Rudyard Kipling, has the affront to celebrate as the highest achievement of English civilization."

GERMAN IDEALS OF LIBERTY—Montesquieu, the great philosopher, declared, "All the free institutions of the world have come out of the forests of German", and Guizot, the French historian and statesman, in his "History of Civilization" (Lecture II), says:

> "It was the rude barbarians of Germany who introduced this sentiment of personal independence, this love of personal liberty, into European civilization; it was unknown among the Romans, it was unknown in the Christian Church; it was unknown in nearly all the civilizations of antiquity. The liberty that we meet with in ancient civilizations is political liberty; it is the liberty of the citizen. We are indebted for it to the barbarians who introduced it into European civilization, in which, from its first rise it has played so considerable a part and has produced such lasting and beneficial results that it must be regarded as one of the fundamental principles."

Mr. Walter S. McNeil tells us that "in some respects the German (Constitution) is more democratic than our own," while Professor Burgess (author of the standard work, "Comparative Constitutional Law") teaches us that "of the three European constitutions which we are examining, only that of Germany contains in any degree the guarantees of individual liberty which the Constitution of the United States so richly affords" (Book II, chapter 1, page 179, Vol. 1), whereas his opinion of England, as expressed in his recent book ("The European War of 1914") is that "there is no longer a British Constitution according to the American idea of constitutional government.... In this only true sense of constitutional government, the British Government is a despotism.... The Russia economic and political systems have more points of likeness with the British than is usually conceived."

Frank Harris ("England or Germany?" p. 30) writes: "Great Britain is among the least free of modern nations. Her chief titles to esteem belong to the past." And Prof. Yandell Henderson (Yale): "Modern Germany is as unlike the Germany of Frederick the Great, out of which it has developed, as America of to-day is unlike the America of the stagecoach."

EARLY GERMAN IMMIGRATION—Pennsylvania is sometimes called "The American German's Holy Land." Let us see why. To-day, as the tourist visits Heidelberg on the Neckar, sails down the Rhine from Spires or Mannheim to Cologne, he sees many ivy-mantled ruins, which show how terribly Louis XIV of France desolated this region during his ferocious wars. Angry at the Germans and Dutch for sheltering his hunted Huguenots, he invaded the Rhine Palatinate, which became for a whole generation the scene of French fire, pillage, rapine and slaughter. Added to these troubles of war and politics, were those of religious persecutions; for, according as the prince electors were Protestants or Catholics, so the people were expected to change as suited their rulers, who compelled their subjects to be of the same faith. Tired of their long-endured miseries, the Polatine Germans, early in the eighteenth century, fled to England. Under the protection and kindly care of the British government, they were aided to come to America. About 5000 settled in the Hudson, Mohawk and Schoharie valleys in New York, and over 25,000 in Pennsylvania, chiefly in the Schuykill and Swatara region between Bethlehem and Harrisburg.

Later came Germans from other parts of the Fatherland, making Colonists rich in the sturdy virtues of the Teutonic race.

Though poor, those Germans were very intelligent, holding on to their Bibles and having plenty of schools and schoolmasters. In the little Mennonite meeting house at Germantown, on the 18th of February, 1688, they declared against the unlawfulness of holding their fellowmen in bondage, and raised the first ecclesiastical protest against slavery in America. In Penn's Colony also the first book written and published in America against slavery was by one of these German Christians. The Penn Germans also published the first Bible in any European tongue ever printed in America. It was they who first called Washington "the father of his country." In their dialect, still surviving in some places, made up of old German and modern expressions, some pretty poems and charming stories have been written. Tenacious in holding their lands, thorough in method, appreciative of most of what is truest and best in our nation's life, but not easily led away by mere novelties and justly distrustful of what is false and unjust, even though called "American", the Germans have furnished in our national composite an element of conservatism that bodes well for the future of the republic . . . Here worked and lived the first American astronomer, Rittenhouse, and here (Pennsylvania) originated many first things which have so powerfully influenced the nation at large . . . Here lived Daniel Pastorius, then the most learned man in America. ("The Romance of American Colonization" by Dr. William Elliot Griffis.)

Germans were among the first immigrants in the South along with the English, and many a proud Virginian has German blood in his veins. President Wilson's second wife is a Bolling. The first attempts to colonize Virginia were discouraging failures. Of the first 105 bachelor colonists sent out from England in 1606, half called themselves "gentlemen," young men without a trade and with no practical experience as colonists. The others were laborers, tradesmen and mechanics, with two singers and a chaplain. Among the leaders Capt. John Smith was the most noted as he was the most able. The Jamestown colony was reduced to forty men when Captain Newport on his return from England brought additional numbers of colonists, and the "Phoenix" later arrived with seventy more settlers and the languishing colony was still later reinforced by seventy immigrants, among whom were two women. The marriage of John Laydon and Ann Burras was the occasion of the first wedding in Virginia.

"Better far than a batch of the average immigrants," writes Dr. Griffis, "was the reinforcements of some German and Polish mechanics, brought over to manufacture glass. These Germans were the first of a great company that have contributed powerfully to build up the industry and commerce of Virginia—the mother of states and statesmen! There still stands on the east side of Timber Neck Bay, on the north side of the York River, a stone chimney with a mighty fireplace nearly eight feet wide, built by these Germans."

America's great historian, George Bancroft, in his introduction to Kapp's "Life of Steuben", writes: "The Americans of that day, who were of German birth or descent, formed a large part of the population of the United States; they cannot well be reckoned at less than a twelfth of the whole, and perhaps formed even a larger proportion of the insurgent people. At the commencement of the Revolution we hear little of them, not

from their want of zeal in the good cause, but from their modesty. They kept themselves purposely in the background, leaving it to those of English origin to discuss the violations of English liberties and to decide whether the time for giving battle had come. But when the resolution was taken, no part of the country was more determined in its patriotism than the German counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Neither they nor their descendants have laid claim to all the praise that was their due."

In 1734 a number of German Lutheran communities were flourishing in Northern Virginia, and in a work dealing with Virginia conditions, which appeared in London in 1724, Governor Spottswood is mentioned as having founded the town of Germania, named for the Germans whom Queen Anne had sent over, but who abandoned that region, it seems, on account of religious intolerance. The same work mentions a colony of Germans from the Palatinate who had been presented with large sections of land and who were prosperous, happy and exceedingly hospitable. Many of their descendants attained to fame and fortune, as B. William Wirt, remembered as one the most distinguished jurists in America, and Karl Minnigerode, for many years rector of St. Paul's Church in Richmond, among whose parishoners was Jefferson Davis.

Many Germans immigrated to the Carolinas from Germany as well as Pennsylvania, before the Revolution. A large number came from Pennsylvania in 1745, and in 1751 the Mennonites bought 900,000 acres from the English Government in North Carolina and founded numerous colonies which still survive. One colony on the Yadkin, known as the Buffalo Creek Colony, at one time sent abroad $384 for the purchase of German books. After 1840 the interrupted flow of German immigration was resumed.

When the German immigration into South Carolina began is a matter of dispute, but when a colony of immigrants from Salzburg reached Charleston in 1743 they found there German settlers by whom they were heartily welcomed. As early as 1674 many Lutherans, to escape the oppression of English rule in New York, settled along the Ashley, near the future site of Charleston. It is probable from printed evidence that the first German in South Carolina was Rev. Peter Fabian, who accompanied an expedition sent by the English Carolina Company to that colony in 1663. In 1732, under the leadership of John Peter Purry, 170 German-Swiss founded Purrysburg on the Savannah River, and were followed in a year or two by 200 more. Orangeburg was founded about the same time by Germans from Switzerland and the Palatinate. Likewise Lexington was founded by Germans, and in 1742 Germans founded a settlement on the island of St. Simons, south of Savannah. In 1763 two shiploads of German immigrants arrived at Charleston from London. Before the Revolution the Gospel was preached in sixteen German churches in the colony, and at the outbreak of the Revolution the German Fusiliers was the name given to an organization of German and German-Swiss volunteers which existed until recently, or possibly still exists. As early as 1766 a German Society was founded in Charleston and numbered upward of 100 members at the beginning of the Revolution. It gave £2000 to the patriotic cause, and after the conclusion of peace erected its own school, at which annually twenty children of the poor were taught free of charge. Dr. Griffis speaks of the ship "Phoenix", from New York, "which brought Germans, who built Jamestown on the Stone River."

Many of the Palatine Germans and Swiss had already settled in the Carolinas, he continues; now into Georgia came Germans from farther East, besides many of the Moravians. In the Austrian Salzburg, prelatical bigotry had become unbearable to the Lutherans. Thirty thousand of these Bible-reading Christians had fled into Holland and England. Being invited to settle in Georgia, they took the oath of allegiance to the British King and crossed the Alantic Ocean. In March, 1734, the ship "Purisburg," having on board 87 Salzburgers with their ministers, arrived in the colony. Warmly welcomed, they founded the town of Ebenezer. The next year more of these sober, industrious and strongly religious people of Germany came over. The Moravians, who followed quickly began missionary work among the Indians. After them again followed German Lutherans, Moravians, English immigrants, Scotch-Irish, Quakers, Mennonites and others. "Thus in Georgia, as in the Carolinas and Virginia, there was formed a miniature New Europe, having a varied population, with many sterling qualities."

The first whites to settle within the territory comprising the present State of Ohio were the German Moravians who founded the towns of Schoenbrunn, Gnadenhütten, Lichtenau and Salem. David Zeisberger on May 3, 1772, with a number of converted Indians, founded the first Christian community in Ohio. Mrs. Johann George Jungmann was the first white married woman. She and her husband came from Bethlehem, Pa. At Schoenbrunn and Gnadenhütten, Zeisberger wrote a spelling book and reader in the Delaware language which was printed in Philadelphia. In Gnadenhütten was born July 4, 1773, the first white child in Ohio, John Ludwig Roth; the second child was Johanna Maria Heckewelder, April 16, 1781, at Schoenbrunn, and the third was Christian David Seusemann, at Salem, May 30, 1781. The Communities, largely composed of baptized Indians, in 1775 numbered 414 persons, and their record of industry and peaceful development is preserved in Zeisberger's diary, now in the archives of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio at Cincinnati. The peaceful settlements excited the jealousy of powerful interests, and the British Commissioners McKee and Elliot and the renegade, Simon Girty, reported to the commander at Detroit that Zeisberger and his companions were American spies. The German settlers and their Indian converts were carried to Sandusky in 1781, where they suffered great privations until permitted, after winter had come, to send back 150 of their Indian wards—all of whom spoke the German language—to gather what of their planting remained in the fields. But a number of lawless American bordermen under Col. David Williamson, acting on a falst report that the peaceful Indians had been concerned in a raid, surprised the men in the fields and after disarming them by a trick, murdered men, women and children in cold blood. The details, as related by Eickhoff ("In der Neuen Heimath." Steiger, New York, 1885) are among the most ghastly on record and make the blood run cold. Some of these slain had German fathers and all were peaceful, industrious and well-behaved natives who had learned to sing Christian hymns and German songs in their humble meeting houses.

Independent of these communities, the first settlement of Ohio at Marietta was the work of New Englanders, in April 1788; but the second,

that of Columbia, was under the direction of a German Revolutionary officer, Major Benjamin Steitz, the name being later changed by his descendants to Stites.

Space is lacking for fuller details regarding the great share of the Germans in settling the Middle West and West. German names predominate in the history of early border warfare in the fights with the French and the Indians; the Germans were among the most conspicuous of the pioneers, as they continued to be for generations in settling the Far West and Northwest, the great number of Indian massacres culminating in that of New Ulm in 1862, in which German settlers again formed the outposts of American civilization.

One thing is notable in the annals of our early history, the striking fact that the frontier settlements in Pennsylvania and the West and also the Northwest teemed with Germans, and that every Indian massacre and every border fight with the French, before the Revolution as well as after, brings into prominence German names. In the defense of the borders against Indians and French, forts were built by the German settlers above Harrisburg, at the forks of the Schuykill, on the Lehigh and on the Upper Delaware. They bore the brunt of the Tulpehocken massacre in 1755, just after Braddock's defeat; the barbarities perpetrated in Northampton county in1756, and the attack on the settlements near Reading in 1763. Against these forays the Germans under Schneider and Hiester made stout resistance. As early as 1711, it is said, a German battalion, mainly natives of the Palatinate, was part of the force a thousand strong, which was to take part in the expedition against Quebec. Berks, Bucks, Lancaster, York and Northampton were then the Pennsylvania frontier counties, and from them came the men who filled the German regiments and battalions in the Revolutionary War. In the South, Law's Mississippis scheme brought more than 17,000 Germans from the Palatinate, who made settlements throughout what was then the French colony. Theirs was a life of hardship and constant battle with the Indians. In 1773 Frankfort and Louisville, Kentucky, were settled by Germans, the former by immigrants from North Carolina, and led to "Lord Dunsmore's war" in which they fought the Indians and gained a foothold. In 1777 Col. Shepherd (Schaefer), a Pennsylvania German, successfully defended Wheeling from a large Indian force. In the operations under Gen. Irvine to avenge the massacre of the Moravian settlers in Ohio, his adjutant, Col. Rose, was a German, Baron Gustave von Rosenthal. At the outbreak of the Old French War (1756-1763), the British Government under an act of Parliament, organized the Royal American Regiment for service in the Colonies. It was to consist of four battalions of one thousand men each. Fifty of the officers were to be foreign Protestants, while the enlisted men were to be raised principally from among the German settlers in America. The immediate commander, General Bouquet, was a Swiss by birth, an English officer by adoption, and a Pennsylvanian by naturalization. This last distinction was conferred on him as a reward for his services in his campaign in the western part of Pennsylvania, where he and his Germans atoned for the injuries that resulted from Braddock's defeat in the same border region. The German settlers were ardent American patriots before and during the Revolution. In 1775, says Rosengarten, the vestries of the German Luth-

eran and Reformed churches at Philadelphia sent a pamphlet of forty pages to the Germans of New York and North Carolina, stating that the Germans in the near and remote parts of Pennsylvania have distinguished themselves by forming not only a militia, but a select corps of sharp shooters, ready to march wherever they are required, while those who cannot do military service are willing to contribute according to their ability. They urged the Germans of other colonies to give their sympathy to the common cause, to carry out the measures taken by Congress, and to rise in arms against the oppression and despotism of the English Government. The volunteers in Pennsylvania were called "Associators" and the Germans among them had their headquarters at the Lutheran schoolhouse in Philadelphia. In 1750 the German settlers in Pennsylvania were estimated at nearly 100,000 out of a total population of 270,000, and in 1790 at 144,600.

The Springfield, (Mass.) "Republican", although an outspoken pro-British paper, has since the outbreak of the war paid deserved tribute to the share of the German settlers in the early history of the Republic, rebuking the spirit of envy and detraction evinced in certain quarters, by saying that those who hold these belittling views can have no knowledge of the history of the Palatines who settled the Mohawk Valley. Anyone having a cursory acquaintance with the elementary text books of American history, the paper thinks, must recall the massacre of Wyoming and the Cherry Valley. Neither in New York, nor in Pennsylvania nor in the South did the Germans evade the dangers and hardships of the wilderness. It is not generally known how large a share they had in the settling of the West. They poured into Ohio from the Mohawk Valley as well as from Pennsylvania. On the dark and bloody ground of Kentucky they vied with Daniel Boone in fighting the Indians—Steiner and the German Pole, Sandusky, preceded Boone in Kentucky. One of the most famous among the pioneers was the "tall Dutchman", George Yeager (Jaeger), who was killed by Indians in 1775, continues the "Republican." In the valleys of Virginia there were more German pioneers than any other nationality. Along the whole border line from Maine to Georgia they occupied the most advanced positions in the enemy's territory, and their large families included more younger sons who went forth to look for new lands than of all others. A Kentucky observer declared at the close of the eighteenth century that of every twelve families, nine Germans, seven Scotchmen and four Irishmen succeeded when all others failed. ("Springfield Republican"). Michael Fink and his companions were the first to descend the Mississippi on a trading expedition to New Orleans, where the officials in 1782 had never heard of their starting point, Pittsburg. Germans again—Rosenvelt, Becker and Heinrich—were the first to descend the Ohio in a steamboat in 1811. (Rosengarten).

"In our Colonial Period almost the entire western border of our country was occupied by Germans," writes Prof. Burgess. "It fell to them, therefore, to defend, in first instance, the colonists from the attack of the French and the Indians. They formed what was known in those times as the Regiment of Royal Americans, a brigade rather than a regiment, numbering some 4,000 men, and the bands led by Nicholas Herkimer and Conrad Weiser."

FIRST GERMAN NEWSPAPERS—The oldest German newspaper in the U. S., the weekly "Republikaner" at Allentown, Pa. ceased publication December 21, 1915, after an existence of 150 years. Another old paper in the German language, the "Reading Adler," ceased in 1913, after continous publication since November 29, 1796.

GERMAN OFFICERS IN UNION ARMY—It is impossible for lack of space to name more than a comparatively few of the Germans who as officers distinguished themselves in the Civil War. Several ommitted in the list below will be found under their names in separate paragraphs. In many instances the German officers who by their efficiency and splendid training in Germany had laid the foundation of notable victories were callously deprived of all credit, and in the case of others jealousy and a deeply grounded racial antipathy intervened to prevent them from obtaining the rank to which they were by education, experience and achievements entitled. In any case where it was an issue between a native and a foreigner, the latter was sure to suffer. The best authorities on the Germans in the Civil War are Wilhelm Kaufmann ("Die Deutschen im Amerikanischen Burger Kriege") and "The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States" by J. Rosengarten. Those named below were born in Germany and do not include American-born Germans like Generals Rosecrans, Heintzelman, Hartranft, Custer, etc.

Franz Sigel, Major General and Corps Commander; born 1824 at Sinsheim, Baden; died in New York in 1902. His memory is honored by two equestrian statues. A detailed account of his achievements is not considered necessary here. His name has been a household word.—Adolf von Steinwehr, probably the best-grounded military officer among the Germans in the Union army. Division Commander and Brigadier General; born 1822 in Blankenburg in the Harz, died 1877 in Buffalo Prussian officer and military instructor in Potsdam. Served in the Mexican war. Distinguished himself at Gettysburg, where he held Cemetery Hill, (for which Gen. Howard received the thanks of Congress), gathered the remnants of the 11th and 1st corps, and continued the defense July 2 and 3.—August von Willich, one of the most famous fighters in the Union army, a typical "Marshal Forward". Brevet Major General and division Commander; born in Posen 1810, died at St. Marys, Ohio, 1878. Made possible the advance of Rosecrans's army upon Chattanooga by taking Liberty and Hoover's Gap in the Alleghanies. Earned laurels at Chickamauga and set an heroic example to the whole army by leading his nine regiments up Missionary Ridge and sharing the great victory with Sheridan.—Julius Stahel, German-Hungarian. Perfected the organization of the Union cavalry. Generals Hooker and Heintzelman pronounced Stahel's cavalry regiment to be the best they had ever seen. At Lincoln's request, to this cavalry was confided the defense of Washington. Was made Major General simultaneously with Schurz. Commanded the vanguard of Hunter's army in the Shenandoah Valley, was attacked by the Confederate Cavalry under Jones on the march to Staunton, repulsed the attack and pursued his opponent to Piedmont, where he found the enemy strongly intrenched. Stahel repulsed all attacks until Hunter's arrival and won the medal for bravery. Though seriously wounded, he led his squadron in a brilliant assault, broke through the enemy's lines and

scattered the opposing forces.—Gottfried Weitzel; Major General and Corps Commander; born in the Palatinate; educated at West Point; lieutenant in the engineer corps, U. S. A. Commanded a division under Grant, and at the head of the 25th army corps was the first to enter Richmond, April 3, 1865, where the next day he received President Lincoln.—August V. Kautz; Brevet Major General; born in Pfarzheim, distinguished cavalry leader. Served during the Mexican war. Commanded the 24th army corps, with which he entered Richmond with Weitzel. Became Major General in the regular army after the war. Admiral Albert Kautz was his brother.—Colonel Asmussen, Chief of Staff to General O. O. Howard; former Prussian officer. Resigned as the result of serious wounds.—Ludwig Blenker, born 1812 in Worms, died 1863 in Pennsylvania. Served in Greece and in the Baden revolution. Became famous for covering the retreat at the first battle of Bull Run.—Heinrich Bohlen, born 1810 in Bremen; killed in battle at Freeman's Ford on the Rappahannock, August 21, 1862. Brigade Commander under Blenker; distinguished himself at Cross Keys.—Adolf Buschbeck, brigadier general; a Prussian officer from Coblenz; military instructor at Potsdam. Died 1881. Distinguished himself in the two battles of Bull Run and at Cross Keys, and became the real hero of Chancellorsville; fought gallantly at Gettysburg and Missionary Ridge, and was in Sherman's march through Georgia, gaining new laurels in the bloody battles of Peachtree Creek, and at Ezra Church, July 28, 1864, where Bushbeck repulsed the enemy three times. With Willich and Wangelin the most noted German American fighter in the Union army.—Hubert Dilger, a former artillery officer in Baden, although never attaining a rank beyond that of captain, distinguished himself in numerous battles for the Union. By many considered the ablest artillery officer in the northern army. Commanded the only gun which was effectively served in the defensive battle of Buschbeck's brigade at Chancellorsville. Its escape from destruction was almost miraculous. Was famous throughout the army.—Leopold von Gilsa, former Prussian officer; brigadier general; rendered distinguished service in numerous campaigns, but failed of promotion through the admitted intrigues of the Princess Salm-Salm.—Wilhelm Grebe; born in Hildesheim. Received from Congress medal for personal bravery; was cashiered for fighting a dúel, but restored twenty years after by an act of Congress.—Franz Hassendeubel, one of the most distinguished engineer officers in the Northern army; born 1817 in Germersheim, Palatinate. Came to America in 1842; engineer officer in Mexican war; built the ten forts that defended St. Louis. Brigadied General in 1863. Fatally wounded on a tour of inspection around Vicksburg, died July 17, 1863. Hassendeubel Post G. A. R., St. Louis, perpetuates his memory.—Ernst F. Hoffmann, former Prussian engineer officer, born in Breslau. Chief engineer 11th army corps. Highly praised by General J. H. Wilson—George W. Mindel,, brevet major general, twice awarded the medal for bravery, the first time for directing the assault of a regiment which pierced the enemy's center in the battle of Williamsburg, May 3, 1862, the second time in the march through Georgia; officer on McClellan's and Phil Kearney's staffs; distinguished himself at Missionary Ridge. Born in Frankfort and buried at Arlington.—Edward G. Salomon, brevet brigadier general, organized a Hebrew company in Hecker's 82d Illinois, and became its

Colonel when Hecker was wounded; rendered distinguished service throughout the war, and was appointed governor of Washingon territory.—Alexander von Schimmelpfenning, one of the most noted German-American fighting generals; died 1865 from the hardships of the war. Former Prussian officer. Recruited the 74th Pennsylvania regiment, one of the elite regiments in the Army of the Potomac. In the second battle of Bull Run his brigade hurled General Jackson's crack troops back over the railroad beyond Cushing's Farm. Fought with distinction at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and was the first to enter the hotbed of secession, Charleston, S. C. He was an officer, one of many Germans, whose memory deserved to live for their deeds, and whose deserts were minimized by those who envied them.—Theodore Schwan, general in the regular army, from Hanover; rose from the ranks; fought against the Mormons and took part in twenty battles during the Civil War. Received the medal for personal bravery from Congress, and after the war became an Indian fighter; military attache to the American embassy in Berlin 1892; published his military studies, which were highly praised. Was the real conqueror of Porto Rica, Spanish-American War, in which he commanded a division of 20,000 men under General Miles.—Hugo von Wangelin, descended from an old Mecklenburg noble family; educated in a Prussian military school; came to America at the age of 16. Fought almost continually alongside of Osterhaus throughout the war. His brigade earned undying glory at Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold, Ga., where he lost an arm. He whistled "Yankee Doodle" while the surgeons were sawing through the bone. Wangelin held Bald Hill before Atlanta, after the Union troops had been previously driven off. Engaged in fifty battles and was four years continually on the firing line. His "vacations" were periods of convalescensce from wounds.—Max von Weber; fought under Sigel in the Baden revolution. Colonel of the 20th New York (Turners) 1861, until appointed brigadier general. Commanded Fortress Monroe and won distinction in the fights around Norfolk. At Antietam he commanded the third brigade of the third division French in Sumner's corps, and still held the position at Rulett's House after Sedgwick's left had been enveloped, exposed to a murderous fire until relieved by Kimball's brigade and after repeatedly repulsing the enemy. He was seriously wounded.

GERMANIC MUSEUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY—An institution intended to bring to view at the oldest American university the best that German artistic genius has given to the world. This happy consummation has been brought about through the munificence of the late Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, and the interest of his son-in-law, the late Hugo Reisinger, of New York. For the purpose of establishing a Germanic Museum, the Germanic Museum Association had collected by the end of 1909 about $37,000; but only the donation of $250,000, subsequently increased by $56,000, on the part of Mr. Busch, brought within sight the realization of the building to which the promoters had long been looking forward. The fund received another addition of $50,000 by the will of Mr. Reisinger. The actual building of the Museum was begun in 1914, just before the outbreak of the war. It is to be completed by the summer of 1916 from designs of Prof. Bestelmeyer of Dresden, one of the foremost

architects of contemporary Germany. When completed it will house many specimens of early mediaeval art, among other objects the collosal Bernward Column and the bronze gates of Hildesheim Cathedral, the pulpit and Crucifixion group of Weschelburg, the choir screen of St. Michael's at Hildesheim, the Bamburg sculptures, the smaller portal of Our Lady at Treves, the golden gate of Freiberg Cathedral and numerous masterpieces illustrative of the development of Gothic sculpture, many of them presented by Emperor William and other German princes. The curator is Prof. Kuno Francke, who has been active in the enterprise from the beginning, together with Prof. Hugo Muensterberg, who actively interested himself in the Museum during his sojourn in Germany as exchange professor.

GERMANISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA—Can be addressed care of Corresponding Secretary, 419 West 117th Street, New York City. The officers are, President: Dr. Abraham Jacobi; Vice-presidents: Edward D. Adams, Oswald G. Villard, W. H. Carpenter; Treasurer: Carl L. Schurz; Recording Secretary: Franz Boas; Corresponding Secretary: Wilhelm Braun.

GERMANISTIC SOCIETY STATE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—Madison, Wisc., The officers are: F. E. Goodnight, President; G. F. Lussby, (Ottawa) Secretary; Prof. John L. Kind, Treasurer.

GERMANS IN CIVIL WAR—Four authors have dealt exhaustively with the subject of the German-born soldiers in the Union army. They are Wilhelm Kaufmann in his valuable work, "The Germans in the American Civil War", (R. Oldenbourg; Berlin and Munich; 1911), J. G. Rosengarten, "The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States" (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1890), Frederic Phister, "Statistical Record of the Armies of the United States" (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1883) and B. A. Gould "Investigations in the Statistics of American Soldiers" (New York, 1869). The first three are more or less founded on the latter, but in Kaufmann, particularly, many errors of computation on the part of Gould are shown up which increase the number credited to the German participants in the Civil War. Rosengarten is particularly valuable as reference in regard to the share of the Germans in the Revolutionary War as well as "the late unpleasantness." According to Gould, more Germans served in the Union army than any other foreigners. This is substantiated by all the writers. Kaufmann proves that the colossal total of 216,000 native-born Germans fought in the Union army. In addition the army included 300,000 sons of German-born parents and 234,000 Germans of remoter extraction. Besides the Germans fighting in the ranks, Kaufmann holds that the roster of generals and other high officers of the Union army contained more names of German than of any foreign nationality. He also calls attention to the fact that a large number of German aristocrats, including such eminent names as von Steuben, Count Zeppelin, von Zedlitz, von Wedel, von Schwerin, and one German prince (Prinz zu Salm-Salm) took the field in behalf of the Union. Price Salm-Salm was accompanied by his wife who performed valuable service as a nurse.

Prof. Burgess writes: "The German and German American contingent in our armies amounted thus, first and last, to some 500,000 soldiers.

They were led by such men as Heinzelmann, Rosecrans, Schurz, Sigel, Osterhaus, Willich, Hartranft, Steinwehr, Wagner, Hecker and a thousand others. Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the wife of the Confederate President, has often said to me that without the Germans the North could never have overcome the armies of the Confederacy; and unless that had been accomplished then, this continent would have been, since then, the theatre of continuous war instead of the home of peace."

Gould's figures of the relative number of foreign-born soldiers in the Union army are as follows:

Germans	187,858
British Americans	53,532
English	45,508
Irish	144,221
Other foreigners	48,410
Foreigners not otherwise designated	26,445

Kaufmann in analizing these figures shows that the number was understated as regards the Germans and overstated as regards the Canadians. More than 36 per cent. of the Union troops furnished by the State of Missouri were born in Germany, and the Germans furnished more troops pro rata, according to the census of 1860, than any other racial element, including native born Americans. According to Gould the German-born were required to furnish but 118,402, whereas the native American element sent 1,523,267 instead of its full quota of 1,660,068. It is interesting to note that the States in which the Germans were largely represented made the largest response to Presidnt Lincoln's first call for volunteers. The call, issued April 15, 1861, was for 75,000 volunteers to serve three months. New England was the center of the agitation and the hot-bed of the abolition movement. Lincoln's call was responded to by 91,816 men.

New England was represented by only	11,987
New York	12,357
Pennsylvania	20,175
Ohio	12,357
Missouri	10,591

Taking Gould's figures the State of Missouri and the State of New York each sent more German-born soldiers to the war than either Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Minnesota or Kansas sent native-born troops, and the German-born Union soldiers from these two states together (67.579 men) formed a larger contingent than the native-born contingent of either New Jersey or Maine, and larger than New Hampshire, Vermont and Delaware together (64,600 men). Pennsylvania furnished more German-born troops than Delaware, District of Columbia or Kansas separately furnished native Americans. Six States—New York, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin—furnished more German-born soldiers to defend the country than Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut did native sons. More German-born Union soldiers came from New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Missouri than native-born from Massachussetts. The effort of Provost Marshal Fry to charge about 200,000 desertions and the innumerable cases of bounty jumpers to the account of the foreign-born element in the Union army leaves the Germans unscathed, since he showed that "especially in Massachussetts, Connecti-

cut, Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey the number of deserters is especially large." In the New England States there were but 5,077 German enlistments out of 369,800 (Gould) all told, and the desertions in those states as well as New York and New Jersey, in view of the large German enlistments in the Western States not named as noted for desertions, must be charged to some other element. It was the practice to blame all the evils during the war on the foreign-born and to shift to their patient shoulders the sins of commission and omission of others.

GERMANS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY—Among the German-born officers in the Confederate army the most distinguished was General Jeb Stuart's chief of staff, Heros von Borcke, a brilliant cavalry leader. Prussian officer. Came to America 1862 to offer his services to the Confederacy and was immediately assigned to duty with the great Confederate cavalry chief, Gen. Stuart, and became his right hand Was seriously wounded at Middleburg and for months his life hung by a thread; was rendered unfit for service and in the winter of 1864 was sent to England on a secret mission by the Confederate government, but peace interrupted his activity. Was highly popular in the army and received more recognition than any German officer on the Northern side; his visit to the South twenty years after the close of the war was turned into a public ovation. His sword hangs in the Capitol at Richmond.—John A. Wagener, brigadier general and later mayor of Charleston, S. C. Born in Bremerhaven 1824. Defended Fort Walker, which he had built. Two of his sons, one aged 15, here served under their father. Half of the garrison was killed or wounded. It was Wagener who surrendered Charleston to his countryman General Schimmelpfennig.—Gust. Adolf Schwazmann; Colonel in Gen. Wise's Legion.—J. Scheibert; major in the Prussian Engineer Corps; came over as an observer but became an officer in Stuart's Cavalry. Wrote a military book on the war published in Germany. Gen. Lee told him on the battlefield of Chancellorsville: "Give me Prussian discipline and Prussian formation for my troops and you would see quite different results."—Gustav Schleicher, born in Darmstadt. Well-known Congressman from Texas, after the war; commemorated in a memorial speech by President Garfield; chiefly active in devising fortifications.—Schele de Ver, Maximillian; born in Pommerania; Prussian reserve officer; professor at the Virginia Sate University, Richmond; Colonel of a Confederate regiment and emissary to Germany to espouse the Confederate cause.—R. M. Streibling; battery chief in Longstreet's Corps; former Brunswick artillery officer. August Reichard; former Hanovarian officer, tried to form a unit of German militia companies and after many disappointments succeeded in organizing a German battalion consisting of Steuben Guards, Capt. Kehrwald; Turner Guards, Capt. Baehncke; Reichard Sharpshooters, Capt. Muller; Florance Guards, Capt. Brummerstadt. The battalion with four Irish companies was merged into the 20th Louisiana with Reichard as Colonel and served with distinction in many battles, the regiment suffered frightful losses at Shiloh.—Karl F. Henningsen, in 1860 appointed advisor to Governor Wise of Virginia; born in Hannover; fought in the Carlist army in Spain at 17, then in Russia, participated in the Hungarian revolution and became leader of a filibutser party in

Nicaragua.—August Buechel, Confederate brigadier general, former officer at Hesse-Darmstadt, killed in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., struck by seven bullets; also served in the Mexican war.—W. K. Bachmann, Captain Charleston German artillery; rendered distinguished service.

GERMANS SAVE MISSOURI TO THE CAUSE OF THE UNION— Everyone, even only slightly acquainted with the history of the Civil War, knows that the question of first and greatest importance which arose and demanded solution was that of the position in the struggle of the border slave states, namely: Maryland, Kentucky and Misouri. Mr. Lincoln's administration gave its attention most seriously and anxiously to the work of holding these slave states back from passing secession ordinances, and preventing them form being occupied by the armies of the Southern Confederacy.

The most important among these states was Missouri. It was the largest; it reached away up into the very heart of the North; it commanded the left bank of the Mississippi for some 500 miles, and the great United States arsenal of the west, containing the arms and munitions for that whole section of our country, was located in St. Louis. It had been stocked to its utmost capacity by the Secretary of War of the preceding administration, Mr. Floyd of Virginia, in the expectation that it would certainly fall into the hands of the South. The Governor of the State C. F. Jackson, manifested the stand he would take in his reply to President Lincoln's requisition for Missouri's quota of the first call for troops. He defied the President in the words: "Your requisition, in my judgment is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary in its object; inhuman and diabolical and cannot be complied with."

It happened most fortunately, however, that the Commandant of the arsenal, was a staunch Unionist, Nathaniel Lyon. He immediately recognized the peril of the situation. He had only three men to guard the arsenal and there was in the city a full company of secessionist militia calling themselves Minute Men. Moreover, two companies of the State Militia composed of Germans had shortly before been disarmed by the general of the state militia. Under these conditions Lyon turned to F. P. Blair for advice. Blair was acquainted with the views and sympathies of the inhabitants perfectly, and knew that he could rely only upon the Germans to save the arsenal and then the city and the State for the Union.

The Germans of the city were organized in Turner-Unions, in which they had, besides practicing gymnastics, kept up their knowledge of military drills and evolutions. After some hesitation, during which the movements of the secessionists to seize the arsenal became more and more threatening, Lyon called the German Turners into the arsenal, armed them thoroughly and garrisoned the place with them. Five regiments of Germans were now hastily organized and armed. They were the regiments commanded by Blair, Boernstein, Sigel, Schuettner and Salomon. The arsenal and city were now safe, and some 30,000 stands of arms with munitions were sent over into Illinois to arm the Illinois troops for the occupation of Missouri.—Prof. John W. Burgess. "The European War of 1914", Chap. VI, pp. 117-120. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

The Germans marched out in a body and seized Camp Jackson in the suburbs of St. Louis, where the Confederate Militia troops were being concentrated.

GERMANS IN "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA"—It is to be assumed that in a country where the English language is used in the courts, in schools, colleges and the press, the representation of prominent men entitled to be incorporated in a standard work like "Who's Who in America", will in the main be persons of English speech. Men born in England or Canada and without lingual inconveniences, become prominent in American journalism, the clergy, schools and institutions of learning. It would be manifestly unfair to take the minor representation of Americans and English names in a work of this kind published in Germany as a criterion of inferiority to the probably larger percentage of Swiss, Austrians etc., included in the German "Who's Who", because the latter predominately use the German language. Even under this aspect the 1914-1915 edition of of "Who's Who in America" shows the excess of names of Englishmen included in the work over those of German birth to be only 39 and of Canadians over Germans but 67, or 424 Englishmen as against 385 Germans so distinguished. Ireland follows with 178. No account is taken of the solidarity of Austria and Hungary, and even Bohemia is given separately, whereas together Austria-Hungary would be represented by 71 names. France has but 69 names in the work and Italy but 47, while Sweden has 69, Switzerland 41 and Holland 26 against Belgium 17. Russia is represented by but 58 names. The showing, compiled from the "Birth and Residence Statistics" of the edition quoted, is a great tribute to the intellectual and practical achievements of the German American element. It heads the list of all foreign born save Canada and England and represents a larger per centage than that of any other class of citizens.

GERMANY BOUGHT OUR WAR BONDS—Germany otherwise supported the Union by buying $600,000,000 of the Union bonds. There was a period during the Civil War when the outlook for the success of the Union was veiled in gloom and many trembled for the outcome. While England was sending fully equipped and manned warships over to aid the Confederate cause, and the "Alabama" and "Florida" were sinking our ships and sweeping the seas clean of American merchant ships, the Union had but one loyal friend—Germany. While England was helping the cause of the South by buying Confederate bonds to enable the Confederate Government to continue the war against the North, London and Paris prohibiting the listing of American (Northern) bonds on their exchanges and boards of trade. But Germany bought the Union bonds, and American hearts beat with gratitude for the loyal assistance given them in their darkest hour. The whole matter was threshed out in the United States Senate in 1870, when this Government, after much opposition, placed an embargo on the shipment of arms to France during the Franco-Prussian war. We will cite a few extracts from the speeches of that time from the "Globe Congressional Record," 3d Session, 41st Congress. Part II. From pp. 953-955:

> Mr. Stewart, Senator from Nevada: "Allow me to call the attention of the Senator from Tennessee to the fact, which he must recollect, of the amount of our bonds that were taken in Germany at the time we needed that they should be taken, and when they were prohibited from the Exchange in London and from the Bourse in Paris, and not allowed to be on the markets there at all, on account of the state

of public opinion there, while Germany alone came in and took five or $600,000,000 dollars at a time when we needed money more than anything else, to sustain our credit. That is a fact showing sympathy, certainly."

The fact that Germany came to the rescue of the United States at a time when England was all but openly our worst enemy and France prohibited the bonds of the Union from being listed at the Bourse, "on account of the state of public opinion there", in the words of Senator Stewart, cannot be called to the attention of the American people too emphatically. Have they forgotten the only friends they had when they needed friends? How is that debt of gratitude being repaid? Let us quote again from the official proceedings of that same Congress, same session ("Congressional Record," page 954). Senator Pomeroy is speaking now:

"They (the Germans) sent us men; they recruited our armies with men; they helped to save the life of this nation. Though the French were our ancient allies, the Germans have been our modern allies."

And well did Senator Charles Sumner put it when he declared in the United States Senate, ("Congressional Record," 3d Session 41st Congress, Page 956): "We owe infinitely to Germany."

STARVING GERMANY.—Lord Courtney in Manchester "Guardian": "The attempt of England to starve Germany is a violation of the Declaration of London and a brutal offense against humanity. For these two reasons—if not for many others—it is a dishonorable proceeding." (Dispatch of March 21, 1915).

WHY GERMANY STRENGTHENED HER ARMY, TOLD BY ASQUITH—From a London dispatch by Marconi wireless to the New York "Times" under date of January 1, 1914: "The Daily Chronicle" this morning publishes the conversation with the Chancellor's consent.... Another reason which the Chancellor (Asquith) gave was that the continental nations were directing their energies more and more to strengthening their land forces. **"The German army," he said, "was vital to the very life and independence of the nation itself, surrounded as Germany was by nations each of which possessed armies almost as powerful as her own...Hence Germany was spending huge sums of money on the expansion of her military resources."**

GERMANY AND VENEZUELA—During the second year of the war repeated attempts were made to make a hero of Theodore Roosevelt for his alleged disciplining of Germany for attacking the ports of Venezuela in 1902 in order to enforce the payment of debts. The inference has invariably been conveyed in a more or less adroit manner that Germany had somehow offended against the peace and dignity of the United States and but for Roosevelt, who was President at the time, would have done open violence to the Monroe Doctrine. It is true that a German cruiser fired on the forts of Puerta Cabello, but what has been persistantly ignored is the fact that the action against Venezuela was undertaken under the leadership and direction of Great Britain, that an English cruiser cooperated with the German vessel in the bombardment and that the Hague Tribunal afterwards justified the expedition and the action. The attitude taken by those who were booming Roosevelt for a third term is con-

cisely stated by Prof. William Roscoe Thayer, of Harvard, in an address delivered at Tremont Temple, Boston, at what was described by the press as "probably the most bitter anti-German meeting Boston has known", early in 1916:

"Germany sent ships to collect her debts, and it is only due to President Roosevelt that she did not land a force at Venezuela. Roosevelt gave Wilhelm 48 hours to arbitrate or fight. A cablegram came to the White Hause, 'We arbitrate'."

The full facts in the case are accessible to any reader who will turn to the files of the daily newspapers of that day in his public library; but for those who cannot avail themselves of that convenience, comments by C. Kinlock Cook in the "Empire Review," carried by "Associated Press" of January 28, 1903, from London, are quoted:

"The public should be made aware of the fact that it was our cabinet which asked the German government to co-operate with this country in the coercion of Venezuela... It is in every sense a perversion to assert that the alliance was due to the cajolery of either the Emperor or his Chancellor... Moreover, the contention that Germany would have been prevented by force of public opinion in the United States from alone coercing Venezuela, and that but for the alliance with us she would not have run the risk of hostilities with the United States, is arbitrary and would not be indorsed either in Downing Street or at Washington."

If the reader will consult the files of the newspapers of December 15, 1902, he will find a Puerto Cabello dispatch of the previous day headed (Washington "Post"):

Fire on Forts
Anglo-German Warships Bombard Puerta Cabello
Castro's Guns Silenced

The opening words of the dispatch are: "The British cruiser 'Charybdis' and the German cruiser 'Vineta' bombarded the fortress here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and quickly silenced it."

The co-operation of Great Britain in the coercion of Venezuela to pay her honest debts, and the part played by Italy in the affair, are conveniently ignored by Prof. Thayer.

Now the entire justice of Germany's contention for the rights of her citizens was afterwards confirmed by the Hague Tribunal, and if the intention of Prof. Thayer was, as seems patent, to convict Germany of some unlawful and sinister plot against the peace and dignity of the United States, his design is negatived in the press of a year later. On Monday, February 22, 1904, the American papers published a dispatch from the Hague, of which the headlines give the substance of the long dispatch sent by the Associated Press:

Allied Powers Win.
Victory for Blockaders of Venezuelan Ports
The Hague Decision
The Claim of Great Britain, Germany and Italy
They Are to be Given Preference, According to the Ruling of the Tribunal

We are leaving further comment on the unmanly, unfair and unworthy statements of Prof. William Roscoe Thayer to the reader,

who can judge for himself what credence may be attached to assertions by this luminary of Harvard.

GOBRECHT, CHRISTIAN—Famouse engraver in the early part of the nineteenth century, appointed 1836 die-sinker in the U. S. Mint; inventor of the medal-ruling machine, which has been used with eminent success and has proved a valuable assistant to the fine arts. Constructed two musical instruments on the principle of the melodeon, but long before that instrument was thought of. Also devised a speaking doll about the time Maelzel's puppets were exciting attention; also a cameralucida. Born Dec. 23. 1785, in Hannover, York County, Pa., son of John Christopher Gobrecht, a native of Angerstein, Hesse, who emigrated to the U. S. in 1753 and became a distinguished clergyman of the German Reformed Church.

GREAT BRITAIN FASTENS GRIP ON AMERICAN COMMERCE.—ADMINISTRATION'S COMPLETE SURRENDER TO LONDON SHOWN BY TRADE AGREEMENTS WHICH AMERICAN FIRMS ARE FORCED TO SIGN.—Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, in a statement June 30, 1916, said; **"England and America are going hand in hand.** We have no reason to anticipate any objections from the United States." In order to make up some of her war losses, Great Britain has tried to kill the American export trade, as witness extracts from the following notices sent to their American customers by some of the largest corporations in the United States:

Crucible Steel Company of America, Pittsburg, Pa. April 1st, 1916.—"In order to keep up our supply of steel to our customers, it is necessary for us to import ferro-manganese from Great Britain. We are required to give the British Government certain guarantees and to obtain similar guarantees from the customers to whom we sell our steel. Therefore, we would kindly ask you to sign and return to us the following guarantee:—

> "We hereby undertake not to export any steel....to any place in Europe except the United Kingdom, France, Italy or Russia. We further undertake to give notice to His Britannic Majesty's Consul General in New York of any such shipments of steel to any foreign destination."

Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg, April 20, 1916.—"Our supplies of ferro-manganese and ferro chrome are imported from Great Britain and possessions. Sales of steel products made by this company are subject to the following conditions—if any exportations of steel be made to a destination outside of Europe, same are to be reported to His Britannic Majesty's Consul General at New York, giving particulars of the goods so shipped and their destination."

United States Rubber Company, New York City, January 30, 1915.—"Manufactured or partly manufactured-rubber products may be exported to neutral countries outside of Europe, but at or before the time of shipment, notice of such shipment must be sent to the British Consul General in New York, together with the name of the consignee, the name of the customer, the name of the ship carrying the goods and a list giving full particulars as to the merchandise."

H. F. Watson Company, Erie, Pa. April 5, 1916.—"Notice to the trade. The British Government recently declared asbestos a contraband of war

and prohibited the exportation of this material out of Canada. They will permit asbestos to be shipped to the United States by our signing an agreement in which we agree that we will not export the material."

Scores of similar agreements are being enforced in the United States by Great Britain in violation of the U. S. Anti-Trust Laws. The Government in Washington has refused to protect American manufacturers. On July 1, 1916, the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee, in reporting the new revenue bill, finally struck a blow in retaliation against the English in the following paragraph in the Revenue Bill:

> Title VII.—"Unfair Competition."—Section 602—That if any article produced in a foreign country is imported into the United States under any agreement, understanding, or condition that the importer thereof or any other person in the United States shall not use, purchase, or deal in, or shall be restricted in his using, purchasing, or dealing in the articles of any other person, there shall be levied, collected, and paid thereon, in addition to the duty otherwise imposed by law, a special duty equal to double the amount of such duty.

HAGNER, PETER—First to hold the position of Third Auditor of the U. S. Treasury upon the creation of that office in 1817 under President Monroe. Served the government 57 years and died at Washington July 16, 1849, aged seventy seven. Born in Philadelphia October 1, 1772.

HARTFORD CONVENTION, THE—In no section of the country was there louder acclaim of President Wilson's public insinuations of disloyalty against German Americans than in New England. The Boston papers particularly distinguished themselves in applauding this unwarranted sentiment. And it came with particularly bad grace from this section, which long antedated the South in measures designed to embarrass and disrupt the Union. During the War of 1812 the New England banks sought to cripple the federal government in securing the necessary money to prosecute the war against England, and late in 1814 the legislature of Massachusetts called a convention of the New England states to meet at Hartford in December of that year. The sessions were secret and while the discussion was never published they were commonly held to be treasonable and intended to destroy the Union. The Convention recognized the principle of secession by proclaiming that "a severance of the Union by one or more states, against the will of the rest and especially in the time of war, can be justified only by absolute necessity." The Convention made demands, the apparent intention of which was "to force these demands upon an unwilling administration while it was hampered by a foreign war, or in case of refusal to make such refusal a pretext for dismembering the Union. . . An additional object of the Convention was to hamper and cripple the administration to the last degree, and at a moment when the country was overrun by a foreign foe, to overthrow the party in power, or to break up the Union. The men of this Convention were among the leading Federalists of the country, and with all their good qualities it is evident that their patriotism was shallow." ("History of the United States" by Henry William Elson, Ph. D., Litt. D. The MacMillan Company, p. 446-447). The work of the Convention came to naught. Peace put a stop to its intended mischief.

HEMPEL—German American inventor of the much patented iron "quoin", used to lock type in the form, and in common use by printers.

NEW YORK HERALD URGES HANGING OF GERMAN AMERICANS—The New York "Herald", owned and directed by James Gordon Bennett, who for thirty-five years has been a resident of Paris, and whose publications openly boast of their pro-Ally leanings, in its issue of July 12, 1915, advocated the lynching of German Americans by referring to them as "Hessians" and adding: "A rope attached to the nearest lamp post would soon bring to an end their career of crime." The editorial referred especially to Dr. Dernburg and prominent American spokesmen for the German cause.

HERESHOFFS AND CRAMPS.—Who in the great yachting world of America has not heard of the Herreshoffs, the famous builders of racing yachts whose achievements won international fame for the United States? The original Hereshoff, Karl Friedrich, was born in Minden, Germany, and came to this country an accomplished engineer in 1800, establishing himself at Providence, R. I., where he married the daughter of John Brown, a shipbuilder. Their son and their grand sons took up naval architecture, and their remarkable achievements culminated in the fast racing yachts designed by John B., famous as the blind yacht builder, whose vesels successfully defended the "America Cup" against English contestants in several great international trials. The Cramps, great American ship builders, are also of German descent. Johann Georg Krampf, the founder, was a native of Baden, who came to the U. S. in the middle of the 17th century, and members of the family established what is now one of the greatest shipbuilding firms in the world.

HERKIMER, GENERAL NICHOLAS—Won the battle of Oriskany, which many regard as the decisive battle of the Revolution. Was the eldest son of Johann Jost Herkimer (or Herchheimer), a native of the German Palatinate, and one of the original patentees of what is now part of Herkimer County, N. Y. Was commissioned a lieutenant in the Schenectady militia, January 5, 1758, and commanded Fort Herkimer that year when the French and Indians attacked the German Flats. Appointed colonel of the first battalion of militia in Tryon County in 1775, and represented his district in the County Committee of Safety, of which he was chairman. Was commissioned brigadier general Sept. 5, 1776, by the Convention of the State of New York, and August 6, 1777, commanded the American forces at the battle of Oriskany, where he received a mortal wound but directed the battle from under a tree until its successful conclusion, dying ten days later at his home, the present town of Danube, N. Y. Congress testified its appreciation of his service by twice passing resolutions requesting New York to erect a monument at the expense of the United States. A statue of the famous German American has finally been erected at Herkimer, N. Y., through the liberality of former U. S. Senator Warner Miller. The battle of Oriskany was fought by the Mohawk Valley Germans without asistance, other reports nothwithstanding A part of the American troops under Herkimer refused to co-operate and left the Germans to the number of only 800 to engage the enemy alone.

Quoting an American writer: "The battle of Oriskany was one of the most important battles of the Revolution, and General Washington said

it was 'the first ray of sunshine.' The Britihh forces, under Col. St. Leger, had landed at Oswego, coming from Canada, under orders to march through the Mohawk Valley to Albany, there to join Burgoyne, who was coming down from Canada with a large army, by way of Lake Champlain. These two forces were to meet at Albany and then go down the Hudson River, thus dividing the forces of the Americans. If this plan had succeeded doubtless the Revolution would have failed. However, the defeat of St. Leger at Oriskany sent his army back to Canada, and the defeat of Burgoyne later at Saratoga ended the entire movement and led to the final victory at Yorktown." H. W. Elson, in his "History of the United States of America," says, "Oriskany was without exception the bloodiest single conflict in the war of the Revolution.... Nothing more horrible than the carnage of that battle has ever occurred in the history of warfare."

THE HESSIANS—The bitter partisan feeling engendered during the war by the Anglo-American press controlled by Lord Northcliffe has led to a widespread misrepresentation of the share which the Germans took in the Revolutionary War. The employment by England of some thousands of mercenaries recruited in Anspach and Hessia against the Americans, has been extended to include all Germany, regardless of the fact that there was no more ardent supporter of the cause of the colonists in Europe than the King of Prussia. (See "Frederick the Great" elsewhere) The Hessian soldiers did not serve England of their own free will and accord. They were sold to Great Britain at so much per head by their ruler, and forced to offer their lives and limbs for the King of England in utter disregard of their own wishes. Their traffic was scathingly denounced by Frederick and the infamous transaction severely condemned by Schiller in his play, "Cabal and Love". Hessia represented to the rest of Germany, at that time composed of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and other States, about what Delaware represents to the whole of the United States. To blame all Germany for the misconduct of an unconscienable princeling is the extreme of injustice. Counting the German regiments under Rochambeau, nominally designated as Frenchmen, and the large number of German settlers in the ranks of Washington's army under Herkimer, Muhlenberg, Steuben, Woedtke, Pulaski, etc., the Hessian-Anspach contingent was more than offset by the Germans fighting for the cause of American independence. Thousands of Hessians were induced by their German countrymen to come over and enlist under the banner of the colonists. Pulaski's flying squadron was recruited from these deserters. Some of the best troops in Washington's immediate surrounding were former Hessians, and a Hessian deserter became one of Washington's most trusted messengers in matters of war. At the end of the war the country was full of Hessians. Many settled in Lebanon, Lancaster and Reading, Pa., and about 1,600 settled four miles from Winchester, Va., in 1781. Some of the sterling troops which made up Jackson's Stonewall brigade in the Civil War were made up of the descendants of the Germans, many of them Hessians, who settled in the Shenandoah Valley. But, if the Hessians, fighting reluctantly for a cause in which they had no heart, must be condemned by public sentiment, what shall be said of the native Americans, the Tory element, 26,000 of whom fled to Canada, while thousands of others fought in the English ranks

against their own kin? Among the troops surrendered at Yorktown under Lord Cornwallis and General O'Hara, we find enumerated a body of South Carolina militiamen called "Volunteers", "the Royal American Rangers", etc., not counting the American deserters who had joined Cornwallis during the siege. (See "Frederick the Great and the American Colonies.")

HEXAMER, CHARLES J.—President of the National German American Alliance, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., 1862; holds a number of degrees from the University of Pennsylvania and other institutions of learning, life member of Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft; A. A. A. S., Franklin Institute, Member Historical Society of Pennsylvania, National Geographical Society and Technischer Verein. Awarded the Scott legacy medal and premiums by Franklin Institute for inventions, and otherwise distinguished for his achievements. Dr. Hexamer is also the author of a series of works on technical and mechanical subjects, is an able essayist and fluent orator. As the organizer and president of the National German American Alliance for the diffusion of German science and general culture he has become one of the most distinguished Americans of German descent in the western hemisphere.

HILFSVEREIN DEUTSCHER FRAUEN—Organized in Germany and the United States to aid children of fallen soldiers. Office, 45 Broadway, New York; Mrs. Carl L. Schurz, treasurer. Issues "Weltkrieg" and "The World War". All contributions should be addressed to above.

HILLEGAS, MICHAEL—First Treasurer of the United States, appointed July 29, 1776; son of German parents; born in Philadelphia, where his father was a well-to-do merchant. Served till Sept. 2, 1789. Hillegas with several other patriotic citizens came to the aid of the government in the Spring of 1780 with his private means to relieve the distress of Washington's soldiers, and in 1781 became one of the founders of the Bank of North America, which afforded liberal support to the government during its financial difficulties. When a man named Philip Ginter submitted to him a piece of coal which he had found on Mauch-Chunk Hill, Hillegas pronounced it genuine coal, and with several others founded the Lehigh Coal Mining Co. and acquired 10,000 acres of coal land from the State of Pennsylvania. Died in Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1804.

HUGHES' MESSAGE ACCEPTING THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION—Washington, June 10—Following is the text of the message of acceptance sent by Charles E. Hughes to the Republican National Convention at Chicago:

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1916.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates:

I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period in our national history, I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond. You speak at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations. You voice the demand for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism with firm protective upbuilding policies, essential to our peace and security; and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to

the service of our country. Therefore I accept the nomination.

I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettably true that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico—a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties. We interfered without consistency; and while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens.

At the outset of the Administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements, and we presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude. Belated efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed; and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision.

I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interest to partisan expediencies; to have the first ability of the country always at its command here and abroad in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law; **insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as neutrals, and fully performing our international obligations;** and by the clear correctness and justness of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them to dignify our place among the nations.

I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism that is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

I believe in making prompt provision to assure absolutely our national security. I believe in preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness to the end that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads. **We are devoted to the ideals of honorable peace. We wish to promote all wise and practicable measures for the just settlement of the international disputes.**

In view of our abiding ideals, there is no danger of militarism in this countr.y We have no policy of aggression; no lust of territory, no zeal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense, and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter of first national importance. We must have the strength which self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency.

Our preparation must be industrial and economic as well as military. Our severest tests will come after the war is over. We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff, in accordance with sound protective principle, to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living. We must conserve the just interests of labor, realizing that in democracy patriotism and national strength must be rooted in even-handed justice. In preventing, as we must, unjust discriminations and monopilistic practices, **we must still**

be zealous to assure the foundations of honest business. Particularly should we seek the expansion of foreign trade. We must not throttle American enterprise here or abroad, but rather promote it and take pride in honorable achievements.

We must take up the serious problems of transportation, of interstate and foreign commerce, in a sensible and candid manner, and provide an enduring basis for prosperity by the intelligent use of the constitutional powers of Congress, so as adequately to protect the public on the one hand, and, on the other, to conserve the essential instrumentalities of progress.

I stand for the principles of our civil service laws. In every department of government the highest efficiency must be insisted upon. For all laws and programs are vain without efficient and impartial administration.

I cannot within the limits of this statement speak upon all the subjects that will require attention. I can only say that I fully indorse the platform you have adopted.

I deeply appreciate the responsibility you impose. I should have been glad to have that responsibility placed upon another. But I shall undertake to meet it, grateful for the confidence you express. I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten and that we may have united effort in a patriotic realization of our national need and opportunity.

I have resigned my judicial office and I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign. CHARLES E. HUGHES.

"HUMANITY"—President Wilson has used the term, "humanity" in his various notes to Germany as a slogan to rally American opinion to his standard in seeking to arouse sentiment farorable to war over the sinking of the "Lusitania" and later over the sinking of the "Sussex" in the English channel, although not an American life was jeaopardized in the latter case. What Great Britain thinks of humanity may be inferred from the British reply of March 13, 1915, in which Sir Edward Grey tells the United States: "There can be no universal rule based on considerations of morality and humanity."

HUSTING, PAUL, O.—The bearer of this name is a Senator of the United States from Wisconsin, who distinguished himself by seeking to deny to his constituents the privilege to avail themselves of the right of petition and advised them to violate the Act of January 30, 1799, directed against American citizens carrying on any verbal or written correspondence with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof. The following correspondence between Col. Fred. Pabst, of Milwaukee, and Senator Hustings of his State explains itself:

"Oconomowoc, Wis., April 21, 1916

"Hon. Paul O. Husting, Washington D. C.

"We urge upon you to use every effort to keep this Nation at peace.

"Fred Pabst et al.

(Telegram)

"April 21, 1916.

"Mr. Fred Pabst and others,

"Oconomowoc, Wis.,

"Answering your telegram will say that no man is more desirous of

keeping this country out of war than I am; but war can best be avoided by wrong yielding to right and not by right yielding to wrong. Would therefore respectfully suggest that you also wire the German Ambassador of the fervent desire of all Americans that their country remain at peace, and that peace can best be preserved by the strict observance on the part of the Imperial Government of the provisions of international law governing naval warfare. Would further suggest that you wire the Ambassador that all Americans, regardless of their ancestry or sympathies, stand solidly back of their government in this crisis. Paul O. Husting, United States Senator."

Commenting on this, "The Lawyer and Banker and Southern Bench and Bar Review" for June, 1916, observes: "A second display of ignorance upon the part of an individual is shown by the foregoing action of a Senator who holds his office through the suffrage of a sterling body of American citizens of German descent."

"HYPHENATES"—A term of reproach invented to designate the Americans of German descent and birth, and sympathizers with the German cause, most widely used by Ex-President Roosevelt in his championship of the Allies, but a term equally applicable to the so-called Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Americans, many of whom proved more loyal to Great Britain than to their own country.

AMERICAN "HYPHENATES"—President Wilson presented a striking mental portrait of many men of the stamp of George Haven Putnam, Prof. Josiah Royce, Prof. Wm. Roscoe Thayer, Robert Bacon, Frederic R. Coudert, Roosevelt, Root and Choate in the course of the speech delivered by him in Kansas during his tour of the country. He said:

"Some men of foreign birth have tried to stir up trouble in America, but, gentlemen, some men of American birth have tried to stir up trouble, too. If you were to listen to the councils that are dinned into my ears in the executive office at Washington, you would find some of the most intemperate of them came from the lips of men who had for generations been identified with America but who for the time being are so carried away by the sweep of their sympathies that they have ceased to think in the terms of American traditions and American policy."

The President's statement should be corrected that some men of foreign birth have tried to stir up trouble in America. Mr. Wilson could not have referred to German Americans, as but one of these has been convicted of stirring up trouble, all those indicted and tried having been subjects of the German government, resident in the United States. This distinction should be emphasized.

NOTABLE ANGLO-AMERICAN HYPHENATES.—In order that the reader may have no difficulty in appraising the "patriotism" of some of the more prominent German-baiters in private life or public office, a register of interesting facts relating to only a few of those clamoring for American aid to the Allies is printed below:

Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor, who declared that Germany was bribing American working men to strike. Born in England.

Henry Clews, president American Peace and Arbitration League, Wall Street broker. Born in Staffordshire, England.

James Gordon Bennett, publisher New York "Herald". Ex-patriate American, resident of France 35 years and publisher Paris "Herald."

Franklin Knight Lane, Secretary of the Interior. Born in Canada.

William Bauchop Wilson, Secretary of Labor. Born in Blantyre, Scotland.

Maurice Leon. Born in Bairut, Syria. Legal adviser to diplomatic and Consular officers of France in U. S.

Joseph Choate. D. C. L., Oxford; former Ambassador to the Court of James; president German-American Insurance Co.

Gifford Pinchot. Brother-in-law of Sir Alan Johnston and ordered out of Belgium by the Germans.

J. P. Morgan. British ammunition agent in the United States.

William Waldorf Astor. Expatriate American, living in London, now a member of the British House of Lords.

Moses Oppenheimer. Repeatedly served prison sentences in Germany for indictable offenses.

Poultney Bigelow. Snubbed by the Kaiser.

James Hazen Hyde. Central figure of the famous insurance scandal.

Gertrude Atherton, once a co-resident with Poultney Bigelow of Munich. Writer of novels read in England and not in Germany.

Prof. Michael Idvorsky Pupin. Native of Idvor, Banat.

John Ravelstoke Rathom, editor Providence "Journal", American organ British Embassy. Born in Australia. His paper owned by New England arms manufacturing interests.

George Haven Putnam, publisher. Born in London.

Robert Bacon. Former member of J. P. Morgan & Co., and one time Ambassador to France.

Roger W. Babson, statistican, president of an organization with a branch office in London.

Frederic René Coudert, director Comp. France Amerique, director French Alliance in the United States, chevalier Legion d'Honneur of France. Attorney for the French government.

Elihu Root, D. C. L., Oxford, England. Attorney for Boss Tweed in most notorious scandal of last century. Associate Member Institut de Droit International. (French).

Whitney Warren; pro-Frenchman; studied at Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. Member l'Academie des Beaux Arts, Institut de France; Societé Beaux Arts Architectes. Mrs. Warren was indicted for extensive smuggling. Himself publicly charged with breach of trust by Justice Delehanty.

Odgen Mills Reid, owner New York "Tribune," son of former Ambassador to England and brother-in-Law of the Rt. Hon. John Hubert Ward, Extra Equerry to His Majesty King George V.

Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador to England. From his speech at the Mayflower Celebration, London, 1913: "The English-speaking people are destined to lead the world, and I would particularly remind you that English-speaking race whose forefathers spoke the language of Shakespeare.....**America was always led by England and is led to-day by England."**

Theodore Marburg, minister to Belgium 1912-13; educated at Oxford, England, Ecole Libre de la Science Politique, Paris; attended two sum-

mer semesters at Heidelberg; translator of Emile Levasseur's "Elements of Political Economy". Member Pilgrim clubs, London and New York.

IMMIGRATION, VALUE OF—How much does the United States owe to immigration, as regards the growth of population? Fredrich Kapp worked out a table covering the period from 1790 to 1860, the beginning of the Civil War, intended to show what the normal white population at the close of each decade would have been as a result of only the surplus of births over deaths of 1.38 per cent. each year, compared with the result as established by the official census figures.

	"Natural" Growth	Census figures
1790	3,231,930	——
1800	3,706,674	4,412,896
1810	4,251,143	6,048,450
1820	4,875,600	8,100,056
1830	5,591,775	10,796,077
1840	6,413,161	14,582,008
1850	7,355,422	19,987,563
1860	8,435,882	27,489,662

The natural increase of the white population in 160 years would have been only 5,203,952, whereas it was 24,257,732, an increase of 19,053,780 over the natural growth. Statistics show that in 1790 an American family averaged 5.8; in 1900 but 4.6. During the earlier period each family averaged 2.8 children, in 1900 but 1.53, a decline of nearly 50 per cent.

Wilhelm Kaufmann ("Die Deutschen im Am. Bürgerkriege"), makes an ingenious calculation of the value of the immigration of the nineteenth century to the U. S. in dollars and cents. Fifty years ago, he says, a human being had a market price. An adult slave about 1855 was valued at an average of $1100. Estimating, for the sake of argument, a white immigrant at the same price, the 19,500,000 immigrants for the stated period would represent a value of $21,450,000,000; but as a white man performed three times as much work as a slave, besides having a larger claim on life and a much higher intelligence, a white immigrant represented four times the value of a slave. What value, for instance, was an Ericson to the Union army in the summer of 1862, or a Lieber, a Schurz, a Mergenthaler or a Carnegie? But 22 per cent. of the total immigration was made up of children under 15 years of age. According to the New York Immigration authorities (1870) every German immigrant averaged a possesion of $150 cash on his arrival, representing a total value, as regards German immigration alone, of $750,000,000. A famous English economist says: "One of the imports of the U. S., that of the adult and trained immigrants, would be in an economic analysis underestimated at £100,000,000 ($500,000,000) a year."—Thorold Rogers, Lectures in 1888, "Economic Interpretations of History", (p. 407). And the American, James Ford Rhodes (Vol. I, p. 355): "The South ignored, or wished to ignore, the fact that able-bodied men with intelligence enough to wish to better their conditions are the most valuable products on earth, and that nothing can redound to the advantage of a new country than to get men without having been at the cost of rearing them."

IMMIGRATION.—Because the working conditions in Germany were better than in any country in the world, immigration from the German

Empire before the war had reached by far the smallest stage of that of any of the leading nations, save France, where the birthrate has been stationary for many years. The figures for 1914 were only 35,734, while the immigration from Greece was 35,832; Italian immigration in that year reached a total of 283,738 and from Russia 255,660, while England sent us 35,864, Scotland 10,682 and Wales 2,183. In 1915 only 7,799 Germans arrived, while England sent us 21,562. The money brought by the Germans totaled $1,786,130, or $221.50 a head, while money brought by the English totaled $3,467,458, a little over $160 a head.

German immigration was never a pauper immigration and of itself refutes the assertion that German immigration was due to fear of military service or political oppression.

The first great German immigration from the Palatinate, 233 years ago, was mainly due to the criminal ravages of the French under Louis XIV; that of 1848 was incident mainly to the revolution in Baden, based upon a longing of all thinking Germans for a united Germany, and that of the subsequent period was the spontaneous outpouring of an overpopulated country not yet adjusted to commercial and industrial expansion and the great spread of German enterprise in shipbuilding and manufacture. As soon as this development had reached a decisive stage, immigration practically ceased. Those who came here obeyed a great economic law by which every man seeks to supply an existing vacancy for his industry; they did not come as beggars, but were welcomed because they were needed. There was no religious oppression in Germany, and in Prusia Fredrick the Great proclaimed in the middle of the eighteenth century the doctrine, "In my country every man can serve God in his own way." If imigration is an infallible sign of the dissatisfaction of the immigrant with conditions at home which drives him to go to another country, the fact that less than 36,000 German immigrants arrived in America in 1914 against a total of 73,417 from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, proves that conditions were vastly better in Germany than in the United Kingdom. (The figures are from the "New York World Almanac" for 1916)

FRIENDS OF IRISH FREEDOM—Organized at a mass meeting during the winter of 1915-16 to promote the freedom of Ireland from English oppression. The society has held numerous mass meetings and protested against the pro-British attitude of the Wilson administration.

President, Victor Herbert.

Vice-presidents, Thos. Addis Emmet, Hon. John W. Goff, N. Y., Hon. O'Neill Ryan, St. Louis, Monsignor Henry A. Brann, N. Y., Joseph McLaughlin, Philadelphia, James O'Sullivan, Lowell, Mass.

Secretary, John D. Moore, N. Y.

Chairman Executive Committee, James K. McGuire, N. Y.

Treasurer, Thomas Hughes Kelly, N. Y.

Offices, 26 Cortland St., New York City.

IRISH RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE—Honorary President, His Eminence John Cardinal Farley; President, Thos. Addis Emmet; Secretary, John D. Moore; Treasurer, Thos. Hughes Kelly; Chairman Executive Committee, George J. Gillespie.

"J'ACCUSE—Tittle of an anonymous book attacking Germany's motives and policies in the war from the point of view of a German, published in

Geneva, Switzerland. The author has been identified as Dr. Richard Grelling, a brilliant Berlin lawyer who is a fugitive from justice for shady transactions. The publisher is Dr. Anton Suttner, who was disbarred from practice by the Bar Association of Berne. The expense of publishing the book was defrayed by French capital, and it was written in Paris.

JEFFERSON ON ENGLISH HYPHENATES AND ENGLISH PERFIDY—Thomas Jefferson to Horatio Gates, Pennsylvania: ".... Those who have no wish but for the peace of their country and its independence of all foreign influence have a hard struggle indeed, overwhelmed by a cry as loud and imposing as if it were true, of being under French influence, and **this raised by a faction composed of English subjects residing** among us, or such as are **English in all their relations and sentiments.** However, patience will bring all to rights, and we shall both live to see the mask taken from their faces and our citizens be made sensible on which side true liberty and independence are sought."

Thomas Jefferson to John Langdon, the Governor of New Hampshire: "But the Anglo-men, it seems, have found out a much safer means than to risk chances of death or disappointment. That is that we should **first let England plunder us,** as she has been doing for years and then ally ourselves with her and enter into the war. This, indeed, is making us a mighty people and what is to be our security, that when embarked for her in the war she will not make a separate peace, and leave us in the lurch. Her good faith! The faith of a nation of merchants! The PUNICA FIDES of modern Carthage! Of the friend and protectress of Copenhagen! Of a nation which never admitted the chapter of morality in her political code and is now avowing that whatever she can make hers, is hers of right! Money and not morality is the principle of commerce and commercial nations. But in addition to this the nature of the English nation, forbids of its reliance upon her engagements and it is well known that **she has been the least faithful to her alliances of all nations of Europe,** since the period of her history, wherein she has been distinguished for her commerce and corruption and that is to say, under the Houses of Stewart and Brunswick."

JEFFERSON'S TRIBUTE TO GERMAN IMMIGRATION—From Thomas Jefferson's letter to Gov. Claiborne: "Of all foreigners I should prefer Germans."

"KILLED BY AN AMERICAN BULLET"—Paul A. Klingsbeil wrote as follows to the New York "Evening Post" under date of April 15:

Sir: In a recent interview, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg asked an American reporter the question:

"Have you Americans pictured to yourself the sight of a German soldier with an American bullet in his heart?"

It seems to me very few of us have done this, or else the ammunition traffic to Europe would have been stopped long ago. We Americans are not the descendants of one race alone, and in order not to hurt any part of us this nation—more than any other—has good reason to be neutral, not in the letter only, but in the spirit as well.

When I swore allegiance to this country I did not forswear my love for my relatives whom I left behind me. At the outbreak of this war

my brother joined the German army, and when he was killed in France. February 28, I mourned his loss, but I nourish no hate against the French. He died a soldier's death in a fair fight. But there is one passage in my old mother's letter which rankles in my mind: "Your brother died with an American bullet in his heart." Now I have another brother fighting for his country's cause, a father of three litle ones, waiting for his return; is he, too, going to be killed by a United States-made bullet?

KNOBEL, CASPAR—It was Caspar Knobel, a German American of eighteen years of age, who in command of a detachment of fourteen men of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, arrested President Jefferson Davis of the Southern Confederacy, near Abbeville, Ga., and it was a German-American, Maj. August Thieman, who was in command of Fortress Monroe while Mr. Davis was confined there. Knobel, after two days march without food, discovered the camp of the Confederate leader, and, throwing back the flap of his tent placed him under arrest. He received a part of the reward offered by the Union for President Davis' capture, and was given a gold medal. (Washington "Herald", May 10, 1908.) Maj. August Thieman died at Valentine, Nebr., in utter destitution. He had served as an enlisted man and officer continuously for over forty-two years. His record on file in the War Department shows that he took active part in 242 battles, and was wounded seven times. He served in the United States, Mexico, Egypt, and other places, and held autograph letters from, and was well acquainted with Lincoln, Davis, and Stonewall Jackson. It was Gov. Thieman who was in charge of Fortress Monroe while Mr. Davis and his family were prisoners there.

KNOW NOTHING OR AMERICAN PARTY—A political party which came into prominence in 1853. Its fundamental principle was that the government of the country should be in the hands of native citizens. At first it was organized as a secret oath bound fraternity; and from their professions of ignorance in regard to it, its members received the name of Know Nothings. In 1856 it nominated a presidential ticket, but disappeared about 1859, its Northern adherents becoming Republicans, while most of its Southern members joined the short-lived Constitutional Union party. It was preceded by the Native American party, formed about 1842, an organization based on hostility to the participation of foreign immigrants in American politics, and to the Roman Catholic Church. In 1844 it carried the city elections in New York and Philadelphia, and elected a number of Congressmen. It disappeared within a few years, after occasioning destructive riots against Catholics in Philadelphia and other places. In St. Louis a Know Nothing mob, led by E. C. Z. Judson, ("Ned Buntline") attempted to destroy Turner Hall, the German Athletic Club, but was easily repelled by a group of resolute Germans, who guarded the approaches by stationing guns at the four street corners and riflemen on top of the adjacent houses. T. W. Barnes in his life of Thurlow Weed, writes: "If a member of the order was asked about its practices, he answered that he knew nothing about them, and 'Americans' for that reason soon came to be called Know Nothings!" Under the administration of President Wilson there has been a partial revival of the spirit of the Know Nothing party under cover of peace societies and similar

organizations, encouraged by the President's public utterances against foreign-born or native citizens who sympathized with Germany and her allies.

KOELBLE, ALPHONSE G.—Prominent in the German American cause in New York. Eminent lawyer and brilliant public speaker. Born in New York City in 1868. War correspondent during Spanish-American War in 1897. Delegate to the Catholic diet at Essen, Germany, in 1907. Founder of the German American Citizens League of New York. President of the United German Societies and former State President of the German American National League. Office, 29 Broadway.

KOERNER, GUSTAV.—One of the most conspicuous figures in the Civil War period, "whose important life is well documented," Prof. A. B. Faust of Cornell University says, "in his two-volume memoirs. They furnish abundant evidence of the fact, well established by recent historical monographs, that the balance of power securing the election to Lincoln, with all of its far-reaching consequences, lay with the German vote of the Midle West. Koerner's modesty and unselfishness were extraordinary. He repeatedly sacrificed his chance for political perferment in deference to others less capable, and he surprised his political friends at the opening of the war by refusing high military rank, because, he said, he had not had the training needed for an officer. Koerner was elected lieutenant-governor of the State of Illinois, 1853-56, and in 1861 was appointed by Lincoln to succeed Schurz as minister to Spain. Koerner had the honor of being one of Lincoln's pall-bearers, for few men had been closer to the martyr President before the election. Schurz, Koerner and Lieber", declares Prof. Faust, "represent at their best, the idealism and independence, the honest, unselfish patriotism, and the intelligent action of the Germans in American politics. **Their existence in American politics has not been marked by the holding of many offices, but on great national isues their presence has always been strongly felt. In the fact that they were not seeking anything for themselves lay their strength, their independence and their power for good. The independent voter is the despair of the politician and the salvation of the country."**

KRECH, ALVIN W.—President Equitable Trust Co., one of the underwriters of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan.

KRIEGSGEFANGENEN-FÜRSORGE—Headquarters, 24 North Moore St., N. Y. Devoted to alleviating the distress of German prisoners in Russia and Siberia, many of them old men and women who were dragged from their ruined homes. Relief urgently needed. The committee consists of Adolf Kuttroff, president; Dr. Paul C. Schnitzler and Carl Boschwitz, vice presidents; Wm. Knauth, treasurer; F. zur Nedden secretary. Directors: Fritz Achelis, Dr. Paul Blank, Dr. S. Breitenfeld, Rev. H. Brueckner, Dr. Fischerauer, K. u. K. österreichisch-ung. Vice-Konsul, Joseph Frey, Prof. Dr. Arpad Gerster, Dr. A. von Grimm, Dr. L. Haupt, C. Hecker, C. von Helmolt, Capt. Kuewnick, Hon. G. Lindenthal, Rev. Dr. Jakob Loch, Capt. Moeller, Karl W. Neuhoff, Adolf Pavenstedt, Julius Pirnitzer, Victor J. Ridder, Dr. Max J. H. Rossbach, Leopold Salzer, Rev. Wilhelm Schoenfeld, Richard Schuster, Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, H. Stein, Alexander Steeger, Rev. G. U. Wenner, Julius Winter.

LANGLOTZ, PROF. C. A.—Composer of famous Princeton College song, "Old Nassau," one of the songs of which it is said that they will never die, and sung by fifty-four Princeton classes. Was born in Germany, the son of a court musician at Saxe-Meiningen. Prof. Langlotz came to the United States in 1856, already a distinguished musician, opened a studio in Philadelphia and later became instructor of German at Princeton. He composed "Old Nassau" in 1859. Died at Trenton, N. J., November 25, 1915.

LEHMAN, PHILIP THEODORE—Born in the electorate of Saxony, emigrated to this country and became one of the secretaries of William Penn; and in that capacity wrote the celebrated letter to the Indians of Canada, dated June 23, 1692, the original of which is framed and hung up in the Capitol at Harrisburg.

LEHMANN, FREDERICK WILLIAM—Solicitor General of the United States, December 1910-12, and prominent lawyer, resident in St. Louis. Born in Prussia, February 28, 1853. Government delegate and chairman committee on plan and scope Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, St. Louis, 1904; chairman commissions on congresses and anthropology, Louisiania Purchase Exposition company; president St. Louis Public Library 1900-10; chairman Board of Freeholders City of St. Louis; president American Bar Association; second vice president Academy of Jurisprudence.

LEISLER, JACOB—The first American rebel against the British misrule in America to die for his principles. When the people of the Colonies heard of the revolution in England, they at once made movements to regain law and freedom. In New York on May 31, 1689, Jacob Leisler, a (German) Commissioner of the Court of Admiralty, took the fort on Manhattan Island, declared for the Prince of Orange, and planted six cannon within the fort, from which the place was ever afterwards called "The Battery". A committee of safety was formed which invested Leisler with the powers of a governor. When, however, a dispatch arrived from the authorities of Great Britain, directed to "such person as, for the time being, takes care for preserving the peace and administering the laws in his majesty's province in New York," Leisler, considering himself governor, dissolved the Committee of Safety and organized the government throughout the whole province. There was division among the New Yorkers. The minority, being mostly the English aristocracy, were against Leisler; but the people in great majority were in sympathy with him. It was the old conflict between the few and the many, with "all the people" sure to win in the end.... Jacob Leisler was probably among the first of far-sighted men to see the necessity of union against the French.... To him, the importance of a federation of all the colonies seemed vital. After vainly trying to get other governors to unite with him, Leisler early in 1690 sent a small fleet against Quebec. From the very first New York was infused with that sentiment for unison which she has shown in all political dsturbances and wars throughout all her history. Very appropriately, on her soil, was held the first Congress to propose an elaborate plan of union.... A hard-drinking Englishman, named Sloughter, was appointed the royal governor of New York. On

his arrival Leisler refused to surrender the fort and government, until convinced that Sloughter was the regularly appointed agent of the King. Those who hated Leisler seized this opportunity of having him and Milborne, his son-in-law, imprisoned. After a short and absurd trial, they were condemned, and the governor, when drunk, signed an order of execution. On May 16, 1691, Leisler and Milborne were hanged on the spot east of the Park in New York City where stands the "Tribune" building, opposite which are the statues of Benjamin Franklin and Nathan Hale and near which the figure of Leisler may yet come to resurrection in bronze. The outrageous act of the King was disapproved. In 1695, by an act of Parliament, Leisler's name was honored, indemnity was paid to his heirs, and the remains of these victims of judicial murder were honorably buried within the edifice of the Reformed Dutch Church. No unprejudiced historian can but honor Leisler, the lover of union, and the champion of the people's rights. ("The Romance of American Colonization" by William Elliot Griffis, D. D.) A monument to Leisler was unveiled a few years ago at New Rochelle, N. Y., as Governor Leisler had given welcome to the French refugees coming to New York, and made provision for them by purchasing land at New Rochelle. Leisler sought in 1690 to do what Benjamin Franklin tried to accomplish in 1740 toward a union of the colonies for mutual protection. Benson J. Lossing calls Leisler "the first martyr to the democratic faith in America."

LEUTZE, EUGENE HENRY COZZENS—Rear Admiral U. S. N., born in Dusseldorf, Germany, 1847. Appointed to U. S. Naval Academy by President Lincoln, 1863; graduated 1867. While on leave of absence from academy volunteered on board "Monticello" on N. Atlantic Squadron in 1864. Served on numerous surveys, at Naval Academy, 1886-90; Washington Navy Yard, 1892-96; commander "Michigan", "Alert", "Monterey", and participated in taking city of Manila; commandant Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I., 1898-1900; sup't naval gun factory, Washington 1900-02; commander "Maine", then member Board of Inspection and Survey; then commandant Navy Yard, Washington, and supt. naval gun factory; retired by operation of law Nov. 16, 1909, but continued on active duty; commandant Navy Yard and Station, New York, 1910.

LIEBER, FRANCIS—One of the most distinguished German Americans of the Civil War period, was born in Berlin in 1793, and as a schoolboy enlisted under Blücher and participated in the battle of Ligny, which immediately preceded the Battle of Waterloo, and was wounded, returning home to resume his work as a schoolboy. Studied at Jena, Halle and Dresden, and taking part in public movements which were characterized as dangerous, was twice arrested, and at twenty-one took part in the Greek struggle. He left Germany in 1825 and spent a year in England, after which he came to the United States. After passing a short time in Boston, he went to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the preparation of the "Encyclopedia Americana", modeled upon "Brockhaus's Conversations Lexikon"; it was published in Philadelphia. After preparing an elaborate scheme for the management of Girard College, he engaged on independent authorship, went to the University of South Carolina in 1835 as Professor of History and Political Economy, and there wrote and taught until 1857, when he gladly left the South. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was

quietly settled at Columbia College in New York, but one of his sons entered the Confederate service, another joined the Illinois troops in the Union army and a third was given a commission in the regular army, while he himself began the work of legal adviser to the Government on questions of military and international law. In this capacity he prepared a code of instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field, and thenceforth was in constant employment in that direction, putting his vast store of learning at the disposal of the authorities on every fitting occasion. Although at an earlier period he had written in a somewhat disparaging tone of the aims and status of the German Americans, he saw that his apprehensions were at fault, as some 200,000 German-born Americans and above 300,000 of German Americans of the second and third generations enlisted voluntarily in the Union army. He maintained a close correspondence with the leading German professors, Bluntschli, Mohl and Holtzendorff, and did much to secure in Germany a proper appreciation of the great work done for the world by securing the perpetuation of the American Union, and later on to make America alive to the merits of the struggle with France which secured German unity. His busy life ended in 1872. His services, says one biographer, were of a kind not often within the reach and range of a single life, and his memory deserves to be honored and kept green in both his native and his adopted country. He was well represented on the battlefields for the Union by his two sons, Hamilton, who served in the 92d Illinois and died in 1876 an officer in the regular army and Guido, who long after perpetuated Lieber's name in the register of the regular army institution. The death of another son on the Confederate side was another sacrifice to the Union cause. His "Instructions for Armies in the Field", General Order No. 100, published by the government of the United States, April 24, 1863, was the first codification of international articles of war, and marked an epoch in the history of international law and of civilization, says Rosengarten, and his contributions to military and international law, published at various times during the Civil war, together with his other miscellaneous writings on political science, were reprinted in two volumes of his works issued by J. B. Lippincott & Co., in 1881, and these, with his memoirs and the tributes paid him by President Gilman and Judge Thayer, are his best monuments. A memoir by T. S. Perry also deserves attention.

LIGHT HORSE HARRY LEE—Delivered the famous eulogy on Washington, in which occur the words, "First in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen", Dec. 27, 1799, in the German Lutheran Church of Philadelphia. (Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania.)

LINCOLN OF GERMAN DESCENT?—For some years a very interesting discussion has been going on among historians as to the ancestry of President Lincoln. Some claim that he was of English descent and others that his forebears were German. Each disputant gives facts to uphold his theory and is unconvinced by the other, so that the discussion is not yet closed.

When Lincoln became a candidate for president, one Jesse W. Fell prepared his campaign biography. When he asked Lincoln for details as to his ancestors he received this reply: "My parents were born in Virginia

of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My paternal grandfather emigrated from Rockingham County, Va., to Kentucky about 1781 or 1782. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, etc."

Nicolay and Hay, who were secretaries to the President and intimate with him, published an extensive biography in 1890. Prof. M. D. Learned, editor of the German-American Annals, made a special study of this subject, and published the results in 1910. Both of these authorities uphold the English descent. L. P. Hennighausen, of Baltimore, is the leading advocate of the German descent.

Both parties agree that the grandfather of the president was also named Abraham; that he came from Rockingham County, Va., to Kentucky; that his father, John, came to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania; and that these ancestors were Quakers, or non-combatants. Grandfather Abraham bought 400 acres in Kentucky, and on his Land Warrant in 1780, and also in the Surveyor's Certificate in 1785, the name is spelled "Linkhorn" in each instance.

The first named biographers claim that John's father was Mordecai, who came from Hingham, Mass., to Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1725. His father was Samuel Lincoln who emigrated from England in 1635 and settled in the above named New England town. The descendants of this family spread over New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The German name "Linkhorn" is brushed aside as the blunder of a clerk.

The argument for a German anccestry does not go so far back in genealogy, and bases itself more on geography and spelling. It so happens that Berks County and Rockingham County were solid German settlements, even more so than our Dodge and Sheboygan counties. In the Pennsylvania county the German dialect is still in general use, and the "Reading Adler," a German newspaper established in 1796, was issued until 1913, still being one of the few journalistic centenarians in the country. When Washington, as a young man, was surveying Rockingham County, "he was attended by a great concourse of people, who followed him through the woods and would speak none but German." Many of these settlers were non-combatants, that is, Quakers or Mennonites.

That the name "Linkhorn" in the two documents mentioned is not a mistake is shown by the fact that in the Surveyor's Certificate is the signature "Abraham Linkhorn". And what is even more puzzling and curious, the two witnesses sign as "Josiah Lincoln" and "Hananiah Lincoln." A search of Virginia records from 1766 to 1776 shows that Captain Abraham Linkhorn was the youngest officer in the militia, and his name, appearing on many different pages, is always spelled in that manner. On the census lists and tax lists in Pennsylvania the names Benjamin, John, Michael, and Jacob Linkhorn appear, and Nicolay and Hay state that in Tennessee and Kentucky the family name is also thus spelled.

This divergence of opinion is not confined to historians, but has even innoculated the Lincoln family. Some years ago David J. Lincoln of Birdsboro, Berks Co., Pa., published a pedigree of the Lincoln family.

This was at once challenged by Geo. Lincoln, of Hingham, Mass., who published a wholly different pedigree.

But whatever his ancestry, the great president is to us the typical American, a source of inspiration forevermore. And the fact that his family roots are found in settlements which a later-day president would term "hyphenated," can well be a matter of pride to all German Americans. (Emil Baensch.)

LONG, FRANCIS L.—Was a sergeant in Custer's command. On the day before the massacre Long volunteered to carry a message from Gen. Custer through the Indian lines to Major Reno, calling for help. Long got through and Reno moved, but camped at night and thus failed to save the heroic command. Long was the first trooper to arrive on the scene of the massacre. He was also one of the six survivors of the ill-fated Greely arctic expedition. The New York "Sun" said of him the day after his death, June 8, 1916:

"His Viking constitution and an utter absence of nervousness rendered him almost impervious to the ills of most explorers put on a short diet in a desolate land. He became the hunter of the Greely party, and it was chiefly through him that the commander himself was saved. He never tired of adventure, making several Arctic trips after his first hazardous polar experiment, the last being when he was past 50. Except Rear Admiral Peary, it is said he spent more time north of the Arctic circle than any other white man.

"For the last dozen or more years Sergeant Long had charge of the local weather bureau at night, making up the chart and telling the newspapers what folks hereabout might expect next day. He was an expert meteorologist and frequently made better local predictions than his superiors at Washington."

Born in Wurtemburg, Germany. Came to the United States as a boy and entered the army at 18.

LUDWIG, CHRISTIAN—Purveyor of the Revolutionary Army. Born in Giessen, Germany, 1720; fought in the Austrian army against the Turks and under Frederick the Great against Austria. Sailed the oceans for seven years and settled in Philadelphia in 1754. Served on numerous committees during the Revolution, and was popularly called the "governor of Latitia Court", where he owned a bakery. When a resolution was passed by the Convention of 1776 to raise money for arms, and grave doubt was expressed in regard to the feasibility of the plan, Ludwig addressed the President of the Convention in these words: "Although I am only a poor ginger-bread baker, put me down for £200," which silenced all further objection. By a resolution of Congress (May 3, 1777) Ludwig was given the contract to supply the American army with bread. Here he demonstrated his sterling honesty. His predecessor had furnished 100 pounds of bread to 100 pounds of flour. He declared: "Christoph Ludwig does not intend to get rich out of the war; 100 pounds of flour make 135 pounds of bread, and I shall furnish that." He was very friendly with Washington, and the commander in chief repeatedly entertained him at table, calling him his "honest friend". Ludwig bequeathed his not inconsiderable fortune to the object of establishing a fund for a free school for poor children without distinction as regards religion or previous condition.

LUSITANIA—The Cunard steamship, "Lusitania", which had been listed as an auxilliary cruiser of the British navy, loaded with ammunition for the Allies, was sunk by a German submarine May 7, 1915, after specific warning had been issued by the German Embassy in Washington against taking passage on the vessel. Many lives were lost, among them upward of a hundred Americans who disregarded the warning. Within a month President Wilson sent a note to Germany which in substance amounted to a demand for Germany to abandon her submarine policy on penalty of a rupture of diplomatic relations. This incident was the direct cause of precipitating a crisis between the United States and Germany. The Northcliffe press in New York and its allies throughout the country urged the President to enter the war on the side of the Allies, and relations were brought to the worst possible state when President Wilson on April 19, 1916, appeared before Congress, and taking the sinking of a French channel steamer, the "Sussex", for his text, informed Congress that he had sent an ultimatum to Germany. Public opinion did not sustain the President. A strong peace move developed in all parts of the country, and the people of Michigan expressed their preference for Henry Ford, of Detroit, a staunch champion of peace, as their presidential candidate over Senator William Alden Smith, while Massachusetts, New Jersey and other States voted down the Roosevelt delegates to the national Republican convention in order to express their dissent from the apostle of war. That the "Lusitania" tragedy was not accepted as a cause of war by many of the leading thinkers is shown by expressions from all sections of the United States, among others by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, former Secretary of the Interior in Cleveland's cabinet.

Governor Brewer of Mississippi said on May 13, 1915, ("Evening Post" of that date), as Americans had been warned not to take passage on the British steamship "Lusitania", he could not understand **why the United States should quarrel with Germany because Americans lost their lives.** Senator **Vardaman** of Mississippi in a telegram to "The Sun" (May 9, 1915) expressed exactly the same views. **Hannis Taylor,** former United States minister to Spain and one of the most eminent international lawyers in this country, said on August 5, 1915 ("Evening Mail" of that date): "Where we had one cause for war against Germany, we had thirty against England. I believe an embargo on arms should be established." Major **John Bigelow** wrote a letter to "The Sun" (printed on August 7, 1915) declaring himself in favor of an embargo on arms. **Dr. Charles F. Aked,** born in England, said in a sermon in San Francisco (San Francisco "Bulletin" May 22, 1915): "The President was right when he exhorted us to neutrality. He is wrong when he himself violates neutrality in word and spirit. When he seeks to defend American lives, and, what is of less importance, American property, he is within his right and duty. But when he demands in effect that Germany shall abandon **her submarine warfare, he is wrong in policy and in principle." Simeon E. Baldwin,** former President of the American Bar Association and ex-Chief Justice and Governor of Connecticut, said ("World" of April 14, 1916): "I think the question of law (regarding the submarine warfare) might very properly be taken to the permanent tribunal at the Hague for an impartial decision." Captain **Richmond P. Hobson**

declared on June 1, 1915 (as reported in the New York "American" of June 2) that "our public opinion is temporarily the victim of **incendiary press propaganda, operated from London,** with all opportunity for hearing the other side cut off. The obvious object is to embroil America on the side of Great Britain and her allies in the European war, for the avowed purpose of destroying Germany."

James R. Mann, the Republican leader in the House of Representatives, declared on June 27, (New York "Times" of June 28): "I think President Wilson has been swept off his feet by the 'Lusitania' case. It would be the silliest thing for this country to be drawn into the European war." **Cardinal Gibbons** said on August 24, 1915 (New York "Times" of Aug. 25): "It seems a terrible cost to sacrifice thousands of young men—the life and sinew of the nation—just because a few insist on taking a risk, for it is nothing but a foolish risk for Americans to take the dare of traveling by ships that are in danger. Why should they court the danger? The 'Arabic' was an English vessel; it is deplorable that Americans should take the risk of traveling on ships that are subjected to such dangers. It seems **like asking too much to expect the country to stand up and fight, just because a few are over-daring.".**

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA— Following are the officers, 1916:

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The Officers constitute the General Executive Committee.

MARIX, ADOLPH—Rear Admiral U. S. N. Born at Dresden, Germany, 1848. Graduated Naval Academy 1868. Served on various European and Asiatic stations; Judge advocate of "Maine" court of inquiry; Captain of port of Manila, 1901-03; commanded "Scorpion" during Spanish-American war and was promoted for conspicuous bravery; chairman Lighthouse Board, retired May 10, 1910.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY CONTAINED GERMANS—The first Germans in New England arrived, as far as we know, with the founders of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. The proof of this fact, as well as the influence of this first small group, is found in one of the most important pamphlets published in connection with New England colonization, "The Planter's Plea" (1630). This tract, published in London shortly after the departure of Winthrop's Puritan fleet, and supposed to have been written by John White, the "patriarch of Dorchester", and the "father of Massachussetts Bay Colony", contains the following statement: "It is not improbable that partly for their sakes, and partly for respect to some Germans that are gone over with them, and more that intend to follow after, even those which otherwise would not much desire innovation, of themselves yet for maintaining of peace and unity (the only solder of a weak, unsettled body) will be won to consent to some variations from the forms and customs of our church." Some of the early New England Germans got there via New Amsterdam; we find them in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Boston, etc. In 1661 the ship surgeon, Felix Christian Spoeri, of Switzerland, paid a visit to Rhode Island. His narrative of New England ("Amerikanische Reisebeschreibung Nach den Caribes Insseln und Neu Engelland") is one of the few of German pen on early American colonial times still extant—(From "First Germans in North America and the German Element of New Netherland," by Otto Lohr. G. E. Stechert & Co., New York, 1912).

MASSOW, BARON VON—Member of Mosby's Men on the Confederate side during Civil War. According to a statement of Gen. John S. Mosby, Baron von Massow joined his command on coming to this country from Prussia, where he was attached to the general staff; was severely wounded in an engagement with a California regiment in Fairfax County near Washington, D. C., on which occasion he displayed conspicious gallantry. He was then discharged and returned to Germany, serving later in the Austro-Prussian and the Franco-Prussian wars. The last that Col. Mosby heard of him was that he was commanding the Ninth Corps in the German army. (From a statement of Gen. Mosby, Feb. 12, 1901).

THE McLEMORE RESOLUTION—During the winter session of 1915-16, (February 22, 1916), Representative McLemore of Texas introduced in the House a resolution the substance of which was expressed in the following words:

> **Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress of the United States do, and it hereby solemnly does, request the President to warn all American citizens, within the borders**

of the United States or its possessions or elsewhere, to refrain from traveling on any and all ships of any and all the powers now or in the future at war; which ship or ships shall mount guns, whether such ship be frankly avowed a part of the naval forces of the power whose flag it flies, or shall be called a merchant ship, or otherwise, and whether such gun or guns or other armament be called "offensive" or "defensive"; and in case American citizens do travel on such armed belligerent ships that they do so at their own risk.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it remained until reported out with a recommendation that it be tabled, which means that it be killed. This action was taken on the express wish of President Wilson in a leter addressed to Representative Pou, chairman of the Committee on Rules. The President was moved to ask that the bill be reported out of committee in order to put the House to a test whether it indorsed or disapproved his course in dealing with Germany over the submarine controversy, which had excited widespread diversity of opinion —in other words, the President was desirous of showing Germany that he had the undivided backing of Congress in his insistency on the right of Americans to travel on belligerent vessels loaded with ammunition. The debate and final action on the resolution developed into one of the most stirring events witnessed in the lower House in a number of years. The debate showed a broad division of opinion, and in spite of the influence exercised by the administration over its own followers, this division extended into the ranks of the Democrats.

Among those who spoke in favor of the resolution—that is, against tabling—were Messrs. Mondell, Mann, the Republican floor leader; Adamson, London, Kahn, Sterling, Focht, Moore of Pennsylvania, Lenroot, Towner, Norton, Campbell, Chipperfield, Fitzgerald, Cooper of Wisconsin, Ellsworth, Decker, Chandler, Reavis, Ricketts, Cline, Roberts of Massachussetts, Meeker, Igoe, Madden, McKinley, Hamill, Cannon, Miller.

Those speaking in favor of tabling the resolution were: Messrs. Gardner, Sherley, Flood, Ragsdale, Platt of New York, Pou, Harrison, Cantrill, Farr, Graham, Garrett, Heflin, Candler, Linthicum, Huddleston, Kennedy of Rhode Island, Treadway, Gallivan, Porter, Goodwin.

On the final vote (March 7) the resolution was tabled by a vote of 276 against 142, not voting 15, and present but not voting, 1, as follows:

YEAS—276—Abercrombie, Adamson, Aiken, Alexander, Allen, Almon, Ashbrook, Aswell, Ayres, Barkley, Barhart, Beakes, Beales, Bell, Blackmon, Booher, Borland, Britt, Browning, Brumbaugh, Burnett, Byrnes, S. C., Byrns, Tenn., Caldwell, Candler, Miss., Cantrill, Caraway, Carew, Carlin, Carter, Mass., Carter, Okla., Casey, Cline, Coady, Collier, Connelly, Conry, Cooper, Ohio, Cooper, W. Va., Cox, Crago, Crisp, Crosser, Curry, Dale, Vt., Dallinger, Danforth, Darrow, Davenport, Dempsey, Dent, Dewalt, Dickinson, Dill, Dixon, Doolittle, Doremus, Doughton, Dunn, Dupré, Eagen, Edmonds, Edwards, Emerson, Estopinal, Evans, Fairchild, Farley, Farr, Ferris, Fess, Fields, Finley, Flood, Fordney, Foss, Freeman, Gallagher, Gallivan, Gandy, Gard, Gardner, Garner, Garrett, Gillett, Glass, Glynn, Godwin, N. C., Goodwin, Ark., Gordon, Gould, Graham, Gray, Ala., Gray, Ind., Gray, N. J., Greene, Mass., Greene, Vt., Griest, Griffin, Guernsey, Hadley, Hamilton, N. Y., Hamlin, Hardy, Harrison, Hart, Haskell, Hastings, Hay, Hayden, Heflin, Helm, Helvering, Hicks, Hinds, Holland,

Hood, Houston, Howard, Howell, Huddleston, Hughes, Hulbert, Hull, Tenn., Humphrey, Wash., Humphreys, Miss., Husted, Jacoway, James, Johnson, Ky., Johnson, Wash., Jones, Keister, Kelley, Kennedy, R. I., Kettner, Key. Ohio, Kiess, Pa., Kincheloe, Kitchin, Kreider, Lefean, Lazaro, Lee, Lehlbach, Lesher, Lever, Lewis, Lieb, Liebel, Linthicum, Littlepage, Llyod, Loud, McAndrews, McArthur, McClintic, McCraken, McFadden, McGillicuddy, McKellar, McLaughlin, Magee, Maher, Mapes, Martin, Mays, Miller, Pa., Montague, Moon, Moores, Ind., Morgan, La., Morin, Morrison, Moss, Ind., Mott, Murray, Neely, Nicholls, S. C., Nichols, Mich., North, Oakey, Oglesby, Oldfield, Oliver, Olney, O'Shaunessy, Overmyer, Padgett, Page, N. C., Paige, Mass., Park, Parker, N. J., Parker, N. Y., Patten, Peters, Phelan, Platt, Porter, Pou, Pratt, Price, Quin, Ragsdale, Rainey, Raker, Randall, Rauch, Rayburn, Riordan, Rogers, Rouse, Rowe, Rubey, Rucker, Russell, Mo., Sabath, Sanford, Saunders, Scott, Mich., Scott, Pa., Scully, Sears, Sells, Shackleford, Sherley, Sherwood, Sims, Sinnott, Small, Smith, Idaho, Smith, Mich., Smith, Tex., Snell, Snyder, Sparkman, Steagall, Stedman, Steele, Pa., Stephens, Miss., Stiness, Stone, Stout, Sumners, Swift, Taggart, Tague, Talbott, Taylor, Ark., Temple, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Tilson, Tinkham, Treadway, Tribble, Vare, Venable, Vinson, Walker, Walsh, Ward, Wason, Watkins, Watson, Va., Webb., Whaley, Williams, W. E., Williams, Ohio, Wilson, Fla., Wilson, La., Wingo, Winslow, Wise, Young, Tex.

Nays—142—Anderson, Anthony, Austin, Bacharach, Bailey, Barchfield, Bennet, Black, Britten, Browne, Wis., Bruckner, Buchanan, Ill., Buchanan, Tex., Burgess, Burke, Butler, Gallaway, Campbell, Cannon, Capstick, Cary, Chandler, N. Y., Charles, Church, Coleman, Cooper, Wis., Copley, Costello, Cramton, Dale, N. Y., Davis, Minn., Davis, Tex., Decker, Denison, Dillon, Dowell, Drukker,Dyer, Eagle, Ellsworth, Elston, Esch, Fitzgerald, Flynn, Focht, Foster, Frear, Fuller, Garland, Good, Green, Iowa, Hamil, Haugen, Hawley, Hayes, Heaton, Helgesen, Hensley, Hernandez, Hill, Hollingsworth, Hopwood, Hull, Iowa, Hutchinson, Igoe, Johnson, S. Dak., Kahn, Kearns, Keating, Kennedy, Iowa, Kent, King, Kinkaid, Konop, La Follette, Laugley, Lenroot, Lindbergh, Lobeck, London, Longworth, McCulloch, McKenzie, McKinley, Mcemore, Madden, Mann, Matthews, Meeker, Miller, Del., Miller, Minn., Mondell, Mooney, Moore, Pa, Morgan, Ok.,Moss, W.Va., Mudd, Nelson, Nolan, Norton, Powers, Ramseyer, Reavis, Reilly, Ricketts, Roberts, Mass., Roberts, Nev., Rodenberg, Rowland, Russell, Ohio, Schall, Shallengerger, Shouse, Siegel, Sisson, Slayden, Slemp, Sloan, Smit, Minn., Smith, N. Y., Stafford, Steele, Iowa, Steenerson, Stephens, Cal. Stephens, Nebr., Sterling, Sulloway, Sutherland, Sweet, Switzer, Tavenner, Timberlake, Towner, Van Dyke, Volstead, Watson, Pa., Wheeler, Williams, T. E., Wilson, Ill., Wood, Ind., Woods, Iowa, Young, N. Dak.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1—Taylor, Colo.

NOT VOTING—15—Adair, Brown, W. Va., Chiperfield, Clark, Fla., Cullop, Dies, Doling, Driscoll, Gregg, Hamilton, Mich., Henry, Hilliard, Loft, McDermott, Stephens, Tex.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs: On the vote: Mr. Brown of West Virginia with Mr. Hamilton of Michigan Mr. Clark of Florida (for) with Mr. Chiperfield (against). Mr. Taylor of Colorado (for) with Mr. Hilliard (against).

For a complete report of the very interesting debate, see, "Peace or War—the Great Debate", by William Bayard Hale, published by the Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality. Price $1. For sale by "The Fatherland". This also contans a complete report of the debate on the Gore resolution.

McNEILL, WALTER S.—Prominent lawyer and law lecturer at Richmond, Va., discussing the "Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch", which is the codified common law of Germany, says:

> As a crystallization of human, not divine, justice, let our lawyers compare the German Code with the Federal statutes and decisions, or the legislative or judicial law of any of our States. Then we can get at something definite, not imaginary, concerning civil liberty in Germany.... The less said by way of comparing German with American criminal law the better.

MEMMINGER, CHRISTOPH GUSTAV—Secretary of the Treasury in the Confederate Cabinet, appointed 1861. Born in Mergentheim, Wurtemberg.

MERGENTHALER, OTTMAR—Inventor of the Mergenthaler Linotype machine, used in almost every printing office throughout the world. Born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and arrived in Baltimore in 1872, working at his trade of clock and watch manufacturer. The Linotype was the result of years of study and experimentation and represents as great an advance over hand composition as the sewing machine does over the sewing needle.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS OF WARRING NATIONS—GERMANY'S PER CAPITA COST OF MILITARISM LESS THAN THAT OF FRANCE—Germany, occupying the third place in population of eight leading powers, stands in the second place in regard to enlistment in her army and navy, behind Russia and England, respectively. Her expenditures for maintaining the armed force, however, are surpassed by those of England, Russia and France, and in the case of the navy, by those of the United States as well. The per capita cost of her armaments is $4.54, while that of France is $7.91 and that of England $9.97, or twice the capita expenditure of Germany. The following table gives a comparison of population and enlistment in army and navy of eight of the leading countries: **(E. Dallmer).**

		Enlistment (Peace strength)	
	Population	Army	Navy
England	45,000,000	254,500	137,500
Russia	160,100,000	1,290,000	52,463
France	39,300,000	720,000	60,621
Germany	64,900,000	810,000	66,783
United States	94,800,000	89,000	64,780
Italy	33,900,000	250,000	33,095
Austria-Hungary	49,400,000	390,000	17,581
Japan	52,200,000	250,000	51,054

The estimated expenditure, per capita, for the year 1913-14 was as follows:

	Army	Navy	Total	Per Capita
England	$224,300,000	$224,140,000	$448,440,000	$9.97
Russia	317,800,000	122,500,000	440,300,000	2.75
France	191,431,580	119,571,400	311,002,980	7.91
Germany	183,090,000	111,300,000	294,390,000	4.54
United States	94,266,145	140,800,643	235,066,788	3.30
Italy	82,928,000	51,000,000	133,928,000	3.95
Austria-Hungary	82,300,000	42,000,000	124,300,000	2.52
Japan	49,000,000	46,500,000	95,500,000	1.85

Germany has maintained a navy larger than that of the United States and a standing army of 810,000, at an expense of but $1.24 per capita more than that of the United States with a standing army of 75,000. In addition the United States is burdened with a pension system involving large expenditures. The word "militarism" is a bogey conjured up by Germany's enemies.

MINUIT, OR MINNEWIT, PETER—Director General of the New Netherlands, purchased the island of Manhattan, the present site of New York City, from the Indians for 60 guldens. Born in Wesel on the lower Rhine. According to a report of Pastor Michaelis, who opened the first divine service in the Dutch language in New Amsterdam in 1623, Peter Minuit acted as deacon of the Reformed Church in Wesel and accepted a similar assignment in the newly founded church of Manhattan. Later entered the service of Sweden, and in 1637 commanded an expedition which founded New Sweden in the Delaware River region near Cape Henlopen and Christian Creek. (See "Dutch and German.")

MORGAN, J. PIERPONT—An American banker and financier, appointed by the British Government to look after British interests in America and popularly known as "Great Britain's ammunition agent" In a speech in Parliament, Lloyd George stated that D. A. Thomas would "co-operate with Messrs. Morgan & Co., the accredited agents of the British Government." Morgan is the chief promoter of the arms and ammunition industry to supply the Allies. The trade in munitions to kill Germans and Austrian-Hungarians as sanctioned by President Wilson is upward of two billion dollars, of which Morgan receives 2 per cent., or $40,000,000 in commissions, exclusive of large additional profits from the companies engaged in the manufacture of munitions in which he and his friends are interested. (See "The War Plotters of Wall Street," by Charles A. Collman. New York, "The Fatherland." Price 25 cents.) Under a just construction of neutrality, for Morgan to act against a friendly power under a commission from a foreign government would subject him to arrest under a specific statute of the United States.

MUHLENBERG, FREDERICK AUGUST—German-American patriot, brother of General Peter Muhlenberg. Elected to the Continental Congress by the Assembly of Pennsylvania 1779 and 1780; Speaker of the Assembly 1781 and 1782; Chairman Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States 1787. Member of Congress for four terms, and the first Speaker of the American House of Representatives; also Speaker in the third Congress.

MUHLENBERG, HEINRICH MELCHIOR—Founder of the Lutheran

Church in America. Born Sept. 6, 1711, at Eimbeck, Hannover. Sailed 1742, and after paying a visit to the Salzburg Protestants near Savannah, Georgia, settled in Pennsylvania. Erected what is known as the oldest Lutheran Church of brick in America at Trappe, where it is still preserved. He built the Zions Church, dedicated 1769, in which by order of Congress the memorial services to George Washington were held, attended by the Senate, House and Supreme Court and many generals, and where Light Horse Harry Lee first used the phrases "First in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Muhlenberg's three sons, all German Lutheran pastors, became famous in war, politics and natural science.

MUHLENBERG, JOHANN GABRIEL PETER—American general in the Revolutionary war. Born in Montgomery Co., Pa., October 1, 1746, son of Heinrich M. Muhlenberg. With his two younger brothers, Frederick August and Heinrich Ernst, he went in 1763 to Halle, Germany, to study for the ministry, returning to Philadelphia in 1766. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was pastor of the German Lutheran Community of Woodstock, Virginia. Participated actively in the measures preceding armed resistance to the unjust measures of Parliament, and on the recommendation of Washington and Patrick Henry was appointed Colonel of the Eighth (or German) regiment of Virginia. He preached to his congregation for the last time in January, 1776, on the duty of the citizen to his country, concluding with the memorable words: "There is a time for everything, for prayer, for preaching and also for fighting. The time for fighting has arrived." He had scarcely concluded the benediction when he cast off his clerical gown and stood revealed in full regimentals. An indescribable scene of patriotic enthusiasm followed, and many of his parishioners crowded around him and enlisted for service. On February 21, 1777, he was promoted to brigadier general by order of Congress. After the defeat of the American army at Brandywine, his brigade covered the retreat with invincible bravery, and in the battle of Germantown he performed his duty with distinction, causing the enemy's right wing to give way but unable to prevent the loss of the battle. In the storming of the redoubts at Yorktown he played a conspicuous part, commanding the light infantry which captured the left bulwarks of the British fortifications and decided the battle. After the war he was vice president of the high executive Council of Pennsylvania and was elected to a seat in the first, second and sixth Congress. He was elected eight times to the position of president of the German Society of Pennsylvania. He is represented in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington by a monument of marble presented by the State of Pennsylvania.

MUNITIONS OF WAR SHIPPED TO THE ALLIES TO APRIL 1, 1916—From the outbreak of the war to the end of March, 1916, ammunition and firearms exports were valued at $330,777,638, practically all to the allies. The high mark was reached in March, 1916, $51,771,343.

The figures follow:

1914	Cartridges	Gunpowder	Other Explosives	Firearms
August	$ 154,080	$ 16,821	$ 26,336	$ 208,644

September	421,982	65,465	187,510	201,556
October	1,453,740	24,395	56,350	692,146
November	1,231,235	23,027	78,062	1,194,510
December	1,098,875	27,983	980,885	1,093,193
1915				
January	1,381,970	129,617	1,059,961	2,156,217
February	1,900,774	34,884	1,020,904	584,694
March	1,616,626	65,481	1,081,860	545,716
April	2,648,667	417,919	2,863,014	464,913
May	3,208,083	1,048,607	4,439,777	1,101,751
June	2,467,378	3,234,549	5,911,196	914,118
July	2,437,761	4,567,929	9,329,303	1,948,717
August	2,284,540	5,296,118	6,967,046	693,413
September	1,412,144	8,026,411	8,743,149	1,047,722
October	1,648,329	6,593,691	10,836,147	556,740
November	1,737,673	16,730,384	13,495,597	1,197,768
December	2,260,734	20,201,180	23,366,260	954,102
1916				
January	3,343,497	10,104,525	12,569,635	1,513,087
February	3,616,702	12,043,610	32,235,724	1,902,020
March	4,174,827	16,868,622	29,159,515	1,568,379
Total (20 mths.)	$40,308,617	$105,521,224	$164,407,886	$20,539,911

NAGEL, CHARLES—Secretary of Commerce and Labor under President Taft, 1909-13. Born in Colorado County, Texas, August 9, 1849, son of Hermann and Friedericke (Litzmann) N. Prominent lawyer resident in St. Louis. Studied Roman law, political economy, etc., University of Berlin, 1873; (LL.D. Brown U., 1913, also Villanova U., Pa. and Wash. U., St. Louis). Admitted to bar 1873; lecturer St. Louis Law School, 1885-09. Member Missouri House of Representatives, 1881-3; president St. Louis City Council, 1893-7; member Republican National Committee 1908-12. Trustee Washington U., St. Louis.

NAST THOMAS—Famous cartoonist of "Harper's Weekly" throughout the Civil war and after. His cartoons had a tremendous influence in inspiring patriotism. Born 1840 in the Palatinate. Died in New York.

NEUTRALITY—The pretext that the Wilson administration has maintained a strict observance of neutrality has been shown to be a false pretense from the beginning. Those who hold that such neutrality became impossible after the sinking of the "Lusitania" should be reminded that long before this happening, the administration was openly charged with violations of neutrality by Ex-Secretary of State Knox, Ex-Attorney General Griggs and others. On April 19, 1916, Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, declared: "When the McLemore resolution was up in the House, I said that the President wanted to involve us in war with Germany. His attitude has not been neutral in any respect. I thought this country should be neutral. His message today shows he expects, if he can, to force war with Germany." As early as October 17, 1914, Hon. Philander C. Knox, addressing a meeting of lawyers in Philadelphia, declared: "At the outbreak of the war we took as to certain wireless stations an attitude uncalled for under the rules and principles of international law.... Our positive action has at times ap-

proached near to open partisanship.... I am unwilling to believe that this (seizure of wireless stations) was intended as a partisan act in favor of the Allies; and yet, unfortunately for us, there is much in the situation that gives ground for such a charge upon the part of the German government and the German people." The strongly anti-German New York "Evening Post", May 17, 1915, said, editorially: "Even by some who were entirely sympathetic with the action of the administration heretofore it has been felt there was a certain element of justice in the German American contention that the government was not quite so severe with England as with Germany." The lack of neutrality among a large section of the Anglo-American element is eloquently exposed in the following paragraph from the 1915 anniversary number of the "North American Review", written by Col. George Harvey: "We are for England.... Not one of her great colonies.... is more true to the glorious aspirations for which she (England) is now giving her life blood than these United States."

The conviction that the administration has not been neutral since the war began is substantiated by many indirect indications like the following from a Washington dispatch to the New York "World", the organ of the administration, dated some time in March, 1915: "As a result of Ambassador Bernstoff's appeal to the State department, administration advisors have gained the impression that certain sections of the German Empire are greatly in need of food. If Germany can feed her non-militants from American markets, officials of the State Department said to-day, she will be enabled to continue the war indefinitely." From this it is apparent that the State Department was interested in preventing Germany from continuing the war by withholding our food supplies, while enabling her enemies to do so by replenishing their war supplies in our markets.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE FOR STRICT NEUTRALITY—This organization under the presidency of Nellie L. Miller, Baltimore, Md., presented a petition to the United States signed by 1,035,697 names in favor of an embargo on arms. It is the largest petition ever presented to Congress, and while the majority of Senators gave it a hearty reception, it was attacked by others, and all kinds of underhand police methods were resorted to in New York City and elsewhere to impugn the loyalty of the brave women who made the petition possible.

NEW ULM MASSACRE—New Ulm, a settlement of Germans in Minnesota, was August 18, 1862, attacked by Sioux Indians, who in resentment of their ill treatment by Government agents and by the non-arrival of their annuities from Washington, took advantage of the fact that many of the male white population had departed for the war and left the homes unprotected. The Indians adopted the ruse of entering the houses of settlers under pretext of begging or trading for bread. Not suspecting any treachery, they were admitted as usual, and in an instant turned upon the friendly Germans and murdered upward of seventy men, women and children. A squad of Germans, who were using wagons with banners, headed by a band, to recruit for the Union army along the frontier, were fired upon from ambush and several killed, seven miles from New Ulm. The men were able to effect their retreat and to alarm the countryside,

while soon the smoke rising from ruined homes was apprising the settlers in every direction of the occurrence of extraordinary events and to hasten them into the town for common protection. The next morning, Tuesday, August 19, the Indians were roving in every direction throughout the neighborhood; and appearing before the town, opened an attack on the outposts stationed west and southwest of the settlement. Ill equipped for such engagement, the men fell back, with the Indians forcing their way into the center of the town, where the fighting continued until nightfall, many on both sides giving up their lives in the fierce battle. On the following morning the Indians had disappeared in order to surprise the small garrison at Fort Ridgely and destroy it preparatory to a campaign of murder and rapine along the Minnesota Valley. Meantime reinforcements arrived from Mankato and St. Peter, 30 miles distant, and from Le Gueur, still more remote. But the garrison held out, and strongly reinforced and greatly embittered the Indians again marched upon New Ulm, driving everything in their way and evidently determined to destroy every homestead in the village, which was soon a mass of flames. On August 23 the whites succeeded in barricading themselves on a small area of ground, where they were in a better position to continue the uneven struggle. The fighting was not interrupted until nightfall, and was resumed the next morning, which was Sunday. After several hours of fierce fighting the Indians realized that they were at a disadvantage, and learning from their scouts that strong reinforcements were on the way, abandoned the siege. A number of families had either wholly or partly perished and 178 homes had been destroyed. A train of 150 wagons carried the survivors, including 56 wounded and sick, to Mankato and St. Peter, comparatively few returning to New Ulm, many scattering throughout the State to begin life over again. The innocent Germans had thus paid the penalty of crimes committed by men who were permitted to enjoy at perfect ease the fruit of their fraudulent treatment of the Inlians.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE CONTROLS AMERICAN PAPERS—Lord Northcliffe not only owns the London "Times", "Mail", and "Evening News", but the Paris "Mail". He also owns an important share of stock in the Paris "Matin" and the St. Petersburg "Novoje Vremja," the leading Russian daily paper. His influence in American journalism has long been known, and J. P. O'Mahoney, editor of "The Indiana Catholic and Record", in a statement in the Indianapolis "Star", directly charged Lord Northcliffe with owning and controlling eighteen very successful American papers. That statement was made to Mr. O'Mahony in 1900 when Lord Northcliffe was just beginning to launch out in his campaign to syndicate American papers in order to use them against the best interests of the American people and in the interest of Great Britain. With many of the leading newspapers under the control of a foreign publisher it is not difficult to account for the persistent misrepresentation of German policies and motives, and for the general bias of so many of the leading papers in the East. The following is the extract from Mr. O'Mahoney's statement referred to as printed in the Indianapolis "Star" early in 1916:

"Talking about foreign propaganda in our midst, Lord Northcliffe (then Sir Arthur Harmsworth), told the writer in an interview in the Walton Hotel, Philadelphia, in April 1900:

" 'The syndicate of which I am head owns or controls eighteen very successful American papers in your leading cities. We find the American service they send us very satisfactory, and we, of course, furnish them with our great European service. As you see, I am not here on pleasure only, but on business.'

"When asked to name the papers 'owned and controlled', the big, brainy, handsome Englishman cleverly 'side stepped'.

"Now, if eighteen or more leading papers are owned and controlled in England, is it a wonder that the 'German plots in the United States' are being 'played up', and the English plots in the United States hushed up? Is it surprising that the people, through the news service, get only the English side of the news?"

OEHRLING, ALBERT J. (Albert J. Earling)—President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. and one of the recognized authorities on modern railway economics. Son of German immigrants.

OSTERHAUS, HUGO—Rear Admiral U. S. N.; commander in chief Atlantic Fleet 1911; retired June 15, 1913. Son of Gen. Peter Osterhaus. Born in Belleville, Ill., June 15, 1851; graduated from Naval Academy in 1870. Served at Naval Academy 1892-5 and 1901-3; member Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington; commanded second div. Atlantic Fleet 1911, when he was made commander in chief.

OSTERHAUS, PETER JOSEPH—Famous American soldier; born at Coblenz, Germany, Jan. 4, 1823; came to U. S. 1849. Appointed brigadier general U. S. A. by special act of Congress, Mar. 3, 1905 and retired March 17, 1905. Commanded a division in the Battle of Pea Ridge, division of the Army of the Southwest, 9th division 13th Army Corps during Vicksburg campaign; 8th Div., 15th Army Corps under Grant at Chattanooga, same div. during Atlanta Campaign; commander 15th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee; chief of staff to Gen. Canby during Mobile campaign; later commanded military district of Mississippi until Jan. 15, 1866. Kaufmann places Osterhaus at the head of the German American contingent of officers in the Union army.

OST-PREUSSEN HÜLFS VEREIN—Office, 203 Whitehall Bldg., 17 Battery Place, New York. Officers: Eugen Henningson, president; vice-presidents, Judge Alfred K. Nippert, Cincinnati; Geo. T. Riefflin and Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, New York; treasurer, Hubert Cillis, 50 Union Square; Secretary, Carl L. Schurz, New York; directors, J. M. Bartels, Dr. E. Baruch, Arthur von Briesen, Dr. Franz H. Hirschland, Dr. Hugo Lieber, Victor F. Ridder, all of New York; Harry Rubens, Chicago, and Carl F. Schmidt, Detroit, Mich.

PASTORIUS, FRANZ GABRIEL—German immigration in its more concrete sense is generally reckoned to have begun with the arrival of thirteen families from Crefeld under Franz Daniel Pastorius. They embarked July 24, 1683, on the "Concord" and arrived October 6, 1683, in Philadelphia. Pastorius was born Sept. 26, 1651, at Sommernhausen, Franconia, studied law and lived in Frankfort on the Main. By the so-called Germantown patent he acquired 5350 acres near Philadelphia from William Penn and founded Germantown. Acting for a company of Germans and Hollanders, 22,377 additional acres were acquired under the

Manatauney Patent. Germantown was laid out Oct. 24, 1685. The principal occupation of the settlers was textile industry, farming and the establishment of vineyards. Pastorius was elected mayor in 1688 and the next year the town was incorporated. In 1688 Pastorius and others issued a judicial protest against slavery. He became a member of the Philadelphia schoolboard, twice was elected to the Assembly and also acted as magistrate. Three famous families issued from this settlement. The Rittenhausens, who established the first flour and the first paper mill in America and from whom was descended the great astronomer, Rittenhouse; the Gottfrieds, from whom descended Godfrey the inventor of the quadrant, and the Saurs, of whom Christopher Saur attained fame as a printer and the first publisher of a German newspaper.

PEACE VIEWS OF JUSTICE HUGHES—Justice Hughes expressed his views on peace measures in a speech delivered by him during his term of governor of New York before the National Arbitration and Peace Conference in Carnegie Hall, April 15, 1907:

> "The security of peace lies in the desire of the people for peace. Protection against war can best be found in the reiterated expressi n of that desire throughout the nations, and by convening their representatives in frequent assemblies."

PENN, WILLIAM—Founder of Pennsylvania, under whose jurisdiction the first Pennsylvania German settlements were effected. His mother was a Dutch woman, Margaret Jasper, of Rotterdam. Dutch was Penn's native tongue, as well as English. He was a scholar versed in Dutch law, history and religion. He preached in Dutch and won thousands of converts and settlers, inviting them to his Christian Commonwealth. (Dr. William Elliot Griffis). Oswald Seidensticker ("Bilder aus der Deutsch-Pennsylvanischen Geschichte", Steiger, New York, p. 82) writes: "For more than a century Germantown remained true to its name, a German town. William Penn in 1683 preached there, in Tunes Kunder's house in the German language, and General Washington in 1793 attended German service in the Reformed Church."

PILGRIM SOCIETY—A powerful organization in New York City, nominally for the promotion of the sentiment of brotherhood among nations, but in reality to promote a secret movement to unite the United States with "the Mother Country", England, as advocated by Andrew Carnegie, the late Whitelaw Reid, and as provided for in the secret will of Cecil Rhodes. Among its prominent members are Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British Ambassador; J. Pierpont Morgan, Great Britain's war agent in the United States; Thomas W. Lamont, partner of Morgan; John Ravelstoke Rathom, British-born editor of the Providence "Journal"; Adolph Ochs, owner of the New York "Times", conducting propaganda for the Allies; Ogden Mills Reid, President New York "Tribune" and brother-in-law of the first Equerry to the King of England; James M. Beck and numerous other Wall Street corporation lawyers, the underwriters of the Anglo-French war loan of $500,000,000, officials of American insurance Companies, etc. (For full particulars see "War Plotters of Wall Street" by Charles A. Collman, published by "The Fatherland", N. Y. C., Price 25 cents.)

PITCHER, MOLLY.—Not only was Barbara Fritchie of German descent, as shown elsewhere, but so also was the famous "Molly Pitcher" of Revolutionary fame, whose story is known to every American patriot as the woman who brought water to the fighting men in the battle line in a large pitcher, to which she owed her name in history. Her maiden name was Marie Ludwig, and she was born of good Palatine stock Oct. 13, 1754, in New Jersey. Her husband was John Hays, a gunner, who was wounded at the battle of Monmouth. There being no man available, Moll took his place and served the cannon so efficiently, loading and firing with such dexterity, that after the battle Washington appointed her to the rank of sergeant with a sergeant's pay.

"PREPAREDNESS"—GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES—It is often urged as a reproach against German Americans that "while they favor preparedness for Germany they oppose preparedness for the United States." German Americans as a class are not opposed to preparedness for the United States, but they are opposed to reckless militarism for the benefit of those amassing millions from the manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition. There is no parallel between the United States and Germany. We are separated from our nearest potential European foe by 3,000 miles and from Japan by 6,000 miles of water, while it is but a step across the German border into Russia and into France, while only a few hours travel separates Germany from Great Britain and Italy. It would take 332 vessels with a capacity of 3,000 men each (not counting guns, horses, trains, hospitals and supplies for men and beasts) to transport an army of 1,000,000 men. It took England nearly two years to transport her military forces to Flanders, Gallipoli, Egypt and Saloniki.

NEW YORK PRESS—JOHN SWINTON, A LIFE-LONG NEWSPAPER MAN, SAYS ITS BUSINESS IS TO DISTORT THE TRUTH—Lester F. Ward in his book on "Pure Sociology" (MacMillan's, N. Y., 1911) cites a speech made by John Swinton in response to a toast, "The Independent Press," at a banquet of the New York Press Association, as follows:

> "There is no such thing in America as an Independent press, unless it is in the country towns. **You know it and I know it.** There is not one of you who dare express **an honest opinion.** If you express it you know before hand that it would never appear in print. I'm paid $150.00 per week for **keeping my honest opinions out of the paper** I am connected with. Others of you are paid similar salaries for doing similar things. If I should permit honest opinions to be printed in one issue of my paper, like Othello, before twenty-four hours my occupation would be gone. The man who would be so foolish as to write honest opinions would be out on the street hunting another job. **The business of the New York journalist is to distort the truth, to lie outright,** to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon and to sell his country and race for his daily bread, or, for what is about the same thing, his salary. You know this and I know it; and what foolery to be toasting an 'Independent Press.' We are tools and the vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are jumping-jacks. They pull the string and we dance. Our time, our talents, our lives, our possibilities, all are the property of other men. **We are intellectual prostitutes."**

PROVIDENCE "JOURNAL"—A notorious scandal sheet, edited by John Ravelstoke Rathom, native of Australia and the hero of a sensational poisoning case in San Francisco exposed by the "The Fatherland". Through the Providence "Journal" the British Ambassador succeeded in gaining publicity for stories totally false or misleading, calculated to impugn the loyalty of German American citizens and to discredit attaches of the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies in Washington. A representative of this newspaper was present at a meeting of Secretary Lansing and Attorney General Gregory, according to the New York "Times", at which it was decided to dismiss Capt. von Papen and Capt. Boy-Ed, military and naval attaches of the German Embassy, who were sent home. Rathom is generally discredited as the participant in notorious scandals published in the San Francisco papers and came East with a savory record that did not, however, bar him from having intimate diplomatic relations as an adviser with the Wilson administration. The Providence "Journal" is owned by Brown and Sharp, tool manufacturers, who turned their works into an extensive factory for the making of war supplies for the Allies.

PRUSSIA, TREATY WITH—When Secretary Lansing decided that the status of the British prize steamer "Appam", captured by the German "Moeve", and sent to Norfolk in charge of a German commander and crew, had to be determined by a court, thus giving the British owners special opportunity to recover the vessel in violation of the treaty of the United States with Germany, the successor of Thomas Jefferson, Hamilton Fish, James G. Blaine and Roger Q. Gresham in the office of Secretary of State undermined a treaty based upon one of the most memorable documents ever adopted by mankind. Contrast Lansing's ruling with the solemn estimate placed upon the treaty of 1799 by President John Quincy Adams in his Message to Congress, dated March 15, 1826:

> "They (the three American commissioners) met and resided for that purpose about one year in Paris and the only result of their negotiations at that time was the first treaty between the United States and Prussia—memorable in the diplomatic history of the world and precious as a monument of the principles, in relation to commerce and maritime warfare with which our country entered upon her career as a member of the great family of independent nations....At that time in the infancy of their political existence, under the influence of those principles of liberty and of right so congenial to the cause in which they had just fought and triumphed, **they were able to obtain the sanction of but one great and philosophical though absolute sovereign in Europe (Frederick the Great) to their liberal and enlightened principles. They could obtain no more."**

Amazingly good reading in parrallel columns with Lansing's decision that the "Appam" does not come under the provision of this treaty and must be returned to its British master.

QUITMAN, JOHANN ANTON.—One of the most dashing soldiers in the Mexican war, was the son of Friedrich Anton Quitman, a Lutheran minister at Rhinebeck-on-Hudosn. Born in 1798, took part in the Texas struggle for liberty against Mexico, and in 1846 was made brigadier general; fought with greatest distinction at Monterey; first at the head of

his command to reach the market place of the hotly-contested city, and raised the American flag on the church steeple. Was in command of the land batteries in 1847 and in conjunction with the American fleet bombarded Vera Cruz into surrender. Distinguished himself at Cerro Gordo, was brevetted Major General and voted a sword by Congress. On Sept. 13, at the head of his troops stormed Chapultepec, the old fortress of Montezuma, which was considered impregnable by the Mexicans, and on the folowing day opened the attack on Mexico City, which he entered Sept. 15. Gen. Scott, as a mark of appreciation, appointed Quitman governor of the city, in which capacity he served until peace was restored. He was later elected governor of Mississippi and elected to Congress by large majorities from 1855 to 1858, the year of his death.

RASSIEUR, LEO—The only German ever elected Commander of the G. A. R. Served as major throughout the war.

RED CROSS SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY PROHIBITED BY ENGLAND.—England declared its moral bankruptcy when it prohibited the shipment of American Red Cross supplies for the wounded German soldiers and German hospitals April 21, 1916, and forcibly relieved American surgeons going into Germany to serve with the Red Cross of their operating instruments. No effective action was ever taken by our government for this violation of the Geneva Convention either as a principle of international law or as an act of "humanity."

RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PRISONERS OF WAR—The distress among these unfortunates in Russia and elsewhere is great, and any remittances sent to headquarters, 24 North Moore Street, New York City, will be gratefully acknowledged.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS IN COLONIES—American colonial history reveals the fact that Englishmen, while boastful of the liberty of conscience which they claim as a divine heritage, differed from the Dutch and other Teutonic settlers in America as foremost in seeking to impose religious restrictions upon others and in offending against the doctrines of personal and religious liberty. There was very little of real democracy in the Bay Colony, but much of aristocracy, according to Dr. William Elliot Griffis; for only church members had a right to vote. These Puritans could not tolerate the men of other ways of thinking, like the Quakers and the Baptists who came among them, whom they beat, branded and hanged. Both in Holland and America, this authority continues, the Pilgrim Fathers were better treated by the Dutch than by the Puritans. "Toleration is a virtue which Americans have not learned from England or from the Puritans of New England. For the origins of the religious liberty which we enjoy we must look to the Annabaptists, William the Silent and the Dutch republic." But the Colony did not a little trade in slaves, and one of its industries was the making of manacles for the supply of the African man-stealers and traders in human flesh. In 1631, Roger Williams arrived at Nantasket. He was a radical who claimed that no one should be bound to maintain worship against his own consent, and that the land belonged to the Indians and they ought to be paid for it. The Massachussetts Bay Colony ordered Williams to leave, and when he and five friends took up lands in Rhode Island, the Plymouth men notified him that the land he had chosen was under their control and in-

timated that he must move on. The next person to come into contact with colonial intolerance was Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, "a pure woman of much intellectual power", but for whose preaching and teaching there was no room in Massachusetts. The General Court, after deciding that Mrs. Hutchinson was "like Roger Williams or worse", banished her. With William Codington and others she bought Rhode Island from the Indians and began the colonies of Portsmouth and Newport. In 1638 Rev. John Wheelwright was expelled from Massachusetts for sympathy with Mrs. Hutchinson. The Maryland English were more liberal, but their laws did not protect Jews or those who rejected the divinity of Christ. When the Commonwealth was established in England, its Commissioners in Maryland acted in a most intolerant manner, allowing no Catholics to have a seat in the legislature. They repealed the statute of toleration and prohibited Catholic worship. In the Carolinas all Christians lived harmoniously together until Lord Granville attempted to remove the religious privileges of the Colonists, by excluding all who were not members of the Anglican Church from the Colonial legislature.

A valuable contribution to the history of religious intolerance in our country, the result of English civilization, is contained in "American State Papers Bearing on Sunday Legislation", revised and enlarged edition compiled and annotated by William Addison Blakely of the Chicago Bar and lecturer at the University of Chicago; foreword by Thomas M. Cooley. Published by "Religious Liberty", Washington, D. C. Here we get the text of the first Sunday law on American soil, passed in Virginia in 1610:

> "Every man or woman shall repair in the morning to the divine service and sermon preached upon the Sabbath Day, and in the afternoon to divine service and catechising, upon pain for the first fault to lose their provision and allowance for the whole week following (provisions were held in common at that day); for the second to lose the said allowance **and also to be whipt**: and for the third **to suffer death.**" Whipping meant that the offender "shall, by order of such justice or justices, receive on the bare back ten lashes well laid on."

In Massachusetts the law provided various penalties, according to the gravity of the offense. Ten shillings or be whipped for profaning the Lord's day; death for presumptuous Sunday desecration; fines for traveling on the Lord's day; boring tongue with red-hot iron, sitting upon the gallows with a rope around the offender's neck, etc., at the discretion of the Court of Assizes and General Goal Delivery. ("Acts and Laws of the Province of Mass. Bay 1692-1719", p. 110). It was pretty much the same in Connecticut, where the laws explicitly prohibited "walking for pleasure", while Maryland provided "death without benefit of clergy for blasphemy." Practically every English colony had similar laws and ordinances. We read in Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia" (1788, p. 167):

> "The first settlers were immigrants from England, of the English Church, just at a point of time when it was flushed with a complete victory over the religion of other persuasions. Possessed, as they became, of the power of making, administering and executing the laws, they showed equal intolerance in this country with their Presbyterian brethren who had emigrated to the Northern government.... Several acts of the Virginia Assembly, of 1659, 1662 and 1693, had made it penal in parents to refuse to have their children baptized, had prohibited the

unlawful assembling of Quakers, had made it penal for any master of a vessel to bring a Quaker into the State, had ordered those already there, and such as should come hereafter, to be imprisoned until they should abjure the country—provided a milder penalty for the first and second return, but **death** for their third. If no capital executions took place here, as did in New England, it was not owing to the moderation of the Church, or spirit of the Legislature, as may be inferred from the law itself; but to historical circumstances which have not been handed down to us."

William H. Taft, when President, said: "We speak with great satisfaction of the fact that our ancestors came to this country to establish freedom of religion. Well, if you are to be exact, they came to establish freedom of their own religion, and not the freedom of anybody else's religion. The truth is that in those days such a thing as freedom of religion was not understood."

Just what American freedom was at the time that English influence was at high tide, unleavened by the liberal and tolerant ideas brought over from the European continent, may be inferred from the following extract from the "Columbian Sentinel" of December 1789, quoted in "American State Papers":

"The tithingman also watched to see that 'no young people walked abroad on the eve of the Sabbath', that is, on the Saturday night (after sundown). He also marked and reported all those who 'lye at home' and others who 'prophanely behaved', 'lingered without dores at meeting time on the Lord's Daie', all 'the sons of Belial strutting about, setting on fences, and otherwise desecrating the day'. These last two offenders were first admonished by the tithingman, then 'sett in stocks', and then cited before the Court. They were also confined in the cage on the meeting house green, with the Lord's Day sleepers. The tithingman could arrest any who walked or rode too fast in pace to and from meeting, and he could arrest any who 'walked or rode unnecessarily on the Sabbath'. Great and small alike were under his control."

Even General Washington while President was interfered with on one occasion by "the tithingman".

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM—In its platform, adopted at Chicago June 8, 1916, the Republican party reaffirms its approval of the Monroe Doctrine and accepts the responsibility of the Phillipine Islands as a duty to civilization and the Filipino people, condemning the Democratic party for its attempts to abandon them; favors an effective system of rural credits, extension of the rural free delivery, liberal subsidies to ships in the foreign service for service actually performed, favors civil service, conservation and the extension of the suffrage to women, "but recognizing the right of each State to settle this question for itself." The platform further favors a treaty with Russia, "as with other countries, that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native-born or alien, and regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance," as well as the right of asylum. The party is pledged to the enforcement of all Federal laws passed for the protection of labor and the enactment

of a child labor law, a workingmen's compensation law covering all government employes and laws for the safety, conservation and protection of labor from the dangers incident to industry and transportation. It charges that the Democratic party has created since March 4, 1913, 30,000 offices outside the Civil Service law at an annual cost of $44,000,000, and pledges the aid of the country in restoring order and maintaining peace in Mexico. On the subject of **Neutrality and Foreign Affairs** the platform recites:

In 1861 the Republican Party stood for the Union. As it stood for the Union of States, it now stands for a united people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, knowing no allegiance except to the Constitution, to the Government and to the flag of the United States. We believe in American policies at home and abroad.

We declare that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the Constitution, treaties and the law of nations, at home and abroad, by land and sea. These rights, which, in violation of the specific promise, made at Baltimore in 1912, the Democratic President and the Democratic Congress have failed to defend, we will unflinchingly maintain.

We desire peace, the peace of justice and right, and believe in maintaining a straight and honest neutrality between the belligerents in the great war in Europe. We must perform all our duties and insist upon all our rights as neutrals, without fear and without favor. We believe that peace and neutrality as well as the dignity and influence of the United States, cannot be preserved by shifty expedients, by phrasemaking, by performances in language, or by attitudes ever changing in an effort to secure groups of voters.

The present Administration has destroyed our influence abroad and humiliated us in our own eyes. The Republican Party believes that a firm, consistent and courageous foreign policy, always maintained by Republican Presidents in acordance with American traditions, is the best, as it is the only true way to preserve our peace and restore us to our rightful place among the nations. We believe in the pacific settlement of international disputes and favor the establishment of a world court for that purpose.

On the **Mexican problem** the platform says:

We denounce the indefensible methods of interference employed by this Administration in the internal affairs of Mexico, and refer with shame to its failure to discharge the duty of this country as next friend to Mexico, its duty to other powers who have relied upon us as such friend, and its duty to our citizens in Mexico, in permitting the continuance of such conditions, first, by failure to act promptly and firmly, and, secondly, by lending its influence to the continuation of such conditions through recognition of one of the factions responsible for the outrages.

On the **Tariff:**

The Underwood Tariff act is a complete failure in every respect. Under its administration, imports have enormously increased, in spite of the fact that the intercourse with foreign countries has been largely cut off by reason of the war, while the revenues, of which we stand in such dire need, have been greatly reduced. Under the

normal conditions which prevailed prior to the war, it was clearly demonstrated that this act deprived the American producer and the wage-earner of that protection which entiled them to meet their foreign competitors, and, but for the adventitious conditions created by the war, would long since have paralyzed all forms of American industry and deprived American labor of its just reward.

It has not in the least reduced the cost of living, which has constantly advanced from the date of its enactment. The welfare of our people demands its repeal and the substitution of a measure which, in peace, as well as in war, will produce ample revenue and give reasonable protection to all forms of American production in mine, forest, field and factory.

We favor the creation of a tariff commission, with complete power to gather and compile information for the use of Congress in all matters relating to the tariff.

The plank on **"Preparadness"** reads as follows:

In order to maintain our peace and make certain the security of our people within our own borders, the country must have not only adequate, but thorough and complete national defense, ready for any emergency. We must have a sufficient and effective regular army and a provision for ample reserves, already drilled and disciplined, who can be called at once to the colors when the hour of danger comes.

We must have a navy so strong and so well proportioned and equipped so thoroughly ready and prepared that no enemy can gain command of the sea and effect a landing in force on either our Western or our Eastern Coast. To secure these results we must have a coherent and continuous policy of national defense, which even in these perilous days the Democratic Party has utterly failed to develop, but which we promise to give to the country.

REPUBLICAN PRESS WANTS "HYPHEN" VOTE FOR HUGHES—WILSON ORGAN REBUKED—(From the Philadelphia "Ledger", June, 1916): "The attempt of certain of the Democratic newspapers to fasten upon Hughes the stigma of treason because his nomination happens to have met the approval of some outspoken German American journals is the vicious fruit of a shameless and dishonest partisanship. It is a sort of poisoned politics, however, that carries with it its own antidote, for the American sense of justice and fair play is too deply rooted to permit mendacity to pass muster as argument, or to sanction the wholesale proscription of an important section of the population by an infamous perversion of truth and logic.

"On the principle that all's fair in love or war, Mr. Wilson's supporters are welcome to make the most of the fact that some voters of German parentage or origin have declared in favor of the Hughes candidacy, but they have no right in decency or honor to attribute to them sentiments and opinions that revolt every principle of humanity, every tenet of good citizenship. The Philadelphia 'Record' yesterday was guilty of an infamy which, unless it is lost to every sense of shame, it will some day regret and seek to erase from the memory of its readers. Speaking of the German American support of Hughes the 'Record' said:

"'All those who favor the sinking of the 'Lusitania', with the loss of

114 American lives, will fight mit Hughes.'

"The contemptible inference here is inescapable. It is an assumption, in the first place, that the great mass of voters of German descent are not only false to the country of their adoption, but they are dead to every consideration of humanity, the blind devotees of frightfulness and apologists for the murder of non-combatant civilians. Even President Wilson has been careful to explain in his public utterances that the hyphenates against whom he justly inveighs, the conspirators against the peace and neutrality of the country, are a pitifully small minority of the population. Yet his unscrupulous partisans do not hesitate to attribute infamous motives, without a shred of evidence to support their insinuations, to an element of the American people which in every great national crisis has proved its loyalty and which has demonstrated its essential Americanism. Mr. Hughes may treat with the scorn it deserves the base misuse of partisanship by which the 'Record' has disgraced itself, but he will not insult any portion of the American people by rejecting their support merely on the ground of their neutrality."

CECIL RHODES—His secret will touching the recovery of the United States as an integral part of the British Empire—Many serious minded Americans are deeply concerned over the revelations made in "The Fatherland" and other publications concerning a far-reaching conspiracy to undo the work of the American Revolution and reunite the American republic with Great Britian. That such a movement has been publicly advocated is no longer a theory but a fact. Its principal advocate is Andrew Carnegie, who provided a fund of $10,000,000, yielding an annual interest of $500,000, ostensibly for the promotion of peace throughout the world. This, in connecion with the secret will of the late Cecil Rhodes, setting aside a trust fund for the avowed purpose of reclaiming the United States as an integral part of Great Britain, is believed by many to furnish the correct clue to the widespread agitation since the war for American intervention on the side of the Allies; and in connection with the assertions of Prof. Roland G. Usher in his book, "Pan Germanism", that there has for some years existed a secret verbal alliance between the United States government and England, France and Russia, warrants the serious misgivings in the minds of many patriotic Americans that the movement is well under way. In order to arrive at a clear understanding of the influences at work throughout the East, especially in certain university circles, it is necessary to revive the reader's memory of the Cecil Rhodes secret will of 1877:

> "To and for the establishment, promotion and development of a secret society, the true aim of which and object whereof shall be the extension of British rule throughout the world, the perfecting of a system of emigration from the United Kingdom and of colonization of British subjects of all lands where the means of livelihood are attainable by energy, labor and enterprise, and especially the occupation by British settlers of the entire continent of Africa, the Holy Land, the Valley of the Euphrates, the Islands of Cyprus and Candia; the whole of South America and the Islands of the Pacific not heretofore possessed by Great Britain, the whole of the Malay Archipelago, **the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an**

integral part of the British Empire; the inauguration of a system of Colonial representation in the Imperial Parliament, which may tend to weld together the disjoined members of the Empire, and finally the foundation of so great a power as to hereafter render wars impossible and promote the best interests of humanity."

Fourteen years later, in a letter to William T. Stead, dated August 19 and September 3, 1891, Rhodes writes as follows:

"What an awful thought it is that if we had not lost America or if even now we could arrange with he present members of the United States Assembly (i. e., Congress) and our own House of Commons, the peace of the world is secured for all eternity. **We could hold your federal parliament five years at Washington and five at London."**

(The Pan-Angles", by Sinclair Kennedy, published by Longmans, Green & Co., London and New York.) Mr. Kennedy further writes as follows on this topic:

"Not alone the federation of the Britannic nations, but the federation of the whole Pan-Angle people is the end to be sought. Behind Rhodes' 'greater union in Imperial matters' lay his vision of a common government over all English-speaking people. If we are to preserve our civilization and its benefits to an individual civilizaion, we must avoid friction among ourselves and take a united stand before the world. **Only a common government will insure this."**

These words have a remarkable resemblance to a declaration made by the late American Ambassador to Great Britain, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, in a speech delivered in London, July 17, 1902, when, speaking of Anglo-American relations, he employed these significant words:

"The time does visibly draw near when solidarity of race, **if not of government, is to prevail."**

The similarity of sentiments expressed by two persons of different race and speaking at an interval of twelve years must strike anyone as deeply significant. We have here an agreement in that respect between Cecil Rhodes, Sinclair Kennedy and Whitelaw Reid. All three want a common government over the Britannic nations and the United States. This policy has not been openly espoused in the New York "Tribune", whose destiny is now presided over by Ogden Mills Reid, the former Ambasador's son, but that paper has come as close to the matter as it dares without laying itself open to indictment for high treason. His sister is Lady Ward, wife of Hon. John Hubert Ward, Extra Equerry to His Britannic Majesty, King George V.

It is known that the millions left by Cecil Rhodes for the express object of the "ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire," have been invested in such a manner as to carry out as secretly as possible the purpose for which they were designed. Men may well stand appalled at the working of the Rhodes poison in the veins of American life.

To its fatal operation may be attributed the rise of societies to promote Anglo-Saxon brotherhood, Pilgrim societies, movements to celebrate the centennary of English and American friendship (farcial as that pretension is), the formation of peace treaties nominally most inclusive, but in reality designed to benefit Great Britain, and the gradual elimination from our public school books of all reference

to the nefarious part played by England in our history, English designs against this country and savagery against its citizens, as well as all unpleasant diplomatic events between us and England that have been of such frequent recurrence. To this sinister influence may be attributed the movement to ignore the Fourth of July and substitute the Signing of the Magna Charta to be celebrated by American youths as the true origin of our independence, as proposed by Andrew Carnegie in placards which did, and possibly do yet adorn the walls of his free libraries. In the June number of the "North American Review" for 1893, Carnegie employed the following significant words:

"Let men say what they will; I say that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united, so surely is it one morning to rise, shine upon and greet again **the reunited State —the British-American Union."**

Let us recall that it was Lord Bryce, the former British Ambassador to the United States, who advocated:

"The recognition of a common citizenship, securing to the citizen of each, in the country of the other, certain rights not enjoyed by others."

And that Lord Haldane in a speech in Canada some years ago broadly hinted at an ultimate union of the two countries. We find in "The Pan Angles" of Mr. Kennedy **a map of the world in which Great Britain, Canada, Australia and the United States are represented in a uniform color, to illustrate their solidarity.** In the minds of the Pan Angles the vision of the great Cecil Rhodes, backed by his countless millions, is approaching its realization. Rhodes held that "divine ideals, on which the progress of mankind depended, were for the most part the moving influence, **if not the exclusive possession, of the Anglo-Saxon race, of which Great Britain is the head."** ("The Right Hon. Cecil John Rhodes," by Sir Thos. E. Fuller, p. 243). Rhodes' published will of July 1, 1899, has a broad provision for his American propaganda in paragraph 16: "And whereas I also desire to encourage and foster an appreciation of the advantages which I implicitly believe **will result from the union of the English-speaking people throughout the world, and to encourage in the students from the United States of North America who will benefit from the American Scholarships to be established at the University of Oxford under this my Will, an attachment to the country from which they have sprung," etc.**

The mischief implanted in the Rhodes American scholarship scheme was clearly set forth in the "Saturday Evening Post" of July 13, 1912, wherein the writer says:

"Twenty years hence and forever afterward there will be between two and three thousand men (Rhodes graduates) in the prime of life scattered over the English-speaking world, each of whom will have had impressed upon his mind at the most susceptible period the dreams of **a union of our people."**

In the "North American Review" for June 1893, Mr. Carnegie already advocated the subordination of our fiscal policy to that of England. Hear him:

" I do not shut my eyes to the fact that reunion, bringing free entrance of British products, would cause serious disturbance to many

manufacturing interests near the Atlantic Coast which have been built up under the protective tariff system. Judging from my knowledge of the American manufacturers, **there are few who would not gladly make the necessary pecuniary sacrifices to bring about a reunion of the old home and new."**

In a like manner Mr. Carnegie spoke at Dundee in 1890, and in the "North American Review" he explicitly stated: "National patriotism or pride cannot prove a serious obstacle in the way of reunion . . . The new nation would dominate the world."

The Rhodes campaign is bearing fruit. The outbreak of the war furnished the occassion. While the London "Times", in March, 1915, abandoned the hypocritical pretext that England had entered the war on account Belgium, while members of Parliament, like Ramsay MacDonald and Phillip Snowdon, and famous writers like E. D. Morel, Clifford Allen, Prof. F. C. Conybeare, of Oxford, were denouncing the treachery of their own country and Dr. Conybeare described Sir Edward Grey as "the most sinister liar in Europe," Englishmen of American birth, with the corruption of Cecil Rhodes' gold in their systems, were preaching from the old text of the injustice done Belgium and harping on atrocities disproved by every human evidence available, and urging the United States to go to the rescue of England. To them the traditions of their country are nothing, and the pretext of neutrality is exercised only in the interest of Great Britain against the Central Powers. It is the secret work of Cecil Rhodes's millions. It has raised a crop of traitors in our midst who are blinding the mass of the people to the truth through the power of the Lord Northcliffe press. Mr. J. P. O'Mahoney, editor of the "Indiana Catholic and Record," has stated in public print that in a conversation with Lord Northcliffe at the Walton Hotel, Philadelphia, in April, 1900, the then Sir Alfred Harmsworth told him: **"The syndicate of which I am the head owns or controls eighteen very successful American papers in your leading cities.".**

If now we sum up our columns of facts, plus one, we get the result:

RHODES—CARNEGIE—LORD NORTHCLIFFE—MORGAN

Rhodes laid the foundation of the future policy of reclaiming the United States as an integral part of the British Empire by the establishment of a trust fund to carry out this object; Carnegie, coming into the open, lulls the national conscience by large benefices in the form of free public libraries, advocates the abolition of the Fourth of July as our national holiday and demands that the capital of the Western Hemisphere shall be located at Ottawa; Lord Northcliffe controls the press of New York and other large cities, and J. P. Morgan takes the first steps to pool and consolidate the financial interests of the two countries, turning the national reserve bank act to that account (as will shortly be shown in Congress) in the furtherance of the great conspiracy, while William Bauchop Wilson, Secretary of Labor, born in Blantyre, Scotland, by an official order of October 9, 1915, decides that Americans taking the oath of allegiance to a foreign potentate, shall not have their political rights questioned upon their return as cripples from the trenches in Europe after fighting for the British King. One army, one country, one soul!

The merging of American with British citizenship is extolled publicly by the New York "Times" in a recent article on the late Henry James. The American novelist cast off his allegiance to his native country as he might cast off a worn suit of clothes and became a subject of the British King. This nothwithstanding, the "Times" declared: "He was never more loyal to American traditions and principles than when he became a British citizen." And the "New Republic" in March, 1916, declared: "The policy demanded by the ending of American isolation is an explicit and **intimate political** association with Great Britain."

The sinister effect of the provisions of the secret will of Cecil Rhodes is thus everywhere discernible. Late in January, 1916, the venerable Joseph H. Choate, at a banquet of the notorious Pilgrims' Society, addressed the guests in the words: "I now ask you all to **rise and drink a good old loyal toast to the president and the King."** Former Assistant United States District-Attorney, James M. Beck, is thus quoted in an Ottawa dispatch to the "London Times" of January 30: "Mr. Beck affirmed his strong conviction that the cause of the Allies was one of right and justice, and he expressed his eager desire to see his country fighting alongside Great Britain and France." Under the heading, "Prepare to Enter the War, Dr. Eliot's Message," the venerable President Emeritus of Harvard with a frivolity that suggests the criminal stupidity with which the degenerate Ialian poet D'Annunzio helped to hurl his country into the war, sounds the slogan of the Pan Angles in the New York "Times" of March 12 as follows: "It is time for the deepest-rooted and strongest of republics to consider how it can best bring help to bleeding France and Great Britain," almost identically, the words of Messrs. Root and Choate, as privately uttered early last summer, that in her last extremity the United States would come to the aid of Great Britain.

The New York "Globe" of March 14th editorially endorses Prof. Eliot and Gifford Pinchot in their agitation for war. The American Rights Society met at Carnegie Hall in New York on the evening of March 14th and adopted resolutions intended to rush us into the conflict at the side of the Allies. There is a discernible connection in this widespread campaign, although mainly confined to the East where the Tory element has always had its most formidable strongholds.

Thus the virus of high treason under the lure of serving civilization has penetrated the whole political system of our country. The Rhodes trust fund has its priests and priestess. Witness the statement of Mrs. John Astor, Chairman of the American Red Cross in Great Britain in the New York "Times" of March 5 last: "An alliance of the English-speaking nations would be the greatest ideal toward which to work." George Louis Beer anticipated Mrs. Astor in the "Forum" for May, 1915:

"The only practical method is to embody the existing cordial feeling between England and the United States in a more or less formal alliance, so that the two countries can bring their joint influence and pressure to bear wherever their common interests and political principles may be jeopardized."

According to Prof. Roland G. Usher that alliance has been in secret existence since 1897: "The alliance is a verbal agreement binding this Government to respect certain claims of the Allies," he guardedly admitted in the St. Louis "Star" of May 2, 1915.

Under our Constitution no such treaty can be formed without the knowledge and consent of the Senate; but there is nothing in the way of arranging a secret verbal understanding between the two governments; and that such an understanding has existing ever since McKinley was President, as alleged by Prof. Usher, was substantiated by the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary in referring in the House of Commons during the Boer War to the bargain as "an agreement, an understanding, a compact, if you please."

Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. There must be a connection between the statement of the British Colonial office and the present agitation by the American Rights Society and the indiscreet disclosures of Prof. Usher, since the latter tells us that there is such an understanding, or compact, between our country, Great Britain, France and Russia, by which "the United States would do its best to assist the three allies" in case of war.

The infamous plot may be compared to a genealogical tree, nourished at the roots by the secret will of Cecil Rhodes, its trunk representing Carnegie, Lord Northcliffe and Morgan, its branches bearing the names of the notorious agitators who are hoping to hasten the absorption of the United States by Great Britain by precipitating us into the war on the side of the Allies so that they may live under a King. The leopard cannot change his spots, and the Tory of 1776, 1799 and 1808 is with us still. The words of Thomas Jefferson, in his letter to Governor Langdon of New Hampshire, are as true today as they were then:

"The Toryism with which we struggled in '77 differed but in name from the Federalism of '99, with which we struggled also; and the Anglicism of 1808 against which we are now struggling is but the same thing still in another form. It is a longing for a King and an English King rather than any other. This is the true source of our sorrows and wailings."

RIDDER, HERMAN—The German American cause lost a powerful champion in the untimely death of Herman Ridder, publisher and editor of the "New Yorker Staats Zeitung", which occurred Nov. 1, 1915.

Mr. Ridder was born in New York, March 5, 1851, and became trustee, treasurer and manager of the "Staats Zeitung" in 1890 and its president in 1907. As an independent Democrat he was active in the Cleveland campaigns and reform movements, especially in the German American Reform Union. During the campaign of 1908 he was treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. He was a trustee of the Mutual Life Ins. Co., Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; vice-president Hudson-Fulton Celebration commission; mgr., N. Y. State Board of Charities, member Legal Aid Society, Chamber of Commerce, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art; ex-president American Newspaper Publishers Ass; director Associated Press, and N. Y. City Publishing Ass'n. From this is apparent the large usefulness and pop-

ularity of the deceased, who to the last proved an invincible power in the cause of German Americanism. His work has largely fallen on the worthy shoulders of his son, Bernard H. Ridder, whose conduct of the column in English in the "Staats Zeitung", entitled "The War Situation from Day to Day", and activity in connection with efforts to safeguard the interests of the German cause, have made his name familiar to thousands of readers in the United States.

RINGLING, AL—One of the most successful of American circus managers who died at his home in Baraboo, Wis., in the early part of 1916, was the son of German immigrants, who started as a musician, became a juggler and in 1888 organized the famous circus known by the name of himself and four brothers, "The Ringling Brothers' Circus". His circus far eclipsed any ever organized by P. T. Barnum and his illness dates from superhuman efforts made by him to save his property from destruction by fire. Before his death at the age of 63 he presented his native town, Baraboo, with a theatre.

RITTENHOUSE, DAVID—The first noted American scientist, born of a poor Pennsylvania German, son of a farmer, at Roxborough township, April 8, 1732. Owing to a feeble constitution was apprenticed to a clock and mechanical instrument-maker, where he followed the bent of his mechanical and mathematical genius, though too poor to keep informed concerning the progress of science in Europe. While Newton and Leibnitz were warmly disputing the honor of first discoverer of Fluxi writes Lossing, Rittenhouse, entirely ignorant of what they had done, became the inventor of that remarkable feature of algebraical analysis. Applying the knowledge which he derived from study and reflection, to the mechanic arts, he produced a planetarium, or an exhibition of the movements of the solar system, by machinery. That work of art is in possession of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. It gave him a great reputation, and in 1770 he went to Philadelphia, where he met members of the Philosophical Society to whom he had two years before communicated that he had calculated with great exactitude the transit of Venus which occurred June 3, 1769. Rittenhouse was one of those whom the Society appointed to observe it. Only three times before, in the whole range of human observation, had mortal vision beheld the orb of Venus pass across the disc of the sun. Upon the exactitude of the performance according to calculations depended many astronomical problems, and the hour was looked forward to by philosophers with intense interest. As the moment approached according to his calculations, Rittenhouse became greatly excited. When the discs of the planets touched at the expected moment the philosopher fainted. His highest hopes were realized and on November 9th following he was blessed with a sight of the transit of Mercury. When Benjamin Franklin died, Rittenhouse was appointed President of the American Philosophical Society to fill his place. His fame now was world wide and many official honors awaited his acceptance. He held the office of treasurer of Pennsylvania for many years, and in 1792 he was appointed director of the Mint. Died 1797, aged 64.

ROEBLING, JOHN AUGUST—One of the greatest engineers and America's leading bridge builder; among his famous achievements are the

Pennsylvania Canal Acqueduct, across the Alleghany River (1842); Niagara Suspension Bridge (1852); the Cincinnati-Covington bridge with a span of 1200 feet, and the famous Brooklyn bridge across the East River, completed by his son, Washington, upon the death of its designer. Roebling was born June 12, 1806, at Muehlhausen, Thuringia, and learned engineering at Erfurt and Berlin.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE—Third term candidate for the Presidency of the United States (1916); before the European war ardently cultivated the "German-Americans", accepted the hospitality of the German Emperor, who called him "my friend Roosevelt", and to whom Roosevelt accorded the chief credit for restoring peace between Russia and Japan; was President when the Kaiser presented the statue of Frederick the Great to the United States as a token of his friendship and accepted it with many expressions of appreciation of the cordial relations that had subsisted from the earliest times between the German States and the American Union. Soon after the outbreak of the European war became one of the chief agitators to precipitate the United States into the European war on the side of the Allies, on the ground that this government was bound by the Hague Convention to punish Germany for violating the neutrality of Belgium. At the same time he assumed an attitude of sinister hostility toward Americans of German birth or descent and denounced them publicly for opposing his point of view as traitors to the country. In his famous Plattsburg (N. Y.) speech, August 25, 1915, he said: "If I have my way, they will either fight for us or they will be shot by us." It is upon this plank in his platform that he entered the campaign of 1916 for the Presidential nomination.

Twelve years ago, in 1904, Carl Schurz in a letter to the Parker Independent Club, warned the country against Roosevelt and quoted Prof. Nelson, who described him as a man with a "lawless mind". Pronounced and bitterly persistent anti-German papers, like the New York "Sun" and "World", since the war, have exposed the hypocricy of Roosevelt's pretended plea regarding Belgium, and to dispose of his contention it is only necessary to point out that while a clause was adopted at the Hague guaranteeing the inviolability of a neutral country, it was never ratified by England or France and under a specific clause thereby became inoperative as to all other signatories. The simple truth is that during Roosevelt's term in the White House more sacred international treaties were violated without protest from him than during any similar period in the history of our country, and part of these were violations which directly affected the honor, traditions and doctrines of the American republic. These included the following:

In 1902 the Boer republics were robbed of their independence by Britain. Every American port during the war was full of British freighters and transports carrying guns, munitions and mules to South Africa for the British armies with Roosevelt's approval.

In 1903 occurred the massacre of Kishineff. As the victims were Jews and not Armenians, Roosevelt made no protest. Thirteen years later he wrote: "The crowning outrage has been committed by the Turks on the Armenians. It is dreadful to think that these things can be done and that the nation nevertheless remains 'neutral not only in deed but in thought'

between right and the most hideous wrong." The Kishineff massacres were the work of the Russians, now the allies of Great Britain. The Turks are the allies of Germany and Austro-Hungary.

In 1906 the Congo atrocities were officially published and shocked the universe. They were perpetrated by the Belgians, but Roosevelt protested not.

In 1905 Corea was a neutral country. It was invaded by Japan, one of Great Britain's allies, and robbed of its independence. The Emperor of Corea called upon President Roosevelt to keep America's treaty with him —a treaty which contained the promise that if Corea were endangered by any third party, the United States would use its good offices to effect an amicable understanding. Roosevelt refused to receive the message, and in the same manner Secretary of State Root declined to receive or read it until forty-eight hours had elapsed and Japan had accomplished the rape of Corea. Then Root sent his "too late" message. Roosevelt had already hurriedly acknowledged the seizure without a word of warning to the Corean government or a word of warning to the Corean legation in Washington and had cabled to our legation in Corea to get out of the country.

In 1906 Morocco was parcelled out by Great Britain, France and Spain. The only country that protested the violation of the treaty guaranteeing the independence of the Sultan of Morocco was Germany.

In 1906 the Russian government shot, hanged and slaughtered thousands of Jews without protest from Roosevelt.

In 1909 some 25,000 Armenians were slaughtered at Adana without protest from Roosevelt.

The appalling hypocrisy of Roosevelt in calling for the shooting of German Americans for failing to rally to his cry of "war for the sake of Belgium", is revealed in all its loathsome nakedness by his own record in violating the neutrality of Colombia and our treaty with that republic while he was President. The treaty of 1846 between Colombia and this country solemnly recited that "as an especial compensation for the said advantages, and for favors they have acquired by the fourth, fifth and sixth articles of this treaty, the United States guarantee positively and efficaciously, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus (Panama).... and the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Grenada (Colombia) has and possesses over the said territory." The violation of this treaty was thus discussed editorially by the New York "World" early in February, 1916:

> "The only blot on the national honor of the United States within the lifetime of this generation was put there by Theodore Roosevelt when he 'took' Panama. In this transaction the United States government played a part no less wanton although less shocking, than the part Germany played in invading Belgium. We too reduced a sacred treaty to the status of a 'scrap of paper', and we had no **excuse of war, no pretext of national defense, no justification of military necessity.** We were concerned in this matter chiefly with a **tender consideration for money,** and not our own money at that, but the money of a foreign canal company whose paid lobbyist was helping to direct the foreign policy of the United States."

In a letter to W. R. Thayer, printed in the latter's Life of John Hay, Vol. II, p. 328, Roosevelt wrote:

"If they (the Panamanians) had not revolted I should have recommended to Congress to take possession of the isthmus by force of arms."

This is the light in which Roosevelt regards the sacredness of treaties with his own country. He wishes to rush us into a war over a "scrap of paper"; but does his adaptable conscience, when it recalls the phrase of the German Chancellor, ever revert to what he wrote to John Hay himself at the time of the negotiations of the Hay-Pauncefote Canal treaty of 1900—this:

"As for existing treaties—I do not admit the 'dead hand' of the treaty-making power of the past."

The utter disregard for treaties of neutrality which Great Britain has evinced on all occasions when it served her purpose is unqualifiedly endorsed by Roosevelt in a book of which he is part author. Probably the most flagrant instance of British perfidy in this direction was the attack on Copenhagen and the destruction and seizure of the Danish fleet in 1807 at a time when Great Britain and Denmark were at peace and the latter country had officially proclaimed her neutrality in the war then raging between Great Britain and France. The English fleet wantonly destroyed 300 houses in Copenhagen, independent of public buildings and churches, including one of the finest churches in Europe. In a work entitled "The Royal Navy, a History from the Earliest Time to the Present," the English doctrine of the sacredness of treaties is set forth by Wiliam Laird Cowes, "assisted by Col. Theodore Roosevelt," Capt. A. T. Mahan, H. W. Wilson and Sir Clements Markham:

"The attack on Copenhagen was undoubtedly a wise and indeed a necessary measure. In times of general war, weak powers, which cannot preserve their own neutrality, and which may be used as tools by one of the great parties to strife, are sources of danger to the other party; and it is only prudent of that other party to seize the earliest possible occasion for depriving them of weapons, which though comparatively harmless in the hands of small and unambitious states, may be formidable under the management of large and aggressive ones."

This sentiment appears in a book having Roosevelt as part author, who is telling American people that they have no more solemn duty than to go to war because Germany violated Belgium's neutrality. What he himself would have done had he been in Emperor William's place, when confronted with the alternative of being attacked in flank through Belgium or demanding safe passage for his troops, may be safely left to his own eloquent past. His remarkable hypocrisy, however, is most conclusively proven by his change of opinion between the outbreak of the war, in August and sometime in October 1914, a period of only three months. In an introduction to a book by Arthur Gleason, dealing with the situation in Belgium, he writes in part: "On August 4, 1914, the issue of the war for the conscience of the world was Belgium. Now, in the spring of 1916, the issue remains Belgium. For eighteen months our people were bidden by their representatives in Washington to feel no resentment against the hideous wrong." This view of our duty is in direct variance with the view expressed by him in September 1914. In an article

in "The Outlook" of September 23, 1914, under the heading, "Tragedies and Lessons of the World War", Roosevelt wrote as follows:

"I admire and respect the German people. I am proud of the German blood in my veins. **When a nation feels that the issue of a contest in which, from whatever reason, it finds itself engaged will be national life or death, it is inevitable that it should act so as to save itself from death and to perpetuate its life.** ... A deputation of Belgians arrived in this country to invoke our assistance in the time of their dreadful need. What action our Government can or will take I know not. It has been announced that no action can be taken that will interfere with our entire neutrality. It is certainly eminently desirable that we should remain entirely neutral and nothing but urgent need would warrant breaking our neutrality and taking sides one way or the other.... Of course it would be folly to jump into the gulf ourselves to no good purpose; **and very probably nothing that we could have done would have helped Belgium. We have not the smallest responsibility for what has befallen her,** and I am sure the sympathy of this country for the suffering of the men, women and children of Belgium is very real. Nevertheless, this sympathy is compatible with full acknowledgement of the unwisdom of our uttering a single word of official protest unless we are prepared to make that protest effective; and only the clearest and most urgent national duty would ever justify us in deviating from our rule of neutrality and non-interference."

ROOSEVELT AND BELGIUM—Carl Schurz once quoted approvingly a distinguished American educator and writer who described Roosevelt as "a man with a lawless mind." Down to October 1914, two months after the outbreak of the war, he declared that we had no duty as a nation in upholding the neutrality of Belgium or taking action because Germany invaded the country. When his mysterious change of attitude was exposed by "Harper's Weekly" and the "New Republic", the Knownothing candidate after an interval of silence explained his somersault in a speech in which he said:

"After this war began, for the first sixty days I loyally supported the President in his attitude, assuming that he was right when he stated that we had no responsibility as regards Belgium. Later I made up my mind that I would look up the Hague Conference for myself and I became convinced that the President was mistaken and that we had a duty to perform."

It is needless to comment on the position of a man with Roosevelt's opportunity and experience who undertakes to inflame public sentiment on a question which he admittedly has not studied. But, if he was wrong in his conclusions about the Hague Conference in the first instance, it is natural to assume that he would be right in his present attitude, after correcting his information by consulting original document. But here Roosevelt's lawlessness of mind comes in. He knows that here is no such obligation on the part of the United States to perform her "duty", because the clause relating to the inviolability of the territory of a neutral was never ratified by France or England and by its own provision became inoperative. The despoiler and bully of the little republic of Colombia is

thus corrected by the pro-Ally New York "Sun" in commenting on Roosevelt's false position:

"Manifestly, in spite of plainly repeated and conclusive demonstration of a fact known to everybody who has taken the trouble to study the treaties and to master the record of ratifications, he believes that this government undertook at The Hague to guarantee the neutrality of Belgium and that we stand to-day in the position of a defaulter of treaty obligations."

The utter lawlessness of his mind is still better shown by contrast with the facts, as held by the English government itself. The British Foreign Office completely justified Germany's invasion in the official "English White Paper" (edited Sept. 28, 1914), Article 6 of the Preface, which has never been able to find its way into the American press, though easily available in "The Diplomatic History of the War", by M. P. Price. Charles Scribner's Sons, p. vii. ("Great Britain and the European Crisis"):

"Germany's position must be understood. She had fulfilled her treaty obligations in the past; her action now was not wanton. Belgium was of supreme military importance in a war with France; if such a war occurred it would be one of life and death. Germany feared that if she did not occupy Belgium, France might do so. In the face of this suspicion there was only one thing to do."

But Roosevelt will go on spouting about the duty of the United States to go to war with Germany over Belgium. He has so long been indulged that he relies on his "nerve" to humbug the people, whether the facts are against him or not.

ROOSEVELT ON THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.—What interests are operating in determining the policies of such newspapers as the New York "Times", "World", "Sun", "Tribune", "Herald", etc., all of them vociferously on the side of J. Pierpont Morgan and the interests concerned in munitions of war, are clearly indicated in the course of an article, "A Naked Issue of Right and Wrong" by Theodore Roosevelt, published in the "Outlook" and quoted in the New York "Tribune" of June 11,1912. Here Roosevelt speaks contemptuously of "the utterances of the great dailies—especially the great metropolitan dailies which are controlled or influenced by Wall Street."

ROOSEVELT, A MAN OF TWO MINDS—HIS BELGIAN ATTITUTE IN 1916 CONTRASTED WITH HIS ATTITUDE IN 1914—In 1914, down to October of that year, Theodore Roosevelt stated that we had no business to interfere in the European war because of Belgium. From that date on he began to rave violently because we had neglected to do so and since then he has stumped the country from one end to the other denouncing the Germans, misquoting the Hague Convention articles, suppressing passages in private letters abstrated from the mails, and advocating measures of ferocious reprisal against German-Americans for not standing by him in his fight for Great Britain and the Presidential nomination. In the "Outlook" magazine for September 23, 1914, Roosevelt wrote:

"A deputation of Belgians has arrived in this country to invoke our assistance in the time of their dreadful need. What action our government can or will take **I know not**...It has been announced that

no action can be taken which will interfere with our entire neutrality. **It is certainly eminently desirable that we should remain entirely neutral,** and nothing but urgent need would warrant breaking our neutrality and taking sides one way or the other."

Mr. Roosevelt has lately written a book, called "Fear God and Take Your Own Part", which shows some decided contrasts to the "Outlook" article.

IN THE OUTLOOK:

Mr. Roosevelt says:

"We have not the smallest responsibility for what has befallen her (i. e. Belgium).

". . . . sympathy is compatible with full acknowledgement of the unwisdom of our uttering a single word of official protest unless we are prepared to make that protest effective; and **only the clearest and most urgent national duty would ever justify us in deviating from our rule of neutrality and non-interference.**

"I think, at any rate I hope, I have rendered it plain that I am not now criticising, **that I am not passing judgment one way or the other upon Germany's action (in Belgium.)"**

In "FEAR GOD AND TAKE YOUR OWN PART":

Mr. Roosevelt says:

"When Germany thus broke her promises—we broke our promise **by failing at once to call her to account.**

"The treaty (i. e. Hague Conventions) was a joint and several guarantee, and it was the duty of every signer to take action when it was violated; above all it was **the duty of the most powerful neutral, the United States.**

"We have also refused to say one word against international wrongdoing of the most dreadful character.... Our plain duty was to stand against wrong, to help in stamping out the wrong, to help in protecting the innocent who had been wronged. **This duty we have ignobly shirked."**

The reader will observe that the present Roosevelt is a different Roosevelt from him who wrote the "Outlook" article, writes Walter Jaeger in the New Yorker "Herold". What has happened that caused a change in Mr. Roosevelt's sentiments? To think it might be a sentimental regard for the fate of the Belgians would be to ascribe too much human feeling to the man who reported with minute particulars how he shot a fleeing Spaniard in the back. It would be a wrong guess, too, to consider the slighting of an international treaty sufficient explanation in the case of the man who "took" the Panama Canal from the Colombians.

No, we think, we may advance the true explanation. **Mr. Roosevelt has perceived the current of opinion in the circles of "big business"** and "society" and **he now shapes his course according to the dictates from this source.** "Big Business" insists on the United States helping England and Mr. Roosevelt is ready to substitute his own convictions for those of "big business", just as he did in 1907, when the Morgans wanted the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company for the Steel Trust and Mr. Roosevelt permitted the transaction. Mr. Roosevelt preached publicly against the Trusts while he, as a "practical man," received Mr. Harriman in secret.

ROOSEVELT TELLS FRENCH JOURNALIST WHERE HIS HEART IS:—

Paris, May 7, 1915. —Gabriel Alphaud, special correspondent of the "Temps" who is now in the United States, describes a visit to ex-President Roosevelt, who said, as quoted by M. Alphaud that his sympathies wer pro-French, "not from pure sentimental inclination but because right was on France's side and France's side only."

The interviewer asked Col. Roosevelt if, had he been President at the time, he would have protested in the name of the United States against the violation of Belgium's neutrality. M. Alphaud quotes Col. Roosevelt as replying:

"Yes, with all my energy and power as President. To guarantee this neutrality would have demanded that the United States take its fighting place beside the Allies. That might have prevented the war. The Germans had time to reflect even so late as August 5 when they were under the walls of Liege.

"The United States, on the contrary, signified its failure to duty and honor as regards the Belgians. America signed the Hague agreements of 1897, 1907 and 1909 formally guaranteeing the inviolability of neutral territories. America had only to do her duty, but preferred to shirk it."

Further on the ex-President is quoted as saying:

"I am for obligatory universal military service—so universal that the pacifists will be unable to escape, but will find themselves among the combatants in case of war, like everybody else.

"Such service would compel the German American to show his real nationality. I refuse to understand the term 'German American'. If they are Germans let them go to Germany and fight for their country. If they are Americans let them act as true Americans, not forming a State within a State to oppose ours."

Col. Roosevelt is quoted as expressing the opinion that Dr. Dernburg and his organization were making the work of assimilating foreigners in the United States more difficult and as advocating the reform of the naturalization laws.

"If I become President again," the "Temps" article continues in its quotation of the Colonel, "I shall propose that changes in these laws be made immediately."

With reference to the attempt made by a German to assassinate him in Milwaukee, the correspondent ascribes the following statement to Col. Roosevelt:

"The bullet remains there (pointing to the right side of his breast). Germany is there, but France is on the other side,—the side of my heart."

"THE GREATEST CALAMITY."—ROOSEVELTISM A MENACE TO STRICKEN HUMANITY—(By the Wife of a Member of the English Parliament)—A six months' tour of the United States, undertaken, primarily, to discover what America was thinking about the European war, and to report on the other side what radical England is doing during the war, revealed an unexpected and somewhat disheartening state of affairs.

It is particularly saddening to see America straying from the high

paths of its idealism, denying the democratic principle on which it was founded, forsaking its Americanism, to follow after the false fashions set by decadent European statesmen, diplomats and militarists

The present war has brought to the world more sorrow than the men and women of the world could have believed themselves to bear, but there has been nothing in the war so distressing nor so fraught with menace to the world's future peace as the spectacle of the world's greatest democracy moving toward a state of military and naval preparedness on a great scale.

With the suddenness of the coming of the war this movement for preparedness sprang into being, the most perfectly organized thing of its kind in America at the present moment. The great Hearst newspaper syndicate from end to end of the continent, proclaims in its headlines: "Our first duty is to maintain peace; our second, to prepare for war." Lecturers of note and great speaking ability are devoting all their time to educating the public in the alleged need for preparations for war. Women's organizations have been captured for the work. New organizations have sprung into being, with the sole avowed purpose of stirring up public feeling and opinion upon the subject. A ghastly moving picture show, whose misleading title, "The Battle Cry of Peace," would lead one to believe it a peace subject, is really a call for preparedness; and night after night, in every city in the land, great audiences are worked up to a frenzy as they see the bombardment of New York and the sufferings of women and children at the hands of the enemy—the alleged victims of unpreparedness.

The greatest calamity which the present war has brought upon America does not appear to be such at present, but the reverse of that. The enormous extension and terrific development of war industries of all kinds is pouring wealth unmeasured into the pockets of those who have investments in such concerns.

In the meantime, as far as armaments are concerned, the legitimate business of firms now producing these things is neglected, while manufacturers give themselves to the exclusive business of shell making, powder manufacturing, gun and car building, etc. The interest on investments in these concerns is enormous. Is it unreasonable to suppose that investors will require their interest when the European war is over, and that, in order to provide it and keep business going, wealthy corporations will have special reasons—those employed for years by armament firms in Europe—for urging upon the country great schemes of preparedness?

In America there is an ever-present and ever-growing industrial restlessness. America is continuously menaced by internal revolution on the part of the over-driven, cheated, underpaid masses of her immense, cosmopolitan, industrial population. It is entirely within the realm of probability that this fully recognized fact adds pith and point to the appeal which is everywhere being made by well known capitalists for more ships and more soldiers.

But whatever may be the private reason of the individual citizen for his support of this movement it is a most discouraging thing for those who were hoping that at the conclusion of the war something substantial might be done in the direction of persuading the nations of Europe toward an all-round reduction of naval and military armaments. It is particular-

ly unfortunate that the President of the United States should have committed himself to the support of this movement at this particular juncture, as it prejudices his position as a probable mediator for the conditions of a permanent peace at the end of the war.

The American people might at least wait until the end of the war. No danger can touch them for a period of forty or fifty years after the signing of the peace treaty. Every country in Europe will be too completely exhausted for that length of time at the very least to be a threat and a danger to America or to any other country in the world.

At the end of the war strenuous efforts will be made by lovers of peace all the world over to induce the governments of Europe to abandon their mad competition in armaments and to turn their attention to the very necessary preliminary of a permanent peace, the political democratization of their respective countries.

But the efforts of the democrats and peace lovers may fail. The peoples of Europe may show themselves willing to wear their chains a little longer. The ignorance of causes and effects in these matters of international statesmanship may be too great to be dispelled in time, and the war makers may get their own way when the peace terms come to be discussed. The nations of Europe may display every inclination to play the old mad game in the future. It will then be time for the United States to make up its mind whether or not it will take a hand in the game and prepare itself more skillfully than the rest of the players. If the United States should so decide in such eventuality there are very few who would or could blame.

As it is, the situation threatens to be this: That Europe, poverty-stricken and exhausted, her children crying for bread in millions of homes, out of her poverty and wretchedness will be compelled to pay for more ships and bigger armies with which to meet the militarism of the United States, paid for out of the blood and tears of slaughtered Europe..And to those who have loved America, such a phrase—"the militarism of the United States"—is a contradiction in terms.

ELIHU ROOT WHEN SECRETARY OF STATE, REFUSED PASSPORTS TO JEWISH CITIZENS—Elihu Root, who has been the most prominent Republican, save Theodore Roosevelt, in urging the government to sever diplomatic relations with Germany because of the alleged violation of Belgium's neutrality, is obviously inspired by a higher consideration for the sanctity of Belgian rights than that of American citizens. Both Roosevelt and he signally failed in maintaining the equality of all American citizens under the Constitution and the laws of the United States, irrespective of race or creed. May 28, 1907, Secretary Root issued the following circular:

Notice to American Citizens, Formerly Subjects of Russia, Who Contemplate Returning to That Country:

A Russian subject who becomes a citizen of another country, without the consent of the Russian Government, commits an offense against Russian Law, for which he is liable to arrest and punishment, if he returns without previously obtaining the permission of the Russian Government.

This government dissents from this provision of law, **but an American citizen, formerly a subject of Russia, who returns to that country,**

places himself within the jurisdiction of Russian law, and cannot expect immunity from its operation.

Jews, whether they were formerly Russian subjects or not, are not admitted to Russia unless they obtain special permission in advance from the Russian Government; and this department will not issue passports to former Russian subjects or to Jews who intend going into Russian territory, unless it has the assurance that the Russian Government will consent to their admission.

No one is admitted to Russia without a passport, which must be viseed or indorsed by a Russian diplomatic or consular representative.

Elihu Root

Department of State, Washington, May 28, 1907.

The existence of this circular did not become known for eight months after its issuance. On February 1, 1908, Louis Marshall and Edward Lauterbach of New York, acting for the American Jewish Committee, remonstrated against the circular in a letter addressed to Secretary Root, as follows:

"Hitherto Russia alone has violated that treaty openly and notoriously. Hitherto our government has consistently remonstrated against such breach and against the practice of Russian officials of making examinations into the religious faith of American citizens.... Now however there seems to have occurred a reversal of a time-honored policy, and it is our government that seeks to indulge in these inquisitional practices and to apply an unconstitutional religious test to upwards of a milion of our own citizens, not only naturalized but native-born, thus practically justifying Russia in the violation of her treaty obligations and condoning her contemptuous disregard off American passports."

Root promised to withdraw the offensive circular but it remained in force until July, 1911, when it was announced to be withdrawn.

May 18, 1908, the American Jewish Committee requested President Roosevelt, in a letter reciting the facts with respect to Russia's continued violation of the treaty of 1832, to abrogate the treaties of 1832 and 1887. The letter was referred to Secretary Root. On June 4, 1908, he asked for further facts, which were supplied in a letter from the Jewish Committee June 17, 1908, which was also sent to President Roosevelt. But no reply was ever received either from President Roosevelt or Secretary Root.

ROOT MISSTATES AMERICAN DUTY TOWARD BELGIUM—VON MACH ATTACKS EX-SECRETARY OF STATE—Patterson, N. J., Feb. 17, 1916—Quoting from the proceedings of the two Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 the famous American principle of Washington, handed down through generations, Dr. Edmund von Mach,formerly of Harvard and writer on international relations, speaking at an open forum here to-night, accused ex-Senator Root of misrepresenting the Belgian situation in so far as American interference would be justified.

"In demanding that it was the duty of President Wilson to have interfered on account of the invasion of Belgium, Elihu Root knew," Dr. von Mach said, "as an ex-Secretary of State and as an international lawyer that a contrary declaration, and one enunciating the American doctrin of non-interference in European afairs, was written into the Hague convention of 1899, and rewritten into the convention of 1907 without the change of a single word. It had stood the test of eight years at the

Hague from 1899 to 1907, just as it had stood the test of a century before that; in fact ever since it was delivered from the inspired lips of the Father of His Country. I quote this declaration as it has been embodied into The Hague Conventions:

" 'Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not interfering upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or internal administration of any foreign State, nor shall anything contained in the said convention be so construed as to require the relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.'

"No man in America knew better than Elihu Root that this American principle of non-interference was written into The Hague Conventions, for it was he who, as Secretary of State, in 1907 instructed the American delegates at The Hague to write it there. It is a sad commentary upon men in public life to be obliged to say that had the President tried to interfere in the German-Belgian-French-English controversy no man would have been quicker to quote this passage and to attack the President for failing to live up to our century-old principle of non-interference in European affairs than Elihu Root." (New York "Times", Feb. 18,1916.)

RUSSIA AND OUR CIVIL WAR—There is no authentic warrant for the widely circulated statement that Russia sent her fleet into New York harbor during the Civil War as a warning to England. The reverse is true. Russia felt her fleet menaced by England and France while it remained in Europe and dispatched it to New York as the most likely port to afford it protection from assault. The incident however was gratefully seized upon by Northern people as a device to impress the people of Great Britain with the possibility of joint action against them for their assistance to the Confederacy and the destruction of our merchant fleet by the "Alabama," "Florida" and other English privateers. It thus served a good though fictitious purpose.

SALOMON, EDWARD S.—War governor of Wisconsin. Distinguished jurist. Born near Magdeburg, came to America in 1848. His brother, Friederich S., was breveted major general in the Union army.

SALOMON, EDWARD S.—Prominent Jewish officer in the Union army and governor of Washington Territory after the war. (No relation to the other Edward S. Salomon.)

SAUER, CHRISTOPHER—The first to print a book (the Bible) in a foreign tongue (German) on American soil; founder of the first paper mill and type foundry in America, and a famous printer and publisher of German and American books. Born in Germany, arrived in the Colonies in the fall of 1724, settling in Germantown. Published the first newspaper in the German language, "Der Hochdeutsche Pennsylvanische Geschichts Schreiber, oder Sammlung Wichitiger Nachrichten aus dem Natur und Kirchen Reich". His magnificent quarto edition of the Bible, issued in 1743, after three years of endless toil, has never, in completeness and execution, been excelled in this country. He died in September 1758, leaving an only son, also named Christopher, who continued his father's business but gave it additional importance and employing two or three

mills in manufacturing paper, casting his own type, making his own printers' ink and engraving his own woodcuts as well as binding his own books, many of which passed through five or six editions. (Simpson's "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians."

SCANDINAVIAN CITIZENS DISCHARGED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—WAR DEPARTMENT WANTS ONLY NATIVE-BORN.—Representative Albert Johnson of Washington State on May 19, in a speech called the attention of the House to the fact that the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, "had issued an order under date of April 24, calling for the discharge of all members of certain crews who are not citizens of the U. S., and that **the Secretary had stated positively in that order that by citizens he means native-born citizens."** Mr. Johnson continued:

"I have shown the Secretary's remarkable order to a number of members of the House of Representatives, all of whom at first said it was impossible that any such order could have been issued; that there had been some mistake. But there is no mistake. I have seen the order. It has resulted, to my knowledge, in the dismissal of five citizens, naturalized, if you please, but citizens of the United States nevertheless, employed as sailors on a vessel of the United States in Puget Sound doing Government work for the War Department. The first man who signs the protest to me is John W. Carlson, born in Finland. The second is Alfred Christianson, born in Denmark. The third is L. Hermansen, born in Norway. The fourth man is Carl Thomasson, born in Norway, and the fifth is William Matheon, born in Finland. All are naturalized citizens. Some have been citizens for many years."

On a subsequent date Mr. Johnson printed in the Congressional Record the order and letters of the discharged men, proving that the administration from the President down is making an indiscriminate attack on all hyphens who are suspected of not being pro-British, including the Scandinavians. Following is a copy of a letter of one of the men discharged:

Seattle, Washington, May 16th, 1916.

Hon. Mr. Johnson,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: This is to let you know that I was a member of the civilian crew of the Mine Planter Ringold at the time of my discharge on account of my foreign birth.

I was not present at the time when the telegram was dictated and sent to you, so my name was not included in it. But I will now state fully all details of my residence in this country from the day I landed to the date my discharge.

I landed in Boston in 1903, then went to New York and took out my intention papers on the 20th of October, 1903. I started work on the Mine Planter Ringold November 10th, 1904, as fireman; was then promoted to oiler and worked in that position until May 7th, 1910.

I took out my citizenship or naturalization papers May 7th, 1910, and became assistant engineer on that date. Have been on the same vessel up to the time of my discharge.

I was born in Finland. Always since I became a citizen of this country I have tried to the best of my ability to promote its welfare and to do what is right. I don't say this on account of the position. I would point out that though I have been a citizen of the United States for several years I have received no more consideration in this matter than if I had been a newly landed immigrant.

Hoping to hear from you what is being done in regards to this matter, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) ANTON E. GREENROOS,
1601 Western Avenue,
Seattle, Washington.

SCHEFFAUER, HERMAN GEORGE—One of the foremost American poets, translators, and dramatists, born in San Francisco 1878, traveled in Europe and Africa and spent two years in London. Author of "Of Both Worlds", (poems), "Looms of Life" (poems); "Sons of Baldur", forest play; "Masque of the Elements", "Drake in California", "The New Shylock", a play. Translator of Heine's "Atta Troll" and "The Woman Problem", both from German. Has written extensively about the war in favor of Germany.

SCHELL, JOHANN CHRISTIAN AND HIS WIFE.—One of the most inspiring stories of the Revolutionary war centers around this brave Palatine couple and their six sons, who tenanted a lonely cabin three miles northeast of the town of Herkimer, N. Y. and who in August 1781 while at work in the fields were attacked by 16 Tories and 48 Indians. The marauders captured two of the younger boys, the remainder of the family gaining the shelter of the cabin. Here they successfully defended their home all day. With dusk the chief of the raiders, Capt. McDonald, succeeded in evading the vigilance of the defenders and to reach the door, which he tried to pry open with a lever. A shot struck him in the leg, and before he could effect his escape Schell opened the door and dragged the wounded man inside, where he held him as a hostage against the attempt to fire the house. The defenders now awaited the next move of the enemy and burst into singing Luther's famous battle hymn of the Reformation, "Eine Feste Burg ist unser Gott". In the midst of the song the attacking party rushed toward the house, gained the walls so that they were able to thrust their guns through the loopholes to fire at those within. Quick as thought Mrs. Schell seized an axe and beat upon the gun barrels until they were useless, while the men directed their fire so well that the miscreants were driven to flight, leaving eleven dead and twelve seriously wounded on the field.

SCHLEY, WINFIELD SCOTT—American admiral who conquered Cevera's Spanish squadron in Santiago Bay during the Spanish-American war, was descended from Thomas Schley, who immigrated into Maryland in 1735 at the head of 100 German Palatines and German Swiss families. Founded Friedrichstadt, afterwards Frederickstown, Md. Thomas Schley was a schoolmaster, and Pastor Schlatter of St. Gall, in the story of his travels (1746-51), wrote: "It is a great advantage of this congregation that it has the best schoolmaster whom I have met in America." Admiral Schley graduated from the Naval Academy and participated immediately

upon his leaving the Academy in numerous naval engagements during the Civil War. He was then attached to various squadrons and distinguished himself during the Corean Revolution in the bombardment of the forts. He won fame when he volunteered to command the relief expedition to the North Pole and rescued Lt. Greeley and his expedition from death in the arctic.

SCHURZ, CARL—The most distinguished German American, author, diplomat, Union general, United States Senator, Cabinet officer and founder of the Civil Service system. Born March 2, 1829, at Liblar, near Cologne. Educated at Bonn. Participated in the Baden revolution, and after the romantic rescue of Prof. Gottfried Kinkel from Spandau, he and his old instructor escaped to London, and in 1853 came to Philadelphia with his wife. Later moved to Watertown, Wisconsin, completed his law studies at the State University at Madison, and was admitted to practice. His eloquent speeches in the campaign of 1857 made him the leader of the German Americans. At twenty-eight he became a candidate for vice-governor and came within 107 votes of election. In 1858 he delivered his famous speech in English, "The Irrepressible Conflict" and stumped Illinois to send Lincoln to the Senate against Douglas. In the Republican Convention of 1860 at Chicago he led the Wisconsin delegation in nominating Lincoln for President and stumped the country for his election. Schurz was sent to Madrid as American Minister, but resigned and entered the Union army, rising to rank of major general. After the war he was elected to the United States Senate (1860) from Missouri. After a temporary estrangement from the Republican Party he supported General Hayes for President in the campaign of 1876 and was appointed Secretary of the Interior; in this office he introduced many reforms which have been adopted. Later he became editor of the New York "Evening Post" and associate editor of "Harper's Weekly", then the leading periodical in America. His "Life of Henry Clay" is one of the standard books of American biographies. After the Spanish-American War he was bitterly assailed for his uncompromising hostility to the policy of expansion, the acquisition of colonies, etc. He died May 14, 1906, in New York City, rated one of the greatest political thinkers and statesmen of generations.

SCHWAB'S LETTER TO FRANCE—The following letter from the great ammunition maker for the Allies was printed in the New York "Times" of June 14, 1915:

"I wish to express the pleasure I felt in being of service to you and your people. In serving you our dominant thought is that we have contributed toward helping your great and beautiful country, which we Americans who have lived much in France have learned to love. What Americans, with thoughts of your wonderful country, could be other than in sympathy with you now?

"I have spent many years in France and have always found the French loyal and sympathetic toward Americans. Our two republics, in times like these, should stand side by side. With this thought, with my great interest and love for France, permit me to say that the Bethlehem Steel organization, or any industry with which I am associated, or business with which I have influence, shall be instructed to lend its best efforts to serving France.

"I have reached the time of life where other motives play a more important part than mere commercialism. This is the thought uppermost in my mind regarding you and France." C. M. SCHWAB.

SLAVERY AND GERMANS—The first protest against human slavery on American territory by a body of men acting in concert was adopted at a conference of German Quakers in Germantown, April 18,1688. The protest is in the handwriting of Franz Daniel Pastorius. John Greenleaf Whittier pays these noble men a poetic tribute in "Lines written on reading the message of Gov. Ritner of Pennsylvania, 1836," as follows:

And that bold-hearted yeomanry, honest and true,
Who, haters of fraud, give to labor its due;
Whose fathers of old sang in concert with thine,
On the banks of Swetara, the songs of the Rhine,—
The German-born pilgrims, who first dared to brave
The scorn of the proud in the cause of the slave:—

* * *

They cater to tyrants? They rivet the chain,
Which their fathers smote off, on the negro again?

The American author, E. Bettle, in "Notices of Negro Slavery in America", says of the above body of men and their action: "To this body of humble, unpretending and almost unnoticed philanthropists belongs the honor of having been the first association who ever remonstrated against negro slavery."

"STAND BY THE PRESIDENT"—The utter fallacy of the slogan, "Stand by the President", whether he is right or wrong, has never been more vigorously denounced than by Col. Roosevelt. In his speech at Plattsburg, N. Y., August 28, 1915, he said:

"It is defensible to state we stand by the country, right or wrong. It is indefensible for any free man in a free republic to state he will stand by any official, right or wrong, or by any ex-official.... As regards supporting him (the President) in all public policy, and above all in international policy, the right of any president is only to demand public support because he does well, because he serves the public well, and not merely because he is President."

Yet no one has been so loud in denouncing German Americans as Roosevelt because they refused to support the President in his international policies and because they would not support Roosevelt for a third term.

STEINMETZ, CHARLES P.,—One of the greatest scholars and scientists in the electrical field of to-day, Chief Consulting Engineer of the General Electric Co., and professor of electro-physics at Union College; Socialist president of the City Council and president Board of Education of Schenectady. Intimate associate and collaborator of Thomas A. Edison, and to whose genius many of the most important developments in electrical science are due. A native of Breslau, Germany; April 9, 1865.

The New York "Times" of March 12, 1916, says: "Everybody knows that applied industrial chemistry would be a comparatively barren thing if everything that had come to it as the result of this man's research should be taken away." Fled Germany to escape prosecution for his Socialist writings. Came over in the steerage and worked as draughtsman at $2 a day. Has been outspoken in his sympathies for the German cause. In the

"Times" he was quoted as having buried all resentment for his experience of thirty years ago. "Germany", he said, "is so different now. I would not know the country if I went back to it. When I left it was merely an agricultural country. Now it is the greatest industrial country in the world". He predicted that Germany would be the United States of the "Old World".

STEUBEN, BARON FREDERICK WILLIAM VON—Major General in the Revolutionary army. Sprung from an old noble and military family of Prussia. Entered the service of Frederick the Great as a youth, and fought with distinction in the bloodiest engagements of the Seven Years War, being latterly attached to the personal staff of the great King. After the war, was persuaded by friends of the American Colonies and admirers of his ability in France to offer his services to Congress, and on Sept. 26, 1777, set sail aboard the twenty-four gun ship "l'Heureaux" at Marseilles, arriving at Portsmouth, N. H., December 1, 1777. Found the American army full of spirit and patriotism, but badly disciplined, and was appointed Inspector General. Wrote the first book of military instruction in America, which was approved by General Washington, authorized by Congress and used in the drilling of the troops. Distinguished himself especially in perfecting the light infantry, his method being subsequently copied by several European armies and by Lord Cornwallis himself during the Revolution. With Gen. DeKalb and other foreign-born officers he encountered much opposition and annoyance from native officers on account of jealousy and prejudice, and though supported by Gen. Washington, Hamilton and other influential men, had difficulty in obtaining from Congress what he was legally entitled to claim, not as a reward for his conspicuous services, but to enable him to support life. When threatening to take his discharge, Washington sought to dissuade him on the ground that his service was well-nigh indispensible to the cause of the colonists, and in justifying a memorandum of sums advanced to Steuben in excess of the $2,000 per annum promised him, the commander-in-chief wrote to Congress: "It is reasonable that a man devoting his time and service to the public—and by general consent a very useful one—should at least have his expenses borne. His established pay is certainly altogether inadequate to this," showing that Steuben was not actuated by mercenary motives in serving the Colonists. "Your intention of quitting us," wrote Col. Benjamin Walker, March 10, 1780, to Steuben, "cannot but give me much concern, both as an individual and as a member of the Commonwealth, convinced as I am of the necessity of your presence to the existence of order and discipline in the army. I cannot but dread the moment when such event shall take place, for much am I afraid we should again fall into that state of absolute negligence and disorder from which you have in some manner drawn us." It was Steuben who taught the Americans the value of bayonet fighting. The engagement at Stony Point proved the value of the bayonet as an arm. Previous to this time Steuben preached in vain on the usefulness of this weapon. The soldiers had no faith in it. But when Stony Point Fort was captured without firing a shot and when, the next day, Steuben with Gen. Washington appeared on the scene, "Steuben was surrounded by all his young soldiers and they assured him unanimously that they would take care for the future

not to lose their bayonets, nor roast beefsteaks with them, as they used to do." By his personal kindness and popularity Steuben was able to bring about marked reforms, and to convert the forces from untrained volunteers with no sense of order into a well-disciplined army which enabled Washington to win some of his chief battles. Speaking on a resolution before Congress to pay Steuben the sum of $2,700 due him, a member, Mr. Page, cited as proof of the efficiency which had been inculcated into the army by the distinguished German American, an interesting incident in the folowing words:

"I was told that when the Marquis de Lafayette, with a detachment under his command, was in danger of being cut off on his return to the army, and the commander-in-chief was determined to support that valuable officer, the whole army was under arms and ready to march in less than fifteen minutes from the time the signal was given." In the end Steuben was presented by Congress with a gold-hilted sword as a high expression of its sense of his military talents, services and character, and a large tract of land in New York State was given him on which to live in his old age. At the battle of Yorktown Steuben was so fortunate as to receive the first overtures of Lord Cornwallis. "At the relieving hour next morning," relates North, "the Marquis de Lafayette approached with his division; the baron refused to be relieved, assigning as a reason the etiquette in Europe; that the offer to capitulate had been made during his guard, and that it was a point of honor, of which he would not deprive his troops, to remain in the trenches till the capitulation was signed, or hostilities recommenced. The dispute was referred by Lafayette to the commander-in-chief; but Steuben remained until the British flag was struck." Steuben died in the night of Nov. 25, 1794, on his farm, highly respected throughout the State and reverenced by the distinguished men of his time as well as by the German population, having served as president of the German Society of New York. When in 1824 Lafayette visited the United States the inhabitants of Oneida County collected money for erecting a monument over Steuben's grave. They invited Lafayette to dedicate the monument, but he refused to accede to their request, excusing himself under some shallow pretext. ("Life of Steuben" by Friedrich Kapp).

That Steuben, contrary to the base falsehoods of fanatical detractors like Poultney Bigelow (New York "Sun", May 2, 1915), had no mercenary motives in coming to America, is proved by his letter to Congress. He wrote: "The honor of serving a nation engaged in defending its rights and liberties was the only motive that brought me to this continent. I ask neither riches nor titles. I came here from the remotest end of Germany at my own expense and have given up honorable and lucrative rank I have made no condition with your deputies in France, nor shall I make any with you. My own ambition it to serve you as a volunteer, to deserve the confidence of your general-in-chief, and to follow him in all his operations, as I have done during the seven campaigns with the King of Prussia.... I should willingly purchase at the expense of my blood the honor of having my name enrolled among those of the defenders of your liberty."

Washington's appreciation of Steuben is finally and irrevocably attested in the following letter dated Annapolis, December 23, 1783:

"My dear Baron! Although I have taken frequent opportunities, both in public and private, of acknowledging your zeal, attention and abilities in performing the duties of your office, yet I wish to make use of this last moment of my public life to signify in the strongest terms my entire approbation of your conduct, and to express my sense of the obligations the public is under to you for your faithful and meritorious service.

"I beg you will be convinced, my dear Sir, that I should rejoice if it could ever be in my power to serve you more essentially than by expressions of regard and effection. But in the meantime I am persuaded you will not be displeased with this farewell token of my sincere friendship and esteem for you.

"This is the last letter I shall ever write while I continue in the service of my country. The hour of my resignation is fixed at twelve this day, after which I shall become a private citizen on the banks of the Potomac, where I shall be glad to embrace you, and testify the great esteem and consideration, with which I am, my dear Baron, your most obedient and affectionate servant.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON"

A superb monument of Gen. von Steuben by Albert Jaegers now occupies one of the corners of the square opposite the White House in Washington.

THE SUBMARINE ISSUE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY—For upward of a year, down to the day that President Wilson appeared before Congress and announced that he had sent an ultimatum to Germany, "our country", as well stated in the New York "Mail" of April 17, 1916, "has been put in a position of unneutrality toward Germany by the operation of an unlawful blockade" by Great Britain. President Wilson himself has pronounced Great Britain's blockade "ineffective, illegal and indefensible". On March 30, 1915, we wrote England denying the legality of her blockade. We said:

> But even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition or confiscation.
>
> And no claim on the part of Great Britain of any justification for interfering with these clear rights of the United States and its citizens as neutrals could be admitted. **To admit it would be to assume an attitude of unneutrality toward the present enemies of Great Britain which would be obviously inconsistent with the solemn obligations of this government in the present circumstances.**

It is this unneutral attitude into which the administration allowed itself to be forced that forms the groundwork for all the friction that occurred between January 1915 and April 1916, between this country and Germany. The details of our quarrel with Germany over the submarine campaign are contained in the diplomatic correspondence of the first nine months of the war. In those nine months the entire situation developed. They are contained in a White Paper of the diplomatic correspondence published by the State Department, May 27, 1915. As analyzed in an able editorial in the "Mail" of March 31, 1916, any American

who decides for war without considering the facts which the government thus lays before him forfeits his right to citizenship in a democracy, for a democracy's existence is built on the exercised intelligence of its citizens.

All through these papers the fact stares us in the face that German and British lawlessness cannot be considered separately, the paper argues. Our first move was to attempt to restrain both the belligerents within the limits of law. On August 6 page 5 of the White Paper we sent a joint telegram to all belligerents asking them to accept the declaration of London as their code of naval warfare. This declaration was a clear statement of neutral rights of trade and travel. The central empires accepted our proposal (page 5); the allies rejected it (pages 6 and 7). That is, the allies "accepted" the declaration "with modifications". The modifications destroyed the declaration as a document protecting the rights of neutrals. So on October 24 (page 8) we wrote England and withdrew our suggestion that the belligerents operate under the provisions of the declaration, on the ground that, as modified by England's acceptance, it was no longer any protection for us.

Great Britain, however, continued to wage war under the Declaration of London as modified to suit herself. She prevented us from shipping all foodstuffs to Germany, though Britain was maintaining no blockade, and without a blockade such stoppage of our foodstuffs exports was contrary to all law and to British precedents themselves. We set all this forth in our first protest to England of December 26, 1914 (page 40). Great Britain in her answers of January 7 and February 10, 1915, declared her intention of continuing to proceed in the very course we had declared as lawless (pages 41 and 45).

In the meantime Germany, which had learned to become dependent upon America for many foodstuffs and especially fodder—such as cottonseed meal—saw the approach of famine. On January 28 she commandeered flour and grain in the empire for governmental distribution, and issued bread cards to limit consumption. As a retaliation against the British starvation policy Germany announced on February 4, effective on February 18, a submarine campaign which would sink British vessels whenever and wherever found. Neutrals were warned to keep off such ships. Neutral vessels were advised to keep out of the war zone, because the British policy of flying neutral flags put them in peril. All this was communicated to us in the German memorandum dated February 4, 1915 (pages 53).

The whole situation looked very grave to us. A German policy had been announced which, added to the British, promised to abolish all neutral rights at sea. On February 10 we wrote to England (page 55) and asked them to stop using the American flag, thus removing any German excuse for torpedoing an American vessel. On February 19 (page 59) Great Britain refused to give up the use of our flag to shield her vessels from submarines.

Dispatches from London indicated that England was going to stop all traffic to or from Germany, as a reprisal against the submarine warfare. So on February 20 we tried for the second time to make both England and Germany return to the limits of law. Both were justifying their lawlessness as an act of retaliation against the other. We proposed to remove the ground for any retaliation. We asked England to let us send food to the civilian population of Germany, and in return we asked

Germany to give up her submarine warfare. This was our note of February 20 (page 59). Germany accepted our proposal on March 1 (page 60); England refused it on March 15 (page 64).

Instead of giving up her lawlessness, England multiplied it. On March 1 (page 61) she declared she would seize all goods moving to or from Germany. It is not pretended that any blockade is maintained; its rights are assumed, but its obligations are evaded. There is no lawful blockade because all nations are not kept out of Germany; Sweden and Norway trade unhindered with German Baltic ports, for Britain does not hold the Baltic. Therefore it is unlawful to stop our ships moving to Baltic ports. Moreover, our government contends that for us to accede to this illegal British obliteration of our rights is equivalent to a refusal to trade with Germany, and is so a violation of that neutrality which we choose to observe. This is the argument of our note to England of March 30 (page 69).

In the meantime Germany was putting the submarine policy into effect and on May 7 sank the Lusitania, an act that shocked our whole people. On May 13 (page 75) we told Berlin in no uncertain terms that we should hold Germany strictly accountable for American lives lost through submarine activities.

This May 13 note is the last in the White Paper, but the succeeding events are fresh in the minds of all. The State department ceased to regard German and British lawlessness as joint offenses, tied together by an avowed reprisal policy.

Washington ceased to hold to account the prime originator of offenses against us and the one who has twice openly refused to return to law. All our pressure has been exercised against Germany, whose offending began seven months after England's and who has twice accepted our last request for a joint return to the limits of law. All our notes to England since March 30, 1915, have been argumentative and rather protests against interference with our shipments to neutrals than against interference with our shipments to Germany.

On the other hand, the sternest threats were used toward Germany until in December she let us write a Lusitania note that suited us with regard to apology and reparation for the disaster, and guarantees for the future.

While this note was in Berlin being signed, we sent a note to the entente powers asking them to disarm their merchant vessels in order to make possible that visit and search which we had forced upon German submarines as a substitute for indiscriminate destruction. We said in our note that we were inclining to the argument that armed merchant vessels were auxiliary cruisers and so suitable for destruction without warning.

Basing on this note of ours, Germany issued her warning that after March 1 she would sink all armed British merchant vessels. After our note to the entente we cannot logically go to war to avenge American lives lost on what we call auxiliary cruisers.

We already have an answer from the entente. They refused to disarm liners. In the last two weeks has come a new memorandum from Germany, again offering to return to law if England will, and submitting to us proof of offensive actions by "defensively armed" merchantmen, as

the British call them. In the last few days various British ships have been sunk carrying passengers, among them the "Sussex", a trans-channel liner.

Proof is not in yet whether the "Sussex" was sunk by a submarine and whether she was unarmed, unresisting and did not attempt to escape. If all these conditions are true we may, if we choose, go to war over the matter. Germany will probably say that there are bound to be occasional mistakes in sinking "unarmed" British ships so long as Britain refuses America's demand to disarm them all. For a submarine to rise and approach an "unarmed" ship that turns out to be armed is to court destruction. (New York "Evening Mail").

SUTTER, CAPTAIN—Sutter, on whose farm in California, the gold was found in February, 1848, which led to the famous gold fever of that year and attracted hundreds of thousands of miners and fortune-hunters to California, was a native of Baden but became a naturalized citizen of Switzerland. In 1836 he set out with a number of trappers of the American Fur Company for Vancouver, but a series of romantic circumstances caused him to settle in the Sacramento Valley, California, where he came into possession of a fort and extensive lands, and where his name was destined to become indellibly indentified with the history of the West as the pioneer of the great gold excitement of 1848. He was practically robbed of all his holdings and died a poor man.

TAFT, WILLIAM H.—Ex-President Taft assumed a strong pro-Ally attitude during the submarine crisis, and in an address to some students in Detroit in April 1916 declared that Germany could land from 300,000 to 400,000 troops on American soil in a few weeks. These and other speeches were made at a time when the German American element was arbitrarilly placed under suspicion of disloyalty, and chimed in with President Wilson's well-known views on "the hyphen", intended to sow distrust and hatred among their fellow citizens. In 1912 Taft, as President of the United States, delivered an address to German-Americans in Philadelphia, of which the following is a press report:

Philadelphia, July 1.—Facing 6,000 jolly-faced German singers at the twenty-third annual Saengerfest here to-night, President Taft paid a high compliment to the German race when, in the course of his address, he spoke of the habit characteristic of the English, and of Americans to a certain extent, of taking their pleasures sadly.

"The German people", he said, "have for centuries had an advantage over the English people in this regard, and in no way have they shown it so much as through the instrumentality of their singing societies. The spirit and motive of these societies constitute that which is difficult to translate into English—'Gemuethlichkeit.'

"The pursuit of art by the many, with the unit of the family, under conditions in which good comradeship is made the chief incident, is a custom that we have borrowed, and this liberalizing and broadening of our family and social affairs is due to the influence of those of our citizens who constitute and maintain in this country the delightful customs of their fatherland.

"I, therefore, thank our fellow citizens", concluded the President, "who have labored hard and successfully to preserve these valuable German customs, and I wish to express our gratitude as Americans for the debt on this account due to German civilization."

THIRD TERM—This is what Theodore Roosevelt said on December 11, 1907, in regard to a third term: "The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination. I have not changed and shall not change the decision thus announced." On August 22, 1911, the New York "Times" printed a letter addressed by the Colonel to Alexander P. Moore, Editor of the Pittsburg "Leader", requesting him not to encourage any movement to bring him forward for the nomination of 1912, adding "I should esteem it a general calamity if such a movement were undertaken." Since then he has twice been a candidate.

TREATY WITH PRUSSIA OF 1828 FOR PROTECTION OF GERMANS IN THE UNITED STATES—Following are the two important articles of the treaty between the United States and Prussia, known as the treaty of 1828, which has been applied to all relations existing between us and the German Empire since 1871. These sections apply mutually to the rights of German citizens in the United States and their property, and the rights of American citizens and their property in Germany:

Article XII, of the treaty of 1828, reads as follows:

"And it is declared, that neither the pretense that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this and the next preceding article; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature and nations."

Article XXIII provides as follows:

"If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and setle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; and all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the enemy, into whose power by the event of war they may happen to fall; but if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price."

Under the foregoing German citizens, merchants, corporations, companies, etc., would have the right for the period of nine months after the declaration of war to collect their debts, settle their affairs and, if possible, to safely depart, carrying all their effects with them without any hindrance whatsoever. This would mean, for instance, that the owners of the German vessels interned in our harbors would be privileged to have full

control over their property.

The history of our treaties with the German people show that the first treaty was signed for the United States by Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams, and that the second treaty bears the signature of John Quincy Adams and the third treaty that of Henry Clay. In the event of war, if Germany faithfully carries out her end of the contract we are in duty-bound to do the same.

NORTH AMERICAN TURNERBUND—Headquarters, 415 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind., where the national executive committee of this powerful gymnastic union has been since 1898. The officers are: First Speaker, Theodore Stempfel; Second Speaker, Peter Scherer; First Secretary, H. Steichmann (address as above); Second Secretary, Eugen Mueller; Treasurer G. H. Westing. Executive Committee, Armin Bohn, Carl J. Gutswiller, Carl H. Lieber, Albert L. Metzger, Louis Sielken, Heinrich Suder, Kurt Toll, Franklin Vonnegut, George Vonnegut.

UNITED STATES ALLIED WITH ENGLAND?—Although it has been publicly charged again and again that a secret verbal alliance exists between the United States and the Allies, no denial has ever been forthcoming from the State Department, and so far no one has arisen in Congress to demand a categorical statement from those in authority. Upon the knowledge of the existence of such an understanding men like Roosevelt and Root have based their fallacious assertion that we were bound by treaty to interfere on behalf of Belgium and have assaulted President Wilson with charges of cowardice. In a book entitled "Pan-Germanism", Prof. Roland G. Usher of St. Louis makes the following statements:

First, 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.**

Second, (page 151) that "certain events lead to the probability that the Spanish-American war was created in order to permit the United States to take possession of Spain's colonial possessions."

Third, that **England possesses three immensely powerful allies**—France, Russia, **and the United States.** These he constantly speaks of as the "Coalition".

Fourth, that the United States was not permitted by England and France to build the Panama Canal until they were persuaded of the dangers of Pan-Germanism.

In an interview published in the St. Louis "Star" of May 2, 1915, Prof. Usher endorsed these statements by saying that a verbal alliance is in existence betwen this country and the Allies.

Substantial evidence in support of the charge is furnished by the late British Secretary of the Colonies, the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who in a statement in parliament during the Boer war referred to the treaty of alliance as "an agreement, an understanding, a compact, if you please". On November 30, 1899, Chamberlain delivered an epochal speech at Leicester against France for some unseemly cartooning of Queen Victoria. In this speech he threatened France with war and distinctly spoke of an Anglo-American union: "The **union between England and America** is a powerful factor for peace." (N. Murrel Morris, "Joseph Chamberlain, The Rt. Hon." London, 1900, Hutchison & Co., publishers). The Rt. Hon.

Joseph Chamberlain further supported Prof. Usher in the latter's assertion that the treaty was verbal, as a written treaty must have the official sanction of the Senate. In this same Leicester speech, Mr. Chamberlain declared:

> "To me it seems to matter little whether you have an alliance which is committed to paper, or whether you have an understanding which exists in the minds of the statesmen of the respective countries. An understanding perhaps is better than an alliance, which may stereotype arrangements, which cannot be accepted as permanent, in view of the changing circumstances from day to day." (Morris).

This talk of an "alliance" uncommitted to paper, and explaining the amazing servility with which this country has been made to foster the interests of Great Britain and her allies, supports Prof. Usher in every detail. One administration has inherited this "alliance" from its predecessors by verbal transmission. Before another administration is ushered into the White House the people should insist on an investigation by Congress sitting as an open court. It was secret diplomacy that precipitated the European war, and unless the searchlight of public scrutiny is allowed to pierce the recondite corners of our State Department the fortunes of the United States will remain a mere tail to the British kite. **The public has a right to know whether the next President is pledged to a secret alliance with England.**

UNNEUTRAL ACTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION—The administration has told the people that it would be "unneutral" to change any rules under which the European war has been conducted, although it receded from its position against floating loans for the Allies and took over the German wireless stations after the war broke out, and also decided that no American lost his citizenship by swearing allegiance to King George V. and enlisting in the British army. One of the most flagrant cases of changing rules after the war had broken out is instanced by the protocol entered into between Lansing and Euseb A. Morales of the Republic of Panama, Oct. 10, 1914, by which the German warships then afloat on this side were prohibited from coaling in the Canal Zone, while British and French warships had every facility for doing so at the numerous bases of their holding in the West Indies. This agreement prevented Admiral von Spee to replenish his supplies and led to the destruction of the "Gneisenau", "Scharnhorst", "Leipzig", "Dresden" and other German war vessels in the Atlantic.

That this was the plain object is indicated by a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" of Nov. 15, 1914, which in discussing the protocol, said: "It was understood that German cruisers that are entitled to coal only once in three months within the territorial waters of any one power had been coaling first at Cristobel, the Pacific terminus of the canal under American jurisdiction, and then, say, six weeks later, coaling at Panama which, of course is under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama, though the waters of the two harbors are practically identical. Under the protocol the waters of the canal and those of the Republic of Panama will be construed as a unit for purposes of enforcing the obligation of neutrality, so that a belligerent warship, having coaled at some port in the Zone, will not be allowed to coal in a port of Panama until three months have elapsed or until entitled to another coaling in the Zone itself."

It was plain, that the object of this protocol was specifically for the purpose of withdrawing from German warships facilities which they had hitherto enjoyed and which were not in violation of American neutrality. What advantage could the United States derive from the closing of these ports to German warships? Was not Mr. Lansing's purpose not so much to benefit the United States as to make it easier for the Allies to conquer the German fleet in American waters?

One of the worst cases of an attempt to mislead the public was discovered January 4, 1916, when Secretary Lansing gave out the text of a dispatch from Consul Garrels at Alexandria, who reported on the sinking of the steamer "Persia". Quite by accident it was discovered that Mr. Garrels had stated that the **"Persia" carried a 4.7 in gun.** The State Department gave out the entire dispatch to the reporters—**except the part dealing with the armament, which was left out.** Why? Because the mention of the gun would have put the case in a light more favorable for the Central Powers. But Mr. Lansing excised this part, evidently for the special purpose of injuring the cause of the Central Powers in the eyes of the American people.

"UNNEUTRAL AMERICA"—Senator James P. Clarke, Democrat, of Arkansas, in the course of his speech, March 3, 1916, in defense of his vote against tabling the Gore resolution, said:

"I believe that if we had preserved a condition of absolute neutrality from the beginning, the unfortunate struggle in Europe would now be well on its way to an adjustment.

"There is no overlooking the fact that all our public acts and declarations have led in a certain direction and have created a distinct impression that official America, at least, was interested in the success of one of the parties in this great struggle. It will not require much ingenuity to guess which one, because it has almost become a saying that any one who professes to be neutral is in sympathy with the Germans, and that everybody else occupying an official position, has taken a stand on the other side of the controversy.

VILLARD, HENRY—A distinguished war correspondent, afterwards built the Northern Pacific Railroad, largely with German capital. Born in Speyer 1835. His real name was Heinrich Hillgard; married a daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, famous abolitionist. Father of Oswald Garrison Villard, editor New York "Evening Post".

VIRGINIA—FIRST GERMANS—Jamestown, Va., the cradle of Anglo-Saxon America, is the place where the Germans are met with for the first time. The earliest incidents on record are cases of imported contract laborers. Those sent to Virginia in 1608 were skilled workmen, glass-blowers. Capt. John Smith ("John Smith, the Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, the Summer Isles", London, 1624, p. 94), characterizing his men, gives the following account of them: "labourers.... that neuer did know what a dayes work was: except the Dutch-men (Germans) and Poles, and some dozen others". In 1620 four millwrights from Hamburg were sent to the same settlement to erect saw mills. ("The Records of the Virginia Company," ed. S. M. Kingsbury, Washington, 1906, I, pp. 368, 372, 428). In England timber was still sawed by hand. (Edward Eggleston, "The Beginners of a Nation", New York, 1896, p. 82).

The Germans who settled in the Cavalier colony in large numbers about the middle of the seventeenth century seem to have been attracted chiefly by the profitable tobacco business. The most highly educated citizen of Northampton county in 1657 was probably Dr. George Nicolaus Hacke, a native of Cologne. (Philip Alexander Bruce, "Social Life of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century", Richmond Va., 1907, p.260). Thos. Harmanson, founder of one of the most prominent Eastern Shore families, a native of Brandenburg, was naturalized October 24, 1634, by an act of the Assembly. (William and Mary College Quarterly, ed. L. G. Tyler, Williamsburg, Va., I, 1892, p. 192). Johann Sigismund Cluverius, owner of a considerable estate in York County, was ostensibly also of German birth. (From "The First Germans in North America and the German Element of New Netherland," by Carl Lohr. G. E. Stechert & Co., New York, 1912).

"WAR IS HELL"—Just what this pronouncement of General Tecumseh Sherman means is best illustrated by some quotations which John Bigelow, military historian and author of "Principles of Strategy" communicated to the New York "Times" during June 1915 from the military literature of the Civil War:

Sherman to Grant, March 9, 1864: "Until we can repopulate Georgia it is useless for us to occupy it; but the utter destruction of its roads, houses, and people, will cripple their military resources. By attempting to hold the roads we will lose a thousand men each month and will gain no result. I can make this march and make Georgia howl." (Memoirs, II., 152).

Hood (Confederate) to Sherman, Sept. 9, 1864 "....the unprecedented measure you propose transcends, in studied and ingenious cruelty, all acts ever before brought to my attention in the dark history of war. In the name of God and humanity, I protest."

Messrs. Calhoun (Confederate), Rawson (Confederate), and Wells (Confederate), Mayor and Councilmen of Atlanta, to Sherman, Sept. 11, 1864: "Many poor women are in advanced state of pregnancy; others now having young children, and whose husbands, for the greater part, are either in the army, prisoners, or dead. Some say, I have such a one sick at my house; who will wait on them when I am gone? Others say, What are we to do? We have no house to go to, and no means to buy, build, or rent any; no parents, relatives or friends to go to.... As you advanced, the people north of this fell back, and before your arival here a large portion of the people had retired south, so that the country south of this is already crowded and without houses enough to accomodate the people.... You know the woe, the horrors and the suffering cannot be described by words; imagination can only conceive of it, and we ask you to take these things into consideration."

Adjutant General Seventeenth Army Corps to Colonel First Alabama Cavalry, (Federal) Nov. 20, 1864: "....the outrages committed by your command during the march are becoming so common and are of such an aggravated nature that they call for some severe and instant mode of correction. Unless the pillaging of houses and wanton destruction of property by your regiment ceases at once, he (the Corps

Commander) will place every officer in it under arrest and recommend them to the department commander for dishonorable dismissal from the service."

Sherman to Grant, Dec. 18, 1864: "We can punish South Carolina as she deserves, and as thousands of people hoped we would do. I do sincerely believe that the whole United States, North and South, would rejoice to have this army turned loose on South Carolina to devastate that State, in the manner we have done in Georgia, and it would have a direct and immediate bearing on your campaign in Virginia."

Sherman to Grant Jan. 1, 1865: "I estimate the damage done to the State of Georgia and its military resources at $100,000,000, at least $20,000,000 of which has inured to our advantage, and the remainder is simply waste and destruction."

Sherman to—, April 9, 1865: "Tomorrow we move.... Poor North Carolina will have a hard time, for we sweep the country like a swarm of locusts. Thousands of people may perish, but they now realize that war means something else than vainglory boasting. If peace ever falls to their lot, they will never again invite war." (Home Letters.)

WAR—CAN THE PRESIDENT MAKE IT INEVITABLE, AND DID WE NEVER INVADE A SMALL NATION AT PEACE?—On the subject of the presidential power to encroach upon the prerogatives of Congress and make war without the advice of the representatives of the people, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin delivered a remarkable speech in the Senate on March 10, 1916. The following quotations are of interest as applying to the course pursued by President Wilson:

"When he became President there was in the mind of James K. Polk a settled determination to acquire California as one of the achievements of his administration. I quote from Reve's 'American Diplomacy'.

" 'The Mexican War was waged for the purpose of conquest, for the fulfillment of Polk's designs upon California.'

"Writing of Polk's administration, Schouler in his 'History of the United States', says:

" 'Without a word of warning, however secret, to Congress, which was in full session, with no conference on the subject further than to hint repeatedly, as the Oregon difficulty gave him double excuse for doing without exposing his game, that it was prudent in time of peace to prepare for war, he order d General Taylor to advance and take position on the left bank of the Rio Grande (thus invading their disputed territory); he also assembled a strong fleet in the Gulf of Mexico....

" 'To provoke this feeble sister republic to hostilities, at th esame time putting on her the offense of shedding the first blood, was the step predetermined if she would not sign away her domain for gold.

" 'This was the program: ... to let loose the demon of war, and under the smoke of defending the fourth part of Mexico we had just snatched from her, to despoil her of another. The program succeeded after a struggle, but the dark catastrophe locked up in our bloody acquisitions was hidden for many years.'

"The President had his way. We acquired California. But as stated by Webster in his arraignment of President Polk: **'No one declared war. Mr. Polk made it.'**

"Mr. President, less than two years have gone by since President Wilson sought the advice and co-operation of Congress upon a situation so grave in its character, so overripe in its development, that it culminated in bloodshed before it was possible for Congress to act at all."

WAR WITH GERMANY—We were within an inch of war with Germany in April, 1916, and but for the broad concessions of the German government in the submarine controversy (see elsewhere), the United States would have been irretrievably embroiled in the European struggle through President Wilson's insistance on making Germany comply with our demands while suffering Great Britain to rifle our mail, destroy our commerce with neutral nations, seize our ships, subject American citizens to search and violence and allowing her to violate the Geneva convention in regard to the shipment of Red Cross supplies. Senator Gore said in the Senate, March 2:

> "Mr. Prsident, I introduced this resolution (warning Americans not to take passage on belligerent vessels) because I was apprehensive that we were speeding headlong upon war. Perhaps I ought to go further and say what I hitherto avoided saying, that my action was based on a report, which seemed to come from the highest and most responsible authority, that certain Senators and certain members of the House in a conference with the President of the United States received from the President the intimation, if not the declaration, that if Germany persisted in her determination upon her position, the United States would insist upon her position; that it would result probably in a breach of relations; that a breach of diplomatic relations would probably be followed by a state of war, and that a state of war might not be of itself and of necessity an evil, but that the United States, by entering the war now might be able to bring it to a conclusion by midsummer and thus render a great service to civilization."

He called upon Senator Stone, who was one of the men referred to as visiting the President and receiving his opinions,, to deny or verify the statement attributed to President Wilson, and while technically denying the precision of the language quoted, Senator Stone declared: "Whatever the President said to me is something that I do not care to repeat." But the great seriousness of what the President had said at the interview with the two Senators and one House member is shown in a letter which Senator Stone, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, wrote to President Wilson a day or two after the conference. This letter began with these significant words:

> **"Dear Mr. President:..Since Senator Kern, Mr. Flood and I talked with you on Monday evening I am more troubled than I have been for many a day."**

In and about the capitol it was well known that what Senator Gore had stated to be the President's attitude was substantially true. War was inevitable but for Germany's backdown, and fortunately Germany yielded.

It was therefore not the President who kept us out of war, but Germany

and the widespread sentiment throughout the country that the administration did not have a case, and that if it provoked war it was with the intent of enabling Mr. Wilson to be returned to the White House for a second term on the tide of the war fever thus created.

By warning American citizens not to take passage on belligerent ships carrying arms all difficulty with Germany could have been avoided. But on this point the administration was doggedly determined not to yield, holding that to do so would constitute a surrender of American principles. Senator Gore disposed of this plea by citing the printed instructions of the State Department under date of Oct. 4, 1915: "Notice to American Citizens who Contemplate Visiting Belligerent Countries." In this notice **the State Department warned American citizens** and specifically "naturalized citizens", which could only apply to such as were born in Germany or Austria-Hungary, as no others were in danger of being involved in difficulty. The notice begins as follows:

> "All American citizens who go abroad should carry American passports.... American citizens are advised to avoid visiting unnecessary countries which are at war, and particularly to avoid, if possible, passing through or from a belligerent country to a country which is at war therewith. **It is especially important that naturalized American citizens refrain from visiting their countries of origin and countries which are at war therewith."**

Here was a distinct and unmistakable warning, such as in the case of belligerent ships the administration held would have implied a sacrifice of American rights. The only distinction was that in one case no protection might be expected if a naturalized citizen, possibly pursuing his legitimate business, happened to be dragged off a neutral vessel and lodged in an English concentration camp, as was frequently the case; whereas, in the other instance, the administration untertook to guarantee the safe arrival of a cargo of ammunition and war supplies for the Allies, and ruled that Germany must fulfill impossible conditions or add us to her long list of assailants. In this attitude the President lacked the support both of the country and of Congress, and the latter body only gave him a reluctant vote of confidence on the McLemore resolution (see elsewhere), on the specific plea that otherwise the administration would stand discredited in the eyes of foreign governments. Wilson had forced Congress into a position where it would either have to repudiate him or give him a reluctant support.

WARNING AMERICANS OFF BELLIGERENT SHIPS JUSTIFIED BY STATE DEPARTMENT PRECEDENTS—The State Department in order to avoid warning Americans against taking passage on belligerent ships, has persistently held that such action would be a surrender of American principles. But while the administration has been ready to go to the extent of war in compelling Germany to conform to the doctrine that Americans can go where they like without having to submit to the exigencies of war, the State Department refused to extend this right to Americans of German descent and soon after the outbreak of the war withdrew its protection to citizens "with German names and German characteristics." In a special cable to the New York "Times" dated London, Nov. 17, 1914, the following statement appeared:

"It was learned to-day, after a long list of grievances had been narrated at the American Embassy here by George Rottweiler of Chicago, an American-born citizen, **that the State Department had issued a warning to Americans with German names** against traveling in countries hostile to Germany.... He was informed at the embassy that his protests were unavailing, the State Department being powerless to take action beyond the warning already issued."

Under this ruling a long list of men and women with German names were subjected to all kinds of insult and injuries by English and French authorities. Many of them were detained for weeks and months, and the son of a prominent Hoboken banker, George Washington Steneck, was taken off a neutral vessel and compelled to spend twenty-one days in a British prison. On October 29, 1914, the papers reported the case of Louis Schneider, a native of Hastings-On-Hudson, N. Y., who married an English woman and for many years acted as the superintendent of the Rothschild estates at Aylesbury, England. He cabled to City Clerk Robert Dashwood, of Hastings-On-Hudscon, from a prison in Westcorr, England: "Unless you can send me the certificate of my birth, I shall be shot as a spy by the English."

The State Department not only winked at the mistreatment of Americans with "German names and characteristics", but actually refused to recognize their rights to enter Allied territory in the discharge of their official duties as officers of the American government. The following dispatch printed in the New York "World" of Oct. 21, 1915, explains itself:

Washinyton, Oct. 20, Special to the "World"—President Wilson may be compelled to act as a peacemaker between Secretary of State Lansing and Secretary of Commerce Redfield as a result of the refusal of the State Deparment to insist that France allow an agent of the Department of Commerce to enter the country.

The agent chosen has a Teutonic name and was not born in the United States. He was told when he asked for a passport that he would not be allowed to enter France.

Mr. Redfield took the matter up in person, but State Department officials explained that the French Government recently has issued a set of regulations which bars persons bearing Teutonic names and persons carrying American passports who were not actually born in the United States. Hundreds of American business men have been held up under these rules.

In these cases the principle of protection to Americans in their rights to travel anywhere was grossly neglected, and these instances prove conclusively that the administration holds the view that it may warn Americans of German descent but may criminally evade its own rulings when it comes to the problem of insuring the safety of British munition-carrying ships by the presence of American passengers aboard.

WASHINGTON'S GERMAN BODY GUARD—At the outbreak of the war of independence, Herkimer, Muhlenberg and Schlatter gathered the Germans in the Mohawk Valley and the Virginia Valley together and organized them into companies for service. Baron von Ottendorff, another German soldier, recruited and drilled the famous Armand Legion. And when Washington's first body guard was suspected of treasonable

sentiments and plans, it was dismissed and a new bodyguard consisting almost entirely of Germans, was formed. This new bodyguard was supported by a troop of cavalry consisting entirely of Germans, under the command of Major Barth von Heer, one of Frederick the Great's finest cavalry officers. This troop stood by Washington during the entire war, and twelve of them escorted him to Mt. Vernon when he retired.—("The European War of 1914", by Prof. John W. Burgess, Chap. IV., p. 115.)

WEISMANN, HENRY—Organizer and president of the German American National Alliance of New York; prominent lawyer and public speaker, and active in politics. Came to the United States at the age of 16 from Grünstadt (Rheinpfalz) and lived in San Francisco, where he was admitted to the bar. Was at the head of the German organization in the anti-Chinese movement in 1885-86. Removed to New York City in 1894, where he took an active part in politics and became one of the most loyal supporters of Theodore Roosevelt. Foremost in all German American affairs. Office, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WEISER, CONRAD—The following sketch of this famous character in American history is taken from "Eminent Americans" by Benson J. Lossing: "One of the most noted agents of communication between the white men and the Indians was Conrad Weiser, a native of Germany, who came to America in early life and settled with his father in the present Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1713. They left England in 1712 and were seventeen months on the voyage. Young Weiser became a great favorite with the Iroquois Indians in the Schoharie and Mohawk Valleys, with whom he spent much of his life. Late in 1714 the elder Weiser and about thirty other families who had settled in Schoharie, becoming dissatisfied with attempts to tax them, set out for Tulpehockon in Pennsylvania, by way of the Susquehanna River, and settled there. But young Weiser was enamoured of the free life of the savage. He was naturalized by them and became thoroughly versed in the language of the whole Six Nations, as the Iroquois Confederacy in New York was called. He became confidential interpreter and mesenger for the Province of Pennslvania among the Indians and assisted at many important treaties. The governor of Virginia commissioned him to visit the grand council at Onondago in 1737 and with only a Dutchman and three Indians he traversed the trackless forest for 500 miles for that purpose. He went on a similar mission from Philadelphia to Shamokin (Sunbury) in 1744. At Reading he established an Indian agency and trading post. When the French on the frontier made hostile demonstrations, in 1755, he was commissioned a colonel of a volunteer regiment from Berks County; and in 1758 he attended the great gathering of Indian chiefs in council with white commissioners at Easton. Such was the affection of the Indians for Weiser that for many years after his death they were in the habit of visiting his grave and strewing flowers upon it. Mr. Weiser's daughter married Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, D. D., the founder of the Lutheran church in America." Muhlenberg was the father of General Peter Muhlenberg and Frederick August, the first Speaker of the House of Representatives. Weiser was probably the first who combined the outlook of a statesman with the activity of a pioneer. It is chiefly owing to him that the process of settling the country in the early part of the eighteenth century was not attended with bloody Indian conflicts or the project wholly defeated.

General Washington appraised his service to the country better than later generations, when he declared: "Posterity will not forget his just deserts."

WETZEL, LOU—Famous scout and Indian fighter in the early history of the country. His father, born in the Palatinate, came to Pennsylvania, but was one of the early settlers in Ohio; his four sons distinguished themselves by their heroism, but the fame of Lou Wetzel was second only to that of Daniel Boone. He died in Texas and is buried on the banks of the Brazos River. Other noted Indian fighters of the period of German descent or birth were Peter Nieswanger, Jacob Weiser, Carl Bilderbach, John Warth, George Rufner. The Poes, too, were well known in early border history, and were the sons of German settlers from Frederick County, Md., and the elder Frederick Poe, who moved West in 1774 and died in 1840 at the age of 93, was, like his younger brother, Andrew, a typical backwoodsman, contesting every foot of ground with the native Indian.

WHITE, ANDREW D.—American Ambassador to Germany during the Spanish-American war. In his interesting two-volume autobiography, Mr. White pays high tribute to the impartial attitude of the German government. He cites the pro-Spanish sympathy of a portion of the press and public, which sided with what they considered the under dog, but takes occasion to specify the acts of official kindness and absolute neutrality of the government and government organs. Thus he writes: "As to the conduct of Germany during our war with Spain, the course of the Imperial Government, especially of the Foreign Office under Count von Bülow and Baron von Richthofen, was all that could be desired. Indeed, they went so far on one occasion as almost to alarm us. The American consul at Hamburg having notified me by telephone that a Spanish vessel supposed to be loaded with arms for use against us in Cuba, was about to leave that port, I hastened to the Foreign Office and urged vigorous steps, with the result that the vessel was overhauled and searched at the mouth of the Elbe. **Germany might easily have pleaded that America had generally shown itself opposed to any interference with shipments of small arms to belligerents. She might also have contended that she was not obliged to search vessels to find contraband, but that this duty was incumbent upon the belligerent nation concerned."**

That our government then deemed it a right through its representative to "hasten to the Foreign Office and urge vigorous steps", is proof that it did not then hold the views that the shipment of arms to a belligerent was morally and legally justified, as claimed by the Wilson administration. "This evidence of the fairness of Germany", continues Mr. White, "I took pains to make known.... Of one thing I then and always reminded my hearers—namely, that during the Civil War, when our national existence was trembling in the balance, and our foreign friends were few, the German press and people were steadily on our side.... As the war with Spain progressed, various causes of difficulty arose between Germany and the United States; but I feel bound to say that the German Governmen continued to act toward us with justice."

Mr. White's estimate of Germany may be gathered from an extract from a speech made by him in New York and printed in "The Journal of

the Geographical Society of New York, Vol. 14, 1882". He then declared **"God bless Germany! The future history of mankind and humanity stand in need of her."** Germany, he added, had always been menaced by other powers, from the northwest by people who though related to the Germans by blood, had become estranged by centuries of inimical interests, hardened by their conflict with the seas and ready at a moment's notice to destroy its trade and commerce.

In substantiation of Mr. White's statement of the alacrity with which the German government complied with his request to permit an inspection of the Spanish vessel bound for Cuba, the following press dispatch printed at the time alluded to is of interest:

> The American Consular agent at Kiel notified the local government representative, Zimmermann, that a Kiel exporting firm had a large supply of torpedoes ready for delivery to Spain, and asked that the shipment be stopped. The Schleswig administration instituted an investigation, which confirmed the Consul's statement, and immediately issued orders to stop any shipments of torpedoes unless the firm could furnish evidence that the torpedoes were not intended for either of the belligerents. The Kiel police as well as the naval authorities were directed to exercise a sharp look-out that the order was strictly obeyed.

WILSON ADMINISTRATION RULES THAT AN AMERICAN DOES NOT IMPAIR HIS AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP BY FIGHTING FOR THE KING OF ENGLAND—The following order was promulgated by William Bauchop Wilson, Secretary of Labor, for the information of all immigration agents. Secretary Wilson is a native of Blantyre, Scotland, and himself an immigrant and now a member of President Wilson's cabinet:

> **"Several cases have arisen of late wherin the question has been raised as to whether a United States citizen expatriates himself by enlisting in the Canadian army...The matter has been the subject of considerable correspondence, and has now been definitely decided, as attested by the following quotation from Bureau letter of October 9, 1915, No. 54,003,431:**
>
> **"Instructions should be issued by you to the end that hereafter the boards will not question the American citizenship of an applicant because of the fact that he took the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the Canadian forces.**
>
> **"Officers in this district will be governed accordingly."**

Under this ruling a native-born or naturalized American citizen may temporarily become a subject of King George of England, offer his life and limbs in the cause of a foreign potentate, and yet remain a citizen of the United States, welcome to return and be received into full citizenship as anyone else who has throughout remained loyal to his own country.

Under this ruling an American enlisting in a Canadian regiment, and having sworn allegiance to the King of England, if the occasion should arise, in the event of trouble with England, could be ordered by his superiors to fight against his own countrymen and to be shot for refusing to do so. Or he may, after serving his King in the field, return to the United States, a hopeless invalid, and become a burden on the taxpayers,

who will have to support him as a public charge as a result of wounds or disease contracted in defending the flag of England.

Under the immigration law such cases are excluded for the very reason stated, but the law becomes inoperative in the case of an English soldier, under this astounding ruling of the Department of Labor.

WILSON CHANGED NEUTRALITY DURING PROGRESS OF THE WAR—Our wise men in Washington say: "We must not put an embargo on arms and ammunitions, because it would be **unneutral to change the neutrality rules** during the war."

Let us assume that this is corect, although we are not quite convinced of it and although the Swiss Republic has prohibited the export of arms and munitions **during the war** and her neighbors have not in the least complained.

Let us say the attitude of our government fulfills all the requirements of perfect neutrality. But have our wise men **always supported the view** that the **rules should not be changed** while the war is on?

No. On October 10, 1914, there was signed in Washington by Secretary of State Lansing, and a representative of the Republic of Panama, a convention containing the following paragraph:

> "That hospitality extended in the waters of the Republic of Panama to a belligerent vessel of war, or to a vessel belligerent or neutral, whether armed or not, which is employed by a belligerent power as a transport or fleet auxiliary or in any other way for the direct purpose of prosecuting or aiding hostilities, whether by land or sea, shall serve to deprive such vessel of like hospitality in the Panama Canal Zone for a period of three months, and vice versa."

A rather long and involved sentence which means that warships and their auxiliary vessels cannot take coal or provisions in the Canal Zone after having obtained them in the United States, (and vice versa) unless three months have elapsed. The warships of the Allies have **their base in the English and French ports in the West Indies** and retire there whenever they require anything. The German warships had only the United States and the other American countries—and it seems that there was an intrigue on **to close these ports to them,** except for one stay in three months.

How many states were approached by our government? Why did our government plan to shorten the privileges of German war vessels? And: why was our government able to alter the rules of neutrality to the disadvantage of Germany and why is it not able to change them when the Allies would be hurt by the change? For instance, in the arms and ammunition question?

In short: **What kind of a damnable neutrality is this?**

WILSON A CZAR?—The career of Mr. Wilson as President has shown that the occupant of the White House has the power to force the country into war and to nullify the Constitution, which declares that Congress alone shall declare war. Germany yielding at a critical moment, alone saved us from entering the European struggle. In his work on "Constitutional Government in the United States", published in 1911, President Wilson clearly defines his views as to the unlimited and exclusive prerogative of the Executive in dealing with foreign affairs:

"One of the greatest of the President's powers I have not yet spoken of at all—the control, which is very absolute, of the foreign relations of a nation. The initiative in foreign affairs which the President possesses without any restriction whatever is virtually the power to control them absolutely. The President cannot conclude a treaty with a foreign power without the consent of the Senate, but he may guide every step of diplomacy; and to guide diplomacy is to determine what treaties may be made if the faith and prestige of the government are to be maintained. **He need disclose no step of negotiation until it is complete, and when in any critical matter it is completed the Government is virtually committed. Whatever its distinction, the Senate may feel itself committed also."**

Speaking on this topic in the Senate, March 10, 1916, Senator La Follette declared: "If the President is clothed with such unlimited power, if in conducting foreign affairs, he can go unhindered of Congress to the limit of making war inevitable, and if the Congress has no alternative but to accept and sanction his course, then we have become a one-man power, then the President has authority to make war as absolutely as though he were Czar of Russia."

WILSON GREAT BRITAIN'S CANDIDATE?—LONDON PRESS REGARDS HUGHES NOMINATION AN "INTERNATIONAL CALAMITY"—The London "Daily Chronicle" of June 6, 1916, printed the following pre-election comments, which in a manner may explain the attack on the German Americans written into the Democratic platform by President Wilson:

"A situation in American politics which should greatly interest Great Britain is created by the fact that every Presidential candidate of importance is regarded as favouring the Allies. Mr. Wilson, while resolutely neutral, **so far as his public utterances indicate,** has emphatically condemned the Teutonic defiance of neutral opinion, repeated breaches of international law and overriding of neutral rights.

"Among the Republicans Messrs. Hughes, Roosevelt and Root are the favorites. **The two latter are pledged to principles involving.. moral, and, perhaps, material, support of the Allies.** Mr. Hughes on the other hand, is not pledged to any war policy.

"The political prophets anticipate that Mr. Hughes will be the Republican selection. **If it comes to a straight fight between Wilson and Hughes, the contest will possess the greatest interest for Great Britain.**

"It would be almost an international calamity for a novice like Mr. Hughes to become President at this juncture."

Similar expressions have been made by other English papers, the Paris "Temps" and Allied Press. France staked its hopes on the nomination of Roosevelt by the Republicans, with Root as second choice. The Allied press abroad as well as at home is bitterly disappointed that Hughes was nominated.

WHEN WILSON FOLLOWED "THE BEST PRACTICES OF NATIONS IN THE MATTER OF NEUTRALITY."—Had President Wilson adhered to the text of his message to Congress in August 1913, a year before the war, his reelection in 1916 would have been now assured.

He spoke as follows on the subject of Mexico:

"For the rest, I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side of the struggle now going on in Mexico receive any assistance from this side of the border. **I shall follow the best practise of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war of any kind from the United States**—a policy suggested by several interesting precedents, and certainly dictated by many manifest considerations of practical expediency. We cannot in the circumstances be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico, or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

But the President failed to practice what he preached, and not only threatened to veto an embargo on arms, but reversed himself completely in his Mexican policy. He constituted himself an umpire in Mexico by refusing to recognize Huerta, then by recognizing Carranza and flirting with the Bandit Villa, and subsequently repudiating Carranza and again conciliating him.

"WILSON STRUCK WITH BLINDNESS?"—JUDGE ALFRED K. NIPPERT OF OHIO EXPLAINS ATTITUDE OF GERMAN AMERICANS IN MEMORABLE SPEECH—The following remarks were made by Judge Alfred K. Nippert at Memorial Hall, Cincinnati, at the celebration of the 54th anniversary of the battle of Mill Springs, held by the survivors of the Ninth Ohio regiment (German Turners), in January, 1916:

From the Chicago "Tribune" Feb. 9, 1916:

"Is our government struck with blindness? Or has it been robbed of its memory and reason? Does the hyphen erase all attainments and sacrifices which we Germans have won and brought to this land of promise in the 140 years of its existence?

"Are we traitors because we refuse to approve the unneutral acts and intrigues of a pro-British administration in Washington, because we do not say of the German emperor, 'Crucify him, crucify him'; because we fail to approve in silence the despicable conduct of a 'Tory press'; because we insist as free American citizens that this nation shall be absolutely free; because we do not wish to become vasals of the king of England; because we say, 'Free from England' and 'For America,' and take position against England's overbearing arrogant world politics?

"To lament with Belgium and Serbia, to flirt with France and England, to praise and admire as leaders of culture Cossacks and Japanese, to hand over $500,000,000 of American gold in order that their devil's culture may be transmitted upon German soil, and to wish these allied hypocrites in addition, 'Good luck upon land and sea,' to curse the brave German fathers and sons and to jeer at that naton of heroes—that would probably make us 'neutral' in the eyes of certain of our statesmen and would furnish us recognition in the land as Americans without a hyphen.

'With such a measure is our loyalty and our patriotism measured in these days. O, shades of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Harrison Lincoln, Cleveland!

"Who would have believed it, that the sons of the heroes of Mill

Springs, Carnifax Ferry, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Pea Ridge, Gettysburg, Kenesaw Mountain, etc., would ever be suspected of treason, and this accusation made by a successor of Abraham Lincoln?

"The so-called Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, the Pilgrim Fathers, the New Englanders, who parade their 'Americanism' these days, are perhaps the only true 'neutral Americans,' while we of German birth or extraction are less neutral and 'true,' because we dare to protest against Wilson's wretched politics—because we, as free citizens, insist that the American flag shall not be insulted by England and France, that American trade upon the high seas with neutral countries is not disturbed or hindered, and that Red Cross supplies and American mail to Germany and Austria are not robbed by barbarous Johnny Bull—that is the situation with our neutrality!

"But when we condemn the death dealing and ruinous trade in war munitions, demand their embargo and that foodstuffs be sent to hungry German babies—then we are non-neutral, detestable 'hyphenates'.

"Where is the much lauded liberty of America? Where are our battleships and dreadnaughts? Why does Wilson permit our flag to be taken down from our ships and raised upon English war and trade vessels? Are we cowed, like little Greece, through brutal English bluff? Or are we a Boerland, a Persia, an Egypt, a Marocco, a hinterland of Gurkas, of Zulus or Hottentots?

"We citizens of German descent want to live here free from English influence and hypocrisy. That is what we fought for in 1776, 1812, and perhaps to some extent in 1861-1865. We are ready at all times to protect and defend our adopted fatherland against any enemy, whether from without or within, and our conscience is clear as far as these Anglophiles are concerned.

"We do not need any one to remind us of our duty or to inject into us patriotism, as it appears to be necessary among the English lords and English gentlemen.

"No, my dear fellow citizens, the 'Pilgrim fathers' and the Daughters of the Revolution, and our Anglo-American president need not unnecessarily be worried about where the German-American citizens will be found in case of a national danger or crisis—the old Cincinnati Turner hall still stands, and a McCook, Tafel, Willich, Osterhaus Carl Schurz, or Franz Sigel will be found, too, to call together the sons of the Niners.

"We are ready to keep our oath of allegiance. Can our traducers say the same?"

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY—During the latter part of April and the early part of May 1916, the United States and Germany were within arm's length of severing diplomatic relations. The situation was rendered acute by the sinking of the French channel steamer "Sussex", although no American lives were lost. It was generally understood in Washington by Senators and House members that the President was determined to bring the United States into the war on the side of Great Britain, and the statement was openly made in the Senate by Senator Gore and this tendency was apparent from an exchange of letters

between the President and Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, after a stormy interview at the White House. On April 19 the President created a sensation by appearing before a joint session of the two Houses of Congress and delivering a message in which he foreshadowed, as a result of a peremptory note sent to Germany, a speedy severance of diplomatic relations. "Unless the German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight vessels," he declared, "this government can have no choice but sever diplomatic relations."

In this attitude the President had the support of Secretary Lansing and Col. E. M. House, who, though having no official relations with the administration, was urging this course persistently upon his return from Europe, after a conference with British statesmen, and proposing radical steps, according to a Chicago "Tribune" dispatch from Washington of April 7. Col. House, it said, was "holding the key" to the situation. It was understood that Col. House had learned the German peace terms in Berlin, by which France was to be spared and England made to pay the expenses of the war. This he was said to have transmitted to London, and from London an appeal for aid was sent to Washington, with the result that immediate steps were taken to prepare for a rupture with Germany. It was the German Government that averted war. The German reply to President Wilson's "ultimatum" was as follows:

The undersigned, on behalf of the imperial German Government has the honor to present to his excellency the ambassador of the United States Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 20 regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare:

The German government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the "Sussex" as communicated by the government of the United States. Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded, the German government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the "Sussex".

Wants More Facts

The German Government begs to reserve further communication on the matter until certain points are ascertained, which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man-of-war, the German government will not fail to draw the consequence resulting therefrom.

In connection with the case of the "Sussex", the government of the United States made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and destinations by German submarine commanders.

The German government must emphatically repudiate the assertion. The German government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

No Consideration From Allies

The German government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon, solely in consideration of neutrals' interests, in spite of the fact that these restrictions are necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has ever been shown neutrals by Great Britain and her allies.

The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct the submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain. With regard to these no assurances have ever been given to the government of the United States. No such assurances are contained in the declaration of Feb. 8, 1916.

The German government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given or are executed in good faith. Errors actually occurred. They can in no kind of warfare be avoided altogether. Allowances must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissable or illict.

Dangers for Neutrals.

But apart from the possibility of errors, naval warfare, just like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where the naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser warfare, neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief.

The German government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out the dangers from mines that have led to the loss of numerous ships.

The German government has made several proposals to the government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travellers and goods the inherent dangers of naval warfare. Unfortunately the government of the United States decided not to accept the proposals. Had it accepted, the government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing the greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with in the meantime.

Still Stands by Offer.

The German government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines.

As the German government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German government, however, has now decided to make further concession, adapting methods of submarine war to the interest of neutrals.

In reaching its decision the German government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed question.

The German government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the government of the United States. It again fully takes into account that both governments for many years co-operated in developing international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine

warfare on sea and land to armed forces of belligerents and safeguard as far as possible non-combatants against the horrors of war.

Britain Ignores All Rules.

But although these considerations are of great weight, they alone would not under present circumstances have determined the attitude of the German government. For in answer to the appeal by the government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law the German government must repeat once more with all emphasis that it was not the German, but the British government, which ignored all accepted rules of international law and extended this terrible war to the lives and property of non-combatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and non-combatants that through this method of warfare have been severely injured.

In self-defense against the illegal conduct of British warfare, while fighting a bitter struggle for national existence, Germany had to resort to the hard but effective weapon of submarine warfare.

As matters stand, the German government cannot but reiterate regret that the sentiments of humanity which the United States extends with such fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare are not extended with the same warmth of feeling to many millions of women and children who, according to the avowed intention of the British government, shall be starved, and who, by sufferings shall force the victorious armies of theCentral Powers into ignominious capitulation.

The German government, in agreement with the German people, fails to understand this discrimination, all the more as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international law, as recognized before the outbreak of the war, if GreatBritain likewise was ready to adapt the conduct of warfare to these rules.

Britain Flatly Refused.

Several attempts made by the government of the United States to prevail upon the British government to act accordingly failed because of flat refusal on the part of the British government.

Moreover, Great Britain again and again has violated international law, surpassing all bounds in outraging neutral rights. The latest measure adopted by Great Britain, declaring German bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone is supplied to neutrals, is nothing but an unheard-of attempt by way of exaction to force neutral tonnage into the service of the British trade war.

The German people knows that the government of the United States has the power to confine the war to armed forces of the belligerent countries, in the interest of humanity and maintenance of international law.

Could Have Attained End.

The government of the United States would have been certain of attaining this end had it been determined to insist, against Great Britain, on the incontrovertible rights to freedom of the seas. But,

as matters stand, the German people is under the impression that the government of the United States, while demanding that Germany struggling for existence, shall restrain the use of an effective weapon, and while making compliance with these demands a condition for maintenance of relations with Germany, confines itself to protests against illegal methods adopted by Germany's enemies. Moreover, the German people know to what considerable extent its enemies are supplied with all kinds of war material from the United States.

It will, therefore, be understood that the appeal made by the government of the United States to sentiments of humanity and principles of international law cannot, under the circumstances, meet the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal otherwise always is certain to find here.

If the German government, nevertheless, is resolved to go to the utmost limit of concessions it has been guided not alone by the friendship connecting the two great nations for over one hundred years, but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged.

Germany Offered Peace.

The German government, conscious of Germany's strength, twice within the last few months announced before the world its readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the nations of Europe.

The German government feels all the more justified in declaring that responsibility, could not be borne before the forum of mankind and in history if after twenty-one months of the war's duration the submarine question under discussion between the German government and the government of the United States were to take a turn seriously threatening maintenance of peace between the two nations.

As far as lies with the German government, it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German government, moreover, is prepared to do its utmost to confine operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes, now as before, that it is in agreement with the government of the United States.

The German government, guided by this idea, notifies the government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following order:

"In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by such international law as such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempts to escape or offer resistance."

But neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for existence shall for the sake of neutral interests, restrict the use of an effective weapon if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating rules of international law.

Demand Incompatible.

Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German government is convinced that the government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the government of the United States repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principle of freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated.

Accordingly, the German government is confident that in consequence of the new orders issued to the nafal forces, the government of the United States will also now consider all impediments removed which may have been in the way of mutual co-operation toward restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war, as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it does not doubt **that the government** of the United States will now demand and insist that the British government **shall forwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war, as laid down in the notes presented by the government of the United States to the British government, Dec. 28, 1914, and Nov. 4, 1915.**

Should steps taken by the government of the United States not attain the object it desires—to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations—the German government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the American ambassador assurances of highest consideration.

VON JAGOW.

President accepts German Pledge—In response to this a note went forth May 8, addressed to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, in which the administration accepted the pledge of the German government. The Irish Revolution had meanwhile broken out and strong influences were making themselves felt throughout the United States against war with Germany. The note to Germany was worded as follows:

The note of the Imperial German Government under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the Government of the United States. It is especially noted, as indicating the purpose of the Imperial Government as to the future, that it "is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents," and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the Government of the United States has insisted.

Throughout the months which have elapsed since the Imperial Government announced on Feb. 4, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the Government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy. Accepting the Imperial Government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the Government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the Imperial Government such as will remove

the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

The Government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German Government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent Government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial Government's note of the 4th instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction.

In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative.

The closing words of the note are interesting in view of the comment by Secretary Lansing upon the German counter demands on the American government. He declared: "In view of the apparent conditions contained in the German note, it is very difficult to proceed at the present time with reference to England." The American note had declared that "responsibility in such matter is single, not joint; absolute, not relative," thus divorcing whatever action might be taken toward Germany from any taken against England. But the Secretary in his comment joined any prospective action against England with the German reply and abandoned the point in the note that responsibility is single, not joint. Since the German question was settled, what had the German note to do with what the administration regarded the violation of American rights by England? It had declared that one was distinct from the other and could not mutually influence one another.

WILSON'S VOTE IN 1912—The total vote of the three leading candidates in 1912 was:

Wilson, Democrat	6,286,214
Roosevelt, Progressive	4,126,020
Taft, Republican	3,483,922
Wilson's plurality over Roosevelt	2,160,194
Wilson's plurality over Taft	2,802,292
Roosevelt's plurality over Taft	643,098
Republican majority over Democratic vote	1,323,728
Estimated anti-English vote in Middle Western States	2,100,000

WILSON, WOODROW—President of the United States, elected as a minority candidate over Ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt; born in Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856, son of a Presbyterian minister, his mother born in Scotland and his four grandparents all natives of Great Britain. Appointed in his cabinet two natives of Great Britain: Franklin Knight Lane, Secretary of the Interior, born near Charlottetown, Prince

Edward Island, Canada, and William Bauchop Wilson, Secretary of Labor, born at Blantyre, Scotland. Educated in the South; elected president of Princeton University 1902, elected Governor of New Jersey 1910 and President in 1912, being nominated in the Baltimore Democratic convention after a bitter contest in which Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri led the presidential nomination on 29 ballots and received a clear majority on nine ballots. Incurred the severest criticisms during the progress of the European war by his active partisanship with Secretary of State, Lansing, in behalf of the Allies and in opposition to the rights of the Central Powers. After issuing a high-minded proclamation of neutrality early in the war, he latterly neglected to observe its injunctions. Placed the German wireless stations under government censorship, permitted the rapid development of the arms industry throughout the East and shipments of countless cargoes of instruments of destruction to England and her allies, permitted the floating of a $500,000,000 loan by Wall Street friends of England and France, declined to entertain official protests against the use of dum dum bullets by the Allies, though attested by affidavits of British officers captured by the Germans; declined to interfere with the shipment of submarines to Canada; refused to intern Americans serving with the British and French forces; refused to take action on the misuse of the American flag by English ships, notably the "Baralong", resulting in the sinking of German submarines and the murder of officers and crews; directed through Department of Labor that Americans enlisting in the Canadian army do not forfeit their citizenship; in an official message to Congress and in private addresses attacked the loyalty of American citizens who expressed sympathy with the Central Powers; permitted English cruisers to harrass our ports, remove American citizens from neutral vessels, seize American vessels engaged in neutral trade and remove American mail from neutral vessels and rifle its contents; refused to take official action to relieve the milk famine among German children beyond a polite inquiry whether the Allies would permit the shipment of condensed milk; allowed the co-operation of British Secret Service agents with Secret Service agents of the United States to harrass American citizens on American territory; announced in advance to newspaper men his intention to veto any embargo bill directed to stop shipment of arms to the Allies that Congress might pass; took no steps to stop the issuing of official government publications with important omissions, printing the German order of a submarine blockade but suppressing the British Order in Council blockading the North Sea, of which the German submarine order was a retaliatory measure; permitted the suppression by the State Department of the official report of the British government announcing that its investigations into the reported Belgian atrocities had not established their truth; allowed the suppression of the German note that Germany would respect the Monroe Doctrine, filed at the outbreak of the war and made public only by accident; countenanced the co-operation between the State Department, the Attorney General's office and the British Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring Rice, in furnishing newspapers, such as the notorious Providence "Journal", with copies of confidential papers taken from the persons of American citizens and diplomatic representatives of the Central Powers on their way to Europe; permitted American citizens to be seized through his ambassadors

and returned to this country practically prisoners for carrying letters, though all other means of communication by mail were closed; prohibited the diplomatic representatives of the Central Powers to correspond with their governments in code, except under official censorship; threatened the liberty of the press by permitting the Department of Justice to dig up obsolete legislation intended, if possible, to suppress foreign-language newspapers which criticised his administration; permitted the British government to paralyze legitimate trade to build up a fictitious prosperity by encouraging the manufacture and sale of arms and munitions to one set of belligerents to the exclusion of the other; refused to warn American citizens to keep off ammunition ships while warning American citizens to keep out of Mexico; exacted promises of the Central Powers to restrict their submarine activity against their enemies while failing to exact reciprocal obligations to observe the laws of nations from the Allies; allowed Italian and other vessels of nations at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary to enter and leave American ports with two guns mounted on their decks upon the pretext that such armament was for defense only.

On January 29, 1915, the New York "Times" published a statement from Washington that the President declined to attend the unveiling of a Revolutionary hero, Gen. Nathaniel Greene at Guilford Court House, N. C., on the ground "that as the celebration would be in the nature of a glorification over Great Britain, he thought that his participation in it might put him in the attitude of doing something that would embarrass this government in its desire to exercise the strictest neutrality." Failed to attend the unveiling of the statue of another Revolutionary hero, Gen von Steuben, at Valley Forge, but sent the following letter to the President of the French Republic, according to the Paris "Matin":

"My dear Mr. President! I am honored to be addressed by you as a co-worker in literature and I should like to express my sincere thanks for the message you transmitted to me through Mr. Brieux. I can understand that circumstances are preventing your visit in the United States, which is greatly to my regret, and I use this opportunity of testifying again to my high respect and admiration for you. and also to assure you of **the warm sympathy of all writers and thinkers in the United States.** The relations between the two nations were always of so cordial and pure friendship that **I, as the official representative of the people of the United States, prize the privilege highly to be able to express to you our warm sympathy for the citizens of the great French Republic.** Kindly accept, my dear Mr. President and much admired colleague, the assurance of my sincere regard.

(Signed) Woodrow Wilson.

The London "Daily Telegraph" of March 24, said editorially:

"We share to the full what is a general conviction, not only among the nations of the Alliance, but, by all accounts, among our enemies too, that President Wilson **is a friend to our cause** in all its broader aspects, and has consistently acted, in a position of extraordinary political difficulty, **in a manner of which this country and its associates have no right in the world to complain.**"

His extreme bitterness against American citizens of German and other racial descent, who criticised his policies, after being repeatedly expressed

in public addresses before the Daughters of the American Revolution and other bodies, found full vent in his message to Congress on December 7, 1915, in which he used these words:

"I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags, but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks; but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers."

The base injustice of this charge is proved by the fact that at this writing (May 1916), only one person suspected of being a German American citizen, has been convicted of any offense against the laws of the United States. Late in January 1916 he began his campaign for renomination by making a speaking tour as far West as Milwaukee and Chicago, nominally to arouse the country to "preparedness". On his first election he pledged himself not to seek a second term, and he was elected on the following pledge in the Democratic platform:

"We favor a single Presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle."

His obsession with everything English is proverbial and is shown in numerous writings for magazines, which prove him to be a State's rights man and no friend of the Constitution. "There is a great deal of nonsense talked about the necessity of keeping 'the three coordinate branches' distinct and free from one another's interference," he is quoted in "The World's Work" for May, 1911. "There is no such necessity; the talk is either ignorant or hypocritical. The pretense that the three branches are distinct is responsible for more corruption than any other single feature of our system." Long ago in the "Chautauquan" he derided the American Constitution and pointed to "the English as the most practical of existing Constitutions." In the introduction to his book, "Congressional Government", revised in 1900, he said: "The actual form of our government is simply a scheme of Congressional supremacy." In advocating the British system of "cabinet government" as distinguished from Congressional (committee) government, he urged in the "Overland Monthly" "having done with the standing committees and constituting the Cabinet, advisers both of the President and the Congress." He repeatedly urged in magazines and books that our form of government be changed to the British cabinet system. **"The President of the United States was intended by the makers of the Constitution to be a reformed and standardized King,**

after the Whig model," he declares in his book, "Constitutional Government in the United States." "Congress was meant to be a reformed and properly regulated Parliament." "Overland Monthly": Cabinet Government has in it everything to recommend it.... It gives explicit authority to that party majority which in any event will exercise its implicit powers to the top of its bent; which will snatch control if control is not given it....Committee government is too clumsy and too clandestine a system to last.... **English precedent must be followed in the institution of cabinet government in the United States."** It is always England that is in his mind and carries him straight toward a form of government closely allied to royalty, freedom from restraint by Congress and practically irresponsible leadership. We must obey leaders, for he says in the "Atlantic Monthly" for November 1889, "Character of Democracy in the United States": "We have not yet reached the age when government may be made impersonal.... The only way in which we can preserve our nationality in its integrity and in its old-time original force in the face of imported change is by concentrating it .... An acute English historical scholar has said that **'the Americans of the United States are a nation because they once obeyed a King.'** We shall remain a nation only by obeying leaders." This strange un-American point of view explains why, during the most critical stages of the European situation, created by him and his Secretary of State, he withdrew from all communication with representatives of the people and during a period of nine months of single-handed rule brought the country to the verge of war. He assumed that leadership of which he speaks which must be obeyed as the American people once obeyed a King.

WIRT, WILLIAM—Famous jurist and author; during three presidential terms Attorney General of the United States; appointed by President Monroe to that office in 1817-18; resigned under John Quincy Adams, March 3, 1829. Born at Bladensburg, Md., Nov. 18, 1772, becoming a poor orphan at an early age. Learned Latin and Greek and studied law at Montgomery Court House, being licensed to practice in the fall of 1792. Commenced his professional career at Culpeper Courthouse, Va., the same year and soon became eminent socially and professionally. In 1802 received the appointment of chancellor of the eastern district of Virginia. Wrote his beautiful essays under the name of "The British Spy" and in 1807 was engaged in the trial of Aaron Burr for treason. His great speech on that occasion made him famous. Was a member of the Virginia Legislature in 1808, and from that time until after the war pursued his profession successfully until summoned into the cabinet of President Monroe. In 1832 he was nominated by the anti-Masonic party for President of the United States, but received only the electoral vote of Vermont. He died February 18, 1834. The most famous production of his pen is a "Life of Patrick Henry." Mr. Wirt never forgot his German antecedance and during 1833 engaged in founding a colony of Germans in Florida, but the venture was not successful. Lossing says "he was greatly esteemed in Richmond for his talents and social accomplishments."

WISTAR, CASPAR—In 1717 emigrated to America from Hilspach, Germany, where he was born in 1696, and established what is supposed to be the first glass factory in America in New Jersey, thirty miles from

Philadelphia. (It is believed that an earlier glass factory was established by Germans in Virginia.)

NEW YORK WORLD—This newspaper has fairly outdone itself in violence against Germans and Americans of German extraction since the war began, although generally expected to maintain a dead level of neutrality because owned by the estate of the late Joseph Pulitzer, himself an immigrant from Hungary, who obtained his first support in this country from the Germans of St. Louis. Such expectations proved illusory. True to its traditions, it turned against the true friends of the United States. In the Civil War it was known as the Copperhead organ of the North. It defamed President Lincoln and embarrassed his administration, sparing no epithets in its contempt for the great man who was bearing the burdens of the tremendous national conflict in the White House at that time. It charged him with dishonesty and asked: "Mr. Lincoln, has he or has he not an interest in the profits of public contracts?" It asked: "Is Mr. Lincoln Honest?" And gave such answers as these: "That Lincoln has succumbed to the opportunities and temptations of his present place is capable of the easiest proof." It said: "This claim of honesty will not bear examination", and "Honest Old Abe has few honest men to defend him". Following the early failures of Grant in his advance on Richmond, in some of the darkest hours of the country, the "World" was suspended by the Government for publishing a false and harmful rumor intended to weaken the cause of the North and contribute to the aid and comfort of the South. As spokesman of the Democratic administration, it has been no more sparing of Germans than it was of Lincoln.

NEW YORK WORLD AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, NOW CHARGING GERMAN AMERICANS WITH DISLOYALTY, WERE SUPPRESSED FOR TREASON BY ORDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Foremost in the list of newspapers charging the independent voters of this country with disloyalty for failing to approve all the policies of President Wilson are the New York Journal of Commerce and the Pulitzer World, the personal organ of the administration. In view of this the following war-time order is of particular interest:

Executive Mansion, Washington, May 18, 1864.

Major-General John A. Dix,
Commanding at New York:

Whereas there has been wickedly and traitorously printed and published this morning in the New York "World" and New York "Journal of Commerce", newspapers printed and published in the city of New York, a false and spurious proclamation purporting to be signed by the President and to be countersigned by the Secretary of State, which publication is of a troublesome nature, designed to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States and to the rebels now at war against the Government and their aiders and abettors, **you are therefore hereby commanded forthwith to arrest and imprison in any fort or military prison in your command the editors, proprietors, and publishers of the aforesaid newspapers, and all such persons as, after public notice has been given, of the falsehood of said publication, print and publish the same with intent to give aid**

and comfort to the enemy; and you will hold the persons so arrested in close custody until they can be brought to trial before a military commision for their offense. You will also take possession by military force of the printing establishments of the New York "World" and "Journal of Commerce", and hold the same until further orders, and prohibit any further publication therefrom. A. LINCOLN.

ZANE, ELIZABETH.—Described as the handsome and vivacious daughter of Col. Zane, (Zahn), founder of Wheeling, W. Va. In 1782 a fort near Zane's loghouse on the site of the present city was attacked by a band of British soldiers and 186 Indian savages. The defenders of the fort were reduced from 42 to 12, and as the supply of powder was running low, the little garrison seemed doomed. The enemy was covering every approach to Zane's loghouse, about sixty yards distant, where a full keg of powder was stored. It was to get this powder that Miss Zane responded when volunteers were called for, arguing that not a man could be spared while a girl would not be missed. Despite every protest she set out on her daring journey, leisurely opened the back gate and crossed the ground as coolly as though for a stroll. The British and Indians were dumbfounded, and did not realize what her plan was until she returned, carrying the keg under a table cloth. They then opened fire on her, several bullets passing through her clothing, but the heroic girl reached the blockhouse unscathed and enabled the defenders to hold out until relief came.

ZENGER, JOHN PETER—Noted in American history as the man who fought to a successful issue the problem of the freedom of the press in this country. Came over as a boy in the Palatine migration and was an apprentice to Bradford in Philadelphia. Established the New York "Weekly Journal" November 5, 1733. Was arrested and imprisoned by Governor Cosby for his political criticisms; the paper containing them was publicly burned by the hangman, and the case was then thrown into the courts. Zenger was charged with being an immigrant who dared to attack the royal prerogatives and official representatives. (The same points raised under the Wilson administration). Arrested in 1734, he was at first denied pen, ink and paper, nothwithstanding which he continued to edit the "Journal" from his prison. The grand jury refused to find a bill for libel, and proceedings were instituted by the Attorney General by information. Zenger's defense was entrusted to Andrew Hamilton, a Quaker lawyer of marked ability, himself an immigrant from Ireland, who came from Philadelphia especially to undertake the defense. Zenger's case became a turning point on the great question of the truth justifying libel. Hamilton attacked the claim of the Governor, denounced the practice of information for libel, and declared that this was not the cause of a poor printer, but of liberty, which concerned every American. The triumphant result obtained by Hamilton has made his name famous in American jurisprudence. Zenger's trial overthrew the effort of arbitrary power to suppress free speech, to control courts of justice, to rule by royal prerogative. The jury turned the judge out of court and Zenger was sustained in the right of criticising the administration, and his criticisms were declared to be true and just. Zenger therefore gained for the people

the freedom of the press, and through it their right to deliberate and act so as best to secure their rights.—("The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States," by J. G. Rosengarten. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.) Dr. William Elliot Griffis in "The Romance of American Colonization" comments on the case in the words: "Thus one of the greatest of all victories in behalf of law and freedom ever won on this continent was secured."

ZIEGLER, DAVID—American soldier and first mayor of Cincinnati; born at Heidelberg, August 18, 1748; served under General Weismann in the Russian army under Catharine II and took part in the Turkish-Russian campaign which ended with the capture of the Krim in 1774. Came to America in the same year and settled in Lancaster, Pa. Joined the battalion of General William Thompson which appeared before Boston, August 2, 1775, where it was placed under command of General Washington. Ziegler was adjutant and the soul of the battalion, more than half of which was composed of German Americans, and which was the second regiment, after that of Massachusetts, to be enlisted under Washington's standard. Ziegler served throughout the War of Independence as an officer and was repeatedly mentioned for distinguished service. On account of his ability was appointed by General St. Clair, Commissioner-General for the Department of Pennsylvania. Rendered great service in drilling troops and introducing discipline. Major Denny in his diary refers to him in these words: "As a disciplinarian he has no superior in the whole army." After the Revolution he resided at Carlisle, Pa., until the outbreak of the Indian War in the West, when he served as captain in the then existing only regiment of regulars under Col. Harmar. His own company was composed of a majority of Pennsylvania Germans. Manned Fort Harmar (Marietta, O.); built Fort Finney at the mouth of the Big Miami, and subsequently took part in the expedition of General George Rogers Clark against the Kickapoos on the Wabash, and in 1790 in the disastrous expedition of Gen. Harmar against the Indians on the upper Miami. In the battle of the Maumee he distinguished himself for personal bravery, and St. Clair dispatched Ziegler with two companies to succor the distressed settlers in and around Marietta following the defeat of Harmar. He soon obtained the upper hand of the hordes of Indians, and in restoring order gained such decisive advantages that he was hailed as the most popular soldier in the Northwest. In the fall of 1791, Ziegler took part in the bloody and disasterous campaign under St. Clair, in which he commanded a battalion of Federal troops. Being prevented from taking part in the actual battle by reason of special service elsewhere, was assigned to cover the headlong retreat of the demoralized troops, and by ceaseless vigilance and strict discipline succeeded in the face of furious attacks by the Indians, drunk with victory, in leading the scattered American forces back to Fort Washington (Cincinnati). This feat earned for him the unqualified praise of all concerned, and materially increased his popularity. His dash and efficiency in the campaign of the previous year had caused his advancement to the rank of major in the regular army, and now new honors awaited him. When General St. Clair, as commander-in-chief, was summoned to Philadelphia to defend his conduct before Congress, he invested Ziegler with the "ad interim"

authority of commander-in-chief of the whole army, passing over the heads of officers of higher rank, Wilkinson, Butler and Armstrong. Thus a German, for a period of six weeks, acted as commander-in-chief of the American army. This distinction resulted in a cabal of native officers to get rid of a detested "foreigner", and Col. Jacob Wilkinson (afterward general and highest commanding officer) and Col. Armstrong preferred charges of insubordination and drunkenness against the veteran. Ziegler in disgust thereupon resigned his command and retired from the army. But the people insisted on testifying their admiration and loyalty to their hero,and when Cincinnati in 1802 became an incorporated town he was elected its first mayor by a large majority and subsequently re-elected "in recognition", according to Judge Burnett in "Notes on the Settlement of the Northwest Teritory", "of his services in protecting the settlements in 1791 and 1792 as well as in reprisal for the unjust treatment accorded him by the government." Ziegler died in Cincinnati Sept. 24, 1811, universally mourned by his fellow citizens.

An Appeal for Justice

I call upon all men of German descent to register this coming October.

It is of the utmost importance that the American man of German heritage realize his political responsibility. To make his influence felt politically as well as morally. To remain true to the high standards set us by the first Germans that came to this country. To awaken to the full responsibility of the vote—and through that awakening realize the power and help that will be his if the woman as well as the man can express herself through the ballot.

The Teuton ideals have always stood for Freedom and Equality.

You find it written in the pages of our American history. Germantown in 1688 took the first formal action of protest against slavery. In 1702 Franz Daniel Pastorius established and was head of the co-educational school of Germantown. Shall we of later date fall below the standards set us by the past? Let every man think well before he acts.

In November 1917, one year from now, the American man in the State of New York will again be asked to establish the political freedom of women. In the year 1915, more men voted "Yes" for the political freedom of the women of the State of New York than elected Governor Whitman Governor in 1914. And yet prejudice, ignorance and fear held the day.

About one-fourth of the population of the State of New York is of German descent. Will you not join the German-American Suffrage Association and help to establish the political freedom of women? To rise once more to the high ideals of the Teuton race of freedom and equality.

Remember, in 1688 the first protest against slavery was made by the German-Americans. In 1702 the women of German descent had co-education. Will the New York men of 1917 fall below the standards set them in 1688 and 1702?

We women of German descent have faith in the men of our heritage.

Join the German-American Suffrage Association, 311 Fourth Ave. and help us build up an organization between now and November 1917 whereby we cannot fail.

KATHERINE S. DREIER, Chairman

Executive Committee:
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Miss BERTHA von ZASTROW
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