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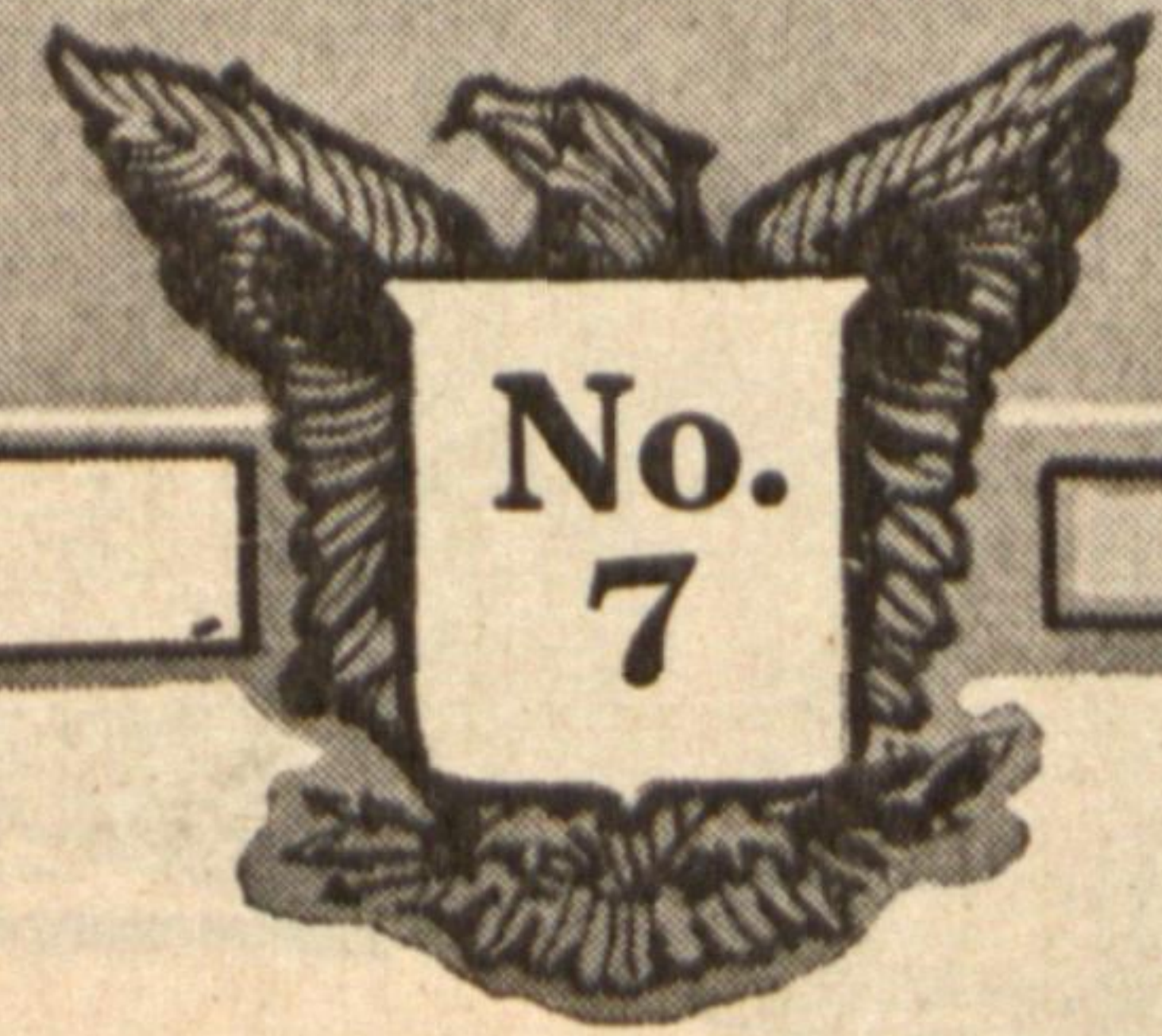
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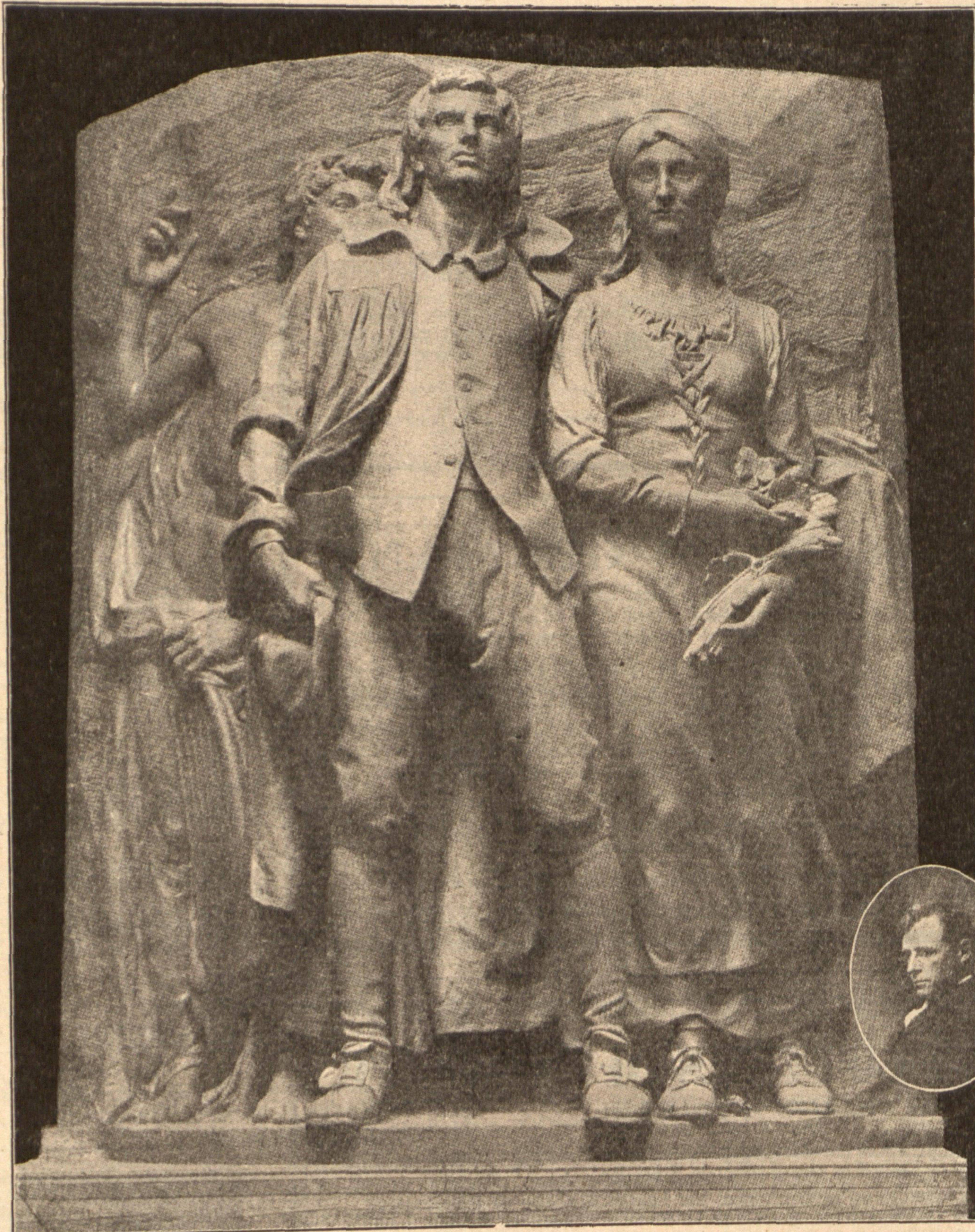


Vol.
IV

MARCH 22d, 1916



No.
7



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By Frederic Franklin Schrader



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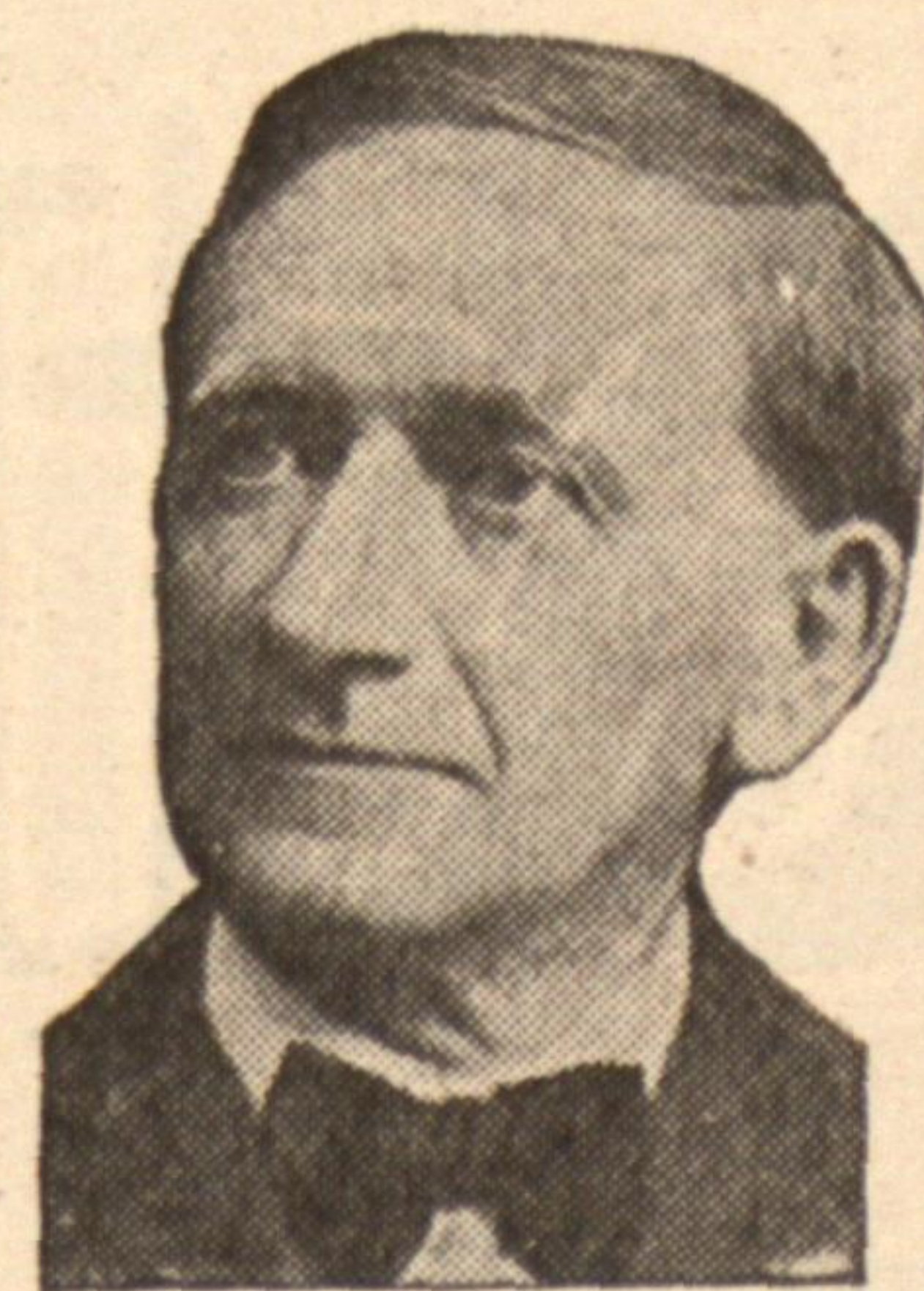
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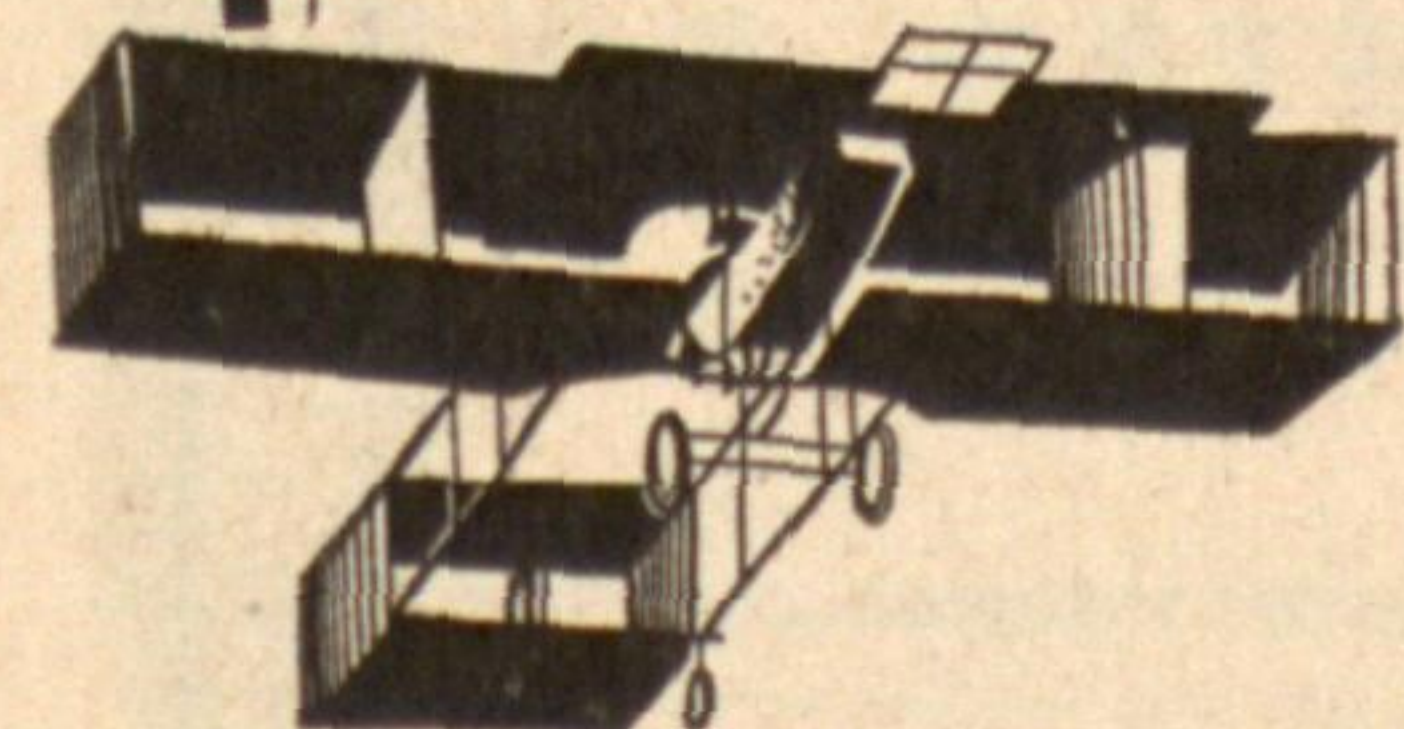
Samstag, March 18. Abends: „Erdgeist.“

Sonntag, March 19. „Erdgeist.“

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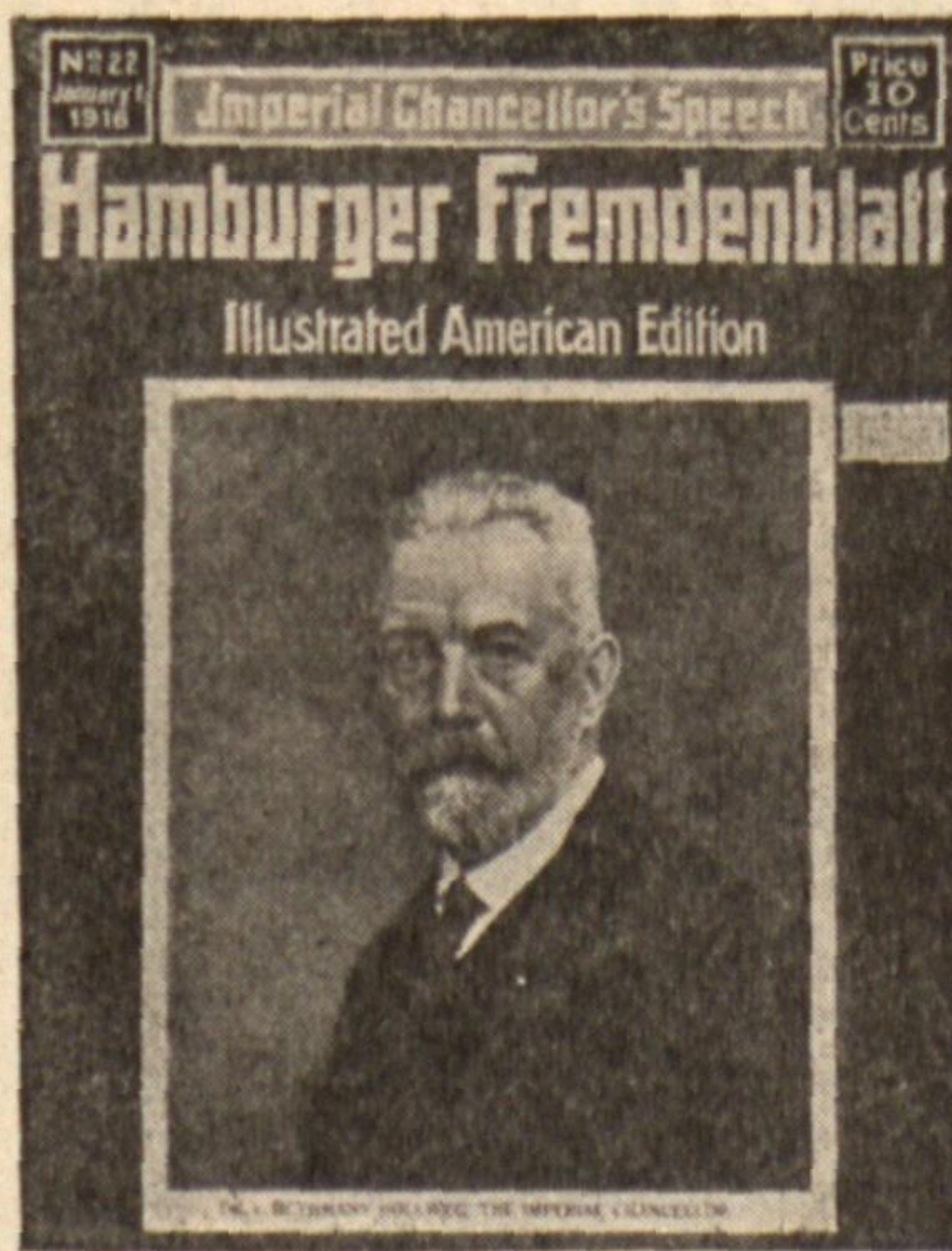
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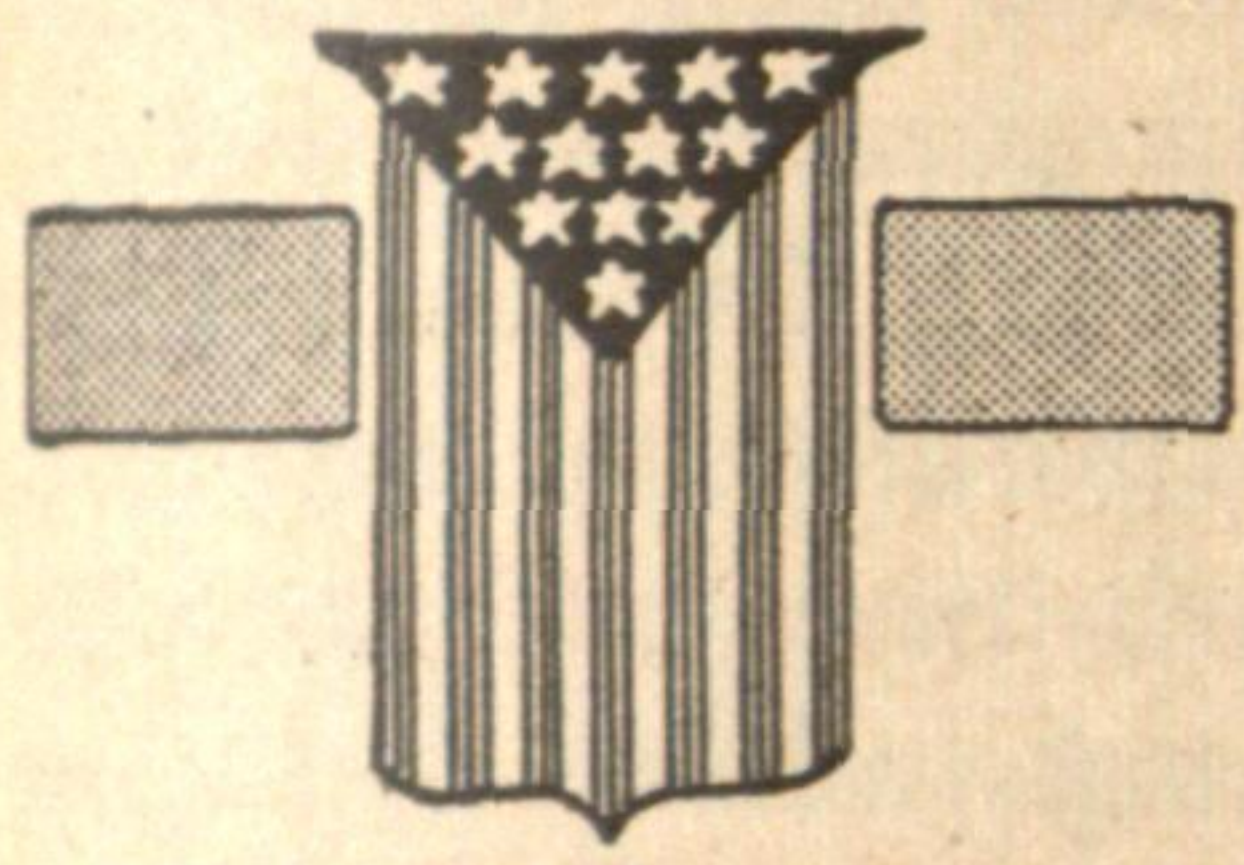
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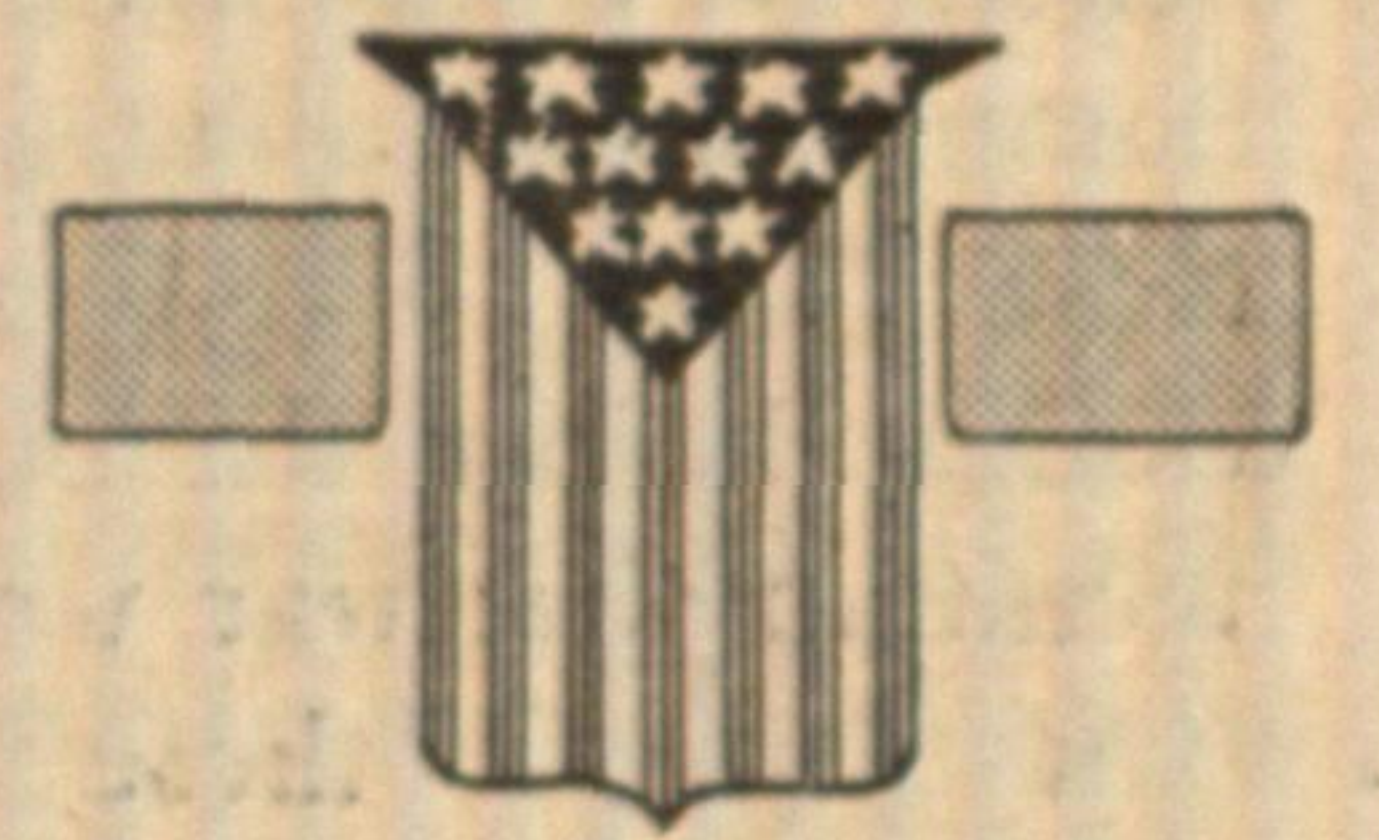
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CLASS MATTER

VOLUME IV

NEW YORK, MARCH 22, 1916

NUMBER 7

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY EXPOSED

What the Trust Fund Left in Cecil Rhodes' Secret Will Is Doing to Spread the Seeds of High Treason—Shall the United States Become an "Integral Part of Great Britain"?

By Frederic Franklin Schrader

THE "Great Conspiracy Exposed," by Frederic Schrader, is the most important article that it has been my privilege to publish in THE FATHERLAND. It is at once a danger signal to the people of the United States and a ringing appeal to all patriots to rise up and crush the plot against our national existence. Every day that passes spins a new mesh in the web of the Anglo-American conspiracy. Let Congress act before irreparable harm befalls the Republic.

George Sylvester Viereck

IT is hardly creditable that the United States should be the object of a deep-laid conspiracy on the part of an element of its own citizens, to deliver the country into the hands of Great Britain, but nothing in the history of any of the South American republics equals the infamy of the obvious plot by which it is proposed to end the independence of the Great American republic and reunite its destiny with that of the crown of George V. The ramifications of the conspiracy extend in many directions and touch in numerous high places, and a clearer knowledge of its existence will explain many things and occurrences which seem inexplicable.

Who is providing the funds for the widespread agitation designed to draw the United States into the war on the side of the Allies? What explains the almost unanimous policy of the New York papers in espousing the cause of the Allies, in misrepresenting the attitude of the Central Powers and suppressing all news that is unfavorable to the cause of Great Britain? What influence is working on many of social prominence to make the cause of the Allies their own? Why, with a vast element throughout the country in sympathy with Germany, is only one side of the controversy allowed to be heard, and why are American citizens charged with disloyalty that have committed no offense other than to criticise the unneutral acts of an administration which they helped to elect?

Why These Sudden Changes?

THE campaign of falsehood against the Central Powers did not begin with the invasion of Belgium or the sinking of the *Lusitania*. It started with the day that war was declared, before there could possibly be any Belgian atrocities, and ten months before the *Lusitania* tragedy. What is the explanation for the remarkable change of front of Prof. Eliot, of Roosevelt, of Root, and a score of others who may be named among the prominent agitators for war? It has been shown that Prof. Eliot, in 1913, in a public speech at a banquet in New York expounded diametrically opposite views of German civilization from those so vindictively advocated by him since the outbreak of the war. It has been shown that in an academic discussion, printed in a New York law journal, one month before the war, Mr. Root in substance held that a State which felt itself menaced by another State was justified in invading a neutral country that divided one of the antagonists from the other.

It is well known that Roosevelt posed as the friend of German civilization, of the German American element and a personal friend of the Kaiser. It is hardly to be credited that a man professing

such sentiments should suddenly reverse himself and become one of the most violent defamers of a country and a people whose hospitality he enjoyed and whose confidence he had won by many expressions calculated to inspire them. He deserted Korea in her hour of need when her independence was expunged by Japan, he abandoned the Boer republics to their fate, and he deliberately detached Panama from Colombia in violation of law and treaties, and he is certainly the last man who should rave against Germany for invading Belgium in defense of her national existence. Mr. Root was Secretary of State when Korea was ravished. Was it with a view to justifying his own treachery to that weak State that he expounded his theory referred to above, which now rises to convict him of insincerity and dishonesty?

Cecil Rhodes' Secret Will

IN order to arrive at as clear an understanding as possible of the influences working throughout the East, and especially in university circles, it is necessary to repeat certain facts and certain evidence to which attention has already been called, but which heretofore have not been correctly interpreted in their relation to the great plot. It is necessary to revive the reader's memory of a certain will left by the late Cecil Rhodes, the African diamond king, and England's modern Warren Hastings. This will, drawn up in 1877, and known as the secret will of Cecil Rhodes, in its main provisions sets forth its purpose:

"To and for the establishment of, 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 . . . and especially the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire."

This will provided a fund of millions of pounds for the carrying out of this provision, and for this purpose Rhodes never swerved an iota. 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 the 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 quotation is from a remarkable book which made its appearance shortly before the outbreak of the European war. Its title is

"The Pan Angles" and the author is Sinclair Kennedy. It is published by Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London, Bombay and Calcutta, and at Fourth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, New York. Mr. Kennedy finished his book in January, 1914, six months before the outbreak of the war and obviously with no expectation that war would come so soon. On pages 202-203 of "The Pan Angles" these words burned themselves into the writer's memory:

"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 civilization, we must avoid friction among ourselves and take a united stand before the world. **Only a common government will ensure this.**"

Treason from American Lips

THE writer was peculiarly impressed with the last sentence in the passage quoted, and for a very apparent reason. It was almost identical with the language employed by a distinguished American editor and diplomatist who represented the United States at the Court of St. James. I refer to the late Whitelaw Reid. On July 17, 1902, Mr. Reid in a speech, delivered in London during his ambassadorship, said:

"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 Ambassador'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 the First 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 centenary of English and American friendship (farical 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 histories 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 purposed 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."

The Rhodes Poison Working

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 Rhodes campaign is bearing fruit. The outbreak of the war furnished the occasion. While the *London Times*, in March, 1915, abandoned the hypocritical pretext that England had entered the war on account of Belgium, while members of Parliament, like Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden, 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 own midst who are blinding the mass of the people to the truth through the power of the Lord Northcliffe press. Mr. J. P. O'Mahony, 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 Harmworth told him: "**The syndicate of which I am the head owns or controls eighteen very successful American papers in your leading cities.**"

High Treason Rampant

IF now we sum up our column of facts, plus one, we get this 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 an enormous trust fund to carry out this object; Carnegie, coming into the open, lulls the national conscience by large benefices in the form of free 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 foreswearing their allegiance to the United States to serve 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 notwithstanding, 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 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 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 folly by which the degenerate Italian 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.

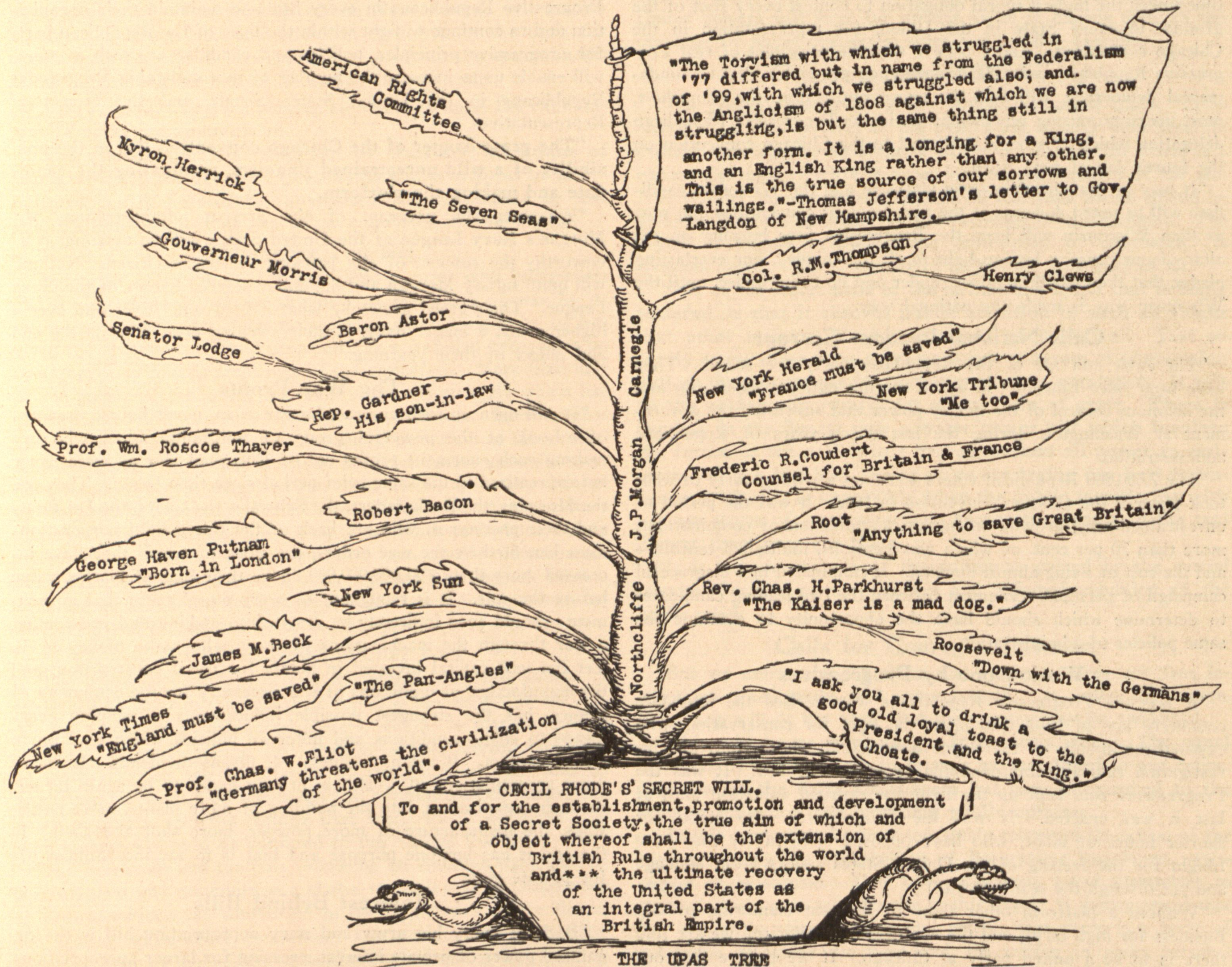
Time for Congress to Act

THUS the virus of high treason under the mask of serving civilization has penetrated the whole political system of our country. The Rhodes trust fund has its priests and priestesses. 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. The agreement is discussed at greater length in his book, "Pan Germanism."

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 existed ever since McKinley was President, as alleged by Prof. Usher, was substantiated by the late Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, in referring in the House of Commons during the Boer



The Poison Plant of Treason That Breeds American Toryism

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.

Would Live Under a King

WHY is Prof. Usher not summoned before a committee of the Senate to testify what he knows about the secret of the "coalition" of which he tells his readers in his books? There is in active operation to-day in England a powerful organization, the Union of Democratic Control, formed to make war on "secret diplomacy." It includes many persons of social and political prominence. Such an organization is urgently needed in the United States, and its first step should be directed to arouse the Senate to the

danger of having its exclusive prerogative nullified by individuals temporarily entrusted with the task of conducting our diplomatic relations.

The whole 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 to-day 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."

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE'S PLATFORM

Wisconsin Senator Outlines His Political Principles in Notable Speech

[Senator La Follette at a banquet tendered him at Madison, Wisconsin, February 22, delivered a notable speech on the issues of the hour that will be read with interest by every American who has pondered deeply the great political problems by which the country is confronted, and which he must help to decide in the next Presidential election. The speech is reprinted here without comment.—ED.]

I AM a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1916—as I was in 1912 and in 1908—and for the same reasons. I believe that patriotic Progressive Republicans are at this time under the highest moral obligation to contest every foot of the ground, in every State in the Union, for representation in the Chicago convention. And I believe that the principles of real Progressive Republicans, the clear upstanding principles vital to fundamental democracy, will find the truest expression, the staunchest, most uncompromising representation, in the Progressive Republican delegation which Wisconsin will elect to the Chicago convention on the fourth day of next April.

"It may be that the Wisconsin platform and the Wisconsin candidate will be voted down as at the two previous conventions, but now as then Wisconsin will keep the Progressive fires burning on the altar of our cause, a beacon light to all the country, our everlasting pledge that there shall be no surrender and no compromise, until the Wisconsin way is made the national way.

Calls National Leaders Corrupt

"The rank and file of the Republican party are sound. They have been since Lincoln. It was a corrupt national leadership and the insidious control of the money power that subverted the government at Washington during the last dozen years of Republican administration.

"The 7,000,000 Republican voters were not a willing party to what took place at the Chicago convention in 1912. It was the period of unrestrained trust-growth, when the capitalization of combinations, more than 70 per cent. of which was fictitious, multiplied tenfold—and the cost of living almost doubled. It culminated in a disgraceful campaign of personal revilement between the two leading candidates to determine which should have the opportunity to continue the same policies of administration.

Work Done by Progressives

"It was the Progressive Republicans who revised the interstate commerce law in 1910, who made the fight for conservation, who exposed the iniquity of the Payne-Aldrich bill, whose study and investigation radically improved the present tariff law. It was the Progressives who kept up the fight for railroad valuation until at last it was enacted. It was the Progressives who stood for shorter hours of labor, who have opposed child labor, who have fought for the freeing of the United States sailors from bondage and put through the seamen's bill.

"Without a platform other than an insistent clamoring of Big Business for high tariff, and the madness of militarism, we are told there is to be a united party at Chicago. If we believe that our struggle for the last twenty years meant anything, if we believe in the underlying principles of democracy and free government, now

more than at any other time, it is our bounden duty to proclaim our faith, stand by our convictions, promulgate our principles, make a record, offer a platform that will strengthen and encourage the Progressive Republicans in every State to maintain their organization and to continue to fight within the lines of the Republican party for progressive principles, policies and candidates. Such a course will enable us to increase the number of thoroughgoing Progressive Republicans in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

"The great danger of the Chicago convention lies in the possibility of a wild unrestrained jingoism, nominating the candidate and making the platform.

"Whatever the program of the present administration, Mr. Morgan's Navy League of the United States will be assailing it as unworthy the support of any patriotic American citizen. Nothing will quite satisfy Morgan and his dollar scarred heroes of the Navy League. Their greed grows by what it feeds on. Ever and ever a higher army, a bigger navy, is their swelling cry. That is the end and object of their yearning.

The War Profits

"It will open up such an era of graft as we never before dreamed of. Look at the powerful group of multimillionaires who are making such enormous profits out of European war as were never before realized in the same brief period since time began. They are the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Schwabs, the Garys, the Du Ponts and their prototypes, who are back of the thirty-eight corporations most benefited by the war orders, the stock of which they have increased more than a \$1,000,000,000 above their highest market value before the war. It is repugnant to every moral sense that governments should even indirectly be drawn into making and prosecuting a war through the machinations of those who make money by it. Yet the vast capital invested in plants for naval construction, and the manufacture of munitions of war necessary for the equipment of armies, has the strongest possible inducements to employ every means to shape conditions and influence policies which lead on to armed conflict. It means business. It means dividends. It means great accumulations of wealth in private hands to be again turned, through organization, into the building of more plants, more battleships, the manufacture of more powder, more shot and shell. In the end it has but one purpose and that is to sacrifice human life for private gain.

Interest Behind Bills

"Back of every big army and navy appropriation bill is the organized power of private interest, pressing for larger appropriations, for more battleships, more armor plate, more powder, more rifles, more machine guns, a larger standing army, a bigger navy, because

there follows in the wake of such legislation fat army contracts, with attendant opportunity for graft and easy money. Over and over again we have heard the same arguments from the same organs of the great special interests, making their hypocritical appeals on the ground of patriotism; urging that thorough preparation for war is always a sure guaranty of peace.

For National Factories

"International agreement for reducing the oppressive expenditures in preparation for war may be remote. But one thing we in America can do and do at once. We can nationalize the manufacture of all munitions of war. We can take away from private interest all incentive to increase army and navy appropriation bills. We can set a worthy example for all the world.

"If we could imagine that instead of piling up these enormous profits, these same great combinations of moneyed power were suffering corresponding losses, if instead of inflating their millions into billions, the millions were shrinking and dwindling into mere thousands, do you believe there would be a Navy League 'dogging' the public on to an adoption of the frantic haphazard scheme of preparedness, without scientific basis or knowledge as to how far it meets modern requirements of warfare?

War Protects Us

"Or if the war should stop to-morrow, do you think the people would be longer moved by the forces at work creating this fever for preparation? We surely are not in greater danger of attack with the yoke and gad of war driving every great European power to the destruction of the youth and vigor of its manhood and the financial undoing of its government for a hundred years to come. If the war was over, we would take time to consider; why all this driving and excitement now? The program of the Navy League will involve enormous taxes and burdens which in turn will be the basis for exorbitantly high tariff—new sources of profit to the system, additional burdens, higher cost of living for the consumer.

"I am in favor of an act placing an embargo upon the exportation of arms and ammunition.

"The manufacture and shipment of arms and munitions of war are within the accepted precedents and principles of international law as heretofore constituted and maintained by this country and by most of the other countries of the world.

Shipments Too Big

"But never before in history has traffic in arms with belligerents had the significance that the shipment of munitions of war by us to Europe, has to-day. The maintenance of that right by us has given the breath of life and perpetuity to a war that recognizes no compromise or finish except mutual extermination. More than half of the people of the world are involved in the struggle which has already killed and wounded 14,000,000 human beings. I believe that history will hold us accountable for our contribution to the general holocaust, and I think that it will be hard for future generations to understand why the neutral powers kept aloof; why they did not unite under the leadership of the United States in an effort to restore peace and order. I believe, too, that if one-tenth part of the energy and time now directed in agitation and investigation of preparedness, were to be turned toward other means of settling of international problems for the future, we should restore the confidence of the people and redeem our place in history.

To Alter International Law

"The precedents of history and of international law should be compelled to yield to the appeal of common humanity. If we can get a conference of neutral powers, similar to that outlined in my resolution of February, 1915, then we should immediately place an embargo upon the exportation of munitions of war, and by munitions of war, I do not mean the exportation of wheat and dairy products, and the 'things that feed,' but I do mean that such embargo should be confined to the 'things that kill.'

"The resolution and the bills proposing an embargo upon the export of arms and ammunition and the resolution for a conference of neutral nations are suppressed in the committees of the Senate and House, while other committees are working day and night, under the spur of manufactured sentiment, in framing legislation to lead on to the American people hundreds of millions, if not billions, of taxation for the purpose of increasing our armaments, driving

this country on to the adoption of the same policy responsible for the conditions that now exist in Europe.

Factories for Defense

"I believe in the national manufacture of munitions of war of such as may be necessary in the execution of a rational and purely defensive program. I believe in empowering the government to take over and operate, whenever necessary, any war munition factory at cost. I believe in a thorough investigation and survey of what constitutes our real dangers and of such expenditures on our coast defenses as shall be necessary to meet those dangers. I am opposed to a war policy which means aggression or conquest.

"I believe the time is opportune to try the experiment of government-owned ships that will free in some measure our foreign and coastwise trade from the oppression of the shipping monopoly, lessen transportation charges to the people, lower the cost of living to that extent, and be available, if needed, for naval purposes.

Working for Peace

"I have from the beginning favored a conference of neutral nations for the purpose of promoting by co-operation and through its friendly offices the early cessation of hostilities and the establishment of peace among the warring nations, and to consider plans for the establishment of an international tribunal for the future settlement of international troubles. If a small part of the energy and money which has been dissipated in manufacturing a false public opinion for preparedness had been directed to a constructive plan for judicial settlement of international disputes, we might have already made some headway.

"No mere paper policy will accomplish much in great world affairs. The A. B. C. mediation and the recognition of Carranza by the United powers will have far greater value in history than all the exchange of secret diplomatic notes can possibly exercise.

Denounces Secret Diplomacy

"The present system of secret diplomacy cannot abide. It is obsolete. It is a survival of the past, when nations were separate entities, each fighting for separate existence. To-day the world is a commercial unit. Its life is dependent on the freedom of the sea. It is vital to the best development of all that each nation should be accorded the best facilities for the exchange of commodities. The denial of harbor privileges, the obstruction of commerce, is economic waste. The prosperity of each is the prosperity of all.

"One of the worst evils of the militaristic spirit that is being fostered, is that it absorbs public attention to such an extent that other matters of great moment go unnoticed. Just so surely as we enter upon an extravagant program of preparation will all the movements for human welfare be paralyzed. It will be the golden opportunity for every form of graft. There is pending in the Senate now a water power bill which involves the future of the nation in a degree, beyond all power to estimate. It is a bad bill. Some of us are trying our best to improve it. But it is impossible when the public is suffering with a brain storm of war hysteria to arouse the people to the real danger that threatens them.

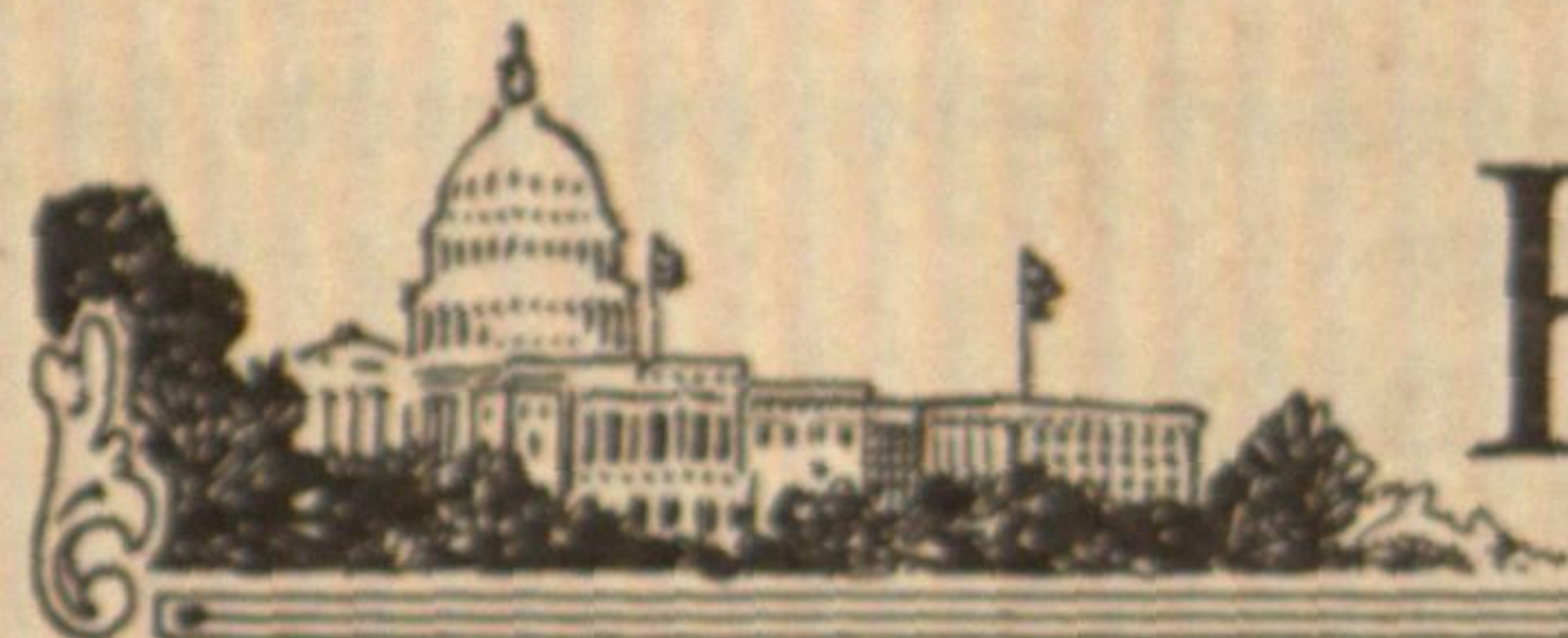
"It is but an example of the advantage gained by the special interests because of the agitated and inflamed condition of the public mind.

Calls for Courageous Action

"But we must meet the thing that really menaces our free institutions intelligently and courageously. It calls for action. Wisconsin will do her part. But the country must be awakened.

"This will be no boy's play. It is men's work. The usual agencies of publicity are to a large extent closed to our cause. But few of the daily newspapers but have succumbed to the sinister influence now moulding public opinion.

"In this connection I cannot too highly commend the action of the men composing the organization of Progressive Republican newspapers of Wisconsin. They have organized, taxed themselves to maintain their own news service in this State. It demonstrates that the Wisconsin spirit is alive and active; that there is a body of men who recognize the need and are willing to make personal sacrifice to serve the common good. Such a press is entitled to and should have liberal support by the people."



Behind the Scenes at the Capital

(Special Correspondence of THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The immediate effect of last Tuesday's debate in the House on the McLemore resolution has been to serve informal notice on the White House and State Department to go slow and not precipitate the country into war.

If the question had been directly on the proposition of war or peace over the controversy with Germany, the decision would have been overwhelmingly against war. Analyzed, the vote shows that the munition makers and Wall Street influences were as active as flies in flytime. The vote that sustained the President to the extent of enabling him to handle the diplomatic end of the problem without direct interference from Congress came from the eastern section where the ammunition factories are located and where the prevailing prosperity is due to the sale of murder instruments to the Allies.

The Middle West voted against the tabling of the resolution and furnishes the straw that indicates what Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio and some of the other States will do in the next election unless there is a radical change of situation brought about by new complications.

The vote also shows that the President was able to win his victory only by the aid of the Republicans. Without their 93 votes the Administration would have been one short of a majority, 182 Democrats voting to table and 33 against, while 93 Republicans voted to table and 102 against.

The Republican leader, Mann, voted against the Administration, but Porter, of Pennsylvania, and Shackelford, of Missouri, who were relied upon as staunch advocates of warning Americans to keep off belligerent ships, aligned themselves with the President.

* * * *

True to his party leader, Representative Page, of North Carolina, brother of the American Ambassador to London, voted to table the resolution, but before doing so wrote his now famous letter declining a renomination to Congress on the ground that the \$500,000,000 loan to the Allies had destroyed the semblance of neutrality on the part of the United States. He was in favor of a warning, and in his letter announced his inability to conform conscientiously to the wishes of the President against such warning, on the ground that failure to warn would make him responsible for the loss of American life and indirectly stain his hands with blood.

His example was followed by Representative Sherwood, of Ohio, a civil war veteran, mustered out as a Brigadier-General after being engaged in 43 battles and 123 days under fire. He and Page are both Democrats. A third to quit was Representative Dies, of Texas, who refused to vote. The Texas delegation voted six with the Administration, six against, with four absent, all of whom were in sympathy with the McLemore resolution.

* * * *

The victory, whatever it be, is a victory for Wall Street and the munition makers. The 93 Republicans who stood by the President are the disciples of Root and Roosevelt. They deserted Leader Mann in response to a higher summons, as their party fealty was not involved, whereas that of the Democrats was. It will prove a fatal mistake for the party, which had a chance to come out in the open for a great moral principle and put itself on record against the Democratic policy. Its action, by which alone the Administration was able to triumph, has strengthened Wilson to whatever extent his victory may ultimately prove of benefit to his political aspirations. For the first time in a generation the Republicans showed that incapacity to take advantage of a situation, which was formerly characteristic of their opponents. The Republican party cannot return to power through the vote of that section which stood by the Administration in this test, but can only do so by the vote of the Middle States, which has shown its opposition to the principles for which Wilson stands in this trial of strength.

* * * *

It is not a victory of which the President has cause to be proud, morally or politically. Senator Vardaman on Thursday declared in the Senate: "The recent votes were not votes of confidence but

votes of obedience to meet the exigencies of party politics." And in a side lunge he pointedly indicated Wilson: "Men of high station too often are dulled by too great conception of their offices.

"I am willing to concede the President thinks he is vested with the power he arrogates to himself, but I am unwilling to delegate to the President or to any one else the right to perform a duty for me which means so much to the American people as the subject under controversy to-day.

"The President has written some good books, but I do not think he has a corner on all the wisdom of the universe, nor is he more patriotic than the Congress which shares with him the responsibilities of government."

* * * *

While the indirect effect of the vote on the McLemore resolution has been a warning to the Administration that there is no sentiment in Congress for a wanton war with the Central Powers, the danger of new complications is not removed. The President, through Senator Stone and others, has taken pains to make his pacific purpose known, declaring that nothing is farther from his wishes than war. But considerable comment is excited by the eagerness with which the State Department seized upon the sinking of a Norwegian sailing vessel carrying a crew of four, or some say, seven American sailors, as material for new protests and complications. Although the reports were most conflicting, Lansing lost not a minute in exciting new alarms, apparently intent on getting the impression which attaches to all first reports, however modified by subsequent information.

* * * *

Inside talk here is that the Administration is bent on keeping something going with the Central Powers all the time. It is beset by powerful influences emanating not only from the Big Interests, but from evidently well subsidized sources, which advocate the theory that Wilson owes it to civilization to go to the rescue of Great Britain in her hour of despair. The greatest financial crash in all history is expected to overtake England. The men that make this prediction are as well posted on international financial matters as Wall Street and the Big Interests. How long Wilson can resist, or will resist this force, is problematical.

It would be impossible even for the President at this time to precipitate the country into war if the issues were presented unincumbered with other problems. But it is feared that the issue will come before Congress on top of a wave of hysteria, artificially developed, that will engulf it before calmer reason can get the upper hand.

The Administration is known to be secretly in complete accord with Germany's contentions regarding the submarine controversy. The doctrines laid down by the Central Powers will be universally accepted. But it is the one aim of the friends of the Allies not to permit Germany to have the benefit of the new rules created by the submarine while the war is on. But as soon as the war is ended—whatever the result—the United States will take the initiative in calling an International Congress for the adjustment of the question in all its bearings, and there the German claims will be accepted.

* * * *

What influence the Mexican question will have on the attitude of the Administration in its future dealings with the European powers is as yet problematic. This punitive expedition is strangely like that which Austria-Hungary undertook against Serbia, and which so many like to condemn. The Austro-Servian quarrel ended in the greatest conflagration in history, and our little brush with Mexico may develop into a more formidable undertaking than seems likely at this writing. It may lead to war, and with war at our own doors there may be serious interference with ammunition shipments to the Allies.

Again it is said that the expedition is not unwelcome to the English owners of the oil wells in Mexico, who will thus have the United States police their property. Something serious may be impinging on the Mexican situation, but on the face the issue is less menacing than some would have it appear.

F. F. S.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WAR BAZAARS

THROUGHOUT America there are millions of loyal Americans who are knit by ties of blood and sympathy to the cause of the Central Powers. The gigantic War Bazaars which are now taking place in the principal cities of the United States concretely express the deep affection which these people feel for their brothers in stricken Europe. This year millions of dollars will be realized by the War Bazaars and forwarded abroad to help those who have suffered by the ravages of war. The immense War Bazaar at Madison Square Garden in New York City is perhaps the greatest achievement of the kind ever attempted. It is arranged on an unprecedented scale. Dr. Emanuel Baruch, the president of the Charity Bazaar at Madison Square Garden, has indeed builded well.

On the opening night (March 11th), the huge crowd that jammed the Garden listened to speeches by Ambassador Bernstorff, Dr. Emanuel Baruch, and other prominent speakers. So great was the attendance that the police refused to permit any more people to enter. For this occasion Madison Square Garden has been entirely transformed by Mr. August P. Windolph, of the firm of Werner and Windolph, architects, and Chairman of the Committee of Design. It is laid out in broad streets. The main entrance is on Madison Avenue. A gateway or Portal on the main floor leads to the Market Platz with radiating streets. On axis, a wide avenue or boulevard, designated as Washington Avenue, leads directly to the Peace Plaza, while from the termination of this avenue, in the Plaza, is a fragmentary plaster model of the monument designed and modeled by Alfred Jaeger, sculptor, which is to be erected at Germantown, Pa., to commemorate the landing of the German Pilgrims in 1695. THE FATHERLAND cover for this week's issue is a replica of Mr. Jaeger's work. At the base of the monument a receiving basin of water contains a spray fountain in continual play, which is embellished with flowers and plants.

At right angles to Washington Avenue an important Avenue, known as Lincoln Avenue, forms an artery to an enclosing street, known as Von Steuben Avenue, suggesting as it were in plan a subordination and cooperation with George Washington. Smaller places, De Kalb, Schurz, and Herchheimer, further open up the plan, allowing easy communication throughout the miniature city. Enclosing the city is a promenade terminating at the Fourth Avenue end in a Pergola which forms an interesting terminal or enclosure for the Peace Plaza and monument. The center of the Pergola is crowned with a large decorative arch in which is located the music stand.

Numerous staircases from the main floor lead to the "Kirmis" in the Basement where the various sideshows and other forms of amusements are amply provided for.

The "Kirmis" will be the Amusement Center of the Bazaar and will furnish the pleasure side of the Bazaar.

There are three hundred and twenty-eight booths, in which one may buy everything from a knife to a Benz automobile. Besides these booths there are delightful little gardens and restaurants, where the hosts are prominent personalities in the social life of New York. The Biedermeyer Garten is a characteristic example. The Zeppelin exhibit and the Appam booth have attracted particular attention. Another noteworthy booth is THE FATHERLAND stand, which bids fair to make a record sale. But everyone participating in the work is laboring heart and soul to make the bazaar immensely successful. Optimists declare that \$1,000,000 will be taken in before the Bazaar closes, and at present it seems likely that their prophecy will come true.

* * * *

The Milwaukee Bazaar which closed on March 6th, succeeded beyond all expectations. 116,000 people crowded into the Auditorium, and more than \$125,000 was on hand when the Bazaar closed, and this notwithstanding the miserable weather conditions. Many shoppers bought goods at the Bazaar instead of going to department stores. Mr. Alvin Kletzsch, president of the Charity Bazaar Association, saw to it that every comfort was given the visitors. Among the distinguished visitors was Archbishop Messmer, who took chances in all the contests and who visited all the booths.

Chicago will hold her Bazaar on March 28th. It will last till April 5th, and is expected to be the most successful affair of the kind ever held in the Middle West. The Charity Kirmis which is to be held at the Coliseum will be most artistic and dignified. The execution of the plans is under the supervision of the leading architects and artists of Chicago.

The main feature at the entrance to the Coliseum will represent the leading thoroughfare in Berlin, known as "Unter den Linden," facing the "Brandenburger Thor" with the celebrated quadriga and a glimpse of the great "Thiergarten" beyond. On each side of this thoroughfare there will be attractive buildings housing the amusements such as the Vienna Cafe and Cabaret, Vaudeville Theatre, Magician Show, Moving Picture Show, Shooting Gallery, Pony and Dog Show, Submarine Mystery, Baby Show, Skee Ball, Fish Pond, Nigger Dodging, Kelley Game, and Midget Show, etc.

Scattered throughout the floor space will be booths of various characters for the purpose of selling all kinds of merchandise donated.

The proceeds of this enterprise will be used for the benefit of the war sufferers in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Poland, Belgium, Servia and Montenegro. Mr. Otto C. Schneider is president of the Charity Kirmis and the board of directors include such well-known names as Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Mr. Alfred Kohn, Mrs. Carl Buhl, Mr. Ferdinand Walther, and other leaders among Chicago German Americans.

The most striking feature of all these great bazaars is the vital note of genuine Americanism. Everywhere the American flag is visible, and when the band plays, the American national hymn is sure to take precedence over all other anthems.



Thoughts of a "GENTLY HAZED" AMERICAN



WHERE was Congressman Porter, of Pennsylvania, when Wilson called for volunteers?

IT has almost become a saying that any one who professes to be neutral is in sympathy with the Germans.—Senator Clarke, Democrat, of Arkansas, not a "German lobbyist."

THE best laugh of the season: The *World's* exposure of the German "lobby."

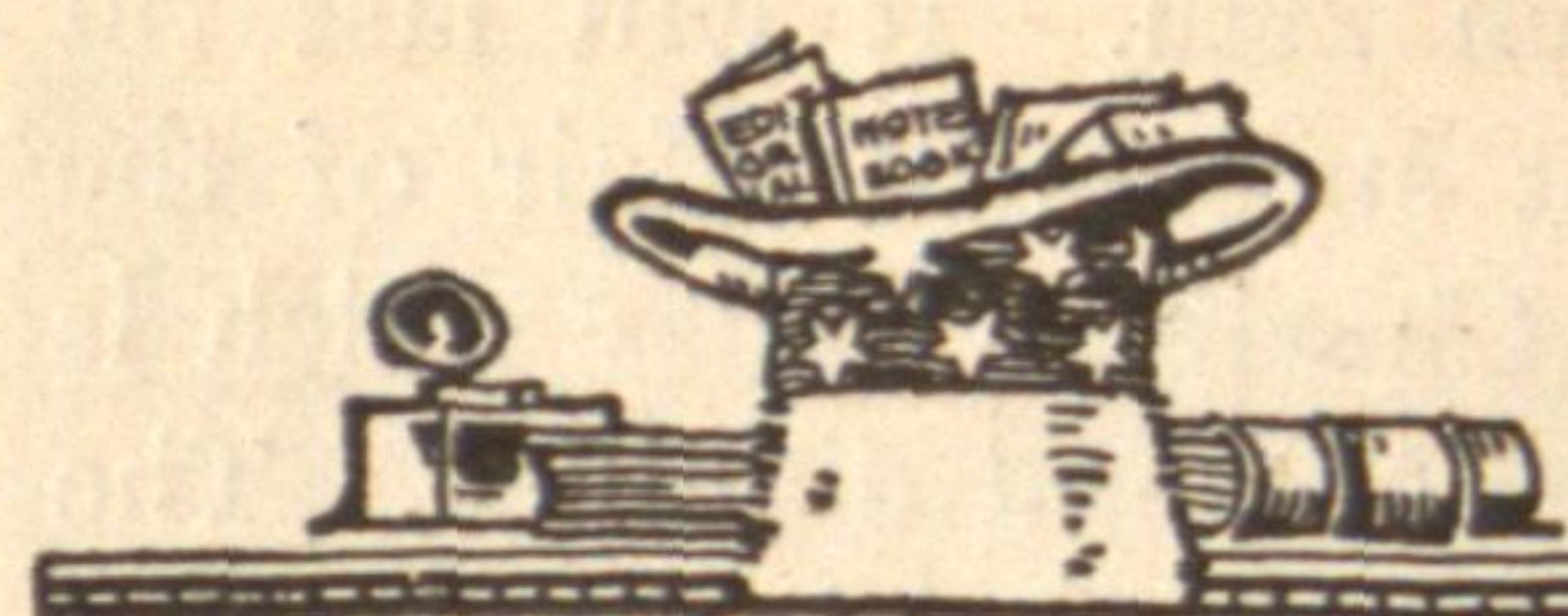
THE British Admiral, Lord Meux, said in the House of Commons, the other day, that the Germans might be guilty of some "brutalities," but they are "a gallant enemy." Admiral Meux is now on the black list of the *New York Times*, *World*, *Sun* and the also-ran *Tribune*.

THE Allied aviators from September, 1915, to March 9, killed 1,043 civilian men, women and children, of their own flesh and blood in France and Belgium, according to official reports. But "humanity" takes reckoning only of the victims of German Zeppelins in London.

PLAIN talk to plain Americans: Would you rather be killed traveling on a belligerent vessel or on American soil by Mexicans? Would you rather be killed by a German submarine or Mexican bandits? The distinction may be immaterial to you, but it makes a heap of difference to the Administration.

OF course it is well known that a German composer—Händel—wrote the music for the English national hymn, but it may be news to many that the British flag can only be colored with German dyes.

CURIOSLY enough it was a Frenchman who stated recently that Germany was organized and that the United States was morganized.



EDITORIALS



NEW YORK, MARCH 22, 1916

THOSE WHO WANT WAR

WE will not comment upon the war meeting which took place in Carnegie Hall on the evening of March 13th. But in view of what was said there we advise our readers to read Mr. Schrader's article "The Great Conspiracy Exposed" with particular care. A significant feature of the meeting was the enthusiasm with which George Haven Putnam (born in England) and his friends sang the "Marseillaise." Curiously enough this bellicose crew of "Americans," when singing the "Star Spangled Banner" did not dare to include the third stanza. We wonder if President Wilson will rebuke these "hyphenates" clamoring for war as sternly as he rebuked those "hyphenates" who asked for peace.

THE SILIUS

TRouble-MAKERS are at work again. There is no reason to believe that the *Silius* met her fate except by the explosion of a mine. Mines have no nationality, and under the peculiar construction of international law now obtaining we have no redress in case of a vessel thus destroyed. We should not be surprised if the mine was an English mine. If the ship was destroyed by a torpedo, we should not be surprised if it were an English torpedo, for an incident of this nature is exactly in accordance with the avowed English program of involving the United States with Germany.

It is not conceivable that the boat should be a victim of a German submarine, for any submarine commander torpedoing a neutral unarmed vessel without warning would be acting clearly against the instructions of his government. Whatever may be said against the German he is not apt to be guilty of a breach of discipline. If, nevertheless, such a breach should have occurred, or if the torpedoing of the *Silius* should be the result of a deplorable misunderstanding, Germany, with the honesty which is so characteristic of her diplomacy, will unquestionably shoulder the blame and make whatever atonement remains to be made.

In any case, no American lost his life with the *Silius*. It is, however, likely that much will be made by the pro-Ally press in the next few days over the fact that the lives of four American sailors were "jeopardized" in this case. Let us state clearly now, once and for all, that American sailors enlisting under alien flags have no claim to the protection of the United States. We would not deem it necessary to make this statement were it not for Washington press advices that, if a German torpedo should prove to be the cause of the disaster, the United States would view the matter as even more serious than if a passenger-carrying ship was involved. The State Department, it was pointed out on apparently good authority, considers American seamen as having even a greater claim to protection than passengers, for a passenger, it is argued, travels at his discretion, while a seaman is compelled to do so by occupation.

If the State Department has been correctly quoted, it would appear as though our Government was totally oblivious to the principle thus far held by the United States as governing the question involved, namely, that a seaman serving on a vessel of other than his own nationality owes

for that time to the country to which the ship, on which he is serving, belongs, a temporary allegiance.

This principle was clearly laid down by Justice Field in a decision of the Supreme Court of May 25, 1891, having under consideration the status of an alien enlisted in an American ship—140 U. S. 472—in which he said:

"By such enlistment he becomes an American seaman—one of an American crew on board of an American vessel—and as such entitled to the protection and benefit of all laws passed by Congress on behalf of American seamen and subject to all their obligations and liabilities. . . . He owes for that time to the country to which the ship, on which he is serving, belongs, a temporary allegiance."

—See Moore, *International Law Digest*—484.

If this principle is sound, its logical sequel can only be that Americans enlisting on vessels of other than American registry and assuming thereby a temporary allegiance to a foreign flag, are, for the time of that enlistment, under the protection of that flag, and the United States is in no way responsible for their welfare.

This appears to be all the more reasonable as no American seaman is obliged to take service on a foreign ship unless he chooses to do so, and because, as a matter of fact, in times like the present, our sailors when they accept such enlistment generally receive special payment for the increased risk to their lives.

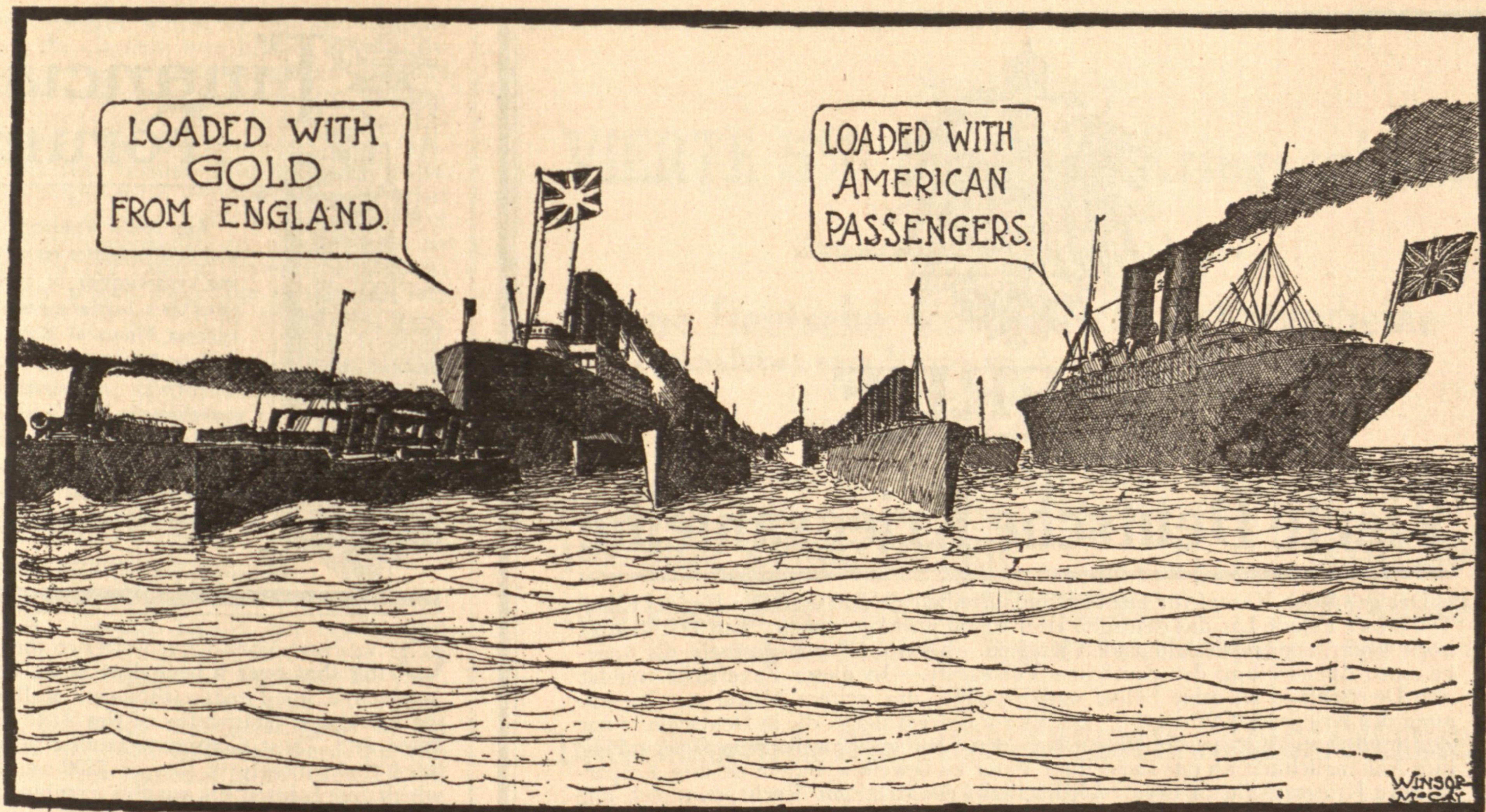
We state this case now so as to take the wind once and for all out of the agitation which no doubt will attempt to use the *Silius* incident as a vehicle to mislead the American people and to embarrass the relations between the Central Powers and the United States.

WOODROW WILSON VS. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AMERICANS have been warned by President Wilson to stay out of Mexico; he also urges them to stay out of Germany, but he insists upon their right to travel on belligerent warships under the flag of Great Britain. Perhaps Mr. Wilson looks upon the Union Jack as a "not ungrateful" substitute for the Star Spangled Banner. He forgets, however, that even if his mind is made up that we are a colony of Great Britain, the American people are committed to no such doctrine. The Central Powers may imagine that President Wilson is practically a satrap of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, but they base their contentions only on what has recently taken place. As a matter of fact, there is only one nation thoroughly hated by the American people and that is England. Instinctively our people have always distrusted "our cousins across the water." For that reason the voters will not officially recognize the change Mr. Wilson has created in our system of government.

MEXICO AND OUR FOREIGN POLICY

WE have at last intervened in Mexico. Mr. Wilson will call it by some other name, but no matter what he calls it his action is in accord for once with the desire of the American people. It marks with singular aptness the failure of his entire foreign policy. Had he displayed a



The ship laden with gold comes to this country conveyed by enough battleships to frighten away any enemy. The ship carrying American citizens as passengers voyages through the zone of danger without a convoy and without deviating from her regular course.

—The N. Y. American.

little more firmness to Mexico, a little less studied insolence to the Central Powers, our position in international affairs to-day would not be so precarious and uncertain. William Bayard Hale sheds a strong light on a curious phase of our relationship with Mexico. Speaking of our Government's acceptance of Carranza in the *New York American*, he makes an astonishing statement:

"It was not unduly hasty," remarks Dr. Hale, "in choosing Carranza, and the circumstances under which he was recognized at last, and with curious haste, may some time engage the attention of historians. In Mexico the recognition was universally attributed to the alleged discovery in the city of Mexico, in the archives of the Huerta Government of receipts signed as an attorney by Robert Lansing, and the threatened publication in the United States of these documents."

Some of our newspapers, which are so anxious to publish the stolen and perfectly harmless correspondence of our German American citizens, could do a genuine service to America by publishing the very interesting receipts given by Mr. Robert Lansing to Mr. Huerta.

INVENTED FOR FOOLS

"IF any man ever was worthy of a high decoration at my hands it was Herr Dr. Hexamer, the president of the league (the National German American Alliance), who may justly be termed, by my grace, the acting ruler of all the Germans in the United States." This is part of a speech attributed by William Le Queux, in his book "German Spies in England," to William II in 1908. We can understand why Mr. Le Queux, author of sensational fiction, should invent such a story, but that it should be reprinted in the *New York Times* in all seriousness indicates on the part of the editor that vacuum of the brain which nature so abhors.

AMERICAN RESPONSE TO CHARITY

THE gigantic Charity Bazaar at Madison Square in New York City is expected to net nearly a million dollars for the war sufferers of the Central Powers. The Milwaukee Bazaar and the coming Chicago Bazaar will most likely equal this sum. This splendid response to the call for aid from stricken Europe is particularly significant because it comes not from a few rich sympathizers, but from the great heart of the people themselves. German Americans, Austrian Americans, Hungarian Americans, Swedish Americans, and Americans whose ancestors came over on the *Mayflower*, have contributed with generous liberality. Such unselfishness reveals the strain of fine idealism which runs through our national life. If we cannot prevent the delivery of poisoned shrapnel, we can at least hope to heal some of the wounds made by American ammunition.

EDITH CAVELL

By Oliver Ames

(*Oliver Ames is the pen name of one of the most distinguished scholars in this country. Under this pseudonym he contributed to "The International" for March a series of poems which at once attracted considerable attention. These poems, although written in a satirical vein, probe into the position of the German American with powerful effect.*)

IF thou wouldst set her statue in the sun
Upon some English hill beside the sea
And simply carve: "She gave her life for me
And died a soldier's death," 'twere nobly done,
England—so nobly, that this selfsame "Hun"
Who slew because too well she worked for thee,
Coasting thy Island in the years to be,
Would pause with tribute of his flag and gun.

But no. Thou makest of her fame and fate
A tawdry banner, foully daubed with lies,
For Cant, the new Prime Minister of State
(Already spruce with many a sleek disguise).
And now the Seven Seas that called thee great
Blush for the Island where the woman lies.



AUFRUF

zur Zeichnung auf die

Vierte Deutsche Kriegsanleihe

Der gewaltige Kampf für Deutschlands Freiheit nähert sich dem Ende. Einen Teil seiner Feinde hat das deutsche Heer schon niedergedrungen. Ein Teil kämpft noch weiter, aber mit erlahmenden Kräften. Es winkt der Siegespreis: die ungehemmte Entwicklung der deutschen Volkskraft.—In dieser Zuversicht wendet sich Deutschland an seine Söhne und Freunde, um weitere Mittel zur Beendigung des Krieges aufzubringen. Die Vierte Kriegsanleihe, die in Deutschland zur Zeichnung aufgelegt wurde, bietet auch den Deutsch-Amerikanern Gelegenheit, ihre Anhänglichkeit an das Land ihrer Väter zu beweisen, indem sie ihre Ersparnisse in Kriegsanleihe anlegen. Deutschland erwartet mit Recht, dass sich alle seine Söhne und Freunde zusammentun, um die Vierte Deutsche Kriegsanleihe zu einem finanziellen Siege zu gestalten.

Wir offerieren bis auf Weiteres

5%ige Reichs-Schuldverschreibungen

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zum Preise von **\$187.50 per 1000 Mark**

Volle Zinsenvergütung vom Tage des Eintreffens der Zeichnung in New York bis 1. Juli 1916.

Später halbjährige Zinszahlung am 1. Januar und 1. Juli jedes Jahres.

4½%ige Schatzanweisungen

rückzahlbar binnen 10 Jahren von 1923 angefangen

zum Preise von **\$180 per 1000 Mark**

Volle Zinsenvergütung vom Tage des Eintreffens der Zeichnung in New York bis 1. Juli 1916,

Später halbjährige Zinszahlung am 1. Januar und 1. Juli jedes Jahres.

Zeichnungen werden von 100 Mark aufwärts in jedesmal auf 100 abgerundeten Beträgen entgegengenommen. Die Einsendung des Betrages hat mittels Postanweisung (Postal Money Order) oder Bankscheck auf New York zu erfolgen. Die Zeichnungen werden an die Deutsche Bank, Berlin, überwiesen.

Falls die Rentenscheine bei der Deutschen Bank, Berlin, zu verbleiben haben, so wird die Bestätigung über die erfolgte Deponierung derselben (Deposit Receipt) nach Erhalt der bezüglichen Verständigung ausgefertigt und dem Zeichner zugesandt werden.—Die Rentenscheine werden bei der Deutschen Bank, Berlin, während eines Jahres kostenfrei aufbewahrt. Nach Beendigung des Krieges werden dieselben an die amerikanischen Zeichner kostenfrei abgeliefert.

Falls Auslieferung der Rentenscheine an irgend eine Partei in Deutschland gewünscht wird, so wird die Deutsche Bank, Berlin, nach Fertigstellung derselben das Erforderliche veranlassen. Die eigenhändig gefertigte Bestätigung der betreffenden Partei über den Erhalt der Rentenscheine wird seinerzeit dem Zeichner übermittelt werden. Die Zahlung der halbjährig fälligen Zinsen der bei der Deutschen Bank, Berlin, deponierten Rentenscheine erfolgt in New York sofort nach Liquidierung des entsprechenden Betrages in Berlin. Der Zinsgenuss der in Deutschland ausgelieferten Stücke kommt der betreffenden Partei zu.

Aufklärungen werden bereitwilligst erteilt und Zeichnungen bis 6 Uhr Abends entgegengenommen.

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Die Filiale der Transatlantic Trust Company, 109 Avenue A, Ecke 7. Strasse, nimmt Zeichnungen täglich bis 8 Uhr Abends entgegen.

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Financial Forum

Any reader wishing advice or information regarding his securities or prospective investments, address Financial Editor *Fatherland*, 1123 Broadway, New York. All inquiries confidential. All advice free. Those who prefer not to have replies published under initials, please mention fact in writing.

O. N., New York City, writes to me, stating that over a period of years he has invested a good many thousand dollars in the mortgage certificates of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, having accumulated them mostly in lots of \$500 and \$200, which represented his surplus earnings. He wished to sell the bonds, and could not find buyers, so he inquired of the company, which offered to take back the certificates on the following terms: \$1,000 certificates at a deduction of 1 per cent.; \$500 certificates at a deduction of 1½ per cent.; \$200 certificates at a deduction of 2 per cent.

I must state that I regard this offer as very unfair, and as really taking advantage of the small investor who buys in lots of a few hundreds of dollars at a time. The large investor, who buys blocks of \$1,000 bonds, gets off cheaply, while the one who saves his earnings and invests them in securities of this company is imposed upon. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company advertises its bonds widely. It should, in its advertisements, warn its small investors how it is willing to redeem such bonds if they have no free market.

The Transatlantic Trust Company issues a call for subscriptions to the fourth German war loan to support Germany's titanic fight for liberty. "Victory is in sight, and the war has not hampered the development of the great forces inherent in the German nation." Subscriptions will be transferred to the Deutsche Bank in Berlin, which will keep and handle the bonds free of charge for the period of one year.

In their offering of the new German five per cent. bonds and the new German 4½ per cent. Imperial treasury notes, Zimmermann & Forshay say: "The success of the third German war loan surpassed that of the first and second loans. The subsequent victories of the Central Powers, however, have been so decisive that any impairment of values of these issues is out of the question. The final victory and peace may come sooner than expected. The result will be that Marks and Kronen will advance ultimately to their normal exchange rates. American investors still have the opportunity to take advantage of the low rates in the prices of exchange."

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Wollenberger & Co., of Chicago, are offering 5% German war bonds, 5½% Austrian war loan and 6% Hungarian war loan at prices which promise to assure substantial profits to investors. This company has connections with the Dresdner Bank, Berlin, and the Wiener Bankverein, Vienna. Wollenberger & Co. emphasize the fact that purchasers of these loans have an excellent investment opportunity to obtain these securities of the Central Powers at remarkably low prices while the exchange rates rule at so low an ebb as at present.

A. Wunnenberg, who has changed his office from No. 42 Cotton Exchange to No. 34 Pine Street, is offering the new German five per cent. war loan at attractive prices. All subscriptions are sent to the Deutsche Bank in Berlin, where they will be held free of cost for a year, or may be delivered to any address in Germany.

The Mail Box

M. B., Gretna, La.—I can recommend the Hoboken Trust Company, or the Hudson Trust Company, of Hoboken, N. J.

C. A. S., New Haven, Conn.—The New Haven institution that participated in the Morgan war loan syndicate were the following: First National Bank; New Haven Bank, N. B. A.; Second National Bank, and the Chas. W. Scranton Company.

Foreign Bonds, Rutherford, N. J.—You are quite right to seek diversification of your investments. The Japanese 4½ per cent. with German stamps are certainly as safe as any others and may be purchased with a certainty of the eventual complete payment of all obligations.

M. W. B., Paso Robles, Cal.—The savings bank named is not identified with the transaction.

Insurance Query, Freedom, Pa.—None of the companies you mention have so invested, but indirectly the funds of the Metropolitan have, since they are in great measure kept on deposit with the Morgan banks.

O. A. & C., New York.—Germania Fire Insurance Company, 62 William Street, New York; Germania Life Insurance Company, 50 Union Square, New York.

J. M. M., New Castle, Pa.—I do not find that the companies are interested in the loan.

W. A. B., Muskegon, Mich.—The German American Insurance Company is owned and controlled by the Morgan interests, and among the members of the board are Wall Street financiers who preach and practice race-hatred. The three other companies named by you are neutral.

A. B., Flushing, N. Y.—Kaminienmantel.

H. L., Richmond, Va.—The two banks did not participate in the Morgan syndicate.

W. R., San Diego, Cal.—American Marconi is a perfectly safe investment, but unproductive at present, since it pays no dividends.

R. A. F., Clarksburg, W. Va.—No, none of the institutions mentioned by you had any share in the transaction.

F. L., San Francisco.—In view of the evident prosperity that prevails in the steel and iron industries, I would advise you to

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E. B., New York City.—Iron Blossom copper at present brings you a good return on your money, and if you desire to trade, it is a good issue in which to make a venture. I would not regard it, however, in the light of an investment, for the values of such stock fluctuate with the varying prices paid for the metal and the demand for copper. Anaconda, Butte, Superior, Miami and Utah copper stocks are successful companies, and you might put your



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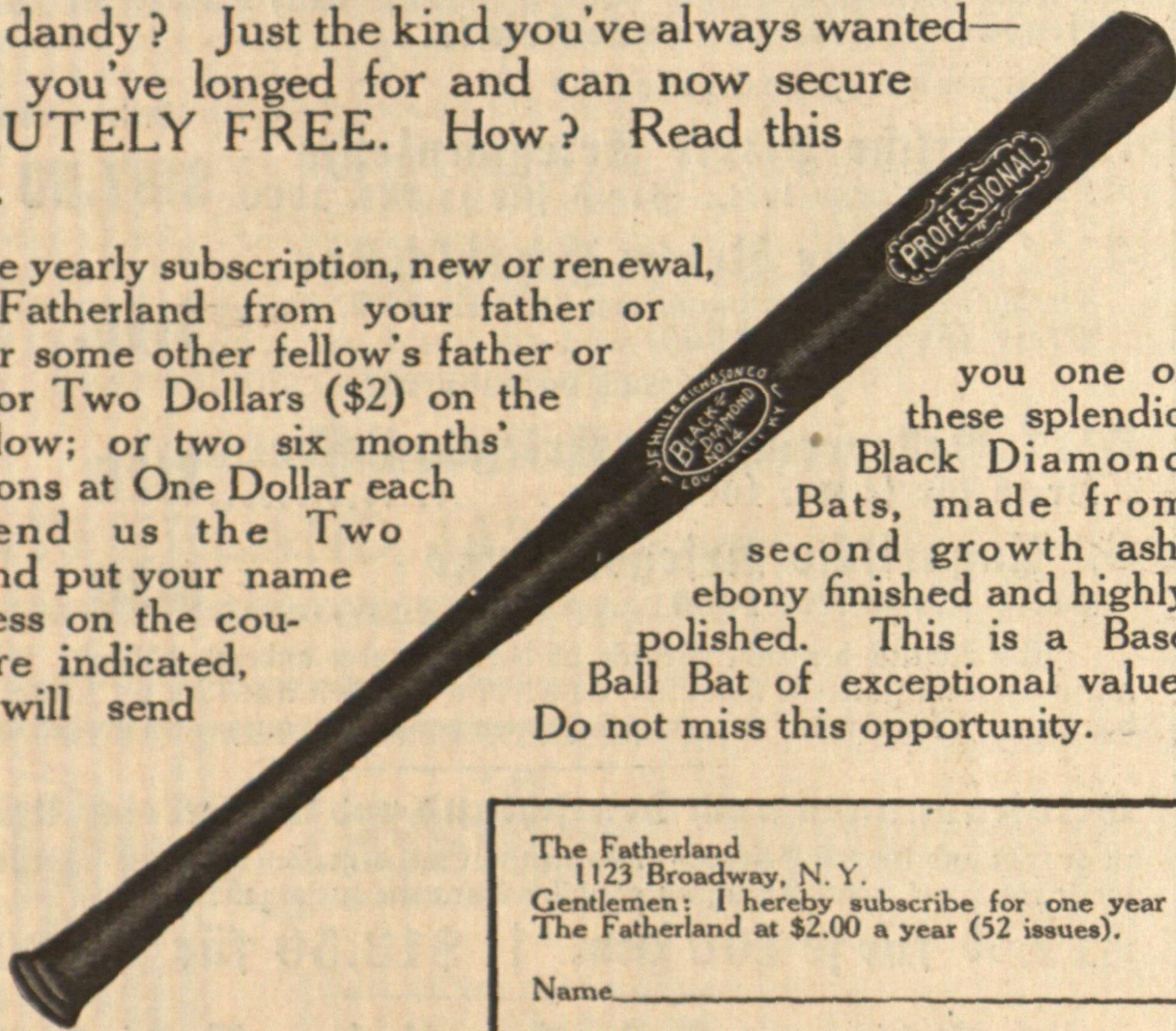
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