

Enemies Within, Obeying the Letter, Violate the Spirit

By a Loyal American of German Birth

THE German-language press in this country spreads a fabric of anti-government lies, anti-Allies slander and anti-war propaganda in an attempt to bring defeat to the cause the United States has espoused by creating a spirit of discontent and opposition among the American people, by discrediting our motives, by preventing assistance to our allies. These German-language sheets avoid anything that would lay them open to the charge of treason according to the letter of the law, the spirit of which they are daily violating.

Of all the insidious German-language papers, the Buffalo "Arbeiter-Zeitung" is one of the boldest. It revels in the most rabid attacks on America, her institutions and policies. Says the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" in an article under the caption "Democracy and Imperialism":

"The government of the people and for the people is a government by profit-hungry patriots, capitalists and their representatives. They aim at profits and subordinate anything else, including the welfare of the people, to this purpose. They are hyenas of the battlefield, and, therefore, see in the war, in the first place, a chance to make profit. The catchwords 'patriotism,' 'love of liberty' and 'love of democracy' are to them but phrases calculated to persuade the people to bear as long as possible that fine opportunity for profit, the war."

"As representatives of the imperialistic idea, the tribune (the President of the United States) hates liberty and democracy not less than the Caesar in Germany does."

The same article contains the following: "In monarchistic Germany as well as in republican America is the suppression of the liberty of the press, free speech and freedom of assembly, now a prevalent custom."

Venomous Vials of Sarcasm Contempt

How prevalent this custom is may be seen from the same edition of the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" that announces a mass meeting to protest against conscription. The publication says sneeringly:

"To this mass meeting are invited all citizens who are against the war, either because of principle or because they don't think the reasons . . . good. Especially invited are all those young men who have been drafted at the great human lottery of Friday, July 20, to go to France and to be shot there under the pretext of a fight for humanity and democracy."

Also the "New-Yorker Herald," which claims to be a representative German-American paper, pours venomous vials of sarcastic contempt on America. It hints that the present war is not the people's war, but the war of a minority, and insinuates that the American young men are slackers. After quoting from English-language papers comment on the result of the physical examinations of the conscripts and exemption claims, the paper adds:

"Of course, we cannot hope it out. Dope out what? Well, the fact that our esteemed English contemporaries fairly shrieked for war while it is evident that by far the larger number of men fit for war cannot go to war because they have other things to attend to. It's a case of 'Let George do it.' Or did our contemporaries misjudge the current opinion in the war question?"

With the glorious history of the American people as a background, it is a contemptible insinuation—that which would represent our young men as slackers. If there are slackers among us to-day it is largely the fault of the pernicious propaganda conducted shamelessly by the Kaiser's organs which set themselves up as America's sneering critics. Claiming unlimited liberty to slander this country, the "New-Yorker Herald" wishes that every opposition to the Hohenzollern blood and iron policy might be suppressed in Germany. Said the paper about Maximilian Harden, after his weekly "Zukunft" had been suppressed by the German authorities:

"If this traitor, greedy for money, had lived in the United States and said the tenth part of what he has said in the 'Zukunft' since the beginning of the war out of pure greed for money and lust for sensations he would have been put in a prison long ago."

But the "New-Yorker Volkszeitung" is fair-minded enough, after all, to admit that the press and the people in this country enjoy much more liberty than is enjoyed in Germany, and quotes instances to prove its statement.

The slacker, as through innuendo, justified by the "Deutscher Correspondent," of Baltimore, which ridicules those who disprove the attempts of evading the duty of military service. Says the "Deutscher Correspondent":

"Such young men (who marry to be exempted) are called slackers by those who are sure not to be forced to go to the trenches. The "Deutscher Correspondent" is one of the many German-language newspapers that receive in the form of public advertisements subsidies from American taxpayers!

Getting Rid of "Dictators" and Wall Street

In the "Detroit Abendpost" American democracy and the President are ridiculed in the following manner:

"When Russia has gotten rid of Kerensky and we of a certain man in Washington, together with Wall Street, we can, perhaps, begin to talk about democracy."

The same paper hints that the President is a tool of England, and may expect a reward from the British after the war. Says the "Abendpost":

"Woodrow Wilson has acquired the habit of handling such large sums that it seems doubtful whether he will be able to draft his household budget when he has to reckon with the relatively modest salary of a professor of the Oxford University."

To frighten the American people into immediate peace negotiations and to create distrust in our Japanese ally, the "Detroit Abendpost" warns:

"In case we become bankrupt on account of England and this war, as Senator Borah fears, who will be our receiver? The mass of American voters? Possibly, but hardly probable. It is said that Japan is making already application for this position."

President Wilson is thus accused of hypocrisy by the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung," of Chicago:

"In the peace conditions as made public by the Reichstag our President should easily find the ideals which he has often expressed in words, but, we are sorry to state, not always manifested by actions."

Believes America Ought to Listen to Peace Talk

While carrying the Stars and Stripes on its editorial page, the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung" reprints articles from "The Irish World," the Hearst newspapers and the like. Therefore, it is not surprising that the paper wants the United States to initiate, without delay, peace negotiations with the Kaiser. On this subject it says in part:

"The worst part of the catchword [German peace] is that it is based upon entirely imaginary premises. Nobody to-day knows what the so-called 'German peace' would be. Why does not America offer Germany a chance, therefore, of stating her peace terms at a conference? And if the declaration should not prove satisfactory; if Germany should not be willing to conclude peace on a basis which would guarantee America's future independence, security and unhampered development, then there would still be time to enforce our conditions by force of arms, but with the difference that an entirely united people, unaffected by party and other differences, would be fighting for its rights with unanimous enthusiasm. At present a vast number are of the opinion that the 'German peace' is something entirely different from what the war fanatics are representing it to be."

Outside the editorial department of the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung" every sensible man has a fair conception of what Chancellor Michaelis meant when he talked of a "strong peace." It is to be feared that

those who receive their inspirations from the German-language press will approve the Kaiser's peace under any circumstances, and that, therefore, we cannot have "an entirely united people fighting for its rights . . . with unanimous enthusiasm."

By the statement that "Russian soldiers have refused to fight for what they term 'French imperialism,'" "The Seattle German Press" evidently intends to remind the American soldiers that it would be foolish to imitate the Russians and fight for another country's imperialistic war aims.

The Chicago "Abendpost" attempts to take care of the Berlin interests by protesting against a foodstuff embargo against Sweden, saying:

"Lord Robert Cecil, one of the British braggarts, demands that the United States threaten the Scandinavian countries—Sweden is meant—with an embargo on foodstuffs if they don't promise to stop the exportation of iron ore to Germany. What would Cecil have said if Sweden had demanded, last year, that the neutral United States stop her exportation of war materials to Great Britain? But that's the difference between neutral neutrality and unneutral neutrality."

England Is Charged With Selfish Aims

To sow the seeds of dissension among the Allies the "Abendblatt" (evening edition) of the "New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung" contends that England is sacrificing the other enemies of Germany to further her own selfish aims. Says the "Abendblatt":

"Thus it is now the offensive in Flanders. The English see themselves, see Calais and Dover menaced; therefore they decide, for the sake of a change, to liberate the French on the Belgian coast on the western front."

The "New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung" is able to "inform" its readers, in a conspicuous headline, of "Italy's shaken economic condition," and that "deputies and people" are "convinced that the country will be forced to retire because of economic misery." One more of our allies on the Geothel! "Would it not be wise for this country"—such is the conclusion the pro-Kaiser readers of the "Great German Daily" are expected to draw—"to consent to a German peace before the alliance of Germany's enemies is broken up and William's victorious legions are at liberty to carry the war to our shores?" And the more so because, according to the same "Staats-Zeitung," "the evacuation of Greece is fast going on—well the Allies may be in a hurry to come home."

The policy of the Kaiser would be most efficiently promoted if America would consent not to send soldiers to France. No wonder. Mr. Bernard H. Ridder quoted from an article by Mr. Hannis Taylor in Hearst's "American" to show that the enlisted army cannot be sent abroad, and added:

"Without 'shutting up the Constitution' the members of this new [conscriped] army are as much exempt from service of American soil as if they had never been conscripted."

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American Help, It Is Shown, Arrives too Late

Referring to a statement by Lloyd George that France is England's "last hope," the "Waechter und Anzeiger," of Cleveland, says:

"By saying that France is the last and greatest hope of England [the editorial writer intended to say England], and that a continuation of the war without France is hardly to be thought of, the English Premier admits that England's last hope stands on a very weak foundation. For a clever man, as Lloyd George is, must understand that France will be exhausted before the military cooperation of the United States has reached such an extent as to be a deciding influence."

A summary of another editorial in the "Waechter und Anzeiger" is contained in the caption, "English Impertinence." "British Impertinence" reads the headline of an article in the "Westliche Post," of St. Louis, which elsewhere attempts to

create a contempt of the Russians by saying:

"It is reported from Petrograd that the Russian amazons shaved their scalps to look more terrible. Or are there other reasons for these measures on account of the thorough cleanliness prevailing in Russia?"

A fling at England's honesty is taken by the same paper in the following editorial notice:

"The Scots in America have organized to liberate Scotland from England. We had believed the Scots capable of greater sense, for the right of self-determination, as proclaimed by England, does not apply to peoples who live under the English flag."

Mr. Hearst's "Deutsches Journal," New York, contends that Sarraill will probably quit the Balkans, and says:

"The Greeks who have been pushed to the war against their will may then see for themselves how to get the better of their enemies, just as it happened to the other Balkan nations who also have been forced into the war and then had to ladle the soup prepared for them by others."

The same editorial contends that General Sarraill, commander of the Allied Balkan expedition, has characterized his troops under his command as scum of the German equivalent is "abscham," which means people of the lowest moral qualities.)

Derision of President Wilson's declaration that we are fighting to make the world safe for democracy is contained in this editorial utterance of the "Deutsches Journal":

"Up to now the King of Siam has not stated whether he takes part in the European war for other reasons than to make the world secure for democracy."

Nevertheless, in the face of all this evidence, the "Volksblatt," of Cincinnati, masters the audacity to complain:

"The German press in this country has never before experienced such hard days as at present. . . . There is no doing German press and there are no doing Germans."

Foreign Papers in New York Which Remain Steadfast to Ideals of Loyalty

THERE are at present in New York City alone no less than 120 publications in languages other than English which appear once or more each week. The great majority of them are dailies containing from four to six pages; the others are published, according to the number of their readers, three times, twice, or only once a week. These languages include all those spoken in Europe, with very few exceptions, and some Oriental languages besides, notably Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Arabic and Hebrew.

About fifty years ago there were almost no foreign language newspapers in New York. After 1870 they began rapidly to grow in number, keeping pace with immigration, till about 1890 there were nearly thirty foreign language publications here. The first foreign languages used in the New York press were German, French, Spanish, Italian and Swedish. During the last decade of the nineteenth and the first years of the present century the number and variety increased rapidly, as immigrants poured in from Russia, Austria and Southern European countries.

The foreign language press is confronted by a double task. First, it must instruct and inform the immigrant in regard to conditions and ideals in this country. Then, it must satisfy the desire of its readers to keep in touch with all that is going on. The manner in which the various foreign papers proceed to their task differs according to the nature of the readers for whom the publication is prepared. In the papers read regularly by immigrants intending to make this country their permanent home emphasis on Americanization is laid, and but little attention is paid to news back home, on the other side. This is true of almost all the Yiddish newspapers, which from the very beginning have tried to assume a strictly American character. On the other hand, a great part of the foreign language press devotes most of its columns to news and editorials dealing with Old World events. Within this class fall a great many Italian, Slavic, Hungarian, Greek and other papers.

Useless Mouths and Folded Arms

President Wilson's embargo on foodstuffs found enthusiastic support in the Italian-American papers. A paragraph from the "Araldo Italiano" is illustrative of the Italian opinion on this matter:

"In fact, the neutrals, after having hidden all of their own ships, are trying to use for

their own benefit the tonnage even now insufficient to satisfy the war needs of the Allies. For us and for the Allies neutrals represent 'useless mouths' and causes for hindrances as long as they stand with folded arms before our important economical questions. Their preservation and maintenance becomes absolutely harmful to us, when we have clear proof of their intention to serve openly and secretly the cause of the enemy."

The Yiddish press, consisting of five dailies and more than a dozen weeklies and semi-weeklies, is lining up faithfully behind Uncle Sam. It is true that one or two Yiddish Socialist publications sometimes express anti-war opinions. The latter, however, are not primarily against this government, but voice, rather, the general views on socialism. The Jewish press is very zealous in its patriotism. An editorial article recently published in the "Jewish Morning Journal" is illustrative of the stand taken by the Jewish-American against any aspersion cast upon the patriotism of Jewish-Americans:

"The thousands of Jewish names on the military lists are a sufficient proof against the charges of cowardice and treachery which are brought against us in certain circles. Those allowing themselves to be influenced by harmful anti-war propaganda

will have to seek shelter behind the backs of these brave Jewish volunteers. Yet it is charged that we have shown ourselves less faithful than the other parts of our population."

The Distant Outlook Is Brighter Than the Immediate

The outlook for the Allied cause, as seen by "The Jewish Daily News," is somewhat brighter for the distant future, although for the present it is rather gloomy:

"As far as the front between Germany and Russia is concerned, the Germans will be able to do more than hold their line. The third year of the war ends with a victory for the Germans over the Russians on the frontiers of Galicia. Whatever the future of Russia may be, it cannot be expected of

them that they will make a new attack. Briefly, Germany may rest secure as to the Russian boundary, and this means that, from a military point of view, they are not in a position which would force them to ask for peace. . . . And, meanwhile, Germany also holds her front in France. And it is impossible to tell when she will be unable to hold it any longer. The Allies will surely not be able to do it without the assistance of the United States, and one cannot determine when this aim will be reached, even with the assistance of America. . . . The bitter clash in the future will surely take place next summer. Up till that time will the Allies, with the assistance of the United States, exert their strength to bring the war on the European battlefields to a conclusion? It is probable that in ten or twelve months from now it will be determined how the great war is to end. The winter will pass away in preparations on both sides for the last chapter of the most terrible tragedy."

The view of the "Jewish Morning Journal" is more pessimistic. The failure of the three years of war to bring about the realization of the hopes of the belligerent nations of Europe leads this paper to doubt the possibility of any nation's realizing its ideals.

"The great lesson of the three years of war is," says "The Jewish Morning Jour-

nal," "that the future is for us a sealed book, and that the changes which the war will bring about will be entirely different from those we are now expecting. The experiences of the past teach us that great wars change the ideals of peoples, that men do not get what they desire, and begin to desire other things."

Though Interested in Themselves They Are Loyal to Uncle Sam

The Slavic press in New York comprises about twenty newspapers written in the different Slavic languages, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Ukrainian, Bohemian, Slovak, Slovenian, Croatian and Serbian. All of the Slavic papers are particularly interested in their own national group, to the problems of which each of them is especially devoted. They all, however, agree on one point, that of respecting America. They all approve and support the attitude of the United States.

To illustrate what is going on in the Slavic press, it will be well here to quote an editorial from a Polish daily, the "Telegram Codzienny," which, like the other Slavic papers, finds great concern for the future of the language and the nationality to which it belongs:

"The real causes of the war were: In the Slavic world, the rivalry between Russia and Austria; on the sea, the rivalry between England and Germany. As to the first, it is to be regarded as determined; neither Austria nor Russia will obtain a dominating position in the Slavic world, because they appeared on the scene a third party entirely unexpected—the Polish people—victory will belong to the newcomers. . . . Galicia, through which the road leads to Bohemia, Moravia and to the Silesia, was in the hand of Austria. Thus, in so far as she desired to realize her plan of pan-Slavism, had first to take away Galicia from Austria. And for this reason she was to war, which she has been waging for three years. To-day, at the end of the third year of the war, we can say with absolute certainty that Russia has lost, and she loses to the end. She will surely not achieve her aim. Galicia is once and forever lost to her. . . ."

"All the plans and intentions of Austria as well as of Russia, have been crushed by the Poles. They appeared at the battlefield as a force and will be attached to their own independent state. They were ousted from Russia the Polish kingdom, from Austria they will possess Galicia. Austria, in so far as she desired to strengthen the Russian grip on the Balkans, will be to consent to the cession of Galicia to the Polish kingdom, in order to fortify her Polish wall against Russia. . . ."

"And now let us see the results of the three years of war between England and Germany for domination on the sea. England has dragged in on her side into the world war almost the entire world. She has brought forth all the resources of her dynamic spirit and staked immense amounts of capital. Against all this power the German placed their 'Big Berthas' and the 'U-boats,' and on the sea their submarines. The three years' war has not brought any decision. One cannot tell either for or in whose favor the decision will fall. . . ."

"In the third year of the war America entered the struggle. Whatever the outcome of the war may be, America's appearance on the battlefield will modify the strength, for at her side will stand a strong competitor. And if Germany wins, she will not be able to hold a dominating position in the world. On the ruins of the German Empire may arise several independent states which Germany will be unable to influence. There may arise free and independent states, like Ireland, Canada, Australia, India and Southern Africa. This thing became definite in the present war."

The Greeks Are True to Their Fine Historic Ideal

The Greek press is represented in New York by two daily newspapers, "The Hellenic" and the "Ethnikos Kirix" (National Herald), besides several literary and political periodicals. Its patriotism is expressed in a recent article in the "Ethnikos Kirix," which begins:

"It is discrediting to us that the American should be in doubt as to our sentiments. We desire that they receive us as the allies in the struggle for universal liberty, that they know, as history has demonstrated, that we Greeks are by nature a loving people and worshippers of the principles of our ancestors, the founders of the democratic state."

Of the Oriental publications appearing in New York the Arabic papers are the most numerous. They comprise four or five weekly and a number of weekly and monthly papers, some of which are published in Arabic, while others supply the Syrian and Turkish immigrants with information regarding to the United States and the world. The two Japanese and Chinese weeklies are for the most part of a commercial character, although they

Most of the Foreign Press Is Loyal to America

As to the present attitude of the foreign language newspapers toward the war and the policy of the United States, most of them are lining up loyally behind the government. With the exception of portions of the German press here the majority of the foreign periodicals and dailies are faithfully supporting this country, and some of them show no less patriotism than the most patriotic native papers.

The Italian newspapers, the most important of which are the "Giornale," "Araldo," "Bolletino della Sera," "Progresso Italo-Americano," "Telegrafo," "Cittadino," "Follia di New York" and "Colonia," almost without exception share the views of the government and endorse all its policies. The new "peace kites" coming from the Central Powers, calculated to awaken a sentiment for peace in this country, have found little encouragement in the Italian press in America.

The "Giornale Italiano" does not believe that peace can be made with Germany until Germany's military ambition is quenched. The "Giornale" sees no possibility of democratizing Germany except after a military defeat:

"Whoever believes in a radical change in Berlin commits a very great error. Neither is this thing probable in Vienna, of which it would be more sensible to say so. The

There Will Be No Sunny Place for Profiteers

THE PROFITEER, an international figure, said by statesmen and publicists to be a menace to the efficient carrying on of the war, is commanding unflattering attention both in this country and in England.

Premier Lloyd George makes a distinction between profiteering and profiting, also he supplies a definition of profiteer in a recent speech. According to him, profiting is fair recompense for services rendered. It is otherwise with the profiteer.

"Profiteering," said the British Premier, in a speech at Dundee, "is extravagant recompense given for services rendered. I believe it is unfair in peace. In war it is an outrage."

And he continued: "That is why we have taken action, very necessary action, to restrict the profits of shipping—which I think were a perfect scandal in the first two years of the war—profits in mines, and we propose to deal very drastically with unfair profiteering in food. (Cheers.)"

"That brings me to the third condition. Food must be brought within the reach of the people. The worst method of enforcing economy is by extravagant prices. It means provoking discontent. It means, in addition to that, that the poorer the people the more they will suffer."

"High prices are inevitable in war—nothing you will do can prevent that. One reason is, wages have gone up very considerably. At first, I do not say in the long run, but at first high wages mean high prices of commodities. The cost of material has gone up, and there is another circumstance which I should like the community to bear in mind—that as far as food is concerned the great bulk of it is purchased abroad, where we have no control over prices."

"Four-fifths of the wheat supply of this country is brought from lands across the sea. We have no control over the prices beyond the sea. (A Voice—'You ought to have known that two years ago.') My friend

Food Prices in England Depend On Prices Elsewhere

here says that we ought to have known that two years ago. All I can say is that we have taken steps at the present moment so that next year we shall be producing sufficient stuff in this country so that we need not depend upon abroad. (Cheers.)

"I agree with him you might have done all that two years ago, but that is what they call in London jobbing backward. (Laughter.) Let us march breast forward. Lord Milner in the House of Lords the other day gave a detailed account of the steps we are taking to make this country self-dependent as far as the food is concerned. I hope we shall be able to do it, but for the moment—and that is what I have got to deal with—you cannot live for twelve months on nothing in the hope that in the harvest of 1918 you will have plenty to eat."

"Therefore we have got to deal with the prices for the moment, and those are dependent largely upon prices over which we have no control. President Wilson—(Cheers)—has taken measures to deal with this problem, and I am perfectly certain that in the action which he takes he will deal fairly with the Allies who are fighting under such trying conditions for their lives in Europe. (Cheers.)"

J. Ogden Armour Offered Everything to the Government

Doubtless there are many in the United States who claim and receive extravagant recompense for services rendered. It can hardly be charged that J. Ogden Armour is of that number. Returning to Chicago, after attending a war supply conference in the East recently, he said:

"I'll tell you what I think. 'The government of the United States can have Armour & Co. 'The government of the United States can have J. Ogden Armour. 'The government of the United States can have any man or group of men of Armour & Co. 'There will be requests for exemptions. When a man is irreplaceable the government will be notified, and it can take its choice of where it wants him to serve."

"Whether it is patriotism or selfishness that moves us counts little in the actual outcome. We may not all realize it, but as a

Restriction for Those Who Are Less Patriotic

However, all the heads of corporations in the United States are not just of the J. Ogden Armour stripe. Some there are who need the curtailing hand of the law and for such as these the President and Congress are framing restrictions.

The President outlined recently a general policy he believes should be pursued in correlating industries and in arranging for a systematic price fixing plan.

Administration spokesmen say it has been determined to end the huge profits that are being made from France and other Allies.

"The New York Mail" seems to believe the makers have a right to speculative profits, saying they are necessary to

"Accepted!"



—From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

write off the costs of their emergency plants and extensions. Says "The Mail":

"Steel plates are high because shipbuilders can make enormous profits on the seas. They can make enormous profits because the supply of ocean tonnage is utterly unable to handle the commodities they want to move. 'Is there any particular reason why the steel industry should not receive some advantage from the enhanced ocean rates? If the price of steel plates is forced down, it will have absolutely no effect upon ocean rates, because the relation between supply and demand of tonnage will be the same. If the ship owners get their ships cheaper, they will simply make a larger amount of money than they make to-day. To-day they have to share their profits with the steel mills, and, incidentally, with all the labor which the steel mills employ."

The Government Has Acted Against Chances of Profiteering

Definite assurance that the American public will be protected against profiteering and that the Allied governments will get their war supplies at the same price as the United States was contained in an announcement last week of the Administration's war price policy, issued by the new War Industries Board.

Prices now charged for materials necessary to the industrial life of the nation are out of all proportion, the statement said, to the cost of production. "Unconscionable profits," it is declared, are made on national resources entering into the manufacture of articles consumed by the public.

The board's statement reads: "It is the purpose of the War Industries Board to carry out the policy recently announced by the President, and with which the members of the board are in complete accord, that in the purchase of war materials in this country our allies shall be charged no more than our own government has to pay."

War and American Dyes

YOUR next year's suit will not fade because American dye makers have so nearly perfected the science of dye production that dependence upon Germany for dyes of the first quality is a thing of the past, according to "Commerce and Finance."

In two years \$184,139,000 was invested in the new chemical companies of this country. In the last part of 1916 these new firms seemed to be on the wane; but, as people realized that America was going to war, the business leaped up again. In the months of January, February and March, \$19,300,000 found its way to the companies.

There are now in America twenty or more firms which are manufacturing dyes. One of these, which three years ago was turning out three million pounds of dyestuffs a year by using imported intermediates, is to-day manufacturing its own intermediates, and can turn out thirty million pounds per annum. Another company, employing 50 men in 1914 and capitalized for only \$75,000, to-day employs a thousand men and is capitalized for \$5,000,000.

The famous Russian statesman, whose posthumous revelations concerning the secret treaty between Nicholas II and William II may yet cost the first the loss of his personal freedom said one day to Rothery Reynold, author of "My Slav Friends": "Tell your countrymen to disbelieve 90 per cent of the news they receive from Russia."

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