

The Un-American Party

OPENING the castle gate from within to the marauder awaiting without is not a new artifice in warfare. But it is varied in modern times, because the development of opinion and that powerful instrument of modern times which is called publicity have made unnecessary so clumsy a method of conquest. Nowadays the attack is by subtle insinuation, by internal attacks on the causes for which men fight.

No Barbed Wire Entanglements Here!



From The Spokane Spokesman-Review.

the list longer, declaring in an editorial captioned "Get the Kaiser Out of Congress" that: "The National Security League might more properly begin with Congress . . . get a confession of faith from the Manns, the Masons, the Maddens and McLemores of the House; from the La Follettes, the Gronnas, the Shermans, the Reeds, the Gores and the Hoke Smiths of the Senate. . . Individual disloyalty is bad, but disloyalty in Congress is a continuing menace."

Some insight may be gained into the situation by consulting some of the newspapers published in the districts which some of these gentlemen represent.

"The Daily Oklahoman" asks: "Has any Oklahoma paper, regardless of its politics, encouraged him (Senator Gore) to join in this movement to heckle and harass the President and to impair the administration's capacity for prosecuting the war? Has an Oklahoma organization of any kind urged him to take this stand? Has any Oklahoma grain speculator, describing himself as a farmer, written to Senator Gore commending him for his participation in this inexplicable, unworthy antagonism to the President?"

And there is Senator Stone, who is the subject of this comment by a newspaper in the largest city of his state, "The St. Louis Post-Dispatch": "Senator Stone again demonstrates that his retention in the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee is a menace to the nation by starting a discussion of peace on the basis of the German Reichstag's resolution."

"In his muddled state of mind and morals he should be placed where his capacity for harm will be minimized. He ought by all means to be removed from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and if he were out of the Senate the country would be better off. If there were a Senatorial recall, Gumbo Bill's term of disservice would be short."

"The Milwaukee Sentinel" speaks thus of Senator La Follette:

"We venture to say he has grossly underrated the America First Americanism of the very element he thinks to curry favor with—that rather indeterminate and certainly not 'solid' or gregarious political entity—the 'German-American vote.' When will politicians get over the delusion that this particularly individualized class of voters can be herded like a flock of sheep, or swarmed like a hive of bees to the beating of a tin pan?"

As for Senator Reed, his own colleagues have done best in rebuking him for his delay of the Food Control bill. Senator John Sharp Williams said:

"If I had my way I would appoint one man to take charge of this food control, and I would name Mr. Hoover. I would name him particularly because of the vicious, unpro-

Remember!



From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

voked, unjustified attacks that have been made on him." And Senator Ashurst of Arizona added: "Those who would overthrow Mr. Hoover have attacked him with a cold cruelty. The chief assailant has a dirk in his belt ready to give him a thrust."

Important Germans Now Under Fire

Germany's New Foreign Minister

DR. RICHARD VON KUEHLMANN, who has been appointed German Secretary of Foreign Affairs, succeeds Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, noted for the Mexican-Japanese intrigue against this country. Like his predecessor he is described as a submissive bureaucrat of the diplomatic service content to execute the orders of his superiors. The German Empire has no ministry,



Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann—Photo from Bain News Service.

of a Chancellor whose immediate subordinates, the chiefs of the different departments, are known as Secretaries of State. Only a strong and exceptionally able Secretary of Foreign Affairs, such as Baron Marschall was under the Soldier-Chancellor von Caprivi, could, it has been pointed out, even influence the foreign policy of Germany to a moderate ex-

Can Spirits Talk? "Yes," Says Doyle; "No," Says Clodd

A GREAT deal of interest has been manifested of late in the newer phases of psychic research and affirmation. "The Strand Magazine" prints side by side two articles on the assertion of Sir Oliver Lodge's that the dead can communicate with the living—an agreement by Sir A. Conan Doyle and a denial by Edward Clodd. Portions of these two articles appear herewith:

"Yes"

By A. CONAN DOYLE

I have read Sir Oliver Lodge's statement of the causes which led him to believe in the continuity of life and the possibility of communication. I find myself in complete agreement with it. If human testimony is capable of establishing anything, then it has absolutely proved the fact of survival. If any one thinks that I exaggerate, let him, before expressing his thought, read the following books in the order given: Lodge's "Survival of Man," Hill's "Psychical Investigations," Stead's "After Death," Lodge's "Raymond." No course of reading will profit them more, and when inquirers have finished it they will be in a position to dissent or to agree. At present it is too often an argument where knowledge and experience are on one side, while nothing but prejudice or misunderstanding is on the other.

Of all these misunderstandings none is more common or more false than the idea that the future of religion is in some way imperilled. Spiritualism will destroy no existing religion, but it will enrich and revivify each and all of them. It will assuredly modify details and call attention to the essential things which all hold in common, rather than to the less essential things upon which they differ. To that extent it may offend extremists. "It will be a new kind of Christianity," said the Bishop of Oxford the other day.

I chanced upon a biography of a Judge Edmonds, of the United States High Court, in which that eminent lawyer claimed to have kept in close personal touch with his wife for many years after her death. I read the book with the pity which the words of a well meaning lunatic would inspire. Only one thing puzzled me. Was the man really mad, or was he for some reason lying? The account was very circumstantial, and there could be no question of mistake.

My knowledge of the subject at the time was confined to Browning's "Sludge," and to occasional police reports of the exposure of fraudulent mediums. I thought the whole ritual consisted of dark séances, floating tumbourines, and absurd messages got by very dubious means. The association of our beloved dead with such phenomena seemed impossible, and I could not understand how men of education could believe such nonsense. I tried some table-turning, and got the usual banal messages. This deepened my distrust of the whole subject.

London Laughs at Another "Puppet"



Professor Wilhelm—I will now introduce my little friend Michaelis, who will give you his views on peace—and war.



Hindenburg (with the new plaything)—Any tune you like, All Highest, and he'll dance to it!

From The Evening News, London.

tent. And Kuehlmann is not generally considered the man to do it. He belongs to that part of the wealthy aristocracy the principle ambition of which is to become obedient officers of the army or navy, or not less obedient public officials. They are different than "the self-conscious and stiff-necked landed junkers."

Secretary Kuehlmann is alleged to favor the reestablishment of friendly relations with Great Britain and to be opposed to the ruthless U-boat warfare. That is considered less surprising when it is recollected that he married Miss Margaret von Stumm, a relative of the late steel magnate of Saarbruecken and Neunkirchen, and is, therefore, financially interested in the speedy economic reconstruction of Germany and of her commerce, after the restoration of peace. Nevertheless, he accepted the post of Foreign Secretary under Chancellor Dr. Michaelis, who must be regarded as the confidential man of the reactionary, pan-German junker clique who, in their blind hatred of anything liberal, apparently aim at the destruction of Great Britain at any price.

While the Chancellor is the manikin of Field Marshal Hindenburg and General Luedendorff and their backers, Kuehlmann, it is contended, will be the puppet of Michaelis. All his life a bureaucrat, Kuehlmann executed orders without regard to consequences. While Ambassador to Constantinople he managed the plot by which the former German cruisers "Goeben" and "Breslau" attacked Russian Black Sea ports, without the knowledge of the Turkish government, and brought about the entrance of the "Sick Man" into the war. His task was facilitated by his thorough knowledge of the Turkish language. Kuehlmann was born in 1873

A Former Cologne Mayor

DR. LUDWIG THEODOR FERDINAND WALLRAF was Mayor of his native city of Cologne when he was appointed Prussian Minister of Commerce and Industries. His newly created post is very important on account of the mobilization of the civil population of Germany, and fair achievements may be looked for. The mayors of the big German cities are generally able and energetic administrative officers. They are men with vision and often an individuality. Among the best ministers Germany and the Federal States have had since 1870 were two former mayors, Hobrecht, ex-Mayor of Berlin, and Miquel, ex-Mayor of Frankfurt. Miquel, the noted National Liberal leader, was, next to Bismarck, the greatest German minister since the erection of the Empire. But Miquel, who had been a firebrand when he joined the Nationalverein, was conservative after he had accepted a portfolio.

No serious reforms are to be expected from Dr. Wallraf, who is a brilliant speaker, but so much of an opportunist that he took a very inactive part in the debates of the Prussian Herrenhaus (upper house of the Diet), of which he was a member, in deference to the reactionary majority. He did not join in the occasional fights that were started by the liberal Oberbürgermeister-Gruppe (group of mayors).

But in the city administration of Cologne he initiated some meritorious and, in a certain sense, radical measures; for instance the non-compulsory Unemployed Insurance Fund, which was patterned somewhat after the Swiss institutions of the same character.

The New Minister of Justice in Germany

DR. PETER SPAHN, who at the age of 71 years has been made German Minister of Justice, is not the man, it is generally felt, to bring about a change of the Prussian policy even had he a free hand. He was a member of the Reichstag for thirty-three years, and during this long period the mouthpiece of the reactionary wing of the Centrum, as the Catholic Party is called in Germany. He made common cause with the Conservatives. When he entered public life the "Kulturkampf," during which the Centrum stood out in strong opposition to Bismarck, was over, except for the anti-Jesuit law that has recently been revoked.

Dr. Spahn is best known for his utterance: "The non-commissioned officer is the representative of God." By this phrase he attempted to excuse the maltreatment of German soldiers by their superiors when the matter came up in the Reichstag, and all parties except the Conservatives and Dr. Spahn's followers were up in arms against what was termed "an infamous scandal."

An eminent jurist, but of outspoken formal tendencies, Spahn was rapidly promoted after he had entered the service of the State. He was associate judge of the Reichsgericht (the highest court of the German Empire) before being appointed Oberlandesgerichtspräsident (Presiding Judge of a Court of Appeals); he was also a member of the Committee that drafted the German civil law.

An Illustrious Son of Bohemia

EMPEROR CHARLES, of Austria, has recently adopted a conciliatory policy toward Bohemia. Disregarding the energetic protests of the Germanophiles, the young ruler of the Dual Monarchy pardoned a number of Bohemian, or Czech, political prisoners. Among these was Dr. Charles Kramer, one of the most illustrious sons of Bohemia, a leading spirit in the Czech national movement. Dr. Kramer's return journey from prison was reported last week to have become a triumphal march through Bohemia, with hundreds of thousands of his compatriots welcoming him back to freedom.

Dr. Kramer is a statesman of the first rank. He was arrested shortly after the outbreak of the present war, charged with high treason, and sentenced to death; but this sentence was later commuted to fifteen years of penal servitude. The main charge against Kramer was based upon his endeavors to bring about a rapprochement between the Czechs and Russians. Until his liberation he was incarcerated at hard labor in the Moellersdorf prison. He was freed by the Austrian government as a matter of political expediency in an endeavor to conciliate the Czechs, who are in open rebellion against the government, demanding complete independence.

His liberation is also considered a part of the systematic campaign Austria is conducting for a separate peace, and is intended to prove that Austria is capable of reform. The Czechs, however, are said to maintain an uncompromising attitude against Austria, and Kramer himself is as strongly anti-Austrian as he ever was, if not more so; imprisonment did not soften his opposition to Austrian policies.

For Kramer, as well as for most Czechs, a demand for the liberation of Bohemia means complete independence and the dismemberment of Austria.



Dr. Charles Kramer

Referendum for Alsace-Lorraine

A NEW development in the Alsace-Lorraine question has arisen, and appears to be giving serious pause to some suggestions to the effect that the whole troubled issue ought to be submitted to a referendum in Alsace-Lorraine itself. Ernest Dimnet, writing in "The New Witness," observes:

"One might feel inclined to dismiss this proposal with indignation or irony, recalling the heartrending appeal of the Alsatians to France not to be delivered up to Prussia, or asking why such a referendum was never mentioned by those who now suggest it, between 1871 and 1914. It seemed entirely reasonable apparently that the Alsatians, the Danes or the Poles, who loudly protested when they were annexed by Prussia, should remain Prussians, but now that there is a chance for these peoples to go back where they originally belonged a referendum is suggested. However, indignation or irony may go hand in hand with truth, but they seldom accompany persuasiveness, and it is of the highest importance that in this issue people should be convinced that they are wrong rather than that they are absurd or cowardly; so we had better consider their proposal with all the sympathy we can command.

"To an immense majority in France, in England and in America the French buta de guerre solemnly stated by M. Ribot seem reasonable: it seems in perfect accordance with the highest principles of morality—not of politics alone—that the wrongs caused in 1870 and 1871 by a war brought about by an immense lie (the garbling of the Ems dispatch by Bismarck) should be redressed, and that the damages to France, Belgium, Serbia and Russia during the present war should be repaired by those who preferred war to a conference or to peaceful proceedings before the Hague tribunal.

"But a small minority think differently. . . . In France a portion of the Socialist party defends the referendum, and quite recently the Socialist Minister, Albert Thomas, returning from Petrograd, told the editor of 'L'Œuvre,' M. Téry, that he, too, inclined toward a referendum, but thought its realization of the greatest difficulty.

"What prompts these people to insist on the population of Alsace-Lorraine stating before the whole world what its desires are? Is it because they hope that the referendum will be in favor of Germany? It may be true of some, for before the war it was customary for Socialists to hint that owing to various causes—among which they were wrong never to mention the religious persecutions in France—Alsace-Lorraine was growing used to her situation. Yet I should rather think that they hope for the opposite; they would like Alsace-Lorraine to become French again, but without any appearance of annexation likely to give offence to the Russian feeling we now know well, and they persuade themselves that if the Alsatian decision were thus given at an historical moment when the right of nations to dispose of themselves is universally proclaimed this would preclude the possibility of another war on the same issue.

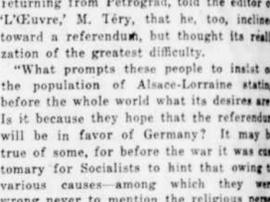
"The desire to see the durable establishment of justice and of peace in the world ought not to be derided even if it is regarded as utopian, for the moral progress of the world is attached to the wish to see such a Utopia come true. But the notion that a referendum in the case of Alsace-Lorraine might prevent a future war ought not to be encouraged.

As for a future war being made impossible by a decision gathered from a majority of votes, if this means anything it means that in the case—exceedingly probable—of the majority declaring itself for France, Germany would resign herself to abide by this decision forever.

"But why should we imagine that Germany should do now what she has not done before? Will she not, on the contrary, do her best to nullify the significance of the referendum? At the present moment she is holding a referendum in Alsace-Lorraine; the inhabitants are asked to state which German territory they would like to be incorporated—whether it is Prussia, Baden or Bavaria. Will she not insist that this vote is the only uninfluenced one? Will not German obstinacy and lack of sympathy always believe, if the referendum only takes place when French flag streams again in every Alsatian village, that the consultation was 'faute de mieux' and that the result is a mere concession? Will not the all-ruling feeling remain: All if we could only have kept Alsace twenty years longer she would have loved us!"

"The solution of the Alsace-Lorraine question is not in Alsace-Lorraine; it is entirely and exclusively in a change in the spirit and outlook of Germany."

In London the Fun of Life Has Not All Disappeared

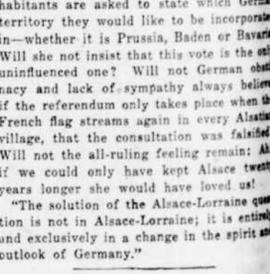


Drawn by C. Chilcot.

"Here! Waiter, where's my portion of sugar?" "That must be that beastly fly again, sir—as soon as I puts down a portion of sugar along 'e comes and sneaks it!"

Simple Cinema Apparatus for Amateurs

A cinema apparatus comparable with the ordinary film camera for simplicity and cost has recently been placed on the market in America. The camera—for in appearance it is nothing more—measures seven inches in length by five inches in height, with a thickness of only two and a half inches. No adjustments are needed, and the only fitting in addition to those common to all roll-film cameras is the handle for causing the film to travel. A special feature is a daylight loading film container, which is operated with a facility equal to that of an ordinary camera. Each roll of film contains fifty feet and lasts for about two and a half minutes; and the small size of the pictures brings the cost within reach of the amateur. The projector is necessarily larger. A seven hundred candle-power half-watt electric lamp, connected to the nearest lamp socket, forms the source of light—Chambers's Journal.



Drawn by Tom Aitken.

"And her mean husband thinks she's extravagant." "Why?" "Because she insists on having fifty monogram on his dog biscuits."