Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
2 Jackson Place
Washington, D.C.

February 2, 1914.

Sir:

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace desires to obtain an expression of views and information upon certain questions connected with the Hague Conferences from persons who are interested in the success of those Conferences and whose training and experience peculiarly fit them for giving advice upon the subject. The information is desired for the use of the Division of International Law of the Endowment in preparing a report to the Trustees upon the Third Hague Conference, recommended by the Second Conference to be held about the year 1915.

The undersigned Director of the Division of International Law is addressing the leading international lawyers, jurists, and professors of international law with a view of obtaining their opinion upon the following questions:

1. Should the Third Hague Conference be held in 1915, or at a later date?
2. What subjects should be included in the program of the Conference?
3. How should the Preparatory Committee, recommended in the Final Act of the Second Hague Conference, be composed?
4. What should be the nature of the organization of the Conference?
5. What should be the procedure of the Conference?

May we not ask that you will favor the Endowment with an expression of your views upon the foregoing questions and also supply it with any information which you may conveniently give or obtain on the following points as regards your country:

6. What has been done by committees appointed by the various Governments in anticipation of the Third Hague Conference?
7. What has been done in anticipation of the Conference by associations and societies?

In replying, will you kindly indicate if we are at liberty to publish any views or information which you may have the courtesy to give us, or if you desire your communication to be kept confidential, in whole or in part.

In the hope of receiving an early response, I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

James Brown Scott

Director of the Division of International Law.

Harry P. Judson, A.M.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT
FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
2 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON D.C.
September 5, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace desires to obtain an expert
opinion on views and information you can provide on the success of the Peace
Conference in Geneva and the impact it has had on European
relations.

The information is needed for the work of the Division of International
Conference, convened by the Executive Committee to proceed with a report of the
Conference on the Peace Conference and its recommendations.

The undersigned, Director of the Division of International Law, is accordingly
writing this letter to seek your expertise in the following areas:

1. What were the objectives of the Conference?
2. What were the main outcomes of the Conference?
3. The role of the Secretary-General in the Conference?
4. What was the significance of the Conference's recommendations?

With this letter, you will receive the Conference's report and your comments will be
considered. Please provide your comments on the following points:

Your comments:

1. What was the role of committees appointed by the various Governments?
2. What was the impact of the Secretary-General?
3. What were the main outcomes of the Conference?

In conclusion, I look forward to hearing your thoughts on the Conference's
process and outcome. Your comments are greatly appreciated.

In the hope of receiving an early response, I am with great esteem,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Director of the Division of International Law
invest in the bonds of a belligerent of a state on
behalf of the neutral Nationals. These are sug-
ggestions. The advance of the law of neutral obligations
for the last two centuries has been rapid.
I believe that the localizing and minimizing of
international wars will be greatly aided by a still
further advance. If it becomes difficult for
Dear Mr. Scott:

belligerents to obtain the means of carrying on
your favor of the 2d inst, in
war from neutral states I am sure that war will
relation to the Hague Conference is at hand. In
become less likely.
reply it seems to me:
5. 4, & 5. I have no suggestions on these

1. It is desirable that the third Hague
matters... Important as they are the experience of
Conference should be held in 1915 if possible. If
the last two Conferences ought to make it not
not practicable to make arrangements, certainly
difficult to arrange.

not later than 1916.
6 & 7. As to these questions I have no

2. Among others I should like to have the
information which would be of service to you.
Conference consider the possibility of localizing
with best wishes, I am,
the effects of war by some specific additions to
very truly yours,
the existing body of law on the subject. For
instance, I should add to neutral obligations the
prohibition of the sale of contraband of war to a
belligerent by the Nationals of the state, as well
as by the government. I should make it illegal to

Chicago, February 7, 1914.
Dear Mr. Scott:

The report of the 24th Inter. Conference of the Rhenish Conference is at hand. In report it seems to me:

1. It is desirable that the Rhenish Conference should be held in 1932 at Basle.

Not practical to make arrangements certainly not later than 1931. In another letter I would like to have the Conference committee consider the possibility of locating the meeting of men by some specific method to the advantage of law on the subject.

For instance, I propose that the area of control of mon to a proposition of the sale of control of our to a perpetual rent the vations of the estate, as well as the Government, I would make it illegal to
invest in the bonds of a belligerent of a state on behalf of the neutral Nationals. These are suggestions. The advance of the law of neutral obligations for the last two centuries has been quite marked. I believe that the localizing and minimizing of international wars will be greatly aided by a still further advance. If it becomes difficult for belligerents to obtain the means of carrying on war from neutral states I am sure that wars will become less likely.

5 & 4. I have no suggestions on these matters. Important as they are the experience of the last two Conferences ought to make it not difficult to arrange.

6 & 7. As to these questions I have no information which would be of service to you.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. James Brown Scott,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
2 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.
I would like to make a few comments about the role of the Department of Health and its relationship to the Local Government Association. The Department has a significant influence on the provision of health care and its relationship with local authorities is crucial. In particular, I would like to highlight a few specific points:

1. The importance of effective collaboration: The Department and the LGA should work closely together to ensure that health care is delivered effectively and efficiently. This can be achieved through regular meetings and the sharing of best practices.

2. The need for adequate funding: Local authorities rely on Departmental funding to provide essential health services. It is essential that the Department ensures that funding is adequate and that it is used effectively.

3. The role of local authorities: Local authorities are responsible for the delivery of many health care services. It is important that the Department recognizes the important role that local authorities play in this area.

I believe that by working closely together, the Department and the LGA can ensure that health care is delivered effectively and efficiently.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Warsaw, Ill., Feb. 11, 75.

President H. P. Judson,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:

I read with great interest your statement of today, concerning the use of the U.S. flag by English ships. I take the liberty to refer you to the German answer as given by an authority: "It would be suicide for submarines first to ascertain the ownership of a ship by exercising..."
Sally Brown

Tennis match near town...
the right of search."

And I might add, if this custom of using the U. S. flag by English ships prevails, the Germans cannot be held responsible for mistakes in sinking any ship with the U. S. flag, which is suspected of being an English ship!

Respectfully,

Yours

E. H. Jagdsteine

Pastor St. John's Church
nation to ensure that the shipmaster of a belligerent vessel may not raise a neutral flag. This does not for a moment warrant disregard of the ordinary precautions warranted by international law to verify such flag.

Chicago, February 20, 1915

Very truly yours,

Dear Sir:—

R.P.J. — L. Your favor of the 11th inst. was duly received. I have noted the extract you make from the German answer to the right of search. In reply may I say:

The high seas are the common highway of all nations. No nation has a right to limit their use, whether in peace or war. All neutral vessels have the right in wartime to navigate the high seas freely, subject only to the limitation of the right of search, in order to ascertain whether the ship is in fact a neutral ship, whether it is bound to a belligerent port with contraband, or whether it is bound to a blocked port. No nation has a right to use any means of war which will interfere with the undoubted rights of neutrals in these respects. So far as the flag is concerned, it is obviously impossible for any

Rev. H. M. Jagdstein,
St. John's Church,
Warsaw, Illinois.
Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 11th instant was only

received. I have noted the extract you make from

the German paper to the effect of Senator In reply

may I ask:

The pike seen in the common middle of II

section. No section has a right to limit sport

except in cases of war. III senator asserts have the

right in no wise to regulate the pike seen recently

subject only to the limitation of the right of section

in order to ascertain whether the pike is in fact a

section with constitutional right to be taken to a park and

proceeded over. No section has a right to use any

means of war which will injure with the supposed

rights of senators in these respects. So far as the

per os communication, it is apparently impossible for any
nation to ensure that the shipmaster of a belligerent vessel may not raise a neutral flag. This does not for a moment warrant disregard of the ordinary precautions warranted by international law to verify such flag.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Rev. E. H. Jagdstein,
St. John's Church,
Warsaw, Illinois.
Dear Sir,

I am writing to advise you of the serious illness of my sister, Mrs. Jones. She has been diagnosed with a rare and chronic condition that requires immediate medical attention.

As her primary caregiver, I am deeply concerned about her health and well-being. She is currently in the hospital, and doctors have advised us that prompt treatment is essential to prevent further deterioration of her condition.

I am seeking your assistance in arranging for her discharge and transferring her to a home where she can receive the necessary care in a more comfortable and supportive environment.

Please consider offering any support you can, whether in the form of financial assistance, emotional support, or any other means that you may deem appropriate. Every effort to alleviate her suffering and ensure her comfort is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
**Kriget i Uppland.**

Tisdagen en framgångsrik dag för sydarmen.

Nordarmen tillbakaslagen till måndagens ställningar.

(Från norr utstående korrespondent.)

---

**Smaragddiademet**

Avsnittsdrama i 3 akter.

_Ur en stördals eleganta värld._

Hela bilden präktigt skördaredd.

En på samma gång ovanligt ståtlig, intellektuell och smarande bild.

I kvällens huvudrollen den amerikanska filmaktörn Mme Ruth Roland.

Rikligt och högtrycksvända svenska dagstidningar m. m.

Bilder till dagstidningen från hela världen m. m.

Försäkring 007, 7.45, halv 10 e. m.

---

**Sture Teatern**


PREMIÄRPROGRAMMET.

I SVENSK LUSTSPELSNYTMET I

Hasselbladhus.

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**Carbonpapper**

säljes, högsta kvalité, svart, blått, violett, rött, pris kr. 10 pr kartong.


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_Olotta den 2 okt. p. m._

På tisdagsmorgonen hade nordarmen framträngt till linjen Odenasjö—Löv­saholm och en avdelning eller ear med norr Sigtna i tidigt avsikt att avkyla förbindelsen mellan sydarmen och ett på Vennasjön sitlande dettaget av samma. Försöket är emellertid bedömd avlyckat.

Hela förmiddagen ågrade säkra från både sidor förberedande rörelser runt till en sammandragning, som tycktes komma att koncentrerade sig på linjen omkring Olassen. Högvarner förde också det under förmiddagens kropp. Även tromprominens båda äldsta söter befann sig i högvarneret.

Det relativa lugn som sällde under de första upptäckarna på upptäckning av ett sydarmens toppiska och så snart på samma flygdes afarka kraften upp­nom denna evighet till ett omfattande avspärrning.

Dessa rörelser utfördes med en förväntande hastighet, och solen hade nu kommit till middagshöjd, när ett stort samtidigt anfall utförde hela lagen utsatta av sydarmen. I en börje från ställningarna utana väst­en Olotta—Räshead stormade infanteriet fram, medan kavalleriet satte in ängsliga hårda åt nordväst. Anfallet undersökt av krigtmäktigen genom pågående skott botska, som helt plötsligt ett flertal av dem strax nedanför de stora ställningarna, på nät och riktade sina skott mot dem.
Statsminister Hammarskjöld om Sveriges ställning i världskriget.

Intervju med en amerikansk tidningsman.

"Det enda för oss beaktande är omkretsen om vårt lands framtid och ekonomiska utveckling och vi kan inte, för att undvika olagligheter för åtgärder, gå på längt att vi därmed skulle ställa i fara vare sig vårt egendom eller vår utveckling.

I de amerikanska tidningarna läs

Intervjun lyder sålunda (under rubriken "Intervjun" tillsatta av ose):

Sverige har genom tidigare åtgärder utvecklat sig som en neutral nation. Hela de upptagande nationer där stått i fullständig överensstämmelse med denna förklaring och alla rikten eller former av vårdet att det gör eller änder gör något som skulle vara oförenligt därmed bör antingen föranledjas att förhindra några av de krigförande partiers handlingar.

Statsminister Hammarskjöld, utvecklade nu närmare för mig varför den nu hållande måste intages.

"Antag", sade han, "att vi, sådana situationen, där vi är med den stämning som fanns hos de krigförande, skulle försöka att erbjuda våra tjänster som medlare. Vad skulle bli resultatet? Jo, vi skulle ha kompromitterat vår nation i den vanliga mening, och så skulle de, som tillgängligt, börjat vår intervention och det skulle inte helst, vara något som skulle möjliggöra det.

Sedan skulle de, sådana situationer, där vi är med den stämning som fanns hos de krigförande, skulle försöka att erbjuda våra tjänster som medlare. Vad skulle bli resultatet? Jo, vi skulle ha kompromitterat vår nation, och det skulle inte helst, vara något som skulle möjliggöra det.
E. Lundvik & Cie.

PL. 5295. Brunkbergsgatan 16.

Femprocentigt 50-miljöa-
nerslan till 99% proc. emissionskurs.

Som Attalshölden redan i tidigare artiklar haftit förritade modellrättade studier i dags att teckna ett nytt projektat på 50 miljö. Emis-
nionskursen för denna gång, om som taktippe, så likaså liksom nånttols 1995 på 34 proc., ers att pressa foren med halv-
price den 31 maj och 15 sep, förfrrat-
ande räntekuponer. De tillhandah-
ålde förrutemuna räntebetalnings-
ter och Sveriges räntebank, genom Stock-
holmsdepotbanken, Riksbankens
vedtagningshåll, och så vidare. Sveriges riksbank, genom
att enligt en beslut att närmast
i förmån. Februari med numera
att föra en slags förenad räntekupon-
ticket för att skapa sig om de

Teckningar större möter där.

Blanda är certifikatskontrollerna
er det för flera hundra personer
att ränta av. Dock kan de möjligtvis
att ränta av. Dock kan de möjligtvis
och på den grund att de är

Det är femte gången sedan räntan

Cynowstiftelsen på

"Vasholm 1" konstaterad.

På ”Vasholm 1” förändras och ändra

Italys stätsans.

Nytt svenska statslan.

utgivning av två pron-

Cynowstiftelsen på

"Vasholm 1" konstaterad.

På ”Vasholm 1” förändras och ändra

Italys stätsans.

Nytt svenska statslan.
Nytt svenskt statslån.

Femprocentigt 50 miljöprocentslån till 59½ proc. emissionskurs.

Som Attonbladet redan i tidagens vållagsplaga hade tillfälle meddelade statens ekonomi att teckna ett nytt avsattats till 50 milj. kr. Emis-

sionskursen är denna gång, om också icke pari, så liktill bra nära, nämligen 69½ procens, plus en flygdans pro-

censmärkning för stapel. Räkenska-

ten är 5 proc.

Obligationerna, som utvisas i val-

rer på 10,000 kr, 5,000 kr, 1,000 kr, 500 och 100 kr, åro försett med halv-

breve och 15 kr och 15 sept. förval-

tande räntekuponer. De tillhända-

hälles, förutom genom riksbörskonto-

rot och Sveriges riksbank, genom Stock-

holms handelsbank, Stadionbankens kred-

ittivestab, Stockholm enskilt-

bank, aktiebolaget Göteborgs riksbank samt

aktiebolaget Sveriges privata central-

bank. Ett konsortium bestående av de

rättstående bankernas deltagande nämns

i haopsaturer. De, och det är erfaren-

heten från föregående emissioner, som

denna gång föranläggs riksbård-

kontoret att försäkra sig om de be-

tasande bankernas medvykan.

Teckningar utöver 50 milj. kr. kom-

na denna gång icke att emottas.

Teknare, vilka orsaka i statskredit-

bon inskrivna teckningsobygg, bör

denna gång icke att emottas i

samman med teck-

ningen. Till teknarens bevästning

har intäktsstigninget för tecknade be-

lopp utsträckta ända till den 15 april

1917.

Vi vill i detta sammanhang bringa

i erinran den icke övertygande förden

vid en tecknare att låta inskriva sig i

statskrediten. Härigenom äger man

nämligen rätt att mot särskilt certifi-

kat deponera sina obligationer i riksbå-

rdkontoret. Villkoret i många fall

betydande.

Sådana certifikatinschavare

tryckt för förslut i följd av stöd,

elsväda eller annan oläckbarhåll.

Beräknat med kupongernas klippning

och ägarregistrering undviks, vilket är

stift för i landsorten bosatta personer

förviltligare bevästning. Dessutom kunna

vid obligationernas inskrivning i stats-

krediten, och med fullmäktig medelt-

vända gäras särskilda villkor och för-

behåll i avseende på dispositioner men

årida obligationerna eller den utfallan-

de ränta där, vilket kan icke vara

vänstergångigt vid inskrivning för omgi-

vända räkning eller till förmän för all-

minnligt inriktningar.

Det är femte gången sedan Karlivis

utbrott ett avsattats statslån bemjutas

vid teckning inom landet. Hösten

1914 upptogs det första å 50 milj. kr.,

därefter ett annat på 35 i januari 1915,

vidare ett tredje i enligt samma år, som

först näst 50 milj. kr., men då det

vände sig övertecknat med 38 milj. kr.
Staldsminister Hammer- skjöld om Sveriges ställning i världskriget.

(Forts. från sidan.)

målla förbärligen intressera sig för att tillsamma aktion av dem.

Märkare annarsom man kan ställning av dem.


"Det är inte lätt för amerikaner att göra klart för sig avståndet - det varligt försökte att ge oss i annan läge av lägsta detta, det är inte lätt och när man överhuvud taget inte verkligt att detta, det har till".

"Det är inte lätt för amerikaner att göra klart för sig avståndet - det varligt försökte att ge oss i annan läge av lägsta detta, det är inte lätt och när man överhuvud taget inte verkligt att detta, det har till"

Den svenska neutralitetspolitikens innebörd.

"Det finns mycket vidare att se på även detta sätt främmande bilaga, eller av att de men ansåger andra av de krigförande.

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After all undemanden om neutraliteten för Sverige att avsevisa meddelandet av att Amerika ansåg att de skulle strida, de men ansåg andra av de kr".

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Statsminister Hammar- sköld om Sveriges ställning i världskriget.

(Forts. från 2:a sidan.)

måla förbifallanden interesseras sig för ett dylikt samarbete.

Närmare samarbete mellan de neutrala önskvärt.


Här i Sverige hör vi däremot och ha lidit av dessa misförhållanden så gött som från början. Ni känner till det sätt, varpå det fordas av oss att vi skola begränsa vår import till våra huvud tillverkats af våra varor. Dessutom al- lianser utföras efter genomsnittskom- munion under förövande år, men ingen hänsyn tas till att våra behov ska eller på annat sätt förhindras eller till den omständigheten, att vi omöjligt kunna samtycka till en be- stämning, som hindrar tillsammans att denna utveckling kunna fortsätta. Och så kan vi innehålla till en mera eller mindre godtyckligt begränsning och i alla händelser all- rektigt tillförrö av räntmateriel?

Den svenska neutralitets- politikens innebörder.

Sikten jag redan sagt, ingenting som vi i detta avseende, företagas oss år på något sätt föreställer av sådana främmande hänsyn eller av sympatier för den ens eller andra av de krigför- sände. Den enda för oss bestämmande är ömsömnens om vårt land på nationella självständighet och ekonomiska ut- veckling och vi kunna, för att undvika alls ohärligheter för ögonblicken, på så långt att vi därmed skulle äfva vara sig vårt, oberoende eller vår utveckling. Restriktioner, som för det stora America som är under öf- detsbyggt kännare, kanske, hos oss började vara intresse. Vi är övertygade att förutsättningarna, som i lika hög grad som vi uppskattat sitt land, oberoende och sina medborgares hafta rättigheter, i vår utveckling skulle kunna och handla precis som vi.

Efter ett atttaende om omöjligheten för Sverige att söjfylla meddelandet och om Amerikas åtgärder för att hålla de internationella rätten - fortæl- statusministern:

"Amerika befarar sig i det lybodligt läge. Det är den nödvändiga av alla neu-
platsen för konflikten, det är så stor och ekonomiskt så stark, att det inte tills icke på allvar behöver känna resulterandet av det på samma sätt som på normala verksamhet. Men den tiden kommer nog då också Amerika får känning av det. För ögonblicket må de materiella förhållandena uppvisa oljemännen, men det är omöjligt att en så stor del av värden under obe- gränsad tid kan befinna sig i sin nuvarande naturliga och kaotiska situation, utan att Amerika också kommer att få kännas av det.


---

**Den svenska neutralitets- politikens innebörd.**


Efter ett utanför landet och omöjliga- den för Sverige att erbjuda meddelande om de förhållanden av en är inom internationella rätten fortsatte statministern:

"Amerika befinner sig i ett livligt häfte. Det är det största av alla de troliga makt, långt borta från att östligt- bullerät och lager ej några omöjliga resurser. Det behöver inte att särskilt göra sig bekymmer om det enska eller andra steget som det tar skulle göra det impo- nera, hon någon av de krigför- rande."

---

**Ryktena om Sveriges ingri- pende i kriget.**

Statsministern Hämmande-Sjöblad avte- sade utan vidare den massa ryktan som dyka upp att allmänt ansatt om att Sverige skulle vara på vippen att kasta sig in i kriget och liknande prat. Då jag frågade honom om en förklaring på detta, sån räta rykt, svarade han till: "Nerofisit, eller andra avsikter som jag inte vet någon om."

Han talade i varmaste orden om amerikanska ministeril Morris's...
68 Washington Square South, New York City.
May 12, 1916.

Dr. Harry P. Judson, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

We take the liberty of enclosing here-
with a copy of a manifesto advocating the main-
tenance of a strict neutrality for which the
first signers wish to secure the signatures of
one thousand representative Americans.

We trust this manifesto expresses your
own sentiments and that you will add your name
to the list of signatures. We believe that
during the crises that arise in a time of world
warfare, a manifesto thus signed will do much
toward encouraging such an attitude on the part
of our people as will enable this country to
play a highly useful part in the restoration
of peace.

Will you please let us hear from you
at your early convenience? If you can suggest
the names of any persons who would be interested
in signing this manifesto, we shall greatly ap-
preciate the courtesy.

With sincere regards, we beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

J. E. Harris
Sec.

TEH/H
EDWARD HENRY WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MY DEAR DR. JULIUS:

I am informed that you are in touch with the President and the Department of Justice with a view to the establishment of a"National Monument for the White Race." This is a matter of grave concern to the colored people of the country, and I trust that you will see to it that any monument proposed shall be of such a character as to meet the sentiments of the colored people.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

[Date]
MANIFESTO FOR NEUTRALITY IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

"Diversions among us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak at the councils of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan but as a friend.

"The United States must be neutral in fact, as well as in name during these days that are to try men’s souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another." - From President Woodrow Wilson's neutrality Proclamation of August 18, 1914.

We, the undersigned citizens representing differing opinions with regard to the causes, events and possible outcome of the present conflict in Europe, desire at this critical time most earnestly to urge upon the national, state and municipal authorities, upon all religious, philanthropical and educational organizations, upon the press, upon industrial and commercial bodies of every kind, and upon all individual citizens, the maintenance of a strict neutrality in actions and as far as may be in words, as well as the furtherance of whatever seems calculated to foster internal tranquility, to promote through peaceful and unpartisan means the beneficent influence of this country upon the nations engaged in war and to secure the speedy restoration of international peace.

(SIGNED) George B. McClellan, Princeton, New Jersey
William P. Trent, New York City
William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln, Nebraska
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Church of the Messiah, New York
David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Leland Stanford University, California
Rudolph Spreckels, San Francisco, Cal.
Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, Columbus, Ohio
John Bigelow, Highland Falls, N. Y.
Harrison Randolph, President of the College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C.
Henry Mitchell MacCracken, Chancellor Emeritus of New York University, N. Y.
A. R. Talbot, Head Consul Modern Woodmen of America, Lincoln, Nebraska
Edwin J. Clapp, Professor of Economics, New York University, N. Y.
Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, Topeka, Kans.
Louis C. Elson, Boston, Mass.
Arthur D. Call, Washington, D. C.

(Sign here)
Chicago, May 15, 1916

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 12th inst. is received. I can hardly see the occasion for such a manifesto as you propose. Certainly the people of the United States ought to be united, and united in the interests and for the honor, primarily, of our own country. I hardly see, however, that the manifesto to which you refer would conduce to that end.

Very truly yours,

E. P. J. - L.

Mr. T. E. Harrè.
68 Washington Square South,
New York City.
Dear Sir:

I am obliged to you for the interest you have shown in my application for a position as Assistant Secretary of State.

I am a native of the United States and have been in China for ten years.

I am a graduate of Harvard University and have had extensive experience in diplomatic work.

I am available to serve in any capacity that may be suitable.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Chicago, October 31, 1916

Dear Mr. Frances:

Thank you very much for your favor of the 6th inst. with enclosure. I am very much interested in the interview, and especially in his comments on the American Minister. The latter by no means surprises me, but it is of course very good to have it at first hand. Please give my cordial regards to Mr. and Mrs. Morris, and believe me,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

Mr. Oscar J. Frances
Legation of the United States of America
Stockholm, Sweden
Office, October 31, 1916

Dear Mr. Frenee:

Thank you very much for your letter. I am very much interested in the information and especially in the commission on the American Minister. The letter by no means satisfies me but it is of course very good to have it at hand. Please give my cordial regards to Mr. and Mrs. Wollman, and believe me,

Very truly yours,

H. L. O.

Mr. Oscar L. Frenee
Resident of the United States of America
Stockholm, Sweden
My dear Mr. Judson,

I am sending you herewith translations of an article I have taken from the Swedish newspapers which was also given to the Associated Press. You will notice that it is the first interview which the Prime Minister of Sweden has given out since the beginning of the war and I thought you would be interested in seeing the latter part of the interview, which I have marked in red pencil.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Oscar Frances

Harry Pratt Judson, Esquire,
President of the University of Chicago,
Chicago.
I am sending you material concerning
our activities. I have taken from the files
a number of items which I believe you
will find of interest. I am sending you
copies of the reports of the various
missions which I have attended in the
recent past. You will probably want to
examine the reports of the various
missions which I have attended in the
recent past. You will probably want to
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missions which I have attended in the
recent past. You will probably want to
examine the reports of the various
missions which I have attended in the
recent past. You will probably want to
examine the reports of the various
missions which I have attended in the
recent past.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Curwolls Wash March 3rd 1917

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson President
University of Chicago

Dear Sir:

I note in the Oregonian what you and
Dean John O. Mighmore have to say re the
Big Four trouble with Germany. I am
well acquainted with Mr. David Stair Gordon,
I am a Mariner, have served England,
Germany and American Merchant Marine
also American Naval Marine. I can't conceive
that our great leaders are so blind
in trying to impress the Christian
Pact with Population in protecting our
honor with Germany has insisted.
President Wilson has lately made
a speech before Congress about a Peace
League of the World. This can only be
accomplished by Civilization and Christianity.
This part of town is a long distance from
nigher. President Wilson included. I am here 47 years and was born in 1855.
a few miles from General von Steuben
birthplace. The great all serene year Man.
General (b. 1763 - d. 1856) von Steuben injected
German Militiamen into Gov. Washington's
Army and we well meet some of
their officers in a few years from now.
A letter from Germany black boards and
though English and German Censor added
one of the Dead by starvation of my sister
63 years old a strong sturdy lady a few
years from my birthplace a mother beside
the two little daughters beside and there
from now on food scarce. Potatoes and salt
is a meal amongst the Poles. in Pommerne
Shame on this great reach country
helping to starve them and now state
brag it own poor People for the sake
that the German People all blame this great Country with the Lord even in Germany to be responsible for the most part of the starvation and misery of millions of poor innocent, sick and helpless People's. Ask God if they are right or wrong he will answer. The growing in number and size of Submarines, the very weapon God gave David to kill Goliath is the answer. A great Submarine surprise will come yet, as it is in its infancy yet. I am a sailor and if I was to ship from New Orleans or New York in a vessel coming from Wales, France, Material or other Benighted to the Nations at war out enemies to my country I want to ask God first if my act will be protected by him. I must be shipping to help to murder men, women, and children if God must cause some
he will tell me, to sink her instead
of joining her as a sailor or Male
feather. I foreclose affection of
this class of Christian Patriots we are
better of without them. These People,
you and our Administration wish
to protect, we will not lose our
honor. What about England plundering our
Mail and bloating Hamburg and
Bremen also the Italians helpless.
How many years, President and Fallent?
Someday we will converse in Naval and
Military also History of all Nations on
Earth and I spoke to all Nations easter
by Tongue or sign. Germany is better
of if we declare war then we have been
indirectly at war with Germany or
secure the war started a murderous
bloodsmite is not gentlemanly for English
Gold after represents the Devil.
If we should declare war, we will be about the last to join the English enemy and the last nation to get out of it. It will not be done, caring for all the bold. Our Nation all behind President Wilson, all in, only the rest may haul with the wolves and this is no life. The Blood of our lives is over 200 Miles from our shore where nations are fighting for defeat, dead and destroyed, were have no business there at all. The Central Powers have the same right as the Allies. It was our duty as soon as England refused our footsteps to enter Germany to stop our footsteps to England, this would be God's neutrality. Wilson's Neutrality has been the Devil's Neutrality. I am sure and will not be long on this Earth but if I had 50 years to live, I would not trade Carl and Betty with Wilson.
and all his leather and gold. Peace is what American Christians want, not the Heather war, nor are Blood and
Golp. The golden Calf is their God, as far as Preparedness concerns. I don't see if there's any other way, then that all
of our boys must go to war. Russian
Militaryism. We have brought that far. All the bragging and boasting in our English Papers about our Wealth
and Resources later on will bring the
Half into our Doors. Stavanghine is
starting as in the War. The poor man is not able to buy a Soup bone. The
Submarine is feeding the Sharks on what we shall eat. This great bloody
and uncivilized war, started legally
against Serbia, but was prosecuted by England with the hope of destroying
the jingos. Poor full many of the
German Nation has turned out a great Boomerang. It was the will of God, I am sure. Mr. Profferson, you must be a cursed Scoundrel but war is not your trade or profession. This is from a man what knows. You will say advise President Wilson to keep his Sailors home, keep Munition out of Provision home also out get about five Million boys drilled and let Congress make it a War, reach not power to States. I have a Boy ready, my grand children will soon be by and bright. I hear, that the Japs was to get Alaska, Samoa, Korea and Philipinnes and a share in the Canal and a free Door to their Country.

I hope you will not feel offended by underriting the real facts.

Yours Verily Truly, E. & O. Blake

Carroll, Wash.
Loans to Allies are Protested

Walla Walla, Wash., March 2—(The Spokesman-Review) For a Congressional protest to unearthe the cause of the present high cost of living when we have known how to make a dollar go for our foodstuffs, is, at least, one cause, and a big one and that that demand has been "assisted" financed and rendered effective by the sale of war bonds in various ways—extended to the allies? Why not, at once, stop this illegitimate drain upon our national resources, as the only hope of halting the starving poor, then as a measure of preparation for the time when they will not be able to get food? We cannot finish the war on empty stomachs.

According to the letter of international law, the German states and allies might be considered neutral. It becomes us, however, to insist on the letter of this law. In, changing conditions, the letter of the law becomes opposed to the spirit of the law.

When the present rules of international conduct, then, between two countries is reciprocal. If a belligerent was strengthened by her imports from neutrals, she was also proportionately weakened by her exports. Neutral trade, in munitions of war, did not unduly interfere with the regulations that neutral ships should not lend assistance to the enemy. When, however, such trade consisted in labor or in labor directly and financially is received and financed by citizens of the enemy, the principle that the enemy in violation of the rights of the other belligerent.

In obtaining her imports on credit, a belligerent is enabled to divert labor formerly engaged in production for all, and have consumption to the carrying on of the war. Hence, to claim this opportunity to buy the troops of the allies is in compliance with the principles of international law, and more than that, we have the duty of seeing to it that the allies are not and that we would be equally willing to lend Germany the same kind of assistance in violation of such rule as we have to the allies. We should keep our hands clean.

It seems incompatible with our sovereignty to permit either of both belligerents to purchase services for men in this country and, yet, notwithstanding the fact that we have imposed some regulations as well as is it with men, we have permitted the use of the recruiting station for dollars in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., and this was done under the express understanding, the question of the neutrality of such war bonds, is a subject for the Administration.

But, as a man said to me the other day, "Do you want to get money to whom and where he pleases? No; but it has contraband of war, and the neighbor is a gospel of wealth and there is a patriotism of wealth, and the patriotism does not breed "war babies" by starving the poor. We are in the money of the rich but the living of the poor to that extent, our country has been that has been loaned to finance this war. Aside from the question of neutrality this right.

It is hard to say to what extent German submarines have made ruthless submarine attacks on shipping by our neutral attitude. This situation is not brought about. Right or wrong, we must stand by the Administration, to this country to take toward foreign nations. It is a question that has reacted to our own domestic hurt that the question of neutrality of our corned, honor, however, should be given to our German-American citizens. Their adopted country is entering this struggle with unclean hands, are willing to yield.

In closing, I will say that I am in favor of investigating any American, particularly if he is "pacificist," but an American citizen, a guest of the country, back to the early part of the 19th century and that, in questioning, the legality of the loans that we have extended to the allies, I have nothing but the interest of this country in mind.
H. M. Wood Disposes of Benton County Tract to Spalding Company.

Through the office of Leon H. Bullier, a timber transaction was concluded.

**STRUCTURE TO BE**

The school building proposed work than any other school build room, a suite of rooms for the com and suites for the domestic science.

The plans, prepared by Tourtell residing construction throughout, the two stories, with broad steps next Saturday, when $40,000 is

Friday whereby the Charles K. Spald- ing Company acquired the Benton County timber holdings of H. M. Wood, it was announced in a consideration of $100,000. The tract embraces 300 acres adjoining the spald- ing holdings of Benton County and is said to cruise in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 feet.

Mr. Bullier is understood to be nego- tiating with a large timber corpora- tion of the East which is in search of timber land in Oregon and it is said that he has another deal pending at the present time.

**HEARING GIVEN DEPOT PLEA**

Railroads Receive Committee, but Say Crisis Delays Action.

Leo Friede, chairman of a special committee appointed by Frank L. Mc- Quarrie, president of the Portland Realty Board, to encourage the construction of a new union depot in Portland, reported Friday that the committee had waited upon the presidents of the O.W. I. & N. and Spokane, Portland & Seatt- le companies and had received a kind hearing.

"We found the railroad heads in recep- tive mood," said Mr. Friede in giving his report. "Though there are now no funds set aside for the purpose of building a new depot they gave us no little encouragement. They remarked, however, that the present international situation made it impossible to launch any definite plan at the present time."

Oakland Farm Sold.

F. C. Jeffersn, who arrived here re- cently from Dickinson, N. D., has pur- chased the James L. Hunt ranch, situa- ted in the vicinity of Oakland, re- ports the Roseburg Review. The con- sideration was $12,000. The farm is one of the best in Douglas County and is adapted to general farming. The deal was consummated through A. Begard Realty Company, of this city. Mr. Jeffersn expects to assume con- trol of the ranch within the next few days.

Large Ranch Near Bly Is Sold.

A deal was consummated last week whereby L. P. McCauley assumed control of this section.
Chicago, March 14, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 5th inst. is received. I think it altogether likely that we should not agree in opinion on these matters. A striking difference, as I look at it, between the British blockade and the German submarine campaign is that the blockade is in accordance with the recognized rules of international law. The only question at issue on this subject is as to how far that blockade can apply to merchandise intended for a hostile belligerent in transit through a neutral country. The United States can hardly object, however, on that score because the precedents of our Supreme Court during our Civil War were altogether in favor of the English contention. The Court ruled that the ultimate destination of goods decided their nature so far as blockade was concerned. On the other hand, the German submarine campaign rests
Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 8th Inst. is received.

I think it acceptable likely that we might not agree in opinion on these matters. A striking difference is that the proceedings and the German Supreme Command in that the proceedings are in accordance with the requirements under international law.

The only decision of issue on this subject is as to how far that proceeds can apply to proceedings initiated for a hostile proceeding is at a moment of military necessity and a momentary command. The United States can partially object, however, on that score because the proceedings of our Supreme Court guarantee our Civil War were section to favor the Military Commission.

The court rules that the military commission of the 1862 General Staff Action to test if the proceedings were constitutional.

On the other hand, the German Supreme Command sees...
on an assumption of barring large areas of the high seas against all neutral commerce. This of course is contrary to all the established rules of international law, and of all rights of neutrals. So far as contraband is concerned, as you know it is not only a right of a neutral in time of war to sell contraband to either belligerent, but to prohibit either belligerent from obtaining such contraband would be a gross violation of a neutral obligation.

Your letter is entirely courteous, and I am replying to it frankly for that reason.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. G. C. F. Holz
Carrolls, Washington
on an examination of pertinent facts seen at the high seas
off all vessels concerned. This or course is contrary
while all vessels concerned. To all the pertinent facts of international law and of
still longer to note.

as you know if it not only a right of a vessel to come to
will to call concerned to alter a particular port to procure
is a change in opinion of a pertinent opinion
Your letter is entirely considered and I am satisfying

very truly yours,

H.P. L.

Mr. G. C. R. Note
extracts, preparation
Prime Minister Hammarskjöld regarding Sweden's Neutrality.

Expresses himself in an interview - the first since the beginning of the war - regarding the general lines of Sweden's position toward the belligerent countries; its sole interest is to maintain its independence and to insure economic development.

In the American newspapers may be read the following interview with Prime Minister Hammarskjöld, the first which has been given to any newspaper man since the beginning of the war. The interviewer is Mr. Bouton, the Associated Press correspondent in Stockholm.

As soon as the war broke out Sweden declared its absolute neutrality; all her actions since that time have borne out that proclamation, and all rumors or accusations that she has done or intends to do anything inconsistent with this attitude are due either to a failure to comprehend her situation or to some less creditable reason. And wherever Sweden has taken any step displeasing to one of the other belligerent power, her action has been dictated solely by consideration of the kingdom's own necessities and of her future welfare, and not by any partisan reasons.

We hope sincerely that the belligerents will/make it impossible for us to maintain this attitude unto the end.

This was the clue of Prime Minister Hammarskjöld's remarks during the interview. Again and again he lay stress on his government's desire to follow unswervingly the policy of unpartisanship which it has thus far followed. "And when you get to know the Swedes better," he said, "you will, I think, find that when they say or promise a thing they mean it."

In the communiqué issued on September 23d after the recent conference of the Scandinavian ministers in Christiania, it was said that "the governments of the three countries consider that under the actual circumstances there could be no question for them, either alone or in common with other neutral governments, of taking the
[The text is not legible due to the quality of the image.]
the initiative in any mediation between the belligerent powers." Minister Hammarskjöld explained why this attitude had to be taken. "Suppose", he said, "that we should as the things and feelings now are offer our services as mediator. What would be the result? It would mean that we should have compromised the Central Powers, for their enemies would say then that Germany had solicited our intervention and that that empire's position must be precarious, and that we should have irritated and angered the Entente powers, who would say that we were interfering to protect their enemies. Both sides would feel that we were committing an unneutral act, and we should have accomplished nothing except to add to the volume of suspicion of our motives from every side. And the chances of success would be none."

"Indeed," continued His Excellency with a smile, "I am almost afraid to say that I hope for peace."

In the course of his interview he referred to certain measures of the belligerent powers mentioned in the Christiania communiqué, particularly the destruction of neutral prizes at sea, interference with neutral shipping in general, and the "black list." Sweden finds itself in harmony with America in its protest against this measure.

"The black list is objectionable," said the Prime Minister, "not only because of its present operation, but as well because it will affect the future of its victims. We feel that it constitutes an unjust attempt to deprive certain of our citizens of their rights, and we do not like to see any Swedish subject lose any of his rights as a citizen unless by judgment of the courts. We are glad to know that the United States has taken steps in this matter, and we have welcomed other steps by that government in defense of the rights of neutrals and for
the upholding of the rules of international law. I may perhaps say that, already before our conference in Christiania, we have striven to keep feeling with the United States in regard to action in this direction. The Christiania conference lays stress on the desirability of a more extensive and at the same time more intensive collaboration of the neutrals. We hope that the traditional politics of the United States will not prevent it, in the present exceptional circumstances, from entering itself in such collaboration."

"It is hard for the Americans to realize the difficulties of our position," continued His Excellency. "America lies so far away from the scene of conflict and is so great and so strong economically that it has not yet seriously felt the results of the war's interference with its normal activities. But the time will come when America will feel it, too. Just now the material advantages may outweigh greatly the disadvantages, but it is impossible that the greater part of the rest of the world should continue indefinitely in the present unnatural and chaotic condition without America suffering also.

"So in Sweden are suffering and have been suffering these disadvantages almost from the start. You are familiar with the manner in which we are requested to limit our imports to certain quantities of certain wares. These quantities are fixed on the basis of the average consumption of past years, and no consideration is given to the fact that our needs might properly increase or change otherwise, nor to the fact that we cannot consent to any limitation menacing our industrial development in the future."
Upon what or in what manner is our proper industrial
development to proceed if we are held to supplies of
materials more or less arbitrarily fixed and at all
events inadequate?

"As I have already said, no action taken by us in
respect of these things is in any way dictated by
foreign considerations nor by sympathy for the one
or the other belligerent. We are alone concerned about
the future independence and economic development of our
country, and we cannot go so far in avoiding present
inconveniences placed upon us from without that it would
endanger either this independence or development. Re-
strictions which are felt in comparatively small mea-
sure by the great America can strike at our very vitals.
We are convinced that, in our situation, the Americans,
who appreciate as much as we do the independence of the
country and the legal rights of its citizens, would feel
and act exactly as we do."

After his remarks about the impossibility of Sweden
offering mediation, and about America's steps to secure
the observance of the rules of international law, the
minister said:

"America is, as I have said, in a fortunate
position. She is the greatest of all neutrals, far removed
from the strife and with great resources. She really does
not need to be greatly concerned about whether this or
that step does make her unpopular with one or the other
belligerent."

Minister Hammarskjöld dismissed lightly the whole
crop of rumors which spring up from time to time, to
the effect that Sweden is on the point of joining the war, and dozens of similar tales. When asked for an explanation of these sayings, he replied drily: "Neurasthenia, or intentions that I don't know."

He spoke in tones of warmest praise about Minister Morris.

"Mr. Morris has become extremely popular here," he said. "He has the liking and sympathy of all classes of Swedes. He is a charming personality, the kind of one/man that would term a mighty loveworthy man. And we are glad to know that our feelings toward him are reciprocated, as has been shown in the pleasant things he said about us in America, and also after his return. Mrs. Morris shares in her husband's popularity, and has won all hearts here with her gracious hospitality."