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DOUGLAS W. JOHNSON
Chairman Executive Committee

WILLIAM EMERSON
Secretary and Treasurer

THE AMERICAN RIGHTS LEAGUE

For Upholding the Duty of the Republic in
International Relations

BOSTON COMMITTEE
William Roscoe Thayer, Prest.
Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Secy.

INDIANAPOLIS COMMITTEE
Booth Tarkington, Prest.
Garvin M. Brown, Secy.

NEW YORK OFFICE
2 WEST 45TH STREET, N. Y. CITY

February 12, 1917.

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

Dear Sir:

I am advised by a friend that you are likely to be interested in the purposes and work of the American Rights League. I have ordered forwarded copies of some of our bulletins of the League and am enclosing with this copy of an advertisement that comes into print now in the "Times" and the "World". We shall publish this advertisement as widely throughout the country as the funds secured may permit.

It is necessary to do something to offset the great expenditure that the Pacifists are now making in advertising, in meetings, and in pilgrimages to Washington or the President will otherwise secure the impression that the Pacifists represent the opinion of the Country. It is essential also that the North Atlantic be again open to American vessels. Belgium must not be left to starve and food supplies must be available for England and for France.

I am,

Yours very truly,

G. H. Putnam

GHP/Q

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN RIGHTS LEAGUE.

Abbott, Lyman,	New York
Armstrong, Prof. Edward C.,	Johns Hopkins University
Bates, Dean Henry M.,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Beck, James M.,	New York
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Borden, Howard S.,	New York
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Davis, Prof. Wm. Morris,	Harvard University
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Foote, Mrs. Mary Hallock,	California
Franzen, Aug.,	New York
Frothingham, John W.,	New York
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Ghent, W. J.,	Los Angeles
Goodhue, Bertram G.,	New York
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Hale, Prof. Wm. Gardner,	University of Chicago
Hardy, Hon. Arthur S.,	Connecticut
Hartshorne, Robert,	New York
Hawkins, J. Dawson,	Colorado Springs
Hazard, Rowland G.	Rhode Island
Heimké, Hon. William	Washington, D. C.
Henderson, Dr. Hanford,	Samarcand, N. C.
Henry, Rev. Francis A.,	Morristown, N. J.
Herrick, Robert,	New York
Humphreys, Pres. Alexander C.,	Stevens Inst. of Technology
James, Henry A.,	New York
Janeway, Dr. Theodore C.,	Baltimore
Jenks, Prof. Jeremiah W.	New York
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McKim, Rev. Randolph H.,	Washington, D. C.
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Mather, Frank Jewett, Jr.,	Princeton
Mathews, Prof. Albert P.,	University of Chicago
Mitchell, J. A.,	New York
More, Paul Elmer,	Princeton
Norton, Prof. Wm. H.	Cornell College, Iowa
Notestein, Prof. Wallace	Minneapolis
Olin, Stephen H.,	New York
Parkhurst, Rev. Charles H.,	New York
Parsons, Wm. Barclay,	New York
Paulding, James Kirke,	New York
Peters, Rev. John P.,	New York
Pinchot, Hon. Gifford,	Pennsylvania
Price, Theodore H.	New York
Prince, Dr. Morton,	Boston
Procter, Wm. Cooper,	Cincinnati
Putnam, Dr. James J.	Boston
Repplier, Miss Agnes,	Philadelphia
Rhoades, John Harsen,	New York
Rice, Edwin T.,	New York
Richmond, Pres. Charles Alexander,	Union College
Riker, Samuel, Jr.,	New York
Rives, George L.,	New York
Robins, Thomas,	New York
Rushmore, Charles E.,	New York
Scherer, Pres. Jas. A. B.,	Throop College, Calif.
Scrymser, James A.,	New York
Sedgwick, Alexander,	Boston
Sharpe, Henry D.,	Providence, R. I.
Small, Dean Albion W.,	University of Chicago
Smith, Harrison W.,	Springfield, Maine
Stewardson, Rev. Langdon C.,	Connecticut
Stryker, Pres. M. W.,	Hamilton College
Swift, Lucius B.,	Indianapolis
Tatlock, John	New York
Thayer, Dr. W. S.,	Baltimore
Tibbits, Dudley,	Troy, N. Y.
Tiffany, Francis B.,	St. Paul, Minn.
Tod, J. Kennedy,	Connecticut
Van Buren, Rt. Rev. James H.,	New Haven
Venable, William Mayo,	Pittsburgh
Wadhams, Frederick E.,	Albany
Wallace, Prof. James,	Macalester College
Walton, Ven. William M.,	Arkansas
Warren, Charles Eliot,	New York
Watson, Thomas A.,	Boston
Weir, J. Alden,	New York
Wendell, Prof. Barrett,	Harvard University
Wheeler, Everett P.,	New York
Whitehead, Rt. Rev. Cortlandt,	Pittsburgh
Wickersham, George W.,	New York
Wigmore, Dean John H.,	Northwestern University
Wilder, Prof. Burt G.,	Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Wilder, William R.,	New York
Williams, Ira Jewell,	Philadelphia
Wilshire, Gaylord	Pasadena, Calif.
Wood, Dr. Francis Carter,	Columbia University
Woodburn, Prof. James A.,	Indiana University
Woodward, R. S. (Carnegie Inst.),	Washington, D. C.
Yeaman, Malcolm,	Henderson, Ky.
Young, Dean A. E.,	Miami University
Young, Prof. Hugh H.,	Johns Hopkins University

Chicago, February 14, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 12th inst. is received. I prefer not to join any more organizations, but am in hearty accord with your purposes. We are doing our part here toward organization for the defense of the United States, and shall continue to do the best we can in that way.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. G. H. Putnam
The American Rights League
2 W. 45th St., New York City

Chicago, February 14, 1917

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NEW YORK OFFICE
2 WEST 45TH STREET, N. Y. CITY

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February 16, 1917.

Dear President Judson:

It is very satisfactory to learn from your courteous note of the 14th instant that the President of the University of Chicago finds himself in substantial accord with the purposes and the work of the American Rights League. The League is the only organization in the country which has for nearly two years done what seemed to be practicable to arouse and direct public opinion in behalf of the protection of American lives, the maintenance of American rights and the fulfillment of American obligations. The contentions maintained in the enclosed advertisement have, as you will note, the approval of such good authorities as Ex-President Eliot, President Butler, and President Hibben. These men can hardly be called "hysterical youngsters," a term that has been applied to myself (aet. 73) and to the other managers of the League.

I am with much respect,

Yours faithfully,

Geo. Haven Putnam

GHP/Q
Harry Pratt Judson, LL. D.,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

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Yeaman, Malcolm,	Henderson, Ky.
Young, Dean A. E.,	Miami University
Young, Prof. Hugh H.,	Johns Hopkins University

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

To The American People

GERMANY IS AT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.
The repudiation of past pledges, and the threat to destroy our ships and citizens without warning constituted a virtual declaration of war.

The acts of war have been consummated. Peaceful passenger vessels have been sunk without warning, with the loss of innocent men, women and children. The lives of American citizens are daily imperilled in deliberate defiance of our solemn warnings. American vessels lie idle in American harbors, blockaded by German threats. American business is hampered, American commerce is grievously restricted.

IT IS NO LONGER A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THERE SHALL BE WAR WITH GERMANY

THERE *IS* WAR WITH GERMANY

The only question is whether our Government shall submit at Germany's dictation to the outrages of her submarine warfare, or whether it shall forcibly defend American sovereignty.

Will the American people tolerate a merely formal diplomatic break which works irreparable injury to American interests, and at the same time leaves Germany free to outrage every principle of humanity and justice? Will they stand aside, while others fight for them the battles for human liberties?

"In such a gigantic struggle, in which the future of civilization is in play, is it worthy of America to confine herself to an ineffective vindication of neutral rights at sea, and to moderate charitable giving?" "It is time for lovers of public liberty and justice to cease to be merely lookers-on at the prodigious catastrophe. It is time to express forcibly their convictions as to the side on which the right lies, and to make ready to take part in the terrible strife." CHARLES W. ELIOT in N. Y. Times, July 27 and March 12, 1916.

"There was no European war after that fateful hour on the morning of the 4th of August, 1914, when enemy troops crossed the line of unoffending, innocent, peace-loving Belgium. . . . That event made that war an American war . . . a war for every man and every woman who hopes to live in freedom, in liberty, and in peaceful progress." NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, in address at Columbia University, Feb. 6, 1917, quoted in N. Y. Herald, Feb. 7.

These are not the words of jingoes. They are the words of clear-headed, far-sighted, patriotic Americans.

President Wilson and the Congress desire assurance of the country's backing before declaring war. Telegraph the President and your Congressman, pledging to them your loyal support in immediate and vigorous action for the defense of American rights and American honor, and urging formal recognition of the state of war already existing between Germany and the United States.

Dr. Lyman Abbott
New York

Dr. Richard C. Cabot
Boston

Prof. William Gardner Hale
Chicago

Rev. Randolph H. McKim
Washington, D. C.

John Grier Hibben
Princeton University

Talcott Williams
New York

Agnes Repplier
Philadelphia

Dr. Morton Prince
Boston

William Roscoe Thayer
Boston

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings
Columbia University

AMERICAN RIGHTS LEAGUE

Geo. Haven Putnam, Pres. Douglas W. Johnson, Chairman, Exec. Com. Wm. Emerson, Sec.

SHACKLETON TELLS OF RESCUE OF MEN

Marooned Explorers' Story a Grim Recital of Hardship and Peril in the Antarctic.

THREE OF PARTY DIED

Captain Mackintosh and Hayward Perished in the Ice—Spencer Smith a Victim of Scurvy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Sir Ernest Shackleton in a message from Wellington, New Zealand, to The Chronicle, describes the experiences of the men of the Antartic expedition, who were marooned on the Antartic continent when the Aurora broke away from her moorings in May, 1915. Shackleton headed a relief expedition, which has rescued seven of the marooned explorers. Three of the party died.

Captain Mackintosh and his associates went to lay depots for the use of Shackleton's transcontinental party, which was expected to reach Cape Evans on June 1. They experienced terrible hardships, losing all but four dogs. The worst experience befell the explorers when in October, 1915, six of them headed by Mackintosh went south to lay depots. The last depot was laid at Mount Hope, where they found two of Scott's sledges, the only traces they came across of the Scott expedition.

On the return journey in January scurvy attacked the party. The Rev. Spencer Smith became so helpless that he had to be lashed to a sledge in a sleeping bag. Captain Mackintosh himself was badly attacked, but continued pulling the sledge.

When they were only eleven miles from the safety of Bluff depot and within thirty miles of where Scott perished, the party was overtaken by a furious blizzard which raged from Feb. 17 to March 1. The temperature was 30 degrees below zero.

Provisions Nearly Exhausted.

Fuel and provisions meantime were practically exhausted. After camping for six days the party on Feb. 23 started in a blinding storm to attempt to reach the depot, eleven miles away. Soon after starting, Shackleton says, Mackintosh fell in his tracks, having reached the limit of human endurance. He was left with Smith and with Wild to look after them both, while Joyce, Richards, and Hayward with four starving dogs struggled on to reach the depot. A few biscuit crumbs with tea was the only food left.

In a momentary clearance of the storm on Feb. 26 the depot was sighted. The party started to return to their comrades with food and oil. Hayward now broke down. The blizzard continued to rage, but Joyce and Richards, with the dogs pulling, arrived in camp on the 29th. They found the party without food. Mackintosh and Smith were helpless. An immediate start was made again for the depot. Mackintosh and Smith were lashed to a sledge, with Hayward staggering along beside them.

At first the party was helped by a sledge sail, but on March 7 the wind dropped, and the sail became useless. Three men pulling now were unable to move the sledges, burdened with their sick comrades. Mackintosh, seeing the gravity of the situation, unselfishly decided to remain behind, so as to give the other sick men a chance to reach safety. They left him in a tent with three weeks' provisions on March 8, forty miles from safety.

Smith Dies of Scurvy.

The party pushed on with Hayward and Spencer Smith, all now weakening from the scurvy. Spencer Smith died on March 9, after forty-seven days' illness. He was cheerful to the end.

On March 11 Hut Point was reached, and fresh meat and dried vegetables were procured. Three days afterward Joyce, Richards, and Wild started back to get Mackintosh. This they successfully accomplished, and by March 18 all were safe at Hut Point.

Shackleton says the lives of Mackintosh and Hayward were saved at this time by the devoted efforts of their comrades and by the endurance and work of four dogs.

Under the worst conditions of weather and temperature with short food and sometimes none at all, the party had been sledging practically from Sept. 1, 1915, to March 18, 1916. They covered 1,560 statute miles and, in spite of abnormal difficulties, had laid the depot at Mount Hope, thus carrying out the object for which the Ross Sea expedition was designed.

Mackintosh and Hayward died after their worst experiences had been gone through. On May 8 they decided to cross the sea ice to Cape Evans. The weather was fine when they started out, but they were overtaken by a sudden blizzard.

On May 10 the remainder of the party at Hut Point being anxious for the safety of their companions, followed in Mackintosh's tracks to the north. They found them abruptly terminating in open water. Their worst fears were realized when on May 15 they arrived at Cape Evans and found that Mackintosh and Hayward had not arrived.

After daylight they returned and searches were conducted for traces of the missing men, but none was found. The loss of Mackintosh and Hayward was due to the breaking of young ice and its driving north under influence of the blizzard.

LABOR FORUM OUSTS BOYS.

School Training Corps Alleged to Have Disturbed Meeting.

Carl Beck, Chairman of the Labor Forum, held in Stuyvesant High School, ordered from the meeting yesterday twenty-five uniformed cadets of the Stuyvesant Volunteer Training Corps, who had just returned from escorting civil war veterans of Reno Post in the annual observance of placing a wreath upon the statue of Lincoln in Union Square.

When the cadets entered the auditorium, Alphonso Grien was singing German songs. Persons in the audience said later that remarks of the cadets interrupted him so that the singer had to wait for order. Then Mr. Beck told the cadets to leave the hall and to get back their admission fee of 10 cents each on the way out.

The cadets held a meeting in the vestibule and Captain Alfred D. Reutershan said to reporters afterward:

"We made no more noise entering than twenty-five other persons would have made, and the Chairman had no right to ask us to leave our own auditorium. We think it a shame that the Board of Education allows such persons to use the auditorium for their meetings. We had no intention of creating a disturbance. We had returned from the parade to the Lincoln Statue and as a mere gratification of curiosity we thought we would see what was going on in the auditorium."

At the end of the debate on compulsory arbitration, Mr. Beck, the Chairman, called attention to the American flags draped about the auditorium, and said:

"I hope the flag shall continue to stand for the ideals we believe it stands for, and has stood for, and I hope it will never enter the bloody European conflict and that it will always wave for international peace."

After expressing surprise that "the uniformed delegation that bolsterously launched itself into our meeting" was "the first product of military training in the public schools," that he had seen Mr. Beck expressed the opinion that "the members of the Stuyvesant Training Corps could be taught by trade unions what discipline and courtesy meant."

Ernest R. von Nardroff, Principal of the school, and Lieutenant Henry Davidson, instructor of the corps, will investigate the assertions that the cadets disturbed the meeting unnecessarily.

FIND WILLIAM DECK'S BODY.

Aged Atlantic City Man Believed to Have Walked Into the Ocean.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 11.—The body of William Deck, who disappeared from his home, 310 Pitney Avenue, last Thursday morning, was found today frozen stiff on the Brigantine Beach by Chester Gale, a member of the Little Beach Life-Saving Crew. He was 70 years old.

It is believed that Deck walked into the ocean near the inlet in a fit of mental aberration. He had been melancholy of late.

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM. COLLINS & CO

Fulton and Bridge Sts.

On Special Sale Monday



1,200 Girls' Tub Dresses

Sizes 6 to 14 years

Belted and plaited models in plain and novelty materials in white, solid colors or plaids.

Exceptional Value

2.00

Other Tub Dresses 2.95, 3.95, 4.90 to 11.75

Sale of 1,500 Middy Blouses
For Misses and Girls, sizes 6 to 22 yrs. } 1.00

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM. COLLINS & CO

Fulton and Bridge Streets

On Special Sale Monday

"Kayser's" Union Suits

"Kayser's" ribbed white lisle Union Suits, reinforced, regular and extra sizes, tight knees. *Unusual value* } 45c

"Kayser's" Silk Underwear

"Kayser's" Silk Vests..... 1.50
"Kayser's" Emb. Silk Vests..... 2.00
"Kayser's" Silk Bloomers..... 2.00

On Special Sale Monday

Fibre Silk Hosiery

650 pairs in black, white, street and evening shades. Full fashioned, with reinforced sole, heel and garter top. *Special* } 55c



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5TH AVE. at 46TH ST.
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"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

ANNOUNCE

Importations

Received via Steamships

ROCHAMBEAU—LA TOURAINE and ESPAGNE

(the last three boats arriving from France)

Paris Millinery

—also—

Latest Paris Modes

in Gowns-Wraps-Suits and Coats

(NOW BEING SHOWN IN OUR FRENCH SALON—4TH FLOOR)

Representatives of out-of-town establishments may view the collection by special appointment and models will be duplicated to order.

7

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM
President

L. L. FORMAN
Secretary

WILLIAM EMERSON
Treasurer

The American Rights Committee

45 CEDAR STREET

Executive Committee:

EVERETT V. ABBOT, Chairman,
LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT,
W. K. BRICE,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT,
FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS,
LAWRENCE GODKIN,
CHARLES P. HOWLAND,
RICHARD M. HURD,
H. de RAASLOFF,
JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1916.

Dear Sir:

The American Rights Committee earnestly invites your attention to the following statement:

Seventeen months of the European war have passed. During this period events of profound significance have occurred and issues formerly obscure have become clearly defined. The brutal violation of Belgian neutrality has been followed by the bombardment of unfortified places, the deliberate killing of non-combatants, the murder of women and children on land and sea, the wholesale massacre of the Armenian people, the disclosure of gigantic purposes of world-conquest, and a general defense of these unspeakable deeds by the Teutonic peoples.

Our eyes have been opened to facts which were not fully revealed when we adopted a policy of neutrality, and the situation which confronts us today is not that which confronted us in August, 1914. Then we were admonished to remain neutral towards the European crisis: today we are involved in a world-crisis. Then we followed the traditional American policy of non-interference in European political struggles: today we are called upon to champion the immutable and universal rights of man. Then we tried to maintain neutrality of thought as well as of word and deed: today the Teutonic Allies have forced upon us issues which render neutrality not merely impossible, but utterly repugnant to the moral conscience of the nation. Through our fuller knowledge of the events which precipitated the war, of the manner in which it has been prosecuted by the Teutonic Allies, and of the enormous schemes for Teutonic aggrandizement, we have come to understand that a theory and method of government which we abhor is being forced upon the world by military might, and that all those human liberties which our nation was founded to maintain are today imperilled by the possibility of a Teutonic triumph.

In the face of these assaults upon democratic government and human liberties the American people have abandoned an impossible neutrality of thought and are today hoping and praying for the de-

feat of Teutonic arms and the triumph of those principles for which the Entente Allies are fighting.

We believe that the time has come for an authoritative expression of American sentiment on the moral issues of the war, and we invite you to unite with us in securing such an expression by signing and circulating for other signatures the enclosed Declaration of Principles.

This is our object in writing to you. If, in addition, you are inclined to contribute to the fund necessary to defray our expenses for postage, printing, &c., you may become either a permanent member of the Committee at $25, a sustaining member at $5, or an annual member at $1.

Your personal reply and expression of opinion are earnestly desired.

Very respectfully yours,

THE AMERICAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE.

feat of Teutonic arms and the triumph of those principles for which the Entente Allies are fighting.

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Your personal reply and expression of opinion are earnestly desired.

Very respectfully yours,

THE AMERICAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE.

A Declaration of Principles by American Citizens

1. We believe that there is a morality of nations which requires every government to observe its treaty-obligations and to order its conduct with a decent respect to the opinions of mankind.

2. We believe that the Teutonic powers have repudiated the obligations of civilized nations and have raised issues which lift the present struggle from the sphere of European political disputes to a crisis involving all humanity.

3. We believe that in the face of such a world-crisis our people cannot remain neutral and our government should not remain silent.

4. We condemn the aims of the Teutonic powers, and we denounce as barbarous their methods of warfare.

5. We believe that the Entente Allies are engaged in a struggle to prevent the domination of the world by armed force and are striving to guarantee to the smallest nation its rights to an independent and peaceful existence.

6. We believe that the progress of civilization and the free development of the principles of democratic government depend upon the success of the Entente Allies.

7. We believe that our duty to humanity and respect for our national honor demand that our government take appropriate action to place the nation on record as deeply in sympathy with the efforts of the Entente Allies to remove the menace of Prussian militarism.

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION

Further signatures on third page following.

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION

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