

765

Neutrality

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.

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,

Director of the Division of International Law.

Harry F. Lubson, A. M.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

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 Chicago, February 7, 1914.

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 wars will relation to the Hague Conference is at hand. In become less likely.

reply it seems to me:

3, 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 H.P.J. - 1.

prohibition of the sale of contraband of war to a

belligerent by the Nationals of the state, as well Mr. James Brown Scott,

as by the government. I should make it illegal to

2 Jackson Place,

Washington, D. C.

invest
behalf
tions.

Chicago, February 7, 1914.

Dear Mr. Scott:-

Your favor of the 2d inst. in
relation to the Hague Conference is at hand. In
reply it seems to me:

1. It is desirable that the third Hague
Conference should be held in 1915 if possible. It
not practicable to make arrangements, certainly
not later than 1916.

2. Among others I should like to have the
Conference consider the possibility of localizing
the effects of war by some specific additions to
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

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.

3, 4, & 5. 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.

invest in the bonds of a belligerent of a state on
behalf of the neutral Nationals. These are sugges-
tions. 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. The Hague Conference is at hand. In
reply it seems to me:
S. 4, & S. 5. I have no suggestions on these
matters. It is desirable that the Third Hague
Conference should be held in 1918 if possible. If
the last two Conferences ought to make it not
difficult to arrange.
not later than 1918.
S. 7. As to these questions I have no
information which would be of service to you.
Among others I should like to have the
Conference consider the possibility of localizing
the effects of war by some special addition to
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 for International Peace.
2 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

170
Warsaw, Ill., Febr. 11, '13.

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

170
2
11.11.18

W. L. Garrison, Esq.,
Boston, Mass.

President H. P. Johnson,
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 our authority: "It would
be suicide for Germany
first to accertain the owner
ship of a ship by searching

the right of search."

And I might add, if this custom of using the U. S. flag by English ships prevails, the Germans can not 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. Jagdstein,
Pastor St. John's Church.

cautions
for a
lower
relation

the right of search.
that I might add if
this custom of using the
U. S. flag by English
ships previous to the
can not be held responsible
for mistakes in sailing any
ship with the U. S. flag,
which is suspected of being
an English ship.

Respectfully
yours
E. D. Foxworth
Post Office John's Island

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 avoid such flag. Chicago, February 20, 1915.

Very truly yours,

Dear Sir:-

M.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 blockaded 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. H. Jagdstein,
Chicago, Illinois.

Never take
and the

cautions
for a mo
vessel n
nation

My
1918
1918

Chicago, February 20, 1918

Dear Sir:-

may I say:
the German answer to the right of search. In reply
received. I have noted the extract you make from
Your favor of the 15th inst. was duly

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

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.

action 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,

Dear Sir:-

M.P.L. - 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 port of call. No nation has a right to use any means of war which will interfere with the unobstructed rights of neutrals in these respects. So far as the flag is concerned, it is obviously impossible for any

Rev. E. H. Jagdsfeldt,
St. John's Church,
Warsaw, Illinois.

Min kjære hustru

Emma Sofie Vogeler Sundt

döde

gjennem ulykkestilfælde igaar.

Tangen, Stockholm 2 Oktober 1916.

CHR. SUNDT.

Carbonpapper

säljes, högsta kvalité, svart, blått, violett, rött, pris kr. 10 pr kartong. Folioformat, även större format på beställning. Begär prov. H. Klingberg, Linnégatan 23, Stockholm. Allm. Östermalm 54 20.

AFTONBLADETS



STURE TEATERN



28—30 Birger Jarlsgratan 28—30.

PREMIÄRPROGRAMMET.

! SVENSK LUSTPELSNYHET !

Hasselbladfilm.

Svärmor på vift

eller

Förbjudna vägar.

Tokrolig filmfars.

I huvudrollerna den europeiskt ryktbara filmaktören Nils Christandsen, Maja Cassel, Tekla Sjöblom, Zara Backman, herr Manne Göhson m. fl.

Smaragddiademmet

Äventyrsdrama i 3 akter.

Ur en störstads eleganta värld.

Hela bilden praktfullt kolorerad.

En på samma gång ovanligt ståtlig, innehållsrik och spännande bild.

I kvinnliga huvudrollen den amerikanska filmsjörnan Miss Ruth Roland.

Rikhaltiga och högtintressanta svenska dagsnyheter m. m.

Bilder till dagskrönikan från hela världen m. m.

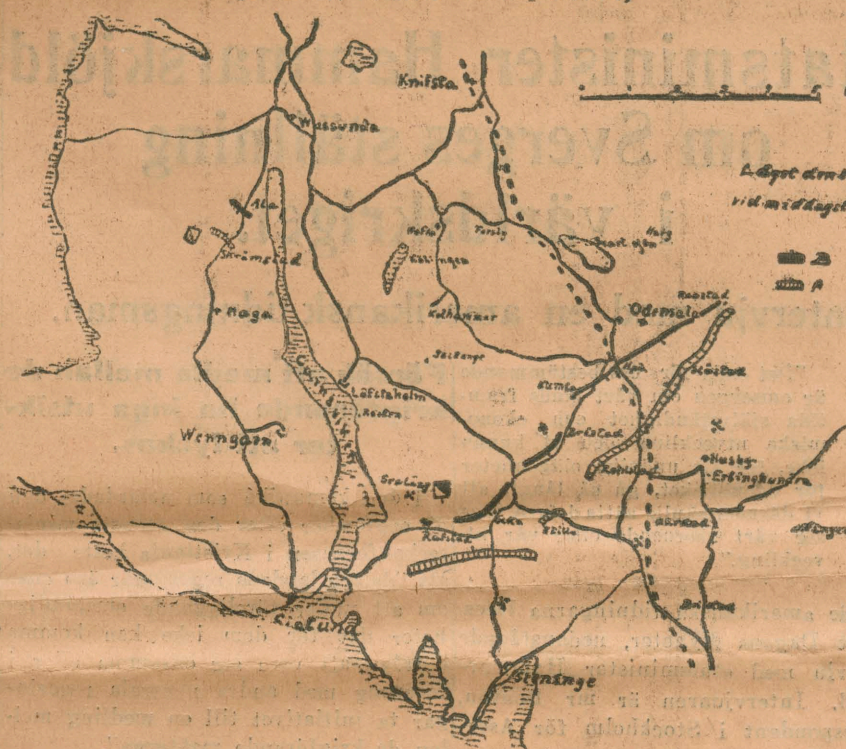
Föreställn. kl. 6, 7.45, halv 10 e. m.

Kriget i Uppland.

Tisdagen en framgångsrik dag för sydarmén.

Nordarmén tillbakaslagen till måndagens ställningar.

(Från vår utsände korrespondent.)



Läget vid början av sydarméns stora anfall på tisdagen.

Ölsta den 2 okt. på f. m.

På tisdagsmorgonen hade nordarmén framträngt till linjen Odensala—Lövstaholm och en avdelning sökt sig ned mot Sigtuna i tydlig avsikt att avskära förbindelsen mellan sydarmén och ett på Vennigarn stående detachement av densamma. Försöket lär emellertid ha misslyckats.

Hela förmiddagen ägde salunda från båda sidor förberedande rörelser rum till en sammandrabbning, som tycktes komma att koncentreras till trakten omkring Ölsta. Höckvarteret förlades också dit under förmiddagens lopp. Även kronprinsens båda äldsta söner befunno sig i höckvarteret.

Det relativa lugn som salunda under de första timmarna rådde avbröts emellertid allt som oftast av gevärs- och artilleridueller. Sydarmén hade nu hunnit få upp sin huvudstyrka och sände på sin vänstra flygel starka krafter upp utmed Garnevikens till ett omfattningsförsök. Dessa rörelser utfördes med en förvånande hastighet, och solen hade knappast hunnit till middagshöjd, när ett stort samtidigt anfall utefter hela linjen igångsattes av sydarmén. I en stor bäge från ställningarna utmed vägen Ölsta—Rävsta stormade infanteriet fram, medan kavalleriet satte in längre åt nordväst. Anfallet understöddes av kraftig eld från tyngre artilleri samtidigt som helt plötsligt ett flertal

na sig åt två de ljuvligaste sysselsättningar en krigare vet — att äta och sova. Hela vägen de båda fronterna utefter sprakade det muntert ur kokgroarna. Man värmdes sin buljong och konservbunkarnas innehåll, vilket allt smakade gudomligt efter en hel dags tröttande strider. Men sönen tog också ut sin rätt och snart hördes endast ljudet av tunga andedrag och gevärsposternas hastiga, hårda steg.

På tisdagsmorgonen var man på båda sidor tidigt i rörelse. Sydarmén sökte bättre ställningar längre söderut och kom så på linjen Ranstad—Gästad—Rolvadshöjden och ned mot Ekills. Nordarmén sökte sig efter och kom fram utefter Ranstad, Kumla, Bristad och Ölsta. Samtidigt sändes en grupp över Vassunda in på Vennigarnslandet. Slutligen intogs också artilleriet nya uppställningsplatser.

Denna framryckning försiggick utan större svårighet, men den skulle komma att mötas av ett fruktansvärt mothugg. Sydarmén hade nämligen nu fått upp sin huvudstyrka, från vilken starka avdelningar gingo upp på vänstra flygeln på linjen Ölsta—Rävsta. Dessa rörelser utfördes med en förvånande hastighet, och solen hade knappast hunnit till middagshöjd, när ett stort samtidigt anfall utefter hela linjen igångsattes av sydarmén. I en stor bäge från ställningarna

Uppl. F.

Expressupplagan

Pris 6 öre

(På järnvägarna samt å orter belägna längre än 260 km. fr. Stockholm 10 öre.)

Utkommer

AFTONBLADET

N:r 269

Stockholm Onsdagen den 4 Oktober 1916

Statsminister Hammarskjöld om Sverges ställning i världskriget.

Intervju med en amerikansk tidningsman.

"Det enda för oss bestämmande är omsorgen om vårt lands framtida självständighet och ekonomiska utveckling och vi kunna icke, för att undvika olägenheter för ögonblicket, gå så långt, att vi därmed skulle sätta i fara vare sig vårt oberoende eller vår utveckling."

I de amerikanska tidningarna läses, enligt Dagens Nyheter, nedanstående intervju med statsminister Hammarskjöld. Intervjuaren är mr. Bouton, korrespondent i Stockholm för Associated Press.

Intervjun lyder sålunda (underrubrikerna tillsatta av oss):

Sverige har genast vid krigsutbrottet förklarat sin absoluta neutralitet. Hela dess uppträdande sedan dess har stått i fullaste överensstämmelse med denna förklaring och alla rykten eller anklagelser att det gjort eller ämnar göra något som skulle vara oförenligt därmed bero antingen på oförmåga att förstå vårt läge eller på andra, föga aktningvärda motiv. Alltid när Sverige tagit något steg som vällat den ena eller andra krigförande partens misshag har dess handlingsätt utslutande dikterats av hänsynen till landets egna nödvändigt trängande behov och av omsorgen om dess framtida välfärd, men icke av någon partiskhet för eller emot någon av de krigförande. Vi hysa den uppriktiga förhoppningen att de krigförande icke skola göra det omöjligt för oss att fortfarande iakttaga denna hållning ända till krigets slut.

Detta var ledtråden i statsminister Hammarskjölds uttalanden under intervjun. Åter och åter framhöll han den svenska regeringens önskan att oryggligt fullfölja den opartiskhetens politik som den hittills tillämpat. "När ni lärt känna svenskarna närmare", tillade han, "så tror jag ni kommer att finna att när de säga eller lova någonting, så mena de att hålla det".

Försök att medla mellan de krigförande ha inga utsikter att lyckas.

I den kommuniké som utfärdades den 23 september efter den senaste ministerkonferensen i Kristiania hette det, att "de tre landens regeringar äro ense om att under föreliggande omständigheter det för dem icke kan komma i fråga att vare sig ensamma eller i förening med andra neutrala regeringar ta initiativet till en medling mellan de krigförande makterna".

Statsminister Hammarskjöld utvecklade nu närmare för mig varför denna hållning måste intagas.

"Antag", sade han, "att vi, sådan ställningen nu är och med den stämning som förefinnes hos de krigförande, skulle företa oss att erbjuda våra tjänster som medlare. Vad skulle bli resultatet? Jo, vi skulle ha komprometterat centralmakterna, ty deras fiender skulle säga att Tyskland begärt vår intervention och att således dess läge, måste vara ytterst vanskligt. På samma gång skulle vi ha väckt ententmakternas misshag; de skulle säga att vi intervenerade för att hjälpa deras fiender. Båda sidor skulle således känna det som om vi begått en icke neutral handling och vi skulle icke ha uträttat någonting annat än att på båda sidor öka mistankarna mot oss. Och utsikterna till framgång skulle vara lika med noll.

Ja", fortsatte excellensen med ett småleende, "jag törs knappt säga att jag hoppas att det skall bli fred."

Man måste reagera mot de krigförandes övergrepp.

Under fortsättningen av intervjun berörde statsministern vissa åtgärder av de krigförande makterna som omnämnts i Kristianiakommunikén, särskilt förstörandet av neutrala fartyg, ingreppen i den neutrala sjöfarten överhuvud och de "svarta listorna".

I sin protest mot de sistnämnda befinner sig Sverige i överensstämmelse med Förenta staterna.

"Man kan omöjligt gå med på de svarta listorna", sade statsministern, "icke blott på grund av det sätt varpå de verka nu, utan lika mycket för deras verkningar i framtiden mot dem som blivit uppförda på dem. Vi anse att de innebära ett orättmätigt försök att beröva vissa av våra medborgare deras rättigheter och vi vilja icke finna oss i att svenska undersåtar förlora något av sina borgerliga rättigheter annat än genom laga domstols utslag. Det gläder oss att Förenta staterna vidtagit åtgärder i detta avseende och vi ha med tillfredsställelse sett andra steg av samma regering till försvar för de neutralas rättigheter och för upprätthållandet av den internationella rättens bestämmelser. Jag får kanske säga att vi redan före konferensen i Kristiania, bemödat oss om att hålla oss i kontakt med Förenta staterna rörande ett uppträdande i denna riktning. Kristianiakommunikén lägger vikt vid önskvärdheten av ett mera omfattande och på samma gång mera inten-

sivt samarbete mellan de neutrala. Vi hoppas att Förenta staternas traditionella politik icke skall förhindra dem från att under närvarande exceptio-

(Forts. på 3:e sidan.)

märkningsvärd träning i att i stora kvantiteter leverera den engeleka vulgärdoctrinen i ämnet, sådan den hunnit utbildas sedan det första krigsårstvekan i fråga om argumentationen hunnit ersättas av den enkla satsen, att med allmakten till sjöss följer rätten till dess utövande. Ekot av vad som baron Adelswärd lyssnat till i London ljuder med största tydlighet i hans ord, om huru "de rent teoretiska spörsmålen om den internationella rättens verkliga innebörd och giltighet är icke av så stor betydelse för bedömandet av den

E. Lundvik & C:o.

Rt. 52 95. Brunkebergstorg 16.

Nytt svenskt statslån.

Femprocentigt 50-miljonerslån till 99½ proc. emissionskurs.

Som Aftonbladet redan i tisdagens kvällsupplaga hade tillfälle meddela utbjödes i dag till teckning ett nytt svenskt statslån på 50 milj. kr. Emissionskursen är denna gång, om också icke pari, så likväl bra nära, nämligen 99½ procent, plus en tjugondels procentersättning för stämpel. Räntesatsen är 5 proc.

Obligationerna, som utgiväs i valörer på 10,000 kr., 5,000 kr., 1,000 kr., 500 och 100 kr., äro försedda med halvårsvis den 15 mars och 15 sept. förfallande räntekuponger. De tillhandahållas, förutom genom riksgäldskontoret och Sverges riksbank, genom Stockholms handelsbank, Skandinaviska kreditaktiebolaget, Stockholms enskilda bank, aktiebolaget Göteborgs bank samt aktiebolaget Sverges privata centralbank. Ett konsortium bestående av de nämnda bankerna deltagar nämligen i låneoperationen, och det är erfarenheten från föregående emissioner som även denna gång föranlett riksgäldskontoret att försäkra sig om de ledande bankernas medverkan.

Teckningar utöver 50 milj. kr. komma denna gång icke att emottagas. Tecknare, vilka önska i statsskuldboken inskriva tecknat obligationsbelopp, böra anmäla detta i samband med teckningen. Till tecknares bekvämlighet har inbetalningstiden för tecknade belopp utsträckt ända till den 15 april 1917.

Vi vilja i detta sammanhang bringa i erinran den icke oväsentliga fördelen för en tecknare att låta inskriva sig i statsskuldboken. Härigenom äger man nämligen rätt att mot särskilt certifikat deponera sina obligationer i riksgäldskontoret, vilket är i många fall betryggande.

Sålunda är certifikatsinnehavaren tryggad mot förlust i följd av stöld, eldsvåda eller annan olyckshändelse. Besväret med kupongernas klippning och inkassering undvikas, vilket särskilt för i landsorten bosatta personer torde äga betydelse. Dessutom kunna vid obligationernas inskrivning i statsskuldboken med fullmäktiges medgivande göras särskilda villkor och förbehåll i avseende på dispositionsrätten över obligationerna eller den utfallande räntan därpå, vilket kan äga värde synnerligast vid inskrivning för omyndigas räkning eller till förmån för allmännyttiga inrättningar.

*

Det är femte gången sedan krigets utbrott ett svenskt statslån hembjödtes till teckning inom landet. Hösten 1914 upptogs det första å 30 milj. kr., därefter ett annat på 35 i januari 1915, vidare ett tredje i april samma år, som först sattes till 50 milj. kr., men då det visade sig övertecknat med 33 milj. kr., höjdes det till 75 milj. Det fjärde i ordningen gällde 60 milj. kr. och utbjödes i februari i år till 98 procents emissionskurs. Sammanlagt är det sålunda, om det nu utbudna lånet medräknas, ¼ miljard kr., som staten upplånat på den inhemska marknaden.

Det nya lånet har övertagits fast till större delen av beloppet. Det nämnda bankkonsortiet har nämligen för sin del tagit 38 miljoner och riksbanken 6, varför riksgäldskontoret alltså ej har mera än 6 miljoner att placera.

Cyanväteförgiftningen på "Vaxholm I" konstaterad.

På tisdagen förrättades av andre stadsläkaren dr Hultqvist obduktion på styrmannen Nils Henriksson, vilken som bekant förra veckan hittades död i sin hytt å ångaren "Vaxholm I". Det blev därvid konstaterat, att dödsorsaken, såsom man ju också tidigare med stor säkerhet kunde antaga, var förgiftning av cyanväte, som utvecklats vid en desinfektion ombord. Poliskammaren kommer nu att åter pröva frågan om eventuellt åtal mot desinfektören.

99½ procent, plus en tjugondels pro-
sentsersättning för stämpel. Räntesat-
sen är 5 proc.

Obligationerna, som utgivas i valör-
rer på 10,000 kr., 5,000 kr., 1,000 kr.,
500 och 100 kr., äro försedda med halv-
årsvis den 15 mars och 15 sept. förfäl-
lande räntekuponger. De tillhanda-
hållas, förutom genom riksgäldskon-
toret och Sverges riksbank, genom Stock-
holms handelsbank, Skandinaviska kre-
ditaktiebolaget, Stockholms enskilda
bank, aktiebolaget Göteborgs bank samt
aktiebolaget Sverges privata central-
bank. Ett konsortium bestående av de
nämnda bankerna deltagar nämligen i
låneoperationen, och det är erfaren-
heten från föregående emissioner, som
även denna gång föranlett riksgälds-
kontoret att försäkra sig om de le-
dande bankernas medverkan.

Teckningar utöver 50 milj. kr. kom-
ma denna gång icke att emottagas.
Tecknare, vilka önska i statskuldbö-
ken inskriva tecknat obligationsbelopp,
böra anmäla detta i samband med teck-
ningen. Till tecknares bekvämlighet
har inbetalningstiden för tecknade be-
lopp utsträckts ända till den 15 april
1917.

Vi vilja i detta sammanhang bringa
i erinran den icke oväsentliga fördelen
för en tecknare att låta inskriva sig i
statskuldboken. Härigenom äger man
nämligen rätt att mot särskilt certifi-
kat deponera sina obligationer i riks-
gäldskontoret, vilket är i många fall
betryggande.

Sålunda är certifikatsinnehavaren
tryggad mot förlust i följd av stöld,
eldsvåda eller annan olyckshändelse.
Besväret med kupongernas klippning
och inkassering undvikas, vilket sär-
skilt för i landsorten bosatta personer
torde äga betydelse. Dessutom kunna
vid obligationernas inskrivning i stats-
kuldboken med fullmäktiges medgi-
vande göras särskilda villkor och för-
behåll i avseende på dispositionsrätten
över obligationerna eller den utfallan-
de räntan därå, vilket kan äga värde
synnerligast vid inskrivning för omyn-
digas räkning eller till förmån för all-
männyttiga inrättningar

*

Det är femte gången sedan krigets
utbrott ett svenskt statslån hembjudes
till teckning inom landet. Hösten
1914 upptogs det första å 30 milj. kr.,
därefter ett annat på 35 i januari 1915,
vidare ett tredje i april samma år, som
först sattes till 50 milj. kr., men då det
visade sig övertecknat med 33 milj. kr.,
höjdes det till 75 milj. Det fjärde i
ordningen gällde 60 milj. kr. och ut-
bjöds i februari i år till 98 procents
emissionskurs. Sammanlagt är det så-
lunda, om det nu utbudna lånet med-
räknas, ¼ miljard kr., som staten upp-
lånat på den inhemska marknaden.

Det nya lånet har övertagits fast till
större delen av beloppet. Det nämnda
bankkonsortiet har nämligen för sin
del tagit 38 miljoner och riksbanken 6,
varför riksgäldskontoret alltså ej har
mera än 6 miljoner att placera.

Cyanväteförgiftningen på "Vaxholm I" konstaterad.

På tisdagen förrättades av andre stads-
läkaren dr Hultqvist obduktion på styr-
mannen Nils Henriksson, vilken som
bekant förra veckan hittades död i sin
hytt å ångaren "Vaxholm I". Det blev
därvid konstaterat, att dödsorsaken, så-
som man ju också tidigare med stor sä-
kerhet kunde antaga, var förgiftning
av cyanväte, som utvecklats vid en des-
infektion ombord. Poliskammaren kom-
mer nu att åter pröva frågan om even-
tuellt åtal mot desinfektören.

märkningsvärd träning i att i stora kvantiteter leverera den engeleka vulgärdoctrinen i ämnet, sådan den hunnit utbildas sedan det första krigsårets tvekan i fråga om argumentationen hunnit ersättas av den enkla satsen, att med allmakten till sjöss följer rätten till dess utövande. Ekot av vad som baron Adelswärd lyssnat till i London ljuder med största tydlighet i hans ord, om huru "de rent teoretiska spörsmålen om den internationella rättens verkliga innebörd och giltighet är icke av så stor betydelse för bedömandet av den

E. Lundvik & C:o.

Rt. 52 95. Brunkebergstorg 16.

Nytt svenskt statslån.

Femprocentigt 50-miljonerslån till 99½ proc. emissionskurs.

Som Aftonbladet redan i tisdagens kvällsupplaga hade tillfälle meddela utbjödes i dag till teckning ett nytt svenskt statslån på 50 milj. kr. Emissionskursen är denna gång, om också icke pari, så likväl bra nära, nämligen 99½ procent, plus en tjugondels procentsärsättning för stämpel. Räntesatsen är 5 proc.

Obligationerna, som utgiväs i valörer på 10,000 kr., 5,000 kr., 1,000 kr., 500 och 100 kr., äro försedda med halvårsvis den 15 mars och 15 sept. förfallande räntekuponger. De tillhandahållas, förutom genom riksgäldskontoret och Sverges riksbank, genom Stockholms handelsbank, Skandinaviska kreditaktiebolaget, Stockholms enskilda bank, aktiebolaget Göteborgs bank samt aktiebolaget Sverges privata centralbank. Ett konsortium bestående av de nämnda bankerna deltagar nämligen i låneoperationen, och det är erfarenheten från föregående emissioner, som även denna gång föranlett riksgäldskontoret att försäkra sig om de ledande bankernas medverkan.

Teckningar utöver 50 milj. kr. komma denna gång icke att emottagas. Tecknare, vilka önska i statskuldboken inskriva tecknat obligationsbelopp, böra anmäla detta i samband med teckningen. Till tecknares bekvämlighet har inbetalningstiden för tecknade belopp utsträckt ända till den 15 april 1917.

Vi vilja i detta sammanhang bringa i erinran den icke oväsentliga fördelen för en tecknare att låta inskriva sig i statskuldboken. Härigenom äger man nämligen rätt att mot särskilt certifikat deponera sina obligationer i riksgäldskontoret, vilket är i många fall betryggande.

Sålunda är certifikatsinnehavaren tryggad mot förlust i följd av stöld, eldevåda eller annan olyckshändelse. Besväret med kupongernas klippning och inkassering undvikas, vilket särskilt för i landsorten bosatta personer torde äga betydelse. Dessutom kunna vid obligationernas inskrivning i statskuldboken med fullmäktiges medgivande göras särskilda villkor och förbehåll i avseende på dispositionsrätten över obligationerna eller den utfallande räntan därå, vilket kan äga värde synnerligast vid inskrivning för omynligas räkning eller till förmån för allmännyttiga inrättningar

Det är femte gången sedan Krigets utbrott ett svenskt statslån hembjödtes till teckning inom landet. Hösten 1914 upptogs det föresta å 30 milj. kr., därefter ett annat på 35 i januari 1915, vidare ett tredje i april samma år, som först sattes till 50 milj. kr., men då det visade sig övertecknat med 33 milj. kr.,

Statsminister Hammarskjöld om Sverges ställning i världskriget.

(Forts. från 1:a sidan.)

nella förhållanden intressera sig för ett dylikt samarbete."

Närmare samarbete mellan de neutrala önskvärt.

"Det är inte lätt för amerikaner att göra klart för sig svårigheterna i vårt läge" fortsatte excellensen. Amerika ligger så långt bort från skådeplatsen för konflikten, det är så stort och ekonomiskt så starkt, att det hittills icke på allvar behövt känna resultatet av krigets inverkan på dess normala verksamhet. Men den tiden kommer nog då också Amerika får kännning av det. För ögonblicket må de materiella fördelarna uppväga olägenheterna, men det är omöjligt att en så stor del av världen under o begränsad tid kan befinna sig i sin nuvarande onaturliga och kaotiska situation, utan att Amerika också kommer att lida därav.

Här i Sverige lida vi därunder och ha lidit av dessa misförhållanden så goft som från början. Ni känner till det sätt, varpå det fordras av oss att vi skola begränsa vår import till vissa kvantiteter av vissa varor. Dessa kvantiteter fixeras efter genomsnittskonsumtionen under föregående år, men ingen hänsyn tas till att våra behov ökas eller på annat sätt förändras eller till den omständigheten, att vi omöjligt kunna samtycka till en begränsning, som hindrar vår industris utveckling. Huru skall denna utveckling kunna fortgå, om vi inskränkas till en mer eller mindre godtyckligt begränsad och i alla händelser otillräcklig tillförsel av råmaterial?

Den svenska neutralitetspolitikens innebörd.

Såsom jag redan sagt, ingenting som vi i detta avseende företagit oss är på något sätt förestavat av för saken främmande hänsyn eller av sympatier för den ena eller andra av de krigförande. Det enda för oss bestämmande är omsorgen om vårt lands framtida självständighet och ekonomiska utveckling och vi kunna icke, för att undvika olägenheter för ögonblicket, gå så långt att vi därmed skulle sätta i fara vare sig vårt oberoende eller vår utveckling. Restriktioner, som för det stora Amerika göra sig endast obetydligt kännbara, kunna hos oss beröra vitala intressen. Vi äro övertygade att Förenta staterna, som i lika hög grad som vi uppskatta sitt lands oberoende och sina medborgares lagliga rättigheter, i vår ställning skulle känna och handla precis som vi."

Efter sitt uttalande om omöjligheten för Sverige att erbjuda medling och om Amerikas åtgärder för att hävda den internationella rätten fortsatte statsministern:

"Amerika befinner sig i ett lyckligt läge. Det är den största av alla neutrala makter, långt borta från stridsbullret, och äger själv omätliga resurser. Det behöver inte så särdeles göra sig bekymmer om det ena eller andra steget som det tar skulle göra det impopulärt hos någondera av de krigförande."

Ryktena om Sverges ingripande i kriget.

Statsminister Hammarskjöld avviesade utan vidare den massa rykten som dyka upp allt emellanåt om att Sverige skulle vara på vippen att kasta sig in i kriget och liknande prat. Då jag frågade honom om en förklaring på dessa ryktens uppkomst, svarade han torrt:

"Nervositet, eller också avsikter som jag inte vet någonting om."

Han talade i varmaste ordalag om amerikanska ministern Morris.

"Mr Morris", sade han, "har blivit ofantligt populär här. Han har sympatier från alla håll. Det är en älskvärd personlighet. Och vi äro glada att veta, att våra känslor gentemot honom äro besvarade, såsom han visat genom de vänliga ord han fällt om oss i Amerika och även efter sin återkomst."

"Mr Morris", sade han, "har blivit ofantligt populär här. Han har sympatier från alla håll. Det är en älskvärd personlighet. Och vi äro glada att veta, att våra känslor gentemot honom äro besvarade, såsom han visat genom de vänliga ord han fyllt om oss i Amerika och även efter sin återkomst."

Statsminister Hammar- skjöld om Sverges ställning i världs- kriget.

(Forts. från 1:a sidan.)

nella förhållanden intressera sig för ett dylikt samarbete."

Närmare samarbete mellan de neutrala önskvärt.

"Det är inte lätt för amerikaner att göra klart för sig svårigheterna i vårt läge" fortsatte excellensen. Amerika ligger så långt bort från skådeplatsen för konflikten, det är så stort och ekonomiskt så starkt, att det hittills icke på allvar behövt känna resultatet av krigets inverkan på dess normala verksamhet. Men den tiden kommer nog då också Amerika får kännning av det. För ögonblicket må de materiella fördelarna uppväga olägenheterna, men det är omöjligt att en så stor del av världen under obegränsad tid kan befinna sig i sin nuvarande onaturliga och kaotiska situation, utan att Amerika också kommer att lida därav.

Här i Sverige lida vi därunder och ha lidit av dessa misförhållanden så gott som från början. Ni känner till det sätt, varpå det fordras av oss att vi skola begränsa vår import till vissa kvantiteter av vissa varor. Dessa kvantiteter fixeras efter genomsnittskonsumtionen under föregående år, men ingen hänsyn tas till att våra behov ökas eller på annat sätt förändras eller till den omständigheten, att vi omöjligt kunna samtycka till en begränsning, som hindrar vår industris utveckling. Huru skall denna utveckling kunna fortgå, om vi inskränkas till en mer eller mindre godtyckligt begränsad och i alla händelser otillräcklig tillförsel av råmaterial?

Den svenska neutralitets- politikens innebörd.

Såsom jag redan sagt, ingenting som vi i detta avseende företagit oss är på något sätt förestavat av för saken främmande hänsyn eller av sympatier för den ena eller andra av de krigförande. Det enda för oss bestämmande är omsorgen om vårt lands framtida självständighet och ekonomiska utveckling och vi kunna icke, för att undvika olägenheter för ögonblicket, gå så långt att vi därmed skulle sätta i fara vare sig vårt oberoende eller vår utveckling. Restriktioner, som för det stora Amerika göra sig endast obetydligt kännbara, kunna hos oss beröra vitala intressen. Vi äro övertygade att Förenta staterna, som i lika hög grad som vi uppskatta sitt lands oberoende och sina medborgares lagliga rättigheter, i vår ställning skulle känna och handla precis som vi."

Efter sitt uttalande om omöjligheten för Sverige att erbjuda medling och om Amerikas åtgärder för att hävda den internationella rätten fortsatte statsministern:

"Amerika befinner sig i ett lyckligt läge. Det är den största av alla neu-

platser för konflikten, det är så stort och ekonomiskt så starkt, att det hittills icke på allvar behövt känna resultatet av krigets inverkan på dess normala verksamhet. Men den tiden kommer nog då också Amerika får kännning av det. För ögonblicket må de materiella fördelarna uppväga olägenheterna, men det är omöjligt att en så stor del av världen under obegränsad tid kan befinna sig i sin nuvarande onaturliga och kaotiska situation, utan att Amerika också kommer att lida därav.

Här i Sverige lida vi därunder och ha lidit av dessa misförhållanden så gott som från början. Ni känner till det sätt, varpå det fordras av oss att vi skola begränsa vår import till vissa kvantiteter av vissa varor. Dessa kvantiteter fixeras efter genomsnittskonsumtionen under föregående år, men ingen hänsyn tas till att våra behov ökas eller på annat sätt förändras eller till den omständigheten, att vi omöjligt kunna samtycka till en begränsning, som hindrar vår industris utveckling. Huru skall denna utveckling kunna fortgå, om vi inskränkas till en mer eller mindre godtyckligt begränsad och i alla händelser otillräcklig tillförsel av råmaterial?

Den svenska neutralitetspolitikens innebörd.

Såsom jag redan sagt, ingenting som vi i detta avseende företagit oss är på något sätt förestavat av för saken främmande hänsyn eller av sympatier för den ena eller andra av de krigförande. Det enda för oss bestämmande är omsorgen om vårt lands framtida självständighet och ekonomiska utveckling och vi kunna icke, för att undvika olägenheter för ögonblicket, gå så långt att vi därmed skulle sätta i fara vare sig vårt oberoende eller vår utveckling. Restriktioner, som för det stora Amerika göra sig endast obetydligt kännbara, kunna hos oss beröra vitala intressen. Vi äro övertygade att Förenta staterna, som i lika hög grad som vi uppskatta sitt lands oberoende och sina medborgares lagliga rättigheter, i vår ställning skulle känna och handla precis som vi."

Efter sitt uttalande om omöjligheten för Sverige att erbjuda medling och om Amerikas åtgärder för att hävda den internationella rätten fortsatte statsministern:

"Amerika befinner sig i ett lyckligt läge. Det är den största av alla neutrala makter, långt borta från stridsbullret, och äger självt omätliga resurser. Det behöver inte så särdeles göra sig bekymmer om det ena eller andra steget som det tar skulle göra det impopulärt hos någondera av de krigförande."

Ryktena om Sverges ingripande i kriget.

Statsminister Hammarskjöld avvistade utan vidare den massa rykten som dyka upp allt emellanåt om att Sverige skulle vara på vippen att kasta sig in i kriget och liknande prat. Då jag frågade honom om en förklaring på dessa ryktens uppkomst, svarade han torrt:

"Nervositet, eller också avsikter som jag inte vet någonting om."

Han talade i varmaste ordalag om amerikanska ministern Morris.

147

68 Washington Square, South,
New York City.

68 Washington Square South,
New York City.

May 12, 1916.

Neutrality

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. Harri

Sec.

TEH/H

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 signatories. 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,

Sec.

TEB/H

MAN

our pe
sh in the
duty

68 Washington Square, South,
New York City.

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
Rev. Charles F. Dole, Boston, Mass.
Edwin J. Clapp, Professor of Economics, New
York University, N. Y.
Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, Topeka, Kans.
Albert D. Bosson, President County Savings Bank
Chelsea, Mass.
Louis C. Elson, Boston, Mass.
Arthur D. Call, Washington, D. C.

(Sign here)

68 Washington Square, South,
New York City.

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, philanthropic 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 forbearance of whatever seems calculated to foster international friction, to promote through peaceful and unpartisan means the beneficial 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, Council Modern Woodmen of
America, Lincoln, Nebraska
Rev. Charles F. Dole, Boston, Mass.
Edwin J. Clapp, Professor of Economics, New
York University, N. Y.
Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, Topeka, Kansas.
Albert D. Bosson, President County Savings Bank
Chelsea, Mass.
Louis C. Elson, Boston, Mass.
Arthur D. Gall, 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,

H.P.J. - L.

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

Your favor of the 13th inst. is received. I

Very truly yours,

1891 - 1892

Mr. T. E. Harris,
68 Washington Square South,
New York City.

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

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. Norris, and
believe me,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Oscar J. Frances
Legation of the United States of America
Stockholm, Sweden

7 Morris I. N.

216



LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Stockholm, October 6, 1916.

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,

Asa J. Frances

Harry Pratt Judson, Esquire,
President of the University of Chicago,
C h i c a g o.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Stockholm, October 3, 1945.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am sending you herewith translations of an article I have taken from the Swedish newspaper 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 kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Harry Pratt Judson, President,
University of Chicago

Carroll's Wash March 5th, 1917. 115

Mr. Harry Pratt Jenson President
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

I note in the Oregonian, what you and
Dean John H. Wigmore have to say re-
garding our troubles with Germany. I am
well acquainted with Mr David Stuart Gordon.

I am a Mariner, have served England's,
Germany's and America's Merchant Marine
also America's Naval Marine. I can't conceive
that our great learned men are so blind
in trying to impress ^{upon} the Christian
Part of our Population in protecting our
honor, with Germany has insulted.

President Wilson only lately made
a Speech before Congress about a Peace
League of the world. This can only be
accomplished by civilization and Christianity
on

²
This world of ours is a long distance from
eighteen President Wilson included.
I am here 47 years and was born in 1852,
a few miles from General von Steubens
Birthplace. The great old seven year war
General (from 1756-1763) von Steuben injected
Prussian Militarism in to Gov. Washing-
tons Army and we will need some of
this ourselves in a few years from now.
A Letter from Germany Black Boarder and
tough English and German Bussor advised
me of the death by Starvation of my Sister
63 years old a strong healthy Lady a few
Doors from my Birthplace, a Mother beside
the two little Daughters Bedside with where
dying ^{from want of food} meat cause. Potatoes and salt
is a meal amongst the Poor in Pommern
Shame on this great reach Country
helping to starve them and now star-
ving it over poor People for the sake
of English Gold. The Letter states: "

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 the are right or wrong
 he will answer. The growing in number
 of our Claze 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 as yet. I am
 a Sailor and if I was to ship from New
 Orleans or New York in a vessel carrying
 Mules, War Material or other Commodities for
 the Nations at war our Enemies to my
 Country I want to ask God first if say
 it will be protected by him I would be
 shipping to help to murder Men, women
 & children, if God was to answer me
 over

he must tell me, to sink her instead
 of joining her as a Sailor or Mule
 Dealer. If we lose a few thousand of
 this class of Christian Patriots we are
 better off without them. These People,
 you and our Administration wish
 to pocket, so we will not lose our
 honor. What about England plundering our
 Mail and blockading Hamburg and
 Bremen also the neutrals helpless.
 Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Holland?
 I am a Man well conversed in Naval and
 Military also History of all nations on
 Earth and I spoke to all Nations either
 by Tongue or sign. Germany is better
 off if we declare war, then we have been
 indirectly at war with Germany in
 since the war started, a murderous
 bloody and cruel treachery for English
 Gold which represents the Devil

If we should declare war, we will be about the
 last to join the English Menagerie and
 the last Nation to get out of it. It will
 not be Denny firing at a lot of old Hults.
 our Nation all behind President Wilson,
 a Part only, the rest may haul with the
 wolves and this is no lie. The Blockade
 Line is over 2000 Miles from our shore
 where Nations are fighting for Life and
 death and Existence, we 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 Food stuffs to
 enter Germany to stop our Food stuffs to
 England, this would be Gods Neutrality
 Wilsons Neutrality has been the Devils
 Neutrality. I am poor and will not be
 long on this Earth and if I had 50 years to live,
 I would not trade Soul and Body with Wilson
over

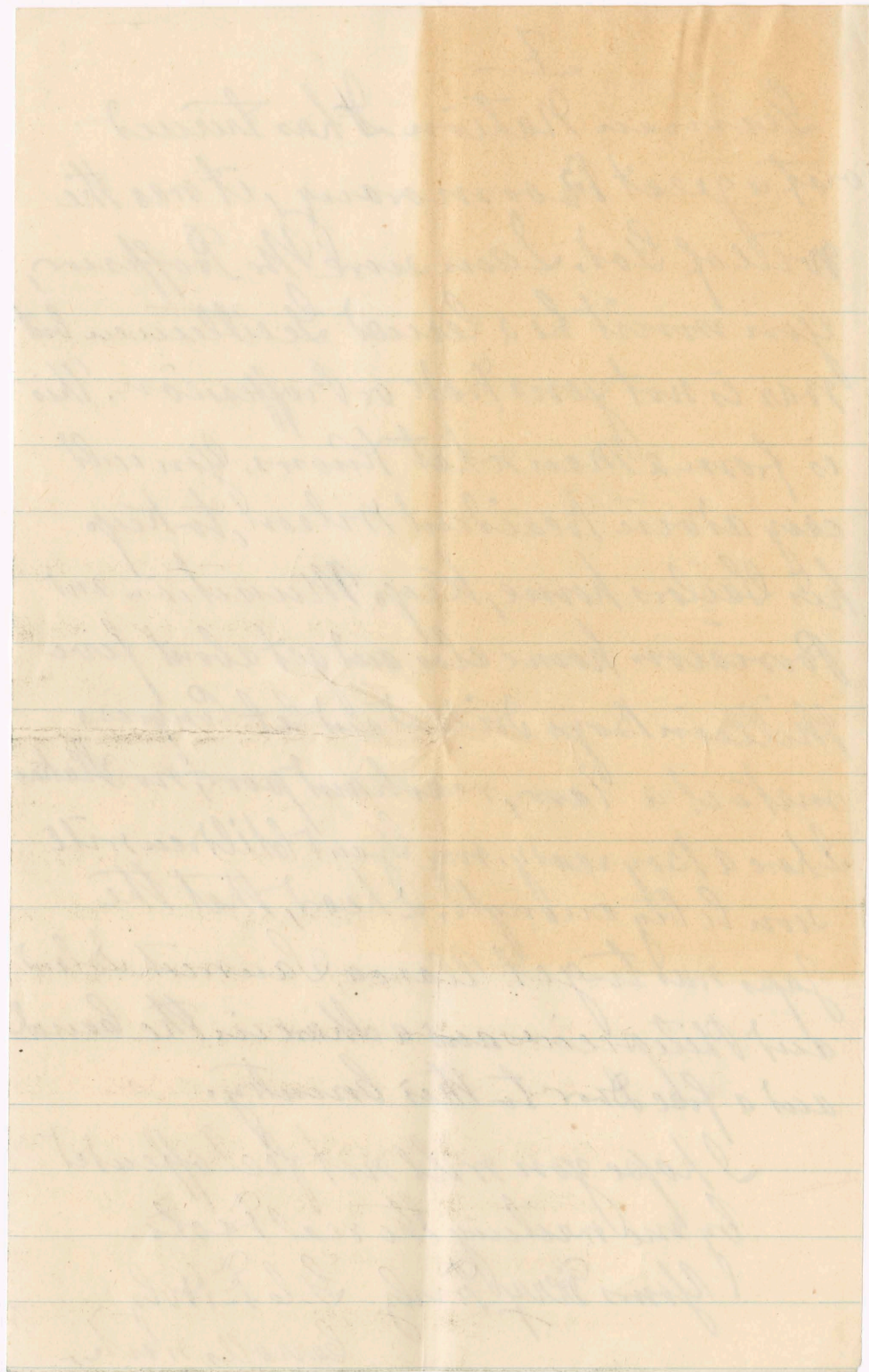
and all his ⁶dearbes out Gold. Peace is
what American Christians want, the
Heathen wants war and Blood and
Gold. The golden Calf is their God, as
far as Preparation concerns, I don't see
if mine other may now, then that all
of our boys must proclaim Prussian
Militarism. We have ~~it~~ brought ^{it} that
far. All the bragging and blowing in
our English Papers about our Wealth
and Resources later on will bring the
Wolf to our Doors. Starvation now is
starving us in the East. The poor man
is not able to buy a Soup bone. The
Perbimarine is feeding the Sharks on
what we should eat. This great bloody
and uncivilized war, started legally
against Serbia, but was fomented by
England with the hope of destroying
the young and powerful navy of the

7

German Nation I has turned
out a great Boomerang, it was the
will of God. I am sure Mr Professor,
you must be a learned Gentleman but
war is not your trade or Profession. This
is from a Man who knows. You could
easy advise President Wilson, to keep
his Sailors home, keep Munition and
Provision home also and get about five
Million Boys drilled and let Congress
make it a Law, reach and poor, no States
I have a Boy ready, my Grand Children will
soon be big enough. I heard, that the
Japs was to get Alaska, Sanwith Island
and Philippines and a share in the Canal
and a free Door to this Country.

I hope you will not feel offended
by me writing the real Facts.

Yours Very Truly G. L. F. Holz
Carroll, Wash.



LOANS TO ALLIES ARE PROTESTED

Writer Says War Credits Cause High Cost of Living.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., March 2.—(To the Editor.)—Why wait for a Congressional probe to unearth the cause of the present high cost of living when we do know that the foreign demand 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 war credit we have in various ways extended to the allies? Why not, at once, stop this illegitimate drain upon our resources, if not on behalf of the starving poor, then as a measure of preparedness? We cannot fight on empty stomachs!

According to the letter of international law, our present trade with the allies might be considered neutral. It ill becomes us, however, to insist upon the letter of the law when, through changing conditions, the letter of the law becomes opposed to the spirit of the law.

When the present rules of international conduct were adopted, trade between countries was reciprocal. If a belligerent was strengthened by her imports from neutrals, she was also proportionately weakened by her exports to neutrals. Such trade, even in munitions of war, did not unduly interfere with the right of a belligerent that neutrals should not lend assistance to the enemy. When, however, such trade ceases to be either directly or indirectly reciprocal and is financed by citizens of neutrals, assistance is lent to the enemy in violation of the rights of the other belligerent.

By obtaining her imports on credit, a belligerent is enabled to divert labor formerly engaged in production for export and home consumption to the carrying on of the war. Hence, to claim that our present lopsided trade with the allies is in compliance with the principles of international law is absurd. Nor does the fact that we would be equally willing to lend Germany such assistance change the character of such trade. We should keep our hands entirely out of the muss.

We deem it incompatible with our sovereignty to permit either or both belligerents to establish recruiting offices for men in this country and, yet, notwithstanding the fact that war is fought with dollars as well as it is with men, we have permitted the allies to establish a recruiting station for dollars in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., and this was done under the express sanction of the Administration; the question of the neutrality of such war loans having been first submitted to the Administration.

But, as a man said to me the other day, cannot one loan his money to whom and where he pleases? No; not if it be in contravention of the right of his neighbor. There is a gospel of wealth and there is a patriotism of wealth and that gospel and that patriotism does not breed "war babies" by starving the babies of the poor.

It is not the money of the rich but the living of the poor to the amount of over two billions and a half dollars that has been loaned to finance this war. Aside from the question of neutrality, is this right?

It is hard to say to what extent Germany has been goaded into making her ruthless submarine attacks on shipping by our unneutral attitude. This question, however, is no longer open. Right or wrong, we must stand by the Administration in any attitude it may cause this country to take toward foreign nations. It is only insofar as our unneutral conduct has reacted to our own domestic hurt that the question of such conduct remains open.

All honor, however, should be given to our German-American citizens who, notwithstanding that their adopted country is entering this struggle with unclean hands, are willing to fight and die for her.

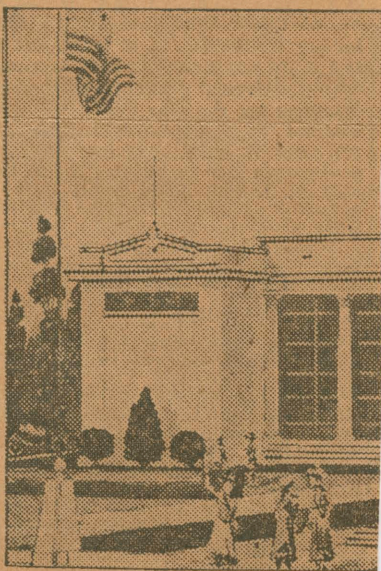
In closing, I will say that I am neither pro-German nor a "pacifist," but an American citizen begotten of patriotic American forebears running back to the early part of the 17th century and that, in questioning the legality of the war credit we have extended to the allies, I have nothing but the interest of this country at heart.

A. H. SAWYER.

PAACIFISTS

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 con and suites for the domestic science

The plans, prepared by Tourtell resisting construction throughout. the two stories, with broad steps next Saturday, when a \$60,000 is

Friday whereby the Charles K. Spalding Logging Company acquired the Benton County timber holdings of H. M. Wood, of Portland, at a cash consideration of \$10,000. The tract embraces 200 acres adjoining the Spalding holdings of Benton County and is said to cruise in the neighborhood of 9,000,000 feet.

Mr. Bullier is understood to be negotiating with a large timber corporation 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. McGuire, president of the Portland Realty Board, to encourage the construction of a new union depot in Portland, reported last Friday that the committee had waited upon the presidents of the O.-W. R. & N. and Spokane, Portland & Seattle companies and had received a kind hearing.

"We found the railroad heads in receptive 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 inadvisable to launch any definite plan at the present time."

Oakland Farm Sold.

F. C. Heffron, who arrived here recently from Dickinson, N. D., has purchased the James L. Hunt ranch, situated in the vicinity of Oakland, reports the Roseburg Review. The consideration was \$17,500. The farm is one of the best in Douglas County and is adapted to general farming. The deal was consummated through the W. A. Bogard Realty Company, of this city. Mr. Heffron expects to assume possession of the ranch within the next few days.

Large Ranch Near Bly Is Sold.

A deal was consummated last week whereby J. P. McAullife, sheepman of this section

Chicago, March 14, 1917

Neutrality

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

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

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 assumption of having 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. Hoar
Carlisle, Washington

Prime Minister Hammar skjöld regarding Sweden's Neutrality.

Expressed 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 Hammar skjöld, 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 ^{not} make it impossible for us to maintain this attitude unto the end.

This was the clue of Prime Minister Hammar skjöld's remarks during the interview. Again and again he lay stress on his government's desire to follow unwaveringly 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 communique 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 UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

AND ARCHITECTURE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

AND ARCHITECTURE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

AND ARCHITECTURE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

AND ARCHITECTURE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

AND ARCHITECTURE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

AND ARCHITECTURE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

AND ARCHITECTURE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

AND ARCHITECTURE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

AND ARCHITECTURE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

AND ARCHITECTURE

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 communique, 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 communique 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 interesting 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.

"We 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 hampering our industrial development in the future.

The importance of the study of international law. I say

because the world, which before was unknown to

the nations, is now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

the nations are now known to the nations, and the

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. Restrictions which are felt in comparatively small measure 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

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. In-
stitutions which are left in comparatively small mea-
sure by the great American can strike at our very vitals. We are convinced that, in our situation, the Americans, who appreciate as much as we do the importance 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 Hammerfeld dismissed lightly the whole story 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 lovable 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."

-----oOo-----

