

The undersigned
is now

7. Universal Training for Citizenship.
and national service or defense?

A B I L L

To provide for Citizenship Training for a period of four months for young men between the ages of 18 and 25 years, the course to include Vocational, Physical, Military and Civic Training.

SECTION 1: -- For the purpose of this act there shall be, and there is hereby created a commission of nine members, four of whom shall be officers of the army or navy selected for their special fitness for the duties devolving upon them, and four civilian members whose experience, training, and knowledge of agriculture, the industries and education qualifies them for the duties to be performed under this act, and a chairman of conspicuous and demonstrated ability and capacity, who shall, among other qualifications, understand rural life and the production of food. The civil members of this commission shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, one member for one year, one for two years, one for three years, and one for four years. The chairman shall be appointed for a period of four years. The civilian members of said commission shall be paid their necessary traveling and hotel expenses while away from home upon the business contemplated by this act and a per diem of \$25.00 for each and every day so employed.

SECTION 2: - The commission is hereby authorized and directed to establish such rules, regulations and methods of procedure as may be necessary for the purpose of this act, the same to be subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SECTION 3: -- It shall be the duty of said commission to prepare courses of instruction and training contemplated by this act and to generally supervise and direct the same, and it shall report to the President of the United States on or before the first day of November of each and every year.

SECTION 4: -- All male citizens of the United States (excluding the residents of Alaska and the insular possessions) and all male persons who reside therein and who

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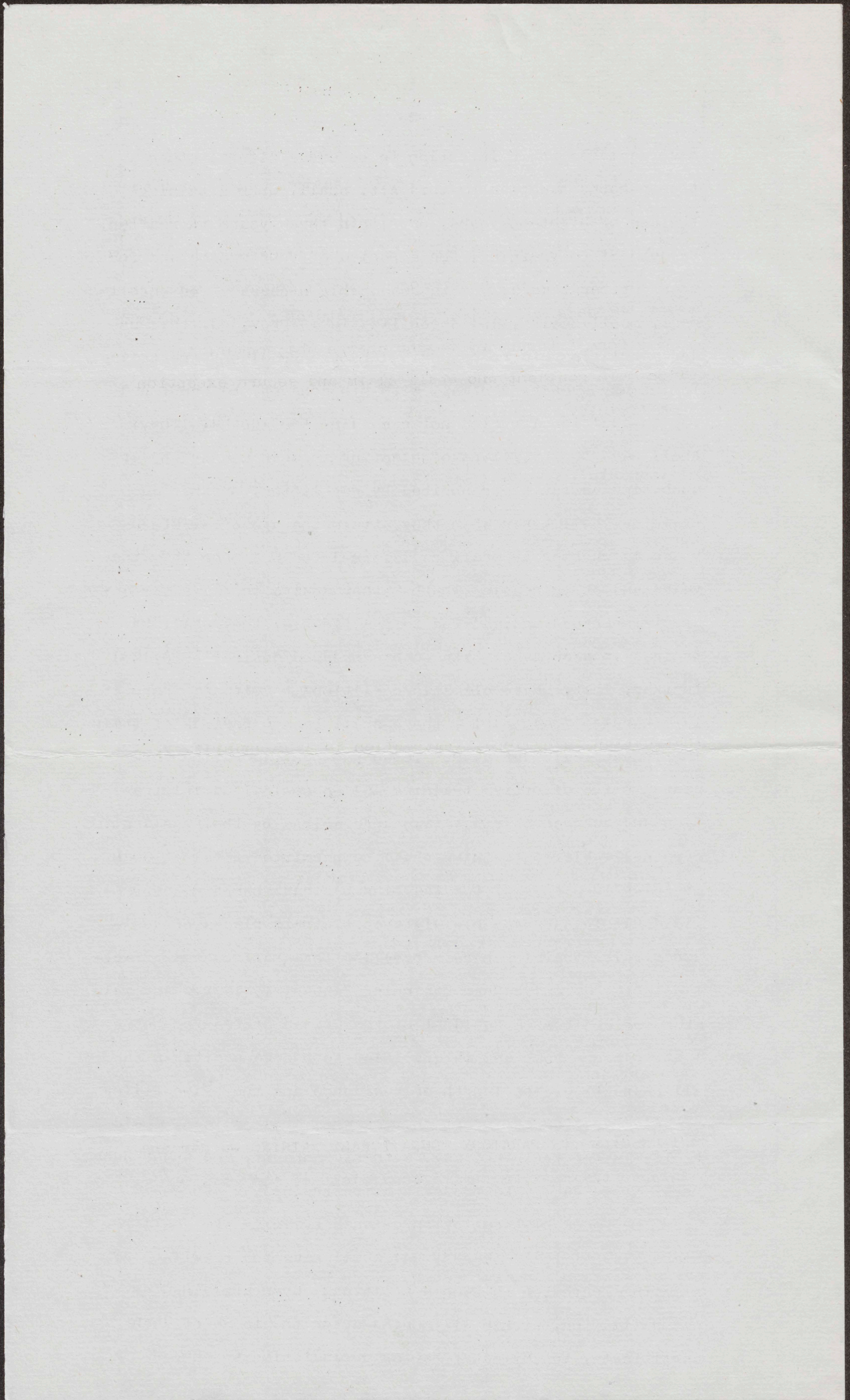
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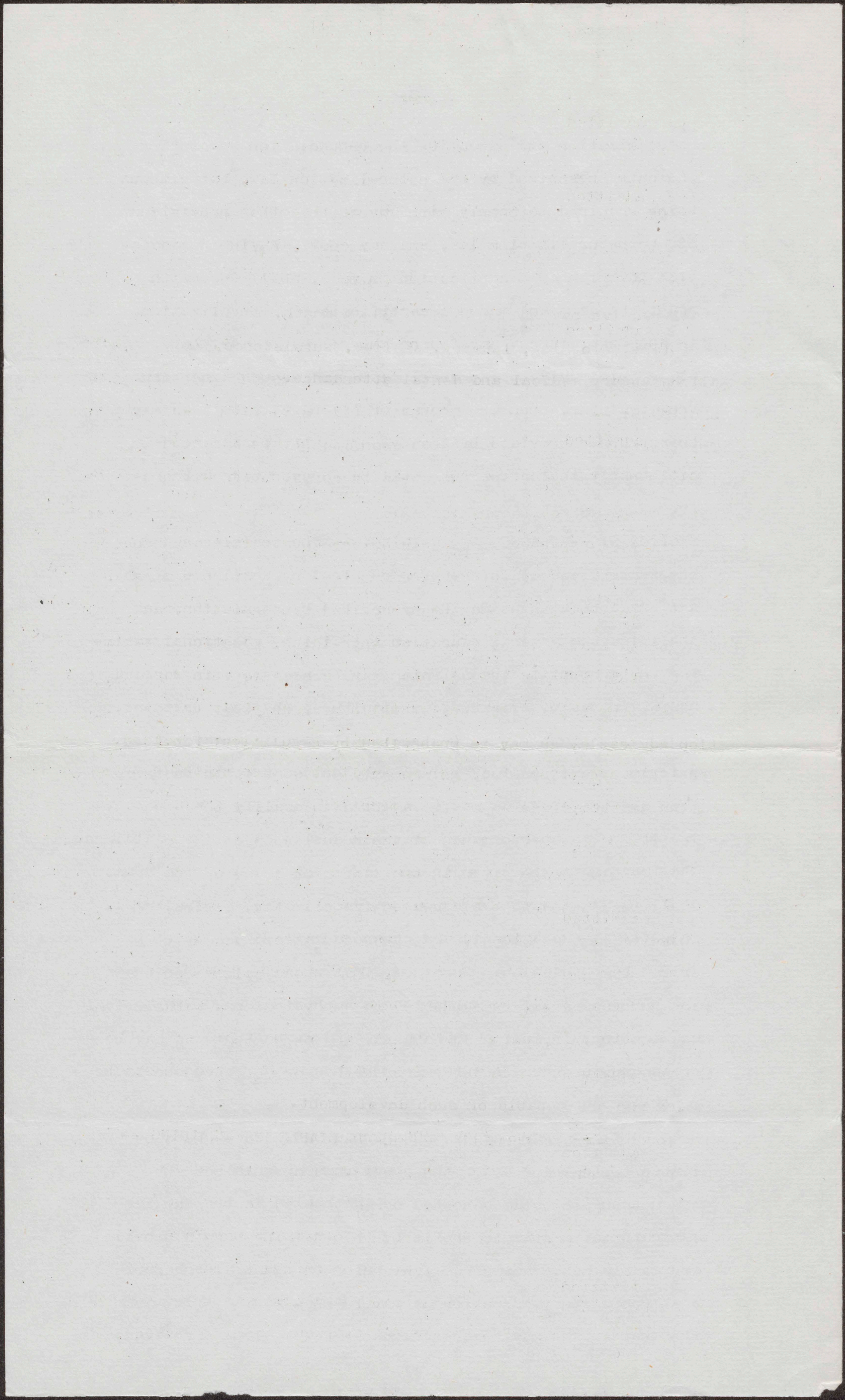
have declared their intention to become citizens, other than persons excepted by this Act, shall, upon attaining the age of eighteen years, or within three years thereafter, be subject to training, for a period of four months and for such further time as may be reasonably necessary for enrollment, mobilization, and demobilization: Provided, that under regulations to be prescribed by the President the training of any such person may, with his consent, be continued for an additional period not exceeding two months. They shall have the privilege of electing in such manner and at such time as may be prescribed by regulation, whether such training shall begin when they attain the age of eighteen years or whether it shall be deferred for not more than three years and of expressing whether they desire to train for any special purpose and, so far as practicable, they shall be trained in accordance with such expressed desire: Provided further, That, where climatic conditions permit and where it is otherwise practicable, there shall be two periods of training in each calendar year. To such extent as may be consistent with effective training and economical administration and subject to regulations prescribed by the President, persons liable to training shall be permitted to elect such training in either of two training periods when two are provided within a reasonable distance of their places of residence. The training herein provided for shall become effective in the calendar year beginning January 1, 1922. Any male alien who has been a resident of the United States for not less than one year and is qualified to become a citizen in all respects except length of residence and the prior filing of a declaration of intention, and who, if a citizen, would be liable for training, may, with his consent, and under such regulations as may be prescribed, be trained as aforesaid. Upon the honorable completion of such training he shall receive a certificate thereof and shall have the privilege of electing forthwith to become a citizen, upon applying for naturalization, within six months after the issue of such certificate, to any court having jurisdiction to confer



naturalization and executing the renunciation and taking the oath prescribed by the naturalization law, but without being required to comply with any of the other provisions of the naturalization law, and any court, having jurisdiction to which such application is made, shall forthwith grant the same and issue a certificate of naturalization in due form without any fee or charge whatsoever. Any alien male resident who shall claim and secure exception from training, upon the ground of alienage, except as may be expressly provided by treaty, shall not be admitted to citizenship thereafter but shall be forever barred therefrom.

SECTION 5: -- CLASSES OF TRAINING. -- The training and any preparatory education therefor required by Section 6 of this Act shall be such as may be prescribed by regulation, and shall include general educational training, vocational training in appropriate trades which may be necessary in war and useful in peace, scientific agriculture, physical training, instruction in hygiene, instruction in American history, principles and forms of government, and such other instruction and trainings as may be adapted to qualify those receiving it for the performance of their duties as citizen-soldiers. The training to be given in the different areas of the country shall be adapted to their respective climatic, agricultural, industrial, educational, and other conditions as may be prescribed by regulation: Provided, That those called for training purposes shall be subjected to a physical and pathological examination, including such mental and other tests as may be necessary in order to determine whether or not they should be trained.

SECTION 6: -- PREPARATORY EDUCATIONAL TRAINING -- Persons liable to training under the provisions of this act who are not sufficiently educated or instructed in the English language to be able to profit by the training herein provided for may be required to receive, prior to the training period, such preparatory education as may be necessary to fit them therefor and as may be prescribed by regulation: Provided,



That the preparatory educational period shall not exceed two months.

SECTION 7: -- PAY AND ALLOWANCE OF PERSONS UNDERGOING TRAINING IN THE TRAINING CLASSES-- During the training period and the preparatory educational period, each man shall receive pay at the rate of \$5 a month, besides transportation, clothing, laundry, shelter, subsistence, and all necessary medical and dental attendance.

SECTION 8: -- EXCEPTIONS FROM LIABILITY TO TRAINING --
The following shall be excepted from liability for training and from preparatory education therefor, under such regulations as may be prescribed:

(a) Persons exempted or excepted from military or naval service by treaty:

(b) Citizens or subjects of any country with which the United States is at war or of any ally of such country.

(c) Persons in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exception advisable, as may be prescribed by regulation: Provided, That this exception shall not be applicable when suitable provision is made by law for the support of such dependents;

(d) Persons who are in the military or naval service of the United States or who have served therein for a period of four months, including, however, only such kinds of prior service as may be prescribed by regulation;

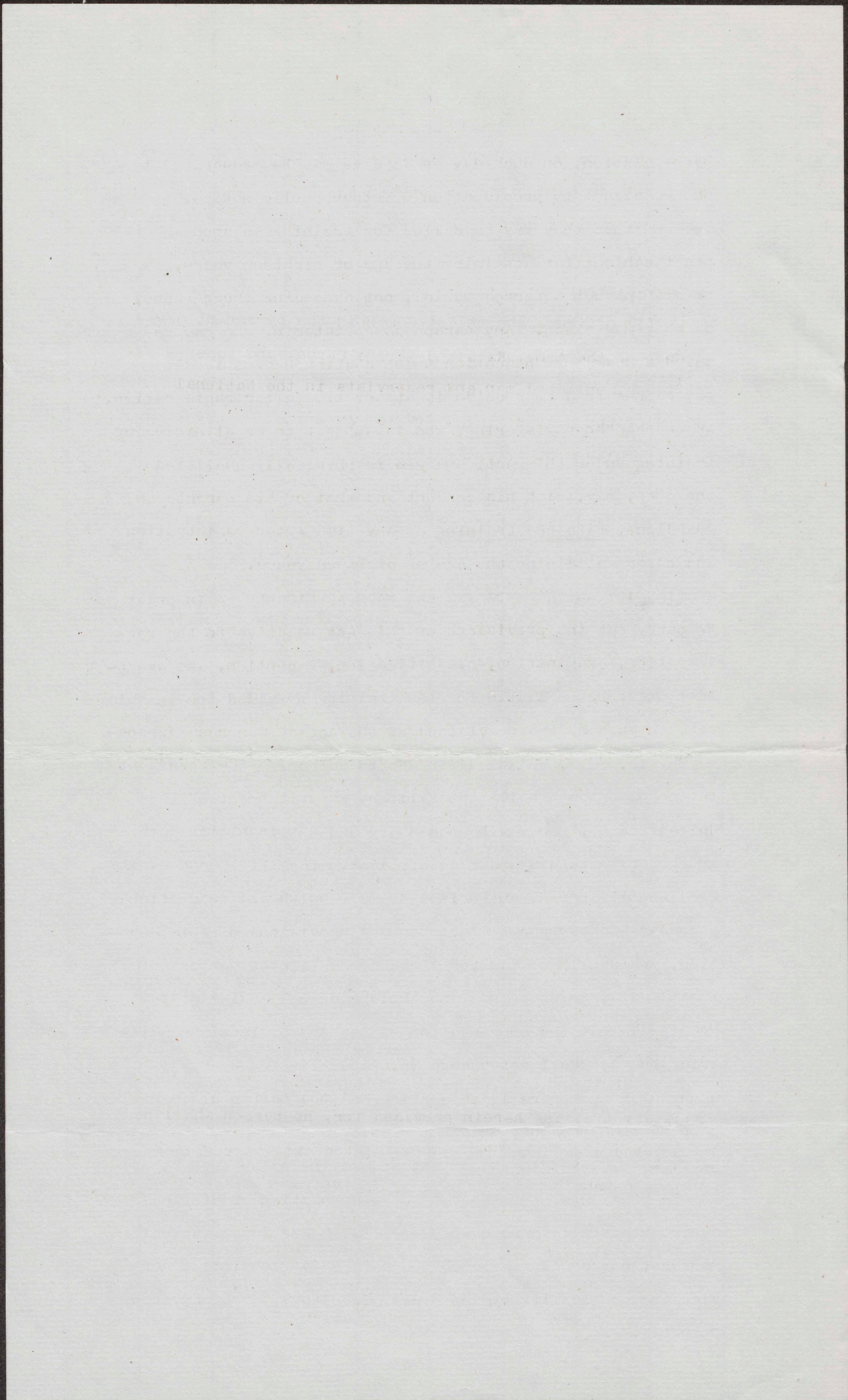
(e) Persons mentally, morally, or physically incapable of profiting by such training: Provided, That appropriate measures may be taken as may be prescribed by regulation for the development of persons below the standards fixed by regulation who are capable of such development.

SECTION 9: -- REGISTRATION OF PERSONS LIABLE FOR TRAINING --
In order to carry out the provision of this Act relative to training, all male citizens, and all male residents of the United States (except Alaska and the insular possessions), after attaining the age of seventeen years, shall be required to register with such local or other board as may be prescribed

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by regulation, on such day or days as may be prescribed by the President by proclamation or other public notice, to the end that they may be called for training as soon as practicable after attaining the age of eighteen years, or within such deferred period, not exceeding three years, as they may elect. Any person so registering who may require preparatory education under section 6 of this act may be required to receive it at any time after registration. Any person so registering, who is subject to or eligible for training under this Act, and who is physically qualified therefor, may, with his consent and that of his parents and guardians, take the training at any time after registration and before attaining the age of eighteen years.

SECTION 10: -- THE EXISTING LAW MADE APPLICABLE -- In order to carry out the provisions of this Act relative to the registration, examination, classification, exception, and exemption, of persons liable for the training provided for in this act, so much of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, entitled "An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," as may be necessary and applicable thereto are hereby extended and made applicable for this purpose. The President is hereby authorized to make rules and regulations necessary to carry out the terms and provisions of this section, and shall provide for the compensation of members of local and district boards and their clerical assistants: Provided, That the compensation of members of local and district boards shall not exceed \$6.00 per day for each day upon which the board is in session and the member claiming compensation present, and that clerical assistance, when necessary, be employed to the extent and at the rates authorized by the President, but the rate of compensation of clerical assistants shall in no case exceed \$4.00 per day of actual service, nor shall it exceed the rate paid for similar service in the locality by the State, Territory, or District of Columbia.



SECTION 11: -- REGISTRATION -- If and whenever Congress shall declare that a national emergency exists, the President is authorized to require the registration of all or any class of male citizens or residents, or both: Provided, That the following persons shall be excepted from registration:

(1) Officers and enlisted men in the permanent personnel of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and reserve officers, enlisted men and reservists in the National Guard of the United States and the organized reserves and recruits undergoing training under the provisions of this act duly enrolled as such:

(2) Diplomatic representatives, technical attaches of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents of foreign countries, and such other representatives and officers of foreign governments as may be expected by regulation.

Registration shall be at such times and places as may be prescribed by proclamation or other public notice given by the President, and all persons required to register shall register as required therein. Registrants may be required to state, under oath, or otherwise, such facts as relate to their qualifications for and liability to military training or other service, as the case may be, and among other facts (without limiting the facts that may require to be stated) those relating to age, residence, occupation, claims for exemption or exception, and number of and relationship to dependents and members of family.

SECTION 12: -- ELIGIBILITY FOR APPOINTMENT AS CADET, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY -- After the inauguration of the military training herein provided for, no person shall be appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy unless he shall have completed the initial training provided for in this Act.

SECTION 13: -- LIABILITY FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN TIME OF WAR -- Whenever Congress shall declare war, those trained under the provisions of this act shall be subject to call for immediate active military service or any other service

OF THE ARMY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

required by the government in time of war, for and during the period of the emergency, under such regulations as may be prescribed. The call for service shall be in the following order:

(a) Those who have reached or will reach the age of 21 years in the then calendar year:

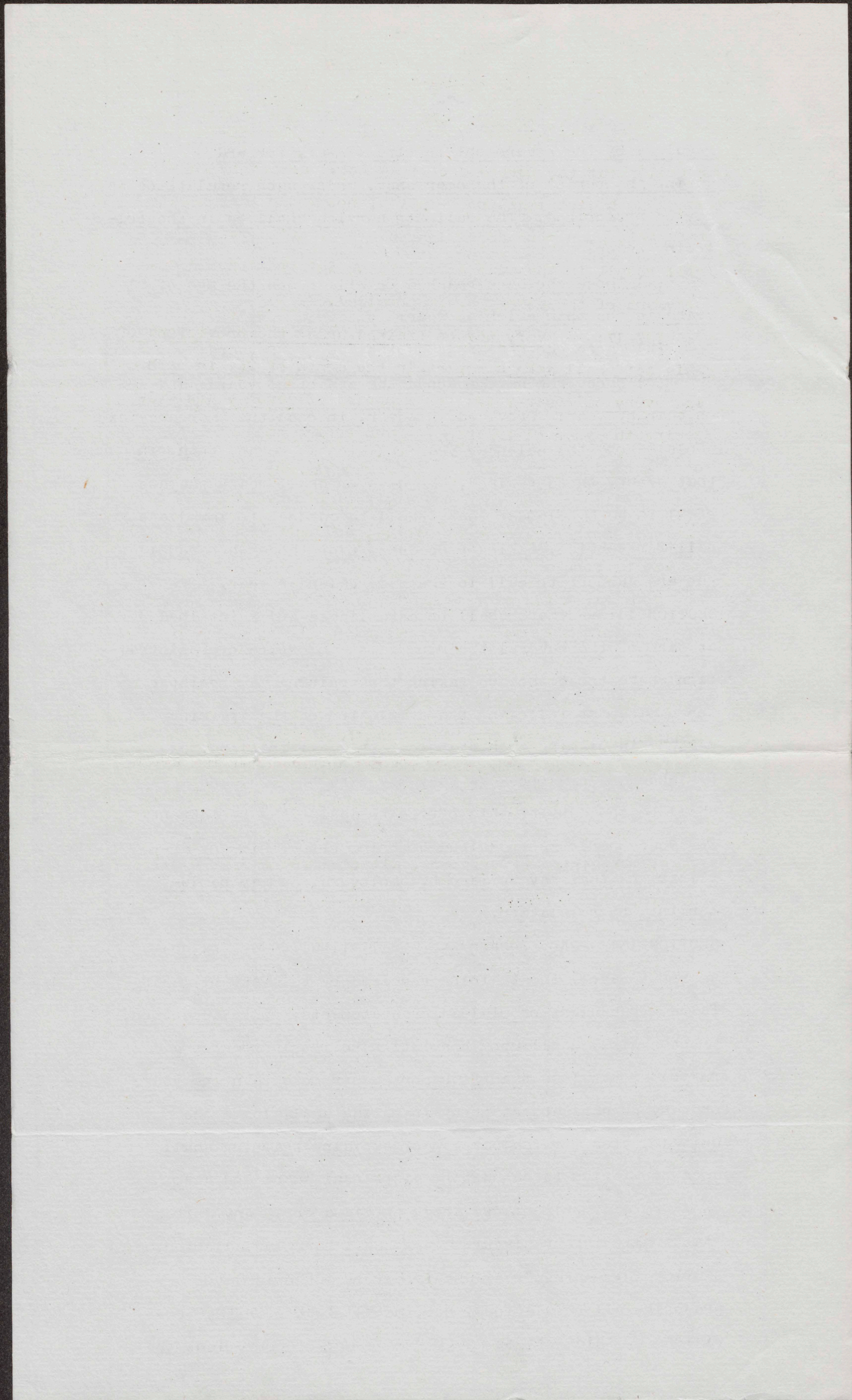
(b) Those who have reached the age of 22 years:

(c) Those who have reached the age of 23 years: and so on year by year: Provided, however, in case the emergency extends beyond the calendar year in which it began, then, in that event, those trained, who have or shall reach the age of 21 in such calendar year, shall be subject to immediate call for service, taking precedence over those who are older who are subject to call in the same calendar year.

SECTION 14: -- There shall be established and maintained at each of the several training camps an office of registration where those who are taking the training may register for employment following the completion of the training period, furnishing such statement of qualifications, experience and references as they may care to make, and it shall be the duty of this office to assist the registrant to secure employment desired to bring before him any applications that may be made by employers, as may be determined by regulation.

SECTION 15: -- Any person who shall wilfully seek or endeavor to avoid the training required by this act by making false, fraudulent or misleading statements, or by deception, or otherwise, shall upon conviction be imprisoned for a period of not less than four months nor more than one year; and any person subject to training who shall leave the United States for the purpose of avoiding training shall upon conviction be subject to disfranchisement and also the term of imprisonment above provided for. Any United States District or Circuit Court shall have jurisdiction.

SECTION 16: -- The President is hereby authorized to prescribe all regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may be necessary or convenient for



carrying out the purposes of this Act. He may by regulation cause such distribution of duties, not inconsistent with this Act, among the several arms, corps, and services as will result in the most efficient administration and employment of the means herein provided.

SECTION 17: -- Every person trained under the provisions of this act shall make a report in the month of May in each and every calendar year, for a period of seven years following the year of training. Such report shall be made upon a card to be furnished free at any post office, upon which he is to set forth the state of his health, his occupation, whether married or single, and such other information as may be required by regulation.

SECTION 18: -- All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith shall be and they are hereby repealed.

NOTE: The above bill is a modification of the Wadsworth Bill which is to be considered by the House Committee on Military Affairs. The sections not underscored are taken from that bill. Those underlined are new. The original bill was voluminous and covered National Guard features, also the special training of officers, all of which has been eliminated herein.

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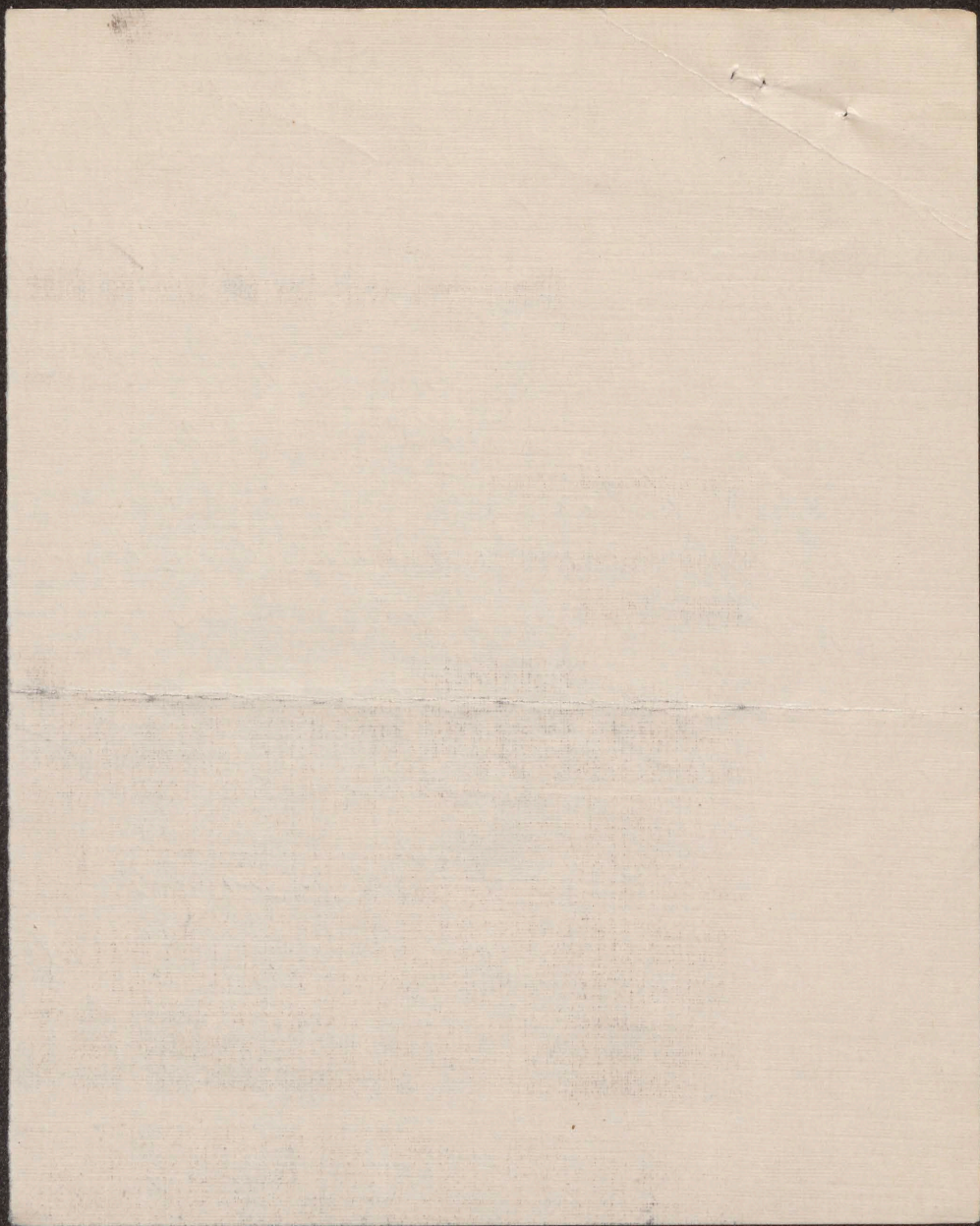
Personal June 12th 1919

To the President
of the University of Chicago.

Dear Sir. Herewith a copy of a letter
which I have recently written to the editor
of a certain "great daily" that has been
particularly active in misrepresenting the
facts connected with the late European
war and the causes of the war.

It may or may not be of interest
to you.

Yours Truly
Lilbuck Smith



Personal and by No Means for Publication.

June 8th, 1919.

To the Editor of

Dear Sir:

Copy *Propaganda*

I enclose you a clipping from the editorial page of your newspaper ~~of your newspaper~~ of recent date. It is somewhat tame but nevertheless a fair sample of the same old propaganda with which this country has been flooded by a majority of the newspapers and magazines for the past four and one-half years. Such articles have prompted me to make a few pertinent though perhaps unparliamentary inquiries and observations. In doing so, however, I beg to assure you that I mean no disrespect to you personally. I think I know something of that malign influence that has fixed itself upon editors and journalists and prevents them from expressing their own private judgments and often compels them to render themselves ridiculous to the disgust or amusement of so many of their readers according to the temperament of the latter.

What possible good, may I ask can come to the people of this country, or of any country for that matter, from the persistent vilification and misrepresentation of the German people, the German character and the Teutonic race? I observe that many of our learned editors and magazine muck-rakers are not content to confine themselves to modern history, but go back beyond the beginning of the Christian era and summon the ghost of Julius Caesar to testify to the savage and treacherous character of the ancient Teutons. Was the fair bosom of La Belle France ever ravaged by a more savage and perfidious invader than that same old pagan who has left us by his own hand a record of his revolting butcheries? Are our muck-rakers so blinded by their hate and fury that they do not realize that all Englishmen and a considerable majority of the people of the United States and Canada are of Teutonic origin? Are they so little read in English literature as not to know that John Bull is a Teuton to the very marrow of his bones and that in his heart he has nothing but contempt for his present allies whom he has so often stigmatized as the "degenerate Latins," and who have returned the compliment by applying to his country the beautiful sobriquet: "Albion perfide." Are they so little read in English history as not to perceive that English historians are extremely careful to make it appear that the English people are purely Teutonic and not corrupted by the blood of "inferior races" such as the Celts or "Latins," and that they are extremely proud of the sturdy Teutonic virtues and liberal ideas that their ancestors transplanted to England

from the forests and fields of Germany. Have they never observed with what ingenuity English historians seek to trace the foundations of the British Parliament to the "Witenagemot," an institution of popular government which they allege their Teutonic ancestors carried with them across the North Sea? Is this infamous propaganda perhaps intended so to prejudice the minds of the least intelligent and most bigoted of our people that "Big Business" may be able to exclude from our shores such articles of German manufacture as superior skill and technical knowledge on the part of German artisans might enable them to sell to us at prices cheaper than might suit the purposes of our "Big Business"? If such is the scheme is it not a nefarious one and a fraud upon the American people? Whatever the scheme may be it is doomed to failure. There is nothing on this earth, nor in the heavens above nor in the waters beneath that can exclude the German people from a very large share in the future development, welfare and regulation of the affairs of this earth. The American people and the people of other countries will not accept a verdict rendered on ex parte evidence and by a prejudiced and interested court. A contract made under duress is void in law and has no standing in morals or ethics. A treaty imposed by an overwhelming and shameless force will have no lasting effect upon a people of the spirit and character of the Germans.

Do our learned propagandists and propagooses not realize that we are living in the age of the Teutonic civilization? Do they not understand that John Bull is a Teuton of the purest strain of Teutonic blood and that a large majority of the people of the United States and of the British Empire, exclusive of the black races, are of Teutonic origin? This is the age of the Teutonic civilization and nothing can prevent the German people as the main stem of the Teutonic race -- the trunk of the Teutonic tree -- from taking a very important part in it. The Graeco-Romans had their day; next the Celts had their day. Now it is the Teuton's day. After the Teutons the Slavs may have their day, and after the Slavs, no doubt it will be the Devil's day -- the day of the Yellow Devil perhaps -- but I do not care to speculate on the distant future or on remote contingencies. About the same time that the Teutonic tribes of Angles and Saxons were crossing the North Sea and possessing themselves of Britain, other Teutonic tribes were wrenching from the necks of the thoroughly subjugated and abject Gauls and Italians the galling and degrading yoke of Imperial Rome. The Teutons were free men, the Gauls were slaves and the Romans robbers under the forms of law. Through centuries of wars, famines, and pestilence the Teutons ultimately brought infinitely better conditions to the peoples of the countries now known as France, Belgium and Italy. A German named Karl with his German horsemen checked and drove back the Saracen hordes and paved the people of La Belle France from the yoke of Islam. He is known in history as Charles Martel and by French historians assigned to a high place amongst their national heroes,

yet he never spoke the Gallo-Roman speech but adhered to his German speech and German characteristics to the end. Another German named Karl welded the discordant elements amongst the Gallo-Roman and Gallo-Germans citizenry into a harmonious whole, brought into the fold of the Christian Church such of the North German tribes as still remained without it and established the first universal peace that Western Europe had ever known. He is known in history as Charlemagne and acclaimed by French historians as the greatest of their national heroes yet he spoke the German speech, retained his German characteristics and made his home on the Rhine surrounded by his German countrymen on all sides. A few centuries after Charlemagne's time it remained for the scholars and theologians of Germany to give to the Christian Religion the only genuine reform that it has ever had. Even Calvin, although much perplexed in mind, did not become a Protestant until after Melchior Vollmar, a disciple of Martin Luther, taught him Greek so that he could compare the original of the New Testament with the Latin translation then in use by the clergy. The Church of England founded by Henry VIII and resuscitated by the persecutions under Elizabeth was nothing but a schism from the Church of Rome, until theologians from Germany and Holland infused Protestantism into it. The Reformation of Martin Luther came at an opportune moment, just at the time when the learned Italian and Gallic "Humanists" were surely leading Holy Church back to paganism. "But" cry the propagandists, "a certain form of materialistic philosophy, cultivated exclusively in Germany within the last fifty years has led the German people back to paganism and barbarism." Nonsense Mr. Propagander! France is the paradise of the materialistic philosophy, and not only are French philosophers addicted to it but French rhymsters, romancers and dramatists are full of it to overflowing. Is there any doctrine or sentiment in the alleged German materialistic philosophy that is not found in the writings of Rousseau, Voltaire, Racine, Moliere, Daudet, Zola and many other French writers? In what respect do the doctrines of Nietzsche, Treitschke, and Bernhardi differ from those of such eminent English philosophers and scientists as Darwin, Wallace, Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall, Mill and many others? Furthermore Germany is choke-full of Christian philosophers, theologians, and church historians from whom English and American authors quote so liberally and so approvingly. In fact Germany possesses such an abundance of first-class scholars in all branches of learning that for more than a quarter of a century immediately preceding the great and idiotic war Germany was the great school-house for the people of the whole earth and she shall become so again, ignorant fanatics and lying propagandists to the contrary notwithstanding. "But," insist the propagandists, "Germany is responsible for the great and idiotic war." Political clap-trap. Wars are the work of politicians and profiteers, and politicians and profiteers are alike in all countries in their hypocritical and humbugging schemes to deceive and exploit the people. The ambitions of the politicians and the cupidities of the profiteers are the seeds of war, and the ignorance and stupidity of the masses of the people in all countries and their national

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prejudices carefully cultivated by the politicians supply the fertile soil in which the seeds germinate and fructify. Is there any propagandist so ignorant as to imagine that the German people are more ignorant and stupid than the peoples of their enemy countries? Is there any propagandist so ignorant of European politics as not to know that the bureaucrats of Czaristic Russia were bribed into an alliance with France, by French politicians, by means of huge "loans" from which the people of Russia derived no benefit, but the bureaucrats very much? For what was this alliance made if not to strike at Germany at an opportune moment? For what was the persistent meddling of Russia in the Balkans, and her use of Serbian politicians to stir the Slavie peoples of Austria into rebellion if not for the purpose of embroiling Austria and Germany in a war with Russia so that France could jump onto the back of Germany and get "revanche" for 1871. Why did England forsake her ancient friends and kinsman and induce her weak and dissipated King Edward, in spite of his promise to his dying mother Victoria, to turn his back on his nephew and enter into the entente cordiale with the despised "Latins" and the "Bear who walks like a man," if not on account of jealousy of Germany's growing industrial and commercial importance and her peaceful penetration of preserves which John Bull had claimed as his own without any legal title?

Of the American soldiers and officers who saved France and England from total defeat seventy per cent are of Teutonic origin through their English, German and Scandinavian ancestry. General Pershing who commanded them is of Germanic ancestry. The name of his paternal ancestor was Pfoerschin - the German word for "peach" and I guess he is a peach all right. Marshal Foch who commanded all the armies of the allies and their associates is of Germanic origin just as Kellerman, Kleber, Ney and many other French Marshals and Generals who saved France on other occasions were. What a sublime spectacle the entente allies and their associates did present for nearly four years of the war! Outnumbering the Germans in man power ten to one, with all the resources of the world at their command, with their legions of ebony-hued idolators from India and coal-black fetish worshippers from Africa, all fighting for their sacred "civilization" against the "barbarism" of the terrible Teutons! How old Mephistopheles must have split his sides with laughter when Lord Northcliff, the boss of all the propagandists, sprung that joke of the centuries! They were beaten at arms, and bankrupt in everything that word implies when America came to their aid with her magnificent manpower. Now do not misunderstand me. I have said nothing about our own cause for war against Germany. That is another thing again. But whatever our cause was, it was not what our propagandists represent it to be. I understand that Mr. Wilson deeply deplored the kind of campaign waged by our valiant journalistic and oratorical warriors but he was powerless to prevent it. Our soldiers despised it, but all they could do was to ignore it. I also understand that Mr. Wilson is surely chagrined by the slights put upon him and his countrymen by the politicians at the Peace Conference. We led them out of the woods when they were scared unto death, but now their courage is up; also their

greed and all their base passions, and yet our crazy journalists and hired liar propagandists support the entente politicians against Wilson and our own country. But never mind. The final peace with Germany will not be made by the politicians at Versailles, no matter what scraps of paper may be signed. There will be no "lasting peace", no "safe peace" no "just peace", no "decent peace" until the men and women of all countries learn to look inward, examine their own consciences, confess their own sins, and rid themselves of the "holier than thou" attitude. Does any sane person believe that the politicians of England and France are holier than the politicians of Germany? The politicians of France and England violated the original treaty of Belgium - the one made at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. How do our propagandists know that they would not have violated it again in 1914 if von Emerich and von Kluck had not beat them to it?

Without any desire to palliate or excuse the "atrocities" in Belgium committed at times by some divisions of the German troops, I must say that the atrocities have been grossly exaggerated, misrepresented and multiplied by the propagandists. But under what rule of propriety and decency do England and France press our propagandists into their service as throwers of stones? Does any one with but an elementary knowledge of English history not know that England for more than three hundred years has been making a record for "atrocities", "frightfulness", "barbarities", "perfidies" and all manner of national crimes so black that no nation could possibly eclipse it? We need not go back to "barbarous times" for the proof of it. Let India speak out. Let Egypt speak out. Let the black man of Africa and the bushman of Australia speak out. Let them speak for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. France has a most horrible record both at home and in her colonies. Even poor little Belgium has a most shameful record or else her own friends and allies have lied about her. Has every one forgotten the horrible stories of Belgian atrocities in the Congo circulated by agents of the British Government about a dozen years ago, at the time that certain British imperialists and profiteers contemplated seizing the Congo for England? In fact most of the stories of German atrocities in Belgium are but a resurrection of the stories of Belgian atrocities in the Congo.

We have seen ignorant muck-rakers masquerading as historians and ethnologists, spewing out their venom at the German people; falsifying history and stultifying themselves in the eyes of all true seekers after knowledge. Will no one hurl a brick at them and say: "Scat you skulls!" Will no one consign to Hades, where they belong, these pestilential brewers of the hell-broth of hate? We and our children and our children's children shall have to live with and transact business with the German people for generations to come. Must we live in a state of constant disgust at the nauseating doses dealt out to us by hired liars or ignorant fanatics of the press?

What do you think of the "international morality" of the English and French politicians who seduced certain Italian politicians with bribes and promises and caused them to drag the poor Dago into the great and idiotic war, which brought him nothing but a bloody death or the most desperate privations? What do you think of the "international morality" of the English and French politicians who seduced certain Greek and Rumanian politicians with bribes and threats and forced the people of their countries into all the horrors of war which they had sought by every means in their power to evade? What do you think of the entente politicians who have consumed six months since the armistice in cooking up a pot-pouri which they are pleased to call a "just and safe peace," but which proved a mockery before the ink became dry on the scraps of paper on which it was written? What do you think about the professional politicians "that strut and fret their hour upon the stage," mumbling their political mummeries about "right" and "justice" and "honor" and "glory" and "victory"—terms which they neither understand nor respect? Professional politicians have buncoed the peoples of all countries with their bombastic phrases and senseless mummeries since the dawn of history, and if permitted, will continue to do so until the crack of doom. Why should the great institution of journalism, originally designed for the enlightenment of mankind, but basely perverted of late, continue to aid them in their base, selfish and nefarious schemes? Are the "great dailies" and older magazines owned by the politicians, profiteers and exploiters, and if so is there no other opportunity for the honest journalist?

By force of habit and of long intellectual peonage you may pronounce this communication: "pro-German propaganda". It is not propaganda, however, because it is not intended for publication or circulation. It may be incidentally pro-German, but it is designedly and decidedly pro-American. And right here permit me to say that ninety-nine per cent of the things denounced by the Northcliff propagandists as "pro-German" are nothing more than American common sense welling up to the surface.

Yours truly,

*Proof of
Sinking of
Lusitania*

W.C.

August 26, 1919

My dear Mr. Eggert:

Yours of the 20th is received. It is idle to answer your communication. I am quite aware of what my views are, and as to whether I am "under British influence", it is quite silly to make any such charge.

Very truly yours,

Mr. C. A. Eggert,
1937 Lincoln Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

1911

in the year 1911
the number of the population
in the country was 1,000,000
the number of the population
in the city was 100,000
the number of the population
in the village was 10,000
the number of the population
in the town was 1,000

1911

741 Ottawa St. Los Angeles, Cal.: Aug. 20/1919
(here since 1916.)

President Harry Pratt Judson,

91

My dear President - I beg pardon for enclosing a sheet so informally marked by some comments. There is no idea of disrespect; I assure you.

I have often, in recent years, noticed the dependence of our prominent men on British judgment and influence. But, naturally depending on the financial support every one must be apprehensive of losing valuable aid by being outspoken in the cause of truth when the latter conflicts with British interests.

I don't know how many will finally regain their mental independence, but I have the hope that the man like you, no matter what his official opinions may be, will aim at being true to his own better nature in other respects. Despotism creeps in every where and republics are no exception, as we have seen with frightful clearness.

That gifted thinker and statesman, J. R. Lowell, said in one of his published letters (to W. D. Howells): "I think we were less self-conscious when I was a youngster - We are all the time thinking what is thought of us over there, instead of going quietly about our business." And elsewhere, speaking of the "average Briton - whose eyes are blind to all ~~right~~ side lights. Yet there is one thing they always take for granted, namely, that an American must see the superiority of England. They have as little tact as their totem, the bull!" And: "The English press is provincializing us again. I don't object to English criticism, but I do to English influence. Discomf. Bryce, by collecting the cock and ball stories of Belgian loafers and ruffians, publishing it and spreading its silly and vile inventions far and wide has corrupted and debased the common American (but also others) so that the horrors in Belgium are now current talk as applied to the Germans who received the highest praise from eye-witnesses, like Sven Hedin, O. Bennett, the war-correspondent of the Chicago Tribune &c. The real Barbarians are the Belgians. I do wish, hope, pray, that all true Americans, not besotted and credulous, shall now begin to see the other side, and that you will be prominent among them. Very truly C. A. Eggert."

Magna est veritas et prevalebit.

March 1921 52

obtain such articles, that doesn't prevent the rightfulness of the traffic. In fact, Germany has uniformly ^{one of the most} herself when she has been a neutral dealt, and dealt ^{in her own lies} extensively, in contraband with belligerents. The sinking of the "Lusitania" was a violation of international law, 2) a violation of common ethics, and in my opinion was simply a crime, — why not add: an act to save the lives of thousands of heroic Germans who were fighting for the freedom of Europe. No other nation has done this.

H.P.J. - L.

Harry Pratt Judson

Comments made, and today repeated: (Aug. 20, 1919)

Mr Judson wrote under British influence, and the British have shown remarkable energy in spreading the vilest misrepresentations and the most infamous slanders among Americans and other nations.

1) This is absolutely and shamelessly untrue — a British falsehood. Only when Japan sprang her onslaught on Russia did Germany, to a small extent, send war material to Russia, Japan being considered a savage state.

2) The Lusitania, by the law of agency, was acting in the place of the King of England directly

She was not carrying war material between dealers, but for the hostile armies of England, Russia, France. International Law never contemplated the direct supply of this kind to an active army as differing from any other direct aid given to a foreign power at war with a friendly people.

The responsibility rests with the owners of the ship and their principal, — also of course with the careless or incompetent federal officer of the harbor of New York which allowed passengers to enter such a ship. — One must be blind with hatred not to see this. Today every brainy observer knows what this hatred meant. The vile gang at Paris and their ferocious action have made it plain to the dullest.

British influence, through commercial relations and vast financial interests, has ruled the American people and stupified them to a degree so complete that one stands aghast, trembling for the future of our American civilization.

Germany made a terrible mistake in entering in this war, but her mistake was not being so being overpowered by enemies without the aid of her own people.

Germany friendly to the U. S.

- 1) Never even attempted to get a coaling station in any part of America;
- 2) Refused to buy the Danish islands, - to give no offence, or cause of distrust, to this country.
- 3) Stood with conviction and energy on the side of the North during the rebellion, contrasting powerfully with Britain which fitted out cruisers for the rebels to destroy the American navy.
- 4) Sent us millions of her children who proved to be among the most energetic and useful citizens.

But considerations of justice never influenced the Post-Slavery, and Post-Rebel party. Let us hope that November 1920 will prove the American people to have recovered from

the sad infatuation! Let the will of the people be done, but enlighten the people - don't stupidify them.

The University of Chicago

Ryerson Physical Laboratory

*Air Service
War*

November 1, 1919.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I am enclosing herewith
such material as I have for answering Lieut.
Colonel Hickam's letter. I have covered our
contribution so far as I know, except in
the case of Ile, which I leave for you to
fill in from your own records. I have no
data on this point.

Very cordially yours,

R. A. Millikan

Professor David A. Robertson,
Faculty Exchange.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO TO THE
AIR SERVICE DURING THE RECENT WAR.

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The contributions of the University of Chicago, following the outline suggested in your letter of recent date, were as follows:

I. "The basis and organization of the activities of the University of Chicago in connection with aircraft during the war."

The contributions of the University consisted

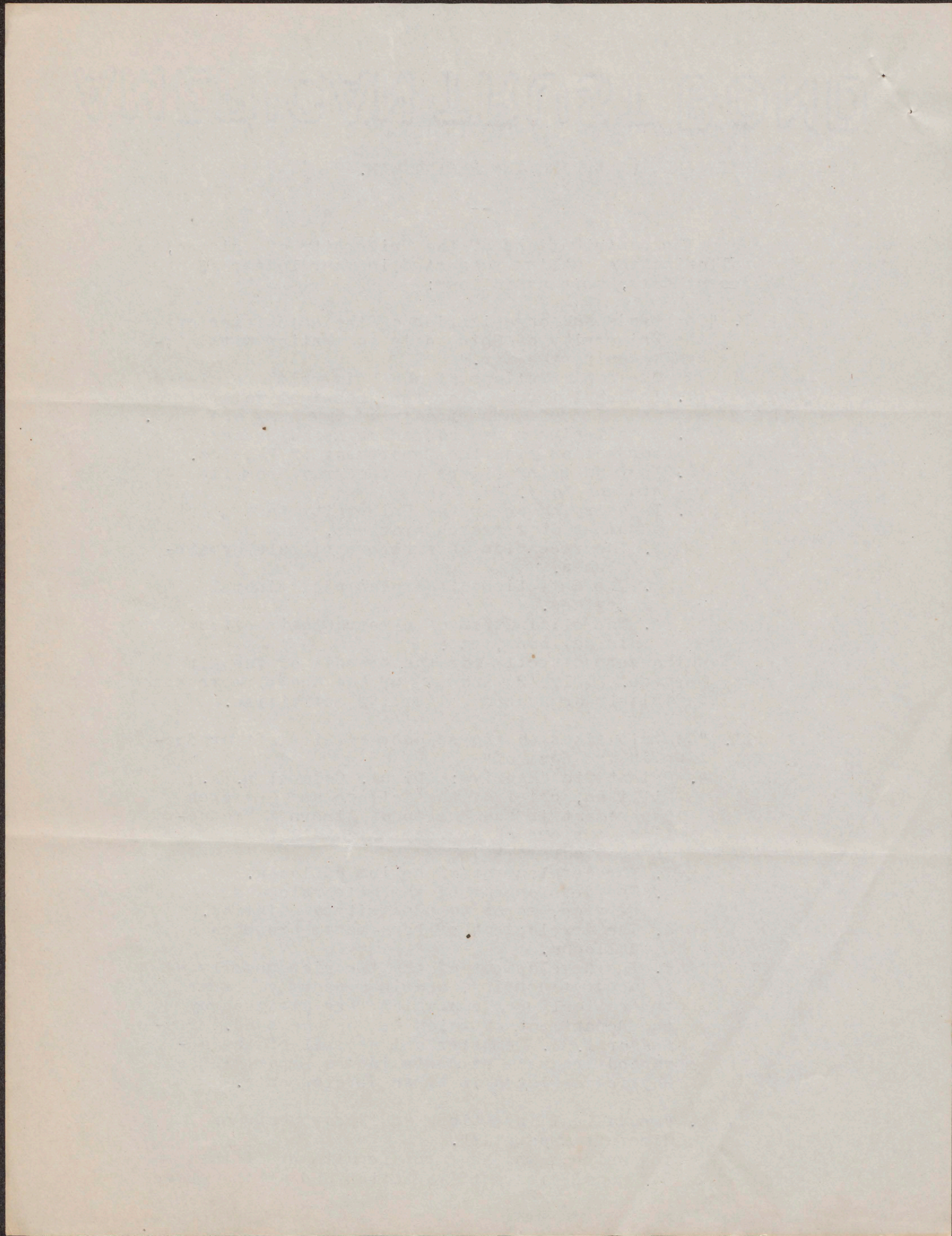
1. In supplying men for the technical work of the Aircraft departments of the Army and Navy.
2. In offering a new course on Aerodynamics in connection with the Department of Physics.
3. In furnishing fliers to the Army from its student body.
4. In carrying on in the University Laboratories a number of research problems, such as
 - a. The reception of wireless signals by airplanes.
 - b. The detection of airplanes by binoral devices.
 - c. The elimination of electrostatic effects in balloons, etc.

which were directly for the benefit of the Air Service. Only (2) and (4) of the above represented definitely organized University activities.

II. "Contributions to the science of Aircraft production in the form of"

- a. Scientific Theories: Lieut. Colonel R. A. Millikan, chief of the Science and Research Department in the Bureau of Aircraft Production, was one of a group which did the theoretical work in
 1. The development of helium balloons.
 2. The development of the meteorological service, so as to adapt it to aviation.
 3. The development of long range propaganda balloons.
 4. The development of the theories underlying accurate bombing, and in a score of other theoretical problems which were attacked by the Department of which he was the head. Professor A. J. Dempster and several of the advanced graduate students in the Department of Physics assisted in these developments.
- b. "Mechanical inventions or improvements on aircraft apparatus".

The Science and Research Department of the Bureau of Aircraft Production had at the close



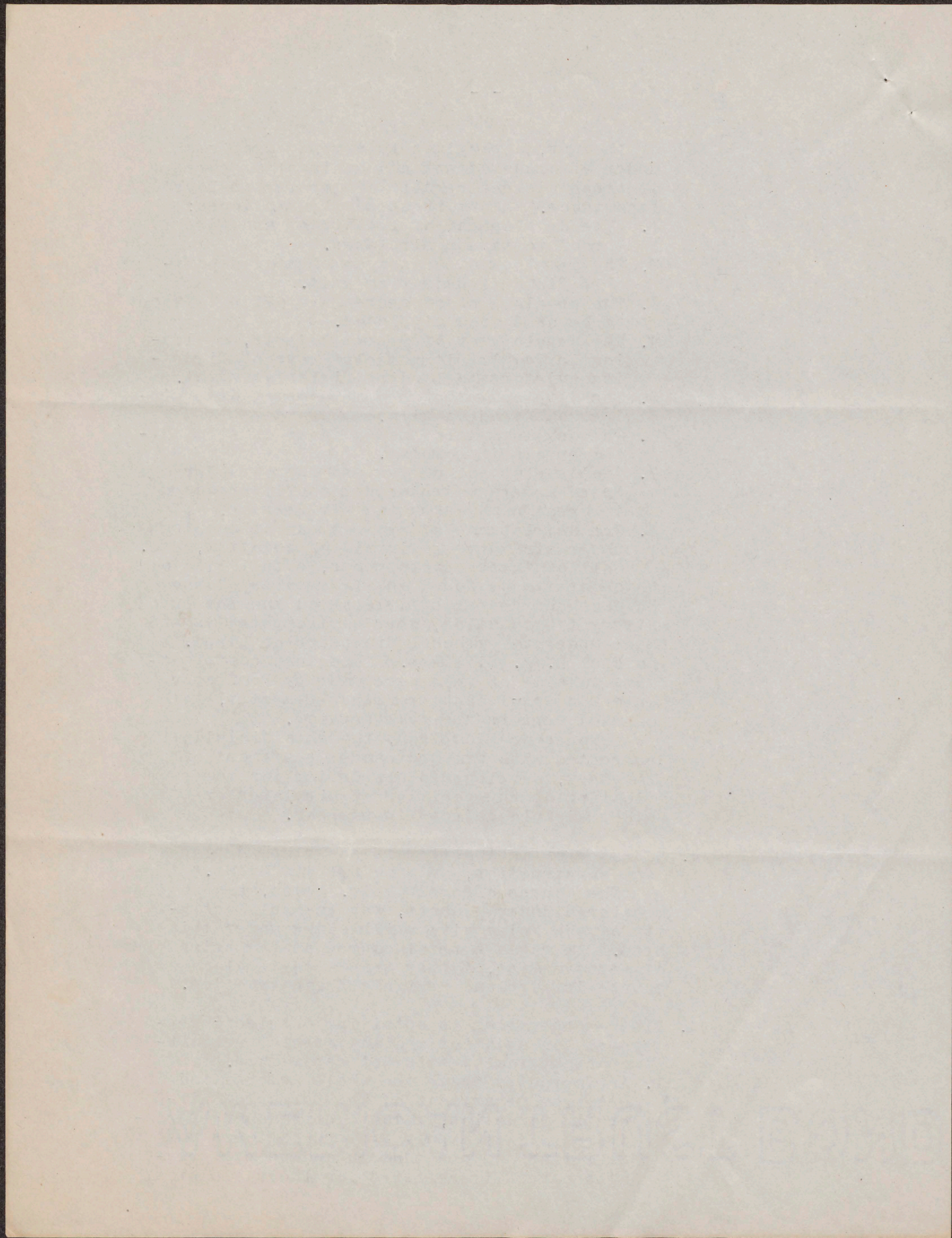
of the war, approximately seventy problems under vigorous attack and at least a score of these yielded results of greater or less importance. Among these may be mentioned:

1. The development of leak proof and fire proof tanks for airplanes.
2. The development of new and improved portable field illuminating unit.
3. The development of secret signalling devices to be used from airplanes.
4. The development of secret methods, employing invisible ultra violet rays of directing aviators to landing fields at night.
5. The development of new methods of determining bomb trajectories.
6. The development of new methods of eliminating errors in bombing.
7. The development of new and improved air speed meters which were actually produced in great numbers by the Air Service.
8. The development of new methods of mapping upper air currents in aid of aviation, etc.

All of these developments, a full list of which are to be found in the reports of the Science and Research Division of the Bureau of Aircraft Production, were participated in and made under the general direction of Lieut. Colonel R. A. Millikan. Important contributions to some of them were made by Professor Gale and Assistant Professor Dempster, both of whom were in the same service.

Professor Michelson, though officially connected with the Ordinance Department of the Navy, developed a new device for the plotting of the position of airplanes or other visible objects in the sky.

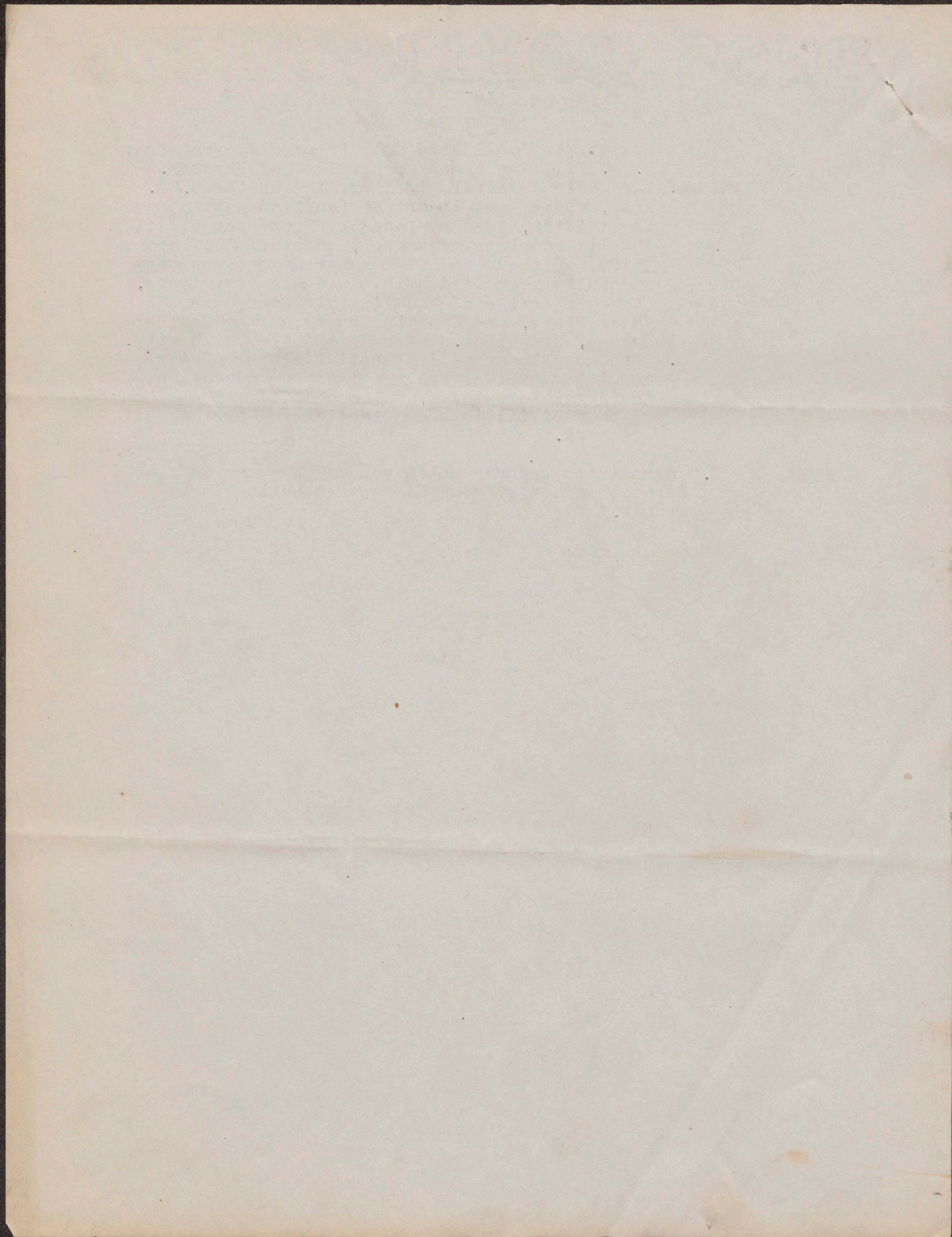
- c. "Courses of instruction in air plane design and construction, and the art of flying."
The course offered by Dr. Lemon, and mentioned under ~~it~~^{it} above, was the only activity of the University which comes under this head. It was a general course on the principles of aerodynamics, rather than a particular course in airplane design and construction.
- d. "Your cooperation in obtaining a select~~d~~ personnel for aviation and any special recruiting or physical testing of candidates."
 1. As indicated above the whole Science and Research Department of the Bureau of Aircraft Production, which consisted of approximately fifty highly trained officers and civilians and one hundred and thirty privates carefully selected for their technical



ability was organized and directed by Professor R. A. Millikan of the Department of Physics.

2. The whole meteorological service of the U. S. Army, whose most important function was to aid the aviator, was developed by Professor Millikan and its complete personnel, consisting of about thirty officers and five hundred men, was very carefully recruited by him and his assistants, the most active of whom in this work were Major Blair, and Captain Sherry of the Weather Bureau, and Lieut. Waterman of Yale University.
3. Dean Angell was an influential member of the committee of the war department on education and special training, which committee took much responsibility in the selection and testing of aviators.

E. "Any printed records which you may have as to heroic conduct of your members in action in France."



Publicity

The University of Chicago

Public Lectures

(X) WHY THE UNITED STATES IS IN THE WAR

(X) Tuesday, April 24

(X) I. "From Spectator to Participant." Professor Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin.

Wednesday, April 25

II. "The Threat of German World Politics." President Harry Pratt Judson.

Thursday, April 26

III. "The Passing of Splendid Isolation." Dr. Arthur Pearson Scott.

Tuesday, May 1

IV. "Democracy the Basis of a World Order." Frederick Dennison Bramhall.

Wednesday, May 2

V. "American Democracy and World Politics." Professor Shailer Mathews

Thursday, May 3

VI. "Civilization's Stake in the War." Professor Paul Shorey.

(X) Leon Mandel Assembly Hall.

7:00 P.M.

All friends of the University are cordially invited.

Cobb
Law School
Harper Central Corridor
Bartlett Gymnasium
Men's dormitories
Reynolds Club
Hutchinson Hall
Ellis Hall
Harper Library
Divinity School
Ida Noyes

2

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Warren

The University of Chicago

Public Lectures

WHY THE UNITED STATES IS IN THE WAR

Tuesday, April 24

I. "From Speculator to Exploiter" Professor Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin.

Wednesday, April 25

II. "The Threat of German World Politics." President Harry Pratt Judson.

Thursday, April 26

III. "The Meaning of American Isolation." Dr. Arthur Hays Scott.

Friday, May 1

IV. "Democracy the Basis of World Order." Frederick Gannett Brewster.

Saturday, May 2

V. "American Democracy and World Politics." Professor Walter Matthews.

Sunday, May 3

VI. "Civilization's Stake in the War." Professor Paul Cheney.

Leon Marshall Assembly Hall. 7:00 P.M.

All friends of the University are cordially invited.

Comp
Law School
Harvard Central Corridor
Bartlett Gymnasium
Men's Gymnasium
Reynolds Club
Hastings Hall
Ellis Hall
Harper Library
Divinity School
The Hayes

The University of Chicago

The Divinity School

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

the United States
WHY ~~AMERICA FIGHTS~~ *is in the War*

~~WHAT AMERICA WANTS~~

I. From Spectator to participant.

Professor A. C. McLaughlin

II. The Threat of German ~~Real Politik~~ *World Politics*.

President H. P. Judson

III. The Passing of Splendid Isolation.

Dr. A. P. Scott

IV. Democracy ~~as~~ *the* Basis of a World Order.

F. D. Bramhall

V. *American Democracy and World-Politics.*

Professor Shailer Mathews

VI. Civilization's Stake in the War.

Professor Paul Shorey

*the obligation of Democracy
to the Nations
of the World
and the
future*

P.O.

Lo. Ch. ^{Am} 11:37 ^{Am} 12:01

Cin. 8:45
9:05

N. W. 10: ^{Ar} 1:55

Penn. ^{8:45-1030}

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10
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$$x^2 + (x+1)^2 = 100$$

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$$2x + 1 = 198$$

$$2x =$$

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Butler

Chicago, January 14, 1916

Dear Mr. Butler:-

The following is the list of men who gave lectures on the various phases of the European War together with the topics discussed:

Racial Traits Underlying War

Professor William I. Thomas

Pan-Germanism and Chauvinism

Assistant Professor Carl F. Ruth

The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente

Assistant Professor Conyers Read

The Balkan Question

Professor Ferdinand Schevill

Russia and the Asiatic Issues Involved in the War

Assistant Professor Samuel N. Harper

Modern Government and Foreign Policy

Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin

The Immediate Occasion of the War

Mr. Arthur P. Scott

The Effect of the War on Banking and Credit

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin

The Ethics of Nations

Professor James Haydn Tufts

The Rights and Duties of the United States as a Neutral Nation

Professor Charles Cheney Hyde

Geographical and Economic Influences upon the War

Associate Professor John Paul Goode

-2-

Some Effects of the War on Economic Conditions
in the United States

Associate Professor Chester W. Wright

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Robertson

B.

Mr. Nathaniel Butler
The University Lecture Association

June 1914 at the War on Economic Conditions
in the East & West

Associated Presses of America & Europe

For first year

Published by the Association

Mr. Editorial Staff
The University of Chicago Press

The University Lecture Association

IN CO-OPERATION WITH

The University of Chicago

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

January 12, 1916

Mr. David A. Robertson,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear Mr. Robertson:

I should be very much obliged if you would return this sheet to me with a memorandum upon it showing the names of the men who gave the lectures a little more than a year ago treating of subjects of especial interest because of the European war.

Sincerely yours,

Maxhamel Ryster

~~1~~
Phone C. Read

MB/H

The University Lecture Association

The University of Chicago

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

January 18, 1916

Mr. David A. Robertson,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear Mr. Robertson:

I should be very much obliged if

you would return this sheet to me with a

memorandum upon it showing the names of the

men who gave the lectures a little more than

a year ago during the winter of 1914-15.

Interest because of the European war.

Sincerely yours,

W. D. Howells

W. D. Howells

W.D.

War + 82

The University of Chicago
The Divinity School

April 12, 1917

Publicity

My dear Mr. President:

Do you know any way in which our Divinity School as such could co-operate in ^{plans for} the general preparedness? Of course we have individuals who are training. We have also at least four men who have gone into the Y.M.C.A. work abroad. There will naturally be other individuals going into such work.

It occurred to me that it might be desirable for us to have a mass meeting of the Divinity School and let the proper Y.M.C.A. addresses be made before them, as well as some other addresses.

My conversation with certain ministers leads me to feel that we need to make them realize that it is no longer a question of whether war is a bad thing or a good thing, but what great issues there are in the present war.

In this connection would it not be possible for us to organize ^{a sort of} ~~what might be called~~ a Patriotic Extension League, which would make arrangements for speakers all over this vicinity? One chief danger in this recruiting business is that it is so entirely emotional that I find young men are not feeling the real issue. Could there not be an organized propaganda which would be something more than that furnished by bugles, chorus girls, and advertisements?

This question was suggested to me largely by a conversation I had at the South Shore Country Club the other day with one of the most alert of the recent graduates of the University.

SM-WW

President Judson
The University of Chicago.

Very truly yours,

Shailer Mathews

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE EAST ASIAN LIBRARY

1. *[Faint, illegible text]*

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7. *[Faint, illegible text]*

8. *[Faint, illegible text]*

9. *[Faint, illegible text]*

10. *[Faint, illegible text]*

Chicago, April 13, 1917

Dear Mr. Mathews:

Yours of the 12th inst. is received.

I think the most useful thing before the Divinity School would be to get a very clear comprehension before them as to the real issues and world-wide forces involved in this war. I wonder if you have seen the little book of André Cheradame. It gives me nothing new, but it contains what I believe to be an entirely reliable and accurate statement of the actual situation in concise form. Of course it would be entirely proper to have a meeting of the School and a presentation of what the Y. M. C. A. is endeavoring to do for the Army. On the matter of speakers to which you refer I should be glad to talk with you.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dean Shailer Mathews
The University of Chicago

Chicago, April 18, 1917

Dear Mr. Harkness:

Yours of the 18th inst. is received.
I think the most useful thing before the University School
would be to get a very clear comprehension before them as
to the real issues and world-wide forces involved in this
war. I wonder if you have seen the little book of Louis
Goussier. It gives me nothing new, but it contains what
I believe to be an entirely reliable and accurate statement
of the actual situation in Europe now. Of course it
would be entirely proper to have a meeting of the school
and a presentation of what the U. S. A. is experiencing
in on the line. On the matter of speakers to whom
you refer I should be glad to talk with you.
Very truly yours,

H. B. H. - A.

From Walter Harkness
The University of Chicago

Replied

Chicago, May 2, 1917

Dear Mr. McLaughlin:-

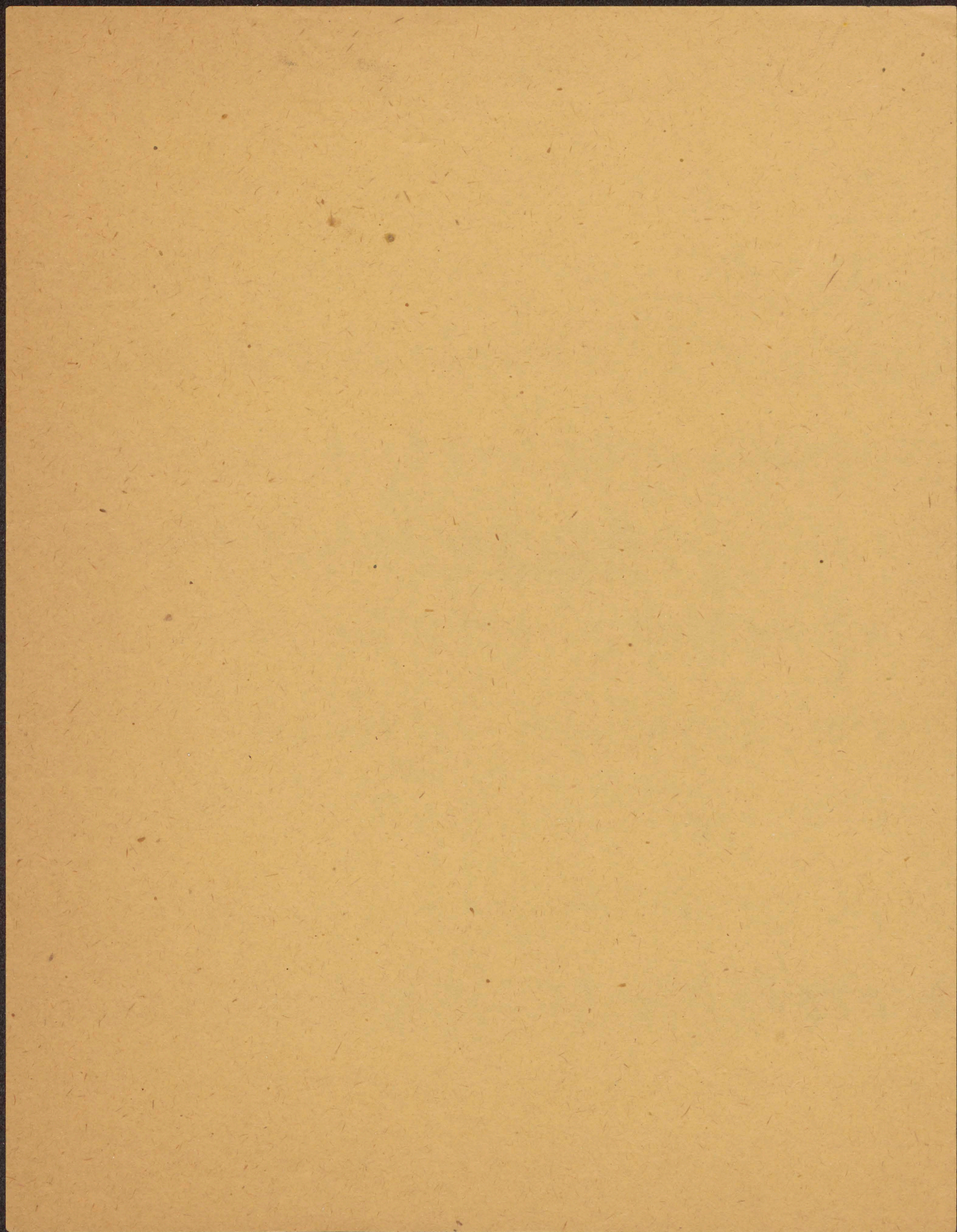
In the formation of an intelligent public opinion concerning the great national crisis, the University of Chicago has a great opportunity to be influential. Will you coöperate by allowing me to publish immediately in a supplement to the University Record your address delivered in Leon Mandel Assembly Hall on April 26? If I may have the copy at once, I shall speed the pamphlet through the Press. I hope that you will find it possible to coöperate in this endeavor.

Yours very truly,

D. A. R.-V.

Secretary to the President

Mr. A. C. McLaughlin



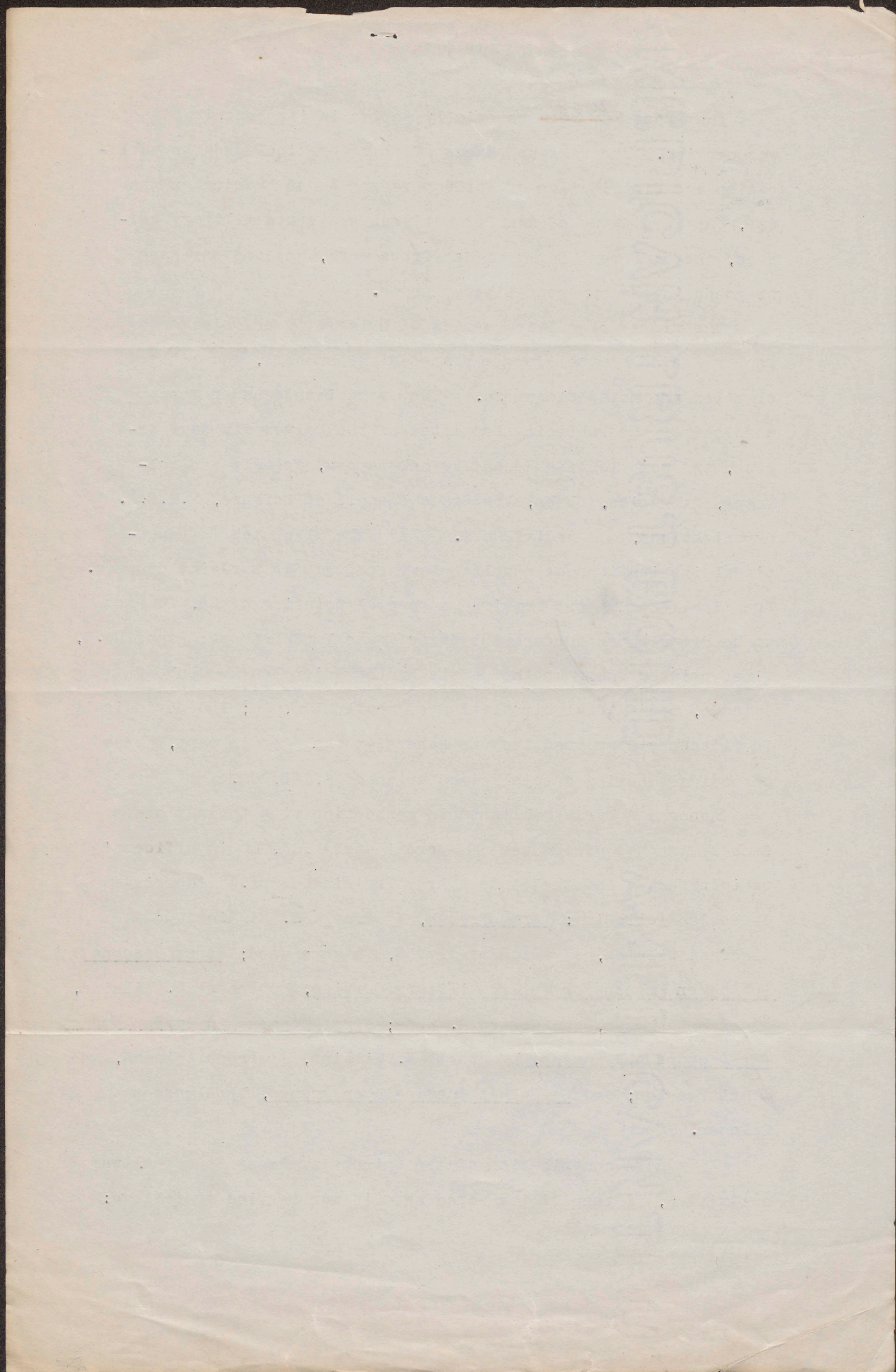
WAR ACTIVITIES

*7-10-18
Publicity*
The Press ^{was} ~~has been~~ especially active in its contribution to war service. The various phases of this work included the publication and distribution of War Papers and books bearing on the war, the furnishing of men for national and state military service, the different forms of Red Cross work, and the purchase of bonds in the numerous Liberty Loans.

The widely circulated series of University of Chicago War Papers issued by the Press embraced eight numbers, the titles of which are noted elsewhere. They were issued under the auspices of the Publicity Committee of the University War Service, and were in wide demand by newspapers, schools and colleges, libraries, clubs, the State Council of Defense, Y.M.C.A. organizations, and individuals. They were also used in educational institutions as supplementary reading for war-aims courses. The first four Papers required a special printing of 25,000 each to be distributed through the State Council of Defense; Paper No. 5, first printed under another title by the Union League Club of Chicago, had a total circulation of nearly 100,000; 155 periodicals in fifteen states used the War Papers in whole or in part, these periodicals having a total circulation of 4,706,200.

Among the books published in connection with the war are a number that had a wide use of approximately 100,000 in officers' training camps and the Student Army Training Corps. They include the following: Army French, by Ernest H. Wilkins and Algernon Coleman, of which nearly 50,000 were used; First Lessons in Spoken French for Men in Military Service, by Ernest H. Wilkins, Algernon Coleman, and Howard R. Huse; First Lessons in Spoken French for Doctors and Nurses, by Ernest H. Wilkins, Algernon Coleman, and Ethel Preston; and Le Soldat Americain en France, by Algernon Coleman.

As a contribution of the University Press to actual war activities, fifteen of its force were in war service as follows:



Corporal Thure W. Larsen, 247th Aero Squadron, A.E.F.; Private Harry Hannum, 121st Aero Squadron, A.E.F.; Corporal Elton T. Conley, 328th Aero Squadron, San Antonio, Texas; Nate Feldt, Printing Department, Great Lakes, Ill.; Sergeant Donald P. Bean, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C.; Corporal Fred H. Sell, 122d Field Artillery, A.E.F.; Second Lieutenant William T. Birch, 343d Infantry, A.E.F.; Arthur Newton, Armed Guard, U.S.N., *Bombay* Sergeant Byron P. Rublee, 343d Infantry, A.E.F.; Corporal M. F. Baldwin, 37th Engineers, A.E.F.; Private Arthur Drevikovsky, Aero Squadron, West Point, Miss.; M. W. Parkinson, Great Lakes, Ill.; Private F. B. Gallagher, 53d Field Artillery, Camp Travis, Texas; Private A. Horowitz, 123d Field Artillery, A. E. F.; Paul Laskowsky, Great Lakes, Ill.

A remarkable record has been made by the women of the University Press in their subscriptions, often at actual personal sacrifice, to the five issues of Liberty Bonds. The total number of bonds purchased was 195, amounting to \$10,650.00. The men in the University Press also gave a generous response to appeals to purchase bonds. Their purchases for the five issues amounted to 244 bonds, equalling \$17,550.00. The combined purchases by men and women of the University Press amounted to a total of \$28,200.00.

To the various phases of the Red Cross work the women of the University Press have devoted much time, despite their regular all-day employment at the Press. With wool furnished by the Ida Noyes unit, the women of the University Press made and sent in thirty-five knitted sweaters and sixty-five pairs of socks, as well as a dozen other garments. A number of the women also pledged themselves to service in the Woman Student Army Training Corps.

