

GERMAN POLICY IS WRING, SAYS ELIOT

Reasons for American Sympathy With Allies in War Are Explained.

BELGIAN INVASION IS ONE

"Might-Makes-Right" Doctrine Declared Another, and Reliance on Military for Greatness Is Thought Degrading.

An article by Professor William M. Eliot, of Columbia University, New York, presenting the European war situation from the German point of view, will appear in The Sunday Oregonian next week.

BY CHARLES W. ELIOT, President Emeritus of Harvard in New York

The numerous pamphlets which German writers are now distributing in the United States, and the many letters about the European war which Americans are now receiving from German and German-American friends, are convincing thoughtful people in this country that American opinion has some weight with the German government and people, or, at least, some interest for them; but that the reasons which determine American sympathy with the Allies, rather than with Germany and Austria-Hungary, are not understood in Germany and are not always appreciated by persons of German birth who have lived long in the United States.

It would be a serious mistake to suppose that Americans feel any hostility or jealousy toward Germany, or fail to recognize the immense obligations under which we live, and all the rest of the world, although they do feel that the German nation has been going wrong in theoretical and practical politics for more than a century, and is now reaping the consequences of her own wrong-thinking and wrong-doing.

Unification Appeals to America.

There are many important matters concerning which American opinion is strongly with Germany.

(1) The unification of Germany, which Bismarck and his co-workers accomplished, naturally commended itself to Americans, whose own country is a firm federation of many more or less different states, containing more or less different people, and whose American friends did not approve Bismarck's methods and means they cordially approved his accomplishment of German unification.

(2) Americans have felt unqualified admiration for the commercial and financial growth of Germany during the past 40 years, believing it to be primarily the fruit of well-directed industry and enterprise.

(3) All educated Americans feel strong admiration for the German nation for its extraordinary achievements in letters, science and education within the last 100 years. Jealousy of Germany in these matters is a feeling foreign to American thought, and that any external power or influence should undertake to restrict the German progress in these respects would seem to all Americans intolerable, and, indeed, incredible.

(4) All Americans who have had any experience in governmental or educational administration recognize the fact that German administration—both in peace and in war—is the most efficient in the world; and for that reason they feel nothing but respect and admiration, unless the efficiency requires an invidious comparison or restriction of individual liberty.

(5) Americans sympathize with a unanimous popular sentiment in favor of war which the people believe to be essential to the safety and even the safety of their country—a sentiment which prompts to family and property sacrifices, and to the sacrifice of the moment, and irremediable in the future, and they believe that the German people today are inspired by just such an overwhelming sentiment.

How is it, then, that with all these strong American feelings tending to make them sympathize with the German people in the present war, they object so strongly and irrevocably to certain German national practices of great moment, practices which are outgrowths of Prussian theories, and experiences that have come to prevail in Germany during the past hundred years?

One-Man Rule Opposed.

In the hope that American public opinion about the European war may be a little better informed and abroad it seems worth while to enunciate certain German practices which do not conform to American standards in the conduct of public affairs.

(a) Americans object to the commitment of a nation to grave measures of foreign policy by a permanent executive, such as the Kaiser, or King—advised in secret by professional diplomatists who consider themselves the personal representatives of the nation, and who are not subject to the control of the people. The American people have no permanent executive, and the profession of diplomacy hardly exists among them. In the conduct of their national affairs they utterly distrust secrecy, and are accustomed to demand and secure the utmost publicity.

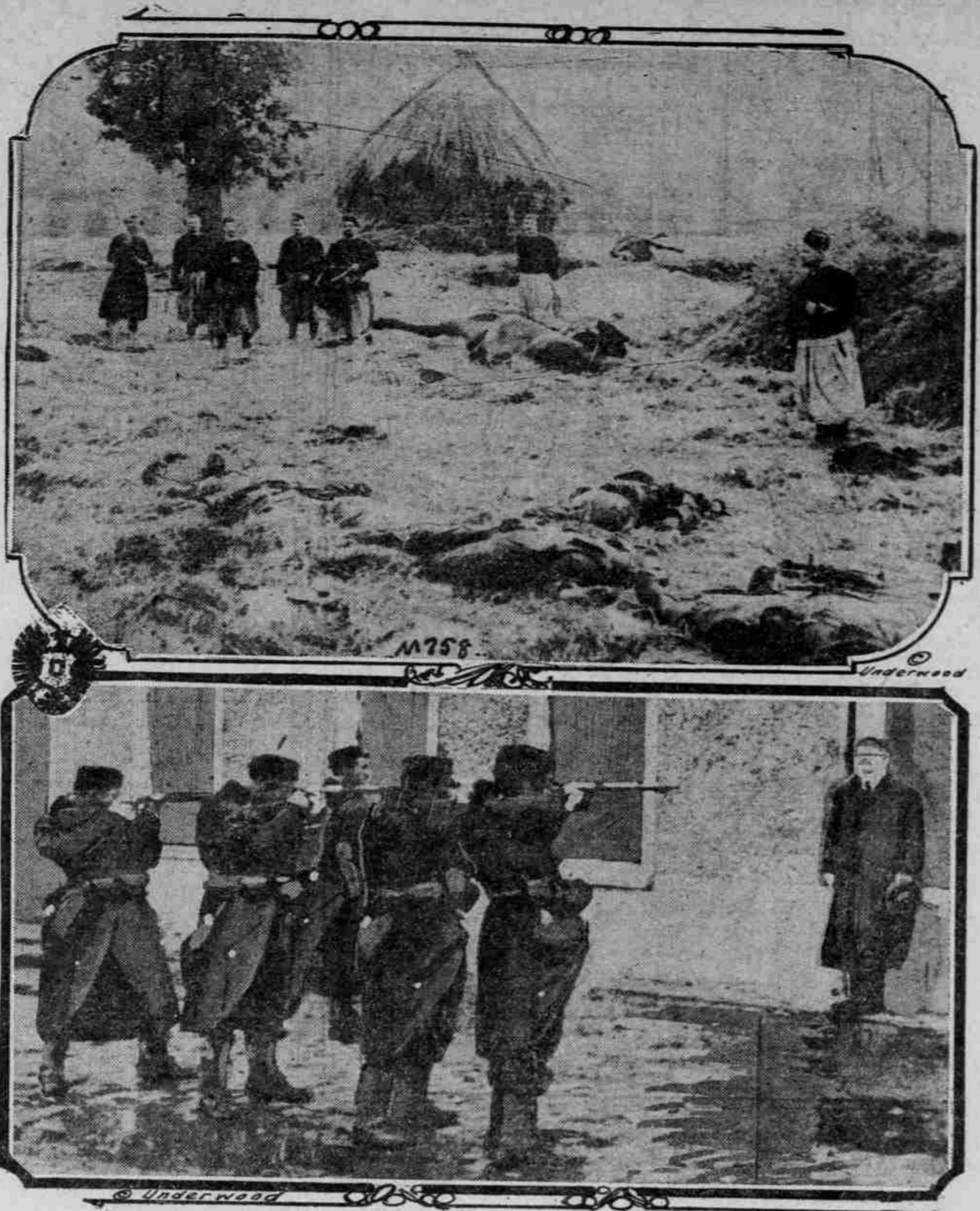
(b) They object to placing in any ruler's hands the power to order mobilization or declare war in advance of deliberate consultation with a representative assembly, and of co-operative action thereby. The fact that German mobilization was ordered three days in advance of the meeting of the Reichstag confounds all American ideas and practices about the rights of the people and the proper limits of executive authority.

(c) Secret Diplomacy Dangerous.

The secrecy of European diplomatic intercourse and of international understandings and terms of alliance in Europe is in the view of Americans not only inexpedient, but dangerous and unjustifiable. Under the Constitution of the United States, no treaty negotiated by the President and his Cabinet is valid until it has been publicly discussed and ratified by the Senate. During this discussion the people can make their voice heard through the press, the telegraph, and the telephone.

(d) The reliance on military force as the foundation of true national greatness seems to thinking Americans erroneous, and in the long run degrading to a Christian nation. They conceive that the United States may fairly be called a great Nation; but that its greatness is due to intellectual and

TWO GRIM WAR PHOTOGRAPHS JUST FROM THE FRONT.



TOP—SCENE ON BATTLEFIELD OF MARNE, AFTER ENCOUNTER. BELOW—BELGIAN FIRING SQUAD SHOOTING GERMAN SPY CAUGHT NEAR FRONT LINE.

—Photos Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

material forces acting through adequate material forces and expressed in education, public health and order, agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce, and the resulting general well-being of the people. It was never in all its history organized what could be called a faithful and obedient citizenry, and until 18 years ago, its navy was very small, considering the length of its seacoast. There is nothing in the history of the American people to make them believe that the true greatness of nations depends on military power.

(e) They object to the extension of national territory by force, contrary to the wishes of the population concerned. This objection is the inevitable result of democratic institutions; and the American people have been faithful to this principle of sanctity under circumstances of considerable difficulty—as, for example, in withdrawing from Cuba, the rich island which the United States had acquired in 1898, and in the refusing to intervene in Mexico for the protection of American investors, when that country's country was distracted by factional fighting. This objection applies to the present war, as well as to the projected occupation of Belgium.

(f) Americans object strenuously to a violation of treaties between nations in the present war, and even the necessity for any other reason whatever. They believe that the progress of civilization will depend in future on the general acceptance of the sanctity of contracts or solemn agreements between nations and on the development of a common consent of international law.

War Prevention Is Tendency.

The neutralization treaties, the arbitration treaties, the Hague conferences and some of the serious attempts at mediation, although none of them go far enough, and many of them have been rudely violated on occasion, illustrate a strong tendency in the civilized parts of the world to prevent international wars by means of agreements deliberately made in time of peace. The United States has proposed and made more of these agreements than any other power, has adhered to them, and has secured their nearly universal acceptance by them. Under one such agreement, the nearly 100 nations of Canada and the United States have avoided forts and armaments against each other, although they have had serious differences of opinion and border clashes of interests, and the frontier is 2000 miles long and for the most part unguarded.

Cherishing the hope that the peace of Europe and the rights of its peoples may be secured through solemn compacts, which should include the establishment of a permanent international judicial tribunal, supported by an international force, Americans see in the treatment by Germany of Belgium and the Belgian neutralization treaty as nothing but a piece of paper which might be torn up on the ground of military necessity, and the retrograde policy of the most alarming sort. That the violation of the neutralization treaty of Belgium would have determined American opinion in favor of the allies, if it had stood alone, by itself, the reason being that American hopes for the peace and order of the world are based on the sanctity of treaties.

Attackers at Disadvantage.

In the actual development of weapons and munitions, and of the art of quick trenching, the attacking force of the Southern States is at a great disadvantage in comparison with the force on the defensive. That means indecisive battles and ultimately an indecisive war, unless the latter party is resolved to push the war to the utter exhaustion and humiliation of the other party, a long process which involves incalculable losses and wastes, and endless miseries.

Americans have always before them the memory of their four years' Civil War, which, although resolutely prosecuted on both sides, could not be brought to a close until the resources of the Southern States in men and material were exhausted. In that dreadful process the whole capital of the Southern States was wiped out. Now that the sudden attack on Paris has failed, and adequate time has been secured to summon the slower-moving forces of Russia and England, and these two resolute and persistent peoples have decided to use all their spiritual and material forces in co-operation with France against Germany, thoughtful Americans can see but one possible issue of the struggle, whether it be long or short, namely, the defeat of

Germany and Austria-Hungary in their present undertaking, and the abandonment by both peoples of the doctrine that their salvation depends on militarism and the maintenance of autocratic executives entrusted with the power and the means to make sudden war. They believe that no human being should ever be trusted with such power. The alternative is, of course, genuine constitutional government, with the military power subject to the civil power.

Sacrifices Are Regretted.

The American people grieve over the fruits of the human life, property and the natural human joys which the German people are making for an impossible ideal of national power and welfare. The sacrifices which Germany is imposing on the allies are fearfully heavy, but there is no hope that these will be fruitless, for out of them come great gains for liberty and peace in Europe.

Startling Low Prices LISTEN! In Linoleum and Oil Cloth

Table listing various linoleum and oil cloth products and their prices. Items include English Best Inlaid Linoleum at \$1.42, English B Grade Inlaid at \$1.15, Domestic Best Grade Inlaid at \$1.35, Domestic B Grade Inlaid at \$1.00, Domestic BB Grade Inlaid at 90¢, Best Print Linoleum, 12 ft. wide at 85¢, and Best Print Linoleum, 6 ft. wide at 68¢.

Art Squares Beautiful designs and pleasing colors in following sizes: 3x2 yards, 3x2 1/2 yards, 3x3 yards, 3x3 1/2 yards, 3x4 yards, 3x4 1/2 yards, 4x3 1/2 yards, 4x4 yards. To close out entire line at 65¢ yard. Former price \$1.00 per square yard.

Odd Lace Curtains An unusually large assortment of Lace Curtains, from 1 pair to 5 pairs, to close out for just one-half of our former prices.

HENRY JENNING & SONS The Home of Good Furniture One Year Ahead of Competitors SECOND AND MORRISON STREETS

British because of whatever ineffective opposition Great Britain may have offered to that expansion. No amount of commercial selfishness on the part of insular England can justify Germany in attempting to seize supreme power in Europe and thence, perhaps, in the world. Finally, Americans hope and expect that there will be no such fatal issue of the present struggle as the destruction or ruin of the German nation. On the contrary, they believe that Germany will be freer, happier, and greater than ever, when once she has got rid of the monstrous Bismarck policies and the Emperor's archaic conception of his function, and has enjoyed 20 years of real peace.

GOTTON NOT CONTRABAND STATE DEPARTMENT SOLICITOR ANNOUNCES POLICY.

Decision as to Cottonseed Oil Opens Way to General Shipments to Hamburg in American Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Continuing its policy of forging out a complete code for regulation of shipments of American products, not only to neutral but to belligerent countries, the State Department today announced a decision relating to exports of cottonseed oil. The decision marks a distinct advance in the exemption of semi-contraband goods from seizure when carried in American bottoms.

Best Laxative for Children

When your baby is cross and fretful instead of the happy, laughing little dear you are accustomed to, in all probability the digestion has become deranged and the bowels need attention. Give it a mild laxative, dispel the irritability and bring back the happy content of babyhood.

If Purchased Tomorrow, a Beautiful Steinway Piano for Less Than the Price of a Cheap Piano.

Not only are we selling Chickering's, America's best piano, but we are also selling the Knabe, Steinway, Weber, Steck, Vose & Sons, Hobart M. Cable, Hallet & Davis, or the Ludwig or Erlich, and any number of other pianos, well-known makes, all of them. Certain it is, among the above makes you can find some piano that will suit you. There is no doubt about your being able to select just the piano you want and at a price that is almost unbelievable, but you must do it tomorrow.

Don't let premature gray hair make you look old before your time. You yourself young-looking by keeping your hair young. You don't have to use dye. You can accomplish almost miraculous results by the use of HAY'S HAIR RESTORE.