

SEVENTIETH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1920.

SECOND SECTION—SIX PAGES

COX ACCEPTS DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 7.—The Democratic presidential standard, with the league of nations and progress as its peak emblems, today was marched into the 1920 campaign by Governor James M. Cox.

Cheering Democrats estimated at between 30,000 and 40,000 witnessed his acceptance following notification by Senator Robinson, chairman at the San Francisco convention.

To the ceremonies at the Montgomery county fair grounds, Governor Cox, with Franklin D. Roosevelt, his running mate, marched a mile in a broiling sun at the head of a parade. The procession, sprinkled with two score bands, was estimated to contain nearly 20,000 marchers.

For two hours the governor kept the throng cheering as he gave his campaign policies. He made the league his paramount declaration, declaring he stood for American and world peace by its adoption, with "interpretations" preserving its vital plan.

Two covenant reservations he suggested were emphasized by the governor. Regarding Article 10, he was cheered loudly in comparing it to the Monroe doctrine. Shots of approval also greeted his declaration for woman suffrage, law enforcement, reduction of taxation and other issues he proclaimed.

Without mentioning specifically the prohibition amendment, he said, "any one false to his oath is more unworthy than the law violator."

"The question is," Governor Cox declared, "whether we shall or shall not join in this practical and humane movement. President Wilson entered the league in our name. Senator Harding, as the Republican candidate for the presidency, proposes in plain words that we remain out of it. As the Democratic candidate I favor going in."

"The first duty of the new administration will be ratification of the treaty," Governor Cox said, predicting that friends of the league would rally to elect a senate with the requisite majority for ratification.

Governor Cox said the "interpretations" should state "our interpretation of the covenant as a matter of good faith to our associates and as a precaution against any misunderstanding in the future."

"The joy to me," Assailings and straight acting," he said. "It is no time for wailing."

In position, the league question led the candidate's address and to it he devoted three thousand words of the 10,000 total.

The prohibition amendment and Volstead law were not specific in the address, but Governor Cox promised emphatically strict law enforcement.

"The constitution," he said, "is the license and limitation given to and placed upon the law-making body. The legislative branch of government is subjected to the rule of the majority. The public official who fails to enforce the law is an enemy both to the constitution and to the American principle of majority rule. It would seem unnecessary for any candidate for the presidency to say that he does not intend to violate his oath office. Anyone who is false to that oath is more unworthy than the law violator himself."

"Morals cannot easily be produced by statute," Governor Cox continued in passing to a plea against abuse of the writ of injunction.

Regarding woman suffrage, Governor Cox urged ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment, declaring women "are entitled to the privilege of voting as a matter of right, and because they will be helpful in maintaining wholesome and patriotic policy."

His opposition—candidate, platform, leaders and congressional record—were flayed by Governor Cox in scathing terms throughout his long address. A senatorial oligarchy led Senators Lodge, Pennington and Smoot, Governor Cox charged, selected Senator Harding to lead the Republicans and fastened "into the party platform the creed of bitterness and hate and the vacillating policy that possesses it."

The Republican stand, generally, was scored by the governor as reactionary and, on the league question, he said the party's candidate was

APARTMENT HOTEL DESTROYED BY FIRE

THREE WOMEN KILLED; TEN OTHERS SERIOUSLY HURT

Fire Starts on Lower Floor From Carelessly Discarded Cigarette.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 7.—The death list in the fire which early today totally destroyed the four-story Edna apartment hotel at Eleventh and Yamhill streets here was increased to three this afternoon when two women, seriously hurt and burned, died at a hospital.

Mrs. J. Chaney, Portland school teacher, was almost instantly killed when she fell from the top floor while attempting to get hold of a fire ladder; Miss E. Evans of Portland, died of injuries from a jump off the fourth floor and Miss F. Bogue of Portland died of burns received before her rescue by firemen.

Some of the hotel guests received minor injuries while escaping from the blazing building and four firemen were injured or overcome by smoke. Ten other hotel guests were slightly bruised or burned.

Fire department officials believe the hotel was fired by a carelessly discarded cigarette on one of the lower floors. There were many spectacular escapes, some of the guests sliding improvised ropes made of sheets.

First alarm of the blaze was sounded from Boy Scout headquarters directly across the street from the hotel.

HOFF TO PROBE GASOLINE COST

O. P. Hoff, state treasurer, let it be known Saturday that he will institute an investigation into the recent increases in the price of gasoline, declaring his opinion that the price is being inflated.

Hoff, of an understanding with the fuel companies at the time the state agreed to waive prosecutions under the 58 per cent gravity act, the companies are now taking advantage of a critical situation.

"It will be recalled," said Mr. Hoff, "that some time since, at the beginning of the present shortage, it was deemed necessary, in order not to injure the industries of Oregon, to suspend prosecutions under the law requiring a 58 per cent specific gravity test; this with the understanding that if they were permitted to sell gasoline of the same quality as sold in Washington, the price would be reduced by 1-2 cents a gallon."

This was backed by the governor's statement that he had no intention of one convicted of violating the act.

"Although the quality has been reduced the price has continued to advance until the companies are now receiving for the present poor product the highest price. The increased price demanded is apparently so much greater than the increased cost of production, transportation, etc., that it appears an attempt is being made to take advantage of a critical situation. This, in my opinion, is unwarranted, is a violation of the understanding that the oil companies and is reflecting unfavorably on the state of Oregon industrially and commercially. The original understanding as to quality to be furnished and price to be charged was made only after the shortage seriously threatened the moving of oil companies, the continuance of operation of industries depending on the output of the oil companies."

Denver, Aug. 7.—At a conference tonight of military, state and civil authorities, it was decided to start street cars running on every line in the city tomorrow morning.

Present at the conference were Colonel C. Ballou, commandant of the troops now on duty here; Mayor Dewey C. Bailey, Joseph E. Moorehead, secretary to Governor Oliver H. Shoup and "Black Jack" Jerome, leader of the strike breakers.

Sixty cars will be in regular operation by tomorrow night. It was planned at the conference. They will be manned by strike breakers. Armed guards, posted on every car which has come out of the barns since the strike was declared, will be dispersed with. The crews will not be armed.

Police will not follow the cars in automobiles, as they have done on all previous efforts to operate the tramway system. The routes the cars will take, however, will be controlled by the troops now here and those expected early in the morning from Camp Funston, Kan.

"The cars will most certainly carry passengers," Mayor Bailey said. "With every downtown street patrolled by armed military and civil guards, troops on duty at every station awaiting rush calls, Denver was comparatively quiet tonight."

Police answered a few riot calls, but they proved groundless. There were no concerted attempts at destruction, such as marked Thursday and Friday nights, when seven persons were killed and fifty injured.

Eight automobiles bearing policemen were stoned tonight while answering a riot call at the plant of the Denver Gas and Electric company.

MACHINE BREAKS DOWN
The unfamiliar, abbreviated appearance of The Statesman's headlines today is due to a breaking down of a type machine last night, making it impossible to set headlines, except by hand.

The machine is being repaired today and will be in commission in time to give Tuesday morning's Statesman its usual appearance.

THE WEATHER
Sunday fair except probably thunderstorms in the mountains of the east portion; gentle northeasterly winds.

July Busy Month for Home Service Section
July was another busy month for the home service section of the American Red Cross in Salem, according to the report made public yesterday. The record shows a total of 581 interviews, 205 old cases and 73 new cases handled, or a total of 278 families, 94 cases of service rendered, information furnished to 184 families and 270 letters written.

COMMUNIQUE FAVORABLE IN SOME POINTS

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Although Saturday's Polish communique contains favorable points, it does not show that the Bolsheviks are being seriously checked. Warsaw advised dated Saturday, however, declares it is only a small sector facing Brochocyn that the enemy has crossed the Bug in the Brest-Litovsk district, and claim the Bolshevik advance on Warsaw from Grodno and Bialostok to the northeast, has been stopped.

The municipal council of Warsaw has formed a council of defense. In an appeal to the peasants, Premier Witos says:

"It depends on you whether Poland develops in freedom and well-being, or is forced to toll under Moscovite invaders. The government is seeking an honorable peace. It is better to die than to live enchained."

The situation northeast of Warsaw is more disquieting today because of the failure of the Polish staff to take all the measures recommended by the allied military experts, says a foreign office announcement. The Anglo-French mission, the foreign office reports, will not leave Warsaw for several days.

Ostrolenka, 60 miles northeast of Warsaw, is still being attacked by Bolshevik forces, says an official communique from Warsaw today. These attacks, as well as others, have been repulsed, with the capture of prisoners and machine guns. Partial evacuation of Teresopol, four miles west of Brest-Litovsk, is reported. The communique also says:

"Between Ostrolenka and the Bug river our detachments are without contact with the enemy, who is regrouping."

"East of Sokolow (east, northeast of Warsaw), fighting continues with enemy troops who have crossed to the west bank of the Bug."

"In the region of Pratzylina, on the Bug, our troops in repelling the enemy beyond the river, have taken some troops and captured some machine guns."

"An attack of a mountain regiment has thrown back the enemy on the east bank of the Bug. We took 200 prisoners and a battery of artillery."

"South of Brest-Litovsk we have repelled strong attacks of the enemy on the bridgehead of Slawatzev."

"In fighting in the district of Brody our detachments driving back the enemy toward Radziviloff, captured prisoners and war booty."

"In the region of Mikulince, the enemy, despite heavy losses, attacked."

"The struggle for the Serezh river continues. We took 340 prisoners and 42 machine guns. Pierce fighting continues in the Ukrainian army sector."

DENVER CARS TO RUN AGAIN

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Present at the conference were Colonel C. Ballou, commandant of the troops now on duty here; Mayor Dewey C. Bailey, Joseph E. Moorehead, secretary to Governor Oliver H. Shoup and "Black Jack" Jerome, leader of the strike breakers.

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STEAM YACHT VICTORY STRIKES LEDGE IN FOG

IS BOAT CHARTERED LAST MONTH BY LIPTON

Floated Few Hours Later and Towed To Port—No Serious Damage Done

YORK, Maine, Aug. 7.—The steam yacht Victoria, which struck on York ledge, four miles south of here, in a fog today, was floated a few hours later and towed to Portsmouth, N. H., where an examination disclosed that repairs could be made within the week.

Aboard the yacht, which was chartered last month by Sir Thomas Lipton for the America's cup races, were her owner, Arthur Meeker, of Chicago, vice president of Armour and company, his wife and friends. Both passengers and crew of 34 were taken ashore. It is the intention of Mr. Meeker to continue the cruise after repairs are made.

The Victoria left New York last Monday after Sir Thomas Lipton had surrendered his charter and was bound for Quebec and Montreal.

As the power had been shut off and the yacht is protected by double bottoms, the damage was not serious. When she struck the pumps quickly disposed of water taken in from leaks. There was no excitement aboard.

COX STRADDLED ISSUE SAYS NEW

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Senator Harry S. New of Indiana, chairman of the republican campaign speakers' committee and member of the senate committee on immigration, in a statement tonight declared that Governor Cox today had "devoted three columns to the league of nations but had straddled the real league issue."

"Governor Cox is in the position of holding fast to President Wilson with one hand and reaching for the public with the other," said the statement.

"He leaves unanswered the main issue of the league—article 10—and no one knows how he stands on it except by interpreting his statement made after the conference with President Wilson as meaning he favors it. Governor Cox must come out clearly in the campaign and say whether he favors article 10 or whether he favors sending American troops abroad."

MOONSHINERS ARE IN JAIL

Posey Lacey, Willie Franke and H. H. Buckner, alleged moonshiners, were all taken to Portland Friday night by federal officers.

Lacey was caught brewing liquor in his home seven miles east of Silverton, on Abigau creek, and had two and a half gallons of moonshine in his house. Franke was arrested in Silverton where he had set up a still. No liquor was found.

Buckner is the man who was arrested on Tice island, near Independence, several days ago with 40 gallons in his possession.

Another still was found two miles south of Aumsville in the possession of Andy Schabe, who has not yet been arrested. He was finishing the still when detected, and had the assistance of Charles Knapp, part Indian, who had been a convict at the state penitentiary and while on parole was in charge of the prison wood camp near Aumsville. He had received his full discharge from the prison when he joined with Schabe in making the still, but because of some further trouble in which he had become implicated had left the country before the raid on the still by revenue officers and Sheriff Needham. Schabe has not yet been arrested.

Camp Meeting at Quinaby Park Will Close Tonight

The camp meeting of the United Evangelical churches of the Oregon conference that has been in progress at Quinaby park for the past week will close tonight.

Bishop W. M. Stanford, D.D. of Harrisburg, Pa., will preach the sermon at the morning service at 11 o'clock. There will be a memorial service at 3 p. m. in memory of Professor D. M. Metzger, D.D., formerly of the conference, who recently died in Williamsport, Pa.

Rev. C. P. Gates will preach the closing sermon at 8 p. m. The Sunday school meets at 10 a. m. and the Christian Endeavor society at 7 p. m.

The meetings have been well attended and full of interest the past week, especially the Bible lectures by Dr. Stanford, each forenoon. Arrangements have been made to have all trains of the Oregon Electric stop at Quinaby park for the Sunday services.

Bishop Stanford will speak at Dallas, Corvallis and Eugene during the coming week and will preach at a union service of the Portland churches on Sunday evening, August 15, before leaving for the east.

First Coal Mined in Lens Since German Occupation

LENS, France, Aug. 3.—For the first time since the occupation of Lens by the Germans, coal has been brought up to the surface from one of the mines. Many of the mines are still flooded but the pumping out continues. Engineers in charge of the work express the opinion that the exploitation of the upper workings of the mines will be resumed about the middle of 1921.

CONFERENCE WITH IRISH WAS REFUSED

LONDON, Aug. 7.—An offer to arrange a meeting between the Sinn Fein and Premier Lloyd George was made to the premier within the last week, the Associated Press learned today from Alexander M. Carlisle, of London and a prominent former Belfast Irishman.

He declared that after a visit to his office late in July of a representative of the Sinn Fein, he (Mr. Carlisle) communicated with the premier, informing him of the Sinn Fein's willingness to confer with the government to effect an immediate settlement of the Irish question.

The premier, he said, through an assistant replied that until the last week the Sinn Fein had been in contact and details were made clearer, there could be no meeting.

Mr. Carlisle is not a Sinn Feiner but for many years has been active in trying to effect a compromise between radical Irishmen and the government.

Following the receipt of a reply, Mr. Carlisle said he attended, in the west end of London, last Sunday, a meeting of the Orangemen, southern conservatives, Sinn Feiners and several Englishmen who again charged him with the task of attempting to bring the Sinn Feiners and the government together.

Another letter addressed to the premier this week again brought what Mr. Carlisle described as an evasive reply, whereupon, Mr. Carlisle today wrote a letter to Mr. Lloyd George, in which he charges the government with being indirectly responsible for conditions in Ireland.

"By refusing to meet leaders of the Sinn Fein, the government assumes full responsibility for the chaos in Ireland, and through the coercion bill will only further arouse Irishmen," said Mr. Carlisle to the Associated Press. "A week ago when I made an offer to arrange a meeting, I firmly believed a settlement could have been effected between the Sinn Fein and the government. Today I regret to say such a settlement could not be arranged, chiefly because the government has seen fit to reply to the offer by presenting the coercion bill."

In his latest letter, Mr. Carlisle said:

"I have definitely accused the government of being indirectly responsible for the murder of my co-director, Mr. Brooke, through its dilatoriness in effecting a settlement in Ireland. I reiterate that accusation."

"The situation goes from bad to worse."

"All these avenues of settlements are being treated in open contempt. The sole reply of his majesty's government is the new coercion bill. The situation cannot be cured by coercion acts. Laws will only be enforced in Ireland because * * * government with the consent of the governed."

Three Knauf Brothers File Army Discharges

Three brothers from Silverton yesterday filed their discharges from the United States army at the county clerk's office. Two of the brothers saw service across the sea, while the third was detained in an artillery company at Camp Cody, N. M.

The three brothers are Walter W. Knauf, Elmer P. Knauf and James H. Knauf. James Knauf served with Company E, 307th Infantry and took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive between September 24 and October 3, 1918, when he was wounded on the latter date, which incapacitated him from further service. He came home as a casual and remained nine months in a hospital in this country. He was inducted into the service at Woodburn on June 23, 1918, and received his discharge from Camp Lewis on June 29, 1919.

The second of the Knauf brothers who saw service in France is Elmer P. Knauf. Elmer was inducted into the service at Woodburn at the same time as his brother on June 23, 1918. He, too, took part in the Meuse-Argonne drive of September 25 up to the time of the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918. Later he was with the army of occupation in Germany from December 1, 1918, to April 12, 1919. He received his discharge from Camp Lewis on May 31, 1919. Both of the Knauf brothers who served in the A. E. F. received honorable mention upon their discharge from their army commanders.

The unfortunate Knauf who failed to go "over there" is Walter W. Knauf who served most of his time at Camp Cody. He was the first of the Knauf family to enlist in the army, yet he failed to see active service because of his connection with the artillery at Camp Cody. He enlisted at Vancouver barracks, February 10, 1918, and was discharged at Camp Cody December 13, 1918.

THE STATESMAN'S SUNDAY SERMON

By Viscount Bryce

THE GOSPEL AND THE WORLD TODAY.
This period of history is one of great urgency and gravity. The white races are generating the whole world. The whole world is brought in together as never before. There is hardly a spot that was not touched and smitten by the war in one way or another. It affected regions that had hardly a place in history before—all Siberia from the Urals to the Pacific ocean, Central Asia and much of East Central Africa. If you except some of the forest regions of Africa and South America, nearly all the backward races have in some way suffered by the war. It is owing to the quarrels of the so-called Christian peoples that so much misery has been brought to the world.

Not only is the white man penetrating everywhere, but wherever he goes he is a destroying force. Not only are ancient faiths crumbling, but the moral foundations of custom on which the backward races lived in former times have been reared. They have now nothing to live upon until and unless they are given the gospel of Christ.

I cannot think of any time in the history of the world when we have had phenomena of this sort. That is the reason why we ought to bend our minds to developing our work in every mission field. It is also the reason why we should try to see that our influence in every country, where Britain can exert her influence, is well exerted in the cause of justice and humanity and to see also that our people abroad set a better example by their own lives than in times past.

Although of course our country's missionary action is very important, and although of course we are bound to press for contributions to extend it, we must remember that there are

MEXICO WILL OPPOSE EXTRADITION OF VILLA

FARM GRANTED HIM COVERS 200,000 ACRES

Amnesty given Bandit Chief Frees Him From Any Danger of Criminal Action

SAN PEDRO, Coahuila, Mexico, Aug. 7.—Villa has been given assurance the Mexican government will oppose any attempt to extradite him to the United States to answer for participation in the raid on Columbus, N. M., in March, 1916, friends of Villa announced today.

This statement was given out by Villa followers here to greet their former chief.

Villa has been quoted many times as denying he was at Columbus at the time of the raid, despite evidence upon which he was indicted by the New Mexico grand jury. The amnesty granted him frees Villa from any danger of criminal action in Mexico and it is said the Mexican government would not present a case against him if he were not present at Columbus, would represent he cannot be extradited as a fugitive because he was not in New Mexico at the time of the raid or at any time subsequent thereto.

The farm granted Villa as one of the conditions of his surrender exceeds 200,000 acres and is valued upward of \$500,000.

Another noted Villa lieutenant here is Colonel Daniel Delgado, known as "The Terror of the Conchos." Delgado, with a handful of men, for three years demoralized train service between Torreon and the American border, dynamiting and burning bridges and wrecking trains.

COX STAND CRITICIZED

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Governor Cox's failure to take a definite stand concerning possible repeal of the Volstead act and the eighteenth amendment, is looked upon with disfavor and disappointment by the prohibition party, Virgil O. Hinshaw, chairman of the party's national committee said tonight. He previously had characterized Senator Harding's stand as "unsatisfactory."

Neither candidate has taken the stand it was hoped he would take in opposition to any change in the present laws affecting prohibition, he said.

Richard E. Pearce Dies While at Belknap Springs

Word has been received of the death of Richard E. Pearce at Belknap Springs yesterday where he had been since Monday. His brother Charles Pearce, who was his partner in business, was with him at the time of his death. Mr. Pearce, whose home was in Polk county, was between 40 and 45 years of age. He leaves a sister, Mrs. James Smith of Polk county, and three brothers, Charles Pearce, of Polk county, Lot Pearce, who is in business in Salem, and Vine W. Pearce of Madras, Or.

Finished, Road is Open

Announcement is made that all pavement of the Pacific highway in Marion county north of Salem has been completed tonight and the road is opened without detours today. This will make a complete paved road from Salem to Aurora. The road is a type D bituminous with a special thickness of eight inches instead of five across the lake Labish region, because of the swampy nature of the ground. The approximately four miles between Aurora and Canby, the Salem and Portland roads remain to be paved. The road is to be completed next year, it being the policy of the highway commission to allow the grading to set well before pavement is laid.

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I cannot think of any time in the history of the world when we have had phenomena of this sort. That is the reason why we ought to bend our minds to developing our work in every mission field. It is also the reason why we should try to see that our influence in every country, where Britain can exert her influence, is well exerted in the cause of justice and humanity and to see also that our people abroad set a better example by their own lives than in times past.

Although of course our country's missionary action is very important, and although of course we are bound to press for contributions to extend it, we must remember that there are

things not less important than the extension of missionary work. There is one sentence in the gospel, quoted from the Old Testament, which must constantly recur to our minds: "I will have mercy and not sacrifice!"

We have to ask for gifts to support missions. It is a duty to give them; every Christian must seek to spread Truth and Light. But a gift is an external thing. It may or may not be an expression of a man's real sense of duty, of his real devotion to his Lord. It is an offering as in the Old Testament dispensation, were the sacrifices on the altar. But mercy is better than sacrifice, because mercy is part of the quality of the human being himself. It means the individual's moral purpose, his realization in his own life of Christian duty and Christian love. In and by it he shows forth his faith by his life better than any offering of money can do.

"Are We a Christian People?" The thought must have occurred to us during these years—"Are we, or are we not, a Christian people?" We had a tremendous mental shock at the beginning of the war. We had to ask ourselves what had become of the world. Could the world in which such things as the invasion of Belgium were happening be a Christian world? Nothing worse happened in the pagan world than much of what was done by the German government in Europe at that time, culminating in the massacre by the Turks of a million Christians, the massacre of non-combatants, men, women and children, which the German government could have stopped had it wished.

We have to face another fact—a great many neutral countries did not condemn the German government's action. There were neutral countries in which the bulk of the educated classes and of the clergy sympathized with Germany and expressed no disapproval of the crimes of the German government. How came it that men otherwise good and upright were not more shocked at these

(Continued on page 4)