INDICTMENT AGAINST GERMANY

Her Certain Defeat Predicted by President Emeritus of Harvard—Utter Lack of True Political Liberty

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, has drawn up and signed an extraordinary document; an indictment against official Germany for its part in the present European war; an arraignment of the principles, methods and systematic practise which may be regarded as little short of terrific in its thunderbolt quality. Withal, there is no heat, no anger, in the whole series of charges. They are placed, one after another, in calmness of spirit, in logical order. Whether the individual reader agrees with them or not, taken as a whole they constitute a picture of the present conflict and causes thereof as seen by one of the most distinguished of living Americans. For that reason alone the document is of inherent interest and corresponding importance.

Among other things President Eliot declares that the Government of Germany is the most autocratic in Europe; that the people of Germany "do not know what political and social liberty is." He adds without reserve that "Germans do not know how free peoples regard the sanctity of contract, not only for business purposes, but for political purposes, to say nothing of 'honorable obligations.'"

In particular, Dr. Eliot delivers a scathing analysis of German efficiency, as he sees it, "which takes hold of every child in Germany at birth, and follows every youth and every man and woman through life until death." And this efficiency, he declares, has not brought forth a single one of many great discoveries in surgery, preventive medicine, chemistry, physics or complex business organizations, a list of which he draws up in proof of his assertion.

Regarding American attitude toward Germany, he says: "It seems to a native American profane to mention Bismarck and the German Emperor in the same breath with Washington and Lincoln."

In the opinion of the distinguished educator the prospect is that the war in Europe will last until one or other of the combatants is thoroughly exhausted. "One cannot conceive of Germany submitting to defeat until she has exhausted her supplies of men, money and food." He is also sure that equal difficulty will be encountered in conceiving that England will stop until she is thoroughly exhausted.

"Fortunately from our point of view," he adds, "there is no more resolute or dogged people in the world than the English, and we remember in that connection with satisfaction that many of us are of English extraction.

"As to France—a new thrill of feeling and sentiment has gone through France. Every one that returns from France says that the people seem changed, externally and internally. They are sober and serious, and they go about their daily work with a grave determination to prevent by any sacrifices the extinction or the reduction in power of the French nation.

"But what shall I say of Russia? It is the momentary, yes, the rather permanent, belief in Germany that the Russians may be justly described as barbarians, semi-civilized people, Oriental people, incapable of that high degree of organization and that practice of individual liberty under law which characterize the promising Occidental peoples. And it is true that the Russians are an immense mass of people only lately risen from the condition of serfs, and that they are ruled by a despotic ruler who is surrounded by an autocratic group of high public officials.

"But we Americans have learned in recent years a good deal about the Russians; and we find in them some qualities which give us hope for the huge nation, which often seems slumbering or half awake, as regards both commercial and political activity. We have had a large number of Russians poured in upon us of recent years, and we have found them to be an industrious, intelligent, romantic people, capable of all the highest sentiments of human nature, and having at heart a great ambition toward liberty and expanding and improving life. I had occasion to observe while I was president of Harvard College that there were no more intelligent students in the university than the Russians. They had the defects of peoples that have been for generations under despotic rule, and doubtless on an immense scale they still exhibit those defects.

"Many Americans have made acquaintance within the last fifteen years with modern Russian literature. It is in high degree imaginative, hopeful and pathetic, though often revolutionary in the proper sense of that word—that is, looking to great changes in family and social life and in the life of the Government. Tolstoy represents an immense movement of the Russian mind. It was the Czar of Russia that called the first Hague Conference. The Czar instituted the Duma, which has had already an interesting and truly remarkable career, considering that none of its members had any experience of Political liberty. I admit that none of these things may go very deep, except the Russian literature. That goes deep into the heart and mind of the nation. That makes a deep impression on the heart and mind of the whole civilized world.

"We have further to observe that three important steps have already been taken by Russia since this war broke out, all of them of a highly progressive nature. One is the offer to the Poles to reconstitute the Kingdom of Poland; another is to give the Jews full civic rights in Russia, and the third is the imperial order prohibiting the manufacture and use of the strong alcoholic spirit that the Russians have been in the habit of drinking. That last outcome of this sudden war is a very striking one. What if an immense temperance reform should date from August, 1914, all over Russia?

"We must not, therefore, accept the German view that his war is really waged to resist a new irruption of the barbarians into Europe. It is more than doubtful whether the Russians are barbarians. It is more than doubtful whether the spirit in which the Russians are now fighting be not more accordant with the American spirit than the spirit which animates the German Empire."

As to the dire possibility that the United States may be most vitally affected by the colossal conflict, Dr. Eliot is emphatic.

"We must hope and pray," he says, "that we shall not be drawn into this most horrible war of all time. But that escape will be due to the fact that Russia, England and France have succeeded in defeating Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Some people, Dr. Eliot remarks, ascribe this widespread war to the German Emperor or Cabinet or to some particular German teachers or authors or to the growth of a strong, united military caste in Germany.

"All these influences," he admits, "doubtless contributed in some measure to the outbreak; but the real cause of the successive military aggressions on the part of Germany since 1864 lies in the gradual prevalence throughout that nation, and particularly throughout its educated classes, of an exaggerated estimate of the bodily and spiritual merits of the German people and of a belief that the national greatness and the progress of characteristic German civilization were to be obtained through the development of the most tremendous national force that could possibly be contrived and brought into being and through the gratification of the intense German desire for domination in Europe, and later in the world.

"'The government of Germany is the most autocratic in Europe. It has always been so in Prussia; and since German unification in 1871 that description applies to the whole of Germany. One of the most extraordinary phenomena in connection with this ferocious war is the unanimous opinion among German scholars, historians, statesmen and diplomats, and indeed throughout the educated classes, that—as was lately said to me in a letter from a German friend, 'We Germans are just as free as you Americans are.'

"They really believe that," Dr. Eliot continues. "This unanimous opinion is a complete demonstration of the effect of the autocratic government which has long existed in Germany on the spirit and temper of the German people as a whole.

"They do not know what political and social liberty is. They have no conception of such liberty as we enjoy. They know nothing at all about the liberty England has won through parliamentary government, through party government. Their complete ignorance on that subject is the explanation of the fatal mistake the German Government made in going to war last summer before they knew what England was going to do or could do.

"The German Government thoroughly believed that in the existing condition of party government in England, with the Ulster disturbance still unsettled and the trade union difficulties on hand, England not only would not go to war but could not. One could not have a better illustration of the complete ignorance of the German people as to what political and social liberty really is.

"The German diplomats misinformed their Government about the state of Great Britain and Ireland and of France, in spite of their ample system of resident informers, because neither they nor their informers understood the political action of a free people. At this moment the German Government is being misinformed in like manner about the state of American public opinion. To the German mind political liberty means public incapacity and weakness—particularly in war.

"In the earlier steps of the war Germany met with a series of surprises; because the German Government and the military caste in Germany did not understand what comparatively free people value, what their ideals are and what they are capable of undertaking and enduring in defence of their ideals. For instance the German doctrine about the justifiableness of violating a contract or a treaty on the ground of military necessity was universally accepted in Germany as right. Germans do not know how free peoples regard the sanctity of contract, not only for business purposes but for political purposes, to say nothing of honorable obligation.

"Nothing could be franker than the original explanation which the German Chancellor gave of the breaking of the treaties concerning the neutrality of Belgium; but his frankness is evidence that he did not understand in the least the freeman's idea of the sanctity of contract—the foundation of all public law and usage in a free country. In a country despotically or autocratically ruled there is no such condition of public opinion.

"More and more, as time goes on this conflict develops into a conflict between free institutions and autocritic institutions. Of course the position of Russia as an ally of France and England somewhat shrouds or complicates this fact, because the Russian people is by inheritance and in some respects by nature a people which submits to despotic government. Her exceptional position as an ally of two free countries is due to a long nourished indignation against Austria-Hungary and Germany for presenting obstacles year after year and generation after generation to the gratification of Russian ambition for aggrandizement in the Balkan countries and the Near East. That ambition and some stirrings toward liberty may have put Russia in its exceptional position by the side of two free countries."

In Dr. Eliot's view, the real issue this war is to decide is the vast question between free and autocratic institutions in Europe, the question of more public liberty, the question of civilization developing under the forms of free government rather than under the forms of autocratic government; and he adds, it becomes a very interesting study for all the freer peoples how German efficiency is going to turn out in competition with such efficiency as the freer nations develop.

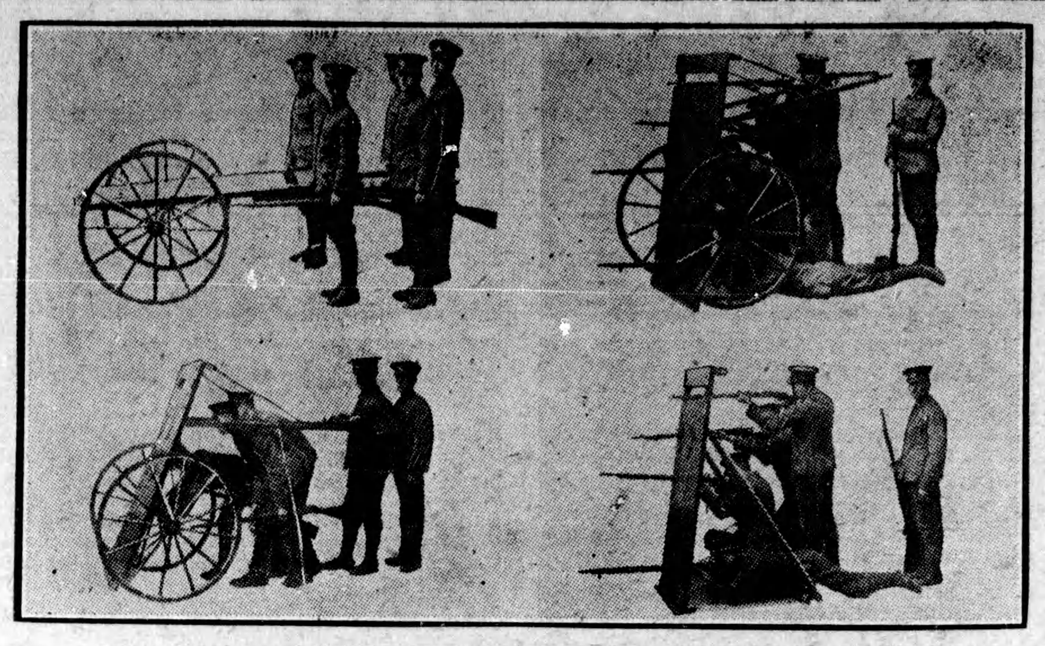
Much unnecessary talk manages to escape from a tiny mouth.

At least half a dozen hairdressing establishments in London employ lady barbers.

Germany's exports of aniline dyes to Great Britain were formerly worth £1,800,000 a year.

Non-commissioned officers and men who have the Victoria Cross conferred upon them enjoy a pension of £10 a year; but at the option of the authorities the pension may be increased to £50 a year in cases of necessity.

Some time ago the mistress of a home went into the culinary department with instruction for the concoction of a new pudding. "And in order that you may know when it is done, Norah,' said the mistress, in conclusion, "just stick a knife into it. If the knife comes out clean, the pudding is ready to serve." "Yis, ma'am," responded Norah, preparing to get on the job. "And, by the way, Norah," remarked the mistress, suddenly pausing at the door like one suddenly seized with an afterthought, "if the knife does come out clean, you had better stick in all the rest of them."



Wheeled Bulletproof Shield, Forming Defence Against Bullets and Shell Splinters.

There was submitted to the War Office a few days ago a bullet-proof shield, and the maker, Mr. Fred Wallis, of Birmingham, was complimented on the ingenuity of his invention. The first photograph shows the shield, which is bullet-proof at from twenty to fifty yards, in position for rapid travelling, and able to carry ammunition, etc. In the second photograph the sheld is place to protect men firing, and shows positions in which four or six men can fire from behind it, allowing two spare firing-holes for changing positions. The third photograph shows how men can advance or retire protected by the shield. In No. 4 the wheels and springs have been removed. Ten shields placed side by side in this position form a thirty-foot barricade, a very useful defence across roads, etc. The inventor notes that his device will protect infantry wherever it can be got into the firing-line, and is especially valuable to those engaged in approaching barbed-wire entanglements or cutting barbed-wire. It is claimed that eight good marksmen behind one shield will more than equal in effectiveness eighty men beginning action at five hundred yards over an extended front of fifty yards. The manufacturers of the steel guarantee that a plate five millimetres thick is bullet-proof at fifty yards against the service rifle with service charge. The value of the novel invention in cases, especially, of necessarily slow advance, or stationary work, is indisputable.

HOME

Tested Recipes.

Cream of Tomato Soup.—Put into a saucepan a pint of strained tomatoes; add a sliced onion, a bay leaf and a small piece of mace. Cover the saucepan, and cook for five minutes. Put into a double boiler a quart of milk. Rub together two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour; add to the milk, and stir until thick and smooth. Strain the tomatoes into a soup-tureen, add a saltspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, season with salt and pepper, stir, and, while this is frothing, add hastily the thickened milk; stir just enough to mix and serve. There is not the slightest danger of this curdling if you add the milk quickly. This soup cannot be reheated. If necessary to keep warm any length of time, keep the materials in separate vessels, mixing at the last moment.

Cream of Carrot Soup.—Grate three good-sized carrots; cover them with a pint of water; add a slice of onion and a bay leaf; cover and simmer gently for thirty minutes. Remove the onion and bay leaf, and add a quart of milk. Moisten a tablespoonful of cornstarch in a little cold milk, add it to the soup, and stir until thick; add a rounding teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of white pepper, and just at serving time stir into the mixture two tablespoonfuls of butter. Serve this soup just as soon as it is made.

Omelette Souffle Chocolate. — Cream two ounces of castor sugar with three yolks of eggs, add one tablespoonful of finely grated chocolate and a few drops of essence of vanilla, then add lastly the whites of five eggs beaten very stiff. Turn into a souffle pan coated with clarified butter, bake in a moderately hot oven, dish up, and serve at once dredged with castor sugar. This will take from ten to twelve minutes to bake.

Filippini Banana Omelet. — Add half a gill of cream to eight eggs. Season with half a teaspoonful of salt and two saltspoonfuls of white pepper. Beat with a fork for two minutes. Fry two peeled and sliced bananas in melted butter for five minutes. Toss the pan frequently while the bananas are frying: then turn the eggs into the pan. Beat them for two minutes and then let them rest half a minute. Let the omelet stand for a moment and then turn out on to a hot dish and serve. This omelet may be used as an entree at luncheon.

Hot Scotch Rolls.—Boil and mash fine one large, mealy potato. Scald one pint of flour with boiling water; add one teaspoonful salt, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, the white of one egg, and half a compressed yeast cake dissolved in warm water. Set to rise and when very light add sufficient flour to knead it thoroughly. Do not knead too stiff. It can be thoroughly kneaded without sticking to the hands and yet not be too stiff An hour before bed time work in two ounces of butter or lard. Roll it up in woollen cloths and let rise until morning. Then make out in rolls, if possible, an hour before you commence breakfast. Let get very light and then bake ten or fifteen minutes.

Cream of Celery Soup. — Wash three or four roots of celery. A better way, however, is to save the green portions of celery for soup, leaving the white inside part for eating raw. Chop the celery fine, using the better part of the green leaves. You should have one quart by measure. Cover his with one quart of water, and simmer gently for twenty minutes. Press through a colander. Put a quart of milk in a double boiler. Rub together two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour; add, and stir until smooth and thick. Add a rounding teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of white pepper; add the celery mixture. Strain the whole through a fine sieve, and serve at once.

Dandelion Spring Salad. — Crisp three cups of dandelion leaves and cut into shreds with a sharp knife. Quarter four sweet oranges and cut into small pieces. Rub the salad bowl with a cut clove of garlic, put in a level teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoon of pepper, a leek cut into bits and a tablespoon of wine vinegar. Now add drop by drop two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, stirring all the time, then a hard-boiled egg cut into rings, and lastly the dandelion and oranges. Toss all lightly with a silver fork and serve at once.

Dandelion Potato Salad. — Wash young dandelion leaves in several waters, cut fine and add to potato salad made with potato, bacon cut fine, Fresh dressing and salt and pepper.

Chiffon Salad.—Heart of a white cabbage, cut into slivers as thin as paper, the length of a match; red-skinned radishes cut in the same way, with the red skin left for the artistic effect, and tiny pieces of the hearts of celery. Mix and let stand for an hour or two before serving in a French dressing of olive oil, vinegar, pepper and salt. Drain this off before serving. Place in a large white cabbage which has been scooped or hollowed out, the crisp outer leaves turned down to form the effect of a rose. Pour over the mixture a rich mayonnaise dressing.

Useful Hints.

All suet puddings require long cooking to render them digestible. The following are a few simple rules in economy: Never buy a cheap material when you can get a better product. Pay cash; credit is costly. Buy non-perishable food products in quantities. Watch the household closely and eliminate all waste.

A very good way to dispose of slices of toast and scraps of bread is to brown all in the oven, then roll and sift, then when you bake cookies or sand tarts three to four cups of crumbs are used in place of part of the flour called for in the recipe.

If spinach can be washed in many waters immediately upon being brought in from garden or market, and then placed upon a cloth laid on the ice, the result will be surprising.

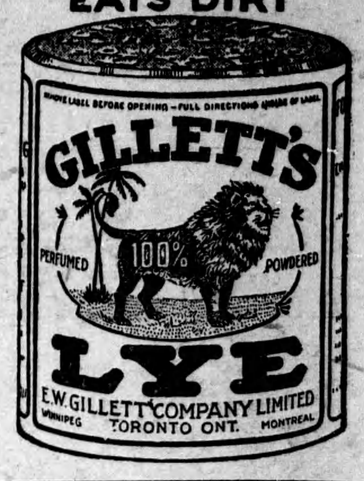
Protection Against Clothes Moths.

The various substances used to keep away moths, such as tobacco, camphor, naphthalene cones or balls, tarred paper and cedar chips have no effect if the moth eggs are already present in the clothes, and entomology specialists therefore recommend, before they are laid away for the summer, a thorough beating, shaking and brushing of all articles likely to attract moths. The brushing of garments is especially important in order to remove eggs which may have escaped notice. If the articles are quite free from eggs when laid away, the odor from the various repellents or from cedar chests and wardrobes will serve to keep the moths away. The odor, however, lessens with age, so that the protection it affords is greatly decreased after a few years. For this reason when furs and other valuable garments are wrapped in tarred paper the containers should be renewed every year or two.

In general, moths are likely to affect only articles which are put away and left undisturbed for some little time. Apartments and closets that are frequently aired and swept are not apt to be seriously affected. In fact, airing and sunlight are probably the best, as well as the oldest, remedies. When circumstances demand that the articles be put away, however, a convenient and effective device is to place them in large pasteboard boxes, such as tailors use, and gum a strip of wrapping paper around the edge so as to seal up the box completely and leave no cracks. If the garments have been thoroughly cleaned before being placed in these boxes no additional protection is necessary and there is none of the objectionable odor which is characteristic of so many moth repellents.

For valuable articles the safest plan is to place them in cold storage. Recent experiments have shown that the larvae of the clothes moth will resist for a long time low temperatures if these are uniform. but that the alternation of low and high temperatures quickly results in death.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



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