

And of course I see, as everybody else sees, that it is only necessary to multiply the U boat of even the existing type by say a hundredfold in order to starve England into submission in a single month.

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If I have troubled to make these forecasts, which are hardly beyond the imagination of even an Englishman, it is to emphasize the fact that the day of island empires is over. If this is not so, it must be because Science is still not bankrupt, and will find a way to detect and destroy the U boat. But even if this happened, there are yet further possibilities. A ship of any kind is always a risk; this is in the nature of things; it depends on the fact, which even Science is not likely to upset, that men cannot breathe as fish do. Thus the nation which depends on ships for its food supply is in a dangerous situation.

Presumably the power of offense will always be superior to that

of defense, in this respect, just as a man with a basket of eggs is in peril of total loss, even if he win his fight with a man not so encumbered. The end of the matter must be that all ships will be driven from the sea, as soon as a war starts; and this means death to England.

The remedy is, however, simple. England must abandon her career of piracy and plunder. She must return to the good old days when she could feed herself and clothe herself; and she must learn to live in peace with all men. She has always persecuted her men of science in the name of the parody of religion with which she cloaks her infamies; and they have their revenge.

Let her restore the old worship; let her resume the pastoral and agricultural life; let her patriarchs execute justice and mercy; well and good. But no more industrialism-slavery; no more swindling oligarchy; no more smile-and-dagger diplomacy; no more gentleman-burglar world-power.

The Unterseeboot has changed all that.

NOTABLE AMERICAN HYPHENATES

Who Are Writing and Speaking for the Allies—A Brief Directory of Names of So-Called Americans

IN order that our readers may have no difficulty in appraising the "patriotism" of some of the more prominent German-baiters in private life or public office, we publish herewith a roster of interesting facts relating to only a few of those clamoring for American aid to the Allies:

Samuel Gompers. President American Federation of Labor, who declared that Germany was bribing American workmen to strike. Born in England.

Henry Clews. President American Peace and Arbitration League. Wall Street broker, born in Staffordshire, England.

James Gordon Bennett. Publisher New York *Herald*, expatriate American, resident of France 35 years and publisher Paris *Herald*.

Franklin Knight Lane. Secretary of the Interior. Born in Canada.

William Bauchop Wilson. Secretary of Commerce. Born in Blantyre, Scotland.

Maurice Leon. Born in Bairut, Syria.

Joseph Choate. D. C. L., Oxford; former Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Gifford Pinchot. Brother-in-law of Sir Alan Johnston, and ordered out of Belgium by the Germans.

J. P. Morgan. British ammunition agent in the United States.

Henry James. Novelist, whose novels are understood only in London; publicly renounced his American citizenship.

Waldorf Astor. Ex-patriate American living in London.

Poultney Bigelow. Snubbed by the Kaiser.

Richard Harding Davis. Turns up his trousers every time it rains in London. Author of the famous fake report that 150,000 Russians had been landed in England from Archangel at outbreak of war.

James Hazen Hyde. Central figure of the famous insurance scandal.

Prof. Michael Idvorsky Pupin. Native of Idvor, Banat.

John Revelstoke Rathom. Editor Providence *Journal*, American organ British Embassy. Born in Australia. His paper said to be owned by New England arms manufacturing interests.

George Haven Putnam. Publisher. Born in London.

Robert Bacon. Former member of J. P. Morgan & Co., and one time Ambassador to France.

Frederic René Couderc. Director Compagnie France Amerique, director French Alliance in the United States, Chevalier Legion d'Honneur of France. Legal adviser to French Government. American, but more French than American.

Elihu Root. D. C. L., Oxford, England. Attorney for Boss Tweed in most notorious scandal of last century. Associate Institut de Droit International (French).

Whitney Warren. Pro-Frenchman; studied at Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. Member l'Academie des Beaux Arts, Institut de France, Société Beaux Arts Architectes.

Young Whitelaw Reid. Publisher New York *Tribune*. Brother-in-law of the Equey to King George V. Intensely anti-German.

William Ellis Corey. Divorced his first wife, who stood by him in his years of struggle, to marry a young actress; made a fortune in this country, now an American ex-patriate and a pro-Ally. Home address, a Chateau in France; income address, No. 14 Wall Street.

Sir (?) Thomas George Shaughnessy. Born in Milwaukee; made general manager Canadian Pacific Railway; repudiated his American citizenship and as a reward was made a "Colonial Knight" by Queen Victoria.

A "HERALD" EXPOSURE EXPOSED

THE New York *Herald*, edited and owned in Paris, has made a sickly attempt to aid the English-French-Russian loan commission by republishing in *facsimile* certain advertisements printed in THE FATHERLAND and other papers by financial agents offering a part of the German war loan to American investors. The *Herald*, in its headlong anxiety to imitate the *World* in "exposing" something to the discredit of Germany, concludes that if Germany offers its loan in the United States, it justifies the British-French-Russian loan commission, headed by Sir Rufus Isaacs, in placing a billion-dollar loan with American bankers, and silences all opposition.

The specious plea which underlies this argument is laid bare by a simple statement of the facts in the case. Germany invites subscriptions to its loan by private investors. No one who is not perfectly willing to buy German war bonds is obliged to do so. He can leave or take them, as he sees fit.

Now what is the position with regard to the British loan of one

billion dollars? Is it offered to private investors? No. It is to be taken by American banks with the money of the people.

If I have \$1,000 to invest, I can put it into a German war loan, or in kid gloves. My money is my own, and I can do with it as I like. But if I have \$1,000 in a Morgan bank, and Morgan subscribes to the British loan, I have no control over my money. I am not consulted whether I wish to help finance the war for the Allies. Morgan decides for me.

Germany is not financing its war through a group of foreign bankers who use the people's money on a commission and speculate with the finances entrusted to their care without asking the consent of the depositors, regardless of the risk they run. Yet that is what Sir J. P. Morgan and his colleagues are proposing to do, and that distinction the *Herald* is careful not to point out when it undertakes to put the German loan offer on a level with the proposition with which the Wall Street crowd is wrestling at this writing.