

MEMORIES OF



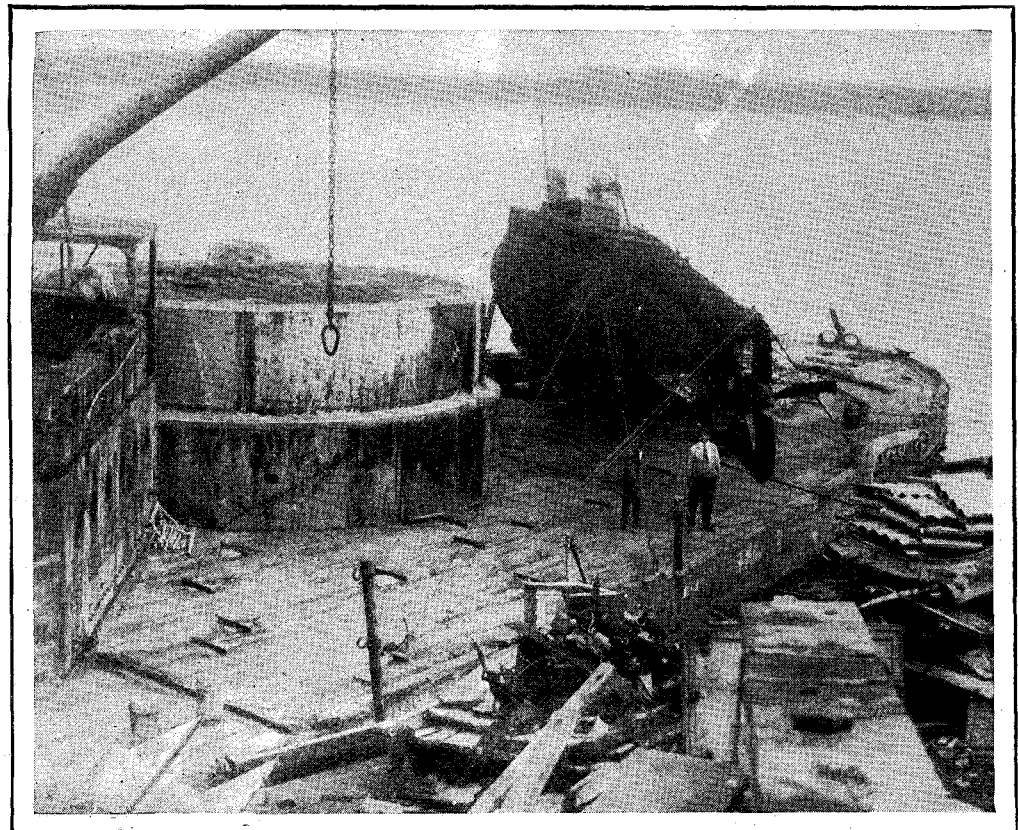
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THE FAMOUS
PICKETT'S
CHARGE
AT THE
BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG,
ENACTED BY
UNITED STATES
MARINES
DURING THE
GETTYSBURG
CELEBRATION
THIS YEAR

This photograph was
made at the Bloody
Angle, on the historic
spot where most of
the slaughter during
the real battle took
place

DISMANTLING
A MONITOR,
ONE OF THE
TYPE OF CRAFT
THAT REVOLU-
TIONIZED
NAVAL
WARFARE
DURING THE
CIVIL WAR

Joined in a common
doom with much more
modern warships—
submarines, destroy-
ers, cruisers, and even
battleships, which are
being scrapped at the
Philadelphia ship-
yards where this pho-
tograph was made—
is this survivor of an
earlier period in our
naval history



International

TWO GREAT WARS

THE
GERMANS
WANT "NO
MORE WAR,"
AFTER THEIR
DISASTROUS
ADVENTURE
ON BEHALF
OF WORLD
DOMINATION

Here is a scene during a demonstration in Berlin held on July 30, a date set for international protestations against further wars. Note the banners carried by the supporters of the movement



Wide World Photos



International

ABOVE IS WHAT
THE GERMANS
NOW SAY—
HERE IS
WHAT THEY
DID

In the background is ruined Ypres. In the foreground we see members of the Ypres League, an organization of the British forces who fought at Ypres during the war. They are revisiting the scenes of the great conflict

SHALL WE FORGET THE LUSITANIA?

BY SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS

THEY say a good story has been going up and down the boulevards of Paris. It is one which may get written into our school texts of American history.

An American doughboy was captured by the Germans. He was brought before a staff officer for interrogation.

"How many of you Yankees are there in France already?" the German asked.

"Oh, about three millions," the American replied, nonchalantly.

"Three millions! Impossible! According to our precise information, there are not enough ships to carry across that many troops, even if they could get through our submarine blockade." The German was astounded.

"Oh, yes, we have ships enough. In fact, only one ship was necessary to get us all across."

"One ship enough! Absurd! What ship was that?"

"The Lusitania."

It was indeed that one ship, and the long train of submarine controversy which followed its destruction, that brought the United States into the war and our boys to France. Let no American fool himself into believing that our Government went to war for any other reason than the murder of our citizens on the high seas in the most wanton violation of international law. If it had not been for the submarine outrages we would not have joined the Allies, and Germany would have won the war. Let any one who will not believe this read the revealing letters of Franklin Lane on President Wilson's Cabinet meetings or the London letters of Walter H. Page.

THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF AMERICAN CLAIMS

The one ship brought three million American troops into the war and changed the destiny of humanity. That the cause for which these men fought was righteous no one in America will now deny. If so righteous, it follows that this Government has morally obligated itself to secure proper indemnification for the outrages to neutral American citizens whose assault and assassination brought this country into the war. Our Government owes it to its self-respect and honor to see that the families and dependents of the scores of these citizens shall be indemnified at the expense of Germany. It owes it to its self-respect and honor that American citizens surviving those horrors with crippled bodies shall be indemnified for their suffering as far as material compensation can help restore them to health and happiness. The United States in all its history has had no more righteous nor more universally acknowledged claims than these against a foreign Power. It is to the honor of both our

great political parties that they have shown a determination to secure for our victims of German piracy the reparation they deserve.

AN ORGANIZED PROPAGANDA TO FORGET

Very curiously, there is developing an organized opinion that is already trying to make us forget the Lusitania. It would leave to shift for themselves these Americans, who had the temerity to travel, in full protection of their Government and with its passports, on Allied passenger ships during the war. This sort of organized propaganda would forget altogether our fellow-citizens killed or crippled on the Lusitania, Sussex, and other Allied passenger boats and on American merchant ships during the period of our neutrality. In the case of Swiss and Spanish subjects who were injured or who lost their lives in the torpedoing of the cross-Channel passenger packet Sussex in 1916, Germany made prompt indemnification. She also offered to indemnify the United States for the Lusitania and Sussex horrors. We correctly refused to accept mere money compensation for such shameless insult. We insisted on absolute and final rejection of the principle of ruthless submarine warfare before discussing material reparation. We insisted, ultimately, on extinguishing by armed force that vicious principle. Now that the principle itself has been attended to in the only possible way, the claims of these Americans may be considered. But, we repeat, there are fellow-countrymen who would forget the Lusitania—at least the American victims murdered on it in the most spectacular assault against civilization that modern times have witnessed.

Before the writer is a little circular put into wide distribution among American educators, writers, students, and clergymen by an association whose general purpose is a liberalization and definition of American foreign policy. The circular is entitled "Return All the Alien Property." It refers to property of German, Austrian, and Hungarian owners sequestered—not confiscated—during the war by the United States, after act of Congress, and now held for eventual disposition in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian. It is this property alone which can be available to satisfy the claims of our citizens or the dependents who survive them, claims so just as to have justified a war.

It is useless to speak of collecting anything from Germany unless out of this sequestered property. This can easily and honorably be done, and Germany be left to indemnify in such way as she can the German owners of that property. The same is true as to Austria and Hun-

gary, if we choose, although this article applies specifically to Germany. All that Germany has now is mortgaged to the European Allies by the Treaty of Versailles. The property now held in trust by the United States amounts to something considerably over \$600,000,000, ample to satisfy the claims of which we write. What is left may be returned to the German Government. But we should remember right here that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Also that an American dollar at this writing is worth anywhere between four hundred and five hundred marks. The history of the Boxer indemnity shows that the United States, the only Power to return to China any surplus out of the round sum collected, may be trusted to do justice to Germany with what is left after securing to our own citizens the justice so ruthlessly trampled on from 1914 to 1917.

PRIVATE PROPERTY IN WAR TIME

The argument for the immediate return of "all the alien property"—the word "all" has been used and italicized because of reports that the Government had proposed to return properties of value of less than \$10,000—is the more plausible because it purports to be based on international law. It is the more indefensible because it is put forth to liberal-minded Americans by an organization whose directors are students of international law and who have, perhaps unconsciously, failed to give the law of nations fair examination in this particular instance. Above all, they have not made their brief fair to the American citizens murdered on the Lusitania. Their argument runs in favor of Germany and against the justice of requiring payment for the American claims out of the sequestered property and leaving to Germany the obligation to restore to her citizens the property which she will have agreed to divert to our purpose. The argument is not only not patriotic, but not just.

They contend as follows. Heretofore the United States has always insisted on the sanctity and security of private property of enemy aliens in time of war. This procedure "embodies what has since 1793 been deemed a fixed rule of international law and has been considered unassailable. Whatever path other nations may choose to follow, we at least have an honorable tradition to maintain in this matter, fortified by our treaties, by international law, and by the promises expressly made when Congress adopted the policy of sequestration." It is asserted that the argument that this sequestered property should be held as security to satisfy claims due American citizens strikes at the root of the in-