

which have received the sanction of the civilized world, and which Great Britain has, in other wars, so strongly and successfully advocated.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DEPRESSION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

"In conclusion it should be impressed upon His Majesty's government that the present condition of American trade with the neutral European countries is such that, if it does not improve, it may arouse a feeling contrary to that which has so long existed between the American and British peoples. Already it is becoming more and more the subject of public criticism and complaint. There is an increasing belief, doubtless not entirely unjustified, that the present British policy toward American trade is responsible for the depression in certain industries which depend upon European markets. The attention of the British government is called to this possible result of their present policy to show how widespread the effect is upon the industrial life of the United States and to emphasize the importance of removing the cause of complaint."

W. J. BRYAN.

TO AMBASSADOR BERNSTORFF

Department of State, Washington, D. C., January 6, 1915.
His Excellency

Count J. H. von Bernstorff,
Ambassador of Germany.

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 5th ultimo, calling attention to "fresh violations of the Geneva convention as well as of Section II, Article 23e, of the Hague convention of July 29, 1899, by the British government," in the use of dum-dum bullets. I can assure Your Excellency that I am not unmindful of the spirit in which you bring to the attention of this government the improper practices which are alleged to have occurred in the conduct of the present war. But while this government may take these statements and charges under consideration it is, in its efforts to maintain a strict neutrality in the present conflict, obliged to refrain from investigating their truthfulness or making any comment in regard to them. The time will come, however, when the truth may be impartially determined, and when the judgment of the world will be passed upon the charges made by the various belligerents of violations of the rules of civilized warfare.

Your Excellency also states that the British government have ordered from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company 20,000 "riot guns," model 1897, and 50,000,000 "buckshot cartridges" for use in such guns. This department saw a published statement of the Winchester company, the correctness of which the company has confirmed to the department by telegraph. In this statement the company categorically denies that it has received an order for such guns and cartridges from, or made any sales of such material to the British government, or to any other government engaged in the present war.

Your Excellency further calls attention to "information, the accuracy of which is not to be doubted," that 8,000,000 cartridges fitted with "mushroom bullets" have been delivered since October of this year by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company for the armament of the English army.

In reply I have the honor to refer to the letter of December 10, 1914, of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company of New York to Your Excellency, called forth by certain newspaper reports of statements alleged to have been made by you in regard to the sales by that company of soft-nosed bullets. From this letter, a copy of which was sent

to this department by the company, it appears that instead of 8,000,000 cartridges having been sold, only a little over 117,000 were manufactured and 109,000 were sold. The letter further asserts that these cartridges were made to supply a demand for a better sporting cartridge with a soft-nosed bullet than had been manufactured theretofore; and that such cartridges can not be used in the military rifles of any foreign powers. The company adds that its statements can be substantiated and that it is ready to give you any evidence that you may require on these points. The department is now in receipt from the company of a complete detailed list of the persons to whom these cartridges were sold. From this list it appears that the cartridges were sold to firms in lots of 20 to 2,000, and one lot each of 3,000, 4,000, 5,000. Of these only 960 cartridges went to British North America and 100 to British West Africa.

If, however, you can furnish the department with evidence that this or any other company are manufacturing and selling for the use of the contending armies in Europe cartridges whose use would contravene with the Hague convention, the government would be glad to be furnished with this evidence, and the president directs me to inform you that, in case any American company is shown to be engaged in this traffic, he will use his influence to prevent so far as possible sales of such ammunition to the powers engaged in the European war, without regard to whether it is the duty of this government upon legal or conventional grounds to take such action.

In view of the publicity which has been given to Your Excellency's complaint addressed to the department in these matters it is taken for granted that there can be no objection on your part to equal publicity being given to this note and the letter of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company addressed to you on December 10, 1914.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

W. J. BRYAN.

THE PROPOSED EMBARGO ON ARMS AND AMMUNITION

By Congressman Dan. V. Stephens of Nebraska

(Continued from Page 13)

many and Austria had England surrounded we would go right on trading with Germany and Austria just as we always have, before this nightmare came upon the world.

Trade takes no cognizance of diplomacy, and diplomacy does not interfere with trade save when the peace and welfare of the nation is at stake. At such times military law supercedes civil law. But we are not at war with any nation. Our peace

and welfare is not menaced by trade because we defend trade only when it is legal, therefore there is no national reason why our usual laws of trade should not continue in force.

International law is the result of centuries of usage and formal agreements and international conventions of nations. International agreements are made in times of peace, for the guidance of nations in times of war. For the United States now, after all Europe is aflame with war, and one side has the other at a disadvantage in the matter of getting outside supplies, to attempt to change our attitude on the subject in question would be an affront to the nations which temporarily have the advantage. The allies would very properly ask us why we did not say that we would not live up to international laws and customs when the war broke out. Why did we wait until our actions would injure them only, before declaring a new policy in regard to supplying provisions to belligerents? If the allies did not have all they can do to meet their enemy, they might even consider our conduct in passing such a resolution an affront that we would have to make good by force. We would be in the attitude of supplying freely all of the demands of the belligerents on both sides of this controversy, when they both were free to buy from us but when one has obtained the upper hand of the other and shut him off from our markets, to refuse to sell to the other would certainly be an unfriendly act against the allies, and a friendly act to the Germans and Austrians, who are at present shut off from our markets. If the situation were reversed, and Germany and Austria had the allies completely shut off from our markets, I apprehend that the German and Austrian sympathizers would not now be petitioning con-

gress to pass this resolution; but on the other hand, the sympathizers of the allies would no doubt be petitioning us to pass this resolution. It depends altogether upon whose ox is gored.

NOT THINKING OF AMERICA

A Philadelphian, Clement A. Griscom, says The New York World, writes Senator Stone to complain that Mr. Bryan's letter "conclusively proves that almost every action that has been taken by the administration is in favor of Germany," and adds: "The administration of the United States has been the cat's-paw of German manipulation long enough."

The injustice and absurdity of such a charge are obvious. The sad part of the business is that it is so evident that there are many partisans who have no use for neutrality, whose grievance it really is that the administration has been neutral instead of favoring the side they favor. Men who say such things and write such things are not thinking of America, but of their own favored side in the conflict. English newspapers complain of favoritism for Germany; German newspapers complain of favoritism for England. Partisans of both sides in this country make the same charges. Meantime what of America, and her overwhelming interest in keeping out of war? It is time to think of America and to put her interest first.—Milwaukee Journal.

THE FORMATION OF OPINIONS

"What do you think of the president's speech?"

"I don't like it!"

"Have you read it?"

"No. When I disagree with a man's politics I don't have to read his speeches to know I don't like 'em."—Washington Star.

I WILL START YOU IN THE MAIL-ORDER AGENCY BUSINESS



My father and I started on \$40 worth of merchandise. We placed a few ads in the papers. Got a few agents started. In 2 years our agents were selling over \$100,000.00 worth of goods for us a year. We had just a few dollars capital; no experience. Soon our agents were selling goods all over the U. S. and in many foreign countries. We sat in our office and had people everywhere sending us orders and money by mail. We didn't have to do any canvassing or peddling. Agents sold our goods. We started at home; worked evenings at first. Soon we quit our jobs and put all our time to the Mail-Order Agency Business. We made an amazing success, selling by mail. Why can't you do as well? I will help you.

We Have Taken in Over \$1,000.00 a Day!!

Think of a business like that by mail. Listen! The sales from just one general agent made us over \$10,000 a year profit. Suppose you started in your own home with a few good selling articles, placed a few ads in the papers, and got agents selling your goods all over the country. Why couldn't you take in \$100 a day? I will start you; will give you a \$50 instruction course FREE to study; supply you with circulars advertising 15 meritorious specialties, printed with your name and address on. I will tell you how and where to advertise; I will place an ad for you FREE. I will help you all I can. I need just a few hustling energetic co-operators, men with ambition, enthusiasm and back-bone. You don't need big capital; less than \$50 required. I supply you with complete equipment. If you want to start in a fascinating, profitable business, write me, giving the names of three references and I will write you a long letter, telling you all. I will tell you the inside facts, how many concerns have made from \$5,000 to \$50,000 a year PROFIT in the very same business in which I want to start you. You must not delay. My offer is limited. Sit down and write me NOW.

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LISTEN: One man's orders \$2600 one month - profit \$1050; Here boy homes, made 19 sales." E. Menn, Wis., says: "Sold 121 in 2 days." E. Randal, Minn., "Canvassed 11 families, took 11 orders." John D. McLeod sold 6 after supper in less than an hour. Don't need experience, sell itself. That's the way it goes. You can't fail. You are bound to win. You can sell 100 mops a week, working only half time. Two turns of crank wrings out every drop of water. Simple, practical, reliable, durable, never wears out. Every home buys. No talking necessary. Show it, take the order. Get started now. Don't wait. We will help you.

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These illustrations show the mop on the floor and also when it is wrung up. On the floor it spreads out and is held down firmly at all points. When lifted it straightens out automatically for wringing, and two turns of crank takes out every drop of water. Mopping is now a pleasure and the floor is cleaned 50 percent better in half the time.