Papers Rosa Manus
Inventarisnummer: 0114
Sehr „Offene“ Briefe über Ford an die Redaktion der „Politischen Briefe“.  

I. Chicago, Neujahr 1924.


Die Einladung der Redaktion zur Mitarbeit an den „P.B.“ gibt mir die willkommene Gelegenheit zur Richtungstellung dieses, übrigens handgreiflichen Unsinnis.


Nun denn, die Quelle, aus der alle Welt schöpft, ist eine aus den Fingern gesogene Behauptung eines der amerikanischen Delegierten an der Stockholmer Neutralen Friedenskonferenz, der satsam bekannten Störenfrieds der letzten, des Dr. Charles F. Aked aus Kansas City, der mit auf dem Friedensschiff war, zu dessen Entsendung ich Ford veranlaßt und dessen Leitung dieser mir übertragen hatte. Trotz eifrigster Nachforschungen war ich außerstande, irgendeinen anderen Ursprung der gegen mich erhobenen Beschuldigungen zu ermitteln.


Ich weiß, wer den Krieg verursacht hat: die jüdisch-deutschen Bankiers!* Hier in meiner Brusttasche habe ich die Beweise! Die Tatsachen! Ich kann damit noch nicht hervortreten, da mir noch einige fehlen; aber ich werde sie bald haben.

Kam mir nicht mein Ohren, als ich diese vulgären, unlogischen Worte hörte, die er nach einigen Minuten vernünftiger Rede Buchstabenweise wiederholte. Das Gespräch dauerte stundenlang; immer wieder sagte Ford viel Originalität und Richtigkeit zur Friedensfrage, aber immer wieder war er papageienhaft die obige unsinnige Aeusserung hinein! Er war also noch vor unserer Bekanntschaft von irgendwem auf die Bahn des Antisemitismus gelenkt worden. Von wem? Von gewissen seiner führenden Beamten, denen seine ethischen Absichten mißfielen.**

* Wir erinnern hier daran, daß in unserer Nr. 23/24 eine Aeusserung des edlen Generals Ludendorff angeführt wird, wonach die Schild am Weltkrieg nicht an der deutschen, sondern an der amerikanischen Haufenlage lag, ohne deren Profit such er nie ausgebrochen wäre!! Da sind Ford und Ludendorff ender wirklich würdig! 

Die Red. der „P.B.“

** Man vergleiche den nachfolgenden Brief Pippis, des Verfassers des Buches (1921) „The Real Henry Ford“.

(Die Redaktion)
Der Artikel von B.G. Pipp ist überwiegend auf die Auswirkungen des Faschismus in Amerika eingegangen. Der Artikel betont die Bedeutung der Faschismus in den USA und die Gefahr, die er für die Demokratie stellt. Der Autor nenntgefordert, dass die Regierung handeln sollte, um das Wachstum des Faschismus zu verhindern. Der Artikel wird als eine der wichtigsten Arbeiten in dieser Richtung betrachtet.
Deutsche Volksbundkritik

Von Dr. Hans Wehyberg (Berlin) *

* Wenn auch die Haltung der deutschen Regierung gegenüber dem Volksbund seit der Unterzeichnung des Abkommens vom 5. Mai 1919 in der Tat eine gewisse Verbesserung erfahren hat, so ist doch die Haltung der deutschen Regierung gegenüber dem Volksbund noch immer dieselbe, die die Bundesrat zur Unterzeichnung des Abkommens vom 5. Mai 1919 genehmigte. Es ist durchaus klar, dass die Bundesregierung von der Haltung der deutschen Regierung gegenüber dem Volksbund nicht befriedigt sein kann.

** Der Volksbund wurde 1919 vom Volksbund Deutschland e.V. gegründet. Der Volksbund Deutschland e.V. ist eine Vereinigung von Gewerkschaften, die sich für eine bessere Behandlung der Arbeitnehmer in Deutschland einsetzen. Der Volksbund Deutschland e.V. vertritt die Interessen der Arbeitnehmer in Deutschland. Der Volksbund Deutschland e.V. ist eine wichtige Organisation in Deutschland, die sich für eine bessere Behandlung der Arbeitnehmer einsetzt. Der Volksbund Deutschland e.V. ist durch die Haltung der deutschen Regierung gegenüber dem Volksbund nicht befriedigt.

*** Die Haltung der deutschen Regierung gegenüber dem Volksbund ist durch die Haltung der deutschen Regierung gegenüber dem Volksbund nicht befriedigt.

**** Der Volksbund Deutschland e.V. ist durch die Haltung der deutschen Regierung gegenüber dem Volksbund nicht befriedigt.

***** Die Bundesregierung hat die Haltung der deutschen Regierung gegenüber dem Volksbund durch die Haltung der deutschen Regierung gegenüber dem Volksbund nicht befriedigt.

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******* Die Bundesregierung hat die Haltung der deutschen Regierung gegenüber dem Volksbund durch die Haltung der deutschen Regierung gegenüber dem Volksbund nicht befriedigt.
Zum 'Tode Lenins'.

Die Tote, mit der Geschichte geschrieben wird, ist leider persönlich. Der Tod des großen Mannes, der Geschichte schrieb, verleih auf die Geschichte und das Leben noch nicht verschorfter Zeitgenossen scheide. Die unvollkommenen Bekleidungen dieser alles aus dem Okt., und wenn ein Begehung die Ereignisse genug genügend manifestiert, um bekanntzugeben bevorzugung und transparente Begleitung bedeutung.

Die Ärztin im Hause
von der berühmten deutschen Ärztin
Dr. med. Jenny Springer.

Bisher in zahllosen Auflagen verbreitet mit über
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Prachtvoller, reich illustrierter Prospekt steht unentgeltlich auf Verlangen zur Verfügung.

Auf der Dresdner Weltausstellung für Hygiene prämiert.

Von der gesamten Fachkritik größten Beifall.

Ladenpreis 45 Franken.

Wenn durch Henri Gaechter, Genf, rue des Alpes 12, oder durch die „Politischen Briefe“, Interlaken, Niesenstrasse 21, bezogen, ist es für nur 25 Franken erhältlich, falls die Bestellung bis spätestens Ostern erfolgt.

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Licht im Schatten
Von Dr. Rudolf Broda.

Ein Versuch, einige poetische und tragische Motive aus dem sozialen Geschehen unserer Zeit zu gestalten.

Mit vielen Illustrationen

Diesen Versuch hat die Presse für wohlgelungen erklärt.*) Der begabte Verfasser kleidet hier seine wohlbelehrten sozial-, ethischen und reformerischen Anschauungen nicht, wie sonst, in die Form von Presseaufsätzen, sondern in die von schönen Gedichten, erzählenden Skizzen, Bühnenstücken und Tagebüchern. Hauptinhalt des fesseln-}
den Buches neben den 26 „modernen“ Gedichten:

a) Sechs Lebensbilder aus der Zeit des Kulturverfalls, darunter die originelle und durchaus neuartige selbstbiographische „Tragicomödie vom Werden und Vergehen einer Idee“.

b) Die eigenartigen Stücke „Der Weg zur Freude am Tode“ (Drama) und „Die Rache der Schmerzen“ (Capriccio).

Prospekte durch den Verlag (Bern oder Leipzig) oder durch die Redaktion der „Politischen Briefe“.

Ladenpreis nur 5 Franken.

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*) Vgl. u. a. Katschers Besprechung in Nummer 19/20 der „Politischen Briefe“.

To whom this may concern:

The continuous attacks on Madam Rosika Schwimmer (4740 Dorchester Ave: Chicago, Ill.) as a "German agent" during the war, and a "Bolshevik ambassador" after it, have prompted the undersigned to issue this public statement of facts, carefully backed up by documentary evidence. We do so first in fairness to Madam Schwimmer, who is now a resident of the United States and whose livelihood as a writer and lecturer has been seriously crippled by these attacks; and second, to offer authentic information to those who would not do her an injustice by repeating baseless accusations if they had the facts. Some of the accusations made are libellous, and Madam Schwimmer has reluctantly been obliged to file two suits in the courts to refute them.

The charges against Madam Schwimmer are:

1st. That she served during the war as a German agent in the United States.

2nd. That she was the Hungarian "Bolshevik" ambassador to Switzerland during the Bela Kun regime.

3rd. That she swindled Henry Ford in connection with the "Peace Ship", thus inspiring his anti-Semitic campaign.

These charges in one form or another have appeared in news and editorial columns of metropolitan dailies, in magazine articles, in pamphlets on pacifist and radical activities, and in speeches by representatives of patriotic and military organizations. No purpose is served by quoting the allegations or the names of those who made them.

The facts regarding each allegation follow:

1. GERMAN AGENT: Madam Schwimmer is a Hungarian by birth and of Jewish origin. She lived all her life in Hungary up to February 1914 when she moved to London. There she settled as a journalist, writer and lecturer, devoting herself chiefly to pacifist and feminist work. Immediately after the outbreak of the war she came to the United States, - leaving England on August 25, 1914, - to urge President Wilson to call a conference of neutral countries to stop the war. She came as the representative of women's organizations all over the world. Her work as a pacifist became internationally known. and she served as international secretary of the Woman's Peace Party of which Jane Addams was then President, and later as the vice-president of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom. Her main effort up to the time of the United States entrance into the World War was to get a conference of neutral countries to mediate. That was her object in the "Ford Peace Ship" plan.

She returned to Europe in 1915, remaining in neutral countries where she carried on her pacifist activities. She was for a short time at her home in Hungary. Her neutrality and her passion for peace brought her enemies in both camps, the one charging her with being a German agent, the other with being an agent of the Allies.

Madam Schwimmer was not in Germany during the war, and had no connections whatever at any time with any German interests or organizations except those of German pacifists. Not a line of evidence has ever been produced by any one to substantiate the charge that she was a German agent, or that she ever abandoned her position of pacifist neutrality.

2. BOLSHEVIK AMBASSADOR: A sufficient answer to this allegation is the following letter addressed to Madam Schwimmer by an official of the State Department confirming the record of Madam Schwimmer's service as Hungarian ambassador to Switzerland under Count Karolyi, who is a republican, not a communist:

"My dear Madam Schwimmer".

Mr. Grew has turned over to me for acknowledgment your letter of May 26th.

In answer to your request for a statement as to your services as Hungarian Minister in Berne, I may say that I recently wrote, in answer to an inquiry, that the Department understands that you were appointed Hungarian Minister to Switzerland by Count Karolyi, that before the end of the Karolyi regime you were replaced by another minister and that you did not represent the Bela Kun Government.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. R. CASTLE, Chief,
DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.
Madam Schwimmer has never been connected with the Communist movement here or abroad, directly or indirectly. She has never joined any political party because she "never found one satisfactorily covering her principal convictions". Although she worked for years with the trade unions in Hungary, and with the Socialist Party she never joined the socialist movement because she could "not accept the theory of the class struggle or the economic dogmas of Marxism". Far from being a "Bolshevik", Madam Schwimmer's whole public record is contrary to Communist principles, and stamps her as a pacifist liberal - a political philosophy scorned and ridiculed by Communists.

Madam Schwimmer was of course opposed to the reactionary dictatorship under Admiral Horthy which followed in Hungary, and was in constant danger of arrest as a republican. Unable to leave the country with the consent of the dictatorship, she was finally smuggled out on a boat in February 1920, and has since been in fact a political exile.

3. SWINDLING HENRY FORD: This charge is silly and has no evidence whatever behind it. But apparently enough people believe it to make it worth answering. It is a pure assumption that Henry Ford's anti-Semitic campaign originated in his chagrin over the failure of his "Peace Ship", in which Madam Schwimmer took so prominent a part. Henry Ford never made any statement to justify such an assumption. E. G. Pipps, formerly on Henry Ford's staff as the first editor of the "Dearborn Independent", says in his Pipps' Weekly of September 15, 1923, that Henry Ford expressed to him after his return from the expedition his "Confidence in Madam Schwimmer," stating that she did not "get a cent of money" from him.

These statement of fact make it clear that all the charges against Madam Schwimmer are baseless. They do her a cruel injustice in cutting off her livelihood. They were made in the passion and hysteria of war-time, and have been repeated by those who oppose pacifism or liberalism, and who single out Madam Schwimmer because of the conspicuous role she has played. She is a woman of wide knowledge and deep convictions, who expresses herself forcefully by voice and pen. Her own zeal for the causes of peace and international understanding, to which she has dedicated her life, has been largely responsible for bringing upon her the bitter attacks of militarists and nationalists. We say this in explanation of the continuous misrepresentations to which she has been subjected. Attacks may legitimately be made upon her expressed views and activities. but it is outside the bounds of fair play - if not law - to misrepresent so grossly her record and character.

We bespeak for her the treatment to which she is entitled by the undisputed facts.

Sincerely yours, (signers attached).

LIST OF SIGNERS.
KATHERINE D. BLAKE.
MRS. HARROT STANTON BLATCH.
MABEL POTTER DAGGETT.
ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS, of New York.
B. W. HUEBISCH.
GEORGE W. KIRCHWY.
MAUD NATHAN.
MRS. NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE.
JANE ADDAMS, Illinois.
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, Boston.
CLARENCE DARROW, Chicago.
ZONA GALE, Wisconsin.
MRS. ROWENA MAVERICK GREEN, Texas.
J. NILSEN LAURVIK, San Francisco.
LEON L. LEWIS, Chicago.
ANNE MARTIN, Nevada.
G. E. PIPPS, Detroit.
JOHN A. RYAN, Washington.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A few months ago when Henry Ford went to Canossa I was asked by one of the Jewish papers why, in my humble opinion, the excellent Henry, who cares not a whit for abstract ideas, had become so violently anti-Semitic. I ventured to suggest that Rosika Schwimmer was at the bottom of this primitive Fordian emotion. I said that this strong-minded woman seems to have been able to persuade Henry that the war would come to an end as soon as the belligerents of Europe had been made to understand in some visible way that the honest folk of America abhorred their sanguinary doings; that Henry had allowed himself to be persuaded and had filled a ship with rather nondescript enthusiasts; that many of those enthusiasts had turned the trip into a joy-ride, making Henry look ridiculous, and that as a result of this unfortunate affair Henry had turned anti-Semitic.

I still believe that guess to be entirely correct. Mrs. Schwimmer with her brilliant power of plausible reasoning must have found it comparatively easy to influence the simple-minded First Citizen of Detroit. When the expedition turned into a farce, it was just as natural that the simple-minded F. C. o. D. should have revalued his anger into a silly gesture of Jew-baiting. Ever since my mail has been filled with angry protests from participants in the famous peregrination to the Northland. I have been denounced in no uncertain terms. I have been accused of hitting a woman in the back. I have been told that I had become unfaithful to my own liberal convictions. I have been warned that if I did not retract every word, they, my correspondents, would refuse to buy any more of my books. In short, I have been called every sort of a wood-pussy for expressing what was and is my most sincere opinion.

Why this statement should have been construed as an attack upon Mrs. Schwimmer only the intolerant gods of self-righteousness know. What I said seemed all rather rudimentary to me. Mrs. Schwimmer was and undoubtedly still is a strong character, a woman possessed of tremendous strength of will, a woman who most unselfishly has fought the good fight for a less idiotic and cruel world. I never questioned her motives and I never so much as suggested that she was actuated by anything but the loftiest of ideals. Unfortunately, a man with limited powers of observation and meditation, like Henry Ford, must have resented the fact that he had allowed himself to be "talked" into something he really did not want to do, and must have given expression to his childish anger in some absurd fashion, like the editorial policy of the Dearborn Independent.

How anybody could construe my remarks and observations into praise of Henry and attack upon a woman (whom I regret to say we are not allowed to call one of our compatriots) is more than I can understand. Wherefore I deposit this outburst of liberal anger as Exhibit 456,346,682 in my private Museum of Psychological Mysteries, and remain as ever,

Your very obedient cartoonist,

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON

Westport, Connecticut, October 22
unthinkable that it shouldn't go on now. In this situation it is depressing to find men from the aged Paul Bourget to the younger and youngest quite sure that all will be mended if only time can be turned backward and the revolution undone. Luckily it can't. The glory of France is not wholly extinguished. She offers asylum to those whom Mussolini exiles; the other day in Strasbourg I heard thousands singing the Internationale in German without a policeman in sight. The Right and the Left were at one on Sacco and Vanzetti.

It is these vestiges of the great and lasting France that make contemporary writing seem so feeble and futile. It is full of a hard and tired exoticism as in the popular novels of Blaise Cendrars and Paul Morand, whose "Bouddha Vivant" is one of the successes of the year; there is hard and violent preciosity, as in the novels of Jean Geraudoux, or a weary and constricted naturalism, as in those of Francis Mauriac. The Tharaud brothers go on journalistically disapproving of the earth and M. Paul Claudel (quaint ambassador from an anti-clerical republic to a democracy) discovers with Chesterton that farce and faith are one ("Deux Farces Lyriques").

It is at least arguable that in France, classic land of the novel, the novel is slowly perishing. Hence perhaps the enormous popularity of the novelized biography—"Le Roman des Grands Existences." The Liszt of Pourtalès, the Wagner of Barthou have found their way, I believe, to America, as did the Shelley of Maurois. There is now a Rimbaud, a Rivarol, a Villon, a Descartes, a Baudelaire and, above all at this very moment, the Disraeli of M. André Maurois. Nor must I forget G. Oudard's "La Très Curieuse Vie de Law" and Dumont-Wilden's "La Vie de Charles Joseph de Ligne." Biography of one kind or another is usurping the role of imaginative narrative. One's attitude to this new genre must remain a matter of taste and instinct. To some scrupulous minds this mixture of fact and fiction is highly irritating.

I am not sure but what the most hopeful things in literary France today are, on the one hand, such scientific preoccupations as the R. Père Jousse's researches in the psychology of speech and, on the other, the unwonted hospitality extended to foreign literature as, for instance, in Stock's excellent series "Le Cabinet Cosmopolite." A unique phenomenon, the significance of which still eludes interpretation, is the evident influence upon all the most sensitive minds of France of the great German poet, Rainer Maria Rilke. Another phenomenon that may be noted here is the fairly sudden but widespread and not at all faddish interest in the Freudian psychology.

Anyone, however, who desires seriously and from a point of view that embraces more than the moment to gain an insight into the trend of literature and literary thinking
Ford Exonerated Mme. Schwimmer

He expressed belief in her honesty and sincerity in letter shown in court.

Marvin Takes the Stand

Patriotism Actuated Sinclair and Doheny in Government Oil Lease Deal, He Retiterates.

A letter from Henry Ford expressing belief in the honesty and sincerity of Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, Hungarian feminist and pacifist, and testimony by Fred M. Marvin reiterating his belief that Edward L. Doheny and Harry F. Sinclair were actuated by patriotic motives in obtaining Government oil leases, featured the trial yesterday of Mme. Schwimmer's suit against The New York Commercial for $100,000 and against Marvin, who wrote a column in that newspaper, for $45,000 because of alleged libelous statements concerning her wartime activities.

Arthur Garfield Hays, who with Albert E. Kane conducted the case for Mme. Schwimmer, and Joseph T. Cashman for the defendants, summed up late in the afternoon. Mr. Hays quoted from historic documents to prove that free speech has been defended by the leaders of Government from the time of Washington.

Mr. Ford's letter to Mme. Schwimmer, which said that he never doubted the sincerity of her motives and purposes, and which exonerated her of charges of using for her own purposes funds of the “peace ship” expedition, was put in evidence by Mr. Hays because of contrary statements by Marvin in the newspaper column and in his pamphlet "Ye Shall Know the Truth."

While Mr. Marvin was testifying he was asked by Mr. Hays concerning assertions in the pamphlet that Doheny and Sinclair were actuated by patriotic motives in their dealings with the Government over oil leases. Mr. Marvin said that he still retains that belief.

Mr. Marvin was asked to give his reason for opposing Socialism, and he said it was because it means the destruction of the family unit, Government, inheritance, religion, and the private ownership of property. In replying to questions concerning his pamphlet "La Follette, Socialism, Communism," Mr. Marvin said he believed the Soviet has interested itself in trying to prevent him from disclosing his knowledge of the activities of radicals in this country. The case will go to the jury this forenoon.
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Assists She Took No Pay

Testifies in Suit for $145,000 Damages That Mrs. Snowden Satisfied About Her in Book.

The association of Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, pacifist and feminist, with Henry Ford, which resulted in the "peace ship" expedition in 1918, and the origin of Mr. Ford's anti-Semitic views, were subjects of her testimony yesterday before Supreme Court Justice McCook and a jury in her suit against The New York Commercial for $100,000 and against Fred M. Marwin for $45,000 because of statements contained in an alleged communist biography by her in a column of the Cherson, Pa., newspaper.

Mme. Schwimmer, who asserted that her husband was a liberal and a feminist, and that during the war she was a finance director of the Red Cross, was cross-examined by Joseph T. Luiten, who questioned her about the "peace ship" expedition. "Would you admit that it was a peace ship?" asked Mr. Ford's attorney. "Yes, it was a peace ship," Mme. Schwimmer replied. "I have published three open letters in that country which preceded anti-Semitism before I met him. When I first met him at his factory in Detroit, where I was an immigration commissioner, he offered me three million dollars to sell me a boat. I refused the offer because I was a war hero and I took a boat in that war and he could not have bought me.

"I have said something about a proposition for a peace ship that has been discussed at a conference of women. We went to the Ford factory, and Mr. Ford said, 'By all means there is a place for peace.' He came to New York in a few days and announced that he wished to send a peace ship. I remained here doing administrative work and getting connected with getting up the delegation.

According to Mme. Schwimmer, the expedition was organized by Mr. Ford on Dec. 6 or 9 and landed in Sweden a few weeks later. It was separated from the expedition in France, which went to the country in August for three weeks, and then to Russia, and finally to Hungary. While I was with the Ford people, I paid all the expenses for all the delegates. I received no money, although I had contracted for $15,000. Mr. Ford offered to pay me for my address, but I refused to accept any remuneration.

Mme. Schwimmer was questioned about Louis Loechner, who was Secretary of the American Peace Expedition, and was asked if she would be a witness to his being the same man who was now representing the communist movement in America. "I would be surprised if anything were said that would not be true," she replied.

"I was surprised to hear him say that the Swiss Government declined to receive her as Ambassador from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes because she was a woman. Questioned if she would go to the Republic of Yugoslavia, Mme. Schwimmer said:

"I refused to go to the Republic of Yugoslavia because it is a man's conscience whether he can be a good citizen and still fight. The constitutional sense of the word I was not a patriot when I was lecturing pacifism, but in the sense that I was not pacifistic and made it a good, decent country, I was a patriot."

The trial will continue today.
PEACE SHIP LEADER WINS SUIT FOR LIBEL

Mme. Schwimmer Gets $17,000 Verdict Against Fred M. Marvin and New York Commercial.

ARREST IS TO BE SOUGHT

Federal Court in Chicago Overrules Ruling Denying Her Right to Citizenship.

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, Hungarian pacifist and feminist, who was a leader of the Henry Ford peace ship expedition to Sweden in the winter of 1915, won yesterday a verdict for $17,000 against Fred M. Marvin because of alleged libelous statements made in his newspaper column, which was conducted in the New York Commercial in 1924. The jury before Supreme Court Justice McCook also returned the same verdict against the newspaper, which is now defunct. Justice McCook denied an application for a new trial, and ordered mediation for the court as counsel for the defendants, to set aside the verdict.

Arthur Garfield Hayes, trial counsel for Mme. Schwimmer, who asserted during the trial that Marvin made his living by damaging the reputations of those who opposed his views, said last night that papers were being prepared for a new suit in order of civil assault for Marvin, but that it was understood he left the city.

When the judgment is filed he will appeal to the Supreme Court of Illinois. Marvin was seen last night at the offices of Commons, his attorney, in the Fifth Ward. Marvin said that he was not displeased with the result of the trial and that this was the third time he had been involved in a suit for libel.

Mme. Schwimmer sued on the libel suit because of a column that her interest in the Ford peace ship was for her own self and not for the sake of peace, and that she had been defamed in the country in 1915 when she and Miss Jane Addams of Chicago were speaking about the peace ship. The column was written by a former Henry Ford employee and was a part of an anti-war propaganda in the guise of peace talks.

When she was asked whether she would consider the outcome of the trial as a victory for her, Mme. Schwimmer offered in evidence a letter from Henry Ford saying he believed in her and that her motives in arranging for the peace ship led to the United States without a mental reservation. The column was written by Mme. Schwimmer and was a part of an anti-war propaganda in the guise of peace talks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 28 – The fight for American citizenship which Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, internationally known Hungarian pacifist lecturer, and leader in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, was won today when that court reversed a lower court decision in favor of a New York City peace ship leader.

He had denied her petition on the ground that it would be an oath of allegiance to the United States without a mental reservation. The lower court, therefore, declared that the citizenship rights of Mme. Schwimmer could not be determined by putting contraband on her.

This referred to the hypothetical question put to her by Judge Carpenter and would be asked of an alien whether he would take an enemy soldier if he were about to kill an American soldier. Her reply was that she would do all she could but would not kill the enemy, even if she were about to kill herself.

Mme. Schwimmer had also stated that she was an uncompromising pacifist and would refuse to fight personally. Referring to this, the court declared that men are considered incapable of bearing arms.
TO ERECT NEW BUILDING

Edifice Will Be the First American-Built Chancellery Abroad—
Property Costs $1,240,000.

Special Cable to New York Times

A new building will soon rise near the historic Place de la Concorde, Paris, facing the historic Place de la Concorde, upon which will be erected the first American built chancellery abroad. The property, known as the Place de la Concorde, is owned by the property of the United States Government this morning in a simple ceremony. Ambassador Herrick, acting for the Government, and in the presence of the trustees of the present owner, an American named Mr. Moore, the Union Artiste, signed the contract. The money was handed over the payment of $1,240,000. The property will be the first American government building in Paris after a five-year effort by the American authorities and the French, as part of the bargain.

Stephen G. Porter, in a brief speech, the Ambassador gave the full credit of the American government for the property and its use, to an appropriate address for all Americans who contributed to the building.

The ground and the building will cost about $1,240,000, with an additional $500,000 for supplies. The building is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The building will have several classrooms, with a total area of about 10,000 square meters. The building will also have a large hall for meetings and events. The cost of the building is expected to be around $2,740,000.

Since the day of the American Revolution, the American government has always been housed in temporary buildings, as the lack of space and funds has prevented the construction of permanent buildings. The building will be a symbol of the American government's presence in Paris and its commitment to the protection of human rights.

Ambassador Herrick added that the American government will follow the plans of Hotel de Crillon, which is now undergoing renovation. The building will be used as an office building for the American government and will be staffed by American officials.

Overseas Conflict

The property purchased by the American government is near the Place de la Concorde, at one of the most famous squares in Paris. The square is famous for its historical events, including the Revolution of 1789 and the execution of King Louis XVI.

Charlotte Corday, Danton and Robespierre have all been associated with the square. During the Revolution, the square was the location of the guillotine, where thousands of men and women were executed, including some of the most famous political figures of the time. The square remains a symbol of the French Revolution and a reminder of the sacrifices made by those who fought for freedom and equality.

The building will be a symbol of the American government's commitment to the protection of human rights and the promotion of democracy. It will be a place where American officials can meet and work, away from the distractions of everyday life. The building will be a reminder of the American government's role in the world and its commitment to upholding the values of freedom, justice, and equality.
Wednesday, June 27, 1928

MME. SCHWIMMER ON STAND IN SUIT

Begins Story of Life in Action Against The Commercial and Writer for $145,000.

DEFENDANTS DENY INJURY

Contended "Two-by-Four" Paper Did Hungarian No Harm by Calling Her a Red.

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, first woman Ambassador, who represented Hungary in Switzerland during World War I, is credited with having inspired Henry Ford's "peace ship," took the stand before Supreme Court Justice Conly at 101 Broadway yesterday, and began to tell the story of her life.

She was the first witness in her suit against The Commercial and The New York Times for $1,000,000 damages and against Fred M. Marvin for $45,000, because of alleged libelous statements concerning her as a "Sorcha," as she was called by one defendant. Marvin in The Commercial in May and June, 1920.

Her testimony dealt with her career as a pianist and composer and her famous lecture in Berlin in 1904. She had told of her birth in Russia and of her family and of her success in the concert world, particularly in Germany.

Recalls Marvin's Charges.

"Mr. Hay said Mme. Schwimmer came here in 1914 to collect signatures to a protest against the World War," she said. "That idea that then dominated President Wilson, that of neutrality. She got my signature there, and so I went to the Belgium Embassy and got the signatures there, and my signature is there. She said after the alleged libel was printed she never denied it. It is interesting Mr. Ford in the peace that I was not."

"I am inclined to think that it did a world of good."

"Mr. Hay insisted that after Bella Kuhn displaced Karolyi the influence of Mme. Schwimmer in the Hungarian Government was reduced to $300 each for 250. Admiral Horthy wrested control she asserted this from the Luckily Committee's report. He said the plain-

tiff had not been charged with a crime, and the State the statements about her in The New York Commercial did her no harm, because it was a little two-by-four newspaper circulating among the green grocers, the circulation being 11,000 at the time. He described Marvin as "an earnest American loving his flag. The trial will continue today.

WANTS US TO AID RUSSIA.

Col. Cooper Calls Soviet Russians Great Opportunity for America.

World peace will only be achieved by a closer understanding between peoples, and especially by a rapprochement between Russia and the United States, rather than by arbitration treaties, according to Colonel Hugh L. Cooper, consulting engineer for the Soviet Government's $20,000,000 power dam on the Dnieper River in the Ukraine. Col. Cooper spoke yesterday at the luncheon of the New York Delta Upson Club at the fraternal club's building, 22 East Third Street.

Although he described communism as "this awful disease," Col. Cooper painted a bright picture of the opportunities for American business and industry in Russia and praised Soviet Government officials as honest.

"Russia is the richest nation in the world in natural resources," he declared. "The Russians are well fitted to enjoy their resources, but don't know how to develop them. They are all looking to America for help."

"I was in Russia last year," he said. "I went to see Mr. Kellogg, the illustrious Secretary of State. I told him I would help them if we Americans get in trouble, he says he can't, that we have not recognized Russia."

"Now I stand with Mr. Hughes in the matter of recognition of Russia. First, the Russians must do away with the Third International propaganda, then they must compensate American property owners in Russia and finally they must repay the Kerensky debt, about $150,000,000. Well, they say in Russia that they are willing to do this now."

"Russia is looking to the United States for help on its own now, and the United States is not willing to do what Russia wants."

"We have an honest agreement between the two nations.

SAYS HE IS FREE FROM ATTACKS.

"The more they can say about me, the more they can ruin me, the more money they can get," he added.

Joseph T. Cashman, attorney for the defendants, told the jury that Marvin was only acting as a reporter in writing the "Searchlight" column and that he was quoting from the Luck Committee's report. He said the plainti-
A simple free now take the

I can find no limit
the life of
ject refrigeration

easily heat turns water to steam.
new Electrolux Refrigerator heat
o ice just as simply. The heat is
gas flame which acts on a refrig-
produce endless cold.
ction of the first crude ice machine
more important development than
be a necessary part of refrigeration.

worry about mechanical trouble.
figure whether you can afford the

the ne
WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES IN PERU PROGRESSING

Rapid Development Has Taken Place Since Pan American Conference in 1924

Since the second Pan-American Conference of Women, held in conjunction with the Congress in Lima, Peru, in December, 1924, a marked progress has been noted in Peru, according to Mercedes Galliener de Parres, President of the National Council of Women of Peru.

The two most notable steps taken in 1924 are: First, the appointment in 1926 of two members of the Lima Public Welfare Association to the National Motion Picture Commission; and second, the election in 1926 of a former President of the society, Don Manuel Candamo, an able President.

The new women's organizations were invited to participate in electoral activities by representatives of the organization, representing the Peruvian government. The women of Peru have shown a strong interest in political affairs, as demonstrated by their participation in the recent presidential election.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, with headquarters in Lima, has been active in promoting the cause of women's rights.

The National Council of Women of Peru, founded in 1923 at the Pan-American Conference in Lima, has been successful in carrying out its work, thanks to the contributions of its members and representatives of various organizations. The council has been successful in promoting the cause of women's rights and has been active in lobbying for legislation in favor of women's interests.

The movement of women toward independence has been marked in Peru. It has revolutionized a country, which has experienced a series of social changes in recent years. The women of Peru have made significant progress in education, employment, and political participation.
Means Suggested to Relieve Estates of Inconvenience

To the Editor of the New York Times:

February 11, 1923

Sir:—In regard to the matter of a recently received notice of your sale of a stock to a person to whom it does not belong, I would like to call attention to the fact that certain inconveniences seem to be resorted to from the death of a person owning stocks, and it seems to me that we should be avoided.

One major object that I would like to remove is the fact that inheritance taxes have to be determined and paid not only in the State where the stock is held, but also in any State in which any company may have its principal place of business. As a general rule, if ownership of the property has been distributed among several individuals, it seems to be the practice that the one owning the stock is responsible for the payment of the inheritance tax.

I have suggested to the law authorities that a certificate of ownership be issued by the company, and that it be held in trust for the benefit of the new stockholders. It is a simple and uniform system by which the certificate of record can be transferred without further effort. The certificate can be delivered to a broker for sale, and the broker will have no complaints about delivery.

My experience has been, however, that the most effective way of dealing with this problem is to have the stock registered in the name of the corporation. This change has therefore made a rule that stock in the name of a corporation or an executor is not a "good delivery," and the net result has been to make it more difficult to sell stock. The law requires the corporation to sell stock at a price above its par value.

Mr. Lutinsky, Vice President of the corporation, reported that in the Russian farm producers' cooperative, the maximum price for the shares was 8,000,000, and that the price dropped during the fiscal year 1926-27 to 1,500. This has made the situation very difficult for the co-op, and it is necessary to sell the shares at a lower price in order to raise the necessary capital. The co-op is expanding, and it is expected that the situation will improve in the coming year.

Old Constitution Brothers Fewer

Genius recently reported by the Department of Commerce of the United States 372 churches of the United Brethren Church, as compared with 498 churches and 19,106 members reported in 1926, as reported by the United Brethren Church. The total number of members was 34,585, an increase of 1,879.