

9 März 1929

## MORE AIDS TO REFLECTION

The Truth about the World War, as irreconcilable with its bastard Counterfeits,  
Fiction and Propaganda.—For the Political Institute, Williams College, Summer 1926.

"*Omnes peccavimus*": (Dean Inge at St. Paul's, a few years after the war.) "Nothing is settled until it is settled right." (Lincoln in the 50's).—Leading Men and Women, both in England and France, within the year, by a formal declaration have admitted the grossness of the "Treaty" of V. Of what is our *Intellegentia* afraid? An eminent Oxonian, now deceased, wrote to the present writer some four years ago: "We attacked Germany for three reasons: 1) to down her fleet before it got any bigger; 2) to get her colonies; 3) to gain her world-trade; and Grey was as great a hypocrite 8 days before the War as he had been during the 8 years before." Sudden? I quote from Admiral John A. Fisher's 'Memoirs' (1919) p. 210, (letter fr. Naples to Esher, April 12, 1912, mark the date): "If Armageddon comes *before* 1914, then Jellicoe will be Nelson at the Battle of St. Vincent; if it comes *in* 1914, then he'll be Nelson at Trafalgar!" (Jellicoe was supreme commander off Jutland, June 1916, but hardly in Nelsonian proportions; E. G. S.)—"The situation may so alter to our disadvantage, that the only alternative will be to declare war *now*, when Germany is not ready, while it requires yet two years before the *Kiel ship-canal* can possibly be completed." (Sat. Review, 1911, Sept. 2) —

From Nov. 11, 1918 (Armistice) to June 28, 1919, the embargo on food was maintained, causing the death by starvation of some 800,000 persons in Germany,—the "Treaty" resting on §231 [a monstrous falsehood, and with the flood of light issuing from the archives of Petersburg, a deliberate and conscious falsehood.] There is no rest for such a "Treaty." *Germaniam esse delendam* was the *Leitmotiv* of the inner chamber music of Imperialism and commercial jealousy: see Sat. Review of Feb. 1, 1896 and of Sept. 11, 1897; also Wilson's speech at St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1919.

The Policy of the *Entente* [since April, 1904] was *subversive* of the *status quo*: the double dealing at Algeciras (1906), the Partition of Persia (1907); the dismemberment of Austro-Hungary (1919) the scotched Partition of Turkey, prove that. Poland, Italy, Serbia, Rumania were rewarded by the same Holy Alliance. And we, by the Geneva route were to guarantee the permanence of these gross spoliations with our Army and Navy! see Art. X, League of N. which Wilsonism made George Washington turn in his grave on the Potomac—"Mandates"? a hypocritical euphemism for Imperialistic spoliation: and so there is now a *Germania irredenta*, *Hungaria irredenta*, *Austria irredenta*, *Russia irredenta*. "Consent of the governed"? Certainly not, but rather a brutal trampling upon the same, signed (also) by a President of the United States: an act in screaming disharmony with the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, now 150 years old. What were Wilson's motives for signing?

Europe was in a state of war-expectancy, a hair-trigger potentiality of general trouble, during the entire decade from 1904-1914. I quote from "*Strategic Problems of the Empire*," by S. L. Murray, *Nineteenth Century* 1912, July, pp. 206-220: "It is not worth the while of France to risk drawing upon herself the onslaught of the superior German armies, unless we "[England]" can guarantee a reinforcement on land sufficient to give her a reasonable prospect of successful resistance till "(Murray's emphasis)" Russia has time to come to the rescue; and the British navy to supply its pressure of commerce-prevention. This is believed to be 160,000 men to be delivered on the N. E. coast of France within a fortnight, of the declaration of war, "(The present writer saw British troops at Havre on Aug. 7, 1914)" in time to take part in the great opening battle or battles. *The actual requirements of France are of course known only to our military authorities.*" (Italics mine, Murray in 1912 calculated a reasonably short war.) Add the Grey Cambon letter of Nov. 22, 1912, same year.—

## II.

Copy of a letter I addressed to the Editors of a noted N. Y. monthly, always strongly Pro-Entente, one of the outstanding *Die-hards* of that school.—Dec. 15, 1925: "Gentlemen: Not long ago I read your *Pronunciamento* about the *Beginning* of the World War, which is not an equivalent to the *Cause* of the same. It is clear from that utterance, that you are still presenting the Propaganda ladled into the Breakfast Mugs of the American People by the Agencies organized on the Seine and the Thames during August 1914.

Before you deliver yourselves once more on this grave subject, I would strongly suggest that you study the mass of data and documents arranged and published by that eminent jurist and political thinker, Hon. John S. EWART, K. C., of Ottawa, Canada, (b. 1849): he gives voice with chapter and verse, to every one, on all the sides. As for the Serbians, it is now known, that members of the Belgrade Cabinet were fully apprized in advance of the proposed murder of Franz Ferdinand, and—in effect—connived.

Further: *Mobilization means war*: as Gen. Boisdeffre explained to Alex. III at Petersburg, Aug. 18, 1892, when the military alliance between France and Russia was begun. (Ewart, p. 99). Never forget—if you ever knew—that Germany gave France 18 hours to countermand her mobilization (of Saturday afternoon, Aug. 1, 1914 which the present writer then read, 6 p. m. near the Pantheon, in Paris)—and to Russia, 12 hours.

As for Grey, I cite from Ewart, p. 531: [Sasonoff reporting to Petersburg about his political mission to Paris, London and *Balmoral*, in Sept. 1912, immediately before the curtain rose above the Prelude, arranged by Russia, to the *General Debacle*, viz the Balkan War.—"Grey voluntarily" (note the adverb) confirmed to me what I already knew from Poincare: the existence of an arrangement between France and England, by virtue of which, in case of war with Germany, England has incurred the obligation of lending to France her assistance, not only on sea, but also on land, by means of landing troops on the continent.—Of all these "arrangements" Grey kept Parliament in the dark, hence the famous brochure of indictment by E. D. Morel, reprinted by the Senate of the U. S. The data and documents gathered and published by Senator R. L. Owen, Congressional Record, Dec. 18, 1923, have been much ignored but never disproved.

I am etc. yours,

E. G. S.

## III.

In Spring, 1925 Dean Inge of London delivered before the Johns H. University, Balt. two Lectures on "Democracy," published in November of that year in the J. H. Alumni Magazine: I cite fr. p. 185: "When we were plying the American Eagle with lumps of sugar to induce him to fly across the Atlantic, I cannot too much admire the efforts of Arthur Balfour (who of course is a Tory) and others, to represent that the one aim of the Allies, (including of course poor Nicholas II.) was to make the world safe for Democracy."— Dean Inge, further, on p. 200: "And we also have to admit, that they, (the Germans) made a magnificent and almost successful attempt to conquer the united forces of England, France, Russia, Italy and a few little allies, until at last America came in to tilt the balance."

W. Wilson in the last months of his life (on Dec. 7, 1923) in conversation with Mr. James Kerney of Trenton called Poincare "a bully," and said, (anent of the Ruhr, I think) "I would like to see Germany clean up France, and I would like to meet Jusserand and tell him that to his face."—

Ernest G. Sihler, Ph. D., J. Hopkins, U. 1878. Reader in Greek History, 1879. Hon. Litt. D., Lafayette, 1915; born in the Middle West in 1853. The best of his life was devoted to the historical interpretation of Ancient Texts. He begs in conclusion to subjoin some unsought attestations by eminent critics of some of his works.

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By the late Professor B. L. Gildersleeve: Oct. 31, 1923: "Dear Professor Sihler: The first Fellow in Greek at the Johns Hopkins, the Senior of the first Greek Seminarium, the first Johns Hopkins Ph. D. in Classics, the first and only one to round out a career of rare distinction as teacher and author by a work of wide scope and varied interest."

From Dean W. R. Inge of St. Paul's: (London Times Aug. 18, 1923) in a brief review of "*From Augustus to Augustine*": "It has the great merit of being compiled directly from the sources, which Professor Sihler knows thoroughly. It is the work of a genuine scholar, who has also a pleasant English style."

From Dr. Robert Yelverton Tyrrell of Trinity College, Dublin, the distinguished editor of *Cicero's Correspondence* . . . "I am delighted to find a scholar so perfectly equipped as you taking as strong a view as I myself hold on the atrocities of Mommsen and the inanities of Froude." (Registrar's Office, Trinity College, March 11, 1911.)

zu spät.