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STOCKHOLM

ROTTERDAM

LUCERNE

BERLIN

VIENNA

ZURICH

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

French Legislators in England.

London, Aug. 22. A deputation of members of the French Chamber will visit London for the opening of Parliament.

Millions of Refugees.

London, Aug. 22. Despatches from Russia state that there are in Moscow, Kiev, Petersburg and Charkow over four and a half millions of refugees.

English Losses.

London, Aug. 22. The losses of officers are so great that the matter has become a serious national question. In the latest casualty list 222 officers names are given.

New War Minister.

Sofia, Aug. 22. Colonel Schekow has been appointed Minister of War. He is in favor of a peaceful policy and understanding with Turkey.

Millerand Whitewashed.

Paris, Aug. 22. Minister Millerand's recent explanation in the Chamber appears to have given sufficient satisfaction. The Ministerial crisis has been avoided for the time being.

Famine in Sicily.

Bern, Aug. 22. There is great scarcity of meal in Sicily and prices are exceedingly high. Famine threatens the population unless some practical measures of relief are taken.

More Money Needed.

Petersburg, Aug. 22. The Russian Minister of Finance, is going to London to try and arrange for a new Russian loan which it is hoped that England and France will take up.

Curious Exhibition.

A quite uncommon exhibition is to be given in the autumn at the Hohenzollern-Kunstgewerbehause. It will consist of specimens of placard advertisements used in England for recruiting purposes.

Shipping Losses.

London, Aug. 22. It is calculated that the English shipping losses of steamers during the past quarter of a year amount to no less than £6,353,700. Of sailing ships the losses have been £710,000.

Turkish Success.

Constantinople, Aug. 22. The Turkish forces have scored another victory at Anafarta. They captured 400 rifles with mounted bayonets, a case of bombs and large quantities of ammunition.

News Concealed.

London, Aug. 22. As on the previous occasions when German air ships visited London no details of what happened are allowed to appear in the papers. The public is becoming exceedingly impatient of so much mystery being observed.

Norwegians Very Angry.

Christiania, Aug. 22. Great indignation is expressed here at the confiscation of the mail aboard the Haakon VII., although England has been confiscating postal matter ever since the war began.

New French Cabinet.

Paris, Aug. 22. All kinds of reports fill the town, one of them that there is to be a Briand Ministry with General Joffre at the war office. As Mr. Briand is the advocate of peace, out and out, such a political combination would appear impossible.

England's New Loan.

London, Aug. 22. The last war loan had been heavily mortgaged, so that in the coming month a new call will have to be made. This time the sum to be asked for will be £600,000,000. Russia, Italy and France are now calling upon England for money.

Italy and Serbia.

Rome, Aug. 22. The *Tribuna* publishes a very irate article concerning the attitude of Serbia. It calls the members of the Skupchina obstinate peasants and says that it is evident Paschitsch will be compelled to refuse the demands of the Entente Powers.

Pioneers Praised.

Copenhagen, Aug. 22. According to Russian reports, the rapidity with which the German pioneers reconstruct bridges that have been demolished is quite phenomenal. In order to obviate the difference in the railroad gauges, they simply lay down a third rail, so that the German trains can be taken directly over the Russian lines.

Shortage of Rolling Stock.

Lyons, Aug. 22. The *Nouvelliste* publishes an article in reference to the shortage of rolling stock on the French railroads. It tells that since the war began the waggons and locomotives have been much more worked than in times of peace and there have been no new ones ordered, the factories where they are usually made being totally disorganised. Further the Germans captured a great deal of rolling stock early in the war.

THE WAR.

Campaign has Reached the Climax of Interest. Riga Likely to Fall at Any Moment.

During the past few days the war has reached the highest point of interest since the commencement of the campaign.

Two big first class fortresses have been taken by storm within two days, Kowno and Nowo-Georgiewsk! The latter captured by the "fortress smasher" von Beseler, and the Kaiser, soon after the fall was there to congratulate the victor and distribute personally the Iron Crosses won. The prisoners taken in the two fortresses amounted to 107,000, and about 1500 cannon were captured.

Closing in.

In the centre, about Bielostock, the Generals von Scholtz and von Gallwitz have taken Tikozin and Bielsk on either side. They have captured 3550 prisoners. Undoubtedly in this region large Russian bodies of soldiers are surrounded and will soon be taken prisoners.

Brest-Litowsk is hemmed in, and it is merely a matter of brief time ere it falls. The Russians there are fighting desperately, evidently with a view to give as much time as possible for the entraining of their fleeing troops. Here 3000 prisoners have been taken.

General von Eichhorn has taken 800 prisoners about Kowno.

Riga Due to Fall.

Up in the Baltic Provinces, in Livonia, the forces of General von Below may be expected at any moment to occupy Riga. Already the German fleet is co-operating from without and has forced its way through all kinds of impediments into the bay. In so doing the Germans have lost 3 torpedo destroyers. But they have sunk a very modern Russian destroyer, the Nowik, a 1280 tons, 37 knot boat launched in 1911. The Russian gunboats Korejetz and Ssiwusch 890 tons each and having crews of 140 men, only a few of whom were saved, have been sunk.

The foreign military experts appear to imagine, that once Riga is taken, Petersburg will be the next objective. What is certain is, that when Riga is taken, the Russians will have lost control of the Baltic Sea.

The Italians.

The Italians continue attacking, with the same lack of success as hitherto. They have been active at Doberdo and about Görz, at Selo and Tolmein but in each case were beaten back with heavy losses.

At the Western Front.

In the west the situation is peculiar in as much as the French, and the English particularly, show no signs of any special activity. The English complain publicly of lack of ammunition, but those who have been in their lines say that they indulge in prodigal expenditure of munitions, which they wastefully shoot away without any particularly fixed object.

The Germans have successfully bombarded Bauquois in the Argonne and the movement is being slowly but surely pressed forward along the valley of the Aisne and in the Champagne district.

Rheims has been bombarded and is now a mass of ruins.

DISAPPOINTED RUSSIA.

Leading Newspapers Express Themselves Bitterly Against Roumania and Greece.

Copenhagen, Aug. 22. The latest Russian papers that have reached here tell of a very angry feeling against Roumania and Greece, and specially against the former country. It takes the form of bitter recriminations, much in the same tone as that lately noticed in the English press.

The *Novoi Vremia* attacks Roumania as regards her exaggerated demands in the Banat, which territory had already been promised Serbia. As a result, says the *Vremia*, Germany has up to now won the diplomatic conflict in the Balkans. For Russia now, it is a matter of indifference whether Roumania joins the Entente or not, because its assistance would come too late at this time.

The *Rjetsch*, in no complimentary tone, takes up the matter of the attitude hitherto adopted by Greece and says that that country has allowed the auspicious moment to pass. That when it comes to the eventual regulating of matters in the Balkans, Greece will not have a say. The Entente can now do without its aid. As for concessions to Greece when peace is made, why that is out of the question. For Smyrna, already other lovers are on hand, and it is by no means sure that willing Bulgaria will not receive Salonika in addition to Kavalla. The *Rjetsch* hopes that Paschitsch will be able to persuade the war party to give over Macedonia to the Bulgarians.

(All the above opinions appear to be based on the false supposition of Russian victory. Ed.)

DOCTOR HELFFERICH ON THE NEW WAR LOAN.

The German Minister of Finance Tells of the Flourishing Financial Situation.

COUNTS ON THE PEOPLE.

Coalition Against Germany Bears Two Thirds of the Expenses of the War. Austro-Hungary Shows Higher Financial Vitality Than France.

Dr. Helfferich has a gift given to few of his predecessors in office, that of making his speeches upon finance not only interesting and instructive, but at the same time they are leavened with a flow of quiet humor, which makes them altogether most pleasant hearing.

Yesterday, on Dr. Helfferich, as German Minister of Finance, the duty devolved once more of asking the Reichstag to give its sanction to another war credit, this time the amount asked being ten milliards of marks. It will be remembered that in the case of the last war credit the amount was left open and the public subscribed over eleven milliards of marks.

The Minister of Finance first of all drew the attention of the Reichstag to the fact that the war credits hitherto asked for had amounted to twenty milliards, a sum which about represented the entire value of the combined railroads of Germany including depots and rolling stock.

Two Milliards a Month.

Dr. Helfferich told the Reichstag that the war was costing the country over two milliards per month, a sum one third higher than the total cost of the war of 1870-71. "Hört! Hört!" came from all parts of the house, upon this realistic evidence of the financial resourcefulness of the nation.

There must, he said, be no deceptions as to the seriousness of the situation, but these were not the times for big words, to which sentiment an enthusiastic assent was given.

Dr. Helfferich told that, without any doubt, the second year of the war would be far more difficult than the first. The tasks imposed would be greater, the expenditure incidental thereto larger. But every German realised why such sacrifices were necessary.

(Loud applause.) It was the unanimous will of the people that this war should be pursued to a victorious conclusion and be continued until a peace be possible for which they could take the responsibility on their own behalf and that of their children. (Loud applause.) So long as the enemy failed to acknowledge the invincibility of Germany, the only means of conviction was that of arms. (Quite right!) and, until that acknowledgment came, every sacrifice called for by the war would be made. (Quite right!) The leaden weight of milliards, which the instigators of the war had merited, would in the future be borne by them and not by Germany. (Loud applause.)

Material Strength.

The Minister assured the Reichstag that the material strength which had been demonstrated throughout the country, in the case of the first two loans, still existed strong and fast. The vast sums subscribed, with relatively small exception, remained in the country and had in truth formed increased saved up capital.

The Minister made fun of the statements in the *Daily Telegraph*, to the effect that the successes of the German war loans were due to tricks in financial manipulation. It was particularly desirable that such lies, concerning both the financial and other conditions in Germany, which gave a bad impression in neutral countries, should be rooted out.

Prosperous Savings Banks.

Dr. Helfferich proceeded to give figures showing the extraordinary prosperity of the savings banks, where deposits had risen 900 millions of marks in 1914 and that in spite of the heavy payments to the first war loan. In the first six months of the present year the increase had been near one and a half milliards. (Hear! Hear!) The savings banks were intact and in possession of a balance amounting to 20 milliards, and are in stronger position than before the war broke out. And like favourable conditions exist with the Banks. In spite of enormous payments towards the war loans, their balances were as large as before. The easiness of money had led to a tendency to speculate on the stock exchange, but this had been checked, for today money can be utilised better than in speculation. "All money belongs to the Fatherland, the War Loan is to-day the investment." (Approval from all directions.)

The united daily costs of the war to all belligerents, said Dr. Helfferich, were 300 millions of marks. The world has previously had no conception of such a turn-over of values.

No Sensationalism.

"The financial mobilisation for the new loan," said the Minister, "must be greater

than in the last. In any case it will not be inaugurated, sensationally as in England. We consider that we can do without such like means. (Quite right!) Circus advertisements are not in keeping with the seriousness of war. (Renewed approval.) Nor have we need to resort to the English example of offering the subscribers grace. The German does not give alms to the Fatherland." (Applause.)

In Germany the cost of war, the speaker said, was 60 millions daily in England 80 millions and more. (Hear! Hear!) An English Lord had recently stated that Germany obtained more for a sovereign than England did for three. (Hear! Hear!) He could give examples in many directions, showing that the noble Lord had under-estimated. (Renewed applause.)

Distribution of Total War Cost.

"Upon the coalition formed by our enemies", said Dr. Helfferich, "falls two thirds of all expenditure; upon us and our allies, somewhat less than a third of the costs of the war." (Hear! Hear!)

The Speaker paid a warm tribute to the financial vitality displayed by Austro-Hungary, far above that shown by France.

"Of Russia, Italy and the smaller states," Dr. Helfferich said with mock modesty, "I say nothing, for one must not be unnecessarily cruel to the enemy. (Loud laughter.)

He said that France had been unable to raise one good honest loan, and England had exhausted her financial resources, the last loan coming from the banks and not from the people. The French Rente had sunk 20 per cent, consols were at 65. German state securities had only sunk 8% to 9%. "In this point also," said Dr. Helfferich gleefully, "we are best off."

An offer.

"On the London Stock Exchange, from time to time, German three per cents are noted at 49%." (Laughter.) I have taken considerable pains, through a neutral agency, to try and get some of our stock at such price. (Much laughter.) A like opportunity will not occur again. (Renewed hilarity.) But I have not been able to get a single bond." (Prolonged laughter.)

Dr. Helfferich concluded by saying that the great German financial success came of the people, of its iron bringing up, of its industry and love of duty and discipline. It was to those ingrained sentiments in every German, that he trusted implicitly for the subscriptions to the coming loan for its being taken up by the entire population.

Enthusiastic applause rang through the Reichstag at the conclusion of Dr. Helfferich's speech.

MUKHTAR PASHA EXPLAINS.

The Retiring Turkish Ambassador Refutes False Reports of French Papers. Retirement no Question of Foreign Politics.

The French papers, ever on the look out for spicy items, imagined they had found a savoury morsel of news on the retirement of the Turkish Ambassador Mukhtar Pasha. He was credited in the Gallic one sou sheets as having been withdrawn because he had reported home that the German armies had no chance of success.

His Excellency hastens to correct his traducers. In a letter to the *Local-Anzeiger*, Mukhtar Pasha says: "The reports in French papers as to the reasons of my retiring from the post of Ambassador in Berlin, namely that I did not believe in the ultimate victory of Germany, are quite untrue. I have never once doubted the ultimate success of Germany in the war, although I foresaw that the campaign would be long drawn out."

"The assurance of the future of Turkey and the guarantee of her independence, I have always zealously maintained, were bound up in an alliance with the Central Powers."

"I lay weight upon stating, that not once since the war began has a single success of our enemies been of a nature to diminish our confidence in victory, a confidence which in my case has never altered. And further this is not the moment for the French press to spread false reports about Germany, just now when its armies are victorious in all directions."

"As regards the question of my retirement, the grounds for it are not new. Eight months after my accepting the post of Ambassador there was question of a change. I can now state, that my retirement has nothing whatsoever to do with foreign politics."

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY.

Pretext is Found in the Lybian Insurrection and Detention of Italians. Made at the Dictation of England.

TURKS UN-RUFFLED.

Mohammedans Glad of Opportunity to Pay Off Old Scores. Greeks are Anxious About the Islands.

As has been anticipated for some time past, Italy has declared war on Turkey. The Italians, just as was the case in the early periods of May, when they could not find a pretext for making war on Austria have for a considerable period been beating about, trying to find some pretext for a declaration of war upon the Turks. And, they have at last made up their minds that the Lybian question is to be given as the cause for hostilities.

Undoubtedly, the Italians have been badly beaten in Tripoli and entirely driven out from the interior of the country and thus lost all the fruits of a previous hard won campaign. If they wish to retake the country lost, a new war will have to be undertaken.

A Bitter Pill.

The loss of Tripoli has undoubtedly been a bitter pill to the Italians, and behind that national misfortune they profess to see the hand of the Turk, a supposition which without question has a considerable likelihood of being well founded.

So the Italian government, through its Ambassador in Constantinople Marquis Garroni, has handed a note to the Porte which in few words announces, that because of Turkey having supported the revolution in Lybia and owing to Italians in Syria having been hindered in their desire to leave, the Italian government considers itself in a state of war with Turkey.

The Italian Ambassador has been handed his passport and has taken steamer to his native land. The Turkish Ambassador in Rome, Mehmed Naby Bei, has left Rome for Switzerland.

At England's Command.

Undoubtedly this declaration of war on the part of Italy has been made at the dictation of England and is a preliminary step to Italy's joining in the Dardanelles expedition, the success of which is taken by the Allies as a matter of life and death and as an undertaking which must be brought to a successful issue, at all risks and with rapidity.

That Italy after having had such ill luck in the Alps, should wish to undertake the terrific risks of endeavouring to force the formidable defensive works of the Dardanelles, is attributable to two causes. The one a desire to divert public attention from the ill luck which has met the efforts of her armies in the Alps, and the hopes of retrieving those lost laurels by success against the Turks; secondly, because war with Turkey will be an excuse to retain the various islands of the Archipelago such as Rhodes, which Italy occupied during the past war and has, up to date, failed to evacuate. Further Italy has covetous eyes fixed upon the so rich and fruitful Syrian provinces.

Greeks Aroused.

According to news from Athens the Greeks are particularly annoyed at this new turn in events. The occupation by the Italians of the Islands of the Sporades, principally inhabited by Greeks, has long been a very sore point with the Hellenes, and this latest move on the part of Italy is taken to mean the possible permanent annexation of those islands. If that should come to pass, it would be a terrible blow to the well known Hellenic national aspirations.

Quite Un-ruffled.

The Turks are quite un-ruffled concerning the Italian declaration of war. Indeed they feel a contentment at the idea that they may now perhaps have the opportunity of paying off old scores which arise from the arbitrary action of Italy in annexing Erythria, and which the Turks are now full of hope they may be able to equalise in Gallipoli. If the Turks know that the Italians have joined the Allies on the Peninsula, every Mohammedan soldier will step forth to do battle with double zest and, if ever they get into grips with the troops of King Victor Emanuel, there will be no quarter given.

Airmen Interred.

Lausanne, Aug. 22. The French armoured biplane V.639, which formed part of the squadron of 12 aeroplanes which left Nancy to bombard Saarbrücken, was chased by a German aeroplane, lost the way, entered Switzerland, and came down at Granges-Marnand, between Berne and Lausanne. The airman Martin and the mitrailleur Pary were taken to Berne.

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The Great Question.

The great question of the moment is,
"What are the armies of the Central Powers
to do next?" Will it be a raid on Peters-
burg, a rush for Paris, or a dash at Calais?
In the East, during the past few weeks,
the whole of Poland, about some 50,000
square miles, has fallen into the hands of
the armies of the United Empires. Courland
and Livonia, together covering another 28,000
square miles of territory, have also been
wrested from the Russians by a stupendous
military effort. So it may safely be taken
that the soldiers who have done such wonder-
ful things and have, for the past six weeks
and more, been engaged in the most strenu-
ous efforts imaginable, should now be ur-
gently in need of a rest. Thus, in all prob-
ability, there will be a pause, both for the
purposes of resting the troops, and so to
speak, "set the new house in order." There
is an enormous amount of booty, which
must be gathered together, there are new
garrisons to be arranged for, for the perma-
nent occupation of the latest captured citi-
dels; there are a thousand and one things to
be attended to. Therefore, it might easily be,
that nothing very remarkable will take place
till the beginning, or even middle, of Sep-
tember. Most military authorities appear to
be united in considering that the month of
September will come as the great period of
the war, when decisive battles in the history
of the great campaign will be fought out.
And it looks highly probable. September is
the ideal month for military purposes, and
there is no doubt but, that every nation en-
gaged in the war is keenly anxious to avoid
the terrors of a second winter campaign.

In the Lion's Jaw.

The Italians have now, at the beck of great
Britain, declared war on Turkey. Their
future mission, designated by Sir Edward Grey,
is to hurl masses of their troops against the
impregnable defences of the Dardanelles.
On would have thought that the trouncings
they have received, at Isonzo, in the Krn and
Tirol districts would have sufficed to keep
General Cordona, his Basaglieris and Alpini
quiet for a long while to come. But appar-
ently not! Having failed in one direction
the Italians are about to tempt fortune in the
other and that "other," they may well note,
has spelt the extermination of least 100,000
troops of the Allies, and cost them several
line of battle ships. Further they will, if
they be rash enough to join that ill fated
expedition, be placing their head in the
lion's jaw. For the one great idea of every
good Turk is to, one day or another, get
hold of the Italians and pay them back for
the unlawful and arbitrary annexation of Mos-
lem territory, Tripoli. That the Sultan's subjects
have not forgotten and never can forget. If
the Turk meets the Italian quite surely he
will make Ol'la-podrida out of him!

Kitchener Lord Kitchener went on a journey
worried. To France to view some of the
trench work there, but avoided seeing Gen-
eral French, a fact which gives color to the
reports that the Minister of War and the
Generalissimo are not on friendly terms. The
British Minister of War, an English paper
remarks, "looked worried." No wonder!
On the day General Kitchener visited the
French front the latest casualty list in London
gave 2,547 men gone in one day. The offi-
cers losses were not given. If Turkish re-
ports are accurate, the English have lost,
from all causes, some 27,000 men from their
ranks at Gallipoli during the past few days,
and the report goes on to say that thousands
of English corpses are lying exposed in front
of the Turkish trenches. But Lord Kitchener's
recruiting organisations cannot keep up with
such figures as those. The losses are daily
far greater than the number of recruits. No
wonder then, that General Kitchener looks
worried!

Germany's New Loan.

Most interesting reading is the speech,
made by the Prussian Minister of Finance
in the Reichstag, concerning the new ten
milliard war loan, which will be offered to
the public for subscription during the month
of September.

Dr. Helfferich is not only an exceedingly
capable practical financier, but also a talented
and fluent orator, whose speeches are ever
looked forward to by the members of the
Reichstag with the utmost interest. And the
Minister of Finance certainly lived up to
his highest reputation on this particular oc-
casion. His optimism was spontaneous and
infectious, his arguments convincing and
comforting, his quiet humor, at the expense
of the enemy, struck home each time; and
altogether Dr. Helfferich made a great success
of his mission to the legislative body.

The points of the speech were numerous
and strong. The Minister emphasized the re-
markable financial prosperity existing through-
out the country, and gave figures to back
up his statements. He told us something
quite new, namely that the coalition which
is leagued against Germany is paying two
thirds of the entire costs of the war, which
—coming from such a source—we must take
as being correct. He twitted the English in
reference to the Barium-like manner in
which they had drawn attention of subscribers
to their war loan, expressed the opinion that
Germany would refuse to adopt such un-
dignified methods to obtain the money needed.
Remarks which much pleased the members
of the Reichstag.

But above all Dr. Helfferich aroused the
enthusiasm of his listeners, at the close of
his speech by the statement that his entire
confidence in the success of the coming loan
lay in the people of Germany, whose bring-
ing up, instilled ideas of order, industry and
duty were more important to the country
than all else.

Italy According to a Lugano despatch,
Slighted: there is nothing which irritates the
Italians more than the knowledge that their
war is attracting very little attraction. In
truth the Italians are not only not much
noticed, as regards the war they insisted upon
waging, but they are not even taken very
seriously. The Italians inaugurated their war
movement with the airs and ways of pre-
destined conquerors, and big words of pro-
fusion were heard. But when it came to deeds
they did nothing. And to make matters
worse, owing to the Dardanelles being closed,
the supply of macaroni threatens to give out.
Poor Italy!

U-BOAT ACTIVITY.

Big List of Merchantmen Sunk. The Case
of the Arabic, Jingo Press Attack.

Such is the anxiety felt in shipping circles
in England concerning the German subma-
rine invasion, that most of the mail steamer
services to the mainland and America have
been suspended.

There is a marked renewal of activity of
the submarines and it is reported that one
or more of large dimensions, 300 feet long,
have been seen in the North Sea.

Quite a long list of ships torpedoed or
sunk by submarines is given and, among
them, several vessels of a large size.

It was reported that the Novic, a White
Star ship, had been sunk. That proves not
to be the case, as the steamer has arrived in
the Mersey. But the Gladiator, a 3359 ton
ship has been torpedoed; also the Benractive,
3908 tons; the Samara, 3173 tons, and the
Bittern, 1797 tons.

Another victim is the Bovic, 5683 tons.

The Arabic.

As was to be anticipated, the sinking of
the Arabic has been used by the jingo news-
papers of America, such as the *Herald*,
Tribune, *World* and *Times*, as a peg upon
which to hang a new anti-German crusade,
and they use much chauvinistic language.
But President Wilson as usual is temperate
and is waiting until he knows all the facts
before coming to a decision. In the mean-
while the question has been raised, as to
how the Arabic met her fate, whether
through the agency of a torpedo boat or to
a mine. Up to the present there is no
exact evidence to show which was the cause.

The Arabic had 2812 sacks of mail aboard,
a considerable quantity of which had come from
Sweden, Norway, Holland and Switzerland.

It was a well known fact that the Arabic
was an habitual contraband carrier, just the
same as the Novic belonging to the same line
and which ship, as announced above, has just
arrived at Liverpool. On her last journey the
Arabic brought to England 400 cases of
cartridges, 1516 cannon pieces, 41 automobiles,
730 rolls of barbed wire, 14,014 packets of
steelware, 5,216 copper rods, 3,370 bars
of copper, 5,407 bars of lead, 565 barrels of
train oil and 795 barrels lubricating oil.

The *Tribune* of New York is very angry
concerning the Arabic and says that the time
for words and notes is over and that action
must be taken as Americans cannot be made
targets for German torpedoes.

A *Reuter* despatch says that the State De-
partment has instructed Ambassador Gerard to
draw attention to the German Government to
the torpedoing of the Arabic and to ask for ex-
planations. The American Consul General in
London has been instructed to take the evidence
of the surviving Americans of the Arabic.

The *Times* states that \$200,000 worth of
American securities sank with the Arabic.

VIRIBUS UNITIS. NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Egon Lerch, the Austrian Weddigen.

Like Otto von Weddigen who through his
admirable bravery and success as a U-boat
commander had gained wide popularity in
Germany, and later on became the victim of
English treachery, the name of Egon Lerch
will be for all times remembered in Austro-
Hungarian naval history. A son of Admiral
Lerch, he had early selected a naval career
and when a lieutenant was appointed the com-
mander of an Austro-Hungarian submarine at
the outbreak of the war. For his remarkable
feats in the Adriatic and the sinking of an
Italian cruiser he had been decorated with
the highest Austrian and German orders.
But, like Weddigen, he had to sacrifice his
life for his fatherland all too soon. Em-
peror Francis Joseph has penned a personal
message to the mother of this young hero,
expressing his sorrow and deep regret at
the great loss. A whole nation shares the
grief of the mother and deplores the death of
the capable seaman who had adorned with
laurels the Austro-Hungarian flag, and whose
deeds will be looked upon with pride by the
navy as well as the entire people.

Century Monument at Salzburg.

Plans are being prepared to erect a monu-
ment in memory of the hundredth anniver-
sary of the day when Salzburg became a
part of the Dual Monarchy. The monument
will be built on the "Mönchberg" and is to
face the Bavarian boundary. It is at the
same time to be a symbol of the true Ger-
man-Austro-Hungarian friendship which has
so splendidly proven its worth during the
present war. Only rocks of the "Mönch-
berg" will be used for the construction! Al-
ready four thousand kronen have been sub-
scribed.

Dr. Julius Ofner.

The famous Vienna jurist, Dr. Julius Ofner
completed his 70th year on the 20th of
August. Dr. Ofner became known in law
literature by his books upon "original civil
law" and has contributed in a great measure
towards popular comprehension of "social-
technical science." Since 1878 he has been a
member of the Vienna Law Society and for
many years has been its Vice President. At the
occasion of his birthday he was highly
honored and his great merits widely
acknowledged.

The Financial Situation.

The financial condition of the Monarchy
is exceptionally sound. The last report of
the Viennese banking institutions and public
savings banks shows an increase in savings
of fifty million Kronen for the month of
July. Since the first of this year the in-
crease amounts to more than 139 million
Kronen. The fact is to be considered that
the large number of war loan purchases ab-
sorb a considerable part of the savings.

Passport Compulsion in War-zones.

New restrictions have been placed upon
travelers within the different war zones. The
boundaries of the "larger" and "smaller"
war-zones are determined by the command-
ing general. While it is permitted to enter
and leave the "larger" war-zones with a regu-
lar passport, a special permit will have to
be obtained in order to be able to travel
within the "smaller" war-zones. These new
restrictions have proved necessary on account
of certain espionage still going on in this
country.

Foolish Conventional Fallacies.

So far as the outer world was concerned, at
least England and America, Vienna was chiefly
famous for its "Merry Widow" waltzes and
for a certain kind of bread. Vienna was
somewhere in Hungary, or was it Bohemia?
"Do you speak Austrian?" was frequently
asked by the enlightened people of London
or Oshkosh. Not one Englishman in five
hundred, or for that matter, American, had
ever heard of Galicia. And now the most
stupendous battles of history have been
fought upon these fields, in these vil-
lages with unknown names, and in un-
discovered Poland. Oshkosh and Little
Puddington-on-Thames suddenly discover
that the world is bigger than they thought.
They have discovered that the "ramshackle"
empire and army of Austria-Hungary which
was going to fall to pieces at the first shot
from a Russian gun, is not half so ramshackle
as the Russian empire or army. The Austrian-
Hungarian army was reported as annihilated
upon the posters of the mangy Fleet Street
press. Since then it has been doing a great
deal of annihilating of its own, and has taken
on a new foe, Plaster-of-Paris Italy, who for
three months has been "still advancing"—
all in one spot—like a sewing-machine.

Good-natured Austrians and their merry
and dashing Hungarian brothers and other
members of the great family may have been
a happy and easy-going folk in times of
peace. But stern facts of war have welded
them into a heroic people, soldier and civilian,
and filled the soul of every man with a
fierce courage and a stoic resolution.

Meran South-Tyrol
Palace Hotel
—Fine situation in Large Park.—

Americans Competing Against Themselves.

How America has been competing against
itself, throwing away its substance, robbing
its mines, its forests, its soil, and selling its
natural resources in competition with itself
was told recently to the Federal Trade Com-
mission by John D. Ryan, a large copper
producer who represented the Foreign Trade
Council. Mr. Ryan was addressing himself
to the question of co-operation among Amer-
ican dealers for the foreign trade so that
they might compete with the well-organized
combinations of Europe. He pointed out,
for instance, that the copper producers of
this country turn out 70 per cent of the
copper of the world. They export 60 per
cent of what they produce. Of that 60 per
cent, practically half, until the war began,
went to Germany, the greatest competitor of
this country as a manufacturer of metals.
Germany re-exported about half of the copper
that it took from this country, in manu-
factured form, and sold it to the rest of the
world, including the United States. Mr. Ryan
explained how large foreign buyers cabled
him that one of his competitors was offering
to supply copper at a certain low price.
Under the existing anti-trust laws Mr. Ryan
didn't dare to call up his competitor to ask
whether this was so, or to make any arrange-
ment whereby they might divide the busi-
ness and get a reasonable profit from the
foreign buyers. This has been found embar-
rassing by all American exporters, who have
been lowering the price of American prod-
ucts to the foreign combines, while the
foreigners have been sitting back, smiling
happily at the stupidity of the United States.
It is wholly probable, however, that the
Federal Trade Commission will recommend
a change in the law, to permit Americans to
unite their forces for the export trade.

Thomas F. Logan in *Leslie's*.

Republican Presidential Candidates.

Candidates for the Republican nomination
for President can now be classified under
four general headings—first, those who are
willing and well equipped; second, those
who are reluctant, but well equipped; third,
those who are anxious, but disqualified by
temperament and past performances, and,
fourth, those who are passive, but possible.
At the present time the entries number
eighteen. The complete list is: Charles E.
Hughes, Elihu Root, Charles S. Whitman
and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York;
William Howard Taft, formerly of Ohio,
now of Connecticut; Philander C. Knox and
Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania;
Theodore E. Burton, Myron T. Herrick, and
Frank B. Willis, of Ohio; John W. Weeks,
of Massachusetts; Albert B. Cummins, of
Iowa; William E. Borah, of Idaho; Lawrence
Y. Sherman and James R. Mann, of Illinois;
Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana; Robert
M. La Follette, of Wisconsin; and William
Alden Smith, of Michigan. It is extremely
probable that the candidate of the Republican
party who will run against Woodrow Wilson
for the Presidency in 1916 will be selected
from among the present entries. Of those
mentioned, all are in agreement upon the
protective tariff principle, with the exception
of La Follette, who, while in the anxious
class, is regarded as disqualified because of
his vote for the Democratic tariff bill. Much
will depend upon the personal platform an-
nounced by the different candidates between
this time and the day on which the con-
vention meets. Thomas F. Logan in *Leslie's*.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Bulgaria Unlikely to Side with the Entente
Powers, Attitude of Roumania.

Sofia, Aug. 22. The political situation ap-
pears to be clearing up. All eyes have been
fixed on Athens and specially upon Venizelos.
It is now known that the former Premier
returned to the head of affairs and that he
guarantees to pursue a policy of neutrality.
On the other hand the feeling in Greece is
entirely against giving up any territory and
in that M. Venizelos agrees.

Roumania is pursuing a most suspicious
course: Her real aim and hope is to obtain
possession of the Sieben Burgen district, but
that territory Austro-Hungary shows no dis-
position to cede.

It is not considered at all likely that Rou-
mania would give up a portion of the Do-
brutcha any more than that Serbia would be
willing to give up the Macedonian provinces
which Bulgaria claims as being hers by right.

One thing appears quite certain and it is,
that Bulgaria will not fight upon the side
of the Allies against Turkey, if only for the
reason that none here wishes to see Russia in
Constantinople.

ITALIANS DETAINED.

Large Number of Reservists Held by the
Turks. The Porte was Forewarned.

Constantinople, Aug. 22. As it has been
known by the Porte, for a long while past,
that Italy intended to declare war upon
Turkey, all Italians capable of bearing arms
have been detained and not allowed to
leave the country. In Beirut, Jaffa, Mersina,
Alexandretta and Smyrna there are some
700 able bodied Italians who have been
called to the colors by their government, but
whom the Turks have refused permission to
leave the country. The Italian newspapers
profess great indignation in the matter, but
it is only natural that being forewarned the
Ottoman Government should prevent men
leaving who are ostensibly called home to
fight against Turkey.

The Open Tribune.

To our Readers.

We shall be glad to publish any com-
munication from our readers, but must ask
contributors to attach name and address to
their letters. These will be published anon-
ymously, if so desired.

An Historic Appeal.

To the Editor.

To the student of Indian history, it is
known that some of the Indian rulers seeing
the advent of the English had the prevision
of what would befall their country. But they
were few and far between. In vain they raised
the cry of alarm, in vain they tried to
awaken their countrymen to the danger.
Princes like Nawab Murshid Kali Khan
of Bengal, Sultan Hyder Ali of
Mysore, Maharaja Jaswant Raas of Indore,
Maharaja Rangit Singh of Punjab, foresaw
the coming miseries of their country and tried
their best in their life time to avoid the com-
ing catastrophe. But destiny had in store
for India a different fate. And at present
India, crushed and downtrodden under the
heels of those wily alien adventurers, with
her lifeblood fast ebbing away is gasping for
the last breath. And today in trying to throw
off the British yoke to save her life she remem-
bers the warnings of her political seers who
had laboured in vain in their own life time.
The following appeal of Sultan Hyder Ali to
his countrymen shows what these seers foresaw.

"The English nation, on account of their
former good faith, were suffered to reside in
different parts of this continent and permitted
to carry on trade, commerce, and merchandise;
also to protect the same they have been
allowed to establish factories and erect towns
and fortifications on our coasts; and have at
different times been invited to assist the
weaker powers of Hindusthan, in war, and
to preserve the balance among the Emperors,
Potentates and Nawabs in those extended do-
minions. And while their leaders remained
tolerably humble and kept their plighted faith
with any degree of honour no grounds of
jealousy sufficient to alarm our country ap-
peared.

But our generosity in permitting all this to
foreigners and in loading each man of rank
on his way home with rich presents, as a mark
of our esteem, has lately drawn out persons
of a very different cast, who have construed
those acts of bounty into timorous fear and
have attempted in consequence to exact by
threats and menaces and force, the wealth of
individuals; many thousands of whom they
have imprisoned, murdered, and reduced to
beggary, by means that would disgrace the
most savage barbarians in Africa; till at
length their great men and leaders in Bengal,
whose thirst for gold all the wealth of the
country could not satisfy, formed a scheme
and attempted to put it in execution, for
plundering the whole country of Hindusthan,
and for that purpose they have marched
troops right across our territories, with in-
tent first to rob the rich diamond countries,
and then by forming a chain of posts, to hem
in all the country, and render every power
tributary while their fleets and armies ravaged
our sea-coasts; and to complete this execrable
plan, some of the most infamous of our
countrymen are kept in pay by them, to
commit every act of violence, cruelty, and
oppression, and to extort money from in-
dividuals; till their great leaders by their
wealth have rendered themselves justly dreaded
by any single prince or power.

But besides these men, others of a most
infamous cast have lately arrived in Bengal,
who affect the solemn gravity of old age
sinking into eternity. Their heads, as my
Vakeel informs me, are covered with a vast
quantity of grey hair, taken from the horse
or some other animal. They wear long
robes, ornamented with the skin of the mon-
goose, or something resembling it; and are
at times placed on high seats covered with
black and ornamented with gold; and are
called sometimes lords, sometimes judges, by
whichever name they can get the most money.
These men assume powers far superior to
princes and emperors; they demand a large
sum of money today, and if that is given to
them, they repeat their demands for a much
larger sum tomorrow; they send their servant
for a larger sum the next day; and when
they have stripped a man of his whole sub-
stance, and he cannot satisfy their voracious
demands any farther, he is then dragged
from his family by force, carried many
hundred miles to Calcutta and there shut up
for life in an old house, among the meanest
wretches; or has a rope put about his neck
and there swung in the air till he is dead,
and his wives and children are left to starve
and perish. These hateful men have com-
mitted innumerable robberies and murders,
by the help of their servants who wear long
black robes, and retain in their pay the most
wicked and notorious of our countrymen, to
single out the wealthiest inhabitants of Hin-
dusthan; and we have lately found them at-
tempting to kill the Rajahs and Princes of
the country, and all this by talking with their
servants in a language we do not under-
stand. Their thirst for gold and diamonds
is so great that they have even robbed the
East India Company of immense sums and
ruined numbers of their own countrymen."

Lucerne.

An Indian Nationalist.

SECRETS OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

An Open Letter to the Open-minded.

By John Quincy Emerson, L. L. D. (Amsterdam).

The anti-American activities of the English press as now displayed recall to me, an old man, the very different methods of the enemies of America when I was young. Then there was no concealment of the passion of hatred, contempt and ill-will that inspired all classes of the English community against the people of the United States and every phase of American life—a passion that naturally found expression in the columns of the London press.

Sneers, gibes and even threats at the despised "Yankee" were then the order of the day.

How things have changed in the last thirty or forty years—*Eheu fugaces!* Today the same spirit of ill-will against our country charges the British mind; but to-day it cannot openly be discharged against us. It is only in secret, over the walnuts and the wine, that the true Britisher reveals himself towards all things American. In his morning paper he will read with a polished smile the daily references to "our common ideals," "ties of kinship," and the unfailing tag about the Motherland's admiring "regard for her lusty offspring," etc.

He knows quite well that these things are not true and that the writer of the article knows them to be untrue; but they are things that have to be said, and said repeatedly, since to-day America has 90,000,000 of people and represents the wealthiest and in natural resources the most powerful community in the world.

Such a country, such wealth, such resources must, at all costs, be "kept in the family"; and since by himself the Briton is quite incapable of facing the German on any field of fair fight, it becomes for him, yearly, a matter of greater moment to hoodwink a very gullible people into the belief that an American is only a transplanted Britisher, having at bottom a common origin of language, history and religion, and inspired by the same high love of liberty that characterizes the Englishman—on paper.

This attitude, forced on England by fear of the German, has for many years been actively developed by secret direction from the inner circles which govern all things English and control with an absolute hand the policy and press of the supposedly "freest democracy on Earth," in a manner that Germany can only gaze at afar off in boyish and perplexed wonder as to how the thing is done.

The latest pose of this secular anti-American attitude is to assume a warm regard for, a sort of fatherly protectorate over "American neutrality."

Since there are still, happily, a good many Americans who are not fools and are not deceived by English published expressions of affection and esteem for their country it is necessary that this class of American should be attacked and, as far as may be, muzzled, intimidated or suppressed. The way to do it is to represent him as "anti-American," as a "hyphenated American," as something, in fine, that diverges from the true, native born Anglo-Saxon variety—the sole custodian of American faith and morals. Accordingly some individual of this fearless, outspoken class of American society that still survives, who is not afraid to speak his mind and utter the truth is singled out for press attack.

Inspired assaults will be made in the columns of some leading paper, and the impression sedulously spread abroad that this particular type, or personage, is actuated by anti-patriotic or personal motives and that all "thoughtful" Americans are pained at the necessity England is under of drawing attention to something that detracts from the otherwise irreproachable standards of honour that characterize the American attitude towards foreign affairs in general and the present war for the freedom of mankind and the future of humanity in particular.

Quite recently I have read in one of these English journals which derive their inspiration from the British Government a series of attacks on an American Consular officer who is represented as having made some "unneutral" remarks reflecting on the English press, and whose attitude is held up to public reprobation as a departure from the accepted standards of incapacity that should regulate the conduct of our public service.

The *Morning Post*, the particular journal referred to, has no call to say what an American officer shall or shall not say; but since American liberty and freedom of speech are things hateful to the English mind, the way to assail these objectionable survivals of republican simplicity is to represent them as "anti-American" and as something that calls for explanation on the part of our Government.

Now, as an American citizen I cannot see what business it is of the *Morning Post* or any other English journal to draw attention to what we Americans or our public officers may say or do; but since these English journals find it their duty to lecture our officials on their public conduct I shall presume, for once, on "our common origin" to make some pertinent remarks, quite "within the family" on the conduct of a few British officials with whom I am acquainted.

Like the *Morning Post* I shall deal with the diplomatic service and will address my-

self, as it does, to the Department that controls that service. Before the Foreign Office in London draws attention through its inspired channels to the way American Ministers or Consuls discharge their public duties, may I ask that Department what steps they have taken to investigate the conduct at their respective Legations, of Messrs. M. de C. Findlay and H. Bax Ironside, among a few others? I know something about both gentlemen and their public activities.

I have been in Christiania within the last few months and I was there the night the Norwegian press published the extraordinary charge contained in the open letter Sir Roger Casement addressed to Sir Edward Grey on February 18th last, recounting the successive steps of intrigue, subornment and criminal conspiracy whereby the British Minister in Norway sought to tempt the Norwegian follower of Sir Roger to commit an indescribably atrocious act against his employer. At first, like most people I met, I would not believe the story—it seemed incredible. But at last, I said, it will be investigated and answered. The British government cannot lie down under such a charge, so publicly made and communicated to the Norwegian government as well as to the governments of many other countries.

As days went by and no attempt at denial appeared I began to reconsider my first impression.

In this I found I was not alone. A Norwegian official of high rank told me he had seen the papers and the proofs Sir Roger Casement was prepared to submit to the Norwegian government and that they left no doubt in his mind that "a crime that calls to heaven"—such were his words—had been committed by the representative of His Britannic Majesty at the Norwegian Court.

And from that day to this no effort has been made by the Government of His Britannic Majesty to clear the character of the Minister of England so scandalously assailed. Sir Roger Casement challenged the most open investigation of the charge he brought. He offered to go to Norway and submit himself and the proofs of the crime to the jurisdiction of the Norwegian Courts; but both King George V, his Minister of Foreign Affairs and his representative, so directly accused, feared to meet the charge in open court. They took refuge in press attacks on the man they recoiled from facing before the tribunals of the country whose public law and whose neutrality they had so gravely assailed. Stay—they did one thing more. They removed the lock of the back door of the British Legation at Christiania.

The key of this door, it seems Mr. Findlay had given to Sir Roger's servant so that the Minister and the supposedly bribed man might meet in secret and plot together how the latter's employer could be waylaid, entrapped or kidnapped. This great government put pressure on the weak Norwegian government to compel that defenceless country to submit to the outrage in silence; and they took further steps to silence the Norwegian press, so that fitting comment should not appear. What "explanation" they offered to the American government, whose neutrality was also to some extent involved, since part of the British Minister's programme was to dump the criminal he was trying to make on to American soil by "a free passage" to the United States I have not yet heard. But I shall hear.

And this is only the outline of the story; there are other details more shameful still that came to my knowledge while I investigated the matter in Christiania.

If Sir Roger Casement should survive the attacks still planned against him by the Downing Street authorities, I am convinced he will give the British Minister at Christiania and his employers a very cheerful quarter of an hour when this war is over and he is again free to travel without fear of the gangs of spies and braves who today so fittingly represent the government of England in most of our neutral countries. Meantime I commend this case of Mr. M. de C. Findlay to the *Morning Post*, the *Times* and the other London journals which profess to be perturbed at the "unneutral" attitude of some American diplomats.

Before they venture again into print on the shortcomings of our foreign service, would it not be as well to put their own house in order and to find out why England is still represented abroad by a Minister against whom the most disgraceful official charge ever preferred in the annals of diplomacy has been brought and has not been met?

The case of Bax Ironside differs from that of Findlay. Findlay appears (so far, at least) to be charged only with *laches* in his public capacity as a Minister, whereas Bax Ironside is accused of both public and private acts of dishonour. I know nothing of the charges recently appearing in the press as to his alleged complicity in the attempt said to have been planned against the life of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria—an attempt by the way, inspired by the fact that the Bulgarian sovereign desired his country to remain neutral.

Neutrality when strict and faithfully main-

tained becomes an offence to England. The only "neutrality" she will recognise is that which can be converted into a weapon of assault upon her adversaries. Those like the Greeks, Bulgarians or honest Americans who cannot be suborned, cajoled or bullied into active support of England, are found to be wanting in the "spirit of neutrality" and become liable to secret assault—whether by hired bravo or hired pen depends on the needs of the case.

But while I am ignorant of how far the British minister, Bax Ironside, went with the would-be assassins of a neutral sovereign in Sofia, I am not ignorant of the way in which the Englishman, Bax Ironside, tried in Santiago de Chile to defraud a friend.

The story as related in a recent issue of the *Continental Times* by "an American woman" of how this particular British minister gave a worthless check to a man with whom he had been playing cards and to whom he had lost £300 is well-known in Chile.

There is, I think, only one point wherein the version as I know it in the Chilean capital differed from that now related by your fair correspondent. It was the governing body of the English Club in Santiago that drew the attention of the Foreign Office to the manner in which Mr. Bax Ironside had escaped from his obligations of honour by an act that would be held to disqualify a shoe shiner from membership of a "Black Hand" club in the Bowery. And the reply of Sir E. Grey's department was to promote the absconding card defaulter to a higher post in the British diplomatic service!

The explanation later given in Chilean society was—I know not how truly—that Mr. Bax Ironside was "a grandson of George IV." and, as such, enjoyed special favour at the English Court and equally inherited special failings that could not be too closely or severely inspected while the grand-nephew of that monarch sat on the English throne.

The late King Edward VII., as is well known, himself enjoyed a game of cards and was not particular at what club he played it or with whom, provided his opponent had a well-filled purse.

That Mr. Bax Ironside enjoyed some favour at Court is not improbable, whatever his collateral relationship may have been; but no reason of this kind can be assigned for the attitude of the Foreign Office towards Mr. Findlay.

Mr. Findlay is of undoubted Scotch ancestry, as his name implies, and the prolonged bargainings he maintained with Sir Roger Casement's follower clearly show. An Englishman *pur sang* would have paid the man his money down and not haggled over the price. Mr. Findlay with true Scotch thrift, preferred to venture "a scrap of paper" to risking the *baw-bees*. It remains, assuredly, one of the cases in history where discretion was not the better part of valour. The British Government today would gladly give the £10,000 Mr. Findlay once promised Sir Roger's man to get back the very disconcerting "guarantee" their minister handed him instead of the non-incriminating gold.

These are but a few of the episodes of modern British diplomacy with which I have some passing acquaintance, due less to my virtues, I fear, than to my feelings.

In the course of a lengthy life I have traveled much and had occasion to mix in every varied society. I have visited courts—and at times dwelt in courts. Looking back on the acquaintances made in both localities, I incline to give the verdict to the courts. For Messrs. Findlay and Bax Ironside are not the only British courtiers I have met.

Should the *Morning Post* be tempted to further excursions into fields of American diplomacy and feel it incumbent on the best traditions of British journalism to expose the "indiscretions" of our foreign representatives I shall feel myself impelled to record much more fully some reminiscences of the time when I, too, mixed with sovereigns and knew how a diplomat should behave—and so often observed how he did not behave.

May I, before closing this long letter thank you for giving us that excellent letter on *British Militarism* by C. H. Norman.

In reading therein the passage from Wilfrid Blunt's "Atrocities of British Rule in Egypt" dealing with the Denhawis infamies (directly authorized by Sir E. Grey who justified these proceedings on the ground that he was compelled to "strike terror") I am reminded that Mr. Findlay, at that time attached to the British Consulate General in Cairo, took part in these floggings and hangings of the terrorized Egyptian villagers, and was promoted shortly afterwards to be Minister Resident in Dresden. Mr. Winston Churchill, in the extract from "The River War" quoted by Mr. Norman, does not do full justice to the incident he records of the desecration of the Mahdi's tomb and the digging up and dismembering of the body of the Mussulman Saint.

Not only was the head severed from the body, and the limbs and trunk thrown into the Nile as he states, but the British officers who directed the sacrilege under Lord Kitchener's orders, carried away with them as "souvenirs" the finger nails of the corpse and hung these mementoes of one of the most brilliant achievements of British military history on to their watch chains.

For once I agree with the Right Hon. Mr. Winston Churchill, altho' his criticism of this action has been expunged from the

OUR FALSE IDOLS
A FICTITIOUS ENGLAND

by John L. Stoddard.

I do not look for much change in American public opinion till England shall be seen to be, not only what she always has been,—the oppressor of the world, but also its corruptor. Her latest victim, Italy, will soon turn in revolutionary rage against the men who sold their wretched and unwilling populace for British gold. Portugal may be the next poor nation bribed or brow-beaten to its ruin. Will America also be induced to join the fatal list? She would indeed be mad to do so, for it is evident to all, save those who do not wish to see, that the whole troop of the Allies is doomed to ultimate defeat. England, with her enormous wealth, may hold out longest, but she can never recover from the ruin she has brought upon herself. Moreover, how long will it take us to discover that our gilded idol has a crumbling pedestal? England is rotting slowly at the core. Some of her ablest writers have been saying so for years, but people called them pessimistic croakers, and would not believe them. Never mind what I personally think about this, for you will deem me prejudiced; but let me quote to you a few passages from British authors on the subject. I select one book out of many,—*"The Menace of Socialism"* by W. Lawler Wilson. (1909). "With all our wealth and progress the condition of one third of our laboring classes is in no wise superior to the lot of primeval man. Our muddy streets are infested with an endless army of dirty and drunken degenerates Approximately thirteen millions of our people (nearly one third of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom) live on or below the poverty or hunger line This lowest class is the residuum,—the sink of the nation. In its ranks are included a considerable proportion of physical degenerates and practically the whole of the class of two million British paupers Seventy years ago England employed two million people on the land. The number should have increased to four million. It has instead sunk to one million! It is a shameful reflection that we have in our midst a vast army of people whose lives are far more wretched than those of the Kaffirs of South Africa, the Indians of N. W. Canada, the negroes of Jamaica, and the Maoris of New Zealand! Send the deplorable battalions with their wives and children to march through Whitehall, and what a spectacle of wretchedness and ruin! Even twenty abreast, hurrying by at a rush, the fearful procession would sweep along for four days and nights without a respite; and in all those millions, not one person well clad, not one man well developed in body and mind, not one woman properly fed, not one child happy,—all depressed, all dishevelled, all miserable. Such is the British residue." This is not a description of hell; it is an Englishman's picture of England!

But you will, perhaps say that it is overdrawn. Then read the following:—In August 1911, an officer of the regular troops in Liverpool wrote in a letter to the *Daily Mail*:—"We have been fighting and endeavoring to hold back a scum, the like of which Paris never saw in her worst days. They are simply hoodlums, who will pillage, murder, burn or riot with hardly any provocation." The English writer, Basil Clarke, in the *Daily Mail* of August 28 1911, quotes this statement, and adds: "It is true, every word of it." He then goes on to say:—"The place is literally a warren of infamy and brutality. Walk down, say, Gerard Street, which is little more than a stone's throw from St. George's Square. You will see faces there to vie with anything that Doré ever thought of in his worst moments. I doubt whether there is another city in the kingdom where you would see, as I saw, bare-legged children of six to ten years tramping round after a miserable slut of a woman as shabby as themselves, and shouting at her a series of foul epithets, which many grown-up people would not understand. . . . They ceased their geying of the woman only before the greater attraction of throwing stones at me, in which diversion they were egged on by the smiles of their filthy mothers, who sat in hordes with armfuls of babies on every doorstep." I disagree with Basil Clarke when he doubts whether other British cities could show such nurseries of infamy and theatres of crime for I have seen practically the same hideous pictures of degraded men, women and children in Glasgow, Hull, London and other localities. It is almost like passing from hell to paradise to go from such sinks of human carrion to the well-governed German towns and to their thrifty, cleanly, self-respecting populations. The trouble with Americans is that they do not know Germany, and they certainly do not know England! ! !

"popular" editions of his work — "Such was the chivalry of the conquerors!"

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I shall return to the theme of English chivalry in a subsequent letter.

Today I am sure you must feel I have written enough — and probably the *Morning Post* will share your view.

W. L. S.

W. L. S.

W. L. S.

EXPERT ON THE WAR.

Henry J. Reilly's Opinions Upon Issue of Big Campaign.

A letter written by Mr. Henry J. Reilly the War Correspondent of the *Tribune* in Germany, reads as follows:—

"From Switzerland I entered Germany, going first to Munich, where I thought I might be able to obtain permission to accompany the Bavarian troops in the campaign against Italy. I was told that permission to go could only be given in Berlin; so I came here.

"On arriving here I was told that at present no one would be given permission to go to the Italian front. I asked them about going to the Austrian Carpathian front, and later the Turkish front. They have started to make arrangements with the Austrians, so that I may at least have one trip to their front.

Prominent Turks.

"As at Munich and here also I have come in contact with some prominent Turks, one of whom is a prince, and all of whom have given me letters, I have hopes of really seeing something in Turkey. As soon as they definitely notify me about Austria I shall leave for that country. In the meanwhile am arranging for a series of five or six interviews with prominent German officials, showing the wonderful extent to which Germany is still prepared for war, and the fact that she not only is not on the defensive but is decidedly on the offensive.

"Of course, I did not believe all the tales I was told in France and England about Germany being on the verge of starvation, lacking men, ammunition, and supplies of all kinds, with the people discouraged and anxious for peace. I did not, however, expect to find a thriving, prosperous country, with every evidence of there being plenty of food, men, and supplies of all kinds, and the people not only determined to continue the war but confident that they are going to win.

Going to Win.

"The more I see of the country and the people and the more I learn of their side of the campaign to date, the more likely it seems to me that they are going to win. There can be no doubt that they are now giving the Russians a serious beating. If they can complete it to the extent of having no longer to fear a new Russian offensive, and can then transfer the bulk of their troops to France, God help France and England, because nobody else will.

"While France and England are waiting for their financial and economic superiority to overcome Germany, the German military superiority will be vigorously used to overcome them."

5,000 Canadians Riot.

A mob of five thousand unmarried men held indignation meetings on July 23 at Montreal to protest against being discharged by their employers for failing to enlist.

They attacked newspaper offices, breaking many windows. Speakers at the meetings denounced editorials in favor of compulsory service.

The War's Silver Lining.

Blackguards and Criminals of Country Fermanagh Are All at the Front.

There was no criminal business at Fermanagh Assizes this year, the Court rising early in the first day. Mr. Justice Madden received white gloves, the emblem of crimelessness, and congratulated the Grand Jury.

Irish Resent Chaff.

V. C. O'Leary's Reception Did Not Induce Irishmen to Join the Colors.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Daily Independent* wrote to his paper regarding the reception to Mike O'Leary, V.C.: "On inquiry at the Army Recruiting Headquarters in Great Scotland Yard as to what was the effect of the demonstration in honor of Sergeant O'Leary, V.C., upon the enlistments, I was informed that, while disclosure of the figures was not permitted, the recruiting as a result of it had been fairly successful." A query whether the recruits shows a large proportion of Irishmen evoked a negative reply, and it was added that nine out of every ten of the recruits produced by the O'Leary reception were not Irish.

A Non-Stop Terrier.

The adventures of a little brown Welsh terrier named Jim, which got lost in the tunnels of the District Railway, London, caused surprise among the officials of the line. The dog wandered away from its owner about 11 o'clock on Friday night, and was next heard howling by the side of a live rail. According to his owner, Jim, mad with terror, "tore off into the blackness of the tunnel leading to High-street, Kensington." Later on workmen reported that Jim had been seen at High-street, but he was in no mood to stop. Messages were telephoned to other stations, and he was next seen at Gloucester-road, speeding through the station in front of a non-stop train. The dog did not stop either, but his small size saved him, the train passing without hurting him. He repeated this performance at South Kensington, afterwards visiting Sloane-square and Victoria, where he was reported running up and down the tunnels. After many escapes from trains and shocks from live rails, the dog was found, still in a tunnel, at midnight on Sunday — unhurt.

British Prisoners in German Camps.

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 Clarke, Ernest, Priv.,
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 Limson, Walter, Priv., 82. S. L. 7. B. 3. D. 1. C.
 Lansullys, Fred, Priv., D. C. L. J. 14. B. 5. D. 2. C.
 Lurrington, Fred, Priv.,
 Lea, Sydney, Priv., Dorset 18. B. 6. D.
 Long, John, Priv., D. L. S. 18. B.
 Lanc, James, Priv., 2. Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D.
 Luinsden, John, Lance-corp., D. L. J. 18. B.
 Langham, William, Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. 3. C.
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 „A.R.“ zum Ausdruck bringen. (Athens, Wisconsin).
 Vorzügliche Wochenschrift befriedigt mich sehr. (Cleveland, Ohio).
 Ist für uns Deutsche wie ein Sonnenblick an trüben Tagen. (Santiago, Chile).
 Ist uns hier ein grosser Hochgenuss, aus den vorzüglichen Artikeln uns über Kultur und Politik der alten Welt orientieren zu können. (Rio Grande do Sul, Brasilien).

Aus dem Inhalt der neuesten Nr. 34:

Was man in der Welt über den Frieden sagt und schreibt. Von Prälat Dr. Paul Maria Baumgarten.
 Russland und wir. Von Hauptmann a. D. Hartwig Schubart.
 Weltkriegsdenkmäler. Gedanken und Anregungen von F. Schröder-Ghemel-Heindal, Leutnant d. L.
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