



The British Black Book

by an American

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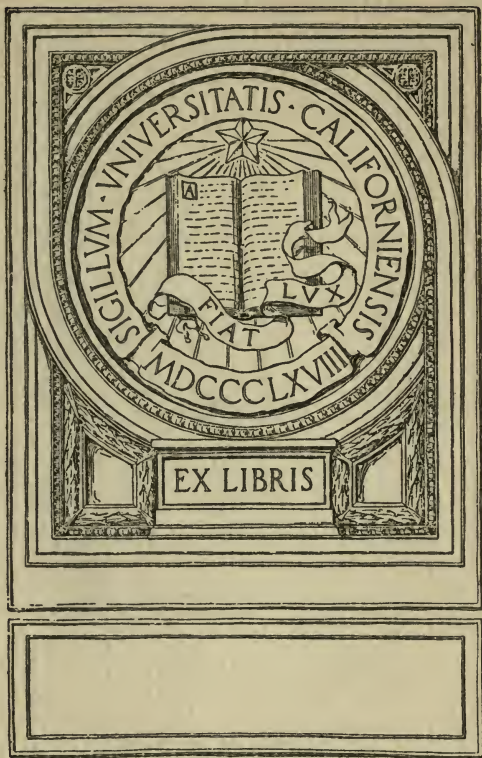
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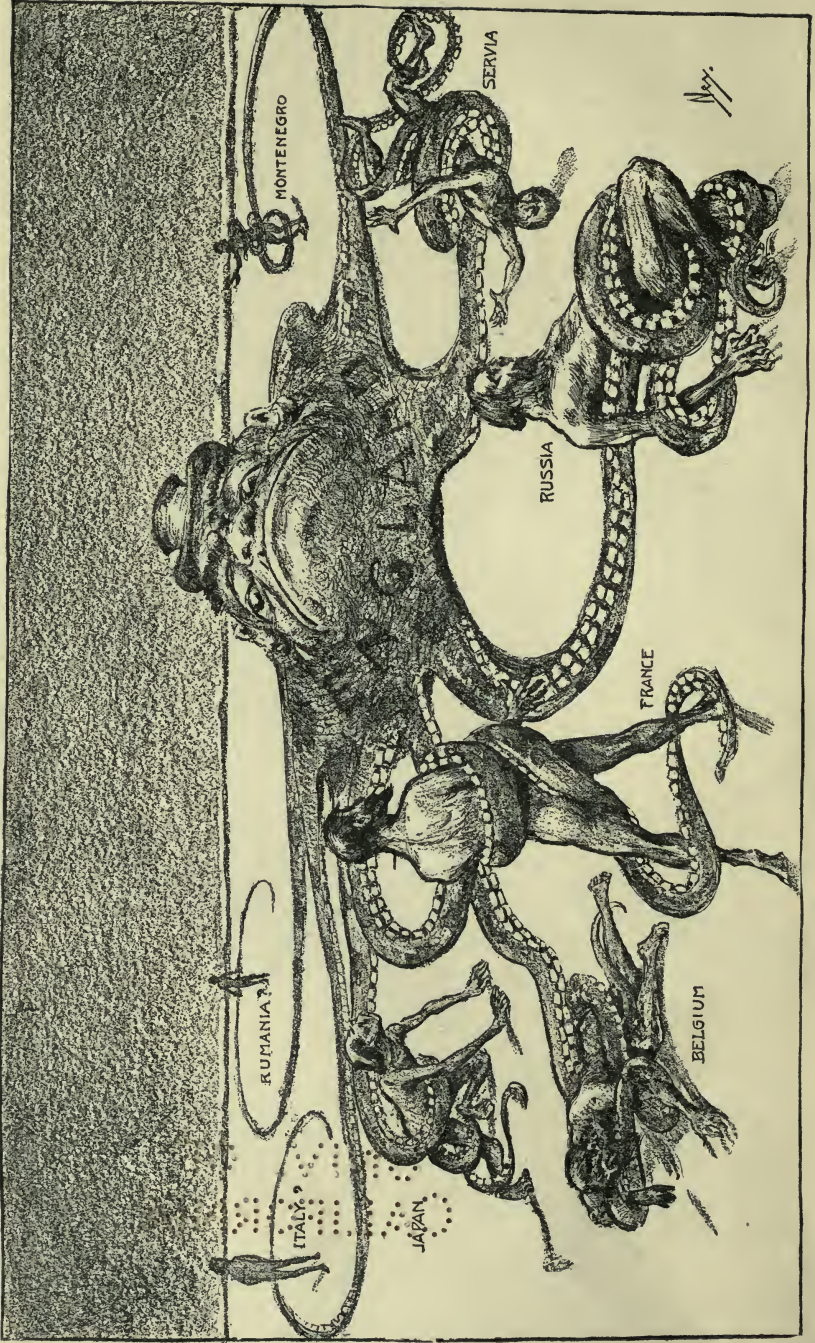
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The Giant Octopus

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The
British Black Book

by Rudolf Cronau

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WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR

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PREFACE.

"World's History is the World's Judgment."

The present war of the nations, the most deplorable event in history, has from its outset disclosed the fact, that the opponents of Germany, mainly England, fight not with fair, honest weapons, but take recourse to the most despicable means: slander and calumny.

While England poses as the defender of justice and right, as the champion of liberty and humanity, as the benevolent protector of smaller nations, and as promoter of the world's peace, she charges the German nation with base brutality and the most abominable infraction of international laws. She accuses her of being guided in all actions by an immoral desire of extending her rule over other countries of the globe and making the inhabitants thereof slaves of her selfish aims.

Many well known British writers, poets and scholars, among them Conan Doyle, Rudyard Kipling and H. J. Wells, joined in this unworthy campaign and have, in spite of their own better knowledge, denounced the German people as a hord of Huns, who, for the sake of humanity ought to be exterminated.

To protest against such wicked warfare is the duty of everyone, who has had the opportunity of studying the German nation, its beautiful empire and highly developed culture. Champions for Germany's cause have appeared everywhere. And among the most fearless defenders of the truth are Americans of Anglo-Saxon descent. I name John W. Burgess, Professor of American History and Dean of Columbia University; William R. Shepherd, Professor of History at the same institution; Ferdinand Schevill, Professor of History of the University of Chicago; Herbert Sanborn, Professor of Philosophy of Vanderbilt University; Professor Wm. M. Sloane, Professor of History at Columbia University; Thomas C. Hall, Professor at the Union Theological Seminary of New York, not to forget the five American journalists, who created a sensation by their splendid "round robin letter" and made the first breach in the walls of falsehood, with which the Allies tried to surround the German nation.

To join these fearless paladines of truth, I am under double obligations. First, because I am proud of Germany as of my beloved Fatherland, where I spent the sunny days of my youth and to which I owe my education as well as many happy years amidst her beautiful sceneries, upright men and noble women. Secondly, I am an American Citizen, who, having the highest conception and appreciation of true American ideals, is not blind to the grave dangers, lurking in this unholy war and threatening our United States.

When I, as a student of history, support my arguments with historical facts, I do this in the conviction, that history is the most trustworthy means of getting at the truth concerning the character of a nation. As we form our opinions about individuals from their past so we may judge nations by their history.

This book, based on irrefutable facts, intends to show the chief actor in the present war, England, in her true aspect, in order that henceforth all nations may take warning and proper care in their political and commercial dealings.

May truth destroy the bulwarks of lies built by the Allies. And may the crash of the falling walls be heard around the world and compel nations to think.

What happened to other countries in the past, what menaces Germany and Austria to-day, may threaten to-morrow our own or any other people, whose success or riches incite the envy and greed of the "**Giant Octopus.**"

As there have already been published by the warring powers Blue, Orange, Gray, Yellow, Red and Green Books, and as the British Government, to whitewash itself, produced a White Book, I selected for the cover of this book the only remaining color: Black, for the sake of contrast as well as because it is the most fitting for certain parts of British history.

RUDOLF CRONAU.

New York, 1915.

The Giant Octopus.

Mariners of former days had among the many yarns, with which they regaled their credulous audiences, a story of large cuttlefish or octopus, which with their many powerful and far reaching arms entangled not only large vessels, but even whole islands, to capture the people and then suck their blood.

We all know these tales were merely gross exaggerations of facts, for cuttlefish seldom grow to a size, as to become dangerous to a swimmer. But there exists indeed a giant octopus, that in its bulk far surpasses the imaginary creatures of the mariners tales and is even far more dangerous and rapacious.

This strange animal, now several hundred years old, has a most peculiar origin. It emerged from the mingling of several smaller cuttlefish, that used to prey on the borders of the North Sea, and are known to learned men as *Octopus Celtae*, *Octopus Picti*, *Octopus Angli*, *Octopus Saxonis*, *Octopus Juti* and *Octopus Normani*. The intercourse of these different cuttlefish resulted in the birth of a far more formidable creature, known as **Octopus Anglo-Saxonis**. —

The haunt of this huge mollusca is the British Island, from where its countless wiry tentacles and cables run out in all directions and entangle all the countries and islands of our globe.

Its big eyes are in the ability of expression genuine wonders. Generally glaring with extreme ferocity, they gain a most innocent aspect when the creature feels itself observed. While the dangerous tentacles begin to play in a bewitching and hypnotizing way, these eyes are directed heavenward, only to change again to their natural wild ferocity as soon as the octopus feels free from observation.

As is the case with all cuttlefish, this monster consists mainly of mouth and stomach. The capacity and power of both are most remarkable. Able to swallow whole countries and large islands in one gulp, it rapidly assimilates everything of value.

In the quality of its food the huge monster is not at all particular. With the same gusto it feasts upon white and yellow people, coppercolored Indians, the blackest Negroes, brown Fijians and blubber-smelling Eskimos, as long as these beings are juicy and have things worth acquiring.

Like other cuttlefish our octopus has among its organs also an immense ink-sac, which produces incredible amounts of black, poisonous fluid. This it expells everywhere, to prey from under the rising clouds upon its victims or to make good its escape from enemies.

This dangerous monster is:

England.

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There was never a monster so greedy and rapacious as this Giant Octopus. The following is a chronologically arranged, but incomplete inventory of those islands and countries, which whetted its appetite and became its prey.

First, there was a fair island towards the west, known as Green Erin. It was in 1169, when the big cuttlefish moved to entangle this enticing morsel with its arms. The fearful struggle lasted for several hundred years, but finally the monster overwhelmed its victim and slowly sucked it to the bones.

The next sufferer was beautiful Wales. All her efforts to keep back the aggressive fiend failed, and in 1294, ended in disaster.

Then the evil-worker assailed Scotland, which after heroic defense lasting for several hundred years, was also finally crushed.

While these terrific struggles were going on, other arms of the ugly monster reached toward the south, snatching from France some of her most beautiful provinces, among them Normandy, Gascony and Aquitaine. Constantly gaining in bulkiness, the bloodsucker robbed Spain, during the 16th century, of some of the most valuable islands in the West-indies, among them that terrestrial paradise Jamaica (1655). Later it deprived Holland of her colonies Cape Coast Castle (1661), New Netherland (1664), and several trading stations in Asia.

Becoming aware of the enormous wealth of India, the octopus then engorged Madras (1639), Bombay (1661), and Calcutta (1691). From the then weak Spain it stole in 1704 Gibraltar, the key to the Mediterranean Sea, and later on, a part of Honduras (1783) and the Isle of Trinidad (1797).

From France it wrested her great empire in North America, New France, together with the isles St. Vincent, Granada, the Grenadines, Dominique and Tobago (1763). Among the

islands, swallowed during the 17th and 18th centuries, were Barbados (1605); the Bermudas (1609); St. Kitts (1623); Nevis (1628); the Bahamas and Turks (1629); Antigua and Montserrat (1632); Anguilla (1650); St. Helena (1651) and the Virgin Islands (1666).

In addition, the octopus conquered Gambia in 1631, Arcadia in 1690; Penang in 1786; and the Sierra Leone in 1787. Again in 1800, the mischief-maker relieved France of Malta; in 1803 of St. Lucia; and in 1814 of Mauritius. In 1807 it robbed the Danes of Heligoland. About the same time the insatiable monster devoured the Dutch Colony Cape of Good Hope. Also it gradually incorporated the entire continent Australia; besides New Zealand, and numerous archipelagos of the Pacific Ocean, the native population of which was almost entirely ruthlessly annihilated.

During the first half of the 19th century the ugly customer got hold of the isle Ascension (1815); of Aden and Socotra (1839); of Ashantiland (1817-1831); of Hongkong (1841); of Natal and Zululand (1843); of Labuan (1846—1848); and of the Indian principalities Scinde, Punjab, Burma and Oude (1843—1856).

At the same time his tenacles reached over toward Afghanistan.

The second half of the 19th century witnessed the occupation of the isle of Perim (1855); of Lagos (1861); of Bechuanaland (1867); of large parts of South and East Africa (1870—1890); of Griqualand (1871); of Southeast New Guinea (1884); of Nigeria (1886); of Zanzibar and Uganda (1887); of Nyassaland and Rhodesia (1891); of Matabeleland (1893); of the Malayan Peninsula (1895); of Somaliland; Baluchistan and of some coasts and islands of the Persian Gulf. Cyprus and Egypt came also under the power of the glutton, and from there it stretched its tentacles over Nubia and Darfur far into Central Africa. Transvaal and the Orange Free State were also assailed. After a long and desperate death struggle they met, in 1902, the same fate as all other victims of the monster, which, feasting on their blood, grew in the course of centuries to stupendous proportions.—

This register does not pretend to be complete. If one would report in detail all the assaults and misdeeds committed by this Giant Octopus, such an account would swell the size of this pamphlet to a volume. One would have to show how the cuttlefish in our days has been engaged to divide Persia with Russia; how he plotted to get hold of the fine valleys

of the Euphrates and Tigris, of Asia Minor, Muscat, Tibet, Siam and other countries and islands, not sufficiently defended by their inhabitants.

So we see the cruel animal at work, remorselessly throttling its victims, greedily sucking their life-blood and destroying their hopes and happiness.

Will Germany become Siegfried, and deliver humanity from this monster?



England a destroyer of Nations.

It is a long list of transgressions—stretching over four centuries—which is here enrolled before the eyes of the reader. It informs him of the rise and fall of brilliantly gifted nations, successful in the development of their culture, industry and commerce, and who, achieving prosperity, even wealth, thereby awakened the jealousy, the envy and greed of England, which thereafter destroyed and despoiled them by cunning and violence. I have, in the following, given only those facts, the truth of which the reader can easily ascertain and from which he can draw his own conclusions about England's policies during the past four centuries.

England, the Originator of Spain's Downfall.

The discovery of America by Columbus, the conquest of Mexico and Peru by Cortes and Pizarro, the exploitation of the gold-lands of Central America had made the Spain of the 16th century the richest land on the globe. Great fleets of treasure-laden galleons brought, year-in, year-out, new riches to Spain's rulers. But they also aroused the greed of English mariners, who, with the silent approbation of their government, went forth to prey upon the Spanish gold- and silver-ships home bound from the Americas.

It must be stated right here, that in those days friendly relations existed between Spain and England, that the two countries were at peace, wherefor the secret approval by the English Government of the piracy places the same in an unfavorable light. By it the English Government made itself an accomplice and abettor on a large scale.

To show the low state of the morals prevailing in England in those days, it will be necessary to peruse at some length the activity of those freebooters, which are heralded by English histories as "the great heroes of the sea." This retrospection is necessary because we wish to show that the pernicious influence emanating from them poisoned the morals of the English nation for centuries to come and has stamped its characteristics on their government to our day.

The first of these "heroes of the sea" was William Hawkins, of Plymouth. He it was who undertook the first slave hunts

to the coast of Guinea and began that African slave trade in which England was engaged for nearly three centuries.

His son, John Hawkins, continued this lucrative business with eager persistency and grew rich. At the same time he was very pious and godfearing. When, invading a negro village near Sierra Leone, he almost fell into captivity himself and was exposed to the same fate, which he had inflicted, without compunction, upon thousands of others, he wrote in his logbook: "God, who worketh all things for the best, would not have it so, and by Him all escaped without danger; His name be prayed for it." At another time, when his vessels were becalmed for a long time in midocean and great suffering ensued: "But Almighty God, who never suffereth His elect to perish, sent us the sixteene of Februarie the ordinarie Breeze, which is the northwest winde."

From which record it becomes evident that the English even in those days, whatever their questionable trades might have been, carried the name of God in their sacrilegious mouths but cared damnably little for His commandments of brotherly love.

For the negroes, carried off in Africa, Hawkins found a ready market in Brazil, the West Indies and Mexico, though King Philip II. of Spain had strictly forbidden all dealings with Hawkins. To give the poorer settlers a chance to obtain laborers at low price, many officials tacitly permitted the bargain. In smaller towns, where authorities objected, Hawkins hushed the officials in having the boats, carrying the negroes, escorted by a force of some hundred men in armor, with cannon sufficient to awe the authorities, whereupon the slave-trade began. On account of complaints being sent to Spain concerning this unusual mode of carrying on business, the former inhibition was made more severe. But in spite of it the Englishman continued his lucrative voyages, well knowing that by so doing he was winning the applause of the English crown. Indeed, Queen Elizabeth, because of the riches Hawkins had brought to England, knighted him and granted him a coat of arms.

Translated from the jargon of heraldy, this patent of nobility meant, that he might bear on his black shield a golden lion rampant over blue waves. Above the lion were three golden dublons, representing the riches Hawkins had brought to England. To give due credit to the piety of this "nobleman" there was in the upper quartering of the shield a pilgrim's scallop-shell in gold, flanked by two pilgrim's staffs, indicating that Hawkin's slave-hunts were genuine crusades, undertaken in

the name of Christendom. For a crest this coat-of-arms shows the half-length figure of a negro, with golden armlets on his arm and ears, but bound and captive.

To show to what extent the name of Christianity was abused, Hawkins, when in 1567 entering upon his greatest expedition with five ships, sacrilegiously baptized his flagship: "Jesus Christ."

But when this slave dealer imagined himself under the special protection of the heavenly host, he had made a miscalculation. For, when he arrived with 500 slaves in West India, he unexpectedly met, in the harbor of St. Juan de Ulloa with a strong Spanish fleet which burned three of his ships and defeated him so completely that he, with the remaining vessels was driven to sea without provisions.

How ill he fared on his homeward trip, Hawkins thus plaintively described in the following passage of his logbook: "With many sorrowful hearts we wandred in an unknowen Sea, tyll hunger enforced us to seeke the lande, for birds were thought very good meat, rats, cattes, mise, and dogges, none escaped that might be gotten, parrotes and monkeyes, that were had in great prize, were thought then very profitable if they served the turn one dinner. If all the miseries and troublesome affaires of this sorrowful voyage should be perfectly and thoroughly written, there should need a paynstaking man with his pen, and as great a time as he had that wrote the lives and deathes of the martirs."

Among the martyrs of this eventful voyage was Francis Drake, who, later on, became the most famous of the "great" English sea heroes."

From the time of that disaster Drake took up as a profession the work of plundering the Spaniards, for, after his arrival in England he, with the connivance of the government openly set out with the sole purpose of preying upon Spanish commerce and colonies. Of him his Spanish contemporaries speak only as of the "archpirate of the Universe" who, like a dragon, pounced upon Spain's colonies to devastate them. The greatest of his several predatory voyages covered a period of three years. Well equipped, accompanied by many English "noblemen" and able mariners, sure of the pious well wishes of his government, this buccaneer left Plymouth on Nov. 15th, 1577 with five ships.—When he returned, rich in booty, the Spanish ambassador to the English Court demanded that Drake be arrested and tried for piracy. But the English Government ignored this request. Moreover, Queen Elizabeth showed her approval of Drake's acts and her aversion toward Spaniards.

in the most demonstrative manner possible in proceeding April 4th, 1581 with her court to Deptford visiting Drake aboard his ship which lay at anchor there, dining with him and knight-ing him.

This open sanction of piracy and almost unbelievable insult to a friendly nation started that terrible war, in which, to overcome Spain's power on the high seas, every alliance with other nations appeared proper to England. It not only formed an alliance with the Netherlands, then in rebellion against Spain, but also with its arch enemy, France, and even with Turkey.

In the hostilities ensuing, England found unexpectedly an ally in the very elements. When in 1588 the famous Armada appeared in the Canal, to punish England for the numberless offenses against the Spanish flag, the great fleet ran into terrible storms, which played such a havoc with it, that many vessels became wrecks. Others were attacked and burned by Dutch and English war vessels. Of the one hundred and thirty-five ships, compromising the Armada, only fifty-four returned to Spain. By this catastrophe Spain's power on the high seas was crippled so seriously, that she could interpose but little resistance against the furious attacks of Drake, Cavendish, Morgan and the countless other freebooters. Spain's pre-dominance on the seas was lost. Too weak to oppose, she could not prevent the violent plundering of her rich West Indian cities by English, French and Dutch pirates, who also despoiled her of a number of her finest islands; Jamaica, San Domingo and many other of the lesser Leeward Islands.

By the many wicked acts of these buccaneers the Carribbean Sea became for centuries the most dangerous water on the globe. He, who studies the history of the Atlantic navigation of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries encounters everywhere striking proofs of how piracy, favored by the English Government, grew like a malevolent cancer, poisoning the morals of nations. Who wants to convince himself of this fact may consult in our public libraries the books on the Buccaneers, on Sir Henry Morgan, and last, not least, Captain William Kidd, who had been sent by the English Government to suppress buccaneering, yet instead turned pirate himself, who covered up his countless misdeeds by scuttling the vessels he captured and plundered, and sending them to the bottom of the sea with man and mouse. His spoils, buried somewhere, are still the goal of treasure hunters.

The success gained by Hawkins, Drake and other great and small "sea heroes" demonstrated to the English conclusively the importance of the control of the sea. As early as 1612

Chancellor Bacon wrote: "He who rules the sea has many advantages. He can, at his option, interfere in any war, while the greatest land powers are often in straits." From the discovery of this fact dates the aim of the English to gain the supremacy at sea and to destroy all rivals who might dare to enter into competition with them, on the ocean.

England, the Destroyer of Holland's Greatness.

When England had annihilated Spain's supremacy on the seas it turned against Holland. After her separation from the German Empire, Holland had by dint of indefatigable industry and the intelligence and energy of her inhabitants during the 16th and the 17th centuries reached a state of extraordinary prosperity. She maintained many flourishing industries which were distributed over her various cities. Haarlem was famous for its excellent linens, its beautiful flowers and its extensive trade in tulip-bulbs; Leyden furnished the finest broadcloth; Delft had gained a reputation for its hardware and its excellent brews; Zaandam was celebrated for its ship-building; Enkhuizen had an extensive fish trade, mainly in herrings. At the same time Holland had secured a large part of the world's commerce. Middelburg was the principal export harbor for French wines; Dordrecht traded with England; Terweer with Scotland; Friesland with Iceland and Greenland; Flushing with the West Indies; Amsterdam with Spain, the countries bordering the Mediterranean and with East India. Besides, Holland possessed many valuable colonies; in Asia, for instance, Ceylon, Celebes, Java and several others of the Sunda Islands. In Hindostan it maintained trading stations which supplied Europe with valuable spices and products from China and Japan. In the Western hemisphere the Dutch had, in 1614, founded the Colony New Netherland, the chief trading post of which, Niew Amsterdam, had been raised to high prosperity by Peter Minnewit, a German in Dutch service. In South America Holland possessed Curacao and Surinam. At the South end of Africa, Dutch colonists had laid the foundation of those Boer settlements which afterward became important as the Free States. About 1650, Holland had reached the zenith of her power. Her commerce was five times larger than England's; her merchant marine constituted four-fifths of the entire European mercantile fleet. Her national wealth was much greater than that of England. Arts and sciences flourished.

All through the nation pulsed that virile and joyful life,

expressed so exquisitely in the paintings of the great contemporaneous masters of the Dutch School.—It was this very fortunate state of affairs, that the envy and rapacity of England could not endure. And so it intrigued to cut off the source of Dutch prosperity: its trade. The Navigation Act, issued in 1651, was the first blow at Holland. This law prohibited the import of all foreign merchandise into England and her colonies in ships not flying the English flag, or the flag of the country from which they were exported.

This utterly crushed Holland's commerce as far as England and her colonies were concerned. All efforts of Holland to bring about an amelioration of conditions peacefully availed naught. On the contrary, Holland was soon driven to defend her commerce by force of arms. Three extraordinarily bitter naval wars were fought, of which the first — beginning in 1652,—though it remained indecisive, inflicted heavy losses on Holland's commerce. In less than fifteen months she lost over sixteen hundred merchant ships. The commerce with the Baltic countries was almost destroyed, and the herring fishery and whaling was interrupted. In Amsterdam all business came to a standstill. More than three thousand houses were vacant. This enormous loss was caused largely by English privateers who were little better than pirates.

A second naval war began in 1665, a year after four English frigates—without any previous declaration of war—had sneaked into the harbor of Niew Amsterdam and, by directing their sixty heavy guns upon the small settlement, had forced the surrender of this weakly defended post. "We need a greater part of the Dutch trade; it is immaterial what we employ to force war!" Thus the English Government had declared and had acted accordingly.

The bitter war was renewed, resulting in victories for the great Dutch Admirals Van Tromp and De Ruyter. The latter, in the battle of New Foreland, defeated the English fleet so completely that she was compelled to flee up the Thames River. Even after England had secured the assistance of France, De Ruyter beat the united fleets of the Allies on July 7 1672, at Southwell, and convoyed a fleet of Dutch merchantmen safely to their home-harbors.

But the incessant and ravishing wars which little Holland had to carry on against her mighty neighbors, England and France, consumed her strength. Exhausted, she had to enter into peace negotiations, in which she lost, beside her colony Niew Netherland, her settlements in South Africa, beautiful Ceylon, and her trading stations in Hindostan. Thus

Holland's position as a maritime power was wrecked, and, like Spain, she was reduced to the status of a minor sea power.

England, the Arch-foe of France.

After the British had humiliated Spain and Holland, they forced France, her whilom ally in the struggle with Holland, to the knees.

The position of France at this period was supreme on the European continent and she was almost the equal of England on the high seas. Her commerce was flourishing. As early as the 15th century and at the beginning of the 16th, French sailors visited the New Foundland Banks, known for their enormous wealth in fishes. The French furnished the Catholic countries of Europe with dried fish, which formed the principal diet during the many religious fasting days. In connection with these trips the French discovered vast stretches of the North-American continent. Verrazano explored, as the first, in 1524 the whole coast from North Carolina to Maine, whereby he also discovered New York Bay. Ten years later Cartier discovered the St. Lawrence River as well as the coasts of New Brunswick and Canada. Then followed the important explorations by Ribault, Champlain, La Salle and many other so-called "voyageurs." In these great areas, comprising the system of the St. Lawrence as well as of the Mississippi, the French founded two great empires: New France and Louisiana. The first stretched from the mouth of the St. Lawrence westward to the Great Lakes, and across the Ohio and down to the mouth of the Mississippi. Louisiana included all the territory west of the "Father of Waters." In time it became more and more evident that France had gotten the best and most fertile part of North America. The British were not slow to perceive this fact and with this perception began their untiring efforts to dislodge their more fortunate rivals from their rich possessions. Encroaching constantly on French territory they started that system of border war-fare, which lasted with short intervals from 1689 to 1763. These wars reached an appalling character when the English as well as the French persuaded the Indians under their influence, to help in the mutual murder. In this savage butchery German emigrants from the Palatinate, which the English had settled at the most exposed points, had to bear the brunt of the hostile assaults. The chronicles of the Germans in Maine, in the valleys of the Mohawk and Schoharie of the Colony New York, in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania, and of numerous other places con-

tain many stories of horrible excesses to which these settlers were exposed, without the Colonial Government bothering itself much about the fate of these unfortunate outposts. In 1754 the great war, which was to settle the predominance in America, broke out. It lasted nine years and brought new sufferings to the German settlers in the frontier districts.

The terrible struggle, which was also carried on in Europe, ended by the Peace of Paris in 1763. It cost France her colonial empires in North America, that she had established and developed with enormous efforts and outlay of money. Moreover the French lost the West Indian Islands Granada, St. Vincent, Dominique and Tobago. England's magnanimity left France nothing but the two minute islets of St. Pierre and Miquelon, south of New Foundland, in the neighborhood of which the French sailors are allowed to fish, in order that they might supply their co-religiously with cod fish.

But England was not yet satisfied with these results. Constantly keeping in view the idea of becoming the sole mistress of the seas, it was incessantly busy destroying also France's maritime power. This desire was satisfied during the wars of all Europe against Napoleon I, in the two naval battles at Aboukir (July 1st, 1798) and Trafalgar (October 21st, 1805) both of which were won by England's greatest admiral, Nelson. On account of these defeats, Napoleon had to forego his intention of attacking his most hated enemies, the English, in their own country, as he had no vessels left to transport his armies thither. With the battle of Trafalgar the French flag was driven from the ocean, and France, as a sea power, became a negligible factor for many years to come.

England destroys Commerce and Fleet of Neutral Denmark.

During the Napoleonic period England seized the opportunity to deprive another nation of its fleet and commerce: the Danes. Denmark had succeeded in obtaining a part of the world's trade, and, for its protection, had created a navy, small but efficient. During the Napoleonic wars Denmark remained strictly neutral, had however entered a so-called neutral confederacy with Sweden, Russia and Prussia. This confederacy had been formed to prevent England from searching vessels of the various neutral countries for contraband of war. Such a neutral alliance was so much the more necessary as England had repeatedly seized Swedish and Danish frigates, which were to prevent such search, and had taken them to English ports. To force Denmark's withdrawal from this confederacy and

to make it the unconditional vassal of England, there appeared in Spring 1801, an enormous English fleet before Copenhagen and opened on the 2nd day of April a bombardment on the peaceful city and its fortifications. This unwarranted assault, which took place while the two nations were at peace, worked great havoc everywhere. Though the Danes could not hope for victory, they nevertheless sturdily defended their city, causing the English a loss of one thousand men and considerable damage to their ships. The hostilities ceased when the news arrived of the assassination of the Czar Paul, whereby the neutral confederacy appeared to be dissolved. Averse to becoming a vassal of England, Denmark maintained its neutral position also during the following years, thereby provoking the wrath of England to an even greater degree. It was July 31st, 1807, when Lord Castlereagh in open Parliament declared: "A large expedition will be fitted out, but those, whom it concerns, will not hear of it until they feel the death-blow in their neck." And indeed, on the 16th of August there appeared before unsuspecting Copenhagen thirty-six English warships and five hundred large transports. While the latter landed an army of 30,000 men which besieged the city from the landside, the fleet blockaded the harbor and shelled the city five days and nights. After twenty-eight streets with all the palaces, houses and churches had been utterly destroyed and more than 2,000 inhabitants had perished, the survivors submitted to the terms of the brutal intruders. Denmark was forced to surrender her whole navy, consisting of eighteen battleships, fifteen frigates, six brigs and twenty-five gunboats to the English, who, before their departure, destroyed also on the wharves all machines and equipment which they could not carry off. With one blow Denmark's commerce and defense were destroyed for decades to come. All this was done in a time of peace between the two nations, and without declaration of war by the nation, which to-day poses as the protecting arch-angel of Belgium and as the upholder of morals in the international dealings.

The celebrated German historian Onken declared this act as an outrage unparalleled in history, committed against a neutral state, the only transgression of which was its weak defense and which, in consequence was attacked from ambush, pirate-fashion, strangled almost to death, robbed and then left bleeding by the way-side, a glaring example of the tyrannical depravity the armed English shop-keepers were capable of and who on their domain,—the sea, feared no longer any rival."

After this ignoble exploit the English Government declared

by ministerial Ordinance (18th and 26th of November 1807) that all European harbors, which, on account of Napoleon's Continental System refused to admit English vessels, would be blockaded. Moreover, all ships of neutrals had to submit to contraband search by English cruisers and they were ordered under threat of confiscation to stop in English harbors before proceeding to the points of their destination. By this England bluntly declared that it would not recognize neutral states, ships, harbors and flags, but would treat every one as an enemy, who would not submit to English omnipotence.

England, the Scourge of Ireland.

England's nearest neighbors, the Irish, also belong to the nations who had to suffer from the violence and cupidity of the British. Erin, the "Emerald Isle" had in the early Middle-Ages reached a high standard of culture and was an abode of Sciences and Arts, whence the first rays of Christianity radiated over the nations north of Europe, enveloped as yet in barbarism. This opulent position of the fair island aroused the Anglo-Saxon cupidity of a very early date, and they made frequent raids into Ireland, until during the days of Cromwell the whole island was subjected to English rule. In these times the black-browed puritanism committed horrible cruelties against the Irish, who were Catholics. From 1641 to 1652 over 500,000 perished by sword, famine and disease. Almost 100,000 others were banished and their land and property confiscated. Those remaining were driven into the most barren parts of Ireland, where they had difficulties to maintain their lives. The sequestered property was handed over to English and Scotch colonists or to favorites of the kings. Complaisant concubines were not forgotten, as for instance Elizabeth Villiers, who was created Countess of Orkney. Rebellions were suppressed with indescribable brutality and the confiscation repeated, where a few of the Irish had escaped before. In the interest of the English landlords, manufacturers and merchants, the growth of the Irish cattle breeding, industry and commerce was suppressed. When the Irish started to export cattle, sheep, butter and eggs to England, this was forbidden upon the instigation of the English cattle raisers. When they started to spin wool and manufacture worsted goods the Parliament, in 1699, passed a law forbidding their export to foreign countries. The magnificent harbors of Ireland, in order to exclude competition with the ports of England, were not to be used and so finally became desolated. The suffrage

was abolished. All these oppressions kindled in the hearts of the Irish that hatred which, becoming hereditary from generation to generation, evidenced itself in countless conspiracies, and to-day burns in the hearts of the Irish fiercer than ever. When England lost her North American colonies, it flared up anew in a revolt, which, however, was suppressed at the cost of some 30,000 lives. The pitiable situation of the Irish became still worse. Reduced to the condition of tenants on their own former property, they were dependent more than ever upon the greed of their English landlords. By 1840 their misery and poverty was so abject that thousands of tenants could not pay their land rent, whereupon they were driven from their holdings by soldiers sent from England for this purpose. At the same time crops failed and starvation ensued, carrying off thousands. It was now that the exodus of the masses started, which deprived Ireland of over 3,764,000 persons, within the forty years 1841 to 1880. The majority of these emigrants found an asylum in the United States, where they established new homes, but still remember their "Green Erin" in melancholy sorrow.

England, the Vampire of India.

India, in the 16th and 17th centuries consisted of a large number of independent principalities and kingdoms, the rulers of which allowed the Portuguese, Dutch and French traders to lease real-estate in certain places along the coast and there to erect trading stations. As these traders gained enormous profits an English "East India Company" was organized in 1612 and by the government furnished with far reaching privileges. Not only did it hold within its domains the criminal jurisdiction, but also the entire political administration of the land. England could not have put the management of its interests into abler hands. For, in the leaders of this "East India Company" were concentrated the spirit of piracy, the hypocrisy, the crafty deceit, the audacity and brutality of the "great sea heroes." They succeeded, by intrigues and force, not only in driving away their Portuguese, Dutch and French rivals but, by cunning interference with the quarrels of the Indian princes, by supporting and playing off one ruler against the others to gain so great an influence in India, that they could venture from their secret to an open policy of conquest. This policy found its most audacious and inscrupulous exponent in Robert Clive who, in 1744 had come to Madras and in a most ingenious way exploited all occasions to increase the

power of the Company. Madras as well as the Bengal with the rich cities Calcutta, Benares and Allahabad became British and by this the victims of systematic plundering, which brought fabulous riches to the Company and made Clive the wealthiest man of his time. Since he had, like Hawkins and Drake, amassed so great a wealth for his country, it was but natural that he was knighted, as had been those pirates. This, however, did not prevent certain members of the Parliament, who were indignant over his terrible acts and rapacity, from arraigning him as a criminal and demanding his punishment because he abused the power with which he was entrusted to "the evil example of the servants of the public, and to the dishonor and detriment of the State."

The Government, however, could not allow the condemnation of a man who so clearly personified its own principles. It could not be expected to brand itself with the mark of infamy.—Therefore, the House of Commons found it proper not to vote on the arraignment, but to substitute a decision instead: "that Lord Clive had rendered to his country great and valuable services." Clive shortly afterward ended a suicide. Of his successors Warren Hastings continued the methods used by Clive. Undermining one principality after another, he brought them to fall by his cunning or caused them by force to seek the "high protection of England." By allowing his officers to follow his example and to enrich themselves at every opportunity the Indian population was subjected to incessant oppression. Revolts were put down with such inhuman cruelty, that a number of English philanthropists in 1786, on account of "high crimes and misdemeanors" demanded the impeachment of Hastings. The proceedings lasted 8 years, but ended in the verdict, by the House of Lords, of "not guilty."—

During the 19th century all principalities between the Indus and Brahmaputra were subjugated; in the West the frontiers were extended over Baloochistan as far as Persia, in the East over Burma and Siam, and in the North as far as Tibet. All this was done by shocking cruelties. The famous painting by Vereschagin, showing captured Hindus tied to the mouths of cannon to be shot into a thousand atoms, gives an adequate idea of this phase of English pacification and her civilization.

Even to-day India is nothing to England but an object of regardless plundering. Once enormously wealthy, India is to-day a luckless land in which famines, sweeping away millions of people, return frequently, a land whose history is filled with English crimes, with blood and tears, a land whose inhabitants

curse the British and long for the day on which they can shake off their shackles.

England as Poisoner of the Chinese Nation.

The "Most Honorable East India Company," the activity of which we have just now related, committed many crimes beside those in India. And these are so atrocious that probably no more shocking were ever perpetrated in the history of mankind. Only cold-blooded cupidity, bare of all conscience, could lead the "East India Company" to demoralize and poison a whole nation numbering hundreds of millions. This was done with opium. This narcotic has been known in Asia since the 13th century; in China however, it was only used medically, as a cure against fever and dysentery. As late as 1750, while the opium trade was in the hands of the Portuguese, the import of opium into China did not exceed 200 chests per year. Things changed when in 1773 the "East India Company" snatched the opium monopoly away from the Portuguese and started the opium-culture in Bengal on a grand scale. As early as 1776 the importation into China had increased to 1,000 chests, and fourteen years later to 4054 chests at 149¼ pounds each, as nothing was left undone to induce the Chinese to the ensnaring nature of the poison.—When, with the increasing consumption of opium by the Chinese the terrible results of its habitual use began to appear and when the population of whole districts fell into retrogression and lingering disease, the Chinese Government, thoroughly alarmed, forbade the further importation of the drug and punished all opium smokers with severe penalties. When these measures, taken for the protection of the nation, were found to be insufficient, the penalties were made to be banishment and death. In order to remove the evil with the root, the English traders were forbidden to sell the dangerous poison. For those apostles of European civilization the opium trade was however too lucrative to be given up. Instead, they organized an extensive smuggler trade, whereby the opium trade was increased inside of ten years (1820-1830) to 16,877 chests per year (See Encyclop. Britannica, Art.: Opium).—When all expostulations of the Chinese Government were unavailing, it issued in 1839 a proclamation to the English traders, threatening hostile measures, if the opium ships, serving as depots, were not sent away.

This demand not being complied with, the Chinese Government on April 3rd confiscated 20,291 chests of opium, valued at \$2,500,000 and destroyed the same. When, at the same time English sailors killed a Chinaman and the English

Government refused to give satisfaction, an imperial edict declared all the trade rights of the English as void and abolished, threatening with dire punishment the subjects of all other nations who would attempt to continue to import English goods into China.—John Bull, who thus felt wounded in his most sensitive spot, the money-bag, declared the edict as *casus belli*. At the instigation of the "East India Company" there appeared a strong English fleet of thirty-five men-of-war and seventy-five transports, which blockaded first of all the harbor of Canton and the island of Tshousan opposite Ningpo. In 1841 the fleet shelled the forts around the Bocca Tigris, and also the cities of Amoy, Tshinghai, Ningpo, Tshapu, Shanghai and Tshingkiang. When the English made ready to also bombard Nanking, the Chinese Government, to save this Southern capital from destruction, sued for peace. China was forced to pay \$21,000,000 in war indemnity and cede Hongkong as well as open the harbors of Amoy, Futchou, Ningpo and Shanghai to the English trade. The most humiliating of the conditions forced upon the Chinese Government was, that the latter had to revoke the edict against the opium trade. And moreover the English inserted the following paragraph into the treaty: "English smugglers shall be exempt from all punishment except the confiscation of such goods as are real contraband." And further: "British subjects and ships as well as Chinese subjects who have fled aboard British vessels shall be under English—not Chinese jurisdiction." After the "East India Company" had thus thrust, by force, the opium upon the Chinese and opened gate and door to lawlessness it turned with might and main to the profitable Opium-trade. How successful the Company was in her endeavors is evidenced by the statement in the *Encyclop. Brit.* that the Opium import into Chinese ports amounted in 1850 to 52,925 picul at 133 lbs. and increased in 1880 to 96,839 picul or 12,911,866 lbs. Europeans have often enough described the terrible effects which resulted from this enormous consumption of Opium. The English physician Willamson, who, in 1874 with his own eyes, saw the ravages caused by the use of Opium in Southern China, branded the Opium import "as the greatest outrage of the 19th Century, which had destroyed already the health and welfare of over ten million people." He writes: "The Chinese Government still hopes to stop further importation of Opium; and it is the wish of all well meaning foreigners that it may succeed. The Government is afraid of the further distribution of the narcotic. And this is the chief reason, why it is opposed to build railroads and permit free intercourse with the interior

of the country. Our own British merchants inflict upon themselves the greatest harm. Had they not forced upon China the import of Opium, the whole empire from one end to the other would have been opened long ago. It is the shortsighted greed of our merchants, that leaves to their successors a crippled trade and the curse of a numerous nation." With what hatred the Chinese are filled against the destroyers of their nation is evident in a poster which was spread far and wide during a revolt against the English and which, in translation, reads as follows: "There is a spot on the Globe, called England, inhabited by an undisciplined, lawless race. The principal design of these people is to harm other nations. In boundless self-conceit they swindle, trespass upon the rights of other countries and become their suppressors. Their main dogma speaks of Jesus Christ. In the light of this dogma, they are all devils, endeavoring to lead others astray by their own false doctrines. No matter whether a place be rich or poor, they spare no efforts to set themselves in possession of it. Following their own selfish purposes they create discord wherever they go. Their plots take all kinds of forms, which are as numerous as the hair on our heads. By all that is good and pure: How came this devilish race in our land? How shall and can we in these days of peace tolerate these shameless demons, these red-bridled barbarians? As things stand, it only remains for us to tie ourselves with mutually binding oaths to a common purpose and to form a secret society to free us from this public calamity."

Though we find in this appeal laid open the purpose of the secret societies for driving out the foreigners, the Chinese have, in spite of all endeavors so far not succeeded in getting rid of the "red-bridled barbarians." Exploiting regardlessly their success in the Opium war, demanding of the Chinese the literal fulfilment of the treaties, themselves however not being guided by them, the English founded settlements in places where they had no right to do so. They promoted the smuggling-trade, prevented the punishment of the guilty ones and thereby undermined the authority of the Chinese Government. Following the advice of a correspondent of the London "Times": that the teeth of the Chinese should be pryed open and the English goods driven into their body. if necessary with powder and cannon" the English shopkeepers in the treaty-ports acted without conscience. In his work "On the Chinese Emigration" (1876) the celebrated geographer Friedrich Ratzel gave proofs that among the English shopkeepers there existed a regular war party, which directed its constant efforts upon the

acquirements of more favorable mercantile privileges, and also hailed with delight any revolts which might be made a pretext of asking enormous indemnities for destroyed merchandise and thus get rich quicker and with less effort than would have been possible by honest, legitimate trade.

In regard to the opium-import in China, it must be said that the Chinese Government never slackened in its efforts to fight the consumption of the poison. Everywhere anti-opium societies were founded, the members of which vowed to abstain entirely from its use and to work for the conversion of the habitual smokers. The Christian missionaries were called upon for help and to petition, simultaneously with the Foreign Office, the English Government to forbid the opium-trade. On account of these representations the House of Commons, in 1891, with small majority passed a resolution in which it admitted that "India's opium-trade is morally indefensible, but economic considerations prevent any efforts to discontinue it." Since Christianity exists there has never so shameful-degrading a declaration of bankruptcy of the Christian principles been passed by a Christian Government.

For 10 years the situation remained unchanged. Powerless, the statesmen of China had to see how the destruction of the Nation by English shopkeepers proceeded. Meanwhile these scoundrels had cursed also other countries of the Pacific Ocean with their devilish dissemination of the opium-vice: Formosa, the Philippines, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the Hawaii Islands, Canada and California, from whence the vice spread with alarming rapidity to New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Startled by the rapid progress of this pernicious vice, industrial and religious societies, Chambers of Commerce and the International Reform Bureau asked the President of the United States to remonstrate with the British Parliament. On this instance in 1906 negotiations were renewed, and when discussion came up, some very strong arguments were made. Mr. T. C. Taylor, member of Parliament, outlining with forcefulness the history of the opium traffic and holding England responsible for its continuance, met the arguments and objections of the revenue officers with the unanswerable moral aphorism: "Wrong cannot be justified by revenue nor misery by money." This moral argument was strengthened by the opinion of medical men, reference being made to the declaration of the harmfulness of opium, signed by five thousand physicians in 1892. Embarrassed by these proofs of growing anti-opium sentiment the House of Commons this time expressed its feelings in the following words: "This House

reaffirms its conviction that the India-Chinese opium-trade is 'morally indefensible' and requests his Majesty's Government to take such steps as may be necessary to bring it speedily to a close."

Instead, however, of at once enacting this deliverance from the evil, China, on suggestion of Sir Edward Grey, was forced into a contract by which, dating from Jan. 1st. 1908 a gradual reduction of the opium-import was to take place until 1917 when it should cease altogether, provided "China furnished, during the first 3 years, the proof that its population was really decided to give up the use of Opium." This proof China rendered, though in 1908 the import still amounted to 61,000 chests, in 1905 to 56,800, and in 1910 to 51,700 cases, or for the 3 years 22,600,000 lbs. He who is interested in the recent history of the Opium-trade may find information in an article in the "Forum" by R. P. Chiles and entitled: "The passing of the Opium trade." There he will also find the contemptible clauses which are to make it possible for the English Government to draw, in **all future** the revenues it desires from the Opium-trade. The shopkeeper's spirit, which owns the English Government as much as it does the nation, leads to the apprehension that, after 1917 the opium-trade will find its continuation as well in Eastern Asia as over the rest of the world, if not in legitimate roads then in illegitimate ones, which to take the shopkeepers of England have never hesitated in the past nor will in the future.

England, the Suppressor of the Free Boers.

English cupidity also robbed those Dutch settlers of house and home, who in 1652 had colonized around the tableland of South Africa and who led a peaceful existence in the pursuit of agriculture and cattle raising. This pastoral life came to an end when in 1795 and 1815 England took possession of Capeland. From now on overburdened with heavy taxes and constantly oppressed, the Boers decided to quit their old homesteads and find new ones north of the Orange River, where they would not be molested by English tyranny. Trekking into the interior of the continent, they established the free States Natal, Oranje, Transvaal and the South African Republic. But their oppressors followed them and stuck close to their heels wherever they might transfer their habitation. Unfortunately for the Boers diamonds and gold were found in their new homesteads. This caused an influx of adventurers of every description, and almost immediately England began to intrigue to obtain possession.

In 1877 Sir Theophilus Shepstone, High Commissioner of England in South Africa, announced the annexation of the country. But the Boers objected and decisively defeated the British at Majuba Hill. The independence of the Boer's was recognized and confirmed at the London Convention in 1884.

But English greed would not let the matter rest. Promoters founded the "British South African Company," better known as the "Royal Chartered Co.," which soon obtained an importance—and quite as ominous—as the "East India Co." possessed in Asia. One of the leaders was the son of an English dominy: Cecil Rhodes, who possessed all the qualities of his English prototype Robert Clive. In a short time he had amassed an enormous fortune, becoming known as the "Diamond King." In 1890 he was made Premier of the Cape Colony, and conquered Matabeleland and prepared, in collusion with the English mine owners of the South African Republic, the invasion undertaken by Dr. Jameson. This raid, put in action with 1200 men on Dec. 30th 1895, had in view the taking unawares, and the abolition, of the government and the annexation of the State. But the Boers had been made aware of this design and, surrounding the insolent intruders forced them on Jan. 1st, 1896 to surrender. President Krueger, an all too mild man, instead of making an example of the raiders by having them shot, delivered them to the English Government for punishment. But the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, the true type of a modern English pirate in dress coat, treated the conspirators not only with great leniency, but saw to it, that Jameson was indemnified properly, for the fright he had suffered, by a brilliant position in South Africa. Jameson as well as his conspirators were praised by the English press and, by the public, lionized as "heroes." Not less was this the case with Cecil Rhodes, the intellectual originator of the raid. When summoned by the Parliament, he denied not only all knowledge of the scheme, but moreover acted as accuser of the Boers. As a matter of course he was allowed to return to his post as Premier of the Cape Colony. It was only after the Government of Transvaal had proven his guilt beyond all doubt, that he resigned as Premier. But an English Official can remain a gentleman in English eyes, even if he is a proven liar and has perjured himself before the Parliament of his own country.

However this did not free the Boers of their grudges. As is in everybody's memory, England in October 1899 started that disgraceful war against Transvaal which lasted until 1902,

cost England its best troops and the reputation of its best generals. Let us see, in what benevolent manner England, which in her present war simulates abhorrence and dismay over the alleged ruthless conduct of the war by the German army, achieved finally this success.

As usual, England employed also in the Boer War savages. It was General French who sent Zulus to fight the Boers and destroy their property. This happened in violation of the express pledge given by Mr. Balfour at the outset of the war. The horrible cruelties, committed by these Zulus, incited the government of Natal to a strong protest against this mode of warfare, which is contrary to all civilized usages. In consequence of this protest General French was shifted from his command in the northwestern Transvaal for barbarous warfare.

But General French was not the only English "hero" who disgraced his name in this cruel war. The great fieldmarshall Kitchener did likewise by dragging women and children of the fighting Boers from their homes and imprisoning these poor defenseless creatures in the so called concentration camps.

During the month of September 1901 there were 38,022 women and 54,326 children under Kitchener's tender care. As Henry Labouchere, then editor of the "London Truth," has stated, 20,000 of these hapless women and children perished. The "London Daily News" of November 9th said: "The truth is that the death rate in these concentration camps is incomparably worse than anything Africa or Asia can show. There is nothing to match it even in the mortality figures of the Indian famines, where cholera and other epidemics have to be contended with." And Reynold's Newspaper (London) of October 20th 1901 speaks of the women and children "perishing like flies from confinement, fever, bad food, pestilential stinks and lack of nursing in these awful death-traps."

Kitchener, who earned during this war the epithets "the butcher" and "the blood-hound," gave together with the late Lord Roberts the order, that, wherever Boers fired at military trains "all the farms should be burned within a radius of ten miles."

The manner in which this order was complied with, is illustrated by a letter written by Lieutenant Morrison, of the Canadian Artillery, and published in the "London Truth." From his account of the sacking of Dullstroom we quote the following lines:

"During the track our progress was like the old-time forays

in the highlands of Scotland, two centuries ago. We moved on from valley to valley lifting cattle and sheep, burning, looting, and turning out the women and children to sit and weep in despair beside the ruins of their once beautiful farmsteads. It was the first touch of Kitchener's iron hand—a terrible thing to witness. We burned a track about six miles wide through those fertile valleys. The column left a trail of fire and smoke behind it that could be seen at Belfast. . . .

"Nobody who was there will ever forget that day's work. About 7 o'clock in the morning our force seized the town after a little fight. The Boers went into the surrounding hills, and there was nobody in the town except women and children. It was a very pretty place nestling in a valley. The houses had lovely flower gardens and the roses were in bloom. The Boers drove in our outposts on the flank and began sniping the guns, and amid the row of the cannonade and the crackle of rifle fire the sacking of the place began. First there was an ominous bluish haze over the town, and then the smoke rolled up in volumes that could be seen for fifty miles away. The Boers on the hills seemed paralyzed by the sight and stopped shooting. The town was very quiet save for the roaring and crackle of the flames. On the steps of the church a group of women and children were huddled. The women's faces were very white, but some of them had spots of red on either cheeks, and their eyes were blazing. The troops were systematically 'looking the place over' (looting), and as they got quite through with each house they burned it. As I stood looking, a woman turned to me and pathetically exclaimed: 'Oh, how can you be so cruel!' I sympathized with her and explained that it was an order and had to be obeyed. But all the same it was an extremely sad sight to see the little homes burning and the rose bushes withering up in the pretty garden, and the pathetic groups of homeless and distressed women and little children weeping in abject misery and despair among the smoking ruins as we rode away."

Such is the sad story told by an officer of the British army. Nothing remains for us, but to ask if men, who do not show courage enough to resist against their degradation, to hangman's assistants, have any claim to the title soldier, a name, that should mean a "defender of the right, a protector of homes and the weak."

A brief extract from a letter, written by President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, to Kitchener, in August 1901, throws strong light on the behavior of the British defenders:

"Your Excellency's troops have not hesitated to turn their

artillery on these defenseless women and children to capture them when they were fleeing with their wagons or alone, whilst your troops knew that they were only women and children, as happened only recently at Gras-pan on the 6th of June near Reitz, where a woman and children laager was captured and retaken by us whilst your Excellency's troops took refuge behind the women; and when reinforcements came they fired with artillery and small arms on that woman laager. I can mention hundreds of cases of this kind," etc.

In the pictures, produced by the "Illustrated London News," the "Graphic" and other English periodicals, we don't see Tom Atkins, as he is in reality, but as he lives in the imagination of Mr. Caton Woodville and other artists, who draw their vivid war sketches not on the battlefield, but in their much more comfortable studios.

To return to the Boers, the whole world knows, that after a heroic resistance they were finally overwhelmed and their land annexed.—Again the blood-tainted crown of England was enriched with some scintillating jewels, though the robbing of them had cost the blood, tears and welfare of thousands of happy and peaceloving families.

England, the False Friend of the United States.

Hardly had England thrown France out of her rich colonial possessions in North America when her greedy merchants forced the Parliament to forbid settlers in English colonies to keep up trade-relations with any non-British countries. They should be forced to obtain all their necessities from the "mother land" and deliver their own products to the same. In other words: it was demanded of them, to buy their necessities in England from British shopkeepers at often usurious prices, and sell their own goods to those same shopkeepers for whatever these were willing to offer. That these offers were always way below prices paid by other countries in free competition goes without saying. It was this very law which was one of the causes of the Revolutionary War of the English colonies of North America. To suppress this revolution the mother land employed the vilest means. She committed the most atrocious crime when she engaged the Indians as allies and used them against her own subjects. The redskins were hired to accomplish a double task. It was expected of them to destroy Western settlements and at the same time to attack the colonies in the rear, while they were engaged in repulsing the attacks of the British from the coast. By this arrangement the British intended to compel the Americans to split up their

forces. To crown the infamy and inflame the bloodthirstiness of the Indians a prize of \$8. was offered for every American scalp, be it of man, woman or child. Nothing further was needed to stimulate the savages to the wildest blood-orgies. In small troops and large bands they roamed all over the border territories, attacked every settlement and committed the most atrocious massacres. To accomplish this work of destruction the British secured the assistance of the powerful chief of the Iroquois: Thayendanegea or Joseph Brandt, who devastated with his warriors mainly the western parts of New York and Pennsylvania. Burned houses, barns and stables, ruined fields, the corpses of scalped men, ravished women and murdered children marked the track of the redskins. And in the commission of these crimes, British officers and soldiers as well as loyal Tories from these localities lent helping hands.

As is well known England used for the war against the Americans also soldiers which they had hired at great expense in Germany, the Hessians. This proceeding found even in England severe critics. Chatham declared in Parliament: "Were I as good an American as I am an Englishman and had to behold how a foreign army appeared in my own country I would never lie down my arms—never!" These words express precisely the deep revolt of all Americans, upon hearing that for their suppression England had enlisted foreign hirelings. But the Americans soon had occasion to get enraged over still other British treacheries.

When Congress attempted to meet the prevailing lack of currency by the issue of paper money the perfidious Britishers used this circumstance to increase the terrible difficulties of the Americans. They turned counterfeiters, imitated the notes issued by Congress and brought enormous numbers of those falsifications in circulation. This brought the paper money in such discredit that everybody shied from accepting it. The depreciation in the value of the paper money increased to such a degree that forty paper dollars were necessary to buy one silver dollar. A pair of boots cost 400—600 paper dollars, and the monthly wages of a soldier was just sufficient to **buy one dinner**. That, in spite of all these dreadful obstacles, the Independence of the Colonies was established, is the merit of the heroism of the colonists, the admirable devotion of George Washington and of the patriots who surrounded him. And last not least, the co-operation of such true champions of liberty as Steuben, Kalb, Herchheimer, Mühlenberg, Lafayette and many others. And hereby was fulfilled a prediction made by Napoleon when in 1803 circumstances compelled him to

sell Louisiana to the United States: "The English want to grab the riches and the commerce of all the world. To free the nations from England's unbearable commercial tyranny it is necessary to balance its influence by a maritime power which will be able to wrest their commercial supremacy from them. If I strengthen the position of the United States by the cession of the Mississippi Valley, then England will find a rival who, earlier or later, will dampen her arrogance."—

That the prophetic words of the far seeing Corsican might be fulfilled, became evident to England by the fast growing commerce of the United States. Therefore England left nothing undone to get rid of this new rival in the world's commerce and to sustain all movements that might bring about a disruption of the Union. The war of 1812 to 1814 meant the first attempt for the annihilation of the Union. While the English fleet carried on the war at the coast shelling the American seaports, the commanders of the land forces again engaged the redskins to attack the Americans in the rear. The incessant incitement of the English agents succeeded in uniting all tribes of the Northwest into one great anti-American alliance, which was led by Tecumseh, the famous war chief of the Shawnees. Death and destruction in their most terrific forms ruled again over all border lands. The year 1812 passed luckily for the English. On water and land the Americans suffered heavy defeats. Michigan was lost and all western settlements were ravished terribly.

In the two following years the struggle went on with varying success. In August 1814 the British took Washington, burned the Capitol, the White House and numerous other public buildings. Of course, they did not forget to destroy also all American ships on the Potomac. But the enraged resistance which the British found in Baltimore and elsewhere, finally brought about the peace of Ghent (Dec. 24, 1814), the centenary of which Americans were impudently invited to celebrate.

How little reason America had for such a celebration should be evident to its promoters when they bring home to their mind that the secret and open intrigues of England against the States have never ceased and that, in the heart of the English shopkeepers now, as ever, glows the ardent wish to sweep away this successful rival as they did the others.—Stimulated by this desire and to hasten the dissolution of the Union England, at the outbreak of the American Civil War solemnly proclaimed her neutrality, while secretly it was a confederate of the Confederacy. She assisted the slaveholders by every means in her power, recognized them officially as a belligerent

nation, by this strengthening their cause and position materially. More than that! She allowed that recruiting stations were opened all over Great Britain for the Confederacy. She subscribed for immense numbers of the bonds of the Southern States. She smuggled arms, ammunition and all kinds of contraband of war to the Confederates, enabling them to continue the struggle. She permitted her own consuls in the Northern States to act as spies for the South. She established in London a press bureau for the dissemination of false reports, which spread wholesale rumors of rebel victories and pernicious lies about Lincoln and the Union, just as the London press bureaus do to-day about the Kaiser and the successes of the Allies.

Furthermore, England allowed her newspapers to express openly the hope "that the Union, the great snake, might be cut in two by the war and rendered powerless." And last but not least, England not only opened her ports to the southern pirate craft, but violated the neutrality laws by building, equipping and manning a number of southern privateers, among them the "Alabama," "Florida," "Shenandoah," "Tallahassee," "Nashville" and others, which served as commerce destroyers.

Burning and sinking all prizes, these destroyers swept all merchant vessels of the Union from the ocean, during the war, causing a loss of over \$17,000,000. They damaged the overseas trade of the United States so grievously, that, since it has never recovered its former prominence.

But England had to pay for her treacheries. After the war was over the States demanded indemnity for the destruction, committed by these privateers. A court of arbitration, sitting in Geneva, found England guilty of the charges and sentenced it to pay to the States \$15,500,000. Any one eager for more information on this subject, may find it by studying the transactions of the "Alabama Claims."—

Numerous acts of more recent date leave us suspicious as to England's true sentiments toward our Union. With France it persuaded the Austrian Archduke Maximilian to the calamitous attempt to establish an empire in Mexico, hoping thereby to kill the Monroe Doctrine and to create for the States a neighbor who might some day become very inconvenient.—

Furthermore England caused the United States endless troubles and cares in the Venezuela controversy, in the questions regarding the Alaskan boundaries and the Bering Sea fisheries; in Mexico, in the present European war and in many other instances.

What future plans England may have in regard to the Pana-

ma Canal is hidden in the folds of the future. Just as England's shrewd diplomatists tried to get the better of the States in all treaties concerning the Canal it can hardly be assumed that during the last decenniums it has strengthened its fortifications on the Bermudas, in Jamaica and elsewhere simply for the sake of a passing whim. Indeed, with these strongholds in the East and South of the States, with Canada in the North and Japan as ally in the West, John Bull might some day get Brother Jonathan in a tight hole.

If especially favorable political constellation were ever to come, John Bull would hardly remember his pet-phrases: "Hands across the sea" and "Blood is thicker than water," which are now used after every meal and at bed-time by our anglophil Depews and, also by some degenerated American diplomatists, who misrepresent our United States.



Germany's wonderful rise and success, the real cause for England's present war.

As it is evident from the irrefutable historical facts of the former chapter, no nation, notwithstanding the high position she may have obtained in culture, intellectual and material wealth, will escape the envy and greed of England. Indeed, the more such nation prospers, the more her efforts in industries and commerce are crowned with success, the surer she will incite England's ill will, envy and hate. Especially if that nation has a fleet and dares to compete with John Bull on the high seas, which he regards as his sole monopoly.

Of this discouraging fact modern Germany is another example, though the marvellous rise of that country, under most averse conditions, should be regarded as the great wonder of our present time and admired and imitated by all.—

When, in 1909, McClure's Magazine published a serie of articles about the strained relations between England and Germany, I wrote for that magazine an essay "Modern Germany — an object lesson." As this article, published in the December number, is still true to-day, it is, with kind permission of McClure's Publishing Co., here partly reprinted again. A few additions have been made and statistic figures brought up to date.

Why Germany has a Powerful Army and Navy.

To understand the conditions of Germany, we must first of all take a glance at her geographical position and her history. In doing this, we soon find, that there never has been a country in the world, that, in political respects, is so unfavorably located as Germany. Nowhere protected by such natural boundaries as large rivers or high mountain ranges, but easily accessible and vulnerable on both sides, Germany has been, from remotest times, the object of hostile assaults.

For a period of several hundred years the German tribes were compelled to defend their independence from the Romans, who under Caesar, Drusus, Tiberius, Varus and other

commanders invaded Germany and subjugated all the land south of the Danube and west of the Rhine. Only with great efforts were the Germans able to hold their own against these powerful and cunning enemies.

Later, in 375 A. D., came the horrible assaults by the Huns. The pressure of their enormous bands of riders was so immense that several nations, among them the Alans, Goths, Vandals, Longobards and Burgundi were compelled to leave their grounds and to seek new homes elsewhere. In history this period is known as the "time of migration of the nations." The Huns overflowed all Southern Russia, Hungary, Austria, Southern Germany and a part of Gallia, until they were defeated in 451 on the Catalaunian fields.

The terrible sufferings, caused by these barbarians, were not yet forgotten, when during the 9th and 10th centuries great invasions of Slavs, Hungarians and Northmen took place. The Northmen in their Dragon boats made their way up the rivers, ravaging many cities, which lay far inland, as for instance Cologne, Coblenz and Treves. The terror, spread by these daring pirates, was so great, that in all churches people prayed: "God, save us from the Northmen!"

Although the Slavs and Hungarians met several dreadful defeats on German soil, they nevertheless attacked the country again and again, until they were fiercely fought in the battle on the Lech, near Augsburg, in 955.

In the 10th and 13th centuries occurred also several invasions of the Mongols, and in 1529 and 1683 Austria was attacked by the Turks, who even assaulted Vienna.

The most dreadful catastrophe in history was, however, the Thirty Years War. (1618—1648). During this time Germany served as the great battle ground for Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Dutch, Hungarian and French troops, who reduced the population from seventeen to four millions and made the country an almost uninhabitable desert. In Bohemia the population was diminished from 3 millions to 780,000. In Saxony, during the two years 1631 and 1632, 943,000 persons were killed or swept away by sickness. In Wurttemberg over 500,000 lost their lives. The Palatinate, having a population of 500,000, suffered a loss of 457,000; and in some parts of Thuringia ninety per cent. of all people perished. Hundreds of cities, towns, villages and castles were laid in ashes. In these times, Alsace and Lorraine were appropriated by France.

All terrors of these calamitous times were lived over again, when, at the end of the 17th and at the beginning of the

18th centuries, the armies of Louis XIV., without declaration of war, raided the countries along the Rhine, especially the Palatinate. The devastation was frightful. Heidelberg, Mannheim, Speier, Worms and many other places were burned by the French soldiers, who left the ruins of hundreds of beautiful castles on the Rhine, Moselle, and Neckar, among them that of Heidelberg, as lasting monuments of their visits.

From 1756 to 1763 raged the Seven Years War, in which France, Russia, Poland, Sweden, Saxony and Austria intended to divide the Kingdom of Frederick the Great.

Only 42 years later came the onslaught of that monstrous adventurer Napoleon I., by whom Germany was humiliated as never before. The whole country was subjected to systematic plundering. The imperial mantle was torn into shreds and stamped into the dust. The German kingdoms and states were given by Napoleon as presents to his relatives and brothers, who made the German cities ring with their gay life.

During the further course of the 19th century Germany was compelled to fight three more attacks on its integrity. In 1849 and 1864 it prevented the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein by Denmark.

In 1867 she resisted the demands of Napoleon III., who held himself entitled to Belgium, Luxemburg, the Palatinate and a part of Hesse, as "a compensation for Sadowa."

In 1870 the German troops were forced to restrain the French armies from the proposed "promenade a Berlin" and the desire of Napoleon, to make the Rhine the boundary between France and Germany.

After that it was the attitude of the "Revanche Party" in France, and many other circumstances that caused unrest and suspicion.

Now, would any nation ignore the lessons, taught by her dangerous location and such a terrible past? The enormous losses she had suffered, compelled Germany to take steps by which a repetition of such dreadful calamities might be prevented. In order to protect her borders from further hostile invasions, and to enforce peace at any price, Germany made her army not only one of the most powerful, but at the same time the most efficient in the world. This army was intended to impress upon all opponents the warning, that further assaults on the empire could not be committed without grave danger.

The blockade of the German coasts by the French fleet in 1870, the unreasonable holding up of German mail-steamers

during England's war with the Boers, and finally, the establishment of colonies in different parts of the world, awakened Germany to the necessity of having an effective navy for the defense of her coasts and the protection of her merchant marine and the colonies.

Plans for the formation of a navy had been in existence since 1873. But it remained for Emperor William II., to carry out the program. It was he who expounded to the nation that, to secure peace and some place in the sunshine, it must work to get a fleet. His urgent requests awakened in the hearts of the German people a resounding echo. The Flottenverein sprang into existence and spread all over the Empire. East and west, north and south, the cities and the country, rich and poor, combined their endeavors and contributed so freely that the German navy, amounting at the beginning of the Emperor's reign to only a few insufficient vessels, became the second among the great navies of the world. So, making army and navy the strong foundations, upon which the structure of the new Empire could safely rest, the German nation developed the country in a thousand directions at the same time. By grasping all opportunities, by spurring the abilities of every individual, the nation succeeded in building up a state that in many respects served as an object lesson to other nations.

The New Policy Transformed Germany from a Poor to a Rich Nation.

Before the reign of William I. Germany was a poor country struggling under most adverse conditions. The many wounds inflicted by the Thirty Years' War and the assaults of the French were slow to heal. The meager soil, especially of northern Germany, allowed to its occupants only a frugal existence. The industries were undeveloped and their situation unfavorable, as almost all raw materials had to be imported from other countries at great cost. The commerce with foreign lands was handicapped everywhere. Germany was without any natural harbor, and the few ports were often frozen for many weeks. Those upon the Baltic were cut off from the ocean by Denmark, which, until the middle of the last century, levied "sound dues" upon all vessels entering and leaving the Baltic Sea. And, last but not least, Great Britain tried to scarce the Germans from the ocean by refusing to acknowledge a German flag, and by giving the warning, in 1849, that she would treat it as the flag of a pirate.

But commercial expansion was a necessity to prevent

national stagnation. The country became unable to sustain the ever-growing population. And so, after the new Empire had been established, the Government took steps to extend industries and trade far enough to enable the people to live. The magnitude of this task becomes clear when we state that in 1871, the year of the founding of the Empire, Germany measured only 208,830 square miles, or 56,950 less than Texas. Upon this limited space it had to sustain a population of forty-one millions. Since that time the population increased to 66 millions in 1914, and was growing almost at the rate of a million a year.

But Germany was always fortunate as to possess a large number of broad minded patriotic men of all classes, willing to devote themselves to the interests of the nation. First, there were many excellent scientists, who carefully studied the opportunities of the nation and taught the people to make use of them. Then, there was a large corps of brilliant statesmen and well-educated officials, forming perhaps the most scientific and expert governmental organization in existence. Not subjected to the dictations of political parties and bosses, entirely free from graft and corruption, these men worked solely for the benefit of the nation. Directing their minds and energies to a solution of the many difficulties, they overcame them so successfully that Germany, poor before, became one of the wealthiest countries on the globe, and perhaps the richest in Europe, not excepting France and Great Britain.

Authorities in national economics, as Professor Delbrück, Sydow, and Steinmann Bucher, estimated that the national wealth of Great Britain amounted in 1910 to 300,000,000,000 marks, while that of Germany was about 350,000,000,000 marks. This result, almost beyond belief, was reached within the short space of an average lifetime. Let us see how the Germans did it.

How the Germans Have Increased Their Forests.

First of all, by making wise use of the natural resources of the country, such as forests, water, soil, and minerals. These means, compared with those of other countries, especially of the United States, are not abundant, but limited. This fact compelled the nation to apply the same methods of business economy to the use of these resources that are applied by a wise merchant to his operations in trade. The importance of the forests to the welfare of the entire country being realized, the greatest attention was paid throughout the Empire to forest culture. Originating from tribes that from remote times dwelt

in forests, the Germans were always a tree-loving people. Fully understanding the significance of the situation, they assisted the Government in its efforts to save a proper amount of forests. And this explains the fact that Germany has a far greater proportion of woodlands than any other State in western and southern Europe. Its forests cover approximately 35,000,000 acres, of which 31.9 per cent. belong to the State, while 68.1 are private property.

From a leaflet distributed in 1909 by the United States Department of Agriculture I quote the following:

"Forest experts of all nationalities agree that Germany is in an enviable position as regards her lumber supply. No nation in the world makes more thorough utilization of its forest resources. German forestry is remarkable in three ways: it has always led in scientific thoroughness, and now it is working out results with an exactness almost equal to that of the laboratory; it has applied this scientific knowledge with the greatest technical success; and it has solved the problem of securing, through a long series of years, an increasing forest output and increasing profits at the same time. Starting with forests that were in as bad a shape as many of our own cut-over areas, Germany raised the average yield of wood per acre from twenty cubic feet in 1830 to seventy-five cubic feet in 1908. During the same period it trebled the proportion of saw timber secured from the average cut, which means, in other words, that through the practice of forestry the timberlands of Germany are of three times better quality to-day than when no system was used. In a little over half a century it increased the money returns from a average of forest sevenfold, and to-day the forests are in better condition than ever before."

The kingdom of Prussia alone gets out of her cultivated forests over 100,000,000 marks net a year.

No Deserted Farms in Germany.

The policy of conservation that made German forestry such a success is applied also to agriculture. As we have stated before, Germany is not at all a land flowing with milk and honey. In enormous parts of northern Germany the soil is decidedly poor. With that of the United States it cannot compare at all. But proper care did wonders. While the methods of farming used by many Americans have resulted in the utter decline of good land in a comparatively short time, the farm-lands of Germany, even though they have been under cultivation for centuries, bring forth rich crops year in and year out.

Mr. James Hill, one of the most noted experts on land affairs, at the famous Governor's Conference in 1908, made the remarkable statement that the soil of America, once the envy of every other country, gave during the ten years beginning with 1896 an average yield of 13.5 bushels of wheat per acre, while Germany produced 27.6. For the same decade the yield of oats was in America less than 30 bushels, in Germany 46. For barley the figures were 25 against 33, and for rye 15.4 against 24.

In 1912 Germany produced per acre 29 bushels of rye, 34 bushels of wheat, and 220 bushels of potatoes.

Deserted farms, which, as a result of soil exhaustion, can be found all over the eastern half of the United States, are absolutely unknown in Germany.

A number of years ago Germany also began to cultivate its hitherto unproductive waste lands, such as marshes, heaths, etc., of which it has about 12,000 square miles. It has been so successful that in time it will by this peaceful conquest not only double its present area of wheat-land, but also provide ample living for many hundred thousand families. The Lüneburg Heath, an immense tract of moreland in northeastern Hanover, has already to a great extent become a thing of the past. Its former monotony has given place to pleasant vistas of flourishing little farms, that nestle upon the banks of clear brooks among beautiful trees.

In mining, the Germans take great care to reduce the waste to a minimum. In America it has been customary to remove only the best parts of the total deposits of coal and minerals, while inferior qualities and such portions as can be less easily mined are never touched. Very frequently the lowest richest beds are taken out first, in consequence of which the overlaying strata cave in, which makes subsequent mining forever impossible. By these methods from forty to seventy per cent of the total deposits are left unmined.

German Mines Saved by an American Invention.

Nothing of this kind happens in Germany. Everything is removed. And, to prevent cave ins, every worked-out mine is filled up with sludge, tailings, and sand, mixed with water and pumped through pipes into the exhausted places, where they harden into a compact mass and support the overlaying strata. By the appliance of this "flushing method" — an American invention—the miner is able to remove all pillars of coal or ore, which formerly he was obliged to leave standing as a support for the upper strata. He may also attack

lower beds without fear of being killed. Germany, wishing to make use of its mines as extensively as possible, and to preserve the prosperity of mining for the future, applies this flushing method everywhere, while the Americans, in their eagerness to get rich quickly, make only a limited use of their own invention. Germany produced in 1885 only 67 million tons of coal, in 1912 235 million tons.

In using the most valuable of all natural resources, water, Germany is, of course, not behind any other progressive country. It has already numbers of Talsperren for the storage of drinking water as well as water for the use of power. Especially the great industrial region of western Germany, in the valley of Rhur and Wupper. Many others in all parts of the Empire are under construction, and will produce millions of horse-power for industrial purposes.

The utmost care has been given to the proper use and development of waterways. Hundreds of millions of marks have been spent in regulating navigable rivers and in connecting them by canals, which might induce traffic. Hundreds of millions have been expended also in acquiring the railways of Germany, almost all of which now are owned or controlled by the Government. Devoted to the interests of the entire country, these waterways and railroads cooperate in harmony. Conditions such as prevailed in the United States, where, to satisfy their own selfish interests, the railroad companies purposely kill (by discriminating tariffs, adverse placement of tracks and structures, by acquiring water-fronts, terminals, competing vessels, and in many other ways) all water traffic, are absolutely unknown in Germany. Her rivers are crowded with craft of all kinds, that profitably transport such freight as it would be unprofitable to carry by railroads. To what extent river transportation has become a figure in the life and economies of the Empire may best be seen on the Rhine. In 1907 that river carried more than 21,000,000 tons of freight; 14,000,000 of it, mostly raw materials, passed upstream into the heart of Germany, while 7,000,000 tons of finished products were sent down to foreign countries. As all means of transportation and communication, the post, telegraph, and telephone, are owned by the Government, there are, of course, no discriminations in tariff, no tariff wars, nor excessive charges, such as are extorted from the people of the United States.

In shipbuilding as well as in shipping Germany made wonderful progress. Hamburg became the third-greatest harbor in the world. And while in former years German

men-of-war and all big merchant liners had been built in England, now all these vessels are constructed at the great ship yards in Stettin, Kiel, Hamburg, Wilhelmshaven and other places. The magnificent liners of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg America Line, especially the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," the "Crownprincess Cecilia," the "Imperator" and the "Vaterland" have been a surprise for all England and America.

Some Facts about Germany's Commerce.

The Germans developed their industries and commerce with the same energy and scientific thoroughness that they applied to the development of their national resources. While in former times the majority of the population was engaged in agriculture, to-day the industrial and commercial classes have a preponderance of almost three to one. The enormous increase of commerce is best illustrated by the following figures: In 1872 the value of imports amounted to 3,468,480,000 marks; of the exports to 2,494,620,000 marks. In 1912 the figures for the imports were 13,703,000,000 and for the exports 9,280,000,000, making a total of 22,983,000,000 against 5,963,100,000 in 1872.

Some of Germany's industries became world-famous. The cutting implements from Solingen, the tools from Remscheid, the heavy cannons and armor-plates from Krupp in Essen, the beautiful velvets from Krefeld, the embroideries from Elberfeld and Barmen, the gloves, laces, and hosiery from Saxony, and many other German products were found everywhere; and by their splendid quality and reasonable prices they held their own.

The chemical industry of Germany, not much older than thirty years, became the wonder and the fear of the modern commercial world. Keeping nine thousand factories with over two hundred thousand laborers busy, it has revolutionized and overthrown whole branches of foreign industries. It practically drove indigo, cochineal, and the dye-woods from the market, just as the sugar-beet products of Germany were a heavy blow to the sugar plantations of the West Indies.

How the world depends on German dye stuff, has been demonstrated by the fact, that since the outbreak of the present war, whole industries of the United States and other countries came to a standstill.

If you visit the principal sites of the chemical industry, Hoechst, Mainkur, Elberfeld, and Düsseldorf, you will be surprised at the enormous mass of different products and

wonderful colors that are extracted here from tar, coal-oil, and other unassuming matter. But if you wish to see the Germans at their best, you must study the famous coal-and-iron region at the Rhur and Wupper, the two most important tributaries of the lower Rhine. The Krupps, Thyssens, and others are kings here, with enormous armies of workingmen at their command. Everywhere you hear the thundering reverberation of powerful hammers, the rattling and stamping of tremendous machines. Everywhere you see regiments of miners emerging from the bowels of the earth or ready to delve into them. In the daytime the sky is dark with smoke, in the night-time it is aglow with the lights of thousands of furnaces, foundries, and smelting-works — a German edition of Pittsburg, but of still larger scale and with the same impulsive hustle and deafening noise.

When some time ago, I traveled through this region, I had the impression of being in the busiest part of America. Throughout the length and breadth of the land I met with new surprises. Vast stretches of former farm- and wood-land, over which twenty years ago I had wandered, I now found occupied by big cities, the names of which were utterly new to me; and towns familiar to me I found expanded to astonishing proportions. My native town, which, in the days of my youth, numbered but 15,000 inhabitants, had, during the three decades of my absence, increased its size and population five times. Others, unimportant before, had swelled to cities of 150,000 to 200,000 population.

In the industrial districts of Westphalia, Saxonia, and Upper Silesia I noticed a similar wonderful increase of people, factories, textile mills, iron and color works, mines, tanneries, and hundreds of other establishments, and also the unmistakable proof, that the German nation has become wealthy and lives in much more comfortable circumstances than ever before.

This enormous development of German industries, and the increase in wealth explain the astonishing shrinking of German immigration into the United States, which in 1882 amounted to 250,630 individuals, and has since that time steadily gone down to only 18,545 in 1912. The surplus population, formerly compelled to emigrate found plenty of work at home or in the colonies the Empire had established in many parts of the world. Not willing to lose such enormous masses of strong and capable individuals, and stimulated by the desire to provide for them new outlets under the German flag, the Government began a colonial policy in 1884, with the

acquisition of Angra Pequena. Since then it acquired—not by conquest, but peacefully—Kamerun, Togoland, great parts of East and Southwest Africa, the northeastern third of New Guinea, the Bismarck Islands, Samoa, the Caroline, Salomon, Marshall, and Ladrone Islands, having, in all, 2,657,204 square kilometers and a population of twelve millions.

These acquisitions, as well as the rapid growth of the German industries, of course called for an adequate merchant marine. Conditions for the establishment of such a fleet were not at all favorable. In the matter of shipbuilding Germany was again handicapped by nature, for her supplies of tough wood and iron, the materials for construction, were very limited. Nor did the country possess any great natural harbors. But by placing the import of shipbuilding material upon the free list, and by spending many millions for dredging, the difficulties were overcome. With the construction of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal a communication between the Baltic and the North Sea was established. By granting subventions the Government encouraged new steamboat lines to all the colonies. As these vessels called at many important harbors in Africa, Asia, and Australia, new fields of trade were tapped.

In 1872 the capacity of the German merchant marine amounted to only 982,000 tons. It had increased to 4,935,909 tons in 1913.

Brilliant intellectual achievements of the German nation.

This period of marvelous material success was also a period of wonderful intellectual achievements, of great artists, authors, composers, poets, philosophers, inventors and men of science. It was the time, when Franz von Lenbach became perhaps the greatest portrait painter who ever lived. It was the time of Adolf Menzel, Wilhelm Camphausen, Anton von Werner and other brilliant artists, who produced most impressive paintings of the glorious historical events of which they had been witnesses. It was the time of Ludwig Knaus, to whom the German nation is indebted for beautiful pictures of its intimate life. Furthermore, there were Arnold Boecklin, the philosopher with brush and palette, the classic among artists Anselm Feuerbach, the Kaulbach's, Fritz von Uhde, Hans Thoma, Leibl, Franz von Stuck, Franz Defregger, Hermann Vogel, Karl Marr, Max Liebermann, Oswald and Andreas Achenbach, Hans Barthels, Zuegel, and the famous sculptors Reinhold Begas, Johannes Schilling, Max Klinger, Rudolf Simering and others.

Among the many German composers of that period Franz

Liszt, Richard Wagner, Johannes Brahms, Max Bruch, Johann and Richard Strauss and Humperdinck became world renowned. In the philosophy of history Theodor Mommsen, Ludwig von Ranke, Karl Lamprecht and H. von Treitschke have been acknowledged as pathfinders; while Paul Heyse, Gustav Freytag, Wilhelm Raabe, Friedrich Spielhagen, Fritz Reuter, Victor Scheffel, Gustav Frenssen, Ernst von Wildenbruch, Detlev von Liliencron, Hermann Sudermann, Ludwig Fulda, Gerhard Hauptmann and thousands of others enriched the overwhelming intellectual wealth of the German nation.

In the realm of science the names of Robert Koch, the pioneer of the germ theory, Professor Behring, the discoverer of the diptheria serum, Professor Ehrlich, of salvarsan fame, of Professor Roentgen, the discoverer of the X-rays, of Ernst Haeckel, the great naturalist, of Virchow, Pettenkofer, Helmholz, Eucken, Liebig, Bunsen, Nernst, Woehler, Ostwald, Mendeleef, Fraunhofer, Kirchhoff, and Hertz became stars, that will shine through centuries. Among the great inventors Werner Siemens, of the dynamo fame, and the "Edison of Europe" rises like a tower. There are also Gauss, Daimler, Diesel, Welsbach, Zeiss, Goertz, Anschütz, and hundreds and hundreds others. Last but not least, Count Zeppelin and Schuette-Lanz, who attained the highest development in airships.

Germany's Care for the Working Classes.

During all these times of enormous activity the nation never forget other important problems it was obliged to solve. Above all, the social conditions of the working classes called for reforms.

Wages before 1870 had been low, and many of the evils that developed in other industrial countries had spread over to Germany. Discontent and socialism were increasing, in spite of all repressive measures taken by the Government after the attempt by the socialist Hoedel, in 1878, to kill Emperor William I.

Seeing that repression would never settle the question, and believing that the working classes have a right to be considered by the State, Prince Bismarck resolved to cut the ground from beneath the feet of the socialistic propagandists by bettering the conditions of the working classes. And so, with the Emperor's message to the Reichstag on November 7, 1881, opened the era of "State social politics," which brought about an enormous change in the situation of the working classes. Besides many reforms in regard to the length of working time

and women's and children's labor, this "State socialism" provided for three important institutions: first, a compulsory insurance against sickness; second, a compulsory insurance against accidents; third, a compulsory insurance against invalidity and old age.

To the funds of the first class, the Krankenkassen, of which at present about 25,000 are in existence, all laborers earning less than two thousand marks a year must pay two thirds and the employer one third of the weekly premiums. In case of sickness, the insured person receives half the amount for twenty-six weeks. Doctors, hospitals, and medicines are free. In 1913 fourteen million and fivehundred and nineteen-thousand laborers were in this way protected. Many poor mothers are supported for several weeks before and after confinement. To prevent sickness, especially tuberculosis, the institution supports numbers of sanatoriums and recreation homes, where thousands of people, who would perish otherwise, regain health.

Billions of Marks are Paid in Public Insurance.

The insurance fees against accidents must be paid entirely by the employer. In case of an accident, it is not the employer in whose factory it happened who is held responsible, but the whole group of employers of the same branch. Every group is compelled to establish an insurance company. About twenty-five million laborers are thus protected. An injured laborer receives, during the time of his disability, two thirds of his wages, also free medical treatment. In case of his death, the family receives at once fifteen per cent of his annual wages and an annual support of sixty per cent. As the employers naturally wish to keep the amount of expenditures as low as possible, this kind of compulsory insurance has greatly stimulated the invention and institution of measures by which accidents may be prevented.

The premiums for the insurance against invalidity and old age are paid half by the employees and half by the employer. Support is given to invalids without regard to age, and to persons above seventy years; also to the widows and orphans of insured persons. To every lawful pension the Government contributes fifty marks. At present about sixteen million persons are protected by this insurance. Up to the end of 1907 in all, 5,984,000,000 marks had been distributed among needy people by these three branches of insurance. In the one year 1913 the amount distributed was 775 million marks. These enormous amounts would be increased by several

hundred million marks, if we consider the similar institutions that protect the miners of Germany. The splendid results of such compulsory insurance have induced the Government to prepare also a special insurance for widows and orphans. It might be mentioned that the management of these insurance companies lies entirely in the hands of the working classes and the employers.

The German nation applies an enormous part of its present wealth to the sanitary improvement and the beautifying of its cities and buildings. These measures are not confined to the quarters of the rich, but extend also to those of the working classes. Besides preserving and restoring as far as possible all interesting features and monuments of the past, able architects adorn the cities with magnificent municipal buildings, museums, libraries, schoolhouses, theaters, churches, and domes. Expert landscape-gardeners provide beautiful parks and squares for recreation-grounds and fit surroundings for the statues of the great men the nation has produced. The triumph Germany has achieved in improving its cities must be clear to every one who has had the opportunity of comparing the great modern German cities with those of other countries.

That in regard to public education Germany leads among the nations, that in literature, music, and arts it marches in the very first rank, is a fact too well known to necessitate the giving of details.

And so the modern German Empire presented itself, as Mr. Robert J. Thompson, United States consul at Hanover, said in a contribution to the New York Herald, "as a modern organization of the most efficient character, calculated to fit the times, and operating, from His Majesty the Kaiser down through the Reichstag to the humblest manufacturer, with a singleness of purpose to capture her full share of the markets of the world. It is no dream, but one of the greatest realities of modern history."

Such was the happy situation of Germany at the beginning of the eventful year 1914.

And the Germans themselves? Absorbed in the solution of the many peaceful problems before them, they had neither time nor wish to think of war. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand would have regarded a war as a dreadful calamity, by which everything might be risked and the end of which nobody could foresee. Most assuredly, any measure guaranteeing eternal peace would have found nowhere stronger advocates than among the German people.

The unholyest Conspiracy in History.

He who is more intimately acquainted with the history of the German nation, knows that John Bull never has looked with great favor upon his kinsfolks. Especially not since these intelligent and industrious German cousins grew prosperous and even ventured to become his strong competitors on the high seas as well as in the world's trade. As soon as Germany began to gather her remaining strength after the terrible wars of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries and build up again her ruined country, John Bull looked at the proceeding with much suspicion and did his best to interfere whenever possible.

When in 1849 the first vessels of the North German Confederation appeared on the North Sea, showing the flag of that Union, Lord Palmerston, the British Prime Minister, tried to drive these vessels from the ocean with the threat, that British men-of-war would treat them, flying an unknown flag, like pirates.

But when, in spite of this threat, this flag became respected, and Germany, under the leadership of Bismarck, Emperor William I, and William II, took such a surprising ascendancy in commerce as well as in political affairs, when it even dared to build a navy and to acquire colonies, England's envy grew into furious hatred. Into a hatred that had henceforth only one aim: to drive Germany from the seas, from the world's markets and, if possible to annihilate it for all times to come.

What does John Bull care for racial and tribal kinship? What of it, if the rulers of the two countries are of the same blood? What matters it to him if a nation is crushed, that has been a leader in arts and sciences for centuries and which the educated and philosophers of all nations regard with respect and veneration! Such silly questions of conscience have to be silenced when the English money-bag is in danger and where there is a competitor who is also striving for "a place in the sun."

Not daring, however, to fight Germany singlehanded in open warfare, the English Government for many years pursued the policy of obstructing and defeating Germany in all her plans and projects and excluding her at all costs from the arena. Wherever Germany attempted to found a colony, wherever she tried to acquire a coaling station for her mer-

chant marine, wherever she wished to participate in some international enterprise she met with the British challenge: "Not there!"

Her commercial interests in Morocco were thwarted; her projects in Anatolia, China and other places hindered or spoiled.

All this was done to a nation, that had never injured England, that never had fought a war against her and whose sole crime was, that, by its industry and intelligence it had become an efficient competitor.

English hatred reached its climax, when the beautiful German-built steamers of the Hamburg American Line and the North German Lloyd made their maiden trips across the Atlantic and by their swiftness won the "blue ribbon of the sea." It was then, that English papers made the cold-blooded declaration: "**Germany must be destroyed.**"

In these words you have, in a nutshell, the cause and object of England's present war.—

This hate and the all absorbing desire to strangle this competitor found in King Edward VII. its most relentless exponent.

This king, a brother to the Empress Frederick and the uncle of Emperor William II., was notoriously a person of low moral standard. He was not only a passionate gambler, but also liked to spend much of his time with charming coquettes. His relations to the "Lillie of Jersey" and other fair English and French actresses became more than once a public scandal. It is also well known, that he nourished great aversion toward his nephew, the German Emperor, whose character is, in every respect, in strongest contrast with that of the king.

When King Edward became possessed with the idea, of destroying Germany, he intended not at all to sacrifice British troops, but rather true to English tradition, to employ the armies of other countries to commit that dangerous piece of work.

In order to isolate Germany, he visited, a political drummer, the courts of Europe, poured oil on the still glowing embers of the French thirst for revenge, and with a thousand promises he baited the greed of the Slavic and Latin nations.

The song of the deceitful king was music to the ears of the eager listeners. It made France forget Fashoda, Trafalgar, Aboukir, and the loss of her American empires and her many beautiful islands. It beguiled Russia, Servia and Portugal; it deluded Belgium, to throw away her most costly treasure, her

neutrality and enter with England into a military convention, which, later on, brought about her downfall.

Like all conspirators, the chief actors of this complot went to work very carefully. Everything was done in the dark. Of their plots, schemes and intrigues only inklings came to the ears of the world.

But that the conspiracy is of long standing, has been proven by several facts. It is well to remember that on October 7th, 1905, the Paris paper "Matin" revealed to the world the news of a proposed dual alliance between France and England for the purpose of combining their forces and wiping out the German navy and German commerce. It was agreed, that France should attack Germany by land, while England would throw 100,000 men into Schleswig-Holstein and destroy the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Canal.

This conspiracy was negotiated on the French side by the Foreign Minister Delcasse, without the knowledge and sanction of Minister President Ruvier. When that gentleman received the news of the proposed alliance, he, foreseeing the terrible consequences of such a treaty, urged at once the retirement of Delcasse, saying that he deserved to be put to the wall and shot as criminal.

But, later on, when the French Cabinet changed, Delcasse came to the top again, and was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, where he worked indefatigably for the fulfilment of the dream of his life: the destruction of Germany.

It was he who secured for Russia in March 1914 from the French Government a loan of \$400,000,000, to enable it, to build strategic railways designed to facilitate the concentration of troops to her western frontiers. According to the Paris "Journal des Debats" this money was lent by France on the express condition that Russia "should render fuller service to the alliance and should take a firmer attitude toward Germany."

"Le Matin" of Sunday, June 14th, 1914, one and a half month before the outbreak of the present war, published also an article under the headline "La Russie est prete, la France doit l'etre aussi." ("Russia is ready, France must be also.") In this article the Russian Foreign Minister Sasonow informed "La Grande Nation" that Russia had come up to the mutual agreement by creating enormous armies, ready to strike, and that France ought to be ready also.

What kind of agreement King Edward and his executor Sir Edward Grey made with Russia, Servia, Montenegro Portugal, Japan, and perhaps other countries, is not known.

And probably the world will never get full insight into all these complots and intrigues in less than a century, when archives will give up their present secrets.

We have, however, full knowledge of the secret understanding England had with Belgium. The documents, found in the archives of the Belgian Government by the Germans, after they had taken possession of Brussels, have been published in facsimile in Germany as well as in the United States. They are reproduced in No. 21 of the "Fatherland" and also separately under the heading: "The Case of Belgium," edited by the former Colonial Secretary Dr. B. Dernburg. Page 3 of this paper gives the following

Summary of the Secret Documents.

I. The first document is a report of the Chief of the Belgian General Staff, Major-General Ducarme, to the Minister of War, reporting a series of conversations which he had had with the Military Attache of the British Legation, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnardiston, in Brussels. It discloses that as early as January, 1906, the Belgian Government was in consultation with the British Government over steps to be taken by Belgium, Great Britain and France against Germany. A plan had been fully established for the landing of two British army corps in French ports to be transferred to the point in Belgium necessary for operations against the Germans. Throughout the conversation the British and Belgian forces were spoken of as "allied armies"; the British Military Attache insisted on discussing the question of the chief command, and he urged the establishment, in the meantime, of a Belgian spy system in Germany.

II. When in the year 1912 Lieutenant-Colonel Barnardiston had been succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bridges as British Military Attache in Brussels, and the Chief of the Belgian General Staff, Major-General Ducarme, had been succeeded by General Jungbluth as Chief of the Belgian General Staff the conversations proceeded between the two latter officials. That is to say, these were not casual conversations between individuals, but a series of official conversations between representatives of their respective governments, in pursuance of a well-considered policy on the part of both governments.

III. The above documents are given additional significance by a report made in 1911 by Baron Greindl, Belgian Minister in Berlin to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, from which it appears that this representative of the Belgian Government in Berlin was familiar with the plans set forth and

protested against them, asking why like preparations had not been made with Germany to repel invasion by the French and English.

Taken together, these documents show that the British Government had the intention, in case of a Franco-German war, of sending troops into Belgium immediately—that is, of doing the very thing which, done by Germany, was used by England as a pretext for declaring war on Germany.

They show also that the Belgian Government took, in agreement with the English General Staff, military precautions against a hypothetical German invasion of Belgium. On the other hand, the Belgian Government never made the slightest attempt to take, in agreement with the German Government, military precautions against an Anglo-French invasion of Belgium, though fully informed that it was the purpose of the British Government to land and dispatch, across French territory into Belgium 160,000 troops, without asking Belgium's permission, on the first outbreak of the European war. This clearly demonstrates that the Belgian Government was determined from the outset to join Germany's enemies.

More evidences of English-Belgian duplicity.

Other convincing evidence of English-Belgian duplicity, discovered by the Germans in Belgium, are secret military handbooks, concerning Belgium's roads and rivers, which were issued by the English General Staff.

Four different volumes of this handbook have been found, of which Volume 1 was printed in 1912, Volume 2 in 1913, and Volume 3 in two parts and Volume 4 in 1914. These volumes are stamped "Confidential. This book is the property of the British Government, intended for the personal information of _____, who is responsible for the safekeeping of the book. The contents are to be made known only to authorized persons."

The handbooks contain descriptions of terrain the most minute imaginable from the point of view of military observations. The introductory remarks read:

"The reports portray the condition of the roads only as they were at the time of the observations. It will always be advisable to examine them again before using, to make sure that they are not closed by reason of repairs, the laying of pipes, &c."

Thus, for example, there is discussed in Volume 1, Page 130, the great road through Nieuport, Dixmude, Ypres, Menin, Turcoing and Tournai, as regards structure and topography,

tactical points, points of observation, and water conditions. In this discussion the villages along the road are enumerated and described. We find their respective distances from one another given, as well as detailed remarks pertinent to elevations and bridges throughout the network of roads, the cross-roads, telephone and telegraph stations, railway stations, including the length of platforms and ladders, minor railroads, location of petroleum tanks, and the like.

It is constantly stated whether the population speaks French in whole or in part. As examples, tactical remarks concerning Dixmude are given verbatim. In passing it should be remarked that church towers are given as good points of observation. In the same detailed manner the entire Scheldt course, together with all its tributary streams, landings, and transfer facilities, widths and depths, bridges, boat supplies, &c., are further described.

Thus the handbooks furnish an excellent guide-book for the leader, General Staff officer, or sub-leader of any grade. Included therein are: (1) A survey of facilities for quartering troops, arranged according to villages and communities, together with figures of facilities for housing troops, the means of troop transportation at hand, and all other details necessary for the commander at the place; (2) a collection of the important sign posts for the benefit of aviators in the part of Belgium south of the line from Charleroi to Namur and Liege, as well as for the environs of Brussels. This book of information, so extraordinarily careful and detailed in its compilation, is completed with a map of landing places, and bears the superscription "secret." It is dated in the year 1914.

These geographical military handbooks it must be borne in mind, were not compiled only a short time before the war or during the war. That, even aside from the printing itself, would have been impossible. The material for them, rather, as attested by the remarks above the single divisions, was gathered after 1905 by individual observations.

The keys, therefore, prove a detailed preparation for a campaign in neutral Belgium, carried on for the last five years. The documents are nothing more nor less than Secret Service orders for an English army fighting there. The English General Staff, moreover, had so well equipped itself for such a case, and in such a short time, and had anticipated it so surely, that it executed the laborious work of collecting these military handbooks. Such a work could not have been achieved without the most extensive and voluntary assistance of the Belgium Government and military authorities. In no other way

could such exhaustive strategic and tactical information as that above described, with respect to the minutest and most detailed features, or such explicit data concerning rolling stocks, sluices, and bridges, have been obtained. The lists showing the capacity of houses in Belgium for quartering troops, which could have been no more complete if compiled for the country itself, can have emanated only from the Belgian Government. Here, there can be no doubt, Belgian official material was used. It was prepared for English purposes, or in many passages simply translated into English.

In such detail as this had England and Belgium, even in time of peace, prepared and agreed upon military co-operation. Belgium, in other words, was politically and in a military sense simply a vassal of England. The indignation which England to-day assumes before the eyes of the world for show purposes concerning Germany's alleged breach of neutrality is proved by these documents to be entirely unfounded and unjustified. If any one has a right to be indignant it is Germany.

In view of all these evidences the official "North German Gazette" says: "Here it is plainly stated that the British Government had the intention, in case of a Franco-German war, to send troops to Belgium immediately, that is to say, to violate Belgian neutrality and do the very thing which England at the time when Germany, justified by reasons of self-protection, anticipated her, used as a pretext for declaring war on Germany. Moreover, the British Government, with a cynicism that is unparalleled in history, has taken advantage of Germany's violation of Belgian neutrality for the purpose of raising sentiment against us all over the world and of posing as the protector of the small and feeble powers.

As regards the Belgian Government, it was its duty not only to reject emphatically the English insinuations, but also to point out to the other signatories of the London Protocol of 1839 and especially to the German Government that England had repeatedly tempted Belgium to disregard the duties incumbent upon her as a neutral power. The Belgian Government, however, did not do so. That Government considered itself justified and bound to take, in agreement with the English General Staff, military precautions against the supposed plan of a German invasion of Belgium. On the other hand, the Belgian Government has never made the slightest attempt to take, in agreement with the German Government or the military authorities of Germany, defensive measures against the possibility of an Anglo-French invasion of Belgium. . Yet the

documentary evidence which has been found, proves that Belgium was fully informed that such an invasion was in the intentions of the two Entente Powers. This shows that the Belgian Government was determined from the outset to join Germany's enemies and make common cause with them.

The above exposition convincingly proves the fact that the same England which is now posing as the protector of Belgian neutrality forced Belgium to a onesided partisanship in favor of the Powers of the Entente, and that she at one time even thought of a violation of the neutrality of Holland. It is, furthermore, clear that the Belgian Government, by lending an ear to English whisperings, is guilty of a severe violation of the duties incumbent upon it as a neutral power. The right fulfillment of these duties would have compelled the Belgian Government to foresee in her plans for defense the violation of Belgian neutrality by France and to conclude with Germany agreements analogous to those concluded with France and, for this eventuality, England. The discovered official papers constitute a documentary proof of the fact, well known to competent German authorities long before the outbreak of the war, that Belgium connived with the Powers of the Entente. They serve as a justification of the information obtained by the German military authorities about France's intentions. They may open the eyes of the Belgian people in regard to the question to whom it is they owe the catastrophe which has swept over the unfortunate country.



Honi soit qui mal y pense.

Who began the present war? Who is responsible for all the distress and destruction, which now sweeps over the world?—

Was it Serbia, whose criminal politicians plotted that foul murder of the Crown Prince of Austria and his wife?—Was it Russia, that would prevent Austria from punishing the culprits?—Was it France, which could not forget that Alsace and Lorraine was retaken by the Germans in a fair way?—Was it Germany, which by sending her armies through Belgium, committed, as her enemies say, an unpardonable breach of neutrality?

In our opinion none of them is directly responsible for the present catastrophe. The guilt for the greatest crime in history rests rather upon the leaders of that nation, which, by its boundless selfishness, insatiable greed and wretched shopkeepers-spirit became the curse for almost all other nations of this globe. The awful charge rests first of all with the late king Edward VII, and his evil adviser and executor, Sir Edward Grey, the true originators of that unholy conspiracy, described in our former chapter.

In her mad desire to annihilate Germany, England however did not forget her traditional policy to have her fighting done by other nations.

Sparing her own soldiers as much as possible, she is ready to fight Germany to the very last Belgian, Russian, Frenchman. She also sacrifices the sons of her own colonies, upon whom she called to assist "dear motherland." And, indeed, Canada, Australia and New Zealand were simple-minded enough to send their young men, to die in this most ignoble of all wars in history.

But in her "**fight for civilization**" England did even more. She transported armies of Indian Ghoorkas and Sikhs to Europe, telling them, that they would partake in grand manoeuvres and brilliant pageants, with lots of fun and pleasure and great chances to make money. Not until the German shrapnels crashed among these poor devils did they realize that they had been deceived and brought to Europe to fight unknown enemies for unknown reasons.

France, of course, was also requested, to line up once more

her Turcos and Zouaves, and her Blacks from Senegambia. Russia was invited to arouse the fury of her Cossacks, Kalmucks and Tartars.

What England may do, when through the efficiency of the German soldiers the number of these defenders of civilization have been diminished, nobody can foresee. To bring her glorious fight to a glorious end, England may perhaps call also her Eskimos from Labrador, her Ashantis and Zulus from Africa, and from the islands of the Pacific all the few Maoris, Fijians and Papuas that have survived so far England's benevolent care.

To the historically unnatural alliances with France and Russia, England added the most contemptible treason against the whole white race, by forming a league with Japan, the Chieftain of Mongolism. And she made guilty herself of the most abominable crime against her own race by uniting with these Mongols in the slaughter of the few brave defenders of Kiautschau.

That not all English citizens agree with this policy of her depraved government, may be judged from an article by Allister Crowley, a well known British poet. His article "**Honesty is the best Policy,**" unpublished yet in England, circulates there secretly in manuscript. A copy of it reached, however, the United States and has appeared in No. 23 and 24 of the "Fatherland." In this article Crowley says: "The world has been ransacked of every tribe and race. Algerians, not only of Arab, but of negroid and even negro stock, have been hurled into the line; India has gushed out a venomous river of black troops—the desperate Ghoorka, whose kukri is thrust upward through the bowels; the Pathan, whose very women scavenge the battlefield to rob, murder, and foully mutilate the dead; the fierce Sikh, the lithe Panjabi, the Bengalee even, whose maximum of military achievement is the Black Hole of Calcutta! And, with all that, we use the Japanese! Can we complain if the German papers say that the Kaiser is fighting for culture, for civilization, when the flower of the allied troops are black, brown and yellow "heathens," the very folks, whom we have stopped from hook-swinging, suttee, child-murder, human sacrifice and cannibal feast? From Senegambia, Morocco, the Soudan, Afghanistan, every wild band of robber clans, come fighting men to slay the compatriots of Kant, Hegel, Goethe, Schiller, Heine, Beethoven, Wagner, Mozart, Duerer, Helmholtz, Haeckel, and a million others perhaps obscurer, no less noble, men of the Fatherland of music, of philosophy, of science and medicine, the land

where education is a reality and not a farce, the land of Luther and Melancton, the land whose life blood washed out the Ecclesiastical tyranny of the Dark Ages!"—

Thus writes a British poet, who, as appears from the names of the great Germans he has quoted, is acquainted with the achievements of the German nation.

But what shall we say of the Poet Laureata of England, who likens the present war to a conflict between Christ and the devil? And what shall we say of Conan Doyle, H. G. Wells, Rider Haggard and Rudyard Kipling, who humiliated themselves by penning articles and poems, of which we are sure they will be ashamed later on.

As Kipling made himself an ally of the Sikh, Ghoorkas and Cossacks, he deserves at least some punishment and for this reason, we publish here the first five verses of his poem on the "German Huns", with which he intended to stir the holy wrath of all English speaking nations, but, instead, earned the indignation of all sane thinking people.

For all we have and are—
For all our children's fate—
Stand up and meet the war:
The Hun is at the gate.

Our world has passed away
In wantonness o'erthrown;
There's nothing left to-day
But steel and fire and stone.

Though all we knew depart
The old commandments stand;
In courage keep your heart,
In strength lift your hand.

Once more we heard the word
That sickened earth of old:
No law except the sword
Unsheathed and uncontrolled.

Once more it knits mankind
Once more the nations go
To meet and break and bind
A crazed and riven foe.

We will, however, not close this chapter, without giving space to a question, Professor Thomas C. Hall asked in the

N. Y. Sun, of January 17th. "Can any sensible American listen with patience while the London press teaches us that an army made up of the flower of Germany's educated manhood, in which professors of world-wide fame serve as privates and non-commissioned officers, and in which there is no illiteracy and no intemperance, is a " horde of barbarians," in comparison to the army of Turkos, Sikhs, London down-and-outs, Ghoorkhas, Cossacks, Tartars from the Amur River, Japanese, Tunisian Arabs and negroes from the Sahara? And that civilization depends on the victory of Russia's illiterate and drunken peasantry under the command of the corrupt, arrogant and brutal autocracy, whose leading spirit is the Grand Duke Nicholas-Nicholaievitch?"



The tentacles and ink-sac of the Giant Octopus and how it uses them.

As pointed out in the first chapter of this book, our Giant Octopus has, like real cuttlefish, tentacles and an ink-sac, the first represented by the countless wires and cables, that run out from London in all directions and girdle the globe. They are the most sensitive parts of the octopus, informing it, while it lays in wait for prey, of everything that is going on in the world.

Cunning as the English are, they were among all nations the first to recognize that **he who controls the news controls the world.** Bearing this in mind, England has for centuries maintained a system of agencies, extending not only over all Europe, but also over other continents. It is the duty of these agencies to inform the English Government not only about everything of interest, but by means of clever intrigues, to keep alive quarrels among the different nations, from which England might profit.

Since the invention of telegraphy, this work of agencies has ben improved and extended in every direction. To secure important news as early as possible, England has made provision not only for unbroken connection with her colonies by direct cables, but has, in fact, all continents webbed with a perfect net of telegraphs and cables. In this respect England has been so successful, that by far the greater portion of the many millions of cable messages annually transmitted must first pass through Englands hands.

What this means to England becomes evident, when we investigate our modern news service.

News is, as we all know, often of great value, especially to statesmen, bankers, speculators, and merchants. Frequently it is of decisive influence upon great enterprises and upon the future of corporations and even nations. For this reason news is traded like any other article of exchangeable value. But to gather news from all the different parts of the world is so

difficult and expensive, that no newspaper could afford to collect it single-handed. To simplify and to reduce the cost of this process, news agencies have been established in many countries. These agencies collect the news in certain districts and forward it by telegraph or cable to London and Paris, the principle news markets. London has several news agencies, among them the famous "Reuter Telegraph Company," which, established in 1849, has correspondents in almost all parts of the world. Such agencies forward incoming news not only to the British Government, but also to financiers and to all papers which pay an annual subscription for the service. Of course all newspapers desiring to publish the latest news as soon as possible must of necessity avail themselves of this service. Since only a few of the American dailies maintain offices and correspondents in Europe, European news must be secured by them from the great London agencies.

The Coloring of the News.

Now, nobody should assume that these news agencies always use straight forward methods in transmitting the various incoming dispatches to their subscribers. On the contrary. Every incoming telegram is first submitted to the chief manager who decides as to whether, or as to the form in which it may be forwarded to the various newspapers. If the contents of the message are hostile to English interests, the dispatch is either suppressed entirely or often so altered that, when appearing in print, it is really a falsification of the original. Whenever England has differences with other powers, all news forwarded by the London agencies invariably champions the British side of the controversy. Every telegram is colored to suit England's interest, and this explains why, in the case of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary-dispute, the European press was unable to arrive at an impartial point of view as our American press is handicapped to-day in obtaining correct information with regard to the true causes and events of the great European war.

Whenever England has a chance to profit directly or indirectly from foreign quarrels, the London agencies make it their business to disseminate everywhere—though particularly in those countries whose inhabitants have a limited education and are inclined to believe everything they see in print—alleged reports, interviews and events, which may strain relations and destroy an amicable settlement. The ingenuity with which fabrications of this kind are prepared usually insure success. British unscrupulousness in the choice of these means

has become proverbial, and "Perfidious Albion" is a characteristic synonym for England, which originating in France, was readily accepted by the rest of the world.

But never before have English news agencies developed such intense activity as we are witnessing since the beginning of the present crisis. The most transparent falsehoods and libels have been invented to incite the whole world against Germany and Austria. England, fully aware that this time she runs greater risks than ever before, that her existence is at stake, makes gigantic efforts to crush Germany, her most powerful rival in commerce, for all times.

In order to attain this end, and relying on the fact that most nations in time forget their own history and their own experiences with British treachery, England has for a number of years strived to enlist for herself the aid of all other countries and to rob, at the same time Germany of the sympathies of all friends she might have had.

The Poisoning of the News.

To accomplish this the English statesmen and their obedient servants, the managers of the news bureaus, the editors and editorial writers of numerous newspapers have made it their mission, to prejudice public opinion of all the world against everything German by polluting the news concerning Germany and her affairs. These methods have been for years often so base as to make it necessary for the Germans at home as well as for those living in other countries, to protest energetically against such vilification.

To illustrate the manner in which this poisoning is done, I give the following facts: When, in 1909, McClure's Magazine published a number of articles treating of the strained relations between England and Germany (including my essay, "Modern Germany—An Object Lesson"), I thought it my duty to inform Mr. S. S. McClure, at that time editor of that magazine, that several assertions made by H. R. Chamberlain, the London correspondent of the New York Sun, in his article entitled "The Ominous Hush in Europe," and published in McClures, were malicious falsehoods invented for the purpose of making Germany appear to be waiting for a favorable moment "to make a sudden invasion of England, a dash to London, and the levying of a war indemnity twice as heavy as that which France paid in 1870."

I denied not only the truth of this assertion, but also of the statement that on all German Men-of-War a "silent toast" was drunk after each meal with only the words "To the Day!"

This fairy story which had previously made the round of the British magazines and papers, was repeated by Mr. Chamberlain, who, in an effort to make it appear more likely, added the following words: "An English chaplain told me that this toast was drunk even in his presence when he happened to be a visitor on a German cruiser a few weeks ago. The Senior Officer at the ward-room table raised his glass with the words: 'To the Day!', and all present stood and drank silently and solemnly. When my friend asked his host what it meant he received the frank reply 'O! We always drink on German warships to the day when war shall be declared between England and Germany.'"

At the time when Chamberlain's article appeared, he happened to be in New York, Mr. McClure therefore asked me if I would repeat my criticism in Mr. Chamberlain's presence, and I answered in the affirmative. Mr. McClure now arranged for a meeting and I succeeded in drawing from Mr. Chamberlain the confession that he did not personally hear the story of the "silent toast" from the "English chaplain," but from a friend of that gentleman, and that he (Chamberlain) repeated it in good faith.

As I was anxious that Mr. McClure should remain friendly to Germany, and, further, to convince him of the merit of my criticism, I arranged an interview between him and Grand Admiral von Koester who happened just then to be in New York as the Kaiser's representative at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

In the course of this interview the Grand Admiral emphatically assured Mr. McClure that a "silent toast," such as described by Mr. Chamberlain had never been proposed on any German warship, and that, therefore, the personality of the "English chaplain," Mr. Chamberlain's chief witness, must have been a phantom.

In giving the details of this special case I was actuated by the possibility of exposing one of the numerous fabrications which in endless variety, are doled out to the public by English journalists and by such papers as are open to British influence or become, as in this case, unknowingly the victims of such falsehoods.

Since the outbreak of the present war, this poisoning of the world's press has reached an unbelievable extent. Especially in neutral countries, and above all, in the United States. As the latter concerns us particularly, let us see, how England goes about it.

To counterbalance and fight foreign influence and to further

her own interests, England not only supports newspapers in New York and other cities of the United States, but also a considerable number of journalists. All who are familiar with our American press know that on the staff of many newspapers and magazines there are editors and editorial writers of English, Scotch or Canadian birth and education. Very few of these are citizens of the United States. Even larger in proportion is the number of native English correspondents in England and on the European continent, who provide our American papers with European news. Now, if we bear in mind that our large American papers owe by far the greatest part of their foreign items to the London agencies, and that this news is retailed by them to the country papers, we see that the whole American public reads only such foreign news as has been prepared for them by Englishmen, Scotch or Canadians. This circumstance explains the exceedingly bitter anti-German attitude of almost all American papers printed in English, an attitude, which many thousands of Americans, who know Germany, her conditions and inhabitants from their own journeys, were utterly unable to comprehend.

The situation grew worse when the British, on August 5th, cut the only German cable that connected Germany with the United States directly. As, at the same time the wireless station in Sayville was put under the censorship of the United States, which proved "neutral pro-British," Germany was robbed of all means of defending herself. So her good name was slurred with the evil-smelling fluid, the Giant Octopus in incredible quantities ejected from its ink-sac.

The poison came in form of cablegrams and wireless messages, in letters, in contributions to newspapers and magazines, and there was system in these scurrilous attacks.

The Octopus did not waste its black liquid, but directed it toward such points, where it would do the greatest harm and hurt most.

The chief aim of these calumnies was to fix the responsibility for the present war with Germany in general, and with the Kaiser in particular, who was decried as the "War-Lord," the personification of imperialistic war lust and of autocratic megalomania by the grace of God.

Similar slanders were squirted against the German people, and the German army, and, most vehemently, against German "Militarism," the damnable root of all evil. This calumny, originated in London, found its echo in all countries, where British money had prepared for such contemptible warfare.

The German Emperor, Lord of War or Prince of Peace?

When the war broke out and surprised humanity asked itself the question: "Who started it?" the British Government, to cloak its guilt in this greatest of all crimes in history, at once singled out the most conspicuous personality in Europe, the German Emperor, notwithstanding the fact that he had despatched telegram after telegram to the Tsar, as well as to the King of England, urging them to avoid a calamity, which would involve the world.

Those, who study these documents and the telegram Prince Henry of Prussia sent to the King of England on July 30th, 1914, must be convinced, that the Emperor, as Prince Henry had stated, was "trying his utmost to work for the maintenance of peace."

But all efforts were in vain, as the English, French, Belgian and Russian conspirators had made up their mind, to have war.

As, however, a scape-goat was needed, the Emperor was singled out for this role, because he was the common enemy, and the very person, upon whom the dreadful responsibility might be placed for causing the war.

Had he, since his ascent to the throne, not been spoken of as "the War Lord," of whose impulse everything might be expected?

The orders, once given, put the whole machinery of the English Press in motion. Cunning writers, in pay of the Government and in the service of the London News Agencies went to work, to assail the Emperor. He was promptly pronounced mad, and charged with the Napoleonic ambition of bringing all Europe, nay, the whole world, to his feet.

The Emperor assailed.

To illustrate the manner, in which the Emperor was treated by these venal scribblers, we give here some of the many epithets, that were flung at this highest representative of the German nation: "The Maniac Emperor;" "The Monumental Murderer;" "That Menace of Mankind;" "Over Lord of

Europe;" "Colossal Blunderer;" "The Meddler of Potsdam;" "The General Nuisance;" "Nosey Willie;" "The Wild Man of Europe;" "The Imperial Lunatic;" "The Mad Mullah of Europe;" "The Modern Nero;" "The Mad Boar of Prussia;" "The Arch Criminal of His Race;" "The Modern Attila;" etc.

And to show, how the British Press ignored everything the Emperor had done for his country and Europe, we select a few editorials of magazines and papers that pretend to voice the serious minded people of the United Kingdom.

The "English Review" of October had the following article of its editor on "**The Kaiser's Failures.**"

"More twaddle has been written about the Kaiser than of any sovereign since Napoleon. No man living ever had greater opportunities, finer material to etch upon, greater freedom and greater responsibilities. With the smallest amount of political and wordly astuteness he could have placated France, made friends with England until his navy was really able to sail out into the open and meet us and very likely have created the larger Germany. That he failed is due simply to his inherent littleness and to his overpowering vanity. In realty he is the creature of his age—the age of advertisement, false values, press sensation, talk and shallowness. Everything he touched he vulgarized. He has turned Berlin into a sink of debauchery and plastered the city over with crude and vulgar statuary. The only thing he gave to German manhood is the imperial moustache and "Kaiser Champagne." He has prostituted the sects of German learning into school rooms of imperial blather, unfocussed the whole lens of public sanity and usefulness, stifled and held down all that was great and good in the German conscience. Under his shadow not a noble German thought has been borne, not a great man has appeared. Like a mastodonic Actor-Manager, he has poured out this banal messages upon the stage of an astonished Europe and at a newspaper "par" wherever he looked. That the Germans took him seriously will assuredly be one of the mysteries of civilization; that he took himself serious is Germany's undoing. As he swept away in his vainglorious reign all the old German virtues, so he has gone on stumbling from one blunder to another, the Cockatoo War Lord of Europe. And now the nemesis that overtakes finally all evil-doers awaits him. Not till he is struck down will the error and falsity that he has set up be removed and the great German people return to their senses."

The London "**Times**" published an article, penned by Frederick Harrison, from which we quote the following sentences:

"Be it understood that when the allies have finally crushed **this monstrous brood, the Kaiser**—if indeed he choose to survive—shall be **submitted to the degradation inflicted on poor Dreyfus**. In presence of all allied troops, let his blood-stained sword be broken on his craven back and the uniform and orders of which he is so childishly proud be stamped in the mire. And if he lives through it, St. Helena or the Devil's Island, might be his prison and his grave."

Strange to say, the most savage attacks on the unfortunate Emperor were made however by some ministers of the Gospel.

The "British Weekly" of October 8, had, for instance, an article by Rev. Principal Alexander Whyte, D. D., LL. D., on "A Case of Kaiserism in Israel with some of its lessons to ourselves" based on 1 Chron. XXII, in which occur expressions like these:

"The present German Emperor is David over again, in his high seat and in his impious and insolent and murderous madness for war. Satan possessed man who now sits on the throne of Germany. German Kaiser's satanic contempt of Belgium, and his satanic scorn of France and his satanic envy and hatred of England. Our devil-tempted Kaiser."

Such gross insults, by which the perpetrators really degraded themselves, awakened echoes in all other English speaking countries, especially in the United States of America, where another advocate of Christian Love, Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York, furnished the New York "Times" with the following fierce tirade:

"When a mad dog runs amuck, the policeman shoots him on the spot—not by way of revenge, but as a humanitarian contribution to the security of the public. Now, has a more rabid creature than Emperor William ever run amuck through the peaceful and prosperous domain of Europe? The policeman makes no argument with the dog and enters into no compromise with him, but deals with him in exclusive regard to the requirements of society, and simply blots him out as a public menace."

The Emperor hailed as a Prince of Peace.

In strange contrast to such vicious outbursts of men, of whom probably no one ever saw the Emperor or studied his life work stand the sentences of men, who either came personally or officially in contact with him.

When in 1913 the German nation celebrated the 25th anniversary of the ascendance of the Emperor to the throne, the same **N. Y. Times**, that held it for opportune to open her

columns to the vulgarities of Rev. Parkhurst, devoted in its Sunday edition of June 8, 1913 to the Emperor a whole page, in which he is "**Hailed as Chief Peacemaker.**"

And a sub-title says: "**Men of Mark in and out of His Dominions Write Exclusively for the New York Times. Their High Opinion of His Work in Behalf of Peace and Progress.**"

The first of these enthusiastic contributors is former President of the United States, **Theodore Roosevelt**, who during his term, exchanged many letters with the Kaiser, and, later on, was for some time his guest. He writes:

"The one man outside this country from whom I obtained help in bringing about the Peace of Portsmouth was his Majesty William II. From no other nation did I receive any assistance, but the Emperor personally, and through his Ambassador in St. Petersburg, was of real aid in helping induce Russia to face the accomplished fact and come to an agreement with Japan—an agreement the justice of which to both sides was conclusively shown by the fact that neither side was satisfied with it.

This was a real help to the cause of international peace, a contribution that far outweighed any amount of mere talk about it in the abstract, for in this as in all other matters an ounce of performance is worth a ton of promise."

Another of the contributors was former President of the United States, **Wm. H. Taft**.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating. When the German Emperor went upon the throne and developed his independence of Bismarck, and his intention to exercise his own will in the discharge of his high functions, there were many prophecies, that this meant a disturbance of the peace of Europe. Instead of that, the truth of history requires the verdict, that, considering the critically important part which has been his among the nations, he has been, for the last quarter of a century, the greatest single individual force in the practical maintenance of peace in the world."

From the **Duke of Argyll**, Brother-in-law of King Edward VII., came the following lines:

"The German Emperor's life has been worthy of his father and of his mother, and no higher praise can be rendered in grateful acknowledgment of a great career—great with the abounding blessings of peace through steadfast striving for strength, and duty done for his people and his justice to his neighbors.

His mother's nation was enthusiastic, loyal to his ideals, and ever able to make honesty of purpose unite with poetic and artistic temperament. Her clear mind and wide discernment

enabled her to place all matters in their true perspective. Her son inherited her gifts, with his father's truth and gallant steadfastness.

This generation of Germans have good reasons to be proud and to love their patriotic Emperor."

Sir **Gilbert Parker**, Member of the British Parliament expressed his admiration thus:

"The highest praise that I can offer concerning the Emperor William II. is that he would have made as good a King of England as our history has provided, and as good a President of the United States as any since George Washington.

It was said of the Emperor William that he was medieval in his war spirit, but he has proved himself to be a modern keeper of the peace. He was declared to be reckless, and the worst that can be said of him after twenty-five years is that he is impulsive. The world has never been hard upon men of impulse who are at the same time reckless and selfish, and the Emperor William is neither of these.

When he became Emperor Germany—and Prussia particularly—was rigid, narrow, and pedantic in all too many respects. Under his enlightened, tolerant, and broad-minded guidance she has become resilient, absorptive and almost impulsive adaptable.

The world owes the Emperor William a debt of gratitude. He might have found cause to reap advantage from European embroilment of his own making, but he has proved himself among the most civilized internationally patriotic of rulers."

And **Lord Blyth** added to this:

"The quarter of a century during which the Emperor has held the reigns of power with the whole-hearted will of the great German people has happily been peaceful for them, and, as far as Europe is concerned, peaceful for us. The simple fact of peace having been maintained during his reign of twenty-five years speaks for itself."

In concluding I quote Professor Dr. John W. Burgess, who as Roosevelt Professor in Berlin had frequently been with the Emperor. In the beautiful article "**The German Emperor**," written in October 1914 for the N. Y. Times, he says: "In spite of this terrible war, the responsibility for which is by so many erroneously laid at his door, I firmly believe him to be a man of peace. I am absolutely sure that he has entered upon this war only under the firm conviction that Great Britain, France, and Russia have conspired to destroy Germany as a world power, and that he is simply defending, as he said in his memorable speech to the Reichstag, the place which God had

given the Germans to dwell on. I firmly believe that there is no soul in this wide world upon whom the burden and grief of this great catastrophe so heavily rests as upon the German Emperor.

I have heard him declare with the greatest earnestness and solemnity that he considered war a dire calamity; that Germany would never **during his reign** wage an offensive war, and that he hoped God would spare him from the necessity of ever having to conduct a defensive war. For years he has been conscious that British diplomacy was seeking to isolate and crush Germany by an alliance of Latin, Slav, and Mongol under British direction, and he sought in every way to avert it. He visited England himself frequently. He sent his Ministers of State over to cultivate the acquaintance and friendship of the British Ministers, but rarely would the British King go himself to Germany or send his Ministers to return these visits. More than once have I heard him say that he was most earnestly desirous of close friendship between Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, and had done, was doing, and would continue to do, all in his power to promote it, but that while the Americans were cordially meeting Germany half way, the British were cold, suspicious, and repellent."

The Emperor himself has never failed to assert his earnest resolution to maintain peace.

In 1905, opening the Kiel Canal, he declared "the eyes of the whole world are lifted questioningly towards us. They sue for peace; only in peace can the world be developed, in peace only can it prosper. We desire to maintain peace, and will do so."

And ten years later, on March 22, 1905, he said in Bremen: "When I was called to my office, I solemnly took the oath, that, so far as I was concerned, after the glorious days of my grandfather, bayonets and canons should rest, but ought to be kept sharp and efficient, so that no foreign envy and greed should disturb us in the work of finishing our Garden and our beautiful Home. Believing in the lessons of history, I resolved never to aspire for an empty worlds empire. For what became of all these so called worlds empires? Alexander the Great, Napoleon, and all the other famous heroes, that waded through blood, left after them conquered nations, who at the first favorable moment revolted and made the empire decay. The world empire, of which I dream, shall consist for all in a German Empire, which might enjoy from all sides the absolute confidence as an honest and peaceful neighbor, and that, if history should speak of a German World's Empire or that of the

Hohenzollern, this empire should not be said to have been founded upon conquest through the sword, but upon the mutual confidence of the nations, striving for the same goal."

And if you now ask, what the German nation, which of all the nations is most concerned in the person of the Emperor, thinks of him, I wish to state here the following: Having been in constant contact with the German people, having lectured during the last thirty years in almost every city of Germany, I am able to say, that the much slandered Emperor and his nation are in perfect harmony, and that he occupies in the hearts of his people a much higher place than any English king ever held among his countrymen. This devotion is shown by the fact, that the peace loving German nation at his call like one man in a wonderful enthusiasm marched into this dreadful war, and that millions of young men volunteered for service who were legally exempt from it. They are not only willing to defend their fatherland against hostile invasions, but to stand also for their emperor in whom they have full confidence.

"Die Weltgeschichte ist das Weltgericht" ("World's History is the World's Judgment.") We firmly believe, that though the Emperor is compelled to conduct the most murderous war in history, he will be remembered not as a grim "War Lord," but as an **Emperor of Peace.**



German atrocities — “made in England.”

Andrew D. White, the President emeritus of Cornell University and for a number of years American ambassador to Germany, made in a Fourth of July oration in 1889 the following remarks about Germany: “We may well recognize in Germany another mother country, one with which our own land should remain in warmest alliance. For, from the universities and institutions for advanced learning in Germany, far more than from those of any other land, have come and are coming the influences which have shaped and are shaping advanced education in the United States.”

Knowing Andrew D. White personally and from his works, I am convinced that the views expressed in the above lines were his true opinion, based on a thorough knowledge of facts, inasmuch as he, like Ticknor, Everett, Bancroft, Longfellow and many other famous Americans had studied at German universities and lived there for many years. Since that time hundreds of thousands of Americans have followed their example and returned to the United States with similar beliefs and like expressions of thanks toward the land, that had given them hospitality as well as intellectual wealth.

Now these same scholars and all the many millions of other Americans who loved to travel in Germany, have been fed with newspapers, which try to make them believe, that beginning with August 1, 1914 the German nation turned suddenly to Huns, who treated unoffending American tourists and their wives as spies in barbarous manner, stripped them publicly, searched them and exposed them to unbearable indignities.

During the months of August and September there was not one British and pro-British American paper, whose columns did not overflow with accounts of German atrocities.

None of them proved true. They all turned out to be inventions of obscure scribblers in the pay of British news agencies, or of hysterical Germanophobes, desirous of taking part in the defamation of the German nation. Indeed, when the many American tourists, who, like the Germans themselves had been surprised by the outbreak of the war, returned to the United

States, they contradicted these stories vehemently and made known instead their expression of gratitude for the fine treatment they had received at the hands of the German nation in the initial days of the war drama.

One of the most significant testimonials of this kind is an open letter, written on September 21st on board the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam, and addressed to the President of the United States. It reads as follows:

Sir:—We, the undersigned citizens of the United States of America, returning from Germany and believing from cables, letters and newspapers received by us, that there is in America a widespread opinion that Americans have been accorded ill-treatment in Germany, beg leave to present to the President of the United States the following statement:

“We have no desire to discuss the causes leading to the present European war, its aspect as this time or its possible result. We wish only to state that, from the beginning of the war, we who have been in Germany during July, August and a part of September; have been accorded every courtesy and every care.

“The experiences of the generosity shown by individual Germans are legion, and will be related wherever the recipients and their friends go; but to the German Government itself great credit and thanks are due. Even before the arrival of the Relief Committee from America the German authorities had taken prompt steps to secure the comfort of their American guests. At a time when all the railway facilities were required by the army, special trains were run to carry Americans to Holland. American automobilists were accorded the same privileges as the Germans and suffered far less than did the natives from the national over-zealousness of the local guards. During the days when international finances were unsettled, certain bankers and municipal governments made it possible for many Americans to draw on letters of credit.

“When England’s declaration of war tended to render people suspicious of those who spoke English, the newspapers systematically urged everyone to be kind to Americans; and the police of the various cities were most scrupulous to give their full rights to all who could establish their American citizenship. In truth the attitude of all Germany, throughout this whole situation, has been one of serious consideration for the safety and comfort of all the strangers within her gates.

"We desire that this statement may be taken as it is intended, a simple token of appreciation for a people who, with all their difficulties, have kept sane and have accorded to Americans protection and hospitality.

"We, the undersigned, make this statement relying on the fairness and justice of the American people."

The above letter to President Wilson was signed by 787 citizens of the United States from 36 States.

Similar letters of thanks and appreciation have appeared by thousands of American and even English tourists, among them Mrs. Benj. Harrison, widow of the late President of the United States, Lady Acton, Madame Adelina Patti, Mrs. Frank Osborn, Regent of the Daughters of American Revolution, and others.

The last named lady took the opportunity to express her admiration and gratefulness toward the German nation in a wonderful speech, delivered in a meeting of "The American women of German descent," held in New York.

In regard to Madame Patti, who was in Carlsbad at that time, it was reported, she had a particularly unpleasant time. Fortunately she happened to see the story and promptly issued a denial, even going further and stating she received every courtesy at the hands of the German officials.

To illustrate the manner, in which English fiction writers made the German nation their victims, we relate a story Vance Thompson gave the readers of his paper as a product from his fertile brain. It appeared under the glaring head-line:

The Kissing of the Sword.

In his story the author tells, that the ladies of the upper four hundred of Munich were assembled at a five-o'clock tea in one of the fashionable hotels of that city. Suddenly there appeared the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria amidst these fairies, with his sabre newly sharpened and his loins girt for war. His wife ran up to him, kissed the sword and shouted: "Bring it back to me, covered with blood—that I may kiss it again." All other ladies present followed the example of the Crown Princess and kissed the sword.

That this act never happened and that the whole story was nothing but a fake, is demonstrated by the fact, that the wife of Crown Prince Rupprecht had departed this life in October 1912.

The most infamous lies, invented by hirelings and fiction writers of the British Government and News Agencies, have been and are still directed against the German army, of whose

high moral standard and noble traditions the German nation is justly proud. Thousands of American tourists have seen them marching to war and many are their enthusiastic descriptions of the wonderful discipline and splendid behavior, by which these soldiers were distinguished.

British papers, however, have described these same soldiers as bloodthirsty Huns wiping their muddy boots on costly Gobelins tapestry, and committing the most abominable atrocities.

In huge type there appeared head-lines like these:

GERMANS BURN VILLAGES; WOMAN AND CHILDREN ARE SHOT.

In the body of the article it was asserted that German soldiers had saturated mattresses with oil, lighted them and thrown them into cellars, where women and children had sought refuge. Then they shot those that fled.

The brutal slander of German soldiers was made on the authority of the Special War Correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.

On September 3rd, American papers reprinted the following dispatch from Harold Ashton, special correspondent of the London Daily News.

MANY LOST WHEN WHITE FLAG IS IGNORED TO BURN FOREST

St. Quentin is raging with battle. Heavy firing began there on Saturday, continued yesterday, and was recommenced at dawn this (Monday) morning, in a dense wood between St. Quentin and La Fere. A number of people had taken refuge—peaceful peasantry for the most part—when the wood was raided by German cavalry. Though the white flag was hoisted, not the slightest notice was taken. The wood was in the way of the advance and the way must be cleared. The undergrowth was dry as tinder. The way to clear the screen was obvious enough. The order was given to fire it.

This was done, and in a few moments the wood was one huge, raging fury of flames, roaring madly.

I asked a priest on Red Cross Work who had struggled through from this desperate neighborhood what happened to the people there.

"The good God alone knows," said he. "Ah! the horror of it!" and tears rolled in torrents down his honest face.

To make the Germans appear as real Huns, stories like the following were sent broadcast over Europe and to all other continents:

FRENCH CHARGE EIGHTY-THREE CAPTIVES WITH ROBBING THE DEAD.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Eighty-three German prisoners, accused of robbing the dead on the field of battle, arrived to-day at Clermont Ferrand, capital of the Department of Puy-de-Dome, where the police had great difficulty in restraining the population from attacking them.

When arrested near Mühlhausen, many jewels, several wedding rings and large amounts of money were found on the Germans. It is alleged that these valuables were stolen from the bodies of officers and soldiers. It is charged also that the men wore Red Cross insignia while they did this.

The German prisoners will appear before a court-martial to be held by the Thirteenth Army Corps. They were transported to Clermont Ferrand, handcuffed in fours, on several trucks, bearing the imperial eagle.

Were we to believe the English papers, German soldiers, while marching through Belgium, made a specialty of cutting off the hands of boys, girls and Red Cross nurses.

On September 25th, many American papers printed the report that Captain W. J. Roberts of the American liner "New York," just arrived from England, had made a statement to the effect that his daughter, at his home in Liverpool, sheltered a pretty Belgian girl, six years of age, who had been mutilated by German soldiers. "I cannot understand," the Captain is quoted to have said, "how any man could commit such a barbarous act upon an innocent child."

About this "German atrocity" the New York Times received, on September 26, the following special cable from her correspondent: "Mrs. Roberts, wife of Captain W. J. Roberts, totally denies the story that a little Belgian girl whose hands had been cut off by German soldiers, is being cared for at her home."

This repudiation, however, did not hinder the New York Times, to give on October 7, space to the following dispatch, which apparently originated from the same sources.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Dr. H. P. Hodgkinson, surgeon of the **Cunarder Laconia**, which arrived here to-day, declared that he saw two small Belgian children in Liverpool whose hands had been cut off above the wrists by German soldiers. The children, he said, were at the home of his sister in Liverpool, where they and their mother were being looked after.

The children were brought to Liverpool last week, he said. Their mother said that German soldiers, on their way to Antwerp, stopped the children as they were passing through a field. An officer, drawing his sword with the remark that he "would fix them so that in the future they would not be able to shoot German soldiers," cutt off their hands above the wrists.

Their mother found them in time to have them taken before a surgeon who helped them reach England. There they were taken with their mother to the home of Dr. Hodgkinson's sister.

The most shocking "German Atrocity" invented by an English Teacher.

Another story of alleged atrocities by German soldiers was heralded from London on September 16th. The dispatch gave an account of the horrible death of Miss Grace Hume, of Dumfries, a young English woman in the service of the Red Cross. It was told, that while this young girl was on duty in a field hospital at Vilvorde, near Brussels, the hospital was attacked by German soldiers, who burned the hospital to the ground. Out of 1517 wounded men and 23 nurses only 149 men and 19 nurses escaped, all others were killed or burned. Besides other brutalities, committed by the soldiers, it was asserted that they abused Miss Hume, finally slashing off her breasts. Before her death, the unfortunate girl still had the strength to write a brief farewell message to her sister in Dumfries.

This letter was published in facsimile in the Dumfries Standard. The story therefore appeared to be particularly well authenticated and was reprinted by a great number of British papers, and sent broadcast over the world, to show what the German Huns were able to do. But when some British newspapers investigated in order to work up a sensation, it was brought out, that Miss Grace Hume had never left England, but was safe and sound in Huddersfield. It turned out, that the letter, said to have been written by her before her death, together with some other letters pretended to have been written by Belgian priests and nuns, to corroborate the former, were forgeries, penned by her sister Kate, a schoolteacher, who by

reading the countless atrocity stories, had been incited to hysterical hatred.

This unfortunate victim of a corrupt press was brought to court and sentenced for forgery to imprisonment for three months. The judgment, however, was not put into effect, but the defendant released on promise of good behavior. Yet the papers, that had bestowed so much pains to spread the story the world over, did nothing, to retract the awful charge, heaped upon the German soldiers.

Other atrocity years were run down by Mr. Geo. F. Porter of Chicago, a member of the American Red Cross. While in London, he heard many stories of alleged cruelties committed by German soldiers. After investigating these stories, he reported to the headquarters of the Red Cross in Washington, D. C. His letter arrived there on September 26, and read as follows:

"Atrocities are enormously exaggerated. Tuesday night I was told by an American woman of forty Belgian Red Cross nurses in a London private hospital each with the thumb and first two fingers of each hand cut off. Of course, I wanted to get at the bottom of this for you. With considerable difficulty I obtained the name of the supposed private hospital in Hammersmith, went there, and found it a private house belonging to a woman, who was much interested in relief work, and had given her house for nursing, preparing garments, &c. She would not see me, but I finally got an admission from a responsible person whom I knew that the whole story was hearsay and with no foundation.

"They did tell me, however, of a Belgian nurse at St. Thomas's Hospital here with the tendons of her wrist cut. I went there immediately, saw the Secretary of the hospital, and found there was a nurse there, but that instead of the tendons of her wrists being cut she had burned her wrists badly by the explosion of a spirit lamp on which she was making tea. Here was a typical example of the way stories are fabricated out of nothing. Responsible English people are disturbed over the effect these reported atrocities may have in America."

Of course, there was also no historical building nor magnificent cathedral, nor precious works of art sacred to the "German barbarians," whose victories were not the result of high strategy, but of overwhelming numerical strength. That the Germans were accused of stealing followed as a matter of course. As is well known, even the Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, the son of the Emperor, has been branded a thief,

who pocketed jewels, vases, gold-cups and other valuables in French Chateaux.

Of course, the Generals of the German army also did not escape slander. They have been pictured to the English readers as drunken incompetent monsters, several of whom—like General Emmich, the conqueror of Liege, and General von Kluck, commander of the eastern wing of the German army in France—have been reported again and again as committing suicide, when their incapability was found out by the Emperor.

To the great distress of the British, all these generals are still in command. And to increase the discomfort of the British fiction writers, there appeared several articles by American correspondents, in which these men solemnly declared that, having spent several weeks with the German army in Belgium and passing through many towns and villages, they were unable to detect a single instance of atrocity.

Five Knights of Truth.

The most remarkable of these testimonials in favor of the German army was a "round robin letter," written by Roger Lewis, war correspondent of the Associated Press; Erwin S. Cobb of the Saturday Evening Post and Philadelphia Ledger; Harry Hansen of the Chicago Daily News; James O'Donnell Bennett and John T. McCutcheon of the Chicago Tribune. This letter, that appeared in the above named American papers September 17th, is too important not to be quoted partly:

"AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Germany, Sept. 2.—The solemn truth. I never sat down to write with greater conviction than I purpose writing now. I never sat down to write with a more sincere belief that I could say something that ought to be known. To-day I had my share in the composition of a round robin on the so-called "German atrocities."

That round robin has been, the signers of it hope, started on its way to you by Marconi wireless, via the African coast and so over the seas of the Far East into America. There is no other way by which we can be sure our communication will reach you.

Germany's direct cable communication with the United States is cut. We also cabled our round robin to you out of Holland, via London, but whether the English censors will let that communication pass we gravely doubt. If such a thing as the vaunted "English sense of fair play" still survives in panic

stricken London, the censor will allow our despatch to go through.

The Marconi via Africa is likewise uncertain, but for different reasons. In trusting ourselves to the Marconi we are contending with the baffling ebb and flow of mysterious currents in the ether; in trusting ourselves to the English military censorship we are at the mercy of radical hatreds that seem at times to mount to dementia.

But the mails out of Holland to America we believe we can trust and we have some solemn truth to tell in detail now.

The round robin was a bare statement in which we expressed our earnest belief—a belief based on days of personal observations in the theatre of war—that **the reports of barbarities alleged to have been perpetrated by German troops on an inoffensive Belgian countryside are shocking falsehoods.**

We believe this as firmly as we believe that we are now safe in the ancient city of Aix-la-Chapelle after more than a week of wandering over that very countryside sometimes in the rear of and sometimes alongside German columns.

We have travelled on foot, on bicycles, by horse and cart and by train more than 100 miles. We have passed through twenty towns and villages. We have moved from Brussels on the north, to Beaumont on the south, and to Aix-la-Chapelle on the east.

We have been within 100 feet of the Belgian-French border on the south and we have crossed the Belgian-German border on the east. We have shared the food and wine and the straw beds of German soldiery. We have sung songs with them in the post of the rear guard at night and we have talked with scores of Belgian peasants, men and women, across whose fields and through whose villages the German host has passed. Of German soldiers we must have seen at least 500,000 with our own eyes.

And amid all we have heard and all that we have seen in ten tumultuous wearying days, **we have neither heard of a single "atrocitiy" that our investigations verified, nor seen a single atrocity perpetrated.**

The rigors and the shocking waste of war we have seen. We have seen burning villages and women weeping over their desolated homes. We have seen miles of highway strewn with the caps, coats, bloody shoes, bloody bandages, smashed rifles, empty knapsacks, band instruments, field glasses and wine bottles of the retreating French.

We have seen new made English graves in the lonely fields over which the evening mist hung like a pale shroud.

We have beheld the wreck and the grime and the squalor of war's passing, but we have been spared the sight of outraged women and tortured children.

Why is this?

We firmly believe that it is because no such atrocities have been committed by the German soldiery.

And yet, safe in Aix-la-Chapelle, safe though still under the surveillance of German military authorities—who, like all Europe, are "spy mad"—safe and well and bathed and shaven at last, we open bundles of London newspapers in the quiet offices of the American Consul Thompson, and we read column after column of the most harrowing and dreadful accounts of most infamous barbarities inflicted upon the Belgian peasantry by German troops.

We are aghast as we read. We turn to the Consul and say: "What does this mean? How is it that we have seen nothing of this? He looks gravely back at us and says: "I have been reading those things for days before you came."

The American Consul has lived seven years in Germany and he has carried on special studies concerning the volume, the nature and the effect of German immigration into America from the beginning of that immigration in Colonial times to the present day. The defining of the contributions of German blood and German culture to the life of the republic is a field of investigation in which he has made himself an authority. Few Americans know the German people half as well as he does. He likes them and trusts them.

His observation of the present war has not extended into the field, but he is no less baffled by the frantic reports from London than we are, whose scouting has taken us to scenes of actual operations.

He is, and from the nature of his position must be, officially non-committal. To us he only nods his head and says: "I can't understand it."

The most terrible outrage any of us has seen was seen by Cobb. With his own appreciative eyes he saw a laughing German soldier who was crossing a street in Louvain lean forward and imprint a kiss on the cheek of a Belgian girl who was bantering him. The girl promptly slapped his face. The soldier laughed the louder. The girl began to laugh too. The incident was closed. Cobb said it was as quaint and merry a scene in homely life as ever he saw. That was week before last.

Always on our march the facts relative to the German "atrocities" evaded us. Always it was in "the next village" that a woman had been outraged, a child butchered, or an

innocent old man tortured. Arriving at that "next village," we could get no confirmation from the inhabitants.

"No," they would say "it did not happen here; but we heard that it was in the next village, messieurs."

But the next village would develop naught authentically—only wild stories, rumors, hearsay. At Solre-sur-Sambre, all around which there had been fighting on Sunday and Monday, the 23rd and the 24th of August, the burgomaster said to us in the late afternoon of Wednesday, the 26th: "As reports come in from surrounding towns I am unable to verify these rumors of cruelties perpetrated against unarmed civilians and I give no credence to them."

I think there is not a man in our party who did not come to the Continent from London in a pro-English state of mind, if not in an anti-German state of mind. For days before our departure we, too, had been fed on London newspapers.

We have read the famous "mad dog" editorials day by day and the tales of atrocities alleged to have been committed around Liege. We believed that so far as Germany was concerned this was emphatically the Empereor's war and not the empire's war. An American magazine writer named Arno Dosch, who is of German extraction, also shared our views.

Slowly, not impetuously nor sentimentally, we found these views moderating. For four days we observed the temperance, good nature, tact and strict discipline of the hundreds of thousands of German soldiers who were passing through Brussels. Many detachments of them were halted there for hours. Hundreds of soldiers moved freely about the streets. In four days we did not hear a cross word exchanged between inhabitants and soldiers nor did we see one boisterous or insulting act.

The fact is that within four hours after the first detachment of German troops had come swinging down the steep boulevard Du Jardin Botanique the Brussellians were not precisely fraternizing with the Germans but quietly and comfortably chatting with them in the streets.

On many doorways as we passed along we saw chalked in German script the words "Good people," or "Very good people"—words written there by advance guards who had gone ahead of the main body to select quarters for officers, men and horses.

"Good people" meant that the advance guard had been received with civility. "Very good people" meant that they had met with helpfulness in making their arrangements. On one house which stared blankly out of a village street from broken windows there was written in German script these

words: "This house has been unjustly attacked; go easy now."

I am not defending the Germans. I owe them nothing, except what any man owes another who treats him with decency. I expect nothing from the Germans.

The truth is that all of us correspondents have a right to feel a little resentful toward the German authorities, both military and civil. They have balked our work at every turn. They have delayed and inconvenienced us and they have had us under guard during three days and under surveillance during four days. Always they have been polite about it, but that has not mitigated the distracting delays we have had to endure in forwarding our news to our papers.

Truth, however, remains truth, and in the matter of these alleged atrocities we feel there have been shocking falsehoods. I give my most solemn word as to the truth of what I have written.

We have seen no atrocities.

We can get proof of none.

We do know, on the contrary, that German officers have fraternized with English officers they have taken prisoners and have parted with these words, "A dinner at the Carlton, old fellow, when we meet at London in happier times."

Once more I say there has been the inevitable and shocking waste and misery of war in this Belgian campaign, but to find the fiendishness of it, as that fiendishness is charged against the German troops, a man will have to travel further and observe more sharply than five intelligent, zealous American correspondents have travelled and observed."—

The effect of this and similar testimonials in favor of the German army was, that the atrocity stories, which had worked for a long time, disappeared from American papers, especially, when it came known, that an American Press Association had cabled its representative in London:

"Stop sending atrocity stories. Nobody here believes them."

And, on January 27th the State Department at Washington, D. C., received from the American ambassador in London a lengthy report, from which it appears, that the British Government by inquiring of many thousands of Belgian fugitives had made great efforts, to verify stories of German atrocities, but had failed completely, as none of these Belgians had seen such committed or could furnish proof of any.

German Militarism or British Navalism, which is the World's Menace ?

Numerous British and many American papers under pro-British management pretend to distinguish two entirely different Germanys: "a Germany with the mailed fist," which they despise, and "a Germany of high culture," which they admire.

The "New York Evening Post" characterized these two Germany's in the following eloquent editorial:

"Never have we upheld the Germany of the mailed fist, or the autocracy of militarism; against its claims, its excesses, its encroachments upon civil rights, its assertion that it constitutes a sacrosanct cast superior to any other, we have protested in season and out of season. We have long seen in this swash-buckling, overbearing attitude of the militarists, and particularly in the activities of such body as the German Navy League—we are cursed with one of our own—a grave menace to the peace of Europe; and it has now brought the very worst to pass that the human imagination can conceive.

It is another Germany which we have been proud to recognize and acclaim—this Germany of high aspirations and noble ideals, the Germany of intellectual freedom, the Germany to whose spiritual leadership every nation the world over is deeply in debt. Its flag has meant to us the flag of scientific knowledge planted farthest north in more fields of mental and governmental activity than is perhaps any other. It is the country of Fichte, Kant and Hegel, of Schiller and Goethe, of Koerner and his fellow champions of German liberty in the wars for freedom just a century ago; of Carl Schurz and Siegel and Kinkel and their revolutionary comrades of 1848, of Schubert, Schumann and Wagner, of Lessing, of Mommsen, of Helmholtz and Siemens. Against this Germany, the war into which it has been so recklessly plunged, is nothing short of a crime. Whether victory or national disaster come out of it all, the intellectual and spiritual growth of the nation is checked for no one knows how long.

For ourselves we can only say that to us the one consolation in it all is that, if humanity is not to retrograde unspeak-

ably, absolutism must pay for this denial of Christianity. In place of the kingdoms there must arise the republics of Europe; out of the ashes must come a new Germany, in which pure democracy shall rule, in which no one man and no group of professional man-killers shall have the power to turn the whole world into mourning."

All this sounds very beautiful. It indicates that the whole British and pro-British world would be immensely pleased, if the Germans might be only good enough to stick to their true mission and confine themselves on writing books on poetry, philosophy and kindred subjects. For a recreation they might perhaps start sometimes a little revolution like that of 1848, in order that the German princes might be kept on the moving and the people enjoy some change.

But unfortunately a nation of more than 65,000,000 individuals, crowded on a territory much smaller than Texas, and increasing at the rate of a million every year, can hardly live nowadays by writing poems and squandering its time with pounding out philosophical theories. Especially not, when nature provided the children of the Fatherland with just as efficient stomachs as the youngsters of England and America have. Like all other human beings, the Germans claim also the right to strive for life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness, in other words "for some place in the sunshine."

To keep themselves from starvation, the Germans must, like other nations, be industrious, inventive and engage in trade and commerce. And, as the struggle for existence will never end, they are also compelled to protect themselves and their commerce from enemies. That they do this in such an efficient way, is, however, in the eyes of their hypocritical opponents, an unpardonable sin. In order to brand it as such and to deceive the world about the real causes for the present war, Sir Edward Grey made "**militarism**" the great watchword and battlecry of the Allies.

He sounded it first in an open letter to his constituents in Berwick, in which he said:

"It is the **German Militarism**, which we must crush! All Western Europe would fall under this curse, if in this present war Germany would be successful. If, on the other hand, the independence and integrity of all smaller European States are secured by our arms, and the German people itself freed from that militarism—for it is not the German people, but Prussian militarism, which has driven Germany and Europe into war—if that militarism can be overcome, then indeed

there will be a brighter, freer day for Europe which will compensate us for the awful sacrifices which war entails."

This watchword was indorsed by the whole British nation. King George repeated it on September 18th in Parliament; it was forwarded by the Lord High Chancellor Viscount Haldane, who said that the German nation had been prostituted to military uses, and that this war must end that spirit of militarism.

While these gentlemen, in accordance with the dignity of their office kept, in condemning German militarism, with some reserve, the editors of the London papers began to foam and spout like that furious geyser in our National Yellowstone Park, known as "Devils Half Acre." Hear, what the Pall Mall Gazette said in her edition of September 19th:

"We are fighting to destroy the power of the War Lord forever and to insure that no other War Lord shall arise in his place and inherit his megalomaniac visions. The military power of Germany must be not only defeated, but pulverized. There must be nothing left of it to form even a nucleus of another pirate empire."

The same day the "Globe" spoke thus: "If we are to get rid of the peculiar German system which has hung like a nightmare over Europe, we must finish the empire on which that system is based. To hint that we would be content with anything less is to betray the cause for which we now are making such a supreme sacrifice. In order to save not only this country, but all Europe, it is necessary that Germany should be both crushed and humiliated."

All other London papers were pitched in the same key. And when the wires and cables flashed these vicious words all over the world, they incited whole armies of editorial writers, professors and ministers of the gospel to like flaming condemnations of the German Militarism, "that terrible immoral institution," which they know only from hearsay, and of whose nature and significance they had not the slightest idea.

Now, to demonstrate the perfidiousness of Sir Edward Grey, let us see, what German "militarism" really is.

That army and navy in Germany are regarded purely as defensive institutions has been explained by the German authorities often enough. On March 29, 1909, Chancellor von Buelow declared emphatically, in the Reichstag, that Germany had no aggressive tendencies nor the intention to compete as a naval power with Great Britain. But as, up to that time, there had been presented no basis, practicable and just

to all nations, for negotiations on the limitation of armament, the Empire knew no better way than to follow the advice of George Washington, who said in his political testament: "If you will secure peace, prepare for war."

Emperor William himself made on September 11, 1909, at a gala dinner in Karlsruhe, a significant speech, in which he said: "So long as there are human beings, so long will exist enemies and hostile tendencies, against which we must protect ourselves. There will be always wars and threatening situations. We must be prepared for everything. My army stands ready to defend the honor of our country and to secure its peace. It bears its armor for nobody's joy and for nobody's harm."

What constitutes "Militarism" is explained in an article, published in the "U. S. Army and Navy Journal" of October 13th 1914. As it is written by an expert, I give this valuable article, for the better enlightenment of Sir Edward Grey, Professor Eliot, President emeritus of Harvard University, and all their confreres in full.

"The persistence with which there is flung across the oceans the assertion that the Allies will not agree to peace till "German militarism is wiped out" has so systematic an aspect that it would seem that some people are determined to make militarism the scapegoat of this war. Hence it is the part of present and future wisdom to analyze the term "German militarism" to ascertain exactly what is meant by it, for our efforts for the last forty years to awaken the American people to the need of an adequate army and navy has been met with the parrot-like cry of "militarism." By "German militarism" there must be meant something entirely different from every other kind of militarism, for the accredited intention of the Allies has nothing to do with French or British or Russian militarism, and if they found their own door yard encumbered they certainly would not go abroad with brooms.

What Militarism Means.

By German militarism, then, we take it, is meant a plant of a peculiar baleful influence upon civilization, a plant that grows only on German soil, and unless exterminated threatens to blight the whole world. It is gratifying in a measure to have the term militarism against which the present wrath is directed qualified with the word German, for too long before has it been applied to any attempt to give a country proper military defenses. It has been applied to the preparations which little Switzerland has taken for the development of an

army, and even the modern statesmen of China who have sought to arouse that country from her torpor by giving to her people that stimulus and sense of solidarity that come from the possession of a military establishment have had the word militarism thrown at them. But the present war has resulted in a differentiation. There is militarism and militarism. The special brand which needs the immediate application of an extinguisher is the German brand. The inference is not unwarranted, therefore, that those who hope to purify the world by getting rid of German militarism see in it elements which the military establishments of other big continental nations do not possess. We have kept a fairly close watch of the development of the military systems of Europe in the last fifty years, and we confess to an utter inability to find anything in "German militarism" which differs radically from the military establishments of other countries. The two fundamentals of present-day "German militarism" are universal military service for all citizens of the German Empire and complete readiness. But compulsory military service is not confined to Germany. It obtains in France, Austria, Italy and Russia. In fact, of the large European Powers Great Britain alone has no compulsory service law.

France More "Military" Than Germany.

It is not, then, in compulsory service that "German militarism" differs from the other "militarisms" of Europe. It may be said that Germany's military establishment exacts more of the country in the way of annual drafts from the ranks of its young men than any other of the nations of the Continent, but study of the military strength of Germany and France discloses the fact that with a population nearly twenty-five millions less the actual war strength of the two countries is practically the same. We base this statement as to practical equality of numbers on the admissions made in the work published a few months ago from the pen of Lieut. Col. W. von Bremen, of the German army, which was recently extensively reviewed in our columns. The title of this work is "The German Army After its Reorganization." On page 6 of this volume the German officer-author says: "After the autumn of 1914 we shall be able to dispose, in time of peace, of 735,000 men without counting officers. France after the autumn of 1913 has been able to dispose of 749,000 men. As to the war effectives one can make only estimates, but in doing so one arrives at the conclusion that France, after making the proper deduc-

tions for fortress garrisons, will be able to put into the field an army of 2,750,000 men. It is possible that we can put as many into the field, but not more at the present moment."

If with a far smaller population France is able to put into the field a trained army as great as that of Germany, it must be plain that French "militarism" is drawing more heavily on the men of that country than the German system is drawing on the men of Germany. Comparatively, then, if the maintenance of large forces is a drain upon a country, as is claimed, France suffers more from her militarism than does Germany. The point is thus firmly established that "German militarism" does not demand extraordinary sacrifices from the people of the Empire, that the sacrifices are greater in France. Two things have now been cleared up: (1) That Germany is not peculiar in having compulsory service; (2) that her military system does not draw upon her resources as heavily in proportion to population as other systems draw upon her neighbors.

Germany Should Be Praised, Not Blamed.

There is left, then, only the last supposition, namely, that "German militarism" is condemnable because of its extreme readiness. As Gen. McCoskry Butt wrote from Europe the other day, Germany was ready, the other countries were not. But this is a feature of her military system for which Germany should be praised, not blamed, for what is an army worth if it is not ready when the call comes? The more nearly ready it is, the more nearly it approaches those standards of value and efficiency for which all great commanders have striven through all the ages. Instead, therefore, of "German militarism" being something that should be "wiped out," it is something that should be imitated closely by other nations, not excepting our own United States. By being as ready as it proved itself to be at the outbreak of the present hostilities Germany has got more out of its army for the expense involved in maintaining it than perhaps any other nation, and in this respect is a shining example to her neighbors.

Further proof that it cannot be the compulsory military service obtaining in Germany that merits this general "wiping out" of which we hear so much just now is furnished by the attitude of Field Marshal Lord Roberts and other distinguished British Soldiers toward compulsory service. Lord Roberts was so gravely impressed by the military unpreparedness of Great Britain that a few years ago he organized a league the purpose of which was to carry on a propaganda in favor of compulsory

service. The agitation he began has resulted in dividing the military sentiment of the British Empire into large camps, one favoring the present voluntary system and the other advocating the idea of Lord Roberts, which are practically the ideas obtaining in Germany. Here right in England itself one finds that the German system has the support of no less an authority than Lord Roberts. Perhaps Lord Roberts is not now to be counted among those who want to see "German militarism wiped out." Rather, we are inclined to believe, would he see it transplanted in its leading phases to his own country and there replace what he has so often denounced as inadequate, the present voluntary system of recruiting the British army.

England's Militarism.

We have referred only to "German militarism" on land, for we do not believe that its enemies would desire to bring in the question whether "militarism" also includes large sea forces, for if they did they would find the British navy, which has been overwhelmingly predominant on the seas for generations, condemned by the force of their own logic. If there is such a thing as militarism on land, it is only fair to conclude that there is a militarism of the sea as well. Yet we believe that there would be a loud protest if an attempt were made to indict Great Britain on the ground that her "naval militarism" were something that should be utterly "wiped out." As a matter of fact, however, the army of Germany is not so large in proportion to the armies of her neighbors as the navy of England is compared to the navies of other nations: It may be urged that an overwhelming navy is essential to Great Britain on account of her colonial possessions. Nobody will gainsay that, nor should any one doubt that Germany may find in the existence of two great enemies to the east and west of her an equally good excuse for the excellent army which she has had for more than half a century.

Thus an analysis of the thing called "German militarism" discloses nothing that has in it any aspect or character of a monster that is going about among the nations seeking whom it may devour. On the contrary, it is found to contain elements of national strength that other nations would do well to copy and that even England has been urged to adopt. We believe that the explanation which we have here given of "German militarism" is essential to the formation by Americans of proper views as to the need of an adequate army. If

we permit ourselves to be carried away by silly and unreasonable attacks upon a "militarism" which exists only in the imagination of a few dreamers, we are liable to miss one of the most important lessons that this war has for the United States, namely, the value of instant military preparedness."

German Efficiency Hated by the British.

In addition to the above splendid definition we quote Professor Thomas C. Hall of New York, who, in a contribution to the N. Y. Sun of January 17th 1915 said: "**What men in London dislike is not militarism, but German efficiency.** Lord Roberts was, and Lord Kitchener is, far more of a militarist than Bernhardt ever aspired to be. Will England give up her navy, and Russia and France their armies if Germany abandons her "militarism?" Russia was bullying France into a three years military system and France was insisting that Russia raise her army to eight millions and rebuild her navy as a condition of the "peaceful alliance." And England has had her "two Power standard" for her navy. These are nice angels of peace to talk piously of German militarism!"

A contrast of the manner in which England and Germany obtained their colonies.

To convince our readers of the hypocrisy of the British "angel of peace," we recommend them to read over again the first and second chapters of our book, which state, that in all history no country has carried on so many wars for conquest and plunder, and has in obtaining her colonies committed so many cruel wrongs and inhuman acts as England.

On the other hand, by glancing again at chapter three, we find that Germany, during the two thousand years of its existence, has been constantly compelled, to defend herself. Wars for conquest are very few, and as far as the colonies are concerned, which Germany has acquired since 1884, it can be stated, that they came into her possession by peaceful agreements. In the Camerons, in Southwest- and East Africa, on New Guinea and Marshall Islands German Trading Companies had, by treaties with the native population, secured certain rights and authorities which they involuntarily transferred to the German Government later on. The two Islands Upolu and Savai of the Samoa group were obtained through an agreement with England and the United States. The Marian- and

Caroline Islands were bought from Spain; while Kiautchou was leased from China for a term of 99 years.

That England is out for plunder again in the present war, is shown by the eagerness with which she set out to secure German Togoland, the Camerons, German New Guinea and Samoa.

England the originator of the world's naval armaments.

It was England, that by constantly increasing her gigantic navy, by building dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts, compelled all countries of both hemispheres to similar efforts, if they would not renounce all importance on the seas and all possibility of rejecting British insolence.

That infringements on the rights of other nations would increase thousandfold, if England should become victorious in the present struggle, must be assumed as a matter of fact. And the warning, our American statesmen should take from this book and the present experiences of Germany, is, that, if Germany is defeated, our United States will be England's next victim.

You Senators and members of the House of Representatives, are you unable to read the lessons of history? Can you be blind toward the fact, that it is England's goal to keep that absolute mastery of the seas, for which she has fought for centuries? Study the map and convince yourselves, that England has secured possession of all points which control the seas and, at the same time, make mercantile trade of other nations dependent on English permission.

In his able paper "What England aims at" Dr. Dernburg, the former Colonial Secretary of Germany, explains this situation as follows:

"To-day, to commence at the north, the Baltic is bottled up by the English command of the sounds. No Swedish, no Finnish, no Russian, no Danish, and no German ship can to-day go out without being stopped and searched. The same is the case with the North Sea. It is locked in the north by the British command of the Orkneys and Shetlands; locked in the west by the British command of the Channel. No ship, either German, or Belgian, or Dutch, or French, can to-day come out of the North Sea without British permission. The Mediterranean is controlled by the possession of Gibraltar, and of Malta, and of Suez, and of Cyprus. No ship, neither Turkish, nor Greek, nor Austrian, nor Italian, nor French, can get to the high seas without British inspection and permission.

British stations on the coast of Africa are equally numerous; the Gold Coast and Lagos and the Islands of Ascension and St. Helena and the Cape on the west side; Durban and Zanzibar and Port Sudan on the east side. The Red Sea is absolutely closed by the British possession of the Island of Perim and the rock fortress of Aden. In the Persian Gulf there is Bushir and Koweit, two English strongholds. On the way to China there is Ceylon and Singapore. On the coast of China you have Hongkong and Shanghai, which is practically British, and Wei-Hei-Wei. In the South Sea there is British New Guinea and New Zealand and Fiji and the Tonga Islands. So that practically in all these seas Great Britain can permit or forbid oversea trade.

Any nation engaged in mercantile shipping must take these things into account, but for the United States there is a very special reason. The Panama Canal is a main asset of American oversea trade, and the activities of the pro-mercantile navy people have mostly South America in view. Now, while it is quite true that on the north there is the long land Canadian frontier, that is in no way a danger to the United States, there are also in the north a number of British coaling stations. They can and do control the entrance to American harbors. There you have St. John and Halifax within easy reach of New England. British cruisers are now constantly patrolling the mouths of your harbors of New York or of Delaware. And then commences that marvelous chain of British fortified coaling stations that block up absolutely the Gulf of Mexico and the Panama Canal. It commences with the Bermudas, just about opposite Charleston; the Bahamas, commanding the straits between Key West and Havana; Jamaica, the entrance of the Carribean Sea. And then you have Barbadoes, Trinidad, &c., that ships from the United States must pass on their way to South America. And it is not much better on the west side, where from the port of Vancouver the whole American west coast is skirted."

Fortunately the United States has still some papers, that do not lose sight of the meaning of this situation. There is for instance the "Washington Post," which on December 19th had an editorial under the heading: "**British Militarism on the Sea—the Real Menace.**"

This article said: "Militarism on land is a hateful thing, to be fought and destroyed if it takes all the nations of Europe to do it. But militarism on the sea is an admirable thing, so long as

it is British militarism. That is the British view which the world is asked to accept.

But how can the United States be expected to rest at ease, without increasing its navy, in the face of Great Britain's determination to build such a gigantic navy? **How can there be any assurance of peace in the world while one nation plans to dominate all the others in every sea?**

Great Britain appeals for the sympathy of the world, and especially for the sympathy of the United States, on the ground that she is "fighting America's battle against militarism." Germany is held up an ogre to frighten Americans. Germany's great military machine is denounced as a menace to the world, which must be destroyed before Europe or America can be secure.

But what about British militarism? What about the mobile military machine which England can move against our ports and against the Panama Canal? Germany's army is not a menace to the United States, because it cannot come to these shores. But Britain's navy can come, and it can bring an army with it."

There is no distinction to be made between German militarism and British militarism. The United States does not relish being threatened by either kind of militarism. It will not consent to the overlordship of Great Britain. The unctuous suggestion that all nations should yield the seas to Great Britain—that she will look after them—that her yoke is easy and her intentions honorable—is not at all reassuring to Americans. They do not want a yoke, even a British yoke."



Does America need a third war for independence?

To obtain freedom from British oppression the thirteen English colonies of America were compelled to wage against selfish England two great wars, the one lasting from 1775 to 1783, the other from 1812 to 1814. They are known to American history as "The First and Second War for Independence." Both of them were successful insofar as the American people threw off the British yoke. This liberation, however, was only political. In all other respects the United States has remained an English colony, and—in the 138 years which elapsed since the establishment of the Union—Americans have failed to cast off also the chains of intellectual dependence upon England.

This fact has been exposed by Alexander Harvey in an article written for the "Fatherland" of August 24th, 1914, and disclosing the secret of American attitude toward Germany. Mr. Harvey remarks: "Germans should never forget that the United States has still to achieve its independence of Great Britain. There is a popular impression, to be sure, that George Washington and men about him threw off the British yoke as a result of the surrender at Yorktown. But it is only technically true that the British yoke was thrown off. We learn from the pages of history that Frederick the Great was the first European sovereign to recognize the independence of the American Republic. He was premature. The truth is that this British yoke rests upon the American people more heavily than it did when they threw the tea into Boston Harbor. To be sure, they elect a chief magistrate whose father or whose grandfather came from England. There is an official capital at Washington. Nevertheless, the United States is ruled from London. This sounds like paradox until we look below the superficial aspect of the United States Government. Not until then shall we discern the forces determining the life of the American people. Those forces are British for the simple reason that Americans have their thinking done for them in London on many a theme besides world politics long before any idea has entered their own provincial heads."—

To prove this statement, Mr. Harvey calls attention to the fact that the ideals, precedents and traditions of the United States are all English; that her laws are made by Congress, but must be strained by the Federal Courts through the sieve of British tradition; that American religion and American customs are of English origin; and that all American people look askance at liberties not coming from England.

In conclusion, Mr. Harvey says: "Americans, in short, live in an atmosphere created for them by the British. The citizen of the United States swims like a fish in the waters of his own Anglicanism. Some fish must see only as distortions whatever is not in immediate relation to their environment. The lens of the piscatorial eye adjusts itself only to the water in the aquarium. What is beyond the glass front seems monstrous, horrible. Hence, the panic into which certain species of fish are precipitated by the aspect of a spectator. And the American fish looks at the German emperor through the medium of British policy, catching the most distorted imagination on the other side of the London glass."

The absolute truth of these assertions must be admitted by all conversant with American life, politics, and history. However, the profound disgrace of the situation has never been so manifest as during the present European war.

President Wilson's Message on Neutrality.

Soon after this war broke out, on August 18th, President Wilson sent to the people of the United States the following message, the most important parts of which are given here in heavier types:

"My Fellow-Countrymen: I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during these last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert upon the United States, and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our own choice what its effects upon us will be and urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster.

The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness to all concerned. The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon what

newspapers and magazines contain, upon what ministers utter in their pulpits, and men proclaim as their opinions on the street.

The people of the United States are drawn from many nations and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issue and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle.

It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility—responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States, whose love of their country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans, all bound in honor and affection to think first of her and her interests, may be divided in camps of hostile opinion, hot against each other, involved in the war itself in impulse and opinion if not in action.

Such divisions among us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend.

I venture, therefore, my fellow-countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against the deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides. The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name, during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another.

My thought is of America. I am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish and purpose of every thoughtful American that this great country of ours, which is, of course, the first in our thoughts and in our hearts, should show herself in this time of peculiar trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit the fine poise of undisturbed judgment, the dignity of self-control, the efficiency of dispassionate action; a nation that neither sits in judgment upon others nor is disturbed in her own councils, and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world. Shall we not resolve to put upon ourselves the restraints

which will bring to our people the happiness and the great and lasting influence for peace we covet for them?"

In order to impress the spirit of this message as strong as possible on the nation, the President furthermore asked that the fourth day of October should be spent in prayer and supplication for a speedy termination of the bloodshed and woe.

If we now inquire about the effect of these recommendations all true Americans must admit, that the result is disheartening. The message was nothing but another "scrap of paper" which remained unheeded and was forgotten soon after it had been printed and read. Neither the government nor the American Press, nor the ministers of the gospel, nor the professors of our universities, nor the public kept the solemn recommendations in mind, but all acted according to their own interests and sympathies.

Our un-American American Press.

The first who forgot the grave responsibility they owe to society as well as to the nation, were many of those papers, that constitute our American Press. As through this medium the strongest and deepest influence can be exerted on the public, the exhortations of the President's message were undoubtedly in the first line meant for our newspapers. But did the editors of these papers keep in mind, that the people of the United States is drawn from many nations, and that therefore impartiality, fairness and friendliness to all concerned should be strictly observed? On the contrary. As soon as the first gun was fired in the great European war, numerous of those papers, printed in English, displayed an exceedingly hostile attitude toward everything German and began to work up a strong anti-German sentiment. Instead of holding their judgment in suspense until the full truth was known, they branded the German nation and the German Emperor as the great malefactors, guilty of the appalling conflagration now raging, and upon whom the curse of all nations should fall.

In grave violation of the neutrality urged by the President, they published Rudyard Kipling's poem of the German "Huns." Without discretion and critical comment they published also the meanest and most absurd stories of alleged German atrocities which the news agencies, hired scribblers and fiction writers of the All-lies sent by cable or mail.

Every German reverse, real or imaginary, was published in glaring headlines, in a manner so indelicate, that, as an American stated "it would be open to criticism even if we ourselves

were engaged in a war with Germany." On the contrary, reports about German successes were belittled and placed in corners of the papers, where they would hardly be noticed. The editorials were of course wholly in keeping with this anti-German and pro-Allied attitude.

To these verbal assaults on everything German, many papers added drawings and cartoons of still more insulting character. Under the heading "Running Amuck" the German Emperor was portrayed as the crazy War Lord, who "shoots up the town." Another cartoon showed him as he, with blood-dripping sword, slaughters the Goddess of Civilization. One paper treated its readers with a picture of the Kaiser, as he with the other rulers of Europe wades up to his breast into a pool of blood, shouting to the Italian, who hesitates at the shore: "Come on in, the Blood is fine!"

The most horrid cartoon showed the Emperor in Hell. In conception and execution this drawing was so repulsive, that even the pro-British "Evening Sun" protested against it as an outrage.

How the German Press of America felt about it, may be seen from an editorial in the "New York Staatszeitung" of October 21st, in which it says: "To publish such a cartoon is the worst crime ever committed under the name of liberty of the press. What an abyss of brutal disposition! The Prince of Hell could not go at work more satanic. After this performance it is difficult to see, what more could be done to poison the mind of the public, and what more will be done to set the different parts of our population against another."

When Mr. Jeremiah O'Leary, President of the American Truth Society, on January 12th gave his famous lecture on "American Neutrality" in Carnegie Hall, producing a series of lantern slides, showing the glaring headlines and cartoons of our leading papers, these pictures, whose untruthfulness and absurdity had become apparent with time, caused storms of laughter among the large audience. But in the hearts of many they caused deep depression, as they were proofs of the undeniable fact, to what evil work these papers had committed themselves.

The un-American character of these papers becomes more apparent also from the fact, that, when the absolute untruth of the alleged German atrocities was admitted even by the British Government, the editors found no word of excuse for having fed their readers with hundreds and hundreds of lies. Also, they did nothing to clear the honor of the German nation and the German army from the calumnies they had

thrown upon them, and they were not fair enough to publish the report sent on January 28th 1915 by the U. S. Ambassador in London to the State Department, that the British Government had been unable to verify one single case of German atrocity, although it had examined thousands of Belgian fugitives.

It is a great pleasure to state, however, that not all English papers did behave in such undignified manner. There were many editors, who believed in a "Square Deal and Fair Play for All" and refused to print the rotten stuff that like an evil-smelling stream came into their offices. So did for instance the "Pittsburg Leader," which, on September 16th made clear its position in the following manner:

THE LEADER'S POSITION.

"Many stories of alleged atrocities committed by the Germans in the European war are being circulated in America.

"The Leader does not believe these stories to be true and will not publish them.

"The manner of life of the many Germans in this community gives the lie to any charge that the German people are barbarous. America has no better citizens than those of German birth.

"No race of people surpasses the Germans in humanity, kindness of heart and consideration for those about them. It is impossible that the charges sent out against them could be true.

"The Leader believes that the stories of atrocities are baseless, and are issued merely to influence American opinion against the Germans.

"Before the Leader prints any such stories they will have to be better authenticated than at present.

September 16th, 1914.

Pittsburg Leader."

The evil effect of our pro-British papers on our nation.

The serious danger lurking for the American population in the anti-German attitude of many American papers is well illustrated by the sad example, set by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York. Like Kate Hume, the English teacher of Dumfries, who by the atrocity-stories of the British press became incited to hysterical hatred, this minister of the gospel also fell victim of a corrupt journalism and furnished it with fierce tirades, in which he not only suggested to shoot the German Emperor like a mad dog, but also made the following recommendation toward Germany:

"It may not be necessary to strangle her, but her claws should be clipped and her teeth filed, and enough of her fortifications dismantled to render her harmless, and as heavy a war indemnity imposed as will not drive her to absolute penury. This policy should be adopted in no spirit of revenge, but in pursuance of a policy essential to universal security, comfort, and well-being. Anything less than this will necessitate the eventual repetition of the present tragedy."

These ferocious utterances of a minister, whose office it should be to impress upon humanity the spirit of friendliness and brotherly love, were, sorry to say, not the only ones, that disturbed and upset the mind and peace of our American population. There were thousands and thousands of other clergymen, professors, teachers, legislators and other prominent persons, who, believing in the malicious stories of German atrocities and in the dreadful danger of German militarism, saw in their irritated minds the endless hordes of German Huns already marching into this country and the ghost of Militarism hanging over all our hills and valleys.

Stirred by trembling fright and holy wrath they too joined in the anti-German crusade and filled the hearts of their fellow-citizens, who do not know Germany from personal experience, with contempt and hatred for all things German.

Now, what sane and reasonable man could assume, that the many million American citizens of German birth and German descent, who are full of love for this country but venerate also the old fatherland, would without the slightest opposition submit to the grave situation, created by a corrupt press and unreasonable men? When they keenly resent anti-German insults and attacks, which sounder judgment must find unjustifiable, when they arrange mass-meetings to inform their misinformed fellow-citizens about the true condition of their fatherland and the true cause, that led to this unholy war, these "hyphenated" perform not only a duty to themselves and to the land of their fathers, but at the same time, a far greater one toward our own country, which they try to save from tremendous dangers, into which the combination of British Tories, a pro-British press, a wavering Government of pro-British neutrality, irrational ministers and professors, and a duped and incited population this country might throw. Who can foresee what will happen, when the British Tories, who are active in this country in far greater numbers than any American may imagine, would, in alliance with our un-American press, succeed to seduce our government to join the Allies and take active part in this war? There are many sober-

minded Americans of other than German descent, who fear that such a step would unchain all the furies of a second civil war. **Is our relation to selfish Albion worth while, to expose our country, our homes and families to such a catastrophe?**

One word more about the position of the American citizens of German descent toward Germany, with which they are connected by countless bonds and which they venerate and love just as reverently as Anglo-Americans adore their motherland. Proud of the beauty and culture of Germany, proud of its history and high position among the great countries of this world, they feel every injustice, done to it, as an insult to themselves. In view of this fact it is only but natural, that they protest against the calumination of the land of their birth and their fathers, against the slandering of the Emperor, whom they respect as the highest and noblest representative of the German nation; and against the detraction of the brave German army, in whose ranks they know their own fathers, brothers and friends are fighting in defense of their families and the destiny of the nation.

And still another word to our un-American press. When the American citizens of German descent to their great regret perceive, that the editors of these papers do not command the same amount of intelligence as the editors of the "Pittsburg Leader" did in judging the German nation and its character, **is it not their duty to call the attention of these editors to the fact that their statements are wrong and that they are blindly led by the London New Agencies?** The German-Americans have never regarded this as a pleasant task, but have undertaken it because they are convinced that, **in doing it, they are performing a duty to the country of their adoption.**

British Efforts to Embroil the United States in the Present War.

As it is England's tradition, to have her fighting done by other nations, she made and is still making strong efforts, to entice Uncle Sam to take, as an ally of the Allies, active part in this dreadful war. To reach this aim, the British Government employs the most brilliant authors of the United Kingdoms, to impress upon Uncle Sam in solemn words, that he is morally bound to fight Germany for the sake of his British Motherland as well as for humanity and civilization. It is quite interesting to see, how these British authors go to work about it.

Listen to **Hall Caine** and his call "**Britain to America,**" published in the "**Nash's Pall Mall Gazette.**"

"It is a lie and a stupid lie promulgated by Germany, that we are in this war for the sake of Servia.

It is a lie that England is in this war for the sake of France, being compelled by secret obligations to support her against Germany without regard to the justice of the quarrel.

It is a lie that England has gone into this war out of hatred and envy of Germany's prosperity.

It is a lie and a brazen lie that Great Britain has entered into this conflict because she is afraid of Germany's strength and desires to smash it before it overwhelms her.

It is a lie and a preposterous and idiotic lie that England is in this war because she hates and would like to destroy German culture and throw in her lot with the ignorance and barbarity of a nation farther East. **We are fighting for the sanctity of our pledged word—this and this alone.**

This is a holy war, and that is the only kind of war that ought to be waged. It is a war of Might against Right; of the pagan deity of brute force against the Christian Gods of Truth and Freedom; of autocracy against democracy; of the overlords against the poor; of the military classes who eat but never produce against the toiling classes who till the earth or plough the sea. Germany is the aggressor in the name of force; the Allies are the defenders in the name of civilization. Where is America in this tremendous conflict?

It may be forgiven to a friend of America, who loves it and its people, and has long been under a deep debt to both, to ask it if its neutrality is possible or right while humanity is being outraged, while civilization is being trodden upon and while religion is being defied?"

Another anonymous author penned for the "London Times" of September 10th the following lines under the heading "The Judgment of America." Like all other articles of this sort this too was cabled to America, where it appeared in all pro-British papers. Its most important parts read as follows:

"We always counted on the support of American opinion in the war that has been forced upon us. We counted upon it so securely that we at first neglected means which perhaps, in prudence, we should have taken to secure it. But we have got it. We counted aright and daily, as the war develops the methods of Prussia-German militarism, it rallies in growing strength and volume to our side. We are grateful. We prize above the approval of all other neutral nations that of our own kinsman who share our ideals and who speak our tongue.

"It was upon that basis of common ideals and of common feelings that we built our trust. We have not built in vain. We knew that men bred under laws and institutions which they have inherited from their fathers and from ours, or which they have evolved and modified according to the principles that joint inheritance consecrates and sanctions, could not differ from us in their judgment of the main issues now at stake. They are plain questions of right and of wrong, of good faith and of perfidy, of the defence of the weak and innocent against the tyrannous aggressor, of liberty, democracy and elementary public right against the narrow and arrogant creed of an exclusive and feudal militarism. We felt assured that for a people nurtured in the traditions of British thought and British law there could be but one answer to questions of the kind. They had but to know the facts and we were certain of their verdict.

"American opinion has gone straight to the deeper issues of the war. It sees with Dr. Eliot that German militarism and all which it implies are the root causes of the conflict. It sees that this militaristic code is the direct negation of all civilization, all progress and all morality as the world has hitherto understood them. And it sees that only by their extermination can the ideals and the principles which the democracy of the United States, like the democracy of England, love and reverence with their whole strength be preserved to them and to mankind.

"By awakening the American people to that truth and to their own immense moral interests in the result, the war has aroused them for the first time in their history to the consciousness that they cannot and ought not to feel indifferent to the outcome of a great European contest. That, in the long run, may be not the least important consequence of this tremendous struggle."

The "New York Sun" gave to this article the heading: **"Britain sure of Support of America."**

The "Sun" also published several articles by Harold Begbie, a British author, who—as the Sun proclaimed "was sent to survey the field of American thought, to tell the English people what they can learn from America and how best they can earn its friendship." That he, moreover, was commissioned to work up the sentiment of the American people can be guessed from almost every line of his clever articles. In one of them, which appeared in the "Sun" of October 26th, says:

"At the outbreak of war American sympathy went out naturally and freely to the allies, chiefly because of France, a

nation for which America has an instinctive and historic affection. For a moment this sympathy was staggered by the isolation of Germany, and America's love of fair play led to a transient reaction in favor of the assaulted German.

But with the rape of Belgium there was an instant and most powerful swing in the other direction, and when Great Britain declared war America, with the exception of the German element, was immediately swept by an enthusiasm for the cause of the allies which has never wavered, but which has become much more rational and challenging as the war has advanced.

There is one other characteristic of American sympathy which meets me everywhere I go, and that is horror, loathing, detestation of war. One might think that so far away from shattered towns, blackened battlefields, mephitic trenches and hospitals crammed with scarred and mutilated humanity, America would view the conflict in Europe with a less vivid disgust than a man would expect to find in France, Belgium and England.

On the contrary, America is sick with horror. Wherever I go men express with a vigor unknown in Europe loathing and disgust for this incessant and agonizing destruction of human life. They tell me frankly that war interferes with their commerce and spreads confusion over the whole face of American social life; but it is only when they speak of the suffering and death of war that their emotion colors and intensifies their indignation. And it is because Germany is seen by America to be the provoker of war that Americans are so decidedly and earnestly on the side of the allies.

Some Americans I have met are for peace as soon as it can be obtained; but most of them are convinced that there can be no prospect of an enduring peace until the spirit of Prussian militarism is crushed out of human affairs.

How long can the neutrality enjoined upon America by President Wilson endure the strain of events? This is the great question. I am one of those who cannot understand American neutrality. I came to America wondering how a country founded in freedom and inspired in all its splendid attainments by faith in democracy could endure to hold its peace while the Belgian people, old men and little children, sank in blood beneath the iron wheels of a nation which for forty-five years has openly and boastfully intoxicated itself with the thick beer of truculent aggression.

Neutrality, so far as armed interference is concerned, one can understand. England certainly does not expect or ask America to jeopardize a single human life. But to be silent

while Belgium bleeds to death, that astonished me when I was in Europe, and it astonishes me a thousand times more now that I have made acquaintance with the depth and fervor of American sympathy.

President Wilson, I understood, has hard work to maintain the official attitude of neutrality; and I am persuaded that with serious reverses for the allies it will be impossible for him to resist the tide of American feeling. In the meantime, while the public men of America respect the ruling of their President, the newspapers make no secret of their deliberate sympathy with the allies; and American citizens, particularly the women, are making a thousand sacrifices in order to send generous succor to Belgium.

England may rest assured that with the exalting loyalty of India and with the abiding love of her free dominions she possesses in America a strong and a mighty friend who is ready with the hour to prove his devotion. Terribly as she suffers, awful as are the sacrifices demanded of her and long as the path of her agony and bitter anguish may be, England has at least the consolation, that her act of self-sacrifice, her loyalty to a small nation and her steadfast ratification of their pledged work, even in the very face of death, have earned for her a new and more enduring place in the affections of a great democracy.

If the world is to have peace it will be through the triune ideals, the associated dispositions and the allied democracies of America, France and England."—

These are only three samples of the many English efforts to lure America into this unholy war. How numerous and insistent these efforts are, we learn from an editorial of the "N. Y. Times" of February 3rd, 1915, in which this paper says:

"Assurance of American sympathy with the English cause does not meet the hopes of all the English people. From Canada, from Australia, and from England itself we have received expressions indicating disappointment at our attitude of neutrality. Something more helpful than sympathy, something more partial than neutrality, protests against the doings of Germany, and in some quarters policies not distinguishable from actual interference in aid of the Allies, seem to have been expected."— "There is a feeling that we ought to interfere, and with force, because England is really fighting our own battle, the battle for deliverance from the spirit of military conquest and world domination which, we are reminded, un-

less it now be crushed, will ultimately endanger our own peace and perhaps our national existence.”—

In view of all these British efforts, to involve our United States in the terrific war of the nations, in view of the anti-German attitude of a great part of our Press, nothing remains but the serious question, how our own government has lived up to President Wilson's message.

Is our Government neutral?

This question is a matter of such seriousness, that it is well to bring the following most important sentences of the President's message once more before our mind:

“Every man who really loves America, will act and speak in the true neutrality which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned . . .

And: The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that try men's souls. We must be impartial in thoughts as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another.”

There are many million citizens of different descent, who claim to be true Americans and loyal to this country, but believe that the Government has utterly failed to adhere to the above recommendations. They complain about several faults they find in the acts of this government. First, there came, when the only cable connecting the United States with Germany, was cut, that unfortunate affair of the Sayville wireless station. That our government subjected this station, the only one that carried news from Germany, to a vexatious censorship, while at the same time the uncensored British cable became a conduit through which a torrent of misinformation inundated our country, has been regarded by many as a grave mistake and an un-neutral act.

It was no less person than Hon. Philander Knox, former U. S. Senator und Secretary of State, who made in a political address at a meeting of lawyers the following caustic criticism of the policies of the present administration:

“Our positive action has at times approached dangerously near to open partisanship. At the outbreak of the war we took, as to certain German wireless stations, an attitude uncalled for under the rules and principles of international law. We practically sealed up the German wireless station, and coincident-

ally the cables connecting Germany and the United States were crippled. Thus was Germany isolated, while the Allies had complete and perfect lines of communication between America and Europe. It is true that the Administration blustered about controlling cables of the Allies, and imposing upon them the same restrictions which it had imposed upon German communication, yet every telegraph messenger boy of any intelligence knows of the great cables running from Nova Scotia to Europe, the American terminals of which can be reached from the United States by telegraph, telephone, and mails, over which the Executive has neither power nor control. I am unwilling to believe that this was intended as a partisan act in favor of the Allies as against Germany; and yet, unfortunately for us, there is much in the situation that gives ground for such a charge upon the part of the German Government and the German people."

A question of far greater seriousness turned up, when it became known that many American firms were engaged in manufacturing and shipping enormous amounts of war supplies of every possible kind, as rifles, revolvers, guns, ammunition, torpedoes, submarine boats, flying machines, horses, etc., etc., to the Allies, without being hindered by the same government, which had placed an embargo upon all munitions of war during the Mexican crisis as long as it was intended to maintain a neutral position. As under present conditions such shipments can reach the Allies only, it has been pointed out that the tacit permission of the Government to the shipping of these war supplies is in violation of the President's message, which recommends "that all citizens of the United States should be impartial in thought as well as in action, and should curb every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another."

As these citizens can not find the shipping of the war supplies to one party in harmony with the urgent recommendations of the President, they held themselves entitled to protest against the un-neutral acts of these manufacturers and shippers, engaged in this line of business. To inform the people of the United States of the nature of the complaints, which have been adopted in many mass-meetings, we here copy the resolutions, as passed in a meeting held on December 11th, 1914, in Philadelphia.

"Whereas, Ten nations of the old world are now waging the greatest war of mankind and are not only exhausting their own resources, but also drawing immense supplies and munitions of war from the United States of America;

And Whereas, The armament and supplies that are being furnished by the United States tend to increase the military conflagration of Europe, multiply the loss of life, already appalling, and cause the destruction of property that is bringing nations to desolation, and assist in the prolongation and continuation of this most dreadful of all wars;

And Whereas, We, as a people, from our hearts lift our voices in prayer for peace while, as a nation, we are aiding in war and augmenting the struggle by emptying our private arsenals and war supplies onto the battlefields of Europe;

And Whereas, Our government has proclaimed strict neutrality and thereby given assurance to American citizens of all races and to the belligerent powers themselves, that we shall give aid and support to none, and by our acts, as a nation, break no bonds of friendship with the countries with whom we are at peace, and create no discord among our citizens here by discriminating against their fatherland; yet when we offer military supplies and equipments to any nations that choose to buy, it is with the full knowledge that for one hundred years England, by her supremacy on the sea, is the master of all contraband goods transported by water, and that she and her friends alone can benefit by our unholy commerce, and we are pursuing that course which diverges so far from strict neutrality that we injure our ancient friends, Germany and Austria, by every means in our power, excepting the employment of armed force alone.

And Whereas, This country has recognized the right of our government to withhold war supplies from contending armies when she had laid an embargo upon munitions of war when the feeble armies of Mexico were arrayed against each other; nevertheless, she now offers her limitless supplies to the mightiest armies that were ever assembled in battle array;

And Whereas, The United States is disloyal to itself when it promotes a foreign war by furnishing the sinews of war while the nation is prostrate commercially and waiting for the dawn of peace to return to her former prosperity and achievements;

Therefore, be it resolved, That we American citizens residing in Philadelphia, in mass meeting assembled, hereby declare that it is the imperative duty of the Congress of the United States to pass the necessary law forthwith that will enable the President of the United States to lay an embargo upon all contraband of war, saving and excepting foodstuffs alone, and thereby withdraw from the contending powers all aid and assistance of this Republic.

And be it further Resolved, That we are in strict sympathy with the Christian endeavor of this nation to appeal to the God of Nations that peace may come and reject as hypocrisy and national sacrilege the commercial spirit of the country that is answering our supplications for peace by sending the instruments of destruction and death to the serried armies arrayed in struggle through the Empires of Europe.

And be it further Resolved, That we, citizens of the United States, who have contributed our full share to American peace, American Christianity and American civilization, call upon all Americans to join with us in enforcing that strict American neutrality that will give aid and comfort to none of the contending powers and that will withhold American resources from promoting destruction and slaughter among the friendly nations of Europe.”—

Bitter feeling speaks also from the following letter, the President of the National German-American Alliance, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, addressed to the President of the United States:

„Mr. President:—

I am native American of German descent and wish to ask a few pointed questions.

Since America is made up of races and nationalities coming from all the countries engaged in the present war, the feelings of none of these various races should be injured by the stand taken by the present Administration and, because of the above-mentioned reason, the proclaimed neutrality should be observed most strictly in deed and action.

In this regard, why is it that the United States found it just and fair to place an embargo upon all munitions of war during the Mexican crisis as long as it was intended to maintain a neutral position; and now, after having proclaimed the strictest neutrality in the present European situation, are munitions of war of every possible kind permitted to leave our shores?

This failure to keep strict neutrality (neutrality does not mean help to both sides, but help to neither side) is so much more emphasized by the fact that only one of the parties engaged in the present struggle can obtain these munitions of war.

Our failure in keeping strict neutrality becomes thereby an unfriendly if not inimical act against one particular nation.

There will be some, Mr. President, who will assert that this is business, and that the United States in this crisis needs all the business it can get to make up for other trade losses in this war. To them I would say that every dollar thus gained

will carry with it the tears of a ruined fatherless family, and the blood of some brave man, regardless of his nationality.

Every gun, bullet and article of war leaving this country means more misery for the wives, mothers and children of Europe.

Does such a policy coincide with one which proclaims a day of prayer, asking God in His might to stop this slaughter, while with the same hands we pocket dollars covered with the blood of those who fell by our help?

You cannot imagine, Mr. President, with what chagrin and bitterness it fills the Americans of German descent to see the resources of this great country, which they have helped to build up, and in whose battles they have given their life-blood, placed at the disposal of enemies who, with their overwhelming forces, have proclaimed it their avowed purpose to crush our ancestral home.

If it was in order to prevent trade losses that the United States did not put an embargo on munitions of war at this time, why is it then that our Government allowed the violation of neutral shipping to the detriment of our legitimate trade—contrary to the Declaration of London and contrary to England's statement at the beginning of the war, that she would uphold said declaration?

Without the slightest protest from our side, in which we would have been fully justified, England crippled neutral shipping until—to insure their own imports—different countries were forced to put an embargo on the exportation of numerous articles imported from America, thus destroying our only present means of trade with Germany and Austria.

Our failure to protect neutral shipping has been the greatest violation of our own trade interests—and does it not mean further the taking of a partisan position in this conflict?

What can the United States gain by allowing the Declaration of London to be ignored? What are the reasons for having done so? Cannot the United States force their rights to be respected by economic pressure, since the belligerents are dependent on America for supplies?

As each and every case shall now be adjudged, not by a fixed code, such as the Declaration of London, but by the somewhat indefinite international law. Albion will do exactly what she has done in the Civil War, namely, she will continuously violate the right of neutral shipping and hold off all legal decisions until the end of the present conflict.

Meanwhile, England will have her own way, we will lose much of our legitimate trade, and the harm done, not only to us but also to other nations concerned, will be beyond repair.

Witness America's Merchant Marine.

Since the attitude of our Government enables England to cut off against our own interests, even the most necessary supplies from the civil population of certain countries, do you not think, Mr. President, **that hereby the many assertions that the neutrality of the United States is only a matter of form and does not exist are justified?**

Most respectfully yours,

The President of the National German-American Alliance,
De. C. J. Hexamer."

There are also numerous legislators, who protest against the un-neutral shipping of war supplies. Among these gentlemen is Hon. Henry Vollmer, member of the House of Representatives, who on the opening-day of the present session of Congress introduced the resolution known as H. J. 377, to prohibit the export of arms and ammunitions of war. In a speech, delivered on January 28th before a mass-meeting at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, this gentleman said:

"I introduced that resolution as an **American citizen** and an **American representative**, knowing my duty as such to prefer the interests of no country to those of the United States, and not to permit inherited racial antipathies if any, to swerve me from the faithful performance of that duty. I introduced that resolution because as an **American I did not want my country**, in the eyes of all contemporaries and of all posterity, to stand there as the arch-hypocrite of the world, that goes into the Lord's holy sanctuary in response to a presidential proclamation and prays for peace, while her pockets are filled with blood money as wicked as the thirty pieces for which Judas sold his master.

Into what sort of spiritual communion on that Sunday of October 4th did you get, oh my American brother, with "the Lord, Holy God, who knoweth all things," when you gave him lip-service in the cause of peace and humanity and then on Monday resumed your interrupted occupation of shipping the instruments of murder to one side only of an unequal contest, in which we pretend that all the contestants are our friends. Thus we help part of our dear friends to kill or maim others of our dear friends! Thus we are helping seven who have jumped on three, while a couple of other thugs are waiting around the corner ready to jump in too when the right moment comes;

but they don't care just yet, because the minority is putting up a too stiff a fight, a fight against which Marathon and Thermopylae and Salamis and Plataea were tame exhibitions. How many German and Austrian widows and orphans and cripples will be made with our arms and our munitions? I do not know, but I fear the account will be kept somewhere by the Nemesis that comes to nations as to individuals, who have crimes of blood on their souls! **Let us not deceive ourselves. We are particeps criminis to the greatest crime against humanity and civilization in all the annals of time, for so I regard the present world-wide war.**

In the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, we have had several hearings on my resolution. We have defended it—and some of our most distinguished citizens have assisted us—on moral, economic and sentimental grounds and on grounds of the highest national policy. Against the resolution no argument has been made and I predict that none will be made. The ammunition ring does not do business that way. And in the pro-British press of this country, I have seen but two suggestions that could be dignified with the name of arguments in opposition.

1. That the adoption of the resolution would in itself be an unneutral act against the allies.

2. That it might be a bad precedent for us to establish, if we should ever get into war, being in a state of unpreparedness, would ourselves desire to import arms and ammunition.

Now as to the first argument my answer is that not only would it not be an unneutral act of which the allies could justly complain, to adopt the resolution, but that we cannot be genuinely neutral without it; that the maintaining of our neutrality in spirit as well as in the letter, as Washington puts it, to be friendly and impartial to all—requires such legislation, since the control of the seas, is at present absolutely with Great Britain and our supplies can only reach one side. Ethical obligations always depend on the concrete facts of the particular case. This is not an abstract question. The actual existing conditions determine our duty. As the old law writers put it, when the reason of the rule fails, the rule fails. **Trying to be honestly neutral, we do not ask you to help Germany and Austria; but we do ask you to stop helping the other side.**

The precedents of 100 years, as such, without considering the reason on which they are based—an implied equality of opportunity for both sides to get these things from us—established our right to export them, if we choose, but no obligation to do so. We are under no obligation, express or implied,

by treaty, international law or law of neutrality to continue this infamous trade. We are under no obligation to export anything that belongs to us.

Suppose two men are fighting here on this platform and I have on this table knives and pistols and other arms and only one can get near me and I keep out handing out these weapons to him, is that impartial neutrality?

Suppose another illustration which I received in a letter from an old apple grower in Oregon. Suppose I have an orchard and a neighbor on my right wants to steal my apples and a neighbor on my left hands him a ladder so that he can get at the apples and then gets down on his knees and prays to God to stop all stealing of apples, is that honest neutrality?

Because England may be disappointed in her hope to have this country and her inexhaustible resources as allies does not establish her right to complain if we say that by reason of existing, unprecedented conditions, for our own moral and material welfare, we do not choose longer to be her accomplice.

Now as to the second argument: If we fear that we are going to be involved in war and that we will be short of arms and ammunition, then for goodness sake stop exporting them and conserve these resources, instead of depleting our private arsenals for England's benefit and sending out our cannons and guns and powder and shot and shell and armored automobiles and steel arrows, etc., to be used against our traditional friends, yea possibly some of them sometime to be used against ourselves.

To adopt this resolution would not only shorten this war,—which is of overwhelming economic interest— but the incorporation of the principle lying at the base of the resolution into general international law, which I confidently expect sometime to come, will be one of the most efficient deterrents of war, and would mark the greatest practical progress ever made by the peace propaganda.

Great Britain's claim that we **must** continue to export contraband to her, that we are in **duty bound** to do so, takes on an almost comical aspect, when you observe that she has herself forbidden the neutral countries of Europe to make such exports to Germany and Austria; that we have repeatedly placed embargoes on arms and ammunition, beginning as early as 1794 and down to the resolution of 1898, as amended on motion of Senator Root in 1912 and applied by Presidents Taft and Wilson—the latter insisting on genuine neutrality as against a mere paper neutrality and that for the benefit of a lot of Mexican greasers, saying that Huerta had ports and Carran-

za had none and that it was our duty to treat them alike, in fact, and not merely to live up to the dead letter of statutes not equally and impartially applicable under the concrete circumstances of the case. Are Mexican Greasers nearer to the heart of our Chief-Executive and the Secretary of State than Germans and Austrians, who have from thirty to forty millions of blood relations in this country? England insists that we must not cease exporting contraband to her—a trade frowned upon by international law—but at the same time having the control of the sea, she arrogates to herself the right to interfere with and stop our trade in non-contraband, with neutral countries. She is doing this to-day. She stops our ships, flouts our registry, insults old Glory and blockades our ports. Within sight of New York's stupendous skyscrapers, English men-of-war are lying in wait to stop and search every outgoing vessel. They have dragged American ships to their harbors and have detained them for months. They have trampled on American pass-ports, taken American citizens from American ships and incarcerated them in British prisons. They have violated our mails. They have crippled our foreign trade and I charge that they are doing all these things, not solely on account of the effect on their belligerents, but with the purpose of thwarting our legitimate hope to build up a merchant marine and get new markets out of the commercial situation produced by the war. They started this war—i. e., they created the diplomatic situation which made war not only possible but probable—so that they could steal German trade and German colonies, as well as destroy the German fleet. The Germans were too smart and too enterprising for them. They could not compete with them. They were losing their own markets to them and the German fleet was growing at such a rate that they could not sustain the two-power standard. All these things were admitted to me personally by people close to the ruling powers in England years ago.

So, some ten years ago, Edward VII., began to travel about Europe, weaving the mesh of encircling alliances, all aiming to isolate Germany and leave her unsupported, confronting a great numerical superiority, when the inevitable fatal day should arrive to try out this issue of the ages.

If you want to know the real cause of this war, don't read the blue, white, orange, etc. books compiled by the trained liars of European diplomacy, but just recall in your memories the explosion that took place when England was flooded with goods bearing the formula:—"Made in Germany." No, this war was not made in Germany, but "Made in Germany"

caused this war! At that time a British statesman said: "The moment the German fleet lies at the bottom of the sea, every Englishman will be richer personally in pounds sterling." Without English encouragement the Russian Grand Duke would not have dared to attack the educated trained and disciplined fighting forces of Germany (not one in a thousand of whom is illiterate) with their arrogant Russian hordes of whom not two in a thousand are able to read and write. And yet Europe from the North Cape to the Golden Horn is to be placed helpless at their feet.

Failing miserable in their attempt to argue this question, our **pro-British press dares to question the loyalty of German-Americans in general and of members of Congress of that blood in particular**, because we favor this legislation. The German-Americans need no defense at my hands. In every war in which this country has been involved, they have furnished more than their numerical proportion of men for the armies of the Union. And in the walks of peace, have they not been good citizens, in the main, sober, industrious, thrifty, paying their debts, and contributing their share to the astonishing development of our common country?

As for my colleagues in Congress and myself, who have been threatened by this reptile press with prosecutions for treason, deportation, loss of citizenship and what not, all I have to say to them is: "Do your dirtiest! We defy you!" We remember what you said to the revered Karl Schurz in 1870 when under similar circumstances he took a similar position for genuine neutrality. On the floor of Congress he was threatened with a dungeon! But he did not go there and we will not. We know our duty as American citizens and American officials and we will continue to perform it, no matter how many fits you throw and though your spleen should choke you.

If the position of this press is correct that we are under obligations to Great Britain to continue this trade in contraband, while she has the right to interfere with and stop our trade in non-contraband with neutrals—, then what is the use of talking about our neutrality and of holding neutrality meetings? That presupposes that we are a sovereign free and independent nation; but if the argument of our opponents is valid, then we are not that, but a **British dependency**; then you are **not self-governing, but blooming colonials, territorials, don't ye know**; you should take down the American flag and hoist the Union Jack! You should tear up that great monument of freedom promulgated in this city 138 years ago: the Declaration

of Independence. You should tear down your historic old state house where it was adopted, that shrine of human liberty that brought tears to my eyes today with all its hallowed recollections!

In the name of America's martyr dead, from Lexington to Yorktown and from Lake Erie to New Orleans; remembering Britain's perfidious attitude toward us from 1861 to 1865, and in every crisis of our history; in the name of Ireland's 700 years of tragic story with its pitiful procession from the prison to the gallows of Irish orators, statesmen and poets, and its countless thousands of Irishmen, women and children sacrificed to the Moloch of British tyranny by the sword, by fire and famine; in the name of India where hunger and pestilence walk hand in hand with British civilization; in the name of the little South African republics whom she murdered in cold blood because she wanted their gold; in the name of China upon whom she waged the infamous opium war; in the name of Denmark, of Holland and even of France whose fleets she destroyed, when her policy so decreed; in the name of every people on earth that desires free and independent development without being constantly under the blighting shadow of English navalism, I appeal to you, my fellow citizens without regard to race descent or other discrimination. Let us stand on our rights and let us do the right. While just and generous to the smallest, let us fearlessly insist that the greatest powers shall respect our flag and the legitimate commerce carried under its beautiful folds. And let the free winds of heaven no longer be offended by that flag hoisted above a trade that has upon it the curse of Cain. Let us be neutral! Let us be honestly neutral!"

* * *

The above speech, together with the "round robin letter" of the five American journalists, and together with many other fearless documents establish the encouraging fact that the heroic virtues exhibited by the brave defenders of American liberty in 1775 to 1783, and in 1812 to 1814, are still alive among great masses of our people.

To these true Americans we now appeal. We call upon all who proudly trace back their ancestry to the signers of the Declaration of Independence. We call upon all who keep sacred the memory of Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Nicholas Herchheimer, Baron von Steuben, and all other noble fighters for the cause of liberty. We call upon the many thousands of scholars, who, in quest of learning, went to Germany and found it to be a land

of the highest civilization and culture. We call upon all who sing our great national anthem of the Free and the Brave, written during our "Second War for Independence." We call upon them to wage a third war for independence, and to combat with spiritual weapons the Tories who, in our midst, make propaganda for King Georg V. with the same loyalty and foul means used by their ancestors in the interest of George III.: with falsehood and slander, by which they poison our newspapers, our school-books, our histories, our children, our public life and our minds.

We appeal especially to the publishers and editors of our newspapers and magazines: "Free our American journalism from British rule and British news-agencies! Establish your own independent service and appoint as your correspondents true Americans, politically and in spirit!

Take up your arms in this new and even greater war for independence!

What is now at stake is not only the vindication of the German nation, akin to our own in blood and character, but peace in America seems jeopardized. Rescue our country from British venom. See to it that all attempts to frustrate harmony and happiness of American citizens, the descendants of ALL European races, are promptly checked!

Not before we banish from our shores the colossal machinery of British intrigues and untruths, our nation will become independent politically as well as intellectually.

And only then will we be free!



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Die ergebenst unterzeichnete Verlagsbuchhandlung beehrt sich, Ihnen hierdurch die erfreuliche Mitteilung zu machen, dass die im Jahre 1909 erschienene Erstauflage des von Herrn *Rudolf Cronau* in New York verfassten und seitens der Universität Chicago preisgekrönten und mit 220 Illustrationen geschmückten Werkes

Drei Jahrhunderte deutschen Lebens in Amerika

sowohl in den Vereinigten Staaten wie in Deutschland eine so überaus günstige Aufnahme gefunden hat, dass eine Neuauflage notwendig geworden ist. Diese sollte bis zum Herbst des vergangenen Jahres erscheinen, und zwar nicht nur in Text und Bilderschmuck wesentlich erweitert, sondern auch in so glänzender Ausstattung, dass das Werk in jeder Hinsicht als das

schönste Ehrenbuch des Deutschtums Amerikas

bezeichnet werden kann. Der unselige Krieg verhinderte die Ausgabe des Werks zu der festgesetzten Zeit, doch hofft die Verlagshandlung, dies im Laufe dieses Jahres thun zu können.

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Der Bequemlichkeit und Vereinfachung der Geschäfte wegen bitten wir, Bestellungen an den Verfasser des Buches, Herrn *Rudolf Cronau*, 340 East 198. Strasse, New York, gelangen zu lassen.

In vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Die Verlagsbuchhandlung Dietrich Reimer
(Inhaber Konsul E. Vohsen)

Berlin, Wilhelmstrasse 29.

Wie die erste Auflage des Werkes

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von massgebenden Personen und Zeitungen der alten
und neuen Welt beurteilt wurde:

„Indem Cronau sein reich illustriertes, auf sorgfältigen Studien beruhendes, in Stil und Darstellung interessantes, in seinem Material gründlich und wohlfundiertes Buch schrieb, *machte er zwei Völker zu seinen Schuldnern.*“

Professor Benj. Ide Wheeler, Präsident der Kalifornischen Universität zu Berkeley, Inhaber der Berliner Roosevelt-Professur, im „Berliner Tageblatt“ vom 10. Nov. 1909.

„Cronaus Buch ist eine *nationale Tat.*“

„Leipziger Illustrierte Zeitung.“

„Cronaus Buch gibt uns das Recht, uns gleichberechtigt neben unsere Mitbürger englischen Stammes zu stellen und für unsere Sprache die Anerkennung und Achtung zu verlangen, die ihr kraft ihrer Stellung in der Weltliteratur gebührt.“

„Mississippi Blätter“, St. Louis, 17. Oktober 1909.

„*Ein Born des Wissens und der Aufklärung . . .* Einem Romane gleich fließt die Sprache dahin und der Leser wird schon nach den ersten Zeilen von der packenden Weise ergriffen, in der das Buch geschrieben ist. *Für die Propaganda des Deutsch-Amerikanischen Nationalbundes, dessen Mitbegründer Rudolf Cronau ist, hat er ein Hilfsmittel geschaffen, das unschätzbar ist.*“

„Freie Presse“, Brooklyn, 17. Oktober 1909.

„Das neueste Werk des berühmtesten und auf beiden Seiten des Ozeans gleich bekannten deutsch-amerikanischen Schriftstellers präsentiert sich in der vornehmsten und gediegensten Form. *Papier, Druck und Illustrationen sind dem vorzüglichen, für uns Deutschamerikaner gar nicht hoch genug zu schätzenden Inhalt angepasst.* Lange hat man vergeblich auf einen Geschichtsschreiber gewartet, der die Geschichte der Deutschen in Amerika von ihrem ersten Anfang bis heute niederschrieb. *Rudolf Cronau hat mit seinem neuen gründlichen und vorzüglichen Werk eine Arbeit vollbracht, die das höchste Lob verdient.*“

„Iowa Reform“, Davenport, 18. Oktober 1909.

„Ein Prachtwerk in jeder Hinsicht, das mehr als irgend etwas anderes geeignet ist und dazu dienen sollte, die Deutschen unser Landes, wie auch ihre Nachkommen, mit gerechtem Stolz auf ihre Abstammung zu erfüllen. Darum sollte es in keinem deutschen Heim fehlen.“

„Express und Westbote“, Columbus, Ohio, 26. Okt. 1909.

„Auch andere hervorragende Deutschamerikaner haben sich der Aufgabe gewidmet, ein Lebensbild des deutschen Elementes der Vereinigten Staaten zu entwerfen, aber in so umfassender Darstellung haben wir noch kein Werk gehabt, wie es dieses Buch von Rudolf Cronau den Deutschen bringt.“

„Milwaukee Herald“, Oktober 1909.

„Jede Seite dieses vortrefflichen und in seiner Art einzigartigen Werkes ist, wenn man sehr bescheiden sprechen will, höchst interessant.“

„Chicago Freie Presse und Daheim“, 18. Oktober 1909.

„Aus innerster Neigung, mit wahrer Lust und Liebe geschrieben, nichts Wesentliches unberücksichtigt lassend, ist Cronaus Buch als Geschichtswerk einzig und zugleich ein Schmuckstück für jedes deutsche Heim.“

„Davenport Demokrat“, 12. Oktober 1909.

„Ein Prachtwerk, in dem mit staunenswertem Sammeleifer alles zusammengetragen und in anziehender Weise dargestellt ist, was deutscher Fleiß, deutsche Opferwilligkeit, deutscher Kunstsinne für Amerika getan haben. Jedes öffentliche Lesezimmer, jede Bibliothek, jedes deutsche Heim sollte dies Buch zur Einsicht, Unterhaltung und Belehrung für Mitglieder und Besucher anschaffen. Wer es liest, wird darin einen Schatz des Wissenwertigen finden, auf das hinzuweisen den Deutschamerikaner stolz erfüllen muss.“

„Buffalo Demokrat“, 23. Oktober 1909.

„Wir stehen überrascht vor den Erfolgen der Deutschen in Amerika, die uns in Cronaus Buch wie in einem hellen Spiegel entgegenstrahlen.“

„Literarischer Handweiser f. d. Katholiken deutscher Zunge“, Münster in Westfalen, 25. Oktober 1909.

„Jeder Deutsche sollte sich so früh wie möglich Cronaus wunderbar fesselnd geschriebenes Buch verschaffen. Für die Jugend ist es eine Quelle der Begeisterung, für den gereiften Menschen ein hoher Genuss.“

„Westliche Post“, St. Louis, Dezember 1912.

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