

not often. No family is so hospitable as to desire a guest at the table all the time. Here the family comes together for a short time each day for comfortable relaxation, or (Lord have mercy on us, miserable sinners!) sometimes to vent a little family spleen without a damaged reputation. Moreover, serving the table is a part of the business. Why not do it all, without discrimination in the way that brings quickest and best results? That "single instance history records of a servant's receiving her friend in the parlor" might well appeal to you, dear lady. Why leave the maid and her "young man" in the kitchen when that cosy little room off the east porch is unoccupied? Oh, I know all you have done, for I know you well, and how you are trying to make good and help settle the question. Let me see! You are the lady who dressed that pretty little thing that came to you so pitifully shabby, in answer to your call. You put in long hours sewing for her. "Why not," you said, "as well as for the Working Girls' Home"? You patiently taught her how to work efficiently and—well, she left you just when you were planning another way to help her.

Of course there are many instances of maid and mistress standing by each other through the years, but instances, good or bad, settle no problems. Human beings are we all, blundering piteously, when kind as well as when angry. But, friends, let us stop worrying and do something. There is neither time nor space to name all the well-known women at work, each in her own way,

"And millions who, humble and nameless,
The straight hard pathway plod."

All these are thinking hard, and—radiant thought—men are thinking, too. Out of it all must evolve some sort of education that will make housework an honorable and desirable business. Perhaps the beginning is with us now. Do they call it Domestic Science?

"CAROLINE CAMP."

NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of *The Public* for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, August 25, 1914.

The European War.

The German advance upon France, the Russian invasion of East Prussia, and Japan's declaration of war upon Germany have been the outstanding events of the fourth week of the European war. [See current volume, page 802.]

Western Europe.

The two opposing battle-lines on the Franco-German and Franco-Belgian frontiers have been in contact for days with, as first result, announced on the 24th, the forcing backward of the Allies' armies by the Germans, who in the center, Meur-

the et Moselle, captured several French towns. The Allies' advance front stretched from somewhere northwest of Mons, Belgium, where British troops were stationed through Belgian territory to Luxemburg in Belgium, then onward in French territory through the Province of Meurthe et Moselle—opposite the neutral Duchy of Luxemburg, and the German province of Alsace—and crossed into German territory in Lorraine, where the French army had been taking the offensive near its southern border base, Belfort. By August 22 the Germans had begun a general attack all along this line. Battle continued for days with only the most meagre reports until the 24th, when the French Minister of War made it known that the British and French armies had been ordered to withdraw "to their covering positions." The temporary failure of the allies' offensive movements both up in Belgium and down in Lorraine was admitted in this statement by the French minister, and this means that probably the next general conflict will take place largely on French soil. Of terrible carnage on both sides there is no possible doubt.



That part of the German army in Belgium which had swung to the north of Liège had by Tuesday, August 18, marched as far northwest as Diest, thirty miles northeast of Brussels. The military operations of Tuesday and Wednesday, leading up to the retreat of the Belgian army to Antwerp, and the occupation of Brussels by the Germans on Thursday, were described by an Amsterdam correspondent in an Antwerp paper as follows:

Tuesday morning the great advance movement began along a line extending in a broad V from Diest to Tirlemont and St. Trond. The Belgians retired from St. Trond, as the Germans outnumbered the Belgian advance guard. The first Belgian battle line extended along a line of about twenty-five miles and included Diest, Haelen, Geetbetz, Neerlinter and Tirlemont. Tirlemont was guarded by cavalry detachments only, while on the other end of the line the burden of defense at Diest was taken by bicycle sharpshooters.

The battle started at daybreak Tuesday near Geetbetz. At 6 o'clock the Germans opened their attack with large forces of cavalry, supported by infantry and artillery with machine guns. Within a few minutes a fierce battle was raging along the six-mile front. In the north the German right wing attacked Haelen and Loxbergen. In the south it attacked Budingen. The main attack was aimed to break through the Belgian line at Geetbetz, where the dismounted Belgian cavalry poured in a terrific fire, annihilating the German advance columns. Thereupon the German cavalry executed a daring flank movement around the Belgian positions, necessitating the slow retirement of the Belgians on Budingen, where Count Dursel was killed. On the extreme north the Germans stormed Diest, bombard-

ing the town furiously and destroying a large part of the city.

Late Tuesday the Belgian headquarters, having learned the enemy's strength from aviators, decided further resistance along this advanced line would be foolish and ordered a gradual retirement. Wednesday a tremendous battle along the whole line continued. The hottest fighting was at Aerschot, twenty-three miles northeast of Brussels, where the carnage on both sides was awful. The advance guard of two Belgian regiments were forced to retreat at 7 o'clock in the evening. At 11 o'clock the Germans reached Louvain in motor cars armed with machine guns. The Belgians continued to fall back in good order through Malines, [Mechlin] and thence to Antwerp.

The unopposed entry of the Germans into Brussels next day, the 20th, was related as follows by the (London) Daily Telegraph's Brussels correspondent:

By 7 o'clock in the morning the city was practically surrounded by German cavalry, which systematically seized the railway and telegraph offices and posted pickets at the cross roads. When this envelopment was completed a full German army corps marched through Brussels.

According to London despatches of the 24th—

An interview between the burgomaster of Brussels and General von Arnim had the following results: First, the German troops were to have free passage through Brussels; second, a garrison of 3,000 men was to be quartered in barracks; third, requisitions were to be paid for in cash; fourth, there was to be respect for the inhabitants and public and private property; fifth, the management of public affairs by the municipal administration was to be free from German control. The Germans have re-established tramway, telephone and postal services. Trains are running toward Liege, and even the telegraph with Germany is working. The population supports the burgomaster with enthusiasm, regarding him as the savior of the city.

After its occupation, the German General levied upon the city of Brussels a war tax of \$40,000,000. From Liège had already been demanded \$10,000,000. On the 21st Great Britain began to raise a loan of \$50,000,000 to advance to Belgium, and on the 23rd the French foreign office stated that France had agreed to raise a like amount to help Belgium meet the demands of Germany.

The Belgian Minister to the United States filed on August 24 a protest from his Government to the American State Department against German conduct on the battlefield, asserting that "the list of atrocities ascertained by an investigation committee is already long. Belgium will ask for an international investigation of the cruelties committed."

Russia.

A general advance of the Russian army was re-

ported as begun on August 16, two days before official dispatches from the general staff announced mobilization complete. The Czar had left St. Petersburg for Moscow on the 12th to make his headquarters with the army. On the 21st an army of 800,000 was officially announced as invading Prussia under Grand Duke Nicholas. Two days thereafter three railroad centers of East Prussia had been captured by the Russians. Insterberg, the largest of these, is the junction of eight railways and is sixty miles due east from the coast city, Koenigsberg. The Russian troops, according to St. Petersburg and London dispatches, marched "in a thirty-two mile battle line" and "hurled back" the opposing German army in complete defeat, capturing along with the towns and railroads much valuable rolling stock and fuel.

On the Austrian frontier, Russian dispatches report the invasion of Galicia and Bukovina with a force of approximately 75,000 men, and so far no important engagements.

Southeastern Europe.

An official note of the 23rd at Vienna announced that—

on account of the Russian intervention in the Servian war Austria is forced to gather all its forces for the principal struggle in the northeast. Consequently the attack on Servia is henceforth looked upon as a punitive expedition, and not as definite war. The decision therefore has been reached to retire from the offensive and take up a waiting attitude, making a fresh attack when opportunity presents itself.

"Considerable losses on the banks of the Drina river" are acknowledged by Austria, of which the Servian official press bureau on August 24 made official specification as follows:

The Servian army captured from the enemy in the engagement on the Drina spoils which up to the present include the following items: Four thousand five hundred prisoners, 53 guns, 8 howitzers, 114 caissons, 3 field ambulances and a medical column with supplies, 14 field kitchens, 15 ammunition, provision and telegraph wagons, railroad trains, quantities of equipment, several strongboxes, etc.

Mobilization in both Greece and Turkey was announced on the 18th to be practically completed; but up to the 24th neither had declared war against the other. The Turkish Government sent word to all foreign embassies on the 23rd that the Dardanelles were open to merchantmen of all nations, but had not so far answered Russia's reported demand that the Russian Black Sea fleet be permitted to pass through the straits.

From Albania came reports on the 19th that the Musselmans were in revolt and the people panic-

stricken since the international forces had been withdrawn.



Harvest Fields.

Austria and Germany are both reported to have called out not only their reserves, or "Landwehr," but also now the "Landsturm." This means that all able-bodied men up to the age of 42 years in Austria and probably 45 years in Germany must leave the harvest fields and report for service. From France the grain and wine crops are reported as probably safe "since the demand from the Provinces for harvest hands has ceased." The value of these crops is estimated at over \$300,000,000. In Great Britain it was officially announced on the 18th that a large expeditionary force had been sent across the channel—100,000 men, rumor said. And scattered reports of British preparations since then presage the transporting of many thousand more.



On the Sea.

The British Foreign Office made public on the 22nd the following statement of the naval situation:

The floating trade of Germany has been brought to a standstill by the operations of the British cruisers in the different parts of the world. The German fleet is unable to interfere or to set their commerce free, owing to the British main fleet, which is cruising in full strength. Already about 7 per cent of the total German tonnage is in British hands, another 20 per cent is sheltering in neutral harbors and the remainder is either in German harbors, unable to move or endeavoring to find security. British shipping, with the exception of less than 1 per cent, which was in German harbors at the outbreak of the war, is actively pursuing its business on all the great commercial routes.

The German squadron in China has been rendered ineffective by the constant pursuit of the British squadron in the far East. Trade in China is therefore unaffected. The Austrian squadron has retired into the Adriatic before the combined Anglo-French fleet, which is so superior that it is about to send strong detachments to any part of the Mediterranean or adjoining seas in which naval forces may be required.

Pola, Austria—a post fifty miles south of Trieste, on the Adriatic—was reported on the 22nd to be making ready for bombardment by the Anglo-French fleet.



Asia.

The time-limit of Japan's ultimatum to Germany regarding Kiao-Chau and the China Sea expired August 23, without any reply having been made by Germany. On that evening, therefore, the Emperor of Japan made the following proclamation:

We hereby declare war against Germany, and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities

against that empire with their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort in pursuance of their respective duties to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations.

Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, calamitous effect of which we view with grave concern, we on our part have entertained hopes of preserving the peace of the far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality, but the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is at Kiao-chau, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels cruising the seas of eastern Asia are threatening our commerce and that of our ally. Peace of the far East is thus in jeopardy.

Accordingly, our government and that of his Britannic majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the agreement of alliance, and we on our part being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means commanded our government to offer with sincerity an advice to the imperial German government.

By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, our government failed to receive an answer accepting their advice. It is with profound regret that we, in spite of our ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this early period of our reign and while we are still in mourning for our lamented mother.

It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be restored and the glory of the empire be enhanced.

The bombardment of Tsing-tau, the fortified port of Kiao-Chau was begun by the Japanese fleet August 24 with British, French and Russian war vessels to aid in the blockade. British regiments will co-operate with the Japanese land forces. It is said that the German Emperor has ordered the garrison to defend Tsing-tau "to the uttermost." All communication between China and Japan was cut off on August 23 and the Japanese authorities give out no news whatever from the China Sea.



Germany, according to a Peking despatch, "has protested to China that the Republic has been aiding Japan in the far Eastern trouble and violating the rules of neutrality. China replied to this that the warlike naval operations of the Germans in the Orient has been calculated to violate the principles of the agreement whereby the Peking government leased Kiauchau to the Kaiser. The Kaiser agreed that German occupation would be peaceful at all times, and China now asserts this agreement has not been respected."



Death of Pope Pius.

Pope Pius X died after a short illness at Rome, on August 20. His death has been attrib-