

zation. Second, **Ambition of Rulers**, for which democracy is the cure. Third, **Markets**, to gain some special advantage over other countries. Fourth, to **Gain Control over Natural Resources or Transportation in a Weaker Country**. Fifth, to **Uphold Special Privilege and Monopoly in Natural Resources at Home**. Sixth, the **Procuring of Lands for Colonization**. The last four causes given are so closely related that they would be entirely removed by the following reforms: First, absolute free trade between all countries. Second, the adoption of land value taxation. Third, public ownership of public utilities. But Mrs. Post thought even before we had universal laws on these reforms war would practically be abolished by an International League of four or five of the strongest countries, maintaining only a large enough army to equal that of perhaps two of the strongest armed countries remaining out of the League. Gradually all countries would join the League, when we would have universal disarmament.

Mrs. Post did not treat of war from its sentimental side, but dealt with the economic causes of war and how just economic conditions would bring people of all countries to live in brotherly love.

JESSIE L. LANE.

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, October 13, 1914.

The European War.

The most striking feature of the week's news is the siege and capture of Antwerp. Military activities in the north of France have resulted in little change. The same is true in Eastern and Southeastern Europe. No decisive action has taken place on the sea, or in the campaign against Kiao-Chau. No talk of peace is heard among the participants; and all seem to look forward to a long campaign. [See current volume, page 971.]



The Franco-German Campaign.

The close of the tenth week of the war, and the fourth week of the Battle of the Aisne, brings only slight changes in the position of the two armies. The line still extends from the Vosges Mountains, through Metz to the junction of the Aisne and Oise Rivers; thence northerly almost to the Belgium border. Numerous attempts have been made by the Germans to break through the Allies' line on the Meuse and near the forest of Argonne, but without success. The actions seem to have been confined for the most part to cannonading and to night attacks by infantry. The continued efforts of the Allies to turn the German right wing has led to a further

extension of the lines to the north, which has resulted in a line of battle almost to the Belgium border, and a strongly protected line on to Antwerp. The later engagements on the extreme German right wing have been between heavy bodies of cavalry, but no decisive action has taken place. This part of the line, which is in the vicinity of Lille, Arras, and Hazebrouck, has swayed back and forth under the shock of cavalry charges; but intrenched infantry and artillery rapidly follow. The Germans, re-enforced by the troops released by the close of the Antwerp campaign, are making an effort to force their line through Belgium to the sea. Reports of ground surrendered by the Germans at points along the Aisne and to the East, are explained as hygienic moves on account of the conditions of the trenches. Though the Allies report small gains at various points along the line, there seems to have been no material changes.



Belgium.

The siege and capture of Antwerp made Belgium the chief center of interest during the week. In spite of the fortifications which were said to be among the best ever constructed, the steady pounding of the heavy German siege guns silenced one fort after another, until the Germans were near enough to shell the city. The little Belgian army, assisted by 13,000 British, made a heroic defence of the city for eleven days, and then withdrew to the territory west of the city before its surrender on the 10th. General von Beseler, who conducted the besieging operations, received the surrender of the city from the Burgomaster. The General issued a proclamation saying no one would be harmed unless he engaged in hostilities toward the Germans. "Resistance," he announced, "will cause the destruction of your beautiful city." Private property was spared, but large quantities of provisions were taken. The damage from the bombardment is reported to be light, the Cathedral and public buildings being unharmed. King Albert, who has led his men in person from the beginning of the war, retreated to the west when the Germans broke through the fortifications on the south, in an effort to join the English forces at Ostend. The British marines who had been in the forts to the north of Antwerp, were the last to retreat, and being cut off from escape southward, were interned in Holland. The Germans have levied an indemnity of \$100,000,000 upon Antwerp. Aggressive movements on the part of the Germans are on foot to drive the Allies from Belgium. Most of the Antwerp besieging army is moving southward, either to attack Ostend, or to fall upon the extreme left of the Allies, which is now on the Belgian border. Ghent is reported occupied by the Germans. Apparently the only forces opposing the Germans in

Belgium are the troops with King Albert, reported to number 70,000, and the British, of unknown number, at Ostend.



The Campaign in Eastern Europe.

Definite information is scarce. Reports from Berlin and from Petrograd are still very contradictory. The dispatches of the earlier part of the week indicated Russian successes. They had made some headway in East Prussia, in western Poland, and in Galicia; but the later dispatches report the advance of the Germans from Silicia to the Vistula River at Ivangorod, sixty miles south of Warsaw. Austrian dispatches claim that the Russians have been compelled to raise the siege of Przemysl, and to draw back from Cracow. They still hold the remainder of Galicia, and the passes of the Carpathian Mountains. The Russians will be unable to do anything more against Germany or Austria until they have driven the Germans from Poland. Vienna reports claim victories over Servians and Montenegrans, but these forces are still in Bosnia, and the Montenegrans claim to be almost at the gates of Sarajevo, the capital. Cold weather is causing suffering among the troops. Snow covers the mountain peaks. Apparently nothing decisive has occurred in the southeast. Cholera, which entered Austria some weeks ago, is still spreading, and is causing alarm.



In the Air and on the Sea.

Airships are beginning to assume importance as offensive weapons. The monster Zeppelins made repeated trips over Antwerp during the siege, dropping bombs, but doing only slight damage. Their great bulk, together with the low altitude at which they move, makes them such an easy mark that their operations have been at night; and this fact has prevented any degree of accuracy in striking a definite point. The aeroplanes, however, operate by day. Their smallness and great altitude make them almost immune from the ground, and necessitates attacks from other aeroplanes. German aeroplanes have flown over Paris several times, dropping bombs until pursued by French aeroplanes. The damage caused has been comparatively slight, and has been entirely confined to civilians, generally women and children. An English airman made his way to Dusseldorf, where he dropped a bomb on a Zeppelin hangar, destroying, it is reported, both the hangar and the Zeppelin within. The people of London are quite nervous over the possibility of an attack from a fleet of Zeppelins, though no attempt has yet been made to cross the channel. The occupation of Antwerp brings the German base within 100 miles of London. No naval engagements of consequence have been reported during the week. The Russian cruiser

Pallada, manned by 566 men, was torpedoed in the Baltic Sea by a German submarine, and sank with all on board. A German torpedo boat destroyer was sunk by an English submarine off the mouth of the River Ems on the 6th. The destroyer carried a crew of fifty, most of whom are reported saved. Two Austrian torpedo boats, conveying a merchant ship laden with munitions of war, were reported sunk off Ragusa, Dalmatia, on the 9th, by the Anglo-French fleet.



Japan.

The Japanese lines are being drawn closer about Kiao-Chau, involving attacks and counter-attacks, but no decisive engagements have been reported. The warships of Japan and one British ship have shelled the fortifications repeatedly. A concerted attack in force is expected at an early day. The capture by the Japanese of Jaluit Island in the Marshall group in the Pacific, which belonged to Germany, has given rise to speculation in diplomatic circles. Assurances are given by Japan, who was understood to confine her operations to her own immediate vicinity, are to the effect that these outlying posts are taken as a military necessity to destroy all German sources of supply for their cruisers, and not with the idea of their retention by the Japanese.



Roumania.

King Charles of Roumania died on the 10th, and was succeeded by his nephew Ferdinand, who took the oath on the 11th. The Roumanians have been anti-German in their sympathies, while King Charles was friendly. This caused much friction in the cabinet and restlessness among the people. King Ferdinand is supposed to sympathize with the people, and his accession may result in bringing his country into the war.



Italy.

Differences in the Italian cabinet over the rehabilitation of the army led to the resignation of General Grandi, Minister of War, and the appointment of General Zupelli. Depletion of army stores in the military depots, and the number of enlisted men, is given as the cause of the friction. Italy is reported to have spent \$1,000,000 a day since the war began, to place her army on a war footing. [See current volume, page 780.]



Africa.

The contest between the Union of South Africa and German Southwest Africa has been complicated by the rebellion of one of the Union commanders. Lieutenant-Colonel Solomon Gerhardus Maritz, commanding one of the four armies put in the field by the Union when it undertook to relieve the home government of the task of dealing

with the German colonies, was in command in the Northwest Cape province, which lies immediately south of German Southwest Africa. Part of his staff deserted with him, and the remainder were taken prisoners by force. He has been given the rank of general by the Germans. The report issued by Governor Buxton states that Colonel Maritz had entered into an agreement with the governor of German Southwest Africa guaranteeing the Union as a republic, and ceding Wal-fish Bay and certain other parts of the Union to the Germans. Premier Louis Botha has imposed martial law upon the whole Union of South Africa in order to ferret out others who may have been seduced by German emissaries. General Botha's government declares that the great majority of the Dutch are loyal. [See current volume, page 946.]



Mexico and the United States.

The first reports from the military convention that met at Aguas Calientes to determine the personnel of the future government of Mexico are of an encouraging nature. Delegates representing both Carranza and Villa are present, as, also, are three delegates representing Zapata, whose credentials have been accepted. A "request" that General Carranza release all political prisoners as Villa had done was changed to "order," and enthusiastically passed by the convention. [See current volume, page 972.]



General Jesus Carranza, with 30,000 men and 60 cannon, has arrived in the city of Mexico. Fighting continues at Naco between the Carranza men under General Benjamin Hill, who hold the town, and Villa men under Governor Maytorena. Much trouble is caused by the stray bullets that fall in Naco, Arizona. Three United States soldiers have been wounded, one fatally.



The Labor War.

Indictments against fifty striking coal miners at Boulder, Colorado, were dismissed, for lack of evidence, on October 7. The action was said to have been taken to avoid an effort of attorneys of the men to invalidate the indictments on the ground that the grand jury was prejudiced. At Walsenburg, twenty strikers under indictment were granted a change of venue. [See current volume, page 947.]



The Supreme Court of Montana on October 8 decided that a military court has no right to try civilian prisoners. The case was that of an appeal of two miners at Butte arrested by the militia and tried by court martial. [See current volume, page 662.]

Million Dollar Bequest for Suffrage.

The will of Mrs. Frank Leslie was admitted to probate in New York City on October 7 and after other bequests contains the following:

I leave the entire residue of my estate to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to be applied to the furtherance of woman suffrage in the United States.

In case of the death of Mrs. Catt the will provides that any balance left shall go to the suffrage movement. The amount to be placed at Mrs. Catt's disposal has been estimated to be at least \$1,000,000. [See current volume, page 948.]



Chicago Telephone Affairs.

The Chicago City Council on October 5 by a vote of 56 to 2, ordered the Department of Public Service to investigate the number of bona fide subscribers served by the automatic telephone system of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company. The resolutions further provide that in the event of the number of subscribers being less than 20,000, the corporation counsel shall take steps toward forfeiture to the city of plant and property. [See current volume, pages 943, 966.]



Cotton Loan Fund Approved.

The Federal Reserve Board announced on October 10 approval of a plan for a \$150,000,000 loan fund to take care of the cotton crops. The idea was suggested to the board by Festus J. Wade of St. Louis. Details of the measure are still to be decided upon. The fund is to be raised through voluntary subscriptions in which banks are to be allowed to participate. [See current volume, page 924.]



What Congress Is Doing.

The House adopted the Conference report on the Clayton Anti-Trust Bill on October 8 by a vote of 244 to 54, sending it to the President for his signature. Attorney-General Gregory is said to be searching the bill for jokers, and pending this search the President's signature is withheld. [See current volume, page 973.]



The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections decided on October 9 to postpone until the next session its decision as to probing the campaign expenses of Roger Sullivan and Senator Boies Penrose. The reason given is that not enough members could be found willing to serve as a sub-committee to conduct the investigation. The investigation was demanded more than a month ago by Senator Norris of Nebraska, but the members of the elections committee were reluctant to take it up and only once in four at-