

Zeit," quoted in Volume 6 of the "Historian's History of the World," under the subtitle of "Panem et Circenses" (Food and Games), says in his opening paragraph:

"The sustenance of Rome, with which the emperors charged themselves, may be regarded in the light of compensation for the political rights of which the imperial government robbed the Romans."

Having robbed the people of land and rights, they gave them corn for their bellies and brutal games to lull their minds.

Are the modern emperors—the exponents of Big Business—trying to give them playgrounds in school yards, at everyone's expense, for the land they have insidiously robbed them?

I cannot feel that it is one of the many panaceas that Big Business is trying to apply to a diseased public, of which "patriotic(?) wars," "Kultur Kampf," "Rockefeller investigation," et al., are kindred.

FRANCIS SCHILL, JR.

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 20, 1914.

The European War.

The eleventh week of the war passed with general activities upon all sides, but with no decisive action anywhere. In Eastern Europe the Russians and Germans are preparing for a great battle near Warsaw, and in Western Europe the Germans and Allies have fought to hold the line extending through Northern France and Southeastern Belgium. The German government has notified the government of the Netherlands that it would observe the treaty relations regarding the use of the River Scheldt which leads up to Antwerp, but the mouth of which is in Dutch territory. [See current volume, page 994.]

The Campaign in Western Europe.

Immediately following the fall of Antwerp great activity was manifested in Belgium. The Germans, apparently intent upon capturing the Channel ports, Ostend, Dunkirk and Calais, as well as driving the allies out of Belgium, hurried the troops that were relieved by the capture of Antwerp southward along the West coast. Bruges was occupied on the 14th and Ostend on the 15th. Both places were taken without resistance. The Germans were not, however, permitted to reach Dunkirk. An engagement by the Belgians, aided by the guns of the British navy, repulsed the Germans at Nieuport, on the coast, midway between Ostend and Dunkirk, on the 19th. Heavy fighting occurred also at Dixunde and Rouler. The line of battle now extends to the sea on the Belgian coast

south of Ostend. From the extreme West in Belgium to Lille in France. The line is still mobile, and has been shifted backward and forward by the contending armies. From Lille southward to the junction of the Oise and Aisne Rivers the changes in spite of much fighting have been unimportant. Vigorous attempts have been made by both the French and the Allies along the east and west line to advance but without material change in positions.

Belgium.

King Albert remains in Belgium at the head of his army, which is doing effective campaigning. After joining the Allies on its retreat from Antwerp, it engaged in the battle of Nieuport to stop the advance of the Germans. The cabinet officers and the foreign legations have removed from Ostend to Havre. A proclamation was issued in Ostend on the 14th reciting:

Citizens: For about two and a half months the Belgian soldiers have been defending, foot by foot, at the price of heroic efforts the fate of their country. The enemy certainly expected to annihilate our army in Antwerp; but a retreat in which the order and dignity have been irreproachable has successfully foiled this hope, and has assured us the conservation of military forces which will continue to fight without respite for this most just and noble cause. . . . In order not to serve the plans of the invaders, it is important that the Belgian government should temporarily establish its seat in a place from which it may, in contact with our army on one side and with France and England on the other, continue to exercise and to assure the continuance of the national sovereignty. For this reason the government is leaving Ostend today, with a grateful remembrance of the welcome which this city has given it.

The government temporarily will be established at Havre, where the noble friendship of the government of the French Republic has offered our government, with the fullness of its sovereign rights, the entire exercise of its authority and also of its duties.

Citizens, this momentary ordeal, which our patriotism will accept, will have, we are sure, its prompt revenge. The Belgian administration will continue to operate in full measure as far as the local circumstances will permit. The king and the government depend upon your good judgment, on your patriotism. On your part you may count upon our entire self-devotion, upon the gallantry of our army and upon the support of the Allies to hasten the hour of mutual deliverance.

Our beloved country, so odiously betrayed and so odiously treated by one of the powers who had solemnly promised to guarantee her neutrality, has excited a growing admiration in the whole world. Thanks to the union, the courage and the sagacity of all her children, she will remain worthy of this admiration which sustains her today. Tomorrow she will emerge from her trials greater and more beautiful, having suffered for justice and for the honor of civilization.

Long live free and independent Belgium.
(Signatures of all the ministers.)

Germany has granted permission for the American Minister, Mr. Brand Whitlock, to receive and distribute the 1,500 tons of food stuffs collected in London for destitute Belgians.



The Campaign in the East.

Confusion, mystery and uncertainty still surround the movements of the armies in Eastern Europe. The situation on the whole does not seem to differ materially from what it was the preceding week. In East Prussia the Germans are holding the Russians in check. The Germans are concentrating troops to the West of Warsaw for a decisive battle. This line of battle extends from Warsaw to Przemysl. To hold this line the Russians have been drawing in their lines in Galicia. The Austrians now claim to be in control of the Carpathian passes, and to have compelled the Russians to retreat to the east side of Przemysl. The battle in Poland is in its preliminary stages, but it is of such importance that Germany is supposed to have weakened their lines in France to obtain men to meet the Russians. Troops are advancing also from East Prussia, from the fortress Thorn and from Posen to distract the Russian attention, while the main attack is delivered between Ivangorod and Galicia, in an effort to break through between the Warsaw army and the Galician army. The campaign in the southeast offers little development. An announcement on the 14th by the Servian government states that Belgrade being no longer in danger certain government functions will be conducted in that city instead of at Nish. It is also stated that the supply of cattle and food-stuffs in Servia is so abundant that their export will be permitted. A Servian official statement reports that Serbo-Montenegrin troops defeated the Austrians on the Glinatz plateau, which dominates the fortifications of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital.



Portugal.

Two expeditionary forces have been dispatched to Portugal's African possessions to strengthen the garrisons. One, a force of 5,000 men, went to Angola (Portuguese Congo) which is bounded on the South by German Damaraland. The other, numbering 6,000 men, went to Portuguese East Africa, which is bounded on the north by German East Africa. As Portugal is allied with England, it is assumed that these forces will aid the British in their conflict with the Germans in Africa.



South Africa.

General Louis Botha, Premier and Commander in chief of the forces of the Union of South Africa, has addressed a spirited telegram to General

Hertzog, General Botha's chief opponent, calling upon him for a public repudiation of Colonel Maritz's act in going over to the Germans. A Pretoria dispatch says three officers and seventy men of Colonel Maritz's rebel force have been captured, and that four officers and 40 men have surrendered.



On the Sea.

The English cruiser Hawke was torpedoed in the North Sea by a German submarine on the 15th, and of her crew of 400 officers and men only 73 are known to have escaped. This is the eighth British cruiser lost, as compared to seven lost by the Germans. On the 17th, the British cruiser Undaunted, aided by four destroyers, sank four German torpedo boat destroyers off the Dutch coast. This makes eight destroyers lost by the Germans. The English have lost one. A fire in the Government arsenal at Trieste, the principal seaport of Austria-Hungary, is reported to have destroyed a dreadnaught under construction. Six destroyers were damaged by the fire, which is thought to have been set by traitors.



Japan.

The Japanese cruiser Takachiho was sunk in Kiao-Chau Bay on the 17th, with a loss of 271 officers and crew. One officer and twelve of the crew were rescued. One report says the ship was destroyed by a mine; another that it was torpedoed by a submarine. The submarine escaped under cover of darkness, but grounded at a point sixty miles south of Kiao-Chau Bay, where it was destroyed by the Japanese. The Japanese navy department announces the occupation for military purposes of strategically important islands in the Marianne (Ladrone), Marshall, East Caroline and West Caroline archipelagoes, which lie between the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, and have been used as bases by German cruisers.



Mexico and the United States.

After a stormy secret session on the 15th the Aguas Calientes convention voted itself the supreme power of Mexico; and the delegates took oath to abide by the majority vote on all questions, including the form of government and presidential succession. The question of the kind of government was postponed until Oct. 20, in order that a full Zapata delegation numbering twenty-two men, might be present. And to avoid the possibility of delay and misunderstanding, a committee, headed by General Felipe Angeles, and including the Zapata delegates already at the convention, was appointed to confer with General Zapata. General Villa was reported to be in Aguas Calientes and was received with great enthusiasm by the convention. The action of the delegates thus far is