

THE CATECHISM OF BAALAM, JR.

By an Irish-American.

Authorship and Authorities.

The author of this pamphlet must remain anonymous till the end of the war. At that time anyone can learn his name from the publisher Hugh H. Masterson, 170 Chambers St., New York. Author and publisher vouch that every statement herein can be verified. It is impossible at any one moment to have every source and authority at hand. The following references cover much of the ground.

As to details of German history and political, social and cultural conditions, see any public library catalog. For a deep study read Chamberlain's "Foundations of the 19th Century."

On the Kaiser's Powers: Read the German Constitution.

Who Struck First? Read the American newspapers up to Aug. 1st, 1914; White papers, published by N. Y. Times; Count von Bernstorff in N. Y. Times Aug. 28; letters in N. Y. Times Sept. 13; letter from German officer, Washington Star, Sept. 6; letter in N. Y. Times Aug. 30, headed "Russia's Early War Moves," quoting Russian papers; Dr. Derenburg in N. Y. Sun Oct. 11; Kaiser's speech reported in papers Aug. 4 and 5; German statement of French aggression, Washington Post, Aug. 4; many articles in Fatherland and Gaelic America.

On Alsace-Lorraine: Read history of Louis XIV and Napoleon, and Munsterberg's "The War and America."

On Serbia: Report of Carnegie's International Commission to Investigate the Balkan Wars; Alex. Kouta in N. Y. Tribune Aug. 9; Dr. Geo. Bartelme, Washington Post Aug. 12; article by Father Schwertner in Rosary Magazine for August; Emily G. Hutchings in Reedy's Mirror (St. Louis) Aug. 14.

Pan-Slavism: The Fatherland; article by Austrian Diplomatist, N. Y. Sun Oct. 11.

Belgian Neutrality: Article by Professor Burgess in Vital Issue; articles in Fatherland; quotation from English army officer's letter in Gaelic American, August 22; German official statements in all American papers.

England's Attitude: The Gaelic American (165 William St., N. Y.) The White Papers; Prof. Sloane, N. Y. Times Sept. 20; Count von Bernstorff, N. Y. Times Aug. 30; Dr. Derenburg, N. Y. Sun Oct. 11; Wm. Bayard Hale, N. Y. Journal Sept. 16; German Chancellor, Washington Times of Sept. 23; letter in London Nation Aug. 15 (N. Y. Sun Oct. 11); letter of Sir James O'Riordan, Washington Times Aug. 8; B. L. Frazier, Washington Post Aug. 18; Kuno Franke, N. Y. Times Aug. 23; The War and America by Munsterberg; letter by F. C. Krueger, N. Y. Evening Post, Aug. 5; Emily G. Hutchings, Reedy's Mirror, Aug. 14; statements of Kier Hardie and Ramsey McDonald reported in English and American papers; England's joy over destruction of German commerce and determination to crush Germany, reported in N. Y. Times Aug. 16, Washington Post Sept. 1, 14 and 18; English and Irish history.

American and other refutation of German atrocity tales, Belgian and Russian atrocities, French and English use of dum-dums, Louisiana, N. Y. Sun Sept. 5, 17; N. Y. Times Aug. 15, 23; Sept. 4, 20, 27; Oct. 11; N. Y. World Sept. 1, 16; Oct. 5, 19; Washington Post Aug. 19, 21, 25, 29; Sept. 2, 7, 8, 11, 14, 19; Washington Star Sept. 5, 18; Oct. 12; Washington Times Aug. 15, 16, 28, 29; Sept. 20, 23; Oct. 14; The Vital Issue Sept. 21; Statements of Lord Roberts, The Independent, Oct. 10.

Civilian Snipers and Non-combatants in Cities within war area: Read history of American occupation of Vera Cruz, and any book on international military law. Note totally unapproved nature of charges, even those of French and Belgian governments.

Turco and Senegalese: Reading notices and pictures in all papers; Washington Post Sept. 16; Washington Times Sept. 12, and especially Washington Post Oct. 17, American physician's personal experience of Turco savagery.

Reim "Grasdoftar".

Es gibt nicht viele solche Spiegelkisten, und überhaupt wird erst seit kurzer Zeit ein besonderes Fach daraus gemacht.

Der "Grasdoftar" ist auf das genaueste mit den Gefundenen - Funden von Gräbern und ihrer Verbesserung und Ergänzung vertraut. Er kann z. B. auf den ersten Blick sagen, ob der Kasten vor dem Hause oder auch auf dem Feld in einem Anfall von "Blut" "Armut" oder vielleicht nur an einer leichten Verformung leidet; ob das Glas eine Bereicherung seines Blutes oder nur eine Maffage bräutet, ob es überhaupst zu voller Gefundheit und Kraft wiederhergestellt werden kann oder ohne weiteres mit Stumpf und Etzel ausgeriffen werden sollte. Kein gewöhnlicher Kenner der Land- und Gartenwissenschaft ist in diesen Gegenstand auch nur annähernd so tief eingedrungen.

Wahrheitsgemäß der bedeutendste "Grasdoftar" in den Ver. Staaten ist bereit Professor Frank Lancon, Schriftner, der es bereits zu einem internationalen Ruf gebracht hat. Sein amtlicher Titel ist "Agronom", was aber nichts anderes bedeutet, als die obige Bezeichnung. Er hat in Washington das erste Büro für Agronomie begründet, welches die Welt kennt; und in den letzten paar Jahren hat er verschiedene Ausstellungen des amerikanischen Ackerbau - Departments hier und auswärts geleitet. Beliaufig bemerkt, steht er schon seit 30 Jahren mit diesem Department in der ersten oder andern Eigenschaft in Verbindung. Auf der Panama - Pacific - Weltausstellung in San Francisco aber wird er sein Hauptgeschäft durchführen.

It will be remembered that the prophet Baalam rode an ass which perished in testifying to the Truth while Baalam was doing his best in behalf of the Lie. Let us imagine a modern Baalam and his ass answering, with more or less irregular alternation, certain questions about the present war. The reader is left to guess which answers are given by the roscrant prophet and which by the ass inspired by God.

Question: Who started this War? Answer: The Kaiser.

Q. How do we know that? A. Well, everyone knows he is the War Lord!

Q. How did he get that title? A. By some Englishman's deliberate mis-translation of the title "Kriegsheerr," which is merely the name as any constitutional ruler's title of "Commander-in-Chief."

Q. But is there no other proof that the Kaiser is a War-Lord? A. Oh yes, his record shows it.

Q. What is his record? A. For twenty-five years he has ruled a nation armed and able to crush any enemy individually; but he has never struck. He has carried on the policy of his predecessors to the result that peace has reigned in Central Europe for forty-three years, a longer period than ever before since the breaking of the Pax Romana. During that time Germany has given the world a cherished example of human capabilities in all the ways of Peace—in the arts, science, scholarship, philosophy, local government, efficient state-socialism, manufactures, commerce, personal freedom, personal intelligence, personal health and capacity.

Q. We must inevitably conclude, then, must we not, that the ruler of a nation so busy with continual triumphs of Peace would naturally plunge his nation into a war and unnecessary war? A. Oh, inevitably.

Q. What corroboration is there for this view? A. The fact that he has kept the peace so long, while a war of triumph would have been what we call a "snitch"; the fact that if he started this war, he started it when the odds against him almost shut out the possible vision of success; the fact, finally, that individually he has no power at all to throw his enlightened, critical, independent and stubborn people into war.

Q. But he has vast power, has he not? A. Oh, yes, slightly less than the President of the United States.

Q. How else do we know that the Kaiser started the war? A. Why, everyone knows he wants to rule all Europe and then grab America and the rest of the world.

Q. Has he, or any one for him, ever said so hinted so? A. No, but the newspapers and Winston Churchill tell us so.

Q. It seems very plausible, doesn't it? A. Decidedly—a nation of some 60,000,000 people, hemmed in the center of Europe, would have, as any one can see, what American slang calls "a healthy chance" to conquer the world.

Q. How else do we know that the Kaiser started the war? A. Well, he begged the Czar to refrain from mobilizing, and assured him (having taken the trouble to get the assurance from Austria) that Austria would not seize any of the territory of Serbia. He assured the English that if they remained neutral, he would not use his navy in a way to threaten the north coast of France or do anything that England could consider dangerous to her interests. Furthermore, we know that the Kaiser started the war because the Czar began to threaten Germany with his barbarous millions, and because French aviators sailed over Germany and dropped bombs into Coblenz and Nuremberg before war was declared, and because the French minister Delcasse, whose occupation is making war on Germany, had gone to St. Petersburg—beg pardon, Petrograd—months ago to discuss joint action against Germany, and because three or four years ago Gen. Joffre was made commander-in-chief of the French armies with the unexecuted purpose of leading them against Germany, and because France recently made a loan to Russia which was used for the sole purpose of building railroads to the borders of Prussia—railroads of no use except to convey troops. We know that the Kaiser started the war, finally, because France has spent forty-three years of unintermittent brooding on the recapture of Alsace-Lorraine and on Revenge.

Q. France deserves the sympathy of the world in her ambition to recapture Alsace-Lorraine, does she not? A. Oh, yes!

Q. Tell us just why? A. Well, a couple of hundred years ago her King Louis XIV, the most heartless, ambitious and absolute conqueror since, Attila, tore these provinces, amid flame and murder, from the bleeding side of Germany. The people are all German in blood to this day. For many years after Louis stole them, they cherished hatred of France and the French. Gradually they became resigned and peaceful, but neither honored nor respected by the French, nor prosperous, nor en-

thusiastically Gallic. When Germany had made a monkey of France in a few weeks of war in 1870, Elsass-Lothringen (their real names) were taken by Germany, both as a most obvious military necessity and as a just recovery of stolen property.

Q. But the people have suffered terribly, have they not? A. Oh, of course; they have been given a constitution, large autonomy, an honorable place in the concert of German states, liberal laws, peace and unprecedented prosperity. Under this shocking treatment they have become so reconciled to their German kindred that in spite of forty years of French intrigue, they are now being shot by the French for helping their German defenders and decrying the French invaders.

Q. But wasn't there a terrible incident at Zaberna? A. Oh, frightful. An old cobbler, drunk with the impudence of French intrigue, insulted the army till a young lieutenant lost his temper and hit him with his sword. In the subsequent rioting the government acted with great restraint, and removed the offending troops. All this was horrible to the French, who, two years ago at Casablanca, turned the stomachs of strong Spanish soldiers by the unmentionable atrocities on the Moors; and to the English, who, on July 26th of this year, first ran away from a body of Irish volunteers with clubbed rifles, and later killed three and wounded sixty citizens, chiefly women and children, in Dublin, and to the Russians, whose record is too resplendent to need illumination here.

Q. Was there any other cause for this war? A. Oh, yes, Austria's bullying attack on Serbia.

Q. This was quite unwarranted, was it not? A. Quite. The Servians are a sort of innocent child-like people, very much like Johnny, who—"pushed Grandmother into the lake."

Q. What was the cause of this? A. Well, there's Ireland. Superior civilization gradually worn down by seven centuries of murder, pillage, arson, bribery, poisoning; culture rooted out by imposition of alien language, laws, education, dress, customs, etc., under penalty of death (culture recently revived, thanks to German scholars); population cut in half by famine while English soldiers took plentiful crops out of the land; manufacturers ruined by laws forbidding them in so many words; Constitution ravished by bribery and force; politicians corrupted; tyranny continuing to-day as much as ever, a bit under cover. Then there is India. Occupied by fooling the Indians and kicking out the dearly-loved French. Order restored by means of rifles, taxation, the ruin of industry, famines (countless millions dying under English rule in vast excess over numbers dying from like causes in many centuries preceding). And Egypt. Occupied under solemn pledge to get out again almost immediately. Hands of the clock stopped somehow, so the Briton snuck himself compelled to stay and gather great wealth, not to mention being so very convenient to Suez, by which means he can instantly threaten and injure the commerce not only of Germany, but of dear France and Russia too. Frequent hangings of Egyptians helps to relieve the bore of it all. Farther down, South Africa. Conquered by the unflinching British heroism which kept right on despite the sneers of the world which saw its vast armies routed by about 30,000 active cavalry men—sharpshooters; finally pacified by concentration of Boer women and children in camps where, according to British admission, 14,000 died of starvation and disease; according to Boer and Irish accounts, over 20,000; whichever way you look at it, undeniably one of the finest triumphs of English altruism. Or Scotland, a brave foolish people duped into a loyalty which is costing them their nationality, land and language, as they go over-seas by the scores of thousands yearly, leaving their native hills to the grones who are grown to be shot (sometimes) by the spinning spools of the pill-and-puffery "nobility." Or anywhere that English capital goes, as in the Putamayo district of Peru, where the Peruvian employees of English directors were quite unmolested by said directors in their system of driving each Indian captive to the limit till in a few months death was certain, with lashing, maiming, etc., all along the way, regardless of sex or age, till an Irishman exposed this hell to the world. Or take England herself. Square mile after square mile of slums which represent the intensest and most continuous misery, the utmost degradation, the most appalling failure of civilization, to be found anywhere. Rural population disappearing, health and strength ditto. Remaining rural population divided between landlords who live on the rest, farmers whose political minds have been ossified into snobbish torporism for centuries, and laborers who dare not raise a voice in public affairs. A Tory party existing for the big manufacturers and ruled by the Rothschilds, Sassoons and Samuels through secret party funds. Nowhere else, indeed, as they boast, does liberty flourish as in England and her possessions, thank God!

Q. But these Germans, who are they? A. Oh, "hordes," "brutal legions," "murderers," "mobs," "barbarians."

Q. How do we know that? A. Well, they are the parent stock from which all modern civilization has grown. Their blood and brains saved the decaying Roman world in the time of the "Chaos of Nations." They made Spain when Spain was great, France when France was great, Lombardy and Tuscany in the Renaissance, and England herself. They built a new, distinct, solid civilization in the north of Europe. They drew out of themselves all the qualities that mankind has yet shown itself capable of; they took unto themselves all the qualities of past ages that were useful and aspirational. They studied the Church. They excelled in early manufactures and honest craftsmanship. They achieved real freedom in their splendid cities. They founded universities, and produced scholars. They have given the world some of its greatest philosophers, poets and dramatists. Since they achieved national unity, so great has become their pre-eminence in science and education that all the world is under their tutelage in these branches of human study and endeavor. They have contributed very many millions of immigrants to the United States, and their blood is now in the veins of all but a majority of Americans. To look at their history, to regard their institutions, to study their books or attend their universities, to meet them in their own land, and witness their peace, prosperity, gentility, good living, love for the arts and reverence for scholarship; to attend their operas, to meet them in business in America, to send your children to school with their children, to see their affectionate home-life, to see your banking with them, to buy your beer, ice-cream, candies, groceries and delicatessen from them—why, you'd think they were a civilized, splendid people. But not so! The English tell us, and the American press echoes, of course, that they are a horde of barbarians, single-minded on putting out the light of the world.

Q. There is a lot of proof, of course, of the charges against them. A. Oh, a lot! Thousands of newspapers say it is true. Boys in their "know other people who have heard from other people that they know other people who have seen these atrocities. The very fact that every story of cruelty, which an intemperate scribbler could find in his memory or in histories of savage times and climes, has been brought forward, should prove the veracity of the charges. Aren't stories of old men being hung up by their thumbs with slow fires under their feet, and children having their hands cut off, and women being brutally and quite senselessly separated from their babies—aren't these classics? So, of course, the German soldiers, who are the same sort of people whom you meet by the hundreds, your German-American fellow citizens—of course they have committed these classic atrocities. The papers say so. If you want further proof, there is the affidavit of five eminent American newspaper men, that no such atrocities could be verified by them on the actual scenes. There is the testimony of hundreds of returning Americans, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, college professors and presidents, and such like, to the restraint and company of the German army. There are the specific refutations of specific stories which have appeared in even our anti-German papers. There are the repeated and official German denials. There are inherent probabilities and common-sense, if they count. There are the records of the different races—the records of Wallons and French, English and Russians, to put against the records of Germans. There are even the warnings of Englishmen like Lord Roberts, Lord Gladstone, Lord Selbourne and Jerome K. Jerome, that German atrocities are probably false and fictitious.

Q. The Germans use dum-dum bullets and the Allies do not, isn't that it? A. To be sure. The reports of the Allies speak of the exceptionally clean, small holes made by German bullets, and therefore charge that they are expansive missiles. The Germans, on the other hand, have no proofs except the capture of large quantities of dum-dums from the very persons and bodies of the Allied troops, and the sight of such wounds as an American newspaper-man has described as being made by hunting bullets, such as would be used against savage beasts.

Q. It is barbarous for the Germans to strew mines in the open sea, is it not? A. Oh, very. Of course, it counts nothing that the Germans officially deny that they have done any such thing. The English fishing fleet sailed all over the North Sea for weeks without striking a mine, so they must have been there. On the other hand, the story that German warships had captured fifteen fishing vessels is obviously untrue; the mines must have risen up out of the sea and towed these fishing boats to Germany. Of course, if those two English cruisers, which first were sunk, had been sunk by submarines or torpedoes, England could not whimper and squeal to the world about German barbarities; so, while her fishing fleet is captured by war ships, her cruisers must be blown up by mines! When German naval victories become too frequent, however, the English had to abandon the pretence, and admit that three cruisers were destroyed by one submarine.

Q. What is to be said about the German use of Zeppelins? A. It is a foul crime.

Q. Why? A. Because the other nations have no Zeppelins!

Q. Any other reason? A. Yes. Non-combatants who stay in fortified cities within the area of war must wish to be killed; and if they protest against being killed by bombs from the sky, it is obvious that they have a preference for death by the Krupp method. Now it is certainly monstrous for the Germans to deny these poor people's last wishes!

Q. When troops have won a difficult victory in fair fight with enemy troops, and when they thereupon occupy a city; and when the non-combatant citizens thereupon begin to "snipe" them from windows, roofs, cellars, corners and every convenient sniping-place; in view of the fact that international law and the rule of civilized warfare permit the drastic punishment of such towns and such people; what should the invading army do? A. Well, if they happen to be French, English, Russian, Belgian, Servian, or any of that sort, and if we could conceive of any of these capturing a German town, and of German citizens doing any sniping, the conquerors should, of course, punish the German barbarians by indiscriminate shooting, looting and burning. But if it happens that the Germans capture an enemy's town, they should, of course, stand around happily, and permit the inhabitants to use them as targets. They should, doubtless, stand as still as possible so as to facilitate good aim. They might even line up in long rows to facilitate the use of mitrailleuses by these progressive snipers. We understand that Lord Curzon and Sir Lionel Carden were very indignant that the American marines did not act thus at Vera Cruz, and doubtless they will share in the English regret that the Germans did not act thus at Louvain. Instead the Germans, carefully protecting the Cathedral and Town Hall and great pictures, burned one-fifth of the city, putting an end to sniping and avoiding much future bloodshed.

Q. What is the crowning crime of the Germans? A. That they have been winning.

Q. But there have been many French and English successes, have there not? A. Not exactly. There have been some Nigger-Moor-Arab successes, and some Hindu-Tartar successes, but we cannot recall any successes by English or French troops with the exception of their strategic retreats. What ever successes have been achieved under the tri-color of La France along the Alsace-Lorraine border must be attributed to the African savages who have been brought there by the French, since the French reports themselves give these "dashing Turcos," etc., the credit. The attack, which, since the early days of September, is threatening the Germans' right flank, is being delivered chiefly by Sepoys, Gurkhas, Sikhs, and other pleasant denizens of India, by Russians, and by the same Turcos and Senegalese, who, according to American eye-witnesses, return from the battle with the ears, noses, fingers and even heads of German soldiers.

Q. Let us get this right. It is actually true that in the very midst of the fields of Europe, among the cities that represent all the treasures of civilization, among the towns that shelter the peaceful family life of the white race; wild Arabs, cruel Moors, savage Senegalese, black negroes, ferocious and heartless Hindus are being brought? A. It is all quite true. These things are being done by France and England, which are also now the bosom friends of the Cossack and the Tartar, and the nerveless, heartless, conscienceless little yellow man of Japan.

Q. Are there any more savages who could possibly be brought into Europe to fight for freedom, civilization and democracy against the German barbarians? A. If there are, the Allies will find them and bring them to Europe.

Q. All this augurs well for the future of European civilization and the dominance of the White Race, does it not? A. There are some things too serious to be facetious about.

Q. What do the American people think about this use of all the savages of the four quarters of the globe to fight White Men in the White Man's home? A. The masses of the American people can hardly be said to have done any thinking about this war as yet. They are just now beginning to sicken of the falsehoods shouted at them by the Anglo-American press, and, very soon, we hope they will begin to think.

Q. Can the use of negro and half-negro troops by France be compared with the use of American negro regiments by the United States? A. Not at all. The negroes in the Union Army in the Civil War had been meliorated and advanced toward civilization by contact with Southern civilization at its best as well as its worst. They were uplifted from savagery, furthermore, by the inspiring knowledge that they were fighting for their own freedom; and they were under the command of calm American officers who had more sorrow than hatred in their hearts. The negro troops in the American army today are men long in contact with white American civilization in all its

phases. But the black men in the French army are savages; knowing white civilization only thru its brutal military organization; transported to Europe as mere mercenaries and turned loose on a foe whom their white officers have been taught to hate venomously for forty years.

Q. Why do the English love the Hindus? A. We must discriminate in our reply to that. The English do not love the mild Hindus whom they kick about and tax and sweat and kill by famine; they do not love the educated Hindus who aspire to rid their land of the English and raise their countrymen to manhood. But sixty years ago the English discovered that the Hindu soldier was a totally callous, heartless, bloodthirsty murderer, especially apt at the slaughter of women and children. Whether the merits of these facts has anything to do with the English importation of Hindu troops into white men's Europe, is left to you. You have three guesses. Of course, as the English have shown in South Africa and elsewhere, it makes a difference WHOSE women and children—!

Q. Well, it is dreadful for the Germans to have any dealings with the Turks, is it not? A. Oh, dreadful. Of course, it is different when England used to be the firm ally of the Turks.

Q. Explain how dreadful the Turks are. A. Well, they are white men. They have been a European power for many centuries. They are said by some, who have considered their achievements and their difficulties, to be one of the great constructive races. They are admitted by all who know them to be innately humane and kindly. They were religiously tolerant long before the Christian nations. Their civilization has run to seed, and their national kindness and tolerance, intolerably exasperated by the intriguing and plotting of inferior peoples who happened to be Christians, has sometimes changed to a decided ferocity in punishing the trouble-makers. Thereupon professional English humanitarianism, seeing a chance to divert attention from Ireland, India and such places; and Balkan Committees run from the Foreign Office in Downing Street; and Macedonian Committees run from Athens; and Armenian Committees subsidized by Russia, all these have added a few thousand per cent to the Turkish reprisals and transformed them to dreadful atrocities.

Q. Well, with whom should Americans sympathize? A. Oh, with the Allies, of course. Dear me, yes, can you doubt it? Are we not Anglo-Saxons? The more than seventy per cent of us, who are Germans, Irish, Austrian Slavs, and persecuted Jews from Russia, must not interfere with Anglo-Saxon unity. You know, didn't England do her best to preserve that unity at the bayonet's point in 1776? Didn't she do her best to restore it by holding up our ships and stealing our sailors till 1814? Didn't she strive for our unity by fitting out very many war vessels, financing, officering, manning and arming them, to destroy our commerce, in 1860-64? Don't the columns of her newspapers and periodicals, so full of insults toward us, show how she loves us? Then, again, must we not show that the American spirit of fair-play is equal to the English by siding with the seven nations which have jumped on the two? Must we not show our love of frankness and honesty by siding with the nations which deliberately put a ring around Germany, which plotted her overthrow merely because she was a commercial rival, which harbored insane hatred of her for forty years, and which yet pretend that Germany started the war merely because she struck without waiting for their knives to enter her vitals? Must we not side with the alliance which includes the Moor, the Arab, the Negro, the Hindu, the Cossack, the Apache and the Hooligan? Must we not prefer the civilizations of Omek and Tompak, of Warsaw and Kishineff, of the Knout and the pogrom and the hopelessly corrupt and enslaving Russian church—must we not prefer these to the civilization of Nuremberg and Munich, Dresden, Berlin, Bayreuth, Oberammergau, Vienna, Budapest and Prague—Bremen and Hamburg—Bonn and Heidelberg—Goethe and Schiller, Wagner and Strauss, and a thousand scholars and leaders of thought; the civilization of industry, peace and intelligence? Oh, surely, we Americans must prefer hatred and jealousy and deception to simple honesty and straightforwardness; we must prefer the Hooligan and the Apache, the dupe of the English manufacturer and the insanely revengeful dupe of Delcasse, to the industrious, sober-minded German; we must prefer the mongrel hordes of niggers and half-niggers, Hindus and Tartars, to the pure stock of the white race, the civilizing Teuton; we must prefer the cowards who band together in overwhelming numbers before they dare attack their victims; we must prefer the squealers who began to whimper and call the Germans names the minute the Germans began to whip them; we must prefer the liars who din our ears with absurd stories which reliable Americans on the ground promptly deny. Oh, yes, these must be our preferences.

The newspapers tell us so. But Have the Newspapers Read Our Hearts, Our Minds, Our Consciences Correctly?

Q. How did he get that title? A. By some Englishman's deliberate mis-translation of the title "Kriegsheerr," which is merely the name as any constitutional ruler's title of "Commander-in-Chief."

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Q. Tell us just why? A. Well, a couple of hundred years ago her King Louis XIV, the most heartless, ambitious and absolute conqueror since, Attila, tore these provinces, amid flame and murder, from the bleeding side of Germany. The people are all German in blood to this day. For many years after Louis stole them, they cherished hatred of France and the French. Gradually they became resigned and peaceful, but neither honored nor respected by the French, nor prosperous, nor en-

thusiastically Gallic. When Germany had made a monkey of France in a few weeks of war in 1870, Elsass-Lothringen (their real names) were taken by Germany, both as a most obvious military necessity and as a just recovery of stolen property.

Q. But the people have suffered terribly, have they not? A. Oh, of course; they have been given a constitution, large autonomy, an honorable place in the concert of German states, liberal laws, peace and unprecedented prosperity. Under this shocking treatment they have become so reconciled to their German kindred that in spite of forty years of French intrigue, they are now being shot by the French for helping their German defenders and decrying the French invaders.

Q. But wasn't there a terrible incident at Zaberna? A. Oh, frightful. An old cobbler, drunk with the impudence of French intrigue, insulted the army till a young lieutenant lost his temper and hit him with his sword. In the subsequent rioting the government acted with great restraint, and removed the offending troops. All this was horrible to the French, who, two years ago at Casablanca, turned the stomachs of strong Spanish soldiers by the unmentionable atrocities on the Moors; and to the English, who, on July 26th of this year, first ran away from a body of Irish volunteers with clubbed rifles, and later killed three and wounded sixty citizens, chiefly women and children, in Dublin, and to the Russians, whose record is too resplendent to need illumination here.

Q. Was there any other cause for this war? A. Oh, yes, Austria's bullying attack on Serbia.

Q. This was quite unwarranted, was it not? A. Quite. The Servians are a sort of innocent child-like people, very much like Johnny, who—"pushed Grandmother into the lake."

Q. What was the cause of this? A. Well, there's Ireland. Superior civilization gradually worn down by seven centuries of murder, pillage, arson, bribery, poisoning; culture rooted out by imposition of alien language, laws, education, dress, customs, etc., under penalty of death (culture recently revived, thanks to German scholars); population cut in half by famine while English soldiers took plentiful crops out of the land; manufacturers ruined by laws forbidding them in so many words; Constitution ravished by bribery and force; politicians corrupted; tyranny continuing to-day as much as ever, a bit under cover. Then there is India. Occupied by fooling the Indians and kicking out the dearly-loved French. Order restored by means of rifles, taxation, the ruin of industry, famines (countless millions dying under English rule in vast excess over numbers dying from like causes in many centuries preceding). And Egypt. Occupied under solemn pledge to get out again almost immediately. Hands of the clock stopped somehow, so the Briton snuck himself compelled to stay and gather great wealth, not to mention being so very convenient to Suez, by which means he can instantly threaten and injure the commerce not only of Germany, but of dear France and Russia too. Frequent hangings of Egyptians helps to relieve the bore of it all. Farther down, South Africa. Conquered by the unflinching British heroism which kept right on despite the sneers of the world which saw its vast armies routed by about 30,000 active cavalry men—sharpshooters; finally pacified by concentration of Boer women and children in camps where, according to British admission, 14,000 died of starvation and disease; according to Boer and Irish accounts, over 20,000; whichever way you look at it, undeniably one of the finest triumphs of English altruism. Or Scotland, a brave foolish people duped into a loyalty which is costing them their nationality, land and language, as they go over-seas by the scores of thousands yearly, leaving their native hills to the grones who are grown to be shot (sometimes) by the spinning spools of the pill-and-puffery "nobility." Or anywhere that English capital goes, as in the Putamayo district of Peru, where the Peruvian employees of English directors were quite unmolested by said directors in their system of driving each Indian captive to the limit till in a few months death was certain, with lashing, maiming, etc., all along the way, regardless of sex or age, till an Irishman exposed this hell to the world. Or take England herself. Square mile after square mile of slums which represent the intensest and most continuous misery, the utmost degradation, the most appalling failure of civilization, to be found anywhere. Rural population disappearing, health and strength ditto. Remaining rural population divided between landlords who live on the rest, farmers whose political minds have been ossified into snobbish torporism for centuries, and laborers who dare not raise a voice in public affairs. A Tory party existing for the big manufacturers and ruled by the Rothschilds, Sassoons and Samuels through secret party funds. Nowhere else, indeed, as they boast, does liberty flourish as in England and her possessions, thank God!

Q. But these Germans, who are they? A. Oh, "hordes," "brutal legions," "murderers," "mobs," "barbarians."

Q. How do we know that? A. Well, they are the parent stock from which all modern civilization has grown. Their blood and brains saved the decaying Roman world in the time of the "Chaos of Nations." They made Spain when Spain was great, France when France was great, Lombardy and Tuscany in the Renaissance, and England herself. They built a new, distinct, solid civilization in the north of Europe. They drew out of themselves all the qualities that mankind has yet shown itself capable of; they took unto themselves all the qualities of past ages that were useful and aspirational. They studied the Church. They excelled in early manufactures and honest craftsmanship. They achieved real freedom in their splendid cities. They founded universities, and produced scholars. They have given the world some of its greatest philosophers, poets and dramatists. Since they achieved national unity, so great has become their pre-eminence in science and education that all the world is under their tutelage in these branches of human study and endeavor. They have contributed very many millions of immigrants to the United States, and their blood is now in the veins of all but a majority of Americans. To look at their history, to regard their institutions, to study their books or attend their universities, to meet them in their own land, and witness their peace, prosperity, gentility, good living, love for the arts and reverence for scholarship; to attend their operas, to meet them in business in America, to send your children to school with their children, to see their affectionate home-life, to see your banking with them, to buy your beer, ice-cream, candies, groceries and delicatessen from them—why, you'd think they were a civilized, splendid people. But not so! The English tell us, and the American press echoes, of course, that they are a horde of barbarians, single-minded on putting out the light of the world.

Q. There is a lot of proof, of course, of the charges against them. A. Oh, a lot! Thousands of newspapers say it is true. Boys in their "know other people who have heard from other people that they know other people who have seen these atrocities. The very fact that every story of cruelty, which an intemperate scribbler could find in his memory or in histories of savage times and climes, has been brought forward, should prove the veracity of the charges. Aren't stories of old men being hung up by their thumbs with slow fires under their feet, and children having their hands cut off, and women being brutally and quite senselessly separated from their babies—aren't these classics? So, of course, the German soldiers, who are the same sort of people whom you meet by the hundreds, your German-American fellow citizens—of course they have committed these classic atrocities. The papers say so. If you want further proof, there is the affidavit of five eminent American newspaper men, that no such atrocities could be verified by them on the actual scenes. There is the testimony of hundreds of returning Americans, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, college professors and presidents, and such like, to the restraint and company of the German army. There are the specific refutations of specific stories which have appeared in even our anti-German papers. There are the repeated and official German denials. There are inherent probabilities and common-sense, if they count. There are the records of the different races—the records of Wallons