

WORLD OF NEWS FROM OVERSEAS

WHY HUN HATRED BURNS HOT AGAINST ENGLAND

Wounded Pride and Vanity Chief Causes Says a Swedish Neutral—Prussian Government's "Strafe" Propaganda Covered Half Century

The intense hatred of Great Britain which is expressed daily in ninety-nine out of a hundred households in every part of the German Empire, is not new. The seeds of this poisonous weed were sown by Bismarck in the middle of the last century. They were fertilized by England's sympathetic, but feeble, attitude towards Denmark in 1864, and especially by the equivocal action of England in 1870-1.

It is inconceivable to one who, like myself, writes a Swedish traveller, lived in Prussia for some 10 years, and was educated at a German University, that the British Government or individual Englishmen should ever have been deceived as to the aims of Germany in regard to the British Empire. It cannot be said that the Germans have ever hidden their sentiments about the English. When I arrived in England some seven years ago, from Germany, I was quite surprised that there was no anti-German feeling in England. A few wise newspapers from time to time called attention to German hostility, but for the rest it seemed to me that the public were drugged by the cynical visits of German burgomasters, professors, and the like.

Prince Henry's Duplicity I remember the amazement with which a young German acquaintance of mine in London watched an automobile tour of Great Britain organized by Prince Henry of Prussia. It was of course a spy expedition, and the Germans thoroughly knew it to be such. Prince Henry's anti-English sentiments are well known to every one in Berlin. He is largely responsible for the ruthless treatment of certain English prisoners at Naueheim. Prince Henry is a typical example of the better class German attitude towards England. Over an intense hatred it is deemed wise to throw a cloak of bonhomie and friendship. Thereby you deceive the English and at the same time obtain information. The bases of German hate are envy, greed, and the resentment that all Germans have against the undoubted air of superiority adopted and probably with very good reason, by certain English persons. "One of the English towards Germans," says one of our British correspondents, "is that we are no longer the poor relations of Europe," was said to me at Frankfurt.

It has taken 60 years of propaganda, deliberately spread by the Government to bring about this state of feeling and nothing but a settlement of the

war on German soil, and far forward on German soil, will, in my opinion, be the greed of obtaining English colonial possessions, the envy of the lofty position occupied by the world by Great Britain, the determination of the second-rate races that compose Germany to make the world believe that they are first-rate, added to the horrible surprise of the intervention of England in the war, are factors which confronted me every day in my tour, with the very few exceptions that I have noted. Nor has the conduct of Great Britain during the war been of a nature to do much to change German opinion.

Wounded Vanity Wounded vanity is another cause of German anger. Great Britain has been very slow to realize the services in certain branches of science and industry which have been conferred upon her by the Germans. Let us admit that the Germans are the first chemists in the world. Their engineering, as a rule, is copy of American engineering; their shipbuilding a slavish copy of English shipbuilding. On the whole, I am inclined to think that Great Britain has been too cavalier in her treatment of German science and chemistry.



Treachery of the Arabs Troublesome to British

The British or Indian soldier does not know that the tribesmen of the inverted double deltas of the rivers of Mesopotamia are the descendants of Kharaji Anarchists of the 2nd Century and of the Carmathian outlaws of the 10th, that among them smoulders the sub-conscious fire of the cause of the Caliphus whom the Turks replaced and persecuted, that to them for above eighteen generations all organized government has been an emblem of cruelty, oppression and robbery, that their chiefs have of set purpose been schooled in treachery by generations of peridious Turkish Beys and Persian Governors. The British or Indian soldier does not know that since Ja'afar the Ebnacide was executed by the deserting Iranian Raschid no man south of Baghdad has stood for justice and right-doing; that all has been wrong-doing from the days when the Mongols pierced the canals of irrigation and annihilated a population of eleven millions, and thence to the coming of the Young Turk Committee of Union and Progress and the German Concessionaires, who have thrived on intrigue and rickshaws in these latter days.

STOICAL TOMMY

How Some Soldiers Bear Up in Spite of Terrible Wounds Perhaps Mr. Atkins is the greatest of all the full and perfect heroes when tragedy comes. "Give my love to my mother," says an Irishman, "it's there the best girl on earth lives; and tell Ireland we are doing our duty." "It's not much to look forward to," mutters the Englishman, after one of his legs had been amputated, "but my mother will be proud of me." "What gets over me," said a soldier who had been shot in the feet, "is how it ain't done more damage to my boot."

Soldiers Fought Lions in East African Campaign

Wild Beasts Invaded Kraals in Search of Food, Killing Many Sheep—Trap Set by Soldiers Killed One Cub.

In the East African campaign the British are fighting lions as well as Germans. According to a story the lions got into a kraal containing a number of food animals belonging to a garrison and killed 40 sheep and goats. Next morning a gun was set, and at seven o'clock lions again appeared. The gun was heard to go off, and on investigation a full grown cub was found dead, but there was no sign of any more animals. Again the gun was charged, although it was not thought likely that the lions would venture to return the same night. They did come back, however, and this time successfully avoided the gun and got the remainder of the prey that they had previously left.

ADMIRAL SCOTT

All over the world the sailor man is known as the "handy man" of war. The lion belongs to him because he can fight equally as well on terra firma as at his proper place—the raging main. But to Admiral Sir Percy Scott of the British navy goes the credit for proving that a sailor is a landfighter—and a blamed good one. In England the Admiral is known as "the handy man," and a little story of his valor lies back of the cognomen. In the Boer war he was Capt. Scott. When the Boer attack on Ladysmith began the British had no big guns. The Boers were bringing up several. Then Capt. Scott solved the problem. Down on the coast his men were lolling about the cruiser Powerful and letting the soldiers do the fighting. With a sailor's ingenuity Capt. Scott stripped the cruiser of its 4.7 guns, improvised gun carriages from the material at hand and had his naval brigade going overland to the relief of Ladysmith.

THE ANTWERP NEWS

Belgian Ladies Who Live Only on What Townspeople Allow Them Antwerp, the city of churches and chimneys, is crowned with history, and its name will figure prominently when the page of the future comes to be written. The romantic Belgian city, that ever resounds with the sound of church bells, will doubtless have heard during the siege the sinister chiming of a bell that has not been rung within the history of living man. The bell hangs in a convent support.

CLOUDS IN WAR TIME

Have Remarkable Effect on the Results of Battles Why can the roar of guns sometimes be heard when warships are invisible, while at other times they are inaudible though the fighters are in sight? This is a question which has often been asked, and investigation has shown that there is nothing in nature that varies more than the transmission of sound. It is quite impossible to tell the exact distance at which any sound ceases to be heard.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARRACKS

One of the most interesting centres of warlike activity in London is the Crystal Palace, where The Royal Naval Division is being trained. Being a naval corps the men, of course, sleep in hammocks, and of the large buildings which were allotted to the Dominion at the Festival of Empire. This one battalion is spoken of as being housed in "Canada," another in "New Zealand," and so on.

AN ENGLISH CHAPLAIN AND SOLDIER YARNS

A Clergyman Sees Both Sides of Life at the Front and a Few Stories Here Are Appended

A camp chaplain holds "services," and, if he be the right sort of chaplain, he lets it be known that he will gladly perform any other service for Tommy Atkins that is possible. Some of these other services are quite possible, but very peculiar; others are peculiarly impossible. I admit that quite a little thrill was mine when a burly Tommy sought me out, saluted, and said, "Shoold be much obliged, sir, if you could do me a little kindness."

"Anything," I replied, enthusiastically, but imprudently. "Would you lead me a couple of bob, then, sir? The thrill petter best—but I parted. An hour ter there came another Tommy, with shining eyes. "Please, sir, I've come for my 'oo shillings. I had to request information. And I an old lady had given you a lot of two-shilling pieces to give away." Oh, Tommy Atkins! Gently I disillusioned the newcomer, and the shine went out of his eyes. "I'll break his 'loomin' jaw!" he said, adding, "Beg pardon, sir, I advised him to leave his friend's jaw alone, and gave him a shilling to put the shine back in his blue eyes."

LEMBERG

LEMBERG, the capital of Galicia, is the fourth city in Austria in size, ranking after Vienna, Prague, and Trieste. It is situated in a narrow basin among the hills about fifty miles from the Russian frontier, 370 miles north-east of Vienna, and just under 300 from Budapest. Founded in 1259, Lemberg was an important Polish city from 1340. It fell to Austria at the first partition of Poland.

THE SIRDAR

Britain is fortunate in having at the supreme head of the Egyptian army at this critical period of Turkish menace Sir Francis Wingate, Sirdar of Egypt, who knows next to Lord Kitchener himself, more about Egyptian administration than any other soldier. Like Lord Kitchener, Sir Francis set to work in the first place to master Arabic. He is, indeed, a wonderful linguist, and has been known to say that there was no language to which he applied himself that he could not master in three months.

WOULD STOP THE WAR BY CRANK INVENTIONS

War Office Deluged With Offers of Every Conceivable Description—One Man Claimed to be Able to Explode Sections of the Ocean

"For Heaven's sake, let me see the Secretary for War immediately!" The breathless request was tendered to a Whitehall official who, as it happened, had as much power of granting it as he had of producing the King himself. Realizing that his lordship was not within a mile of the building, the caller obligingly remarked that it would be a pity for Britain if a time was lost as he possessed the means of ending the war in a week.

KING EDWARD FORESAW

His Statesmanship on Russian Question is Here Revealed A hitherto unpublished letter written forty years ago by Gambetta, the French statesman, to a Corsican Senator contains some striking prophecies. He says: "Affairs concerning Russia become more numerous and important every day. Lord Lyons (then Ambassador at Paris) keeps a posted daily as to the difficulties raised and encountered by that Power's political dreams will be impeded every day. Lord Lyons has assumed a hostile attitude. She is influencing Roumania. Can you imagine in the course of time Austria allying herself with Roumania and Turkey against Russia? What a conflict!"

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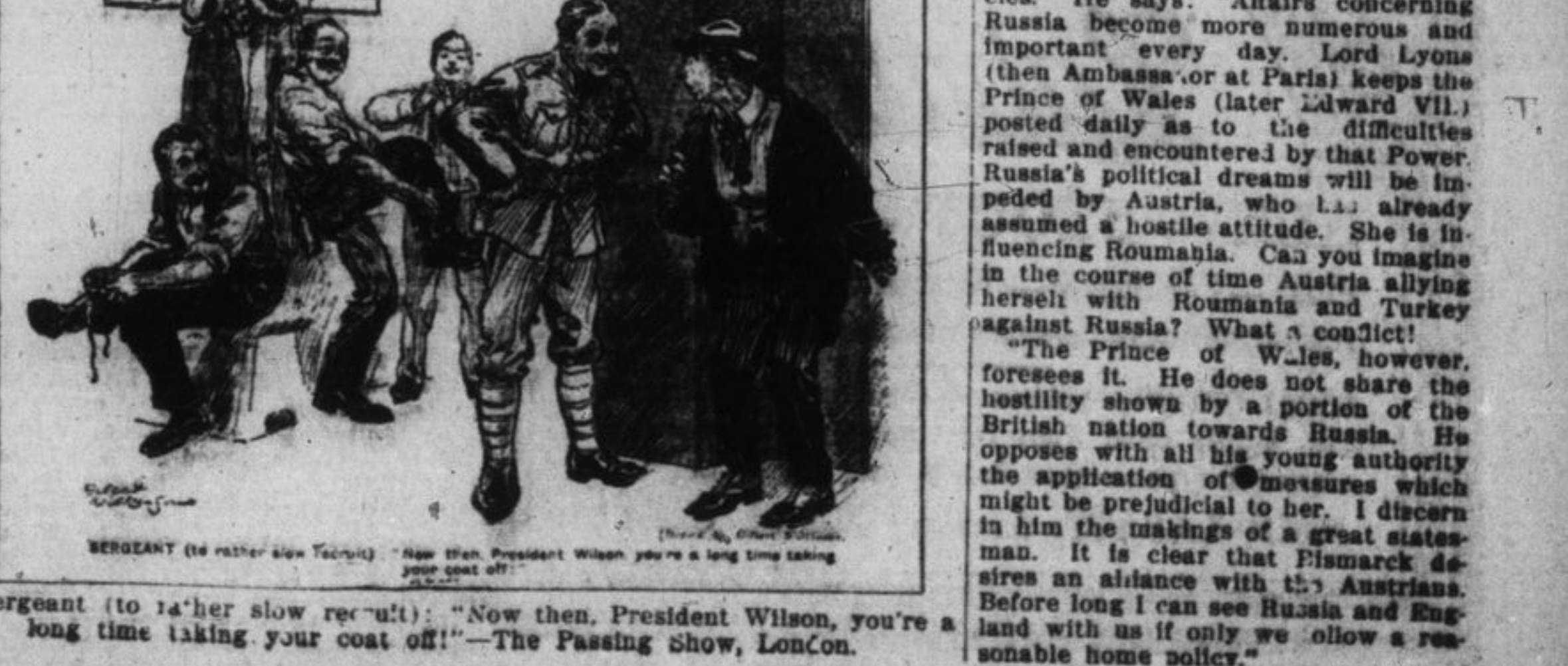
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Sergeant (rather slow rec'd): "Now then, President Wilson, you're a long time taking your coat off!"—The Passing Show, LonCon.