

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

PRaise OF THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.

AMERICAN MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Every effort was made to assure the Imperial Chancellor a good reception on his reappearance in the Reichstag as the apostle of German unity and determination. He seems to have expiated the offences committed by his administration in the Reichstag on the outbreak of war through Belgium. The Emperor's recent telegram to the Chancellor as one of the men "employed by Providence" to steer the ship of State through the storm was made the subject of enthusiastic comment in the organs of the German Foreign Office. The Cologne Gazette says:—

Once more the Emperor, in his characteristic way of showing how closely he is bound up with the feelings of the people, has made himself the interpreter of thoughts and sentiments which reveal in the widest circles respect for Wilhelm II. He is not only a man, but a man of ideas. His industry and his way of regarding every truth, even painful truth, has shown him far beyond the German frontier. He has often been accused of a want of decision and of vacillation. Yet those who have seen him in person, for what might have looked like this was really the crying of a chamber for truth. When once he has recognized a view as the right one, he is going to it and is not led astray by party opinions and under-currents. Proclaiming now, in these times of anxiety and need, that he has been confident in the German future that all can rest and lean on him.

The American Ambassador in Berlin, Mr. Cramer, is reported to have had a conversation at Munich with a representative of the *Mittler-Nachrichten*. In reply to the German journalist's question whether the delivery of war material to Germany's enemies was to be reconciled with President Wilson's declaration of neutrality at the beginning of the war, the Ambassador said he had no personal knowledge of such deliveries, but that, if the reports were true, there was no offence against international law. Private firms in America would send the same goods to Germany if they were ordered, and if Germany could catch the ships that were taking contraband of war to England they would seize them as prizes. The Ambassador added, perhaps rather unobviously, that, "of course, the transport of goods to Germany was more difficult and the risk greater."

NEW INDIAN PRINCES.

The Vienna *Mitteltageszeitung* published a telegram from Milan at the beginning of October describing the arrival of the Indian troops at Marseilles. The following sentence deserves a more permanent record:—

The soldiers are led by the three Indian princes Sikra, Boteckin, and Oukhas, who have taken up their residence in a first-class hotel, and who, with their wealthy families, are to be seen in the city. The same Vienna journal was able to make the following announcement before the end of September:—

The attempt to employ African and especially black troops in the war against Germany has come unacceptably to grief, and it is not likely that the matter will have been sent back to Africa, as they cannot stand the northern climate of the north-western coast of Europe. This statement is not quite accurate. The truth is that, in the first place, there were more and more complaints among the French population of the excesses of the coloured troops; and, secondly, reports about the general situation in the French colonies of North Africa were so disquieting that the French Government found it necessary to discontinue the troublesome support of the African soldiers.

ANOTHER PROFESSIONAL PROTEST.

Notwithstanding the constant warnings of the *Reformer*, *Freeman* and other German journals that they are doing more harm than good, the German professors refuse to amend their controversial methods. Yet another "protest" has been issued—this time against a book "Great Britain's Case," published by Oxford historians. The signatories include such well-known professors as Van Cleeve, Laband, Max Loeb, von Litz, Eric Marcks, Edward Meyer, Oubken, Dietrich Schöler, Sollenmann, and Zorn. They say:—

It shakes all confidence in the honourableness of scientific work when those men whose science for purpose of policy—a policy which produced the war and then, by way of justification, invented the notion that England is fighting for the freedom of oppressed peoples, and declared war for the protection of right against wrong—now stand in the ranks of the British and are signing the case of Europe, and it cannot be forgotten that the authors have let themselves be tempted into the same error of judgement as the men of Oxford give themselves out as historians and authorities on international law. Can they tell us with what right England overthrew India, occupied Egypt, and put the Boer States under her yoke?

The Oxford professors are accused of perverting the truth and distorting science.

While Herr Derrburg seems still to be devoting himself to the promotion of American opinion, the Auer Insurance-Burner Manufacturing Company, of which he is a director, has been having a stormy shareholders' meeting. Notwithstanding the protests of prominent shareholders, the board compelled the meeting to alter the statutes of the company so as to authorize the purchase of Preference shares at less than the statutory price of 100. The directors declared that it was absolutely necessary to enable shareholders to turn their shares into cash, which they evidently cannot do at the lowest price contemplated by the statutes.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

THE CITY SCHEME TO TRAIN "HOME HELPERS."

The Government Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress have passed a scheme for training of the "Prison of Women" Fund, and grants for carrying on the centre have been received from the Fund. Immediate steps are being taken to put the scheme in operation. The Committee hope that the training centres will be opened in the course of a week or 14 days.

The scheme contemplates training in commercial subjects, bookkeeping, etc., for unemployed women, and offers ordinary domestic economy for the "home helpers." It is proposed to pay the commercial women a maintenance grant of 10s. a week, and the industrial women 8s. per hour, with a maximum of 10s. per week.

Persons desiring to enter the training centres should register at the Employment Bureau, St. Bride's, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Only those who have previously been employed in the City of London are eligible.

"THE FIGHTING TENTH."

STORY OF A GERMAN ATTACK NEAR ZANDVOORDE.

A correspondent writes:—

On September 19 the 10th Royal Hussars ("The Fighting Tenth") arrived at Southampton from South Africa. They remained for a few days, and then the regiment went up to Ludersdorp, near Andover, where they remained in camp until their departure for the front. Both officers and men were in their usual good form and good spirits. The horses followed by the most ships, and a few days later a sudden order was given for the departure of the 10th for the front. This was accomplished with great secrecy during the midnight hours on October 6. No one was allowed to know their destination, or to give information to their friends, who writes, as to the place they had reached. They crossed from Southampton in several ships, no large one being available.

Letters to relatives from time to time showed that during 20 days the regiment forced its way up, by constant hard fighting of about four days' march at a time (after seldom obtainable), until they reached and beyond the river Yser and the canal. They made their way up a sort of tongue of French territory, and reached the extreme end at Zandvoorde, a place which marks the border line. The enemy's position was in the trenches on three sides of the tongue of the pocket as the Germans attacked the 10th Hussars just as the officers had placed their men in the trenches and were giving them orders. Many of the men were killed, and three men—Major Giddens, about 500 yards off, was wounded. Next day the two officers and three men killed in the trenches at Zandvoorde, where a cross marks the exact spot near the wall of the trench.

A man who took part in the battle was afterwards wounded and sent to a hospital in Scotland, where a lady obtained these facts from him.

GERMAN WAR NEWS.

IMPERIAL MEETING AT BRISLAU.

The following German war news is officially circulated through German wireless stations and received by the Marconi Company:—

BERLIN, Dec. 3.

Main Headquarters reports this afternoon as follows:—

In both theatres of the war nothing of importance has happened. His Majesty the Kaiser had an interview yesterday in Breslau with the Chief Commander of the Austro-Hungarian Army, an Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Frederick, who was accompanied by the Imperial and Royal Highnesses the Archduchess East Franza-Isidore, the Herzogin-Princess, and the Child of the General Staff, General Baron Konrad von Hofendorfer. Afterwards the Kaiser visited the wounded in the hospitals of the town.

YERVA—Bulgars have been taken by the Austro-Hungarian troops. Quiet reigned in general yesterday on the front in Western Galicia and in Russian Poland. Last night a Russian attack north-west of Wolowka was repulsed. The battles in the plain west of Noworodnik and at Loda are developing favourably. Before Przemyśl the Russians are kept quiet owing to the last night.

The reports of further Serbian defeats east of the Kolubara and the Lipa seem to confirm the prediction that the end of the Serbian resistance cannot be far off. According to a Vienna report 10,000 Serbian prisoners have been taken since the general offensive began, and the news to hand from other sources indicates that the enemy's defeat since the beginning of the war must be about 100,000, that is to say, practically one-third of their entire strength.

The Chief of the German General Staff, Paul von Hindenburg, is at present in Berlin, together with the Chief of the Imperial Staff, General Baron von Helmreich. Strong representations are being made at the Imperial Headquarters in Berlin with a view of annulling the verdict of the Paris Court-martial against German Red Cross doctors. The failure of these efforts might lead to reprisals.

Unofficial reports to hand from Alsace state that fighting is active progress in this minor war theatre, and the German are advancing against Belfort. The result of the fighting to the east of Loda is one of the most military successes since the commencement of the war. On the whole, the situation in the East has not shown any marked change during the past few days.

The report that the Norwegian fishing vessel *Norve* while sailing under a neutral flag had missed off the north coast of Ireland is denied by the Norwegian Government. The *Norve*, it is stated, was captured by an Englishman named Barret, of Grimsby, and it was out of the question therefore for the Germans to use her for mine-laying.

Eighty-seven Catholic priests and 127 nuns have been awarded the Legion of Honour by the French Government for the services rendered to troops in the field of action.



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Through German Eyes.

The Times (London, England), Friday, Dec 04, 1914; pg. 6; Issue 40716. (2162 words)

Category: News

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Gale Document Number:CS101122948