

War News.

January, 29th. The French Dunquerque was bombarded by airplanes. A French attack on the transport has been repulsed. The attempt to retake their lost positions, but were driven back. Russian Cossackmen failed, the enemy heavy casualties. North end of the Germans drove the enemy from all positions and penetrated into main position.

January 30th. The French losses have been very great; over 300 officers and Algerians are lying in the front of the Argonne.

South of the La Basée canal were captured from the 60 prisoners made. In the east of the Argonne a German killed in the gain of a considerable ground; 12 officers and 731 men prisoners and 12 machine guns light guns captured. Nearly 500 chimneys are lying on the battle ground No. 155 seems to be an German losses comparatively small light attacks at Verdun have been repulsed.

The enemy was driven back from a near Badoviller; Angoumont has captured by the Germans. — The attempted several attacks in East with no success. Russian attacks on the snow were repulsed with heavy the enemy.

January 29th. The Russians were with heavy losses west of the Ussak the Carpathians. The fighting at the and Volovac is over; 400 prisoners made there.

January 30th. Heavy fighting in positions during the last few days in the re-occupation of the Passes Austro-Hungarian. The Russians have lost ten days lost in the Carpathians taken prisoners and 6 machine-guns. January 30th. The battle in the at La Basée was the greatest fight, which have been engaged in this year. A regiment of the line made a attack along the road La Basée— and took a number of English by surprise.

January 29th. The Turkish operating in Azerbeidjan are engaged with the Russians at Chai. The of the Russians entrenchments was at on January 27th.

at Cape Town, January 30. The Boer commanded by Colonel Maritz, has gone into German territory, to fetch bigger The rebels are accompanied by four officers.

at Lyons, January 30th. The General has issued orders for the whole town in darkness. All windows must be closed in order not to reveal the positions.

Paris, January 30. Bombs appeared on the railway; January 31st. A (Lancashire) that the 21 sank the British frigate and Linds Blanche.

These Barbarians.

unfortunate Asiatics forced into the front battle line.

Heathen Mercenaries.

island, reformed cannibals called in to help England.

To the Editor Continental Times.

There has appeared of late a tendency in a limited section of the papers, published in America and England, to excuse and apologize for the introduction of the hordes of barbarians which Great Britain has pressed into service in her effort to destroy the christian civilization of Germany.

Public opinion, in the neutral states, is also beginning to criticize and condemn the conduct of the British officers in pushing these unfortunate Asiatics and Africans in the front of the battle line. The truth of this has been vouched for by American correspondents, who have also corroborated the official German statements to the same effect. Moreover, the appalling losses among the black troops in northern France and Flanders, as compared with those of the supporting English, gives substantial evidence that John Bull is true to his old traditions in utilizing other races to do his hard fighting.

The Irish Devils.

In the beginning of the war the Irish and Scotch regiments were always in the posts of danger and led the attack. But they have been practically annihilated so that now the exotic nations of Africa and Asia are pushed to the front to bear the brunt of the German attack.

Some of those papers to which I have referred contend that England is justified in importing these barbarians because Turkey has joined in the war on behalf of Germany and Austria. This argument is neither reasonable nor logical. In the first place Turkey did not commence hostilities until several months after the outbreak of the war and then only after an attack upon her fleet by Russia and after England had seized two of her war-ships, for which she had paid in full.

Respected Turkey.

In the second place Turkey has been in Europe for over 500 years, her Ambassadors have been received on an equality in all Christian courts and she has been a valuable and respected ally of England, also against Russia. If Germany should import Mohammedan tribes from the jungles and deserts of Asia and Africa and introduce them on the Continent to defend her cause, there would be some merit in England's argument that Germany is too noble a power to involve the aid of savages and heathens in her wars and does not believe in impugning the supremacy of the White Race.

American correspondents have informed the public as to the fiendish cruelties of these heathen mercenaries. They have been hacking the wounded and gauging out the eyes and ears and noses of the enemy. They treasure as hoards of gold the bodies of the dead and the danger involved in the introduction

Let England Know.

Message of British women. They tell of unfailing courtesy and

Splendidly Treated

Testimony of Capt. George of the Royal Irish Reg

James O'Donnell Brevet's Open Letter to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Let me also give you the name of Miss Beale Sommerville, an English governess in the family of Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein of Austria. That lady wrote a letter which was forwarded with letters written by English prisoners of war to their families in England and in it she said:

"I wish you would let the English papers know of the kindness and consideration we English receive at all times from the Germans. It makes me furious and at the same time sad to read the things that are being said of Germans in English papers. I mean how they treat their prisoners and so forth. They are the lies. I have plenty of opportunity of knowing how Belgian, French and English prisoners are treated. I have heard only of kindness and courtesy, and all prisoners that have passed through Aix-la-Chapelle must say the same. I only hope the Germans will have the same to say when they return from England. I could write much more but space doesn't allow."

I hoped that Miss Sommerville's letter would be printed in the London papers because it seemed to me that it would bring comfort to many an anxious, aching heart. But I have been unable to find it in any of the numerous English journals which have come under my eye. I sent it to the paper which I serve and my editor gave it a conspicuous position.

Another little incident from Aix:

Baron Mumm asked Captain Lyster, an English officer who was prisoner in Aix, what could be done to make him comfortable. "Better than anything else," the Captain replied, "I would like a briar pipe and some tobacco,"—and he named his favorite mixture. Baron Mumm spent some time in seeking that brand and when he returned, the Captain asked, "How much do I owe you for this?"

"Nothing at all, my dear fellow," said the Baron. "In happier times you and I will have a good dinner together at the Carlton and this will be pleasant to remember then."

May I give you another specific incident with names and places? An English woman of prominence who is a cousin of Sir Edward Grey and is a large landowner and president of the Red Cross in a northern country, was enabled through the good offices of Robert J. Thompson, American Consul at Aix, to fulfill a mission which took her to a military prison in Germany. She was the first to come through Belgium and the loathing of the German people. She returned over the border with tears of gratitude and was described as "the unfailing kindness of German officers." She had not only allowed her captives to be treated as prisoners of war but also as officers who were under suspicion of

And here is test of officer—Surgeon-Major Luxembourg, Paris.

"I have seen in the Sompy and Aurs receiving exactly the same treatment as the German. I may French wounded but prisoners whom I saw after."

With the following you names but I have that it is a forgery in newspapers published to have been that town by relatives mentioned then copied by newspapers, among the cautious Cologne (November 9th issue) A French baroness to a German captain billeted at her house.

"Lille, October must tell you that you until you again surely has given you a full upbringing. I officers as if they lieve me, dear Si Baronne de B.—"

Toward the close of your art Peninsula campaign, destruction of an an promised not to the French would "an agreement," upon either side.

And then you a "Could one be war in such a state that old French the University of dral of Reims. W—the gap that the savage."

Now may I ask Why not think de Ville at Louva destruction by heroism, energy man officers of theirs had by civilians firing cellar-windows, the most precious times, and work that unhappily. We painted German dral to the who; de Ville, across

as with attack on the road in the East. The Turkish army is engaged in a battle with the British. The first line of the Turkish army was captured on the road.

The Boer force commander, General Buller, has gone back into German territory, to fetch bigger guns. The rebels are accompanied by German soldiers.

Agence Havas, Lyons, January 30th. The Governor General has issued orders for keeping the whole town in darkness after 9 p.m. All windows must be hung with dark curtains in order not to let any light escape.

Agence Havas, Paris, January 30th. Several German aeroplanes appeared over Baillieu and dropped bombs on the railway station.

Buster, London, January 31st. It is reported from Fleetwood (Lancashire) that the German submarine U 21 sank the British freight steamers *Bon Cruchan* and *Linda Blouck* in the Irish Sea. A steamer arriving at Liverpool brought the message that a third steamer had been sunk.

Agence Havas, Paris, January 31st. A German submarine sank the English steamer *Takomaru* in the Channel off Le Havre. French torpedo-boats saved the crew. The steamer *Sharis* was also shot at, but did not sink. She was towed to Le Havre.

Revolutionary Russia.

Constant reports come: in spite of the strictest measures taken to keep the truth from reaching abroad; to the effect that the revolutionary movement in Russia is slowly but surely growing and developing. The last revolution in Russia; which came so nearly being a success; took place immediately after the war with Japan and was incubated in the underground dwellings of the troops in Manchuria. It was principally fomented by the revolutionaries of the towns. This time the movement appears to have its initiative amongst the peasants. For those who know Russia, that means a very serious thing. The Russian Moudjik individually is the mildest human being known, collectively they have all the instincts of the wolf, bloodthirsty and insatiable.

American League for True Neutrality.

New York, January 30th. A mass-meeting in New York, was addressed by Professor Altmeyer, who asked the audience to form a *League for True Neutrality*. The speaker met with tremendous applause.

her war... which she had paid in full, and Turkey.

In Turkey has been... her Ambassador... an equality in... has been a valuable... England, also again... should import...

The Boer force commander and introduce them on the Continent to defend her cause, there would be some merit in England's argument that Germany is too noble a power to invoke the aid of savages and heathens in her wars and does not believe in imperilling the supremacy of the White Race.

American correspondents have informed the public as to the fiendish practices and barbaric cruelties of these heathen mercenaries of England. They have told us that they delight in hacking the wounded with their knives and gauging out their eyes, and that they cut off the ears and noses of their victims, which they treasure as keepsakes. The correspondents have also warned Americans as to the danger involved in the introduction by these savages of Asiatic and African diseases into Europe, through their filthy habits and their entire ignorance of the elementary ideas of hygiene.

Even Cannibals.

Some 200,000 of these heathens have already been imported into Europe. The illustrated London newspapers have recently displayed, actually with pride and jubilation, pictures of Fiji Island cannibals, under the training of British officers, who, they stated, have volunteered for the front and have been accepted by Mr. Hartcourt, the Assistant Secretary of War. As a concession to public opinion they announced that they had abandoned their cannibalistic practices and become methodists.

A country which will call to its aid such mercenaries to bolster up her fighting forces is unfit to be classed as a civilized power and merits the unmeasured derision of humanity. These refined English gentlemen absolutely refuse to travel in the same railway car with a colored person and treat that entire race with unutterable contempt. Nevertheless they are glad to make use of them to protect their own precious bodies from their white enemy.—However, we must not forget that it is only 100 years since the same English hired the red Indians to scalp our ancestors, the American colonists.

How low has the mighty British Empire fallen! Is not King George the ally and friend of the regicide and assassin Peter of Serbia?

in seeking that brand... the Captain... owe you for this? at all, my dear... "In happier times... good dinner together... this will be pleasant."

Will you give me another specimen with names and places? An English woman of prominence who is a cousin of Sir Edward Grey and is a large landowner and president of the Red Cross in a northern country, was enabled through the good offices of Robert J. Thompson, American Consul at Aix, to fulfill a mission which took her to a military prison in Germany. She confessed that she came through Belgium with fear and loathing of the Germans in her heart. She returned over the Dutch frontier with tears of gratitude for what she described as "the unfailing courtesy and kindness of German officers," who she said, had not only allowed her to visit a captive English officer who was under suspicion of espionage, but also had given her opportunities to accomplish her mission in the fullest possible way. She viewed the prison and observed the treatment its occupants received and she remarked several times, "Why, it is just like a boys' school in England!" And she later told the consul how her countrymen had their playgrounds, their sports, their money, their servants and their newspapers. She was full of admiration for the perfection of the system and for the human, brotherly feeling which characterized the working of it.

The consul told me, he could never forget the tears and the deep, womanly feeling of this lady as she expressed herself in parting on the dark, stormy night when he took her over the German border into Holland. Her last words to him were renewed assurances of her gratitude to "the courtly German soldiers".

Here is another bit of testimony from an English subject whom slander of the German has sickened. He is Captain J. B. George of the Royal Irish Regiment and he wrote from Mons in September:

"I had bad luck. I was knocked out in the first half hour. I was two days in a German hospital. They could not have treated me better had I been the crown prince, from the lowest orderly to the senior medical officer. I hope you will tell this to anyone who is running down the Germans."

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