For What Are The Nations Fighting?

By Leon Goldmerstein

productive powers. Gunmen are gun-

men the world over. When they can-

Now under such conditions, what

work without jumping for cover every-

present situation in the European war.

tria sent an unacceptable note to Servia

and Russia refused to stand by and see

its Slavonic ally crushed. But the pro-

found reason for war was the vital ne-

cessity for deciding if militarism is to

continue and grow or whether European

nations can arrive at an arrangement of

reasonable expenditure for national de

tended to make a second raid on France.

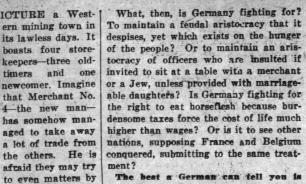
country. Except by the most extraordi-

Her trade expansion was be

the wall are

very poor asset.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH



ttempting to run him out of town, so that he is fighting to protect his he buys a revolver and naturally be- Fatherland from other nations. To a comes overhearing. The only thing for certain extent he is right. Germany the others to do is to carry "irons." The newcomer now faces a much greater vital to the interests of every other danger than before he "heeled" himself. European nation to crush German mil-It is a question if his competitors would itarism-which Prussia has made have used force to put him out of busi- synonymous with Germany-lest it ness if he had not disclosed his own spread to all the rest of the world.

For what is France fighting? The idea By his own act the fourth merchant of revanche for the loss of Alsace and created bad feeling, likely to break out | Lorraine has been practically as dead in at any minute. Armed, he finds his France for fifteen years as the issue that enemies also ready. Worse, he is faced brought about the American civil war. by a combine of three against one. So But this French loss has been universally sends away and hires a couple of recognized as a punishment for the misgunmen. Four concerns, supporting rule of an administrative system that eight gunmen besides their usual selling had no chance to come back—the price force. At best, they are no honor to the paid for getting rid of the Napoleonic

> empire in Africa, the wealth and extent of which will surprise any one who visits the wide stretches from the Mediterra-

would the community demand? First, nean to Timbuctoo. But France has been solving great eliminating the gunmen. Then, estabproblems at home-eliminating the danishing a state of trade that does not have to be protected by revolvers at gerous influences of many religious orthe cost of the welfare of the entire anity. And it would not be surprising if, deep down in their hearts,

those who work for the man who first introduced the gunmen were willing to among certain laboring classes that betime a box accidentally crashed to the part in the world's work there has an expensive war. England never passed like a red thread the fear of Germany pouring its mighty legions across the horder and destroying the very structure of French national existence. FRANCE HAD THE RIGHT TO

> In 1885 Russian intervention alone saved France from a renewal of the horrors of 1871.

Twenty years later France had to lismiss Deleasse, her best Minister of The pace in European armaments was | Foreign Affairs, because Berlin threatset by the Germans in the middle ened war unless she did. In the Agadir incident the republic eighties, when that nation showed it in-

again was almost on the brink of war The attempt was frustrated by Russia, with her troublesome neighbor. Because certain powerful German inbut it proved that the peace of Europe could be maintained only by opposing terests could maintain in Germany a per-

the Triple Alliance with a force equally manent menace to peace, the French as strong. The preparations that began peasant, who hates the military service, in 1885 have proved in 1914 to be useful which interrupts his business when he is beginning to enjoy the fruits of his work. Europe has paid a terrible price for was forced to stay an extra year in the peace, and none has paid more heavily army and pay higher and still higher than Germany. This price has not been taxes to maintain the line of fortresses so much expressed in dollars and cents as in constant readiness along the German to the vanishing point, to live as workin social conditions which have seared border. the very soul of the German empire, a The Frenchman is essentially economical.

nation whose genius has entitled it to a He boasts the largest per capita savings. better fate than that by which it is ap- And by making a garden of his wonderparently confronted. Germany is a poor ful country he saves up enough to lend several billions to Russia, while he is in less than two generations an army dollars of American and British securi- of other countries that can afford to inpowerful enough to wage war against the ties. He wants the certainty that his vest capital because of these countries' savings will be safe and that his land greater expansion. will not be attacked without cause. He the councils of civilized nations, a po- has already the most democratic system attion of which her sons may well have of government in Europe. He has practically done away with fendalism, and desires only assured peace to develop the

THE FRENCHMAN, MORE THAN Given that, he will pass to those other

pansion, or because Britain aims to seize

ENGLAND THE COST OF ONE the classes that could afford to pay country in which he was trying to MONTH OF THE WAR. And at the them. beginning it was clear that the war German interests were not enhanced would last more than one month. Reby any necessity for maintaining, on a sides, England has seldom expanded her sonable limits, so that the poor man permanent war feeting among only colonial possessions at the expense of can be relieved of paying faxes beyond 60,000,000 people, a standing army the leading European nations. She is least, not while so many weak non-Eu- nence and maintained its liberties Germany has paid for all this—as ropean nr ens. Persia, China, Central through ten centuries of historical deevery nation must pay where militar- Africa, &c., may still be amicably velopment because her three fundamental ism is carried to excess by the de- divided. Britain's rule of territorial ex- for



KAISER OF GERMANY AND KING OF ENCLAND PHOTOGRAPHED DURING THEIR LAST RIDE TOGETHER

economic law works everywhere. The

rise of the few modern English million-

naires among a population driven to

adopt the same destructive doctrines it

abhorred only a few years ago is due

to the same causes that allowed men

like Li-Hung-Chang to amass a for-

tune of Morganlike proportions in a

rivers because there are no means of

richer day by day, where hundreds

grow poorer, that one man acquires a

political and moral ascendancy. The

rights of the community begin to depend

on his good will. The class distinction

throughout British history has freely

recognized the hereditary rights of a

group of men. And, as a whole, the

country may well be proud of that

group. But of late these distinctions

have more and more assumed the nature

of that feudal distinction between

baron and villein. The twentieth cen-

tury is a bad time for attempting a

BUT ENGLAND IS FIGHTING

ABOVE ALL FOR A READJUST.

MENT OF POLITICAL CONDI-

ASIDE THE TERRIBLE BURDEN

OF MILITARISM. WHICH EVEN

WHEN NO PEOPLE WILL SUBMIT

TO A REVERSION TO FEUDAL-

Abolish the excesses of militarism and

the British workman hopes to see the

He hopes to see the cost of living come

into closer accord with the motion of

higher wages; for all European nations

ing, rather than see their money go for

ILY EVOKING ALL THE MON- and Jews.

land where children are thrown into

terfere with our doing the same. It is encroaching on the nation's liberties. But not worth while changing this policy. the last ten years, have been among the The British people—those lower classes best markets for German industry. In- which form the backbone of every nadeed, the British Isles have probably tion-had sufficient share in the govern-Germany by imposing tariffs and laws, peaceful evolution of the existing order the world. And he, more than any one, rificing the people's real rights—tenden—this could scarcely be accomplished by rather than look for deliverance to an wishes to see the world leave a life which cies of unbridled license and anarchy war. Colonies willing to disobey the overthrow of the entire economic and prevents so many from engaging in useful mother country by peaceably excluding political structure. Thus, British trade production. Unless this is done, the German goods would not be likely to unionism, by its conservatism, has al- Englishman, with his world's trade, his

cialism for a long time could not get a threatened to send battle ships to bombard New York and Baltimore because hold north of the Channel. But as the financial burdens of the line after line of British enecialties have common people become more than they passed into the hands of Americans. The same toleration might have been can bear, there ensues a state of deexpected by Germany If that nation, ranged equilibrium; the poor become with almost brutal openness, had not poorer, and the rich richer, all at the deliberately engaged on a plan to climcost of those too poor to sell their labor inate British trade by crushing Engand their product at a fair price. This

Great Britain has faced a situation that obliged her to spend enormous sums for maintaining a supreme navy to protect herself against the enemy across the Channel. While she has been doing this look at her dilemma:-

Her agriculture has been made unprofitable by importations from the richer countries of the New World. Her manufactures have been forced to compete with the more modern methods of younger nations' that produce their

She has had to face the problem of a labor population that has wished, in a country where profits are shaded almost men live across the sea in the midst of

booming industry. Her railways can expect no rapid in. crease in traffic because of local conditions, yet must raise wages to avoid strikes and improve equipment to satisfy picking up a stray couple of billion a public educated by the accomplishments

> the only burden that militarism laid on England. The nation, to meet her emergency-to fight "for all we have and are"-had to raise more than a billion the rich may fail at a pinch. Large fortunes are elusive. But the poor man is always there, with no lawyers to advise how to conceal safely his income from collectors; no bankers to arrange for him to escape the taxes by the transfer

of funds to foreign banks.

Here Lloyd George's mighty effort t shift at least part of the burden to the shoulders of the rich was doomed to partial failure. The army, and even more the navy, expenses became so heavy that the total taxation could not be borne by

England as a nation grew to its emi-

France in twenty years has built an principle: Help yourself, but do not in- prevented the Crown from dangerously dustry, have been forced-in twenty the upper classes were not strong enough | nothing remains for ploughshares. ALL This war was not entered into by Great | to put the people under the yoke of an OVER EUROPE, LITERALLY AND Britain solely to crush German commercial expansion. The British colonies, for under an absolute hereditary monarchy.

FIGURATIVELY, LAND LIES FALCIAN THAT FORTRESSES MAY RISE—and that Krupp may sell his republican system of government that is been the best. Unless Great Britain was ment's administration and in the good island. But his interests, industrial, postrong enough to close her markets to things of life to make them stand for a litical and commercial, are scattered over

The Englishman's home is but a small tinental labor movement And, so so- ments in every corner of the wide earth, will perish So he is stubbornly fighting for lasting peace.

The scenes are the repetition of the Napoleonic wars. Then, as now, Great Britain did not wish to acquire any territory from France, or to crush its national existence. It did not insist on the payment of tribute. But, with Na-The British Lion for fifteen years fought a stubborn battle for the peace of Europe. And there can be no doubt that life in Europe has been better for that fight, or that Waterloo did more for the liberty of Germany itself than did the

the East, Britain fought it out in the

Now it is Germany which has become raising them. And when one man grows the storm centre of Europe. British regiments are aligned with the French. England always pays its historical bills, and is willing again to purchase peace with

reason is probably understood least of all in the United States. America is only slightly familiar with Russian conditions and the Russian emigrant belongs largely to a class not able to express its views

Let this be understood:-Neither the Russian government nor its people are anxious to expand westward. either toward Germany or Austria! Excepting the few millions of Galician Ruthenians, the peoples who will pass under Russian domination by reason of TIONS IN EUROPE THAT WILL Russia acquiring any new provinces will be Poles or Germans or Jews ex to amalgamate with the pure Russian IN SO RICH A NATION IS STEAD- stock. This applies especially to Poles

While Polish autonomy may be considered as certain, the Russian people are not interested in having Polish provinces too large. At least, not until the Poles prove good neighbors. Yet, at the best, even if Poland becomes a buffer State, Russia does not consider an increase of the Polish element in her border prov-inces worth fighting for. As to the Jews, their presence in any new province is to be decidedly regretted, because right wages, since the nation's untold millions will not be spent on battle ships and fortresses. He hopes to see an enlarged humanely and liberally, an influx of something like a million to a million and a half of new Jews is likely to compliwill become better purchasers of British cate matters, especially if the foreign products, and be better able to buy clothselves as conquered Germans or Aus-

preference over rifles.

Always it is the same old story of provinces thickly populated by two alien turning the swords into ploughshares.

But for the Britisher it has a special and but of alien tongue and religion. That to open prison doors to many revoluterrible significance! He, himself, and all any considerable number of pansion has been always based on the . The upper classes, helped by the people, who once bought the product of his in will settle in the new provinces can over the empire and to start generally a ING FOR.

territorial expansion. Neither is Russia fighting for markets. Russia occup about the same position as the United States did before the Spanish-American war-exporting chiefly raw materials and agricultural products and importing the higher classes of manufactures, such as machinery, chemicals, &c. Russia has a

Russia is therefore not fighting for

scarcely be expected. Russia has owned

ide of those of officers and Russian

KING PETER

officials, total a few thousands.

very extensive trade with Germany, events will pass before Russia and Gereach other in any of the world's mar-

HEARSAY, RUSSIA DOES NOT SEEK AN OUTLET TO "HE GREAT

Time was when she had other ambi-tious projects on the same line. That his way to Berlin, we might now see

say on the Mediterranean? Twenty many-storm centre of Europe. Sedan years ago, when the world's fleets were European politics centred around the seas, Russia, with Constantinople in her hands, might have dictated to Turkey, payment of a contribution to Austria and Italy and have treated with

To-day, besides holding Constantinople, Russia would have to spend something like \$500,000,000 on a navy, with the pleasant alternative of either not wanting a navy at all-if England is her ally-or uselessly retaining this navy under the protection of shore forts, as Germany is doing to-day.

The invention of the dreadnought and the heavily armored fast cruiser has cre- party at Vienna and the Kaiser at Ber use. Russia cannot possess a navy equal Thus, a military harbor is of no use.

A harbor is useful commercially only when it decreases the cost of delivering goods to a market. It is cheaper to ship grain to France through Odessa, which is a Russian harbor, than to deliver it by So that persons who ascribe to Russia

ardent desires for a warm water harbor are about twenty years behind their What, then, is Russia fighting for? To

understand it, keep in mind the peculiar position of Russia, in that, while Germany is the chief enemy of France and England, the enemy of Russia is Austria. Germany is only Russia's adversary. Even in fighting Austria, Russia fights

not her own battle. She is battling for the cause of the little Slavonic nations of the Balkans, whose existence for years "Drang nach Osten" pressure eastward. These little nations, whose economic and political progress has been deliberately peded by Vienna's intrigues, are the solicitude of Russia.

In 1877-1878, Russia fought the "last of the crusades:" as bloody as and perhaps bloodier than when Christendom fought in the Holy Land to liberate the Christian "Slavs" from the Turkish yoke. During the last quarter of a century the Balkan Slavs have suffered more indirectly from Austrian intrigues than they ever did from Turkish misrule, and Austria's recent deliberate attempt to crush Servia proved that as long as Austria, no lasting peace in the Balkana, Russia nust see its sister nations crushed under

hand the holdings of Servia and Bul. STILL GREATER DEEPENING OF tions will serve as a guarantee of peace AND THE COMMON PEOPLE.

To bring about a reconciliation between the Russian government and its people a profound event was needed—an event that would make exceptional measures justifiable. The European war, WHICH, AS THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE FIRMLY BELIEVE, WAS NOT BROUGHT ABOUT BY ITS OWN GOVERN. OF WARFARE IN EUROPE OR Thus, the Russians will find their new tend the olive branch to the Poles, to

PRESIDENT BOINCARE

In the battles in East Prussia is being edge in their own Declaration of Inde

It is vitally important to reme that here again, through a curious irony

What would Russia do with a harbor, ness France playing the rôle of Germade France a republic and the world's

want results and militarism has no endeared itself enough to stay after

know what they are fighting for, and we deep valleys of Western Poland, Galicia and Bukowina, useless hecatombs to the

Military aristocracy in Germany and Austria brought about this war, and its issue will decide whether the rule of the Sabre Lieutenant is to continue, or whether it is to be replaced by democracy. The question of taxation is also to be

settled. There can be no peace that does not bring a limitation of expense on armaments. This, with the financing of the war burden, must be followed by a classes, especially owners of large

The fall of militarism, more than anything, will help bring down the structure of caste differences. The lower classes will gain socially. Limiting armaments will turn vast wealth into channels of profitable industry. For several years damage done by war. All these changes may not immediately follow the signing of peace. They will come gradually and when they do come labor will meet capital on equal social ground, man to man, not under the bayonets of an army.

that the result will ultimately bring a tal and labor, to the benefit of labor and the small investor. This is why the masses of Italy are so anxious to step in and help the Allies, even though fully realizing the great sacrifices that such a step would entail. To sum up what the nations are

GERMANY IS FIGHTING FOR AN EXPANSION OF ITS COUNTRY FAR BEYOND ITS PRESENT FRONTIERS. HER SUCCESS WOULD MEAN MAINTAINING THE always be prepared to resist attacks as unprovided as unexpected.

One of the purposes of the war for Russia therefore is to increase on one

PRESENT MILITARIST SYSTEM.

WITH ALL ITS UGLY INFLUENCES ON THE LIFE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE; AND MOST LIKELY A garia, and on the other to reduce those THE GULF BETWEEN THE GOV-Austria, so that their relative dimen. | ERNING MILITARY ARISTOCRACY

THE ALLIES ARE FIGHTING FOR THE AS THE GOVERNING CONCEP-TION OF THE LIFE OF THE

THE MILLENIUM IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THAT ALONE IS WORTH FIGHT.

EDITIO

Sir John F Sends Officia port of the ations.

Loss Was Severe, B Suffering He

LONDON, Oct.

nentioned by the Genera ing assisted greatly in the of this operation. They we supported by the third which on this night bivour "The fifth division app Missy, but were unable

tion. In this manner the of the Aisne commenced.
"The Aisne valley runs lown which the river for winding course. To the are approximately for slopes and plateaus ove the Aisne, of varying s are covered with patches which extend on to the ground. Several small vill

AISNE NOT FORDA "The Aisne is a sluggish 170 feet wide and 15 feet the centre, and is unfor Villers on the east, the par river attacked and secured British forces, are elever bridges. One narrow-gau a double-line railway run r

"The position of the ene very strong, either for action or for a defensive One of the chief military stretches on the top of eau, either side cannot owing to the woods on the of the slopes. The tract of the slopes. The tract of try above described is welled for concealment. The so skilfully turned this to that it made it impossible of the real nature of his tion to our passage of the state of the s tion to our passage of out I have every reason east three army corps, ing the passages early morning of the 13th. ORDER TO ADVA

'On that morning I or British forces to advantage make good the Aisne. corps and cavalry advanceriver. The first division rected on Chanouille, via bridge at Bourg. On the cavalry and First Divi with little opposition, are assessed by way of the cal bassage by way of the cluct, which crosses duct, which crosses the ridivision, therefore, was press on, supported by the on the outer flank, drivenemy before it.