

## POLAND IS TRAMPLED

Millions Are Homeless, Workless and Starving On Vast Battlefield

The attention of the world has been so concentrated on the ruin of Belgium and the terrible sufferings of its people that almost similar conditions in the eastern theatre of the war have attracted little notice in British or America. Yet we are told that the suffering and want in Poland have been appalling since the very first weeks of the war. M. Henri Sienkiewicz, the author of the world-famous novel "Quo Vadis" says that in the kingdom of Poland alone 15,000 villages have been burned or damaged, a thousand churches and chapels have been destroyed. In nine out of ten provinces the Germans have seized everything, even to the peasant's chicken. Homeless, the villagers have sought shelter and found starvation in the forests.

The correspondent of the "London Chronicle" summarizes the situation as follows: Over a line of 650 miles some 3,000,000 Austro-Germans and 4,000,000 Russians have been fighting each other ever since the war began. They have been treading down and tearing the Polish land and famishing and exterminating its inhabitants. The Poles have furnished 1,500,000 soldiers, almost equally divided between the Austro-German and Russian armies. Everywhere the tide of fighting has repeatedly over-run the country. It has submerged about 200 towns and 9,000 villages. The material damages amount to more than \$600,000,000. About 5,000 villages have been razed to the ground, either in battle or in retreat. All stores of corn and forage have been seized or destroyed and 1,000,000 horses and 2,000,000 cattle have been taken for the armies or have perished for want of pasture. The rural population of 7,000,000 is reduced to beggary.

All factories have long ago stopped working. Many are greatly damaged; 100 very important ones have been destroyed. The whole of the industrial production amounting to above \$400,000,000 yearly, has been ruined, and 400,000 workmen are now without means of subsistence, together with a multitude of artisans and tradesmen deprived with their families of any earnings. The great majority of townsmen, 3,000,000 in number, are destitute.

M. Sienkiewicz, in appealing for aid for his suffering countrymen says: "Two countries have especially suffered in this frightful war in which the demons of Death and Destruction are struggling for the empire of the world. These countries are Belgium and Poland. The splendid help that many peoples have given to Belgium honors humanity. We are not jealous of the sympathy shown to that little nation; we know that we should have similar sympathy if the world only knew the miseries that our unhappy people have undergone and are undergoing."

Warming up Greece has this drawback, that she's likely to run in coincidence.



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## The Correspondence Which Led to the Recall of Dumba

Plan Formed to Disorganize Factories in which Austro-German Subjects Were Workers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Photographic copies of the original Dumba documents taken from J. F. J. Archibald by the British authorities are now in possession of the State Department.

The most important of these is naturally the one that provoked the United States government to demand the recall of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador. This communication, contained in a plain envelope, is in the handwriting of Dr. Dumba. Attached to it is a memorandum written in Hungarian, which Dr. Dumba, in his letter, identifies as the work of Editor Warm, sometimes Dienes.

A translation of the text of Dr. Dumba's letter, which is addressed to Prime Minister Burian of the Dual Monarchy, follows:

"New York, 20 Aug. 1915.  
"My Lord: Yesterday evening the Consul General von Nuber received the enclosed aide memoir from the chief editor of the local influential paper, Szabadsag, after a pressing conversation with me, and in pursuance of his verbal proposals to arrange for strikes in Bethlehem (Schwabe) steel and munitions factory, and also in the Middle West. Dr. Archibald, who is well known to Your Excellency, leaves today at 12 o'clock on board the Rotterdam for Berlin and Vienna.

"Rare and Safe."  
"I take this rare and safe opportunity of warmly recommending the proposals to Your Excellency's favorable consideration. It is my impression that we can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and Middle West, which in the opinion of the German Military Attache, is of great importance and amply outweighs the comparatively small expenditure of money involved.

"But even if the strikes do not come off, it is probable that we should exert, under the pressure of the crisis, more favorable conditions of labor of our 'poor downtrodden fellow-countrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves are now working for twelve hours a day and seven days a week! All weak persons succumb and become consumptive.

"So far as German workmen are found in the ranks, a means of leaving will be provided immediately for them. Besides this, a private German registry office has been established, which provides employment for persons who have voluntarily given up their places, and it is already working well. We shall also join, and the widest support is assured us.

"I beg Your Excellency to be so good as to inform me, with reference to this letter, by a wireless reply, whether Your Excellency agrees.

"I remain in great haste and respect, Your, &c.—C. DUMBA."

**Why Warm Left Hungary.**  
The memorandum amplifying the recommendation of Ambassador Dumba is contained on two closely typewritten pages in Hungarian. Warm, the author of it, was formerly a deputy in the Hungarian parliament and then was known as Dienes. He left Hungary after he had been attacked in parliament, in connection with a bribery scandal which resulted in the overthrow of the Khuen-Hedervary ministry. Prior to his coming to the United States, Dienes was the editor of an influential newspaper in Budapest. About ten years ago he came to New York, and, under the name of Warm, has been active in Hungarian circles. Since the outbreak of the war he has been employed by the Austro-Hungarian government in various lines of endeavor.

**A Press Agitation.**  
Outlining his press campaign to stir up trouble in the steel works. Warm says in his memorandum, part of which is here quoted:

"I must divide the matter into two parts—the Bethlehem and the Middle West business, but the point of departure is common to both, viz: press agitation, which is of the greatest importance as regards our Hungarian-American workmen, and by means of the press we can reach both Bethlehem and the West.

"In my opinion, we must start a very strong agitation on this question in the Freedom (Szabadsag), a leading organ, with respect to the Bethlehem works and the conditions there. This can be done in two ways, and both must be utilized.

"In the first place, a regular daily section must be devoted to the conditions obtaining there and a campaign must be regularly conducted against those indescribably degrading conditions. The Freedom has already done something similar in the

recent past, when the strike movement began at Bridgeport. It must naturally take the form of strong, deliberate, decided and courageous action.

"Secondly, the writer of these lines would begin a labor-novel in that newspaper, much on the lines of Upton Sinclair's celebrated story, and this might be published in other local Hungarian, Slavok and German newspapers also."

### AUSTRALIANS LIKE AMERICANS NOW

Even the Anti-American Press Has Some Praise For Uncle Sam

New York, Sept. 27.—The American people—individually, if not collectively—are treated with such habitual good-fellowship and kindness in Australia that it is pleasure to record that the attitude of the Washington government toward the war, and the resolute temper of the American people toward Germany, are much better understood by Antipodeans than they were, says, three or four months ago. It is beginning to be felt by the large majority of Australians that if the war is to be won it must be thru the tremendous leverage which the American-made munitions are exerting, and that those Australian periodicals which have been "roasting" the United States have gone too far and have virtually been playing into German hands.

A newspaper, which has been until very lately persistently pin-pricking the Wilson Administration and the American people is the able and influential Daily Telegraph, Sydney. How even this severe critic of the United States is veering to the American point of view as respects the war and the Germans is indicated by the following from its editorial page one day this week:

"Theodore Roosevelt's visit to the Australian Pavilion at the San Francisco Exposition and the cordiality with which he was received by the Australian officials and by a detachment of Australian cadets who were on parade there should do something to lessen the foolish impression that the people of Australia are unfriendly toward Americans, owing to certain events that have happened in relation to the war.

"That impression has been sedulously fostered by German wire-pullers, who are as anxious to 'drive a wedge' (as Bismarck used to say) between Australia and the United States as between any other two friendly countries whose friendliness is held to be inconsistent with German interests.

"Every one who remembers the remarkable outburst of cordiality when the American fleet visited Australia in 1908 knows well that there is no substance in the allegation of German mischiefmakers that America and the Americans are disliked in Australia.

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