ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS SHOW RAGING WAR SPIRIT

Parades Start in a Moment and Cheers Greet News Bulletins.

GERMAN PATRIOTS IN BIG PROCESSION

Three Hundred March About Battery Park and Up Broadway Singing National Anthem.

[From Our New York Correspondent.]

With each report of a conflict in which the troops or ships of Emperor William are engaged enthusiasm among the patriotic Germans in New York runs riot. They seem to hear the roar of the cannon, the click of the musket, the sound of the bugle and the notes of military bands playing the "Wacht am Rhein." "On to Paris!" was a slogan common among the reserves who reported at the German Consulate, No. 11 Broadway, and not only were the veterans of the Franco-Prussian War shouting it to each other but younger Germans, large numbers of whom were born in this country.

In every German restaurant, café and beer garden from Spuyten Duyvil to the Battery there are demonstrations every day. The wild enthusiasm in Berlin, as described in special cable despatches to the newspapers found its counterpart around Battery Park. About three hundred Germans formed in a procession in the park on Tuesday, and, headed by a gigantic Teuton carrying the American and German flags entwined, the patriots shouting "Hoch der Kaiser!" and singing the German national anthem, moved slowly up State street.

Passing the English and Norwegian consulates, in No. 17, the shouting and singing were tumultous, although no hostile demonstration was made, beyond a few muttered imprecations against the army and navy of King George. A short block up the street the Germans passed through the hundred of Austro-Hungarian reserves waiting in front of No. 24, the consulate of the dual monarchy. Here the would-be soldiers of each nation joined in hurrahs, salvos, songs and cheers, first for the Kaiser, then for Franz Josef of Austria.

In Bowling Green a shrewd vender of souvenirs offered for sale a small number of tiny German flags. He got whatever price he asked for them. Waving the flags and their straw hats, the sons of the Fatherland swung up Broadway in a serpentine line of march, completely blocking traffic at several points. The delay was not for long, however, as the reserves from Old Slip and Greenwich street stations were on duty at all the consulates and along the line of march.

In front of the German Consulate enthusiasm again ran riot. Lines of waiting reserves cheered the paraders lustily and many fell in line. Up Broadway the enthusiasts marched, headed by the entwined flags of America and Germany. Thousands of persons lined the streets and every now and then a group of German or Austro-Hungarian sympathizers would cheer. Their cries found ample response from those in the streets. As they swung into Park row again traffic was interfered with and again the police cleared the way, though no violence was necessary. The paraders were unusually good natured.

A vast throng awaited them in City Hall Park, but here there were none who cheered. The procession passed, its participants making all the noise. After encircling the park the procession turned west and went to the Desbrosses street ferry. There they boarded a specially chartered boat and were taken to the pier of the Hamburg-American line, in Hoboken.

As the patriots landed on Jersey soil they were greeted by almost a thousand cheering sons of the Fatherland who live in the neighboring New Jersey cities. Soon hundreds of voices were singing, patriotic speeches were made and large numbers of the paraders adjourned to nearby German restaurants and saloons to slake the thirst incident to so long a walk. In those places foaming steins were drunk to the Kaiser, the success of the German army and navy, Franz Joseph of Austria, the success of his armies, and to an early date when German-Americans can board ship and steam to the scene of conflict.

The demonstrations have continued since the opening of hostilities. Parading Germans carrying flags and banners have marched in all parts of New York city. At night, when thousands of persons assembled in Herald square reading the bulletin boards, the would-be soldiers of the Kaiser have passed through the way cleared for surface cars, cheering and singing, and twitting members of other nations.

Sometimes brass bands headed the marchers and at other times only a flag-bearer, carrying the German and American flags entwined. This custom brought forth a protest from an official of the French Consulate, who stated that he considered it in very bad taste to attempt to give the impression that this country favored Germany in the war. "Americans should, and as a matter of fact have, remembered Lafayette," he said. "But the Germans are trying to convey the opposite impression." But despite protests from nations opposing the Kaiser, his subjects and admirers in New York have had a gala and enthusiastic time of it.

The newsapers in New York printed in foreign languages, notably the German, French, Russian, Hungarian, Italian and Slovak publications, are discussing the European war developments according to the rules of race predilections, so that a diversity of opinions regarding the trouble obtains. With the exception of the German newspapers, as might have been expected, the foreign press generally places full responsibility for the war upon the shoulders of Kaiser Wilhelm, and while all believe the conflict will be a short one, a majority of the foreign editors express the opinion that Germany and Austria inevitably must suffer defeat.

The feeling on the east side against Germany and Austria is especially bitter, and the newspapers catering to the cosmopolitan class of readers in this section emphasize this spirit now that the war is on. Little attention is paid to local news by the foreign press and every item of interest to the respective nationalities is culled from the American newspapers and reproduced with glaring headlines, which, however, it must be admitted, are nonpartisan and based solely upon the nature of the despatches.

Editors of foreign newspapers interviewed by your representative asserted almost without exception that the present war had been looked forward to for many months because of the growth of the Germanic sentiment in central Europe and of the increasing opposition of Austria-Hungary to Russia's friendship for Servia, which was foreseen. The secret desire of France to regain her lost possessions from Germany also was regarded as a potent factor in the situation, albeit France studiously has preserved the peace despite more than one provocation laid in her way by Germany.

That the responsibility for the war should be placed upon Germany was declared unjust by Heinrich Schmidt, an editor of the Staats Zeitung, one of the leading German newspapers in New York. When asked for his opinion by your representative Mr. Schmidt declared that Germany has been the defendant ever since she assumed a leading place among European Powers.

"For many decades the enemies of Germany have uttered calumnies against the German government," he said. "Emperor William frequently had opportunities to harass the enemies of Germany had he desired to do so, but he did not, because he is essentially a man of peace. When England was engaged in her war with the Boers Germany refused to take advantage of her weakened condition. Does that indicate a disposition on the part of the German government to engage in war frivolously or for pastime?

"When Russia, driven by England into a war with Japan, was practically helpless, Germany expressed her loyalty for Russia because of assistance rendered in 1870 in the war with France by permitting the withdrawal by Russia of her best troops from the western boundary of the Tsar's domain without taking advantage of the circumstance.

"The truth is that Kaiser Wilhelm has been forced into this war, and he is in no wise responsible for what Austria-Hungary has done or may do. The German people are united in this struggle and the Emperor is assured of the undivided support and good will of his subjects who are now in the field."

A contrary view was expressed by A. Plottier, a member of the editorial staff of the Courier des Etats-Unis, who said that the aggressive policies of Austria-Hungary, which were supported by Emperor William, were responsible for the war, and that Emperor William could have averted the universal call to arms had he felt so disposed.

"There is little doubt that Emperor William favored the policy of Austria-Hungary to spread the Germanic influence in the Balkan States," he said. "That **Austria** has sought a pretext for annexing **Servia** has long been known to students of politics in Europe. It needed only such an incident as the murder of the Austrian Crown Prince and his wife to bring this determination to a focus, as was the case. It is unreasonable to suppose that Emperor William was not thoroughly informed of this great step, or that he could not have prevented it had he felt so disposed.

"The war will be a disastrous one for all engaged in the struggle. Its length will depend, in my opinion, solely upon the attitude of England in the crisis. With England standing back of France and Russia, as is now certain, the struggle will be short and decisive. While France has been favoring peace in Europe for years, it could not ignore the facts as they presented themselves, and France was forced to take sides against Germany. Although France had made no formal declaration of war, Germany sent invading forces which are now in French territory and which will be driven back without loss of time.

"France can place four millions of soldiers in the field, and when these troops are mobilized a great struggle may be looked for. The situation to-day is not what it was in France in 1870, when the country was unprepared for war, and history will not repeat itself as far as France and Germany are concerned. It is inconceivable how Germany can prevail against the mighty forces which now confront it, and although the struggle will be gigantic it seems absolutely certain that the Triple Alliance must prove victorious in the end."

The Rev. C. L. Orbach, president of the Daily Slovak American, published at No. 166 avenue A, declared that the great question behind the war in Europe is the Slavonian question, and he repeated from an editorial written by him some time ago that "Europe will be bathed in blood because of the Slavonian problem."

"The question in Hungary," he said, "is not the fight between the so-called party of independence, headed by Count Karolyi, and the now reigning party, led by Count Tisza, but the question of oppressing the Slovaks and other non-Magyar races in Hungary. Independent of this, the policy of the Hapsburg dynasty has been for decades directed toward one end—that of obtaining control of the Balkan States.

"The Slovaks have nothing to lose but everything to gain by the defeat of Austria in this great struggle. The situation at present is unparalleled, for it is a fact that Austria has not yet mobilized a single Hungarian regiment, but has sent out regiments of Slovaks into Servia to fight their own blood relations. This can only serve to increase the bitterness existing between the Austrians and the downtrodden Slovaks who are seeking to escape Austrian domination and tyranny.

"Owing to the blunder made by the Viennese government in sacrificing the nationalities of Hungary, composing about fifty-two per cent of its population, to the Magyars of Hungary, popular sentiment in Austria is against this war. It is this lack of loyalty that weakens Austria in a struggle that should command a giant's strength, and it portends the downfall of Austria—if not Germany—before many months have elapsed. The war will be short, in my opinion, and while it will be destructive to life and property, it also will be decisive in its results, one of which will be a reorganization of national policies and perpetual peace."

Intimating that Greece may be drawn into participation in the war, as is foreshadowed by cable despatches from official sources in Athens, A. Polyzoides, editor of the Atlantis, a Greek daily newspaper, expressed the opinion that sole responsibility for the existing trouble rested with Emperor William in that he supported Austria in her policy toward Servia.

"Greeks in New York are watching developments in Europe to-day with the keenest interest, for none can say how the fate of Greece may be affected in the near future," he said. "Although there is a strong pro-German sentiment in Greece there is not a Greek who does not sympathize with France in her struggle to regain her lost possessions, the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. France invariably aided Greece in times of national trouble, and while Greeks admire the social systems and progress of Germany, all are convinced that Emperor William committed a great blunder in permitting Austria to go to the lengths it did and thereby involve practically the whole of Europe in war.

"While Greece has declared her neutrality, this applies only to those nations now involved. Should the Balkan States be drawn into the war then that neutrality will not be in force; but it is certain Greece will aid England and France as far as it is able. While every Greek hopes that the aid of Greece will not be required, all are a unit on the proposition of fighting against Germany and Austria if the Balkan States become involved. In any event, the war will be a terrible one, but I cannot see how it can be prolonged more than four or five months at the most. The expense will be enormous and ruinous, and it will take Europe years to recover from its deadly effects."

Predicting the defeat of Germany and Austria within a few months, G. Dobroff, editor of the Russian Immigrant, an influential Russian newspaper published at No. 349 East Fourteenth street, said that in his opinion the struggle in Europe would last many months.

"That Germany will be defeated seems to me a foregone conclusion," he said. "With Russia on the east, France on the west and England blocking German ports and hammering at the German navy, one cannot well figure out just how the German government can emerge victorious from the struggle. The resources of Germany are bound to be exhausted, and, unable to provide food for his army of millions, Emperor William will find himself in a predicament he could not well have pictured.

"The Slavonian question is an important one for Austria and it is of such tremendous weight that I cannot well see how others of the Balkan States can remain neutral in this great crisis. It is the most gigantic war in history and its results will be revolutionary. That the map of Europe will have to be changed in many respects when peace is declared is to be expected. In my opinion the end of Germanic domination in Europe is at hand, and when this is accomplished an era of great prosperity and the political emancipation of many of the smaller nations of Europe may be looked for."

For the first time in the history of foreign newspapers in New York, bulletin boards giving the latest war bulletins are displayed in front of all foreign newspaper offices. Large crowds linger before these boards far into the night and every new bulletin is discussed by the readers, most of whom are familiar with the sections now in the eyes of the world because of the military operations in progress.

Crowds Outside the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, New York City.

GERMAN RESERVISTS OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THEIR FLAG AND COUNTRY © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD PHOTO

No Disorder at Any Point, Although Police with Difficulty Protect Traffic.

FOREIGN EDITORS DISCUSS SITUATION

Wide Diversity of Opinions Regarding Cause, and Predictions of the War's Result Vary Greatly.

AMERICAN EXPORTERS WILL PROFIT BY WAR

Widely Expanded Field for Their Goods Offered by European Commercial Disaster.

American exporters are alive to the opportunity laid at their doors by the war that has torn Continental Europe apart. In the situation so rapidly assuming indications of commercial disaster so far as the great exporting countries of Europe are concerned American traders see only a widely expanding field for their goods, with the likelihood that their demonstrations of efficiency will provide for them a permanent field now almost exclusively controlled by the merchant exporters of the belligerent countries.

Chief among the American optimists is Stephen de Csesznak, publisher and managing editor of Export American Industries, official international organ of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"Every clash of steel, every time the cannon roars means a greater opportunity for the American manufacturers in the neutral markets of the world," Mr. de Csesznak said. "We shall not only continue to sell to the neutral markets those commodities that we would have sold under normal conditions, but we shall be called upon to supply goods that foreign buyers would, either from habit or long standing commercial relations, have ordered from Europe.

"Our rivals in the world's markets have turned their attention from the great fight for the world's trade and are bending every effort toward destroying one another in physical conflict. Our opponents are seeing red and soon the great overseas commerce they have so laboriously built up will have fallen away and dwindled to a mere shadow of its former volume.

"How is the remainder of the world going to live? Will progress in industry, commerce and the arts cease in the Scandinavian countries, in Latin America, in South Africa, in the Far East, in Australia? They will not. The answer is definite and positive. The people in other parts of the world will continue to live, to work, transact business, eat and drink as much as they always have done. And they will look to us to satisfy their individual and collective requirements.

"Those who have made a close study of the situation foresee tremendous gains in our foreign trade. American manufacturers have an opportunity to capture the foreign markets, not merely for the time being but to obtain a permanent footing that we could not possibly have gained in the next fifty years under normal conditions. That will place us far in the lead of our foreign competitors."

HOW RUSSIA'S ARMY OF 5,000,000 MEN IS MOBILIZED

A TRAINLOAD OF THE TSAR'S SOLDIERS OFF FOR THE FRONT. © BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

But let me not be misunderstood. There are many Germans who know the truth, but public opinion will not be disabused, and so long as the struggle lasts Germany will hold together.

Winnipeg citizens in a mass meeting resolved to urge the Dominion government to augment the militia by recruiting a new force of 100,000 men and to augment the Mounted Police to at least 3,000 men.

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