

WHAT THE WORLD IS SAYING

Civilization's Debt to Belgium.

The world owes brave little Belgium much.—New York Tribune.

The Retribution in Store for Germany.

When Germany has to settle the bills she will wish that the war had not been so prolonged.—Vancouver Province.

A Ravening Wild Boar.

To-day, all round the world, Britons are saying: "Come, come! The thing is serious. Let us all turn and hunt this wild boar."—Toronto Star.

Nothing of the Dove About It.

The German bomb-dropping aeroplane is said to resemble a dove. Dove it may be, but it lays a queer kind of eggs.—Detroit Free Press.

The Twentieth Century Huns.

Everybody is now learning what strategists mean by an "offensive move." Shelling a cathedral 700 years old is a typical illustration.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Day Lost.

The German artillery count that day lost when they haven't smashed a cathedral, an art gallery or a Red Cross station.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

If the Vandals Were Victors.

Everybody expects Great Britain to restrain the allies if the allies win. But who would restrain Germany if Germany won?—Boston Transcript.

Teuton Degeneracy.

In 1870 the Germans occupied Rheims and protected the cathedral. How they have degenerated since then.—Toronto Globe.

Petrograd a Dry City.

The Czar has made Petrograd sober by simply closing all of the brandy shops as a war measure. In this case, prohibition prohibits.—Minneapolis Journal.

A Rattler Might Pronounce It.

Orthoepists are worrying over the pronunciation of Przemysl. Zemizzle is the right way. The preliminary pr cannot be pronounced except by a rattlesnake with buttons on its tail.—Ottawa Free Press.

Not the British Way.

The regular casualty lists show that the British officers have not been sneaking away from the firing line nor yet driving on the soldiers from behind with their swords.—Hamilton Spectator.

Criminal Short-sightedness.

Austria is said now to be drafting even the short-sighted who have hitherto been exempt. The Austro-Hungarian cabinet should furnish some recruits.—Duluth Herald.

In a Nutshell.

Sir J. M. Barrie, the author of "The Little Minister" and "Peter Pan," puts the whole case in a nutshell. The issue of the war, he says, is as to "whether soldiers or citizens shall rule in Europe."—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

A Heavy Debt to Pay.

If Germany ever compensates those whom it has wronged and robbed in this war there will be nothing left for the Kaiser to misgovern.—Montreal Gazette.

"Civilization" and "Culture" at Berlin.

Was the parading of British and French prisoners in order that they might be hooted at in the streets of Berlin, another evidence of German culture?—Buffalo Express.

Belgium.

Belgium is the martyr of civilization and humanity. Upon Belgium has fallen the burden imposed by the bloodthirsty ruffianism of the Kaiser's hosts. Nietzsche scoffed at the Ten Commandments and the essential teachings of Christianity. His disciples in Belgium have faithfully carried out his teaching.—Manchester Guardian.

The Kaiser's Way.

When the Kaiser desires a war loan from his faithful subjects he takes it out of their bank accounts. As a financier the Kaiser has our own Charles I. of painful memory, beaten forty ways.—London Advertiser.

A Reign of Terror.

It is a solid truth that the Belgian soldier in the field was safer than his mother, his wife, or his child at home. It would be the same in Canada if there were a German invasion.—Edmonton Bulletin.

A Contrast of Ideals.

There can be no mistaking the contrast presented by the German and the British ideals of national honor and manhood in the instructions given to their respective armies.—Baltimore News.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.

The despatches tell us that in view of a possible winter campaign the German government is getting together an enormous number of sheep skins in which to dress their soldiers. This looks like a case of wolves in sheep's clothing.—Lethbridge Herald.

Magnanimous William.

Twenty-eight thousand Iron Crosses have been handed out to the German army. These Iron Crosses are only vest-pocket size. They are not big enough to mark graves with.—Kansas City Star.

Brutal Might Not the Master of Human Destinies.

If civilization is equal to its task the Germans have relied in vain upon trickery, falsehood, international bad faith, brute force, vandalism and mutilation to impose "culture" upon the rest of mankind.—Victoria Colonist.

A Sample Scot.

A Scottish Samson carried a machine gun on his back and fought a troop of Germans single-handed. He died with thirty bullet wounds. Shades of Bruce! But what a claymore that Highlander would have swung!—Peterboro Examiner.

The Whole World Knows Why.

German apologists point out that Belgian "repressive" measures were necessary in order to safeguard the German troops. But why were the German troops in Belgium?—New York Evening Post.

"Of a Sort."

Now, Germany is a civilized nation of a sort, and certainly successful in many questions of police and internal administration which we find very perplexing, and in which our practice is not altogether satisfactory. It is supposed to have a thorough educational system. And yet its citizens seem bereft of the power of individual judgment.—Washington Star.

The Poisoned German Mind.

American sympathies are with the German people in their sufferings and losses, but not with their rulers, or with the military class, or with the professors and men of letters who have been teaching for more than a generation that Might makes Right. That short phrase contains the fundamental fallacy which for fifty years has been poisoning the springs of German thought and German policy on public affairs.—Springfield Republican.

The Savageries in Belgium.

Parkman's sketches of Indian warfare on this continent centuries ago, scarcely reveal any more barbarism than is shown in the stories of cruelty from the scene of battle. The outrages are perpetrated by men who, under German war leaders, are taught to forget any semblance of humanity in war.—Topeka Leader.

Kaiserism.

To the Prussian slogan "Germany over all" the British oppose no cry of "Britain over all." The single object of the Allies is to rid the world of Kaiserism and as far as possible to prevent the recurrence of such a terrible catastrophe as that which to-day has plunged the world in agony.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Rather Hard on the Hohenzollerns.

The late King Charles of Rumania, though not a genius, refuted the acrid witticism of the scientist Virchow, "Of the Hohenzollerns, some have softening of the brain, some have hardening of the brain, the rest have no brains."—New York Herald.

The Moral Judgment of the World.

What crimes have Belgium or France or England or Russia committed against Germany that Germany should condemn hundreds of thousands of their citizens to death? What crimes even have the Germans committed that their Kaiser and military caste should condemn them to death? The moral judgment of the world is ultimately irresistible, and because of these vast murders it has condemned German militarism to death.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Civilized World Outraged.

Germany has learned since the burning of Louvain how bitter is the sense of outrage in neutral countries because of the wanton conduct of a military commander. Its experience must be a warning to all nations engaged in the present war, whether or not an agreement on "international property" should ever be reached. There are crimes, utterly impersonal, that are so clearly directed against the good of the race that they can never be forgiven.—New York World.

What the Kaiser Does Not Know.

The Kaiser does not know men of the free breeds or he would not have adopted this ancient and dishonored method. To what effect can he have studied history if he thinks that any race of mankind that has tasted the sweets of liberty can ever be subjugated by such a policy? He may exterminate them, but he will never gain their loyalty, though he should live for a thousand years. The people of Belgium, whose fields he has wasted, whose homes he has devastated, whose towns he has spoiled, whose beauty he has needlessly ravished, will communicate, and have already done so, to the world in general, a horror and loathing for the man who inspired such devilry, and for the nation which countenances it.—Ottawa Citizen.

A Campaign of Falsehood.

The pamphlets by German publicists and men of letters which are now coming to this country, and the various similar publications written here, seem to indicate that the German public is still kept by its Government in ignorance about the real antecedents of the war and about many of the incidents and aspects of the portentous combat. These documents seem to Americans to contain a large amount of misinformation about the attack of Austria-Hungary on Serbia, the diplomatic negotiations and the correspondence between the sovereigns which immediately preceded the war, and the state of mind of the Belgian and English peoples.—New York Nation.

The Barbarians of Our Time.

The German idea of fighting is to bring home the terrors of war to non-combatants. When Germans invade a country they are more terrible to women and children and old men at home than to the armies in the field. Contempt of civilians is bred in the bone of the German soldier. The people who stay at home are in his view not worth a moment's consideration. Their function is that of slaves. They may be killed or mutilated to amuse the invaders, or compelled to do menial labor. They are much worse off than the soldiers in the field.—London Daily Chronicle.

"Blood-and-Iron" Madness.

"Might Makes Right." Such, in the beginning of this twentieth century, is the infamous blood-and-iron doctrine with which a power-intoxicated, misguided people dares to palliate, if not to justify, the violation of Belgian neutrality and all the horrors following in its train. How can this relapse of a whole nation into a state of moral Nihilism be explained? Evidently, a people, like an individual, may become the pitiable victim of persecutory and ambitious paranoia, "where the subject believes that he is a man of unbounded wealth and power, of the rights of which he is, however, deprived by the machinations of his enemies. These patients are often so troublesome, threatening, and persistent in their determination to obtain redress for their imagined wrongs, that they have to be forcibly detained in asylums in the public interest." (Enc. Brit., 11th Ed., vol. 20, page 768.)—Contemporary Review.