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NAVAL
ATTACHE'S
REPORTS

O.N.I.

OCTOBER 1914

NWC ARCHIVES

October 1914 - S10.

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WAR COLLEGE
RECEIVED
OCT 19 1914

Circulosa
SUBJECT Political Situation - Italy -

September 1st-October 1st.

From **T** No. 247 Date October 1st, 1914. 1914.

Replying to O. N. I. No. ----- Date -----, 1914.

1. Beginning at the first of September, the Italian newspapers have been agitating the people to war on Austria. The papers began mildly, but soon gained strength in their demands. As soon as reports came of German reverses before Paris and of many defeats of the Austrians, the war spirit spread so that nightly demonstrations crying for war and down with Austria took place in the several large down town squares - especially in front of the Austrian Embassy.

2. As the 20th of September drew near, the anniversary of the entrance of the Caribaldinians into Rome, the Government became very anxious. It was first decided that no parades of any kind would be permitted on that date, but the journals were strongly in favor of the usual observance of this anniversary and it was finally decided to permit the usual ceremonies. In the meantime Rome was being crowded with troops.

3. On Saturday, the 19th, a Cabinet meeting was held and instead of calling out five more classes to the colors, as was generally predicted, the Cabinet authorized a large expenditure for public works with the hope that the large amount of work thus given to those made idle by the war, would quiet the ever increasing popular cry for war.

4. On the 20th of September, the usual parade and speeches took place, but after the ceremony the pitch of feelings of thousands broke loose and charged frantically all over Rome. Demonstrations were made at several points and many encounters took place with the troops and the goal of the mob, - the Austrian Embassy could not be reached, as thousands of troops guarded every possible entrance.

5. Notwithstanding the demonstrations, the Government feels, however, confident that their hands will not be forced by their political enemies, and that Italy will remain true to her neutrality.

NAVAL COLLEGE
RECEIVED
OCT 28 1914

London, Oct. 1, 1914.

From: Lt. Col. R. H. Lane, U.S.M.C.

To : Naval Attache.

Subject : Report.

Since Sept. 15 I have visited Chatham, Crystal Palace, Shorncliffe Camp, Folkestone, Dover, Deal, Canterbury and Aldershot.

2. At Chatham and Dover it was impracticable to enter the dock yards, these places were strictly closed to the public. I WAS denied admission to the Marine Barracks enclosure at Chatham, which is the headquarters of one of the divisions of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

3. At Deal, which is the Depot of the R.M.L.I., I was admitted to the parade ground of the South Barracks, and there saw seven hundred men paraded. These men were mostly recruits under training, but all were in uniform, in contrast with conditions at army posts I HAVE visited, where a majority of the men have been without uniforms. These marines were very well set up, clean, smart and military, but averaged very young, and in physique were inferior to the army recruits. Especial efforts are being made to recruit for the light infantry, which have not been observed in the case of the artillery.

4. The North and East Barracks at Deal were not open to the public and it was therefore not practicable to inspect them. However a general idea could be obtained, and this was in effect that the plant was complete and adequate in all respects for a recruit depot, and that the buildings and equipment were in excellent condition.

5. The uniform of the R.M.L.I. has a strong suggestion of the sailor's uniform. It is made of the same blue material, the coat fitting loosely, and the cap is practically the same, barring the corps devices. This is probably due to the changes in the organization of marines affiliating them more closely with the Navy.

6. Since leaving Ostend about the 1st. of Sept., nothing has been heard of the brigade of marine infantry, about three thousand strong, until during the last week a letter published in the Times indicated that this brigade is at the front with the Expeditionary Force.

7. Dover is a light cruiser and destroyer base, and possibly of submarines, although careful observation from available points failed to disclose any evidence of any. The dock yard is so situated that all parts of its water front cannot be seen from available points but while cruisers and destroyers were showing activity no submarine appeared. The port is strongly fortified, but few of the defenses are visible, and all of the heights are closed to the public. The harbor is entirely artificial, with two entrances. The northern entrance was probably closed as it was not used at all, while the southern entrance was being used constantly by merchant and naval vessels. The lights on the pier at each side of the southern entrance were kept burning, and the beam of a search light was kept directly across the entrance during the night. The entrance was continuously patrolled during the night and part of the day by a large tug.

8. The brigade of the Royal Naval Division at the Crystal Palace has reached over 5000 in strength. It is very popular, there being a competition to enlist. The organization has been completed and according to report no more men will be accepted. The men are quartered in some of the exposition buildings and sleep in hammocks suspended from frames. They were being trained in infantry tactics and in signaling.

9. Recruiting for the army continues satisfactorily, in the sense that men are coming in faster than they can be handled. Over 600,000 have been enlisted since the beginning of the war. The inadequacies of the recruiting service have been largely overcome, and the work now proceeds smoothly. The army continues to advertise extensively. The average of recruits is good, although many hard looking men are accepted. These latter are offset by many higher class men who enlist solely from patriotic motives. Considering the strong appeal made to the nation's sense of patriotic duty and to the excessive recruiting efforts, both official and unofficial, it does not appear that the volunteer system will be adequate to develop the full potential strength of the country.

10. There is a shortage of uniforms and shelter for the recruits. It is said that the recent raising of the standards, physical, minimum height from 4 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 6 inches, was made primarily for the purpose of checking recruiting temporarily until better provision could be made for provision and training. There is a shortage of competent non commissioned officers and of subalterns, for the training of men. The latter is of less importance at the present time.

11. There formerly was a certain amount of...

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Subject Japanese Attitude re America.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE,
RECEIVED
NOV 10 1914

From W No. 72 Date October 2, 1914.

Replying to O-N-L No. ----- Date -----

During the last two and a half years the attitude of Japan towards America, as indicated by the Japanese people generally, has changed in so pronounced a manner that it seems desirable to make a report on the subject. No effort is made to examine the reasons for this change, nor is it intended to emphasize either the result of this change or its possible consequences but the facts seem worthy of serious consideration.

Where formerly the attitude towards America in Japan was merely not friendly, it has become very unfriendly. This has been particularly noticeable since the beginning of the European War and since Japan declared war against Germany. This feeling manifests itself in personal and official relations between Japanese and Americans from the highest Japanese officials to the man on the street and towards Americans in Japan of all classes.

The Japanese press devotes much space to American affairs and distorts and magnifies in a flagrant manner American official actions and the attitude of the American public, all tending to demonstrate that America is seething with enmity towards Japan.

A few examples from the press are briefly cited.

Soon after the beginning of hostilities in Europe, the report (apparently with no foundation) that the American Atlantic Fleet was coming to the Far East was widely published in the vernacular press and apparently credited. For days many scathing editorials were written on the subject, stigmatizing it as but another illustration of America's unfriendliness towards Japan and as a threat and menace. The fact that the report was promptly denied was practically ignored.

Just before Japan declared war on Germany, the Japanese press

very generally published a report that half of the American troops stationed at Tientsin had been sent to Tsingtao to assist the Germans in defending it against the Japanese. This was the subject of many more anti-American editorials.

About this time many absurd and untrue reports were published regarding the action that America was about to take in China and towards Japan. It is hardly an exaggeration to state that many Japanese thought that there was more probability of Japan's going to war with America than with Germany; which only shows the influence of even a "yellow" press on an ignorant public.

Discussing the America-China arbitration treaty in a very violent editorial, one paper ended by saying that, if the treaty was ratified, Japan should declare war at once, against America.

Several times recently it has been charged that the Germans in Tsingtao were using the wireless of the *Saratoga* at Shanghai as a means of communication with the outside world in violation of neutrality. No reasons for this charge were given except America's enmity to Japan.

The sending of armored cruisers by America to Honolulu was heralded as a threat to Japan, though these cruisers left America before war was even threatened.

America is pictured as "harboring" German merchant ships in Manila in direct violation of neutrality, and with knowingly allowing large quantities of coal to ^{be} shipped from there to German men-of-war.

Almost every supposedly unfriendly manifestation on the part of China for Japan is attributed to American influence.

The most trivial things are cited as gross violations of neutrality. One influential paper said "Japan has a right to put an end to the ten thousand times ten thousand indignities of the Half-beast-Yankees."

Further examples might be cited, but it is thought that

the foregoing are sufficient to demonstrate the existence of a wide-spread anti-American propoganda in Japan.

That the examples cited are absurd and trivial in subject-matter does not detract from their influence on a reading public largely ignorant and unsophisticated. Private letters and remarks let fall in conversation show that many Japanese believe that Japan and America are on the verge of war. This is confirmed by the opinions of many American and foreign officials, business men in the various ports, and missionaries with whom I have talked.

As for the Japanese attitude towards American officials, it is not seemly for me to discuss others, but as for myself there are many evidences of unfriendliness that are particularly noticable in comparison with the attitude of, say, two years ago.

Of course, Japanese officials frequently at semi-public dinners and meetings still refer to the "traditional" friendship between Japan and America and dwell on the complete harmony between the two, but these sayings are usually chronicled only in the foreign press and never reach the Japanese public.

One can not escape the conclusion that, whatever the traditions may be, at present the feelings of the Japanese towards America are decidedly unfriendly.

In connection with the unfriendliness of the Japanese, it is thought advisable to invite attention to the very important changes in two particulars, as regards Japanese international relations, that have been brought about by the events of the last two months viz:-

(1) The Russian menace in Manchuria has, at least temporarily, been largely removed.

(2) The Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been revitalized in a way very satisfactorily to Japan.

The result of these two changes is that Japan is freed from much restraint as regards her relations with America.

It is not meant from what is said here that Japan desires or is preparing for war with America, but it is believed that Japan considers her relations with America to contain possibilities of very serious trouble in the future, near or remote, and with the present temper of the Japanese people and the relative freedom of action now possessed by Japan, it can not be said that the situation is free from a certain amount of real danger.

If America should unfortunately become involved in serious international troubles elsewhere, it is thought that the above danger would be vastly increased.

Germany

SUBJECT GERMAN SUBMARINE "U 9" SINKS BRITISH
ARMORED CRUISERS "ABOUKIR" "HOGUE", and "CRESSY".
(Additional Information).

From Z No. 369 Date October 3, 1914., 19
Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____, 19

Reference :- Z No. 252 of September 27, 1914.

The following statement was made by Captain Nicholson, R.N., while at the American Legation at the Hague shortly after his rescue and arrival in Holland. Captain Nicholson had been in command of the "HOGUE":-

"We were steaming in line abreast at an interval of about 2 miles. Our course was about East which brought the sun in our eyes and a choppy sea with white caps was running which added to the difficulty of seeing a periscope. The ships had only starboard way".

Captain Nicholson added that he would not allow himself to be caught in the same way again meaning steaming into the sun and a breaking sea at slow speed where submarines were a possibility.

It appears to be an error in the German official account that no shots were fired during the engagement. The "CRESSY" appears to have fired a few shots without effect.

According to English accounts it is claimed that altogether six torpedoes were fired at the ^{three} ships. There is a possibility of this being true in which case the "U 9" was carrying three torpedoes for each of her two tubes instead of two as previously reported.

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WEEKLY POLITICAL REVIEW.

The great battle in the west -- German successes on both wings -- Indian troops in Marseilles -- The siege of Antwerp -- The eastern theatre of war -- Injury to German commerce -- Prohibition of payments -- Holding out. By Paul Michaelis.

Translated from BERLINER TAGEBLATT of Sunday, October 4, 1914.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the great battle in the west, whose front extends from Amiens to Verdun, in extent, number of troops taking part in it, and finally in duration has never been equalled in the history of the world. Unhappily also must be added to that that the losses in the fighting which has now continued through a full month may exceed extraordinarily any of the bloodiest battles of nations in the past. Along these hundreds of kilometres of battle line are fighting the flower of the German people against the sons of the French nation, supported by the English mercenaries. It would be a misjudgment of the whole situation and a disparagement of the performance of the Germans not to recognize that the French army and to a certain extent also the English have fought gallantly and that the French leading has shown itself to be very capable. Assuredly the German army has not gained success easily. In fact, even at this time the resistance of the enemy is at the best weakened, but not yet broken. It is perhaps only limited by the degree to which the German troops are superior to their enemies in military training, physical fitness and moral strength. It is only because these several advantages together sum up so amply that in the end the invincible determination of the Germans to succeed must bring final success.

Whether one looks to the right or to the left wing of the Germans, the tangible results lie upon the German side. In the Argonnes the German troops have gained substantial advantages. The opening broken through between Verdun and Toul can not be closed again by the opponents. Several assaults by the French troops in occupation of Toul, no matter how energetically made, have always ended in failure. The iron ring around Verdun draws ever closer and with the fall of this fortification the advance of our troops on the soil of Lorraine towards the west will be irresistible. The western German wing has not waited at all for this support from the east. It has long been strong enough again to throw back the attempts of the enemy to envelop it and has driven the French troops to the southward of Roye from their position. Out of the almost north and south direction of the German right wing, a southwesterly position has been gained, a proof that the German army has again worked nearer towards Paris. Whether or not the decision over this wide-extended field of action will be further delayed for some days, we yet may be convinced that the critical weeks have passed favorably even though after great exertions and that with a thorough success in this position the prospect of a favorable solution of the rest of our military problem on French soil must follow.

If one needs still further proof of the extraordinary exertion of power as well as for the not less wonderful efficiency of the German nation, it is to be found in the fact that the battles on French soil have not in the least hindered us from taking in hand at the same time most energetically the besieging of Antwerp. Here also great progress has been made in the last week. Before the German siege guns even the magnificent fortification structures of a Brialmont do not stand. Equally little has the besieged Belgian army the strength to defend itself by sallies against the attack. Already have some of the strongest forts of Antwerp been stormed and taken by the German troops. So far as Antwerp does not border directly on

Holland, it is surrounded by our troops. It can only be a question of a short time when our heavy guns will bring the city itself under fire. The end is no longer distant.

And still not enough. Over the wide-spread eastern theatre of war also the German troops are zealously at work. One must naturally reckon with the possibility that the two Russian armies which were beaten in East Prussia will attempt to assemble again and make a new onset, but that they will come far is, since the victory near Augustow, not to be feared. And surely on the upper Vistula, unless everything is deceptive, the page will soon be completely turned. In any case, the combined operations of the Austrian and German contingents will here make a terrible resistance to the powerful Russian forces. Perhaps in this part also of the widely divided fighting-ground a decision is not too far away.

That which our opponents are not able to accomplish in open battle they would like to reach at least through damaging German commerce. Against German shipping England has instituted a war of capture of the largest kind and one must admit that it has been effective in crippling our shipping on the open sea to a considerable extent. But here also it has been shown that we do not need to play the part of passive endurance. Our fast small cruisers have been zealously active in setting a thief to catch a thief. What has become known of the doings of the "Emden" and recently of the "Karlsruhe" may bring the question quite near to the English whether in their resistance to the protection of private property on the sea they have not cut themselves in their own flesh. It is not very different with the English prohibition of payments to German and Austrian creditors. It goes without saying that against the English procedure a German prohibition against payment will be enacted; the question here is on which side the damage resulting will be the greater. Quite apart from the fact the great injury against honesty and credit in commercial life only too plainly reveals the real basis of the English conduct of the war. In other respects, the German merchant has no ground to attach any great fear to these hateful pinprick tactics on the part of our enemy. Quite apart from the fact that our commercial and industrial capacity will uphold itself in spite of it, one may expect that peace, which must come sometime, will also bring to us full compensation in a business way. For the present, it may be noted with satisfaction that the English want of consideration which neither spares neutral powers has considerably increased the antipathy to England in Scandinavia and Holland, as well as in Turkey. In the United States of America also they begin to consider whether they shall longer put up with the tying up of exportation by England. The more England exerts her supremacy at sea, so nearer comes the time when the neutral states will decline to acquiesce in her encroachment.

Certainly the German people must offer unheard of sacrifices in this war which has been forced upon them. But they are resolved to hold out to the end. That the German industrial classes await with all firmness any future difficulties was shown by the great demonstration of last Monday in Philharmonie. All branches of German business, agriculture, industry, trade and handicraft declared themselves to be unanimously resolved to hold out for a result which should measure with the enormous sacrifices of this war and bar out its recurrence. From all the experiences of the first two months of the war, we may be certain that this purpose will be accomplished in its full embrace.

These have been the subject of an Admiralty order directing the correction of the faults.

The German submarines did their task well, as even the British admit.

The number of submarines employed the British estimate as high as seven; the German official report states one, the U 9.

The position of the British Grand Fleet still remains a source of conjecture. It is certain that the Second Fleet or at least a large portion of it is in the Channel based on Portland. The officers of the TENNESSEE, which ship has been lying there, verify this.

It would seem folly to keep the First Fleet within the radius of action of the German Submarines which in the later classes range from 3500 - 2000 miles. Even Cromarty comes within these radii, and the west coast of Scotland, Lamlash, would seem to be the most suitable protected anchorage.

An officer of the 7th Regiment N.Y. has motored along the shores at Rosyth and Cromarty; at the former he saw only smaller men-of-war, and at the latter only two or three battle ships.

Bridges

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SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914. NAVAL BATTLE OFF
HELGOLAND, August 28, 1914.

(Additional information

From **Z** No. **373** Date October 5, 1914., 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____, 19

Reference:- Z-217 of August 31, 1914.
Z-226 of August 31, 1914. (*Sept. 6, 1914*)
Z-236 of September 14, 1914.

The German small cruisers "STETTIN" and
"FRAUENLOB" were in this action but nothing official has been
given out as to the extent of their participation, nor the
damage received by them.

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(3)SUBJECT S I N K I N G o f "HELA" by British Submarine.From Z No. 273 Date October 5, 1914., 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. ----- Date -----, 19

(This event was noted in Report No. 340 of Sept. 23, 1914)

The "HELA" had been on night patrol to the Southward of Helgoland and was returning to her base in the early morning. A Hamburg coasting steamer was in her close proximity and a member of the crew states that they saw the submarine or its periscope and the disturbance caused by the launching of the torpedo also the submarine making off after firing.

The coasting steamer sounded her whistle to warn the "HELA" of the attack but it was too late.

Of the "HELA" crew only four (4) were lost, although some were in the water upward of an hour before being picked up.

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SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914. WITHDRAWAL OF
CRUISERS FROM PATROL DUTY. (Where Subject to
Submarine Attack).

From Z No. 274 Date October 5, 1914., 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____, 19

In report Z-240 of September 23, 1914, it was noted that the German Navy had stopped placing vessels of military value, other than torpedo boats, on patrol duty.

It would appear that the English fleet, since the loss of the three armored cruisers, torpedoed by "U 9", has adopted the same policy.

The Germans have a large number of fishing steamers which were taken into the service at the beginning of the war, mounting a few six-pounders and provided with radio. Some of these are employed as lookouts off the mouths of the Jade and Elbe, in the North Sea and some in the approaches to the Baltic, Kattegat, Sound, etc. Some have no outward resemblance to their employment, have no guns, and their radio aerial is out of the way unless sending. The crew is small and crew and officers mostly belong to the Reserve and are serving in their own boats. The number of boats of this sort is hard to estimate, but is probably ^{OVER} one hundred.

The loss of this sort of boat is a matter of no consequence. They are slow but that makes no difference as radio does their work and the cruiser is saved for the work for which it is valuable.

The fleet must have cruisers when it takes the sea and the loss of them in patrol duties and cruiser raids had to be stopped.

In the English patrol of the North Sea approach to the English Channel the torpedoboat destroyers are on watch, but the cruisers are no longer back of them. It is probably that they are in a safe anchorage ready for a radio call in case

a force should approach the Channel.

Both Germany and England have lost valuable
cruisers without commensurate gain.

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E U R O P E A N W A R - 1914 --

GERMAN SHIP YARDS - ORDERS.

Z No. 378

October 5, 1914

The Howaldt Yard at Kiel has received the order for the new large floating dock, authorized by the Budget for 1914. This dock will have a lifting capacity of about 35,000 tons.

The same yard has received the order for two scout cruisers (Kleine Kreuzer).

In addition to these new orders, the battleship T, of the 1913 Budget, is on the stocks there.

This yard is working as under normal conditions, with the exception of the withdrawal of about 100 men. This is in distinct contrast to the yard of Blohm & Voss where there is at present no German government work in hand. There, although everything in hand seemed to be in work, the general aspect of the yard was very quiet, few workmen in evidence in comparison with ordinary times. The overseeing personnel especially, it was said there, had been withdrawn by the war in large proportion.

*Germany**Need not be returned.**510
5 (6)*SUBJECT MINES AND MINE SEARCHING.

From ^Z No. 275 Date October 5, 1914., 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. ----- Date -----, 19

The announcement that England will lay mines in the North Sea, between Lat. 51° 15', and Lat. 51° 40', and Long. 1° 35' and 3° 00', brings a new phase in this war.

Germany has not placed mines in the North Sea except on the English coast and naturally would not do so as it is to her interest to favor commerce to her own ports and to Holland. England, on the other hand, has steadily moved against commerce being carried on in the North Sea. It is against her interests.

It is of the greatest importance if warships are to be saved from mines that the mine searching divisions should form a specialized and highly developed force constantly drilled in the clearing of approaches to harbors and in lanes over which the naval forces must pass. Also they must be able to drag the waters ahead of the fleet at any time for floating mines.

I have heard from various naval sources that the Mine Laying Divisions of the German Navy have been kept steadily employed since the beginning of the war and have rendered important service.

The German Navy does not fear that it can be seriously damaged by English mines laid on their coasts on account of the constant care and supervision given by the mine searching divisions.

In addition to the equipment of the mine searching boats already reported there are certain sections equipped with heavy fish nets designed for use ahead of the fleet where floating mines are possibilities.

Numerous reports on the German Mine Searching Divisions have been forwarded at various times during the past 5 years.

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EUROPEAN WAR 1914. SINKING OF
GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER "KAISER WILHELM DER
GROSSE" BY BRITISH CRUISER "HIGHFLYER" ON
AUGUST 26, 1914.

Z

280

October 6, 1914.

Attached is a translation of an account of
this action followed by some remarks on the breach of neutrality
involved. A rough map of the action and position of the "KAISER
WILHELM DER GROSSE" with respect to the shore is attached.



„Kaiser Wilhelm der Große“ im Kampf
mit dem „Highflyer“.

T r a n s l a t i o n .

THE END OF THE AUXILIARY CRUISERS "KAISER WILHELM DER GR.

On the 26th of August the auxiliary cruiser "KAISER WILHELM DER GR." laid in the Spanish port Rio del Oro with two coaling steamers alongside of it, while a third German steamer anchored about 500 metres from it to the seaward. The whole crew had been occupied for days with coaling. The bunkers were not quite half filled when at noon a ship came in sight which proved to be the English protected cruiser "HIGHFLYER". The following signals by means of search-lights were exchanged :

English warship:- "HIGHFLYER". Surrender."

KAISER WILHELM DER GR. :- No answer.

HIGHFLYER:- " I call you to surrender".

K.W.D. GR.:-"German warships do not surrender". I request that you respect the Spanish neutrality".

HIGHFLYER:- " You coal the second time in this port. I call you to surrender. If not I will fire on you at once".

K.W. D. GR. I coal here for the first time. Moreover this is a Spanish matter."

HIGHFLYER:- "Surrender at once".

K.W.D. GR. " I have nothing more to say".

"HIGHFLYER" then, about 1.16 p.m. opened fire which was answered at once by "KAISER WILHELM DER GR.". The engagement was carried on while the latter was about 3000 metres from the coast at anchor, therefore within the Spanish jurisdiction. In order to avoid unnecessary loss of life, the captain of the auxiliary cruiser ordered that part of the crew which was not used at the fighting stations to pass over to the coal steamers laying alongside, also the English crews of the captured English steamers.

As soon as the steamers were free of the auxiliary cruiser, they moved southward. In the meantime the "HIGHFLYER" had opened fire at a considerable distance (9000 metres). Approaching, the cruiser moved from the starboard to the port side of the auxiliary cruiser but moved farther away when she was hit a few times.

After an engagement of about 1 1/3 hours the firing on the part of "KAISER WILHELM DER GR." ceased for want of ammunition. Right at the beginning of the fight two shots had hit the hold forward where half of the ammunition was stowed, which filled with water and made access to it impossible. When the ammunition stowed aft was used up, the captain, in order not to let the ship fall into the hands of the enemy, ordered the sinking of it. This was done by means of twelve explosive cartridges, which were placed in position before, also by opening the bilge discharge valve. The German auxiliary cruiser had received ten hits altogether, but which did not sink the ship. When the guns ceased firing, the "HIGHFLYER" also stopped her fire and approached to within 5600 metres. After she received fire from the only gun which still had ammunition, the English cruiser also commenced firing again, to cease as soon as the revolving gun (the only one for which there was some ammunition left) stopped the fire. The consumption of ammunition of the English ship is estimated by the German captain to be about 400 to 600 shots. The hitting results, therefore, with about 3 % against such a large and high built ships, are very bad.

When the "KAISER WILHELM DER GR." commenced to lay over, in consequence of the incoming water, the crew went into the boats. The captain left the ship as the last man, when the ship already laid on her side on the ground and when the masts with the battle flags hoisted on the tops, disappeared under the water. Three cheers were given from the boats as a last greeting and " Deutschland, Deutschland über alles " as a parting song.

That portion of the crew which had taken part in the fight (besides the captain 7 officers, 2 warrant officers, 72 petty officers and men) landed in three lifeboats on the Spanish coast of Rio del Oro. The wounded on improvised stretchers were brought along and after a march of 2 1/2 hours they arrived at the Spanish fort.

The English cruiser in the meantime had approached to within 3000 or 4000 metres to the land and had lowered lifeboats which followed the German boats, but landed only after the Germans had already commenced their march to the fort. The English boats were then signalled back.

The German sailors were made very welcome by the Commander of the fort. They are now at Las Palmas in the Canary Islands. The captain of the "KAISER WILHELM DER GR." lauds the excellent conduct of officers and men during the fight.

According to this description the captain of the German auxiliary cruiser could not have acted in a more correct and valiant manner than he did. (Kapitän zur See Max Reymann). The report throws much light upon the conduct of the English captain which is against all international law and who ignored all international regulations in spite of the signals sent by the German ship. This fits exactly, like in a good many other cases, in the English frame of mind :- Might before right. We can concede the fact that we Germans are at a disadvantage in this point; for we have an irresistible tendency to uprightness and gentle conduct.

Especial attention must be invited to the fact that the "HIGHFLYER" after the finishing of the exchange of signals fires without considering that two other steamers, were laying alongside of the cruiser and a third, (the "MAGDEBURG") in the firing line. The shell fire of the "HIGHFLYER" is of course meant for the auxiliary cruiser, but no care is taken that other unarmed ships may be hit. - We establish the fact then that the destruction of the German fast steamer was not due to the miserable result of ten hits, but that the captain of the ship when seeing the unequality and hopelessness of the fight determined to sacrifice the ship. He did not desire that the beautiful ship should fall a prize to the English, nor did he want to leave the work of destruction to them. In this manner the taking of prisoners of war was avoided, for we have read that the English did not land on the neutral soil.

How brave the German crew served the guns to the last may also be seen clearly from the report. That the "HIGHFLYER" was superior in armament was a well known fact.

*Need not be returned.*S10
6 (2)

**SUBJECT INTERNATIONAL LAW . ENGLISH
ARMED MERCHANT SHIPS TRADING TO U.S. PORTS.**

From ^Z No. 279 Date October 6, 1914. , 19
 Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____ , 19

The following statement was made to me
 by the Chief of the International Law Bureau of the German
 Foreign Office. The words are not exact:-

1. We have heard that the United States has agreed with England that English armed merchant vessels are to be permitted to arrive and depart from U.S. Ports, provided that their battery be placed in a position for defence, i.e., that the guns are mounted aft and not forward.
2. Since these guns are mounted at all, they are meant to be used. If to defend the ship against a pursuing cruiser it must be expected that the cruiser will fire back and the passengers of such ships, including neutrals, will be exposed to the consequence of such resistance. It cannot be blamed on the pursuing cruiser that she returns the fire of the ship seeking to escape, (it is our duty to do so), and yet the logical consequences will be the injury ~~and~~ or destruction of peaceful passengers and the usual outcry against German cruelty.
3. If the guns are not to be used in this manner for defensive ~~purposes~~ purposes then why are they mounted at all.

Used not by...

Subject Official reports of operations by Japanese flag officers, German-Japanese war. 2nd instalment.

From W. No. 75. Date October 6, 1914.

Replying to O. N. I. No. ~~XXXXXX~~ Date ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

(5) Report of Vice Admiral S. Kato, Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Squadron:-

Since the proclamation of blockade on the 27th last month after pressing the enemy to Kiaochow Bay, this squadron with its main force secured the control of the Yellow Sea and at the same time covered the marine transportation of our army; from the 2nd to the 15th this month (September), the Kamimura Division in cooperation with the forces despatched from Ryojun was engaged in covering the landing of our army on the northern coast of Shantung Peninsula; during this while the two Division Commanders, Tochinai and Okata, commanding naval forces lying in front of Kiaochow Bay, strictly maintained the blockade; and the mine lifting division cleared a route to a new landing place. All these duties have been discharged fairly well. The aviation division, as has been reported, made since the 5th this month (September) reconnoitred the enemy from time to time, and give great assistance, at the same time throwing bombs and menacing the enemy.

As has been stated above, as a safe route was cleared by efforts of the mine lifting division in the water adjacent to the new landing place on the south coast of Shantung Peninsula, on the 18th a navy landing party was landed covered by the Kamimura Division, which occupied positions driving away enemy troops lying in the neighborhood, and then landing of army forces was commenced. Army transports came one after another and the work of disembarking is briskly progressing.

In reporting general features of actions taken by this squadron, I express gratitude for august influence of His Majesty, by which men-of-war and other vessels under my

command engaged in various duties in various directions were enabled to reap the fruit of concerted work and thus to achieve what we planned, ^{com}overing obstruction from foul weather and other difficulties, and at the same time I hope that we shall obtain great results, seeing that the spirit of our officers and men are better and better as the war progresses.

Ø6) Report of Vice Admiral Kato, Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Squadron, received Sept. 29, a.m.:-

In order to find out the strength of forts and at the same time to assist advance of our army forces, this squadron decided to bombard Kiaochow Bay to-day (28th) from early morning as follows :-

Part of the 2nd Division together with one British man-of-war approached the coast from the north of Takung Island, and opened fire with Iltis and Huichuan Point forts as objectives. The former fort did not answer but the latter returned fire with one large calibre gun and three medium calibre guns. No damage on our side.

During this fight, from the direction of Moltke Fort large calibre shells were fired upon us but they did not reach us.

The result of this bombardment could not be ascertained, but according to side observation our fire was generally accurate. Especially shells which fell between Bismarck Fort and the signal station seemed to be very effective, one of them striking a brick building that appeared to be barracks. In the direction of Iltis Fort, trenches were materially destroyed.

On the afternoon same day, it is intended to bombard Huichuan Point with the remainder of the 2nd Division and to sweep the enemy lying on the west of Fushan.

Vessels of our mine lifting division, on the 24th, went round Yatau Cape and commenced to clear the sea of mines to the entrance of Laoshan Harbor about 8 nautical miles west of the cape, and they are now on the front of Tungchia Bay. All this while they were frequently fired upon by the enemy and one of the mine lifting vessels received a shell on the stern which slightly wounded two men. But by effective cover of our men-of-war, they were enabled to continue their work and to find numerous mechanical mines and to destroy them.

Aviating machines have been flying very frequently and doing good works as follows :-

On the 21st, Lieut. Wada and Sub Liet. Fujise on a flying machine reconnoitred the enemy at Tsingtau and threw bombs, two of which seemed to have struck the boom at the southern extremity of the wharf of the navy yard at the end nearest the wharf and destroyed it. During this aviation the machine received heavy fire from ships and from land, some of them bursting near it, but received no damage.

On the 22nd, Lieut. Yamada and Sub Lieut. Iikura on a machine again reconnoitred the port of Tsingtao and threw bombs, one of which struck the eastern angle of Bismarck barracks and burst. This day also the machine received fire from forts but no damage.

On the 24th, Lieut. Wada and Sub Lieut. Takebe on one machine and Lieut. Yamada and Sub Lieut. Osaki on another machine aviated over the port of Tsingtao and brought valuable information. They also threw bombs against destroyers, forts, barracks, radio-telegraph station, etc., with, it seems, more less effect.

On the same day Lieut. Comdr. Kaneko and Sub Lieut. Fujise on a flying machine, aviated over the water between Laoshan

Harbor and Takung Island to search for mines and achieved their object.

On the 27th, Lieut. Comdr. Kaneko, Lieut. Wada and Engineer Lieut. Hanashima on one machine, Sub Lieut. Osaki and Sub Lieut. Fujise on another machine, and Sub Lieut. Takebe and Sub Lieut. Itakura on another machine, reconnoitred all round the port of Tsingtao and made valuable reconnaissance. At the same time they threw bombs against radio-telegraph station and store house of flying machines. They received over a dozen shells from the enemy but they generally burst below the machines, and no damage was received.

(7) Report of Adm. Kato, Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Squadron, received September 29:-

On the early morning of the 28th, the 4th Division with gunboats and flotilla of smaller vessels approached the outside of Laoshan harbor, and landing force securely occupied the port, and captured 4 Krupp field guns, 4 gun carriages and 100 rounds of ammunition, left by the enemy.

On the afternoon of the same day the 4th Division opened fire on the ground west of Pushan where enemy troops were lying.

(8) Report of Vice Adm. Kato, Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Squadron, received Oct. 1, a.m.:-

The special service vessel Wakamiya Maru and the mine lifting vessel No. 3 Nagato Maru, while on duty outside of Laoshan Harbor, on the morning of Sept. 30, touched mechanical mines and the former received damage at the stern with

casualties of 1 killed and 6 wounded; the latter sank with casualties of 3 killed and 13 wounded. Lieutenant Yebara and Warrant Officer Sakaye are among the wounded.

(9) Report of Vice Admiral Hato, Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Squadron, received Oct. 2, a.m.

The mine lifting vessel Koyo Maru, while on duty outside of Laoshan Harbor, touched a mechanical mine and sank, and warrant officer Ushijima and Engineer warrant officer Kodama and two others were killed and five were slightly wounded.

(10) Report of Vice Adm. Hato, Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Squadron, received on the 3rd, p.m.:-

On the 2nd a flying machine of the enemy attempted attacks twice with bombs against our special service vessels in the neighborhood of Laoshan Harbor, but we received no damage. Lieut. Wada and Sub Lieut. Takebe on a flying machine instantly pursued the enemy and arrived just above Tsingtao. They found a captive balloon being taken into the store house and threw bombs against it. The effect is not ascertained, but one of the bombs burst near the store house.

(11) Part of our fleet which has for its duty the annihilation of the enemy squadron which has been hiding in the direction of the southern seas, arrived at Jaluit Island of the Marshal Group which is considered as the base of the German squadron, landed a force, destroyed all military works, captured arms, ammunition, etc., and received surrender of the officials.

During these operations, we met no opposition, and rescued one Japanese confined in the island and freed one English merchant ship detained there.

October 6th, 1914.

Naval General Staff.

S10
.7 (1)

SUBJECT Base of French Fleet in Mediterranean.

From T *No.* 256. *Date* October 7, 1914.

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ *Date* _____

I. I hear from the Austrian Naval Attaché, here, that it is believed that the French fleet is basing on Malta from the Adriatic - that the English fleet left Malta on August 31st, and has never returned, and the whereabouts of their rendez-vous for coaling, etc., is not known. He also stated that Greece has been particularly strick in upholding her neutrality, and it is not believed that Greek islandsharbors are being used. Toulon is keeping Malta well supplied with the needs of the fleet.

SUBJECT Flight of the Goeben and Breslau

from Messina and a Reason for their going to Turkey -

From T No. 457, Date October 7, 1911.

Replying to O. N. 1. No. _____ Date _____

1. I learn from a trian-German source that the Goeben and Breslau escaped the British fleet off the straits of Corina by hugging the coast, hugging well inside Italian waters and steaming at full speed until well by the English fleet. The Goeben states that the Goeben had a running fight with the Black Prince, while I have from an Austrian source that the Gloucester was the only ship encountered. The Goeben was struck by one shell which, abreast of a fireroom which did not penetrate but the concussion was enough to blow out several boiler tubes killing 3 men and wounding 2 others.

2. From Austrian sources I heard views regarding the flight of these two ships to Turkey; these views I consider practically German. There was a prevalent anti-English feeling stirred up in Turkey when England commandeered the Turkish Crosser rights building in England, and Germany did not believe that the addition of these two ships to the Austrian fleet was so important or so necessary as the possible addition of Turkey as an ally.

3. The selling of the ships was a success, as I hear Germany practically gave them to Turkey. Nothing of that sort could so increase Turkey's friendship for Germany, and so inflame the rage against England as this move.

4. Shortly after these ships arrived in Turkey, about 400 German sailors returned via Italy - but from a high rank official I hear that there are still 1000 German sailors on board. The German Admiral was made the head of the Naval Division, and the English is to be discarded.

SUBJECT Austrian Mines on the Italian Adriatic Coast.

From T No. 258. *Date* October 7, 1914.

Replying to O. N. 1. No. ~~.....~~ *Date* ~~.....~~

1. During the last week several Italian small fishing vessels have been blown up by Austrian mines, killing about 18 Italians and wounding several more. An investigation, I hear, is shortly to be held at Venice to investigate the disasters and also to determine why the mines were still active. The Austrian Naval Attaché, here, states that they were an old model of mine - having five contact plungers on the shell - but he assured me the mine should have been inactive after the parting of its anchor line.

2. In my own opinion the mine is the type that upon parting its own anchor line the mine capsizes and in that position cannot be exploded, but if the water has accumulated in the bottom, then, upon being set adrift, the mine remains upright and is in firing position.

3. I understand the type to be the Pietrusky mine.

Germany

WAR AND RESPONSIBILITY.

Translation from the NORDDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 7 Oct. 1914.

In the Christiania "Dagbladet" is published an article by the learned Norwegian Dr. Harris Aal, entitled "War and Responsibility" in which among other things it is said:

"When a state assembles masses of troops on the borders of a neighboring state so as to constitute a threat for the neighboring state, this assembling of troops is a cause of war. The blame for the war lies upon the state which has sent these troops to its border. This state is the aggressor, even when the state so threatened makes the declaration of war. The advantage in mobilizing the troops generally means superiority of force. In the same way that a man in private life is justified in defending himself against anyone who prepares to surprise him and is not obliged to wait till the knife has penetrated to his heart, so has one the duty to defend oneself and is not justified in waiting. This principle of the law of nations does not depend upon treaties any more than there is in the world a law to which the citizens of a country may appeal to defend them against a surprise.

"This was the position of Germany."

It was said further in the article:

"While the Czar was still telegraphing to Kaiser Wilhelm asking him in the name of God to prevent bloodshed - he, the Czar, wished no war - he wished to negotiate, the troops of this Czar marched into East Prussia. Perhaps Russia wished, in order to spare bloodshed, a voluntary cession of territory. That is Russia. Germany delayed her mobilization four or five hours after the time which she had indicated to Russia as also to France. To show the genuineness of her desire for peace, she took the risk of giving to the others an advantage. East Prussia has had to pay for this dearly.

"I call to armed robbers who are about to break into my house that they shall go away or I will shoot. Does Germany need any other excuse for so worthy an instinct as defense in emergency when the procedure has been the same as that among private individuals, as well as that recognized by the law of nations? The German people have a good conscience in this matter. It will be denied by the opponents of Germany on the score of Poland, Alsace Lorraine and Schleswig, but it is not just to bring these involved internal problems into this discussion where the issue concerns the war relations of other states. Otherwise one could summon also the relation of England to Ireland, Russia to Finland, Poland, the Caucasus, etc., from which subject material could be quickly produced for the conditions contrary to international law. It is not admissible to say that Germany is to be made responsible for the war of 1914 even if she has threatened other wars a hundred times. If one enters into judgment so harshly against Germany and her internal and external relations - which the press of Germany's opponents not alone have done at this time - how can one bring it about to blame the state which has mixed in the quarrel of Austria Hungary with Servia and thereby brought on the world war, i.e. Russia.

"One charges Germany with the most fearful militarism but with what justice? By that one can only mean that German culture bears the stamp of the ethics of conquest. Such ethics are to be regarded as an obstacle to her own development and to the civilization of the rest of the world. When

Germany

SUBJECT M I N E S I N T H E N O R T H S E A .

From Z No. 384 Date October 7, 1914. , 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____ , 19

I have been given assurances in the Navy Department and by the Foreign Office that there have been no German mines placed in the North Sea other than those directly on the English Coast.

The official statement given to the press is as follows:-

" The statement of the English Admiralty that the German mine fields extend as far as the 52d degree Northern Latitude, is false. German mines are placed only on the English coast. The above announced act on the part of England to "infect" the international waters in the southern part of the North Sea with mines, is a flagrant violation of international law at sea. At any rate it will not be Germany which will be injured by it, but the neutral states, in the first place, Holland ".

Japan

Oct. 7, 1914 *and not be returned* S10
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(6)

[See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.]

Subject Alleged interview with a paymaster in the U.S. Navy
at Yokohama.

From W. No. 76. Date ~~October 10, 1914.~~

Replying to O. N. I. No. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Date ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

The following absurd and highly inflammatory item was published in the Tokyo Yorodzu (Japanese) of October 7:--

(Translation)

The American Fleet Will Come.

America Prepared.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE,
RECEIVED
NOV 17 1914

Chief Paymaster Cormack (?), of the United States Navy, now on his way home to accept an important position in the Atlantic Fleet, has arrived from Shanghai at Yokohama, and in an interview with an editor of this paper, made the following statement :

"America will exercise patience as far as possible, and assume a peaceful attitude in regard to Japan's action in the Orient. However, if Japan is not more moderate in her dealings with China, America will be compelled from the necessity of protecting her own interests, to intervene in Japan's action. The situation is becoming very serious. The fact that we officers on service in Oriental waters have recently been recalled to serve in the Atlantic Fleet clearly shows that America is fully preparing for intervention. The American Fleet before many weeks elapse, passing through the Panama Canal, will appear in Oriental waters. Preparations to that end are being made with all haste. Coal and ammunition in great quantities are shipped to the Philippines from Hawaii, together with several of the most advanced submarines and hydro-planes. Captain Fozer (?), a famous hydro-aeronaut, will probably command the machines. He is said to excel in the art of flying at night, and also to have recently invented

a powerful bomb.

The defences of Manila and Corregidor have recently been greatly strengthened, and it will not be possible for Japan to occupy them before the arrival of the American Fleet. America will send 10,000 troops to Hawaii next week to reinforce the garrison there.

Japan has recently occupied the Marshall Islands, and the next advance will be to Samoa; but such action is obviously in violation of the Japanese declaration of war, and America will no longer be able to endure this condition.

The battleships IOWA and INDIANA and a collier will arrive at Yokohama in a week or two. This fact is not yet generally known, but being in direct communication with Commodore Elkins of the IOWA, I have been informed of this fact and thoroughly learnt its purpose.

An American official said: Although America does not wish to be offensive in her attitude, she will be compelled to be so in order to protect China. If Japan's occupation of the Marshall Islands is true, she has violated her declaration that she has no territorial ambitions in the South Seas. America will naturally take the necessary measures in connection with this matter."

It is thought that a certain notorious American introduced to one of the staff of the Yordzu a person (probably an American of similar character) as a paymaster of the U.S. Navy, and the above interview resulted.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the ill effects of such publications upon public opinion in Japan. The fact that there is in existence a foreign office censorship but adds to the bad effect, since it gives a semblance of official sanction. The foreign office censorship does not seem to work in all directions with equal effectiveness.

Need not be returned.

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13136 (1)

SUBJECT FRENCH MINE ADRIATIC.

From Y No. 144 Date October 8, 1914

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____

1. It has been officially reported that the French are laying automatic mines in the Adriatic, in opposition to Austria-Hungary, which country resorted to the use of mines some time ago.

2. To avoid neutral ships suffering as they have done from Austrian mines, the French will observe the guarantees prescribed by Art. 8 of the Hague Convention of 1907. The danger zone comprises the Austro-Hungarian territorial waters and the passages between the islands and the coast of Dalmatia. The notice of this action is published by the French, in accordance with Art. 3, par. 2 of the above mentioned convention.

Germany

Need not be returned

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(2)

A SWEDISH OPINION ON ENGLISH PRESS CULTURE.

Translation from the NORDDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 8 Oct. 1914.

The "Svenska Morgenbladet" under the caption "Varieties of Culture" gives out the following:

"Dagens Nyheter recently makes a comparison between the French and German culture and it is scarcely necessary to say that this comparison results to the advantage of the French. France is the radical republic which has fought out its campaign of culture against religion, which strides along the realm of "modern" literature, whose corrosive effect begins to make itself felt even beyond the sphere of morals, which also has carried the equally modern parliamentarism to the extreme of a caricature. Since a civilization which produces such beautiful political fruits is to such an organ as the Dagens Nyheter sympathetic, it is natural that German culture, with its imperial power and its stamped military spirit, should be somewhat abhorrent in the eyes of the same paper. Since Germany has progressed so far in the entire field of social legislation that no country in regard to popular insurance, invalid insurance and other similar weighty social reforms has accomplished as much as Germany already has done, what is there to the contrary that this can count for so little? It is the form of the national and common life and that is decisive for a Dagens Nyheter. The shell takes its fancy and not the kernel.

"Instead of that we will touch upon one kind of 'culture' which in these days of world warfare makes a decidedly unsympathetic impression and that is the English press culture. For it must be said that a part of the English press plays such a part today that one must have a strong feeling of sympathy and admiration for the English nation and the English civilization if they are so deeply rooted as not to suffer from such a performance. It is true that the German press does not handle the matter with gloves when they discuss their enemy England in this war and this press can be regarded as not outmatched and unjustified; but such atrocious procedure of the press as the English have carried on we can not find a trace of in the German papers. It is easily understood that bitterness rules on both sides and that this finds expression in the press, but in the name of civilization and humanity we denounce the concerted insulting treatment which the English press accords in turn to the German people, their country, their army, their emperor and their government.

"The Emperor Wilhelm is daily in the press libelled with the epithet of 'the new Attila' and it is made to appear as if in comparison with him the original was a relatively good and blameless man. Germany must not only be humbled but laid in ruins, the kaiser sent to St. Helena as a suitable place for 'his black heart' and in many and large drawings the typical German is depicted as a brutal soldier stabbing with his bayonet the backs of fleeing mothers and children.

"In no German paper have we found such slanders against King George and the English people as in the English press against the German kaiser and the German people. The behavior of the English press does a regrettable injury to the civilization and humanity today. This behavior bears an entirely opposite relation to the English war making and leading, which experience shows to have been chivalrous and courageous. All who have learned to prize the English nation and the distinguished English culture which has brought so much of value to the world look with sadness upon the English press of today, a press which otherwise in many respects is far in advance of the newspapers of other

*Germany**Need not be returned.*510
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(3)

SUBJECT ORGANIZATION OF THE VOLUNTEER MOTORBOAT
CORPS.

From ^Z No. 289 Date October 8, 1914. , 19
Replying to O. N. I. No. Date , 19

This organization which is under the leadership of a retired vice admiral, was called into service yesterday.

The following were the orders issued:-

" His Majesty the Emperor and King has appointed me commander-in-chief of the Volunteer Motorboat Corps by Cabinet Order of September 30th 1914.

The struggle for the fate of our country imposes upon us to place all our material and personal forces to the disposition of our fatherland.

I especially make the following call:-

1. For owners of motorboats with installed motors of any kind and size to place their motor craft to the disposition of the Government.
2. Men who are experienced in the handling of such craft and their engines to apply for memberships of the Volunteer Motorboat Corps.
3. Machinists, boatsmen, and sailors, to apply for service in the Volunteer Motorboat Corps.

The regulations governing the Volunteer Motorboat Corps are given out at the office, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthalerstrasse 2, for those living in Berlin and Suburbs, for those residing at other places they will be sent by mail. "

This force has been drilling and preparing for some time.

A thirty-foot motor boat with machine gun was inspected on the river near Potsdam the other day and they told me they had preliminary orders to go to the river "Weichsel" in East Prussia and Russian Poland.

The men were uniformed and were drilled in the use of the machine gun and in landing and taking it on board, etc. There was an officer pilot, engineer and three men.

Germany

SUBJECT E U R O P E A N W A R 1914. ENGLISH SUBMARINES
IN THE KATTEGAT.

From Z No. 290 Date October 9, 1914., 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____, 19

Two English submarines were sighted in the Kattegat last week and it is believed they were seeking to get into the Baltic. On this account the German Ferry Steamers between Trolleberg and Sassnitz did not run for a couple of days, although the Swedish steamers continued to do so.

The German steamers to Copenhagen were also discontinued for a few days. Assurances that the submarines were not in the Baltic and could not get through the watch has led to the resumption of service by all steamers.

A newspaper report that enemies mines had been found near the Mecklenburg coast has been officially denied.

*Germany**Need not be "repeated"*

, 9 (2)

**SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914. SINKING OF
a German Torpedoboat by English Submarine.**

From **Z** No. **291** Date **October 9, 1914.**, 19
 Replying to O. N. I. No. Date, 19

The "S 116" while performing patrol duty in the North Sea near Helgoland was sunk by an English submarine reported to be the "E 9". The "E 9" is reported as the same boat that sunk the small cruiser "HELA". The officers and crew of the "S 116" were nearly all saved.

The large number of personnel saved from small cruisers and torpedo boats may largely be accounted for in the fact that on vessels of these classes there is a life preserver for every man numbered and assigned. The life preserver are on the upper deck and arranged to be instantly accessible.

Nation.....TURKEY.

Name of Port.....CONSTANTINOPLE.

Report from U. S. S. SCORPION.

Date of Report.....October 9, 1914.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE,
RECEIVED
NOV 20 1914

1. The Dardanelles is now actually closed, not only by decree but by mines.
2. The Dardanelles is mined as follows: (See tracing "A").
 - 1st. line, - From Kephez Light across - 20 mines.
 - 2nd. line, - Across from between Kephez Light and Kephez Point - 20 mines.
 - 3rd. line, - Across a little above Kephez Point - 29 mines.
 - 4th. line, - Across from Sari Siglar Buoy - 22 mines.
 - 5th. line, - On the 1st. of October, just after the Dardanelles had been closed, I received a report from a good, and reliable, authority that a 5th. line of 29 mines had been placed between the lighthouse on Namazieh Point across in the direction of the Fort Hamidieh, Asia, leaving passage by which the battleship MESSOUDIEN, now anchored in Sari Siglar Bay, might come in as needed. The 2nd. 3rd. and 4th. lines of mines have been prolonged by the addition of 18 mines, 6 for each line, towards the coast of Asia. Total mines placed up to October 1st. - 192.
3. The Bosphorus is mined, but is still open - vessels being led through by a pilot boat, and only during certain prescribed hours of daylight.
4. I enclose herewith tracings of the channels used in bringing vessels over the mine fields. "A" Dardanelles, "B" Bosphorus. The first from my own observations, information from Captains of merchant vessels, and other reliable information; and the second entirely from Captains of merchant vessels, and my own observation.
5. Since the closure of the Dardanelles the mines, as marked in red, have been placed as stated above.
6. Additions, or corrections, to the lists of vessels contained in my reports of September 18, and 28, 1914:
 - Add to list of German vessels: - STAMBUL, TENEDOS, ELISABETH, ILLIRIA, BITINIA, KIRKYRA, KIOS, all from 4000 to 5000 tons, approximately. Add to list of Austrian Vessels, - LEVANZO.
 - From list of Turkish vessels, in report of September 28, take - STAMBOUL, TENEDOS, PATMOS. They are all German.The vessels on the lists contained in my reports, continue to be prepared for use as transports - work being done on the German vessels particularly obvious.
7. An authoritative estimate of the number of Germans here in the Turkish Army and Fleet is 4000, officers and men. I have heard many reports of a much larger number, but I do not believe them and can find no authority for them.
8. Last Sunday I saw about 200 German sailors and 2 German officers from the SULTAN SELIM (GOEBEN), on shore on the Asiatic side. They wore fezzes but still the German uniform.
9. The SULTAN SELIM (GOEBEN) when getting underway last week, played the German National Air, in spite of the fact that they were flying the Turkish Flag.
10. On the authority of a German bluejacket, the Germans in the Turkish service have not been required to take any oath for such service, but have been made to understand that they are serving under the Turkish Government and are to obey the orders of the Turkish Government.

Nation.....TURKEY.

Name of Port....CONSTANTINOPLE.

Date of Report...October 9, 1914.

Report from U.S.S. SCORPION.

11. The language used for communicatings, commands, &c., between the Germans and Turks, serving together in the fleet, is English. This is because the German officers know more or less English, and the Turks have learned some English from the English Naval Commission formerly here.

12./ The German merchant ship GENERAL, now flying the Turkish Flag, is acting as parent and hospital ship for the Turkish torpedo boats.

13. The Turkish fleet maneuvers daily in the Black Sea, continually practising torpedo attack and defense.

14. The fleet held a sort of target practice in the Black Sea last week. From an officer present, I have it that the practice of the essentially Turkish ships was very poor, and that of the GOEBEN and BRESLAU was much better.

15. The news in the vessels of the Turkish fleet is restricted to the Osmannischer-Lloyd (German controlled Constantinople daily paper) and to wireless bulletins.

16. From reports outside and from the fleet, I have it that the Turkish officers and men in the fleet are becoming badder and somewhat resentful at their treatment by the Germans who have practically superseded to positions of command and authority in the fleet.

17. I have direct information, but for the truth of which I cannot vouch, that the Turkish torpedo boats (now commanded by German officers) were very recently instructed during their night operations in the Black Sea to cruise for 30 miles out in to the Black Sea. If they saw a Russian ship, they were to sink it. In such case the result was to be reported by saying that they had been "fired at first", "struck a mine", or other fiction which I do not at present recall.

18. The Germans are undoubtedly doing everything possible to embroil Turkey into war with Russia or the English, but I do not believe that Turkey desires war and will only fight if forced to. Moreover, I believe that the Turks are working the Germans for all they can get out of them. But Turkey may be forced into war at any time and will then have to pay dearly for allowing the Germans such a large hand in their Military and Naval affairs.

19. The Germans in the Turkish service are I believe getting suspicious of the sincerity of the Turks and would not hesitate at any overt act, against Russia or England which could cause war. Both Russia and England have already had many and sufficient reasons for going to war with Turkey, but those nations evidently do not desire it during the progress of the great European war, and they do not wish to play into Germany's hands in that way.

20. English merchant vessels are all leaving for the Black Sea.

S. McAuley Jr.

*Germany*S10
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SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914 -- GERMAN NAVY.

ACTION OFF HELGOLAND.

From Z (B) No. 394 Date October 10, 1914. , 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. Date , 19

From the cruiser KOELN, sunk in the fight off Helgoland, one officer, in addition to the one man of the fireroom force, is said to have been saved - his rank not known.

The cruiser MAINZ was sunk by her own people.

It appears that, far from having any support by heavy ships, the cruisers were beyond support of one another. The final action of each was fought out with no other German ship in sight.

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.10 (1)*Germany*

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SUBJECT GERMANY -- MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Z (B) 395
 From No. Date October 10, 1914. , 19
 Replying to O. N. I. No. Date , 19

In a well informed financial quarter it was told that, as a sequel to the recent great increase of military expenditure for the enlargement of the army, a further increase of national outlay had been in contemplation, of 500 million Marks (\$120,000,000) for the construction of additional railway connections for strategical purposes. This proposal was to have been taken up in the Budget to be discussed this autumn.

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(3)

Office of Naval Intelligence,

Copy

November 13, 1914.

N. H. L.

Reports from Naval Attaché, Tokyo, October 10, 1914

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE,
RECEIVED
NOV 17 1914

The capture of Jaluit Island, Marshall Islands.

Some extracts from comments in the Japanese press.

The "Yorodzu" (Oct. 7) says "The fact that America has naval bases at three ports, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, which are scattered in the Pacific Ocean, is a menace to Japan from the South. Japan, which has no defense against an attack from the south, should secure an island in the South Seas to make it our naval base, in order to intercept the American line of communication with their naval bases. This has been discussed by us before. That our navy has made an advance on an island of the Marshall Group is gratifying."

The "Yorodzu" (Oct. 8) says in effect. Some American living in this country seems to think that the United States is preparing to interfere in Japan's actions in the South Seas, but Japan's conduct in this instance is only to protect the commerce of the world, so that interference would be an attempt to seek unnecessary trouble with Japan. Under what pretext can the United States interfere? The country which has no capacity to solve even the land ownership problem has surely no right to interfere with Japan's action.

October 10, 1914

X

From: Major Thomas C. Treadwell, U.S.A.C.

Subject: Notes on Military Conditions at Aldershot, Reading, Sandhurst and Camberley.

Aldershot, Sept. 30th.

There did not appear to be so many men at Aldershot as there were on Sept. 15th. This is understood to be due to the withdrawal of 3 divisions from there to a camp near Southampton, after their inspection by the King and Lord Kitchener a few days previously. The men were being trained at various drills on the afternoon of the 30th Sept., and a marked increase in the training of the men was observed, as well as in the percentage in uniform, and under arms. Recruits were still coming in in considerable numbers.

Three different types of aeroplanes were practicing flights at Farnborough.

Reading, Oct. 1st.

At Arborfield Cross, about 4 miles south of Reading, is a remount depot on a large horse farm. There were about 900 horses here - both mounts and draft. Two trains each carrying about 100 horses - 8 to a car - were also seen, apparently on way to Reading. There were also some 20 motor trucks.

At Coring about 8 miles N.W. of Reading, a cavalry division, with batteries of artillery, was being organized and trained at Churn Camp. The troops were mostly in uniform and had made considerable progress in training. The horses appeared up to standard and in good condition. The site is excellent for evolutions of mounted troops, on the open rolling hills overlooking the Thames.

Sandhurst and Camberley, Oct. 8th.

There is a prison camp for German prisoners at Brith Hill near Frimley. It is on open ground, embracing an area of about 40 acres, and accomodates about 5000 prisoners. It is enclosed by a double wire fence about 8 ft. high, surrounded by barbed wire entanglements of double row of posts about 6 ft. apart, with meshes of barbed wire strung in every direction between them that can be charged with electrical current. Sentinels guarding prisoners with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets patrol betw the fences. The prisoners are sheltered in tents, and the Army and Navy prisoners separated from the civilians by a street through the camp. The prisoners were not required to do any work other than that connected with their own camp. It is understood that other compounds are to be prepared here for the reception of prisoners.

Copy for Rear-Admiral Austin W. Knight.

American Embassy,
Petrograd, Russia.

October 10, 1914.

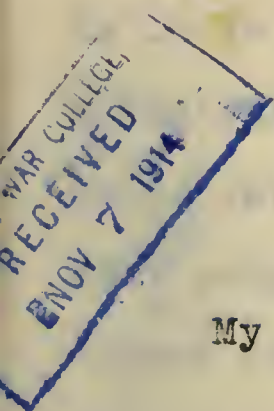
My dear Captain.

I arrived here October 6, and immediately called the fact to Sec. Nav. Washington.

As I wrote you there was much delay at Vladivostock due to several bridges being destroyed by a storm. Finally I got away September 20, and after 16 days arrived here, in good shape with all my baggage. The express trains on the Siberian line have not yet begun to run, so I came on the regular passenger train, which had a number of delays, and frequent shifts. In the same train, which was the first to get through were a Japanese General Oba, en route to witness the operations, and two young British Officers bound from Hong Kong to their regiments now in France. They left here a couple of days ago, by way of Archangel.

I called yesterday on the Minister of Marine Admiral Grigorovitch, the Assistant Ministers Vice-Admirals Roussine and Bubnoff, and Chief of Naval Staff Rear Admiral Stetzenko. All of them fortunately I had known quite well before. They were very pleasant and seem disposed to be liberal, but the test will come when they get my request to go down to the Fleet which I shall put in immediately.

On arrival here I received a lot of mail, but only one letter from you - that referring to young Bryan.



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He is an attractive youngster and not only that but thoroughly efficient. He already speaks Spanish fluently, knows French quite well, and if the Department wishes to have officers know languages he would be an excellent selection. Russia is bound always to be one of the strong powers of the world, and to us will be more interesting as time passes. There is much professional literature published in Russian which we never see for lack of translation, so some of our officers I think should know the language. What little I know is of the greatest value to me. If you could send some officers as students I think it would pay. Russia has markedly developed in the last ~~ten~~ years - Siberia particularly so. All the officers and men going to the Russo-Japanese war passed through Siberia, and found it to be not the dreadful place imagined. Many then came out. Some of the towns between Irkutsk and the Urals have five times the population they formerly had in 1904. Siberia is an immense agricultural district now, and its people want our harvesting machinery and dairy machinery, the German supplies being cut off.

We passed several trains of military prisoners bound toward Irkutsk, where I believe they are to be put to work on the railways. Most seemed to be Austrians though there were some Germans. There are enough of them apparently to construct an entirely new railway through Siberia. This railway now with the exception of the loop around Lake Baikal is double tracked from Moscow to Manchuria station - From this station the new line follows the Amur and is also double tracked and is completed to a point about half way between Blago vestchenck and Klabarovsk. Unless I can get

something more interesting to work up soon I shall make my first report on this railway, and the projected extensions.

I feel sure that it is the wish of the Department that I should be close to the Russian Fleet, and that will be my first aim, with particular attention to submarines and aeroplanes. However, about middle of next month the Baltic will not be practicable for war operations, and I doubt very much if inland it will be much better. In that case I want to go down to the Black Sea, and see what I can there. There is a sort of impression that there will be some operations in that vicinity. If I can establish good relations with some of my Army friends I want also to see some of the land operations, since I believe we have no military observer. Aeroplane and dirigible work should be particularly interesting. There is one thing sure and that both Army and Navy are away ahead of what they were ten years ago.

The chargé d'affaires has requested that I be presented to the Emperor, who now however is away with the Army. If he will receive me, it will be better not to attempt anything until he does, as receptions by him adds very much to the prestige of an attache. Our new Ambassador has not yet arrived and the Embassy has no news of him. It seemed to me that we should have consular representatives along the line from Vladivostock to Petersburg. At present over this distance of approximately 5000 miles there are ¹⁵ none. There are several towns along the line which claim over 100,000 population, as Blagovestchensk, Irkutsk, Novo-Nikolasosk, Tomsk, and Omsk. A consular representative would also have considerable work with the prisoners, of whom the Russians claim to have 250,000. If any man

should be sent to deal with this question, he would have to be one of exceptional ability. The prisoners I saw were in very good shape, and were given the greatest freedom - though of course only an idiot would try to get away in Siberia. They were not very happy of course but as far as I could see had no cause for complaint.

Further acquaintance with Russia's anti-liquor laws convinces me that it is one of the best things that ever happened for Russia. I have not met one single Russian who is not very much in favor of it. Here in Petersburg ~~one~~ can get beer and light wines at the principal hotels and restaurants but no strong drink. It is really one of the most remarkable things I have ever observed - I could hardly have believed that such an order, and so strict and drastic a one, could have been put in force without riots, or that it could have been strictly enforced, - but it is.

I am forwarding my accounts up to September 30, in this same mail. There is still much confusion in exchange, and on the advice of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. I am forwarding the checks I received from Navy Pay Office in Yokohama to the National City Bank in New York, which is the correspondent of the Russo Asiatic. As I wrote I received only \$4000, and still have about \$3750. I would be much obliged if I could get some forms for making out these amounts, or if there are none a copy of one of Hough's for instance. I do not know exactly what my pay is under the circumstances, or how the ruling is in regard to the allowances. I do not expect to exceed my pay, as there is practically nothing in the way of social affairs - and besides, I am not very keen about going in for that sort of thing, only as far as it may help in general duties. I have been allowed \$350 for office, \$25 per month for clerk hire, and rent for

office, but will go a little slow in using the money. I understand that I am regular Naval Attache, and so informed the Minister of Marine who seemed interested, as well as pleased that an attache had been designated for Russia alone.

There is no particularly interesting professional news that I have been able to gather, and anyway even if there were, I think it would be risking too much to try to send it at this time. So with your approval I shall use extreme discretion.

The mail service has heretofore for the last month been quite regular, but soon on account of weather conditions, I think will not continue so. If you have sent me any instructions, please let me have copies, since as I say, I have received only the one letter, and no official communications whatever - Wishing to be remembered to Mrs. Oliver and with kindest regards -

Sincerely yours

McCully

Cable address Alusna Petrograd is registered at the Cable office here.

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Translation from BERLINER TAGEBLATT, Sunday, 11 October, 1914.

WEEKLY POLITICAL SUMMARY.

The Fall of Antwerp -- England's Influence -- The Western Theatre of War -- Situation in the East -- Successful Defense of Kiatschau
The War Session of the Legislature (Russian) -- The Rebuilding of East Prussia -- The Problem of Non-employment. ---PAUL MICHAELIS

A ripe fruit and, perhaps, the finest fruit of victory in the western theatre of war, fell into the lap of the German troops last Friday with Antwerp. What had already been shown in the capture of Luttich and Namur, of Maubeuge and numerous French forts, that against the heavy German siege guns even the strongest and most ingenious fortifications can not stand, has been again demonstrated at Antwerp on a larger scale. About this city was one of the strongest fortification systems of the world. That in less than two weeks it fell a sacrifice to the German attack should prove to anyone who still persists in argument that no fortified city that may come in consideration, even Paris, can hold out against the German attack once it has been accomplished to bring the heavy siege guns to bear. Under these conditions, the overthrow of the obstructions to an investment will surely follow. One can hardly rate the achievement of General von Beseler and his resolute troops high enough, but all other corps of German troops are animated with the same determination to succeed as they and so we may expect that on the bitter end of Antwerp the beginning of the besieging of Paris will follow close. In any case, what remains of hard and bloody work to do we have every reason, in view of the capture of Antwerp, to show out our flags. Such a success is promising for the whole outcome of the war. It will shine out through the century.

It was superfluous to subject the inner city to a bombardment, a city which bears so distinctly the German impress. It also appears that the Belgian Government and the Belgian king were already in doubt about exposing their city, which next to Hamburg is the largest port on the continent, to the destructive fire of the German guns. After the overpowering of the outer ring of forts and the decisive defeat of the garrison, capitulation was demanded. Then appeared the fatal influence of the English Government which, as always, meant this time also shoving her ally Belgium to the brink. Churchill and his auxiliary troops could naturally not alter the outcome. If the Belgians now with bitter feeling compare that which was promised them with what they have received, then it may be hoped they will come to the realization that they have been by England incredibly deceived.

The consequences of the fall of Antwerp must in a short time appear. At this moment since a considerable part of the investing army will be freed, the German pressure on the French left wing may be considerably strengthened. The balance in the great contest in the western theatre of war has now for a month been apparently immovable. We will now hope that in a short time it will turn in our favor. Then will the end of the fighting in the west be not far distant.

On the no less extended eastern battle-front, the situation is at present perhaps somewhat less transparent. Neither the great victory of General Van Hindenberg in East Prussia nor the recent happy results in Augustowa have been able to prevent the Russian troops from making a new inroad into East Prussia. The advanced fighting in Galicia and Russian Poland also has not yet shown any clear results. But wherever we come in contact with the Russian troops there the superiority

of the German and Austrian troops shows. So here also we may look at the matter with calmness and good confidence.

Even in the far east German valor has shown itself in results scarce expected. It is a rather wide-spread belief that our small garrison in Tsingtau against the combined attack of the Japanese and English has a forlorn hope. It may be also that they cannot hold out for the whole time, but that at the beginning and even for a long time to come it is not yet so serious has been shown by the unsuccessful assault of the hostile troops upon the fortifications of our East Asiatic colony. With the enormous loss of 2500 men against which the German damage was relatively small, the attackers had to withdraw with the utmost haste. We are convinced that our troops will persist in selling their lives as dearly as possible. Here, as at other points on the battlefields spread over all five parts of the world, England has sold the German hide too soon. What does it matter to the contrary that here and there a hostile assault against our wide-spread colonial possessions cannot be prevented, that for example the island Yap has been marked with a label by the Japanese?

Since we thus have every reason to regard the future alternatives of the war with confidence, so must we do everything at home to preserve the business and social life of the German people unimpaired and to set ourselves actively to repair all the damages caused by the war wherever it can be done. As far as it concerns building the devastated province of East Prussia up again, the measures for restoration have long ago been started, both State and private. The war session of the Prussian Legislature set for the 22nd of October will appropriate still further means for this purpose. It has been already announced that the funds for East Prussia will amount to several hundred million marks. That is quite certainly a heavy sacrifice to make during the war with its great military requirements. But it must be borne and the fact that it can be speaks well for the extraordinary financial capacity of the German Empire. *Prussian Monarchy.*

It may also be expected that the availability of means for combatting the non-employment will be brought along in time. Fundamentally the ~~problem of unemployment~~ problem of unemployment is truly a very difficult matter of organization. It goes without saying that in a war with its tremendous exertion of power every head and every hand can be of use. It follows only that each must be in the right place. And when it is not possible to realize this ideal without something left over, it is still possible to provide for the greater part of the inactive ones not merely support, doubtful in its effect, but on the contrary, what means much more, useful work. That this task must be taken in hand on a large scale and without pecuniary hesitancy cannot, in view of the coming winter, be too emphatically pointed out.

Translation from the BERLINER TAGEBLATT, Monday, 12 October, 1914.

THE SHATTERED SHOOTING-BUTT.--By PAUL HARMS.

In Brussels on the 25th of August, 1830, the "Deafmute of Portici" was given. During the duet "Mourir pour la patrie", the spark jumped from the stage to the parkett and touched off the inflammables of political excitement which had been gathering since the July Revolution of Paris. The public poured out of the theatre upon the streets and began to build barricades. To the accompaniment of French music, the birth-hour of the Belgian State struck --- to the music of German guns, Belgium, having placed her independence as a State at the mercy of England, is shattered to pieces. Among English, French and Germans, in whose midst Belgium had to maintain herself, she certainly chose the wrong side.

For the great sea fortification, England, Belgium has never been anything else than an advance-post ~~anxxxxmainland~~, a kind of fortified out-post on the mainland, which could be employed according to need against France or against Prussia-Germany.. Something similar was the United Kingdom of the Netherlands, of all creations of the Vienna Congress perhaps the most artificial. As the House of Orange, of whom British policy might be sure, had fifteen years previously been done for in Belgium, England turned her loving attentions thenceforward characteristically towards that part of the formerly united kingdom bordering on France. She blocked the choice of two princes of French origin and advocated Leopold of Coburg for the first King of the Belgians, who then -- a master of House-politics -- made his nephew, Albert, Prince Consort of the English Queen, Victoria.

The longstanding opposition in world policy between England and France had not yet died out. Under Napoleon III, French Imperialism experienced an after-bloom, fantastic but far-reaching. The Prince-President had already cast covetous eyes upon Belgium and the English Cabinet at that time gladly made use of Prussian aid to ward off the threat of France against Belgian independence. She did it with every consideration for French sensibility, for even then England did not wish to deprive herself permanently of the possibility of playing one continental Power against the other.

^{Twice}
~~It was~~ subsequently the masterhand of Bismarck took part in the destiny of Belgium for the protection and advantage of the country. After the Prussian success of 1866, Napoleon was greedy for "compensation" for France. He was willing to permit the incorporation of South Germany in the North German Confederation if Prussia would deliver Luxemburg to him and lend a helping hand towards the capture of Belgium. With far-seeing discernment of coming things, Bismarck induced the minister, Bennedetti, to give him the proposition in writing so as to put aside its settlement. At that time Belgium began the extension of the fortifications of Antwerp. Bismarck made use of that draft-proposal of Bennedetti at the end of July, 1870, as a disclosure which with one blow cured the public opinion in England of its French sympathy. This, however, did not prevent the Gladstone-Granville ministry from preserving a warm benevolence toward the French Government for the entire period of the war.

For a second time, in the middle of the eighties, Bismarck intervened in a protective and beneficial way in Belgian affairs. Leopold II, who had reigned from 1865, had with Stanley's help and surely with the assent of the British Government, organized the Congo State. If England regarded the State of

Belgium as a fortified British out-post on the continent, the Congo State would perhaps also serve her as a useful preliminary for a British Africa from the Cape to Cairo. Through these calculations Bismarck drew a heavy mark by bringing about at the Congo Conference the recognition of the Belgian Congo State by all of those Powers, including France and the United States, whose African interests did not lie along English lines. England sulkily refused to recognize the Congo State then and has not done so publicly to this day. What promises have been made to the Belgian Government for its latest mercenary service will not be known until later.

Would the clever man of business, Leopold, have allowed himself to be taken in leading-strings by an Edward Grey, like King Albert, who has evidently none too much political foresight? One may readily doubt it. For what has the small State on the mainland, Belgium, been for the English island State other than a means to an end, as a tool for her policy, which will be utilized and profited by until it has become worn out and useless? For the German Empire, on the contrary, Belgium is the border land of our western industrial district, the direct continuation of our own coast, a country in whose prosperous development, as in that of Holland, we have the greatest interest and to preserve which is to our own advantage -- so far as it does not turn enemy to the great neighboring States. The German Empire has an interest in the Belgian State entity of itself, while the Belgian State as such is a matter of supreme indifference to the English. When they can no longer use it for their own self-seeking purpose, it may go to ruin for all they care.

Had Belgium depended for protection upon the German Empire, she could of the horrors of war have experienced hardly more and of the trade advantages certainly not less than Luxemburg. The Belgians have preferred to confide their destiny to the coldblooded calculators on the other side of the Channel and these have not hesitated to sacrifice Belgian welfare and Belgium's sons to British commercial interests. Unto the utmost. Had the Belgians been still masters of their own resolution, they would probably have made an end earlier to the useless bloodshed within the Antwerp fortification. But British interests -- Winston Churchill came, delivered the command, and vanished -- required a defense to the uttermost. So sank the last remnant of Belgium's military self-disposal amidst bloody ruins.

With "Mourir pour la patrie" the Belgian reign began its fateful course eighty-four years ago. With "Mourir pour l'Angleterre" she has now come to the brink of the precipice. Belgium's fault in the history of the world is that she allowed herself to be misused as a shooting-butt for the politicians on the Thames against her natural background. Will Paris, will France understand the warning there, now that German weapons have so quickly and completely destroyed one shooting-butt?

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SUBJECT Royal decree increasing the budget for the
Italian Navy.

From No. Date October 11, 1911.

Replying to O. N. I. No. Date

1. Attached is a Royal Decree translated, giving to the Italian Navy an increase over the budget as originally compiled for 1914-15. This increase amounting to 24 1/2 million lire is required owing to the war situation which has necessitated a large active fleet to be always ready. The Budget 1914-15 is still without approval by Parliament.

Referring to Law No. 370 of June 1911, of saving of all temporary expenditures consistent with the financial estimate of appropriations for year 1914-15, and which on June 19th, 1911, had not, as yet, become a law, among which credits be found that of the Ministry of the Marine; owing to the international situation, and in consideration of the necessity of equipping the estimated amount of lire 6,412,000 to be included in said financial estimate (that of the Ministry of the Marine) (which has not yet been approved), be actually appropriated for ordinary expenditures and used to defray the expenses required by the upkeep of the large force kept constantly ready for duty, the entire month of September; in consideration of the necessity, also, of refitting, and the carrying on of extra work, due to the above mentioned events, and for which it has become necessary to make appropriations from the said financial estimate for the Navy for lire 18,000,000, as a first allowance;

After having advised with the Council of Ministers;
Upon the request of our Secretary of State, Minister for the Treasury; together with the Minister of the Marine;

We have and do decree:

Art. 1.

The following appropriations are added to the Naval Budget for the Navy of 1914-15, as indicated for each subject below:

- 75: General Staff - (see estimate and explanation)
Lira 1,000,000;
- 76: Navy Medical Corps, Lira 200,000;
- 77: Auxiliary Navy; Lira 1,000,000;
- 78: Unallocated personnel - for the lower ratings.
Lira 500,000;

- 79: All to 0 personnel salaries, also 650,000;
- 80: All to 0 personnel, extra pay, various, also 75,100;
- 81: Personnel of Coast Defense force, also 5,000;
- 82: Extra pay for the Signal Corps, also 55,000;
- 83: Allowance for travelling, also 50,000;
- 84: Perquisites for Coast Guard - also 55,000;
- 85: Ships' expenses, also 70,000;
- 86: Fuel and consumables for steaming purposes, also 50,000;
- 87: Material used on board- ship, also 50,000;
- 88: Provisions eaten and sold, also 50,000;
- 89: Hospital service for enlisted personnel, also 50,000;
- 111: Hydrographic service - clerical; etc., also 50,000;
- 112: Transportation of mail, etc., also 10,000;
- 113: Purchase and installation of machinery, also 50,000;
- 114: Electrical energy, etc., also 545,000;
- 115: Pay for work on shore establishments, also 500,000;
- 116: Extra pay for work on - also 550,000.

rt.

In the appropriation for the Navy for the fiscal year 1915-16, in the new list, "expenditures due to international events" is one of the items - 124 Dis.

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SUBJECT Duke d'Abuzzi as Commander-in Chief.

From *No.* 361 *Date* October 12 1914.

Replying to O. N. 1. No. *Date*

I. There is general satisfaction in naval circles particularly in the fleet in the smart and efficient manner the Duke d'Abuzzi is handling the Italian Fleet. As I have previously reported the fleet has never been exercised as such since August 1913. Since the Duke d'Abuzzi took command he has worked men and ships night and day first thoroughly drilling the separate units and now both day and night evolutions are a part of the days routine. I hear his night manœuvres with destroyers and submarines are most thorough.

Japan

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(4)

Need not be returned.

Subject Names for new battleships.

From W. No. 78. Date October 12, 1914.

Replying to O. N. I. No. XXXXX. Date XXXXXXXXXXXXX

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1914

Names for the three new battleships building have been assigned as follows :-

No. 4, building at Yokosuka Yamashiro.

No. 5, building at
Kawasaki Shipyard, Kobe Ise.

No. 6, building at Mitsu Bishi
Shipyard, Nagasaki Hiuga.

Japan

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[See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.]

Need not be returned.

Subject Increase in active fleet.

From W. No. 77. Date October 12, 1914.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE,
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1914

Replying to O. N. I. No. XXXXXX Date XXXXXXXXXX

One additional division has been organized by the Japanese navy, and has been sent to the South Seas.

It is commanded by Rear Admiral T. Matsumura.

The composition of this, and other divisions is not known.

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American Embassy, London, England.
October 12, 1914.

X
From: Lt-Colonel Rufus H. Lane, A.A. & I., U.S.M.C.
To: The Naval Attache

Subject: Attempt to reach Antwerp.

1. On the morning of October 9th, it appearing that Antwerp was still in the hands of the Belgians, I left Charing Cross Station at 8.30 a.m. bearing a special passport as a carrier of official despatches to the American Consul General at Antwerp. Arriving at Folkestone at 10.15, I was unable to obtain any further information of the situation and decided to proceed to Flushing. Accordingly I left at 10.30 a.m. and arrived at about 6.30 the same evening. During the passage over I was able to gain some information of the general situation as it existed a few days before, and learned that it might be possible to proceed at 6. a.m. the next morning direct by boat.

2. I found Flushing very much crowded by refugees; it was said that there were 30,000 there, and hundreds arriving hourly. The station, hotels, public places, and houses of the inhabitants were crowded, and people were sleeping on the floors. There were no indications of hunger, as relief committees seemed to be performing adequate work. That the majority of refugees were destitute was apparent; they were carrying their few possessions in small bundles, and seemed tired, hopeless and dispirited. An idea of the congested condition may be obtained from the fact that the official in charge of the parcels and baggage room absolutely refused to receive my hand baggage, and I was obliged to leave it in a hotel corridor unguarded while I made investigations.

3. The American Consul was very attentive and helpful, and although it was almost nine o'clock he went with me to find the head of the steamboat company operating to Antwerp. From him I learned that the steamboat service had been entirely suspended, and was advised that the only way of entering the city was by rail to Bergen op Zoom or Rosendaal and thence by motor or carriage, if I could get one. The Consul then tried to find a place for me to sleep, but this proved impossible and it appeared to be necessary to remain in the station until the departure of the train at 4.45 a.m. Incidentally all the passages to England were booked for five days ahead.

4. Upon my return to the station I had the good fortune to get in touch with an English gentleman who said that he was on the Staff of Sir John French and that he had left Antwerp that morning at six o'clock. He said that the English were in charge in the city and that most stringent orders had been issued prohibiting the entry of anybody into the city, and that it would be extremely dangerous to make the attempt; that all of the foreign representatives had left; that he had personally seen the American Consul General leave; that the city was practically deserted; and that there was no food or water to be obtained. It had been my intention to proceed to Rosendaal by rail and from there by any means practicable, but from this information, which practically coincided with all that I had received before, it appeared that it would be impossible for the present to get into Antwerp, and extremely dangerous to try. The despatches were of absolutely no importance and there was nobody there to receive them. Owing to the great congestion in southern Holland it was impracticable to remain there. The object of the attempt was to be present during the occupation of the Belgians, who had been very liberal to

American officers, allowing them to inspect the works and to see some of the operations. The object having been eliminated and it being impracticable to remain I decided to return. I was able to obtain an unused ticket which permitted me to sleep on the boat, and left the next morning, arriving in London about 10. p.m., Oct. 19th.

5. The Germans entered Antwerp about noon on Oct. 9th and the operations about the city had ceased before my arrival at Flushing. If I had arrived a week earlier and the Belgians had extended their usual courtesy it would have been possible to have seen some very interesting operations.

6. There were about 2000 prisoners at Flushing including some English, who had crossed the border and had been interned. There were many Belgian Civil Guards in the city who had thrown away their uniforms and escaped. Some crossed on the boat to England, and all were anxious to get as far from the Germans as possible in view of the fact that they were not recognised as combatants and would be shot if captured. Some people who left Antwerp at 1.30 p.m. stated that the river and roads were lined with discarded uniforms.

7. The bombardment had terrorized the people, whose one idea seemed to be to get as far away as possible. There were many stories of the havoc wrought, but from all accounts the city was not as much damaged as might have been expected.

THE BREACH OF BELGIAN NEUTRALITY BY ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.

Translation from Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (the official Government organ) of 13 October 1914.

By Sir Edward Grey's own explanation, the statement of the English Government is shown to be untenable, that the violation of Belgium neutrality by Germany was the cause of England's entering into the present war. The pathos of moral indignation with which the German incursion into Belgium was turned to good account by the English to arouse feeling among neutrals against Germany, takes on a new and peculiar aspect in the light of certain documents which the German army administration has found in the archives of the Belgian general staff in Brussels.

From the contents of a portfolio marked "English intervention in Belgium" it appears that already in the year 1906 the sending of an English expeditionary corps to Belgium, in the event of a German-French war, was in contemplation. According to a written communication to the Belgian War Minister dated 10 April 1906, the Chief of the Belgian General Staff had with, and on the instance and repeated recommendation of the English Military Attache in Brussels at that time, Lieutenant-Colonel Burnardiston, worked out a plan for joint operations of an English expeditionary corps of 100,000 men with the Belgian army. The plan had the approval of the Chief of the English General Staff, Major General Grierson. All data concerning the strength and composition of the English troop organizations were communicated to the Belgian General Staff, together with that regarding the assembling of the expeditionary corps, disembarking points, an exact time calculation for the transport, and the like. On the basis of this information, the Belgian General Staff made thorough preparations for the English transport over the Belgian strategic area, for their lodgement and subsistence. The cooperation was worked out carefully in all particulars. For instance, a great number of interpreters and Belgian Gendarmes were placed at the disposition of the English army, and the necessary maps were delivered. Even the care of the English wounded had been thought out.

Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne were to be the points of disembarkation of the English troops. From there they were to be brought to the field of operations by Belgian railway material. The contemplated unloading in French ports and transportation through French territory shows that the English-Belgian agreement had been preceded by a similar one with the French General Staff. The three Powers had definitely settled the plans for a cooperation of the "Allied Armies", as they are called in the writings. That is indicated also by the fact that a map of the French deployment was found.

The papers mentioned contain some comments of special interest. It is stated there in one place Lt.-Col. Burnardiston had remarked that for the time the support of Holland could not be reckoned upon. He had further communicated confidentially that the English Government intended to shift the base for the English food supply to Antwerp, as soon as the North Sea was cleared of all German men-of-war. In addition, the English

Military Attache instigated the establishment of a Belgian spy service in the Rhine Province.

The military material discovered experiences a notable supplementing through a report found at the same time among the secret papers, from the Belgian Minister of many years' service in Berlin, Baron Greindl, to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which, with great sagacity, the deep designs lying at the bottom of the English proposal are exposed and the Minister shows the gravity of the situation to which Belgium by a partisan attitude in favor of the Entente Powers had placed herself. In the very complete report, dated 23 December 1911, whose full publication is withheld, Baron Greindl argues that the plan of the Belgian General Staff communicated to him for the defense of Belgian neutrality in a German-French war concerns not alone the question of what military measures are to be taken in the event of Germany's violating Belgian neutrality. The hypothesis of a French attack upon Germany through Belgium had equal probability. The Minister then continued literally as follows:

"From the French side the danger threatens not only in the south from Luxemburg. It threatens us throughout our entire common frontier. For this statement we depend not merely on surmises. We have positive essential facts.

"The idea of an enveloping movement from the north belongs doubtless to the combinations of the Cordial Entente. If that were not the case, then the plan to fortify Flushing (Vlissingen) would not have aroused such an outcry in Paris and London. The reason for wishing the Scheldt to remain unfortified has not been there concealed at all. The purpose to be gained thereby was to be able to send an English garrison into Antwerp unhindered, the aim thus being to secure in our midst a basis of operations for an offensive in the direction of the lower Rhine and Westphalia and then carry us away with them, which would not have been difficult. For after handing over our national refuge we would have by our own fault, given up every possibility of making resistance to the requirements of our doubtful protector after we had been so simple as to admit them there. The equally perfidious and naive disclosures of Colonel Bernardiston at the time of the conclusion of the Cordial Entente have shown us plainly to what it related. As it was shown that we did not allow ourselves to be frightened by the alleged danger of a closing of the Scheldt, the plan was not given up but on the contrary only so altered that the English assisting army would not be landed on the Belgian coast but in the nearest French harbors. A witness to this were the revelations of Captain Faber, which have been contradicted just as little as the news in the papers by which they were confirmed or in some particulars supplemented. The English army landed in Calais and Dunkirk would not be marched along our frontier towards Longwy, to reach Germany. It would immediately break in with us from the northwest. That would secure it the advantage of being able to get into action at once, to join the Belgian army in a region where we cannot be supported by any fortifications in case we wish to risk a battle. It would enable it to occupy a province rich in resources of all kinds, but in any case to hinder our mobilization or to permit it only after we had formally bound ourselves to carry out the mobilization in favor of England and her allies.

"It is urgently recommended to draw up a war plan for the Belgian army for these eventualities also. That is required both by the interests of our military defense and the conduct of our foreign politics in the event of a war between Germany and France."

These arguments from an unprejudiced source fix the fact in a convincing way that England, which now assumes the role of Protector of Belgian neutrality, herself destined Belgium for a one-sided participation in favor of the Entente Powers, and that she had planned even to the moment for violation of the neutrality of Holland. It further comes to light therefrom that the Belgian Government by giving ear to the English insinuations, made herself guilty of a serious breach of her obligations as neutral Power. The fulfilment of these obligations would have required that the Belgian Government provide in its plans of defense for the violation of Belgian neutrality by France also, and that for this eventuality they should have arrived at agreement with Germany like that with France and England. The discovered papers make documentary proof of the fact which was known in prominent German quarters long before the war, of Belgian connivance with the Entente Powers. They serve as a justification for our military procedure and as confirmation of the information received by the German army administration concerning the French intentions. They may open the eyes of the Belgian people as to whom they have to thank for the catastrophe which has broken over their country.

The foregoing article has been republished in most of the other papers. Among their comments appear the following:

From the Berliner Tageblatt, of 13 October 1914:

"The portfolio with the speaking inscription 'English deployment - for so may one with assurance translate 'intervention' in this case - in Belgium' will at some future time play a part in the historical description of the war of 1914. If we put together all that the contents disclose, the following facts stand out:

1. Fully eight years ago the Belgian General Staff came to an understanding with the English General Staff concerning the combined advance of an English-Belgian army against Germany explicit in all details.

2. The French General Staff was initiated into this agreement and by communicating her plans for deploying against Germany had lent her support to it.

3. In the event of this plan being executed, England was ready to violate the neutrality of Holland, in that she intended, after the German North Sea Fleet had been disposed of, eventually to enter the Scheldt and establish connection with Antwerp.

4. Although Holland, with the projected fortification of Flushing, had drawn a line through this part of the plan, the agreement for the common English-Belgian-French advance against Germany continued in force and in 1911 was only conformably modified, and thereby confirmed anew.

5. At the same time the Belgian Minister in Berlin warned his Government against the breach of neutrality which they had negotiated with this one-sided engagement or might be about to commit.

From this basis of fact it follows further that the German General Staff had rightly estimated the value of the Belgian neutrality, when it provided for the advance of Belgium through France. For many years before the outbreak of the war Belgium was a neutral state no longer, but on the con-

trary an active member of the Anti-German Entente. How far the death of Leopold II at the end of 1909 influenced the bringing of Belgium into an ever more intimate helping dependence upon England may remain indeterminate. In any case, King Albert and his Government can not clear themselves of the blame that they did not proceed to destruction unsuspectingly. Since it must be understood that they read the report of their Berlin Minister of December 23, 1911, they must have been aware of the dangers of their doubtful policy.

After these revelations the neutral outer world will understand the utter untruthfulness of the English policy which seized upon the alleged breach of Belgium's neutrality as a pretext for the declaration of war, although she herself had calmly planned to violate Holland's neutrality, so long as it did not appear to be dangerous to do so! And to those who even in wartime strive not to let their judgment be blinded by passion, this hypocritical attitude of Sir Edward Grey and his accomplices must count as proven; and one can only regret that evidence like that now published were not available for publication on the day of the war's outbreak."

From Berliner Zeitung at Midday, 13 October 1914.

The disclosure of the former Belgian Minister in Berlin, Baron Greindl, published in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, concerning the English-Belgian negotiations was, the Cologne Gazette says, published in Brussels by means of street posters. This manner of promulgation of important revelations concerning the behavior of the Belgian Government in the neutrality question is all the more effective for Belgium, because Baron Greindl still lives and not only by his own personality but on the contrary as the brother in law of the former Belgian Prime Minister and leader of the Clerical Party, Wolste, is very well known. Baron Greindl had accurately foreseen, as the publications show, the fate of Belgium; and it is now believed that the powerful opposition of Wolste against the military endeavors of Leopold II may be traced back to the influence of Greindl upon Wolste.

From the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, 13 October 1914:

Disclosure of the Belgian Secret Treaty, the Belgian Neutrality Swindle.

.....
In and of itself, the disclosure of the fact that Belgium was a secret party to the great plot against us is no surprise. Our army administration had counted on it in advance, as was made known at the beginning of this prodigious war for Germany's defence. But that the proof in black and white of Belgium's treacherous design should come to light is a happy accident hardly to be looked for, which must be attributed to the precipitate flight of the Belgian authorities before the unsuspectedly rapid inbreak of the German thunderstorm.

A hateful, dishonorable game is shown up in these documents. The familiar language of respectable people fails of words to give expression to the baseness of the sentiments among responsible men which are here brought to light. There the treacherous agreement against the - as they thought - unsuspecting Germany was first forged. But even in the moment when this Germany, sprung upon from all sides, did not fall into ambush laid by Belgium, in the moment when the German advance into Belgium cut up the plans of the rare conspirators,

then the detected rascals cried out, with hypocritical rolling of the eyes, against the "violation of Belgian neutrality". And England, which was the seducer that has plunged Belgium into complicity and misfortune, this England would make the world believe that it is on account of Belgian neutrality that she has joined in this world war! For that the Belgians would let the written proof of what England understands by neutrality fall into the hands of the Germans they could hardly have counted upon in England.

As said before: the leading men in Germany already knew where they stood with the Belgian Government. And the feeling against the Germans with which the Belgian people were filled has been shown with shocking clearness in the atrocities tolerated by the benevolent authorities against our defenceless countrymen, women, and children, who were hunted to death by the mob in Antwerp before the explanation, the invasion of German troops, existed. The Antwerpens wished then to give a cruel, bloody proof of their friendship for France.

That and the otherwise inhuman proofs of blind, ignorant hatred of Germans we must recall when sorrow is expressed for a people "misguided" by its Government. The people of Belgium share with full right the responsibility for the secret treaty of its Government with our enemies. The Government was the instrument of the people's will. In Government and people the same driving force was at work, an ill will towards the German neighbor. It would truly have been the task of a statesmanship equal to its office not to allow itself by popular tendencies to be turned to a course that can become perilous for the whole nation. Just now the effect of such a conception of responsibility is to be observed among men in power in several countries. On the other hand, neither can single individuals, even at the head of the State, bear along the blame for everything that through this State's agency comes to pass; it must rather be determined that in Belgium anti-German hostile engagements by the Government were possible only when the readiness of the people for hostilities against Germany could be counted upon. No Government would have dared to conclude an alliance directed against France. And if one, in regard to the country's having been driven into the miseries of war for England's benefit, may regret that no upright, farsighted man stood at the head, who was capable of watching over public sentiment and shielding his country against the English guardianship, still we may believe it justified to feel that all Belgium shares the responsibility for the actions of its Government, as the executor of the people's will.

The same holds for England, her people and her Government. What degree of confidence the men now in power in the Island Kingdom merit, the evidence which has fallen into the hands of the German army administration make it possible for even an English newspaper reader to judge. For as in Germany it is a reassuring experience that the fate of our country did not depend upon the good will and insurance of these honorable men but on the contrary that the German sword had let light and air into the whole of Belgium even before the convincing force of written documents had been able to nail down all the lies and fraud before the world.

Germany

SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914- RE-NAMING
of "GOEBEN" and "BRESLAU".

From Z No. 398 Date October 14, 1914. , 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. ----- Date ----- , 19

Reference:- Z-232 of September 12, 1914.

It is reported that the battle cruiser "GOEBEN"
has been named "MIDILLI" and the cruiser "BRESLAU" "TAVUZ
SULTAN".

Not to be returned, 14 (2)

Germany

SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914. - GERMAN SUBMARINE SINKS RUSSIAN CRUISER "PALLADA".

From Z No. 299 Date October 14, 1914., 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____, 19

It is officially announced from the Reichs-Marine-Amt that the Russian armored cruiser "PALLADA" was sunk by torpedo fire near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland on October 11th 1914.

S10
.14 (3)*Germany**Received on [unclear]***SUBJECT ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEER MOTORBOAT CORPS.**

From **Z** No. **397** Date October 14, 1914. , 19
 Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____ , 19

Reference:- Z-389 of October 10, 1914.

There is forwarded herewith the regulations governing this organization with translation.

In view of the value of motor boats in time of war for patrolling the coasts and the approaches to harbors where enemy's submarines or mine layers might be at work, this German organization is well worthy of serious attention.

Owing to the natural position of Germany, the Volunteer Motor Boat Service will work with the Army and is subordinated to the Ministry of War and the Field Staff, although its own Commander-in-Chief is a retired vice admiral.

In America such a corps would probably be of greater value under the direction of the Navy Department.

SUBJECT Garrison placed on the Islands of Fernando
Noronha and Trinidad, Brazil.

From N No. 5 Date October, 17, 1914., 191

Replying to O. N. I. No. ----- Date -----, 191

By Presidential decree a mixed Naval and Military garrison will be placed on each of the Brazilian Islands of Fernando Noronha and Trinidad.

These garrisons will be under the authority of the Minister of Marine and will be equipped with a radio outfit.

The strength of these garrisons in each case will be about sixty (60) men.

The object is to prevent the use of these islands by belligerent countries during the present war. It has been suspected that these islands were being used as anchorages in which to fit and arm the merchantmen of Great Britain and Germany, and for coaling regular men of war belonging to these countries.

*Germany**Need not be returned*

SUBJECT SINKING OF THE ENGLISH CRUISER "HAWK"
by the German Submarine.

From Z. No. 301 Date October 18, 1914., 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____, 19

The English cruiser "HAWKE" which in company with the "THESEUS" was doing guard duty in the North Sea was sunk by a German submarine.

Official confirmation from the German Admiralty has not yet been given out.

The newspaper report (Politiken, Copenhagen) reports the following :-

" The cruisers "HAWKE" and "THESEUS" were on guard duty in the North Sea when two German submarines approached. "THESEUS" escaped by quick maneuvering. "HAWKE" was hit amidships. One of the German submarines was badly damaged. "

See notes in separate envelope.

American Embassy,

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE,
LONDON, RECEIVED
NOV 27 1914

October 19, 1914.

From: Lt. Col. R. H. Lane, A.A., and I. O. S. M. S.

To: The Naval Attache.

Need not be returned.

Subject: Notes on British Recruiting.

Director of Recruiting and Organization.

The Director of Recruiting and Organization is stationed at the War Office, and under the direction of the adjutant general, is charged with the administration of recruiting. He appertains the number of recruiting officers and certain recruiters, and appoints recruiting officers.

Chief Recruiting Staff Officer.

The Chief Recruiting Staff Officer, London, is an official of the War Office staff, responsible to the War Office for the inspection and supervision of recruiting in the United Kingdom, generally. In addition, he is in charge of recruiting in the London area, occupying a position similar to that of an officer commanding a district.

Officer in Charge of Recruiting Districts.

The United Kingdom is divided into seven commands, each command under a General Officer Commanding in Chief. In each command are divisions under General Officers Commanding Divisions. Each command is divided territorially into districts, under officers commanding districts. Each district is further divided into regimental districts, each containing roughly about 200,000 male inhabitants. The regimental depots are located in these regimental districts, and here the regiments are chiefly recruited.

The officer commanding districts is in command of, and supervises the training at Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry depots, and is responsible for mobilization arrangements and equipment. He is also in charge of all recruiting in his district.

Thus recruiting equipment and depot training of recruits are under the same officer.

A sum of money is allotted to each district for the financial year, and the officer in charge is invested with the control of expenditure of this sum. It includes the payment of recruiters, contingent allowance, advertising allowance and travelling expenses. The sums expended under these heads may be exceeded, provided the total is not exceeded. After allowing for the payment of recruiters appointed by the Director of Recruiting, the remainder may be distributed among the recruiting areas in the district.

Recruiting Staff Officers and Retired Recruiting Officers.

Recruiting Staff Officers and Retired Recruiting Officers are appointed by the Director of Recruiting, and are stationed in certain chief cities, about twenty-two in number. They are in charge of recruiting for the Regular Army and Special Reserve in the area assigned to them. They perform their duties under the Officer in Charge of the District. Recruiting Staff Officers are paid £400 to £450 per annum, when quarters are not allowed. The pay of Retired Recruiting Officers is determined by the Army Council, but cannot exceed the retired pay by more than £150 p.a.

Other Recruiting Officers.

The Officer Commanding an Infantry depot directs the recruiting service in the limits of his regimental district for the Regular Army and Special Reserve. For this purpose he is under the supervision of the Officer in Charge of the District. He assigns a definite area to each recruiting officer in his regimental district.

Recruiting officers with extra duty pay are appointed by the Officer in Charge of Districts, and are assigned recruiting areas. These appointments are confined to certain classes of officers and the extra duty pay is 1/6d. and 2/6d. per diem, depending on the class.

Certain officers are recruiting officers, ex officio, and are ^{not} entitled to extra duty pay. They are Adjutants of the Regular Forces, or of the Special Reserve, or of the Territorial Force. They are under the supervision of the Officer in Charge of the recruiting area.

Officers Commanding units or detachments carry out headquarter's recruiting.

When a unit is on the march, the Commanding Officer appoints a recruiting officer and a non-commissioned officer to act as recruiter who may be granted additional pay of one shilling per day.

Recruiting Areas.

The Officer in Charge of a Recruiting Area is responsible for recruiting in that area. He has charge of all recruiting officers and recruiters within the area, and supervises their work. He may move recruiters, except those appointed by higher authority, and Special Reserve and Territorial recruiters.

Recruiters.

Recruiters are classed as paid or special recruiters, unpaid recruiters, and recruiting agents.

Paid, or special recruiters are non-commissioned officers, or pensioners, appointed for recruiting duty. The former receive

receive an allowance of one shilling per diem, if accommodated in barracks, and two shillings if not so accommodated. Pensioners recruiters receive 2/6 per diem extra. They are not entitled to rewards for obtaining recruits.

Unpaid recruiters are enlisted men who are appointed for recruiting and are paid for each accepted recruit obtained by them, at rates varying from 2/6 to 5/-, according to the arm of the service for which the recruit is accepted. A reward of £3 may be paid for a recruit finally accepted for the Household Cavalry. These recruits must be obtained at outlying stations, that is, away from recruiting areas and unit headquarters, and delivered at a military barracks.

Recruiting agents are either unappointed enlisted men, or civilians who obtain recruits, and are paid at the same rates as unpaid or special recruiters.

Soldiers going on furlough are encouraged to obtain recruits, and are fully instructed and furnished with recruiting literature. They are entitled to recruiting rewards for recruits obtained by them and finally accepted, as recruiting agents.

Recruiting Offices.

Offices are located in various towns and are placed in charge of experienced recruiters. They are supplied with recruiting posters and pamphlets, and are available for the use of all recruiters in the town or vicinity. Before recruiting houses or rooms are hired the sanction of the General Officer Commanding in Chief must be obtained.

Advertising.

All printing with the exception of streamers, which may be printed locally and paid for out of the recruiting contingent fund, must be arranged for by His Majesty's Stationery Office, and is done by printing companies. Drafts or proofs of all posters, leaflets, etc., whether paid for out of public or private funds, must be submitted to the War Office for approval.

The following advertising matter is furnished to recruiters:-- posters (coloured and uncoloured), illustrated post-
cards

cards, leaflets and pamphlets. This printed matter conveys information of the conditions of service, pay, uniforms, histories of regiments, and portrays generally the advantage of enlistment.

Recruiters supply post-offices with leaflets and illustrated calendars, and post-office authorities undertake to display these in conspicuous places, and to furnish information as to the location of the nearest recruiting office, or recruiter.

Posters are displayed in police stations and in labour exchanges, and wherever recruiters can have them posted. Recruiters are charged with seeing that these are kept clean and fresh, and renewed whenever necessary.

Recruiters are encouraged to keep in touch with local newspapers, and to keep them supplied with information of the movements and history of men who have enlisted from the locality.

Enlistment.

Recruits are allowed to choose their arm and regiment of the service, as far as circumstances permit, according to their qualifications.

Each man before enlistment is required to give the name of some person of respectability from whom a written character may be obtained. This character is made out on a regular form and is attached to the attestation paper.

When the recruiter finds a man who desires to enlist, he enquires of the man if he has received a notice paper, and if not, furnishes him with one, stating the time and place to appear for attestation. The notice paper forms the basis of claim for reward, and is not served if the man has received one from another recruiter within fourteen days. The recruiter then takes the man before a recruiting officer, who gives the recruit a preliminary examination to ascertain his qualifications, and if he finds him unfit, he rejects him at once. If there is no recruiting officer available, the recruiter makes the examination, and the certificate of examination on the attestation paper is signed by the officer who has final approval.

After the preliminary examination the medical examination is held. In case there is no medical officer within two miles, this examination may be postponed, except that a general examination is given to ascertain if the principal requirements are met. But in all cases there must be a medical examination before final approval.

The following officers are empowered to attest recruits:-- Officers commanding recruiting areas, regular units, depots, military stations, special reserve units while out for training, and recruiting officers stationed away from the headquarters of a recruiting area.

A large number of officers are authorized to carry out

final approval, some for the service in general, some for their own corps, or regiments only. Among them are officers commanding recruiting areas; commanding officers of Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Special Reserve and Medical Corps units, if not under the rank of Captain; Commanding Officers of military stations if not under the rank of Field Officer; any officer not under the rank of Captain appointed for the purpose by the officer in charge of the district; a recruiting staff officer or retired recruiting officer, etc. The approving officer approves and appoints the recruit to the corps for which he was attested, or to another corps upon the recruit's request, provided he is qualified.

Conditions of Enlistment.

Enlistment for almost all arms is for 12 years, divided between service with the Colors and Reserves. The following table shows the service for the principal arms:--

<u>Arm</u>	<u>Colors</u>	<u>Reserve</u>
Household Cavalry	8 years	7 years
Cavalry of the Line	7 "	5
Horse and Field Artillery.....	6 "	6
Engineers	2 to 6 "	10 to 6"
Foot Guards and Bandmen.....	12 "	-
" " others	3 "	9
Infantry of the Line.....	7 "	5
Army Service Corps	2 to 7 "	10 to 5"
Flying Corps	7 "	7
Boys, all arms	12 "	-

Service with the Colors, may be extended up to 21 years, under certain conditions.

A re-enlistment is not permitted without authority from the War Office.

Requests for waivers of defects be submitted by the approving officer, the office having authority to grant varying according to the defect and the arm of the service.

Pay and Allowances.

The pay of a private of Infantry is one shilling per day upon enlistment, to which may be added three pence a day for extra messing. This messing allowance is however, deducted when full rations are issued, and is not properly a part of the pay. The highest pay is five shillings per day, sergeant major. After two years service, proficiency pay is added, provided a certain standard has been obtained, this amounts to three pence per day for class

class 11, and six-pence per day for class 1 proficiency.

The pay for Foot Guards is one penny a day higher than for Infantry of the Line; for Cavalry of the Line, two pence; for Field and Garrison Artillery two-pence half-penny; for Horse Artillery three pence and four pence; and for Household Cavalry seven pence. The pay for the mechanical branches is, generally higher, being the same as for Cavalry of the Line upon enlistment and increasing according to qualifications.

On enlistment each soldier receives a free outfit of uniform and kit and a quarterly allowance for maintenance. It is expected to be sufficient for all clothing and repairs necessary, with a saving for a careful man.

Extra pay is given for certain duties.

Soldiers receive rations, quarters, bedding, fuel, lighting and medical attendance. When in hospital, unless for wounds or illness contracted in field service, a stoppage of seven pence a day is made against pay.

There is a limited married list for each regiment, the soldier's family being furnished with quarters. About half of the sergeants and three per cent of the rank and file are on the married establishment during peace. When by reason of service abroad, a man is separated from his family, the wife is paid a separation allowance, in addition to pay; this payment being conditioned on a compulsory allotment by the soldier, payable to his wife. The separation allowance amounted to one shilling one pence per day, for the wife; and two pence per day for each child. The compulsory allowance was ten pence a day for soldiers not below the rank of sergeant, with two pence for each child not to exceed three; and six pence and two pence for soldiers below the rank of sergeant. In case of families living in London, the separation allowance is increased by six-pence per day.

Thus the income of families of soldiers under the rank of sergeant amounts to 11/1d. wife with no children; to 17/6d. wife with four children or when living in London to 14/7d. and 20/- respectively. The soldier could allot a greater amount of pay if he so desired.

Considering the difference in the purchasing power of money and the difference in the standard of living, the pay of the British soldier compares favorably with that of an American soldier.

Pensions for service of from 3 years to 21 years, amounting to 6d. to 2/9d. per diem are granted. Disability pensions of from 8d. to 3/6d. per day, according to the degree and origin of disability are also granted.

Age and Height Standards.

The age and height standard required are as follows for the principal arms:--

<u>Arm</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Age</u>
Cavalry of the Line	Under 20, 64" to 67" Over 20, 66" to 68"	18 to 25
Artillery	63" to 70" varying for different ratings	18 to 25
Engineers	64" and upwards, varying for different ratings	18 to 25, some (to 30 and 35)
Infantry of the Line	63" and upwards	18 to 25
Household Cavalry	71" to 73"	18 to 25
Foot Guards 1.....	66" and upwards	18 to 25
Flying Corps	62" " "	18 to 30

Physical standard and Medical Examination.

There is no standard of weight, but the weights laid down are regarded as a guide, indicating a point below which a specially careful physical examination must be made. Officers may be requested for specified defects in certain cases to certain officers, according to the arm or corps, who are authorized to grant the same.

The weight, chest measure, and expansion, vary with the age, height, and arm or corps. The minimum weight at 18 years is 112-lbs. chest when expanded, 33½ inches, expansion 2 ins. The highest minimums for 22 years and over, are 133-lbs, 38 inches chest, and 2½ inches expansion. There is considerable variation within these limits for different arms and corps.

Medical officers of the Regular Army, the Special Reserve or Territorial Force when embodied or out for training, or in charge of a regimental depot or station, or of the Territorial Force or a civilian practitioner when appointed, are authorized to carry out the medical examination of recruits.

The following are the principal points attended to in the medical examination:--

Intelligence, vision, hearing, speech, glandular swellings, formation of chest, lungs, and heart, rapture, formation of limbs, formation of feet (rejection for extreme flat feet only) congenital malformations and defects, traces of previous diseases pointing to an impaired constitution, teeth.

Remarks on Peace Recruiting.

The preceding notes give in outline the system of recruiting in peace when the normal requirements were about 35,000 men per annum. The system is based on the efforts of individual recruiters and on advertising.

War Recruiting.

On August 4, general mobilization was ordered, and a call issued for the enlistment of 100,000 men under special conditions. By the end of August over 200,000 men had been enlisted, and on Sept. 4, the number was announced as 260,000. On Sept. 11, the call was raised to 500,000 men. The numbers of recruits as given by the Director of Recruiting, August 4 to Sept. 15 and percentages of male population of countries, were as follows:-

England	269,751	.....	2.41%
Scotland	64,444	.....	2.79%
Ireland	20,419	.....	.93%
Wales	19,966	.....	1.94%

These numbers probably included men enlisted into the Regular Army from the Territorials. On Sept. 17, the call was raised to 1,000,000 men.

The number of recruits from the beginning of the war to date is variously stated, as from between 500,000 to 600,000 and 780,000; the latter number probably including men enlisted from the Territorials to the Regulars. The number enlisting daily at present, are said to be from 800 to 1,000, *in London.*

The men were enlisted too rapidly the first month to be properly handled; and on Sept. 3, the standards were raised with the alleged purpose of checking the enlistments.

Changes in Conditions of Enlistment.

On August 4, the conditions were changed as follows:- Special enlistments of civilians were authorized for 1 year, or the duration of the war, to be discharged at end, if the war lasted less than one year; the age limits being 20 to 40 years (45 years in the case of clerks, laborers and mechanical transport personnel) Free rations and clothing were offered and a bounty of £5 was to be

be paid on final approval. These enlistments, which were to be as privates, included motor-cyclists, laborers, cooks, bakers, carters, drivers, boiler-makers, clerks, wood-turners, saddlers, farriers, painters, copper-smiths, electricians, etc. etc., the pay ranging from 3s/ to 7s. per day.

On August 6, the re-enlistment of ex-soldiers in the Special Reserve for one year, or the duration of the war was authorized; a military character of not less than "fair" being required. The age limits were fixed between 30 and 42.

On the same day enlistments in the Regular Army were opened to men under the following conditions:-- period, 3 years or the war; age 19 to 30 years (subsequently raised to 35) all enlistments for general service; other standards as those existing.

On August 7, pardons were offered to all men who were in a state of desertion on August 5, who surrendered on or before Sept. 14th.

On August 30, the enlistment of certain non-commissioned officers up to 50 years was authorized.

On Sept. 3, the enlistment for one year, or the war, of men who were discharged not below the rank of corporal was authorized. They were to be promoted to corporal after enlistment subsequent promotion depending on qualifications. Age was stated to be no obstacle, if competent; and if over 45 there was no liability to service abroad. Pensioners were to be permitted to draw their pensions in addition to their Army pay. This class of men was badly needed for new units, and for instructing recruits. Special efforts were made to induce them to enlist.

On Sept. 3, the minimum height for all men other than ex-soldiers, enlisting in the Infantry was raised from 5-ft. 3-ins. to 5-ft. 6-ins., and the minimum chest measure from 34-ins. to 35½-ins.

It is said that this provision was adopted to check enlistment, as the Government was unable to handle the numbers coming forward. On Oct. 19, the minimum height was reduced to 5-ft. 4-ins; and the age limits of 19 to 35 were changed to 19 to 38. Recruiting activity was renewed, and men were urged to come forward for enlistment. It was stated that the Government was prepared to receive and train all men who would enlist.

Improvements in the Conditions of Service.

Army pay and allowances remained the same with the exception of minor changes in the latter; particularly in regard to the method of issue. The principal gain for the soldier was in the provisions made for the families of married men.

Before the war only the families of men on the limited married strength, while serving abroad, received separation allowances. Families of men married off the strength received no official recognition.

On the 19th August the War Office announced that from August 5, and for the period of the war the grant of separation allowance would be extended to the families of all men in the service, who were married, on August 14, and of all men subsequently enlisted as married. The amounts and conditions of the peace separation allowance have already been described.

There was much complaint that the income of wife and family was insufficient for proper support, and after much public agitation, the allowance was raised to the following sums, applicable on and after October 1st:--

Including compulsory allotment, which remained as before:--

	Private & Corp.	Serjt.	Color Serg.	(Master- Sergeant	Warrant Officers
Wife	12s.6d.	15s.	16s.6d.	22s.	23s.
" and 1 child....	15 0	18s.	19 6	25s.	26s.
" " 2 children.	17 6	21s.	22 6	28s.	29s.
" " 3 " .	20 0	24s.	25 6	31s.	32s.
" " 4 " .	22 0	26s.	27 6	33s.	34s.

For each additional child the allotment remains the same, but there is an addition of 2s. to the allowance.

A reduction is made in case quarters, fuel, and light are supplied.

An allowance of 3s. per week for each motherless child is paid, conditioned in a compulsory allotment of 1s. 2d.

The increase in the separation allowance for a private's wife only was 1/5d. per week, but for each child was 1/11d. to and including three, and 2s. for each additional child, instead of 1/2d. for each child, maximum four.

During the first part of the war, many men were enlisted

enlisted and not immediately posted. This caused much dissatisfaction and complaint, as these men had given up their civil employment and found difficulty in supporting themselves on their army pay, which was not immediately available, and amounted to only a shilling per day. It was ordered that such men be paid 3s. per day in lieu of pay, quarters, rations light and fuel, during such time of inaction.

Breakdowns and Faults.

There was much complaint of delays at the recruiting offices, both from slowness of clerical work and medical examinations. Regular and Reserve recruiters were withdrawn to their regiments on mobilization, and their places were taken by pensioners. Retired officers were ordered to recruiting duties. As the average normal supply of recruits had been about 3,000 a month, it was not surprising that faults were developed under the sudden strain. Letters appeared in the papers stating that large numbers of men had become disgusted and had given up trying to enlist. These appeared to be some confusion in the War Office, and in some places enlistments were stopped for a time. However, these complaints disappeared after the first month, and recruiting appears to be running smoothly.

There were many complaints of inadequate provision of shelter, food, and clothing for recruits at training centres. That there was and is an inadequate supply of clothing and arms appears unquestionable. Many battalions are yet only partially uniformed, and some are wearing the old blue and red uniforms. That there were any cases of inadequate shelter and food seem probable, as was inevitable under the circumstances. The public was called upon to contribute blankets, and many thousands were so furnished. However, the emergency was well met, considering the conditions, and it is doubtful if the complaints have had much effect on recruiting.

There has been great confusion in the payment of separation allowances, and much complaint. The work involved in these payments has been enormously increased by the addition of the married off strength, by of the original battalions as well as by the married of the new units. The situation is complicated by the condition of compulsory allotment, many men failing to take the proper action and being at the front, it is difficult to repair the omission. Others refuse to comply with the condition and in the meantime the families are without support. Arrangements are being made to make payment through post offices, and there seems to be no doubt that in time the difficulties will be met, and payments regularly made. A bureau has been opened by the War Office to receive inquiries and to make adjustments.

Recruiting activities are observed at all times and places. Some are noted below.

Parliamentary Meetings.

A committee of Parliament arranged a series of meetings for the purpose of arousing the people of the country to the seriousness of the emergency and to encourage recruiting.

The opening meeting, on Sept. 4, was at the Guildhall, London, at which the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, and other leaders spoke. Mr. Asquith spoke at three other meetings during the succeeding month, at Edinburgh, Dublin, and Cardiff; thus making an appearance in the principal cities of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

In all, a large number of meetings have been held at which, in addition to the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. John Redmond, Lord Curzon, and many other national leaders of all shades of political views have spoken in the interest of support of the war.

Newspapers.

The newspapers have devoted large space to recruiting matter, urging qualified men to join the Army. They have demonstrated the seriousness of the crisis and have done all in their power to encourage recruiting.

recruiting
Regular/advertising has appeared from time to time in the papers. A clipping is attached hereto, showing the form this advertising takes.

Leaflets.

Some leaflets have been issued, but apparently not in great numbers. A sample is enclosed herewith.

Posters.

Posters in large numbers and varieties have been issued by the recruiting offices to British people who will agree to display the same. These have almost all been plain, without illustrations. They are displayed on bill-boards, in private and business windows, and buildings; and wherever a place can be found for them.

Private Advertising.

Many business firms and hotels have posted large signs on their premises, urging men to join the Colors. The photographs below will illustrate this method of advertising.

Private Efforts.

Many private individuals, who are themselves ineligible, have made efforts to induce men to enlist, and have devoted their time to this work. Women have taken part in these efforts, and have been urged to it by certain newspapers. There has been complaint of this kind of activity, and it does not seem at present to be so much in evidence.

Moving Pictures.

In the moving picture theatres appeals to enlist are thrown, on the screen, usually after the display of a war film. There is an Army film, shown in some places, accompanied by lectures, and many war films are shown.

Publicity.

As the war furnishes the chief interest in all circles no advertising with a view of publicity of the occasion is needed. It fills most of the columns of the papers with news, is almost the only subject of conversation, and is the chief topic in the pulpits and on the platforms. All of the recruiting advertising is therefore intended to arouse a sense of individual responsibility and to induce men to make the sacrifice involved in enlistment. The volunteer system is on trial and every effort is made for political reasons to meet the emergency without resort to conscription.

Quality of Recruits.

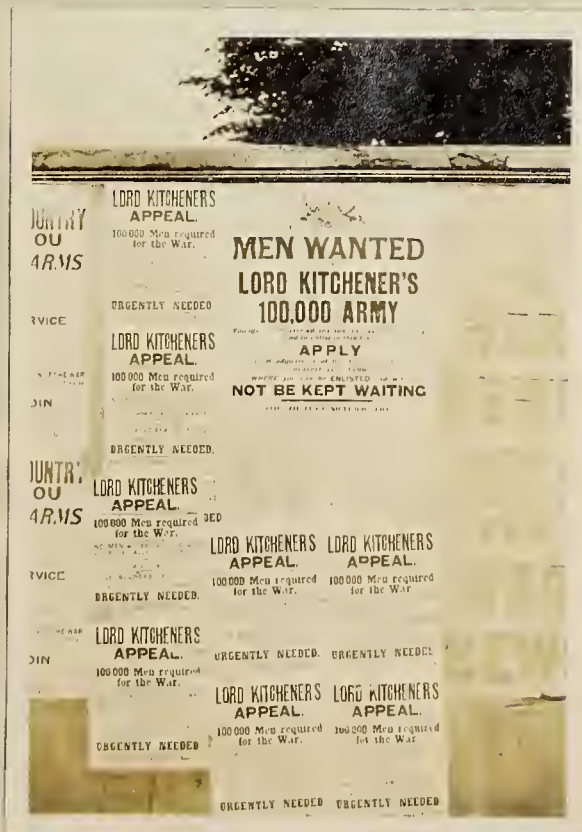
There is reason to believe that the physical qualities of the recruits are high, and that there has been little, if any relaxation in medical examinations. The character and intelligence vary in different units, and while there are many men of low standard, judging from their appearances, the average is high. The enthusiasm is great, and it is stated that these men get along very much faster than recruits enlisted during peace.

The photographs below, illustrate some of the forms of recruiting advertisements.

This is a colored poster and was originally used as an advertisement for the Army film. It was for some time the only colored poster used for war advertising.



Bill board, Lambeth. This is a good illustration of bill board advertising used during the first month of the war.



Taxi-cab. There are great numbers of these taxi-cabs in London, and they all carry this, or a similar design on the wind shield.



These are double-decked trams operated by the London County Council. All have the advertisement illustrated.



"National Emergency, JOIN TO-DAY, Make victory SWIFT AND SURE." This is an example of private advertising. It is on the front of the store of Swan and Edgar, Piccadilly Circus. This was the first advertising of this kind observed. The firm was thanked in a letter from the Head Recruiting Office in London. Other firms took up the idea.



Bill board. Strand. This is an example of bill posting by a newspaper.



Recruiting Office, Victoria St. The streamer
across the street was taken down early in September, and the
office was soon afterwards moved.



A recruiting poster posted in a Government building.
Whitehall:--



An example of private advertising, a sign placed on the London Pavilion building, Piccadilly Circus:--



Bill board. High Holborn:--



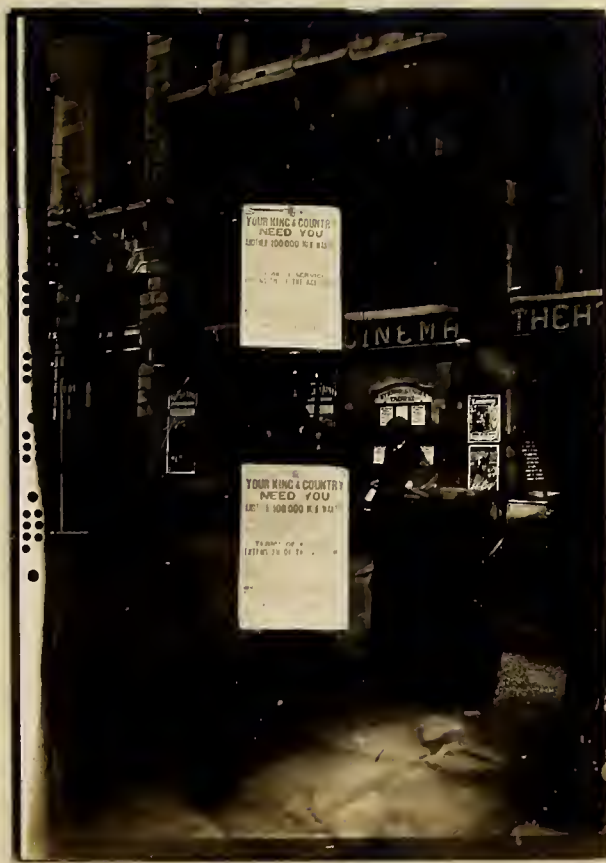
Another example of private advertising sign placed on a building in Oxford St. These signs became very numerous on business houses and hotels during the latter part of October.



Recruiting office, 15 and 16, Cockspur St. This is the most conspicuous office observed. It was formerly the office of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co.



Sandwich man. This form of advertising was common
 the latter part of August, but disappeared early in September.



G.



R.

The Evening News, Sept 9
**AN APPEAL TO ALL
EX-N.C.O's.**

LORD KITCHENER
appeals to Ex-Non-
Commissioned Officers of
any branch of His Majesty's
forces to assist him now by
re-enlisting at once for the
duration of the War.

PARTICULARS.

Chiefly required to act as
drill instructors. Promotion
to non-commissioned rank
immediately after enlistment.
Age no obstacle so long as
competent. No liability for
service abroad if over 45.
Pensioners may draw their
pensions in addition to pay
of rank at Army rates.

Apply for information or
enlistment at any recruiting
office.

God Save the King.

Evening Standard & St James Gazette

G.



R.

**Your
King & Country
need another
100,000 Men.**

IN the present grave national emergency another 100,000 men are needed at once to rally round the Flag and add to the ranks of our New Armies.

**Terms of Service
(Extension of Age Limit).**

Age on enlistment 19 to 38. Ex-Soldiers up to 45. Minimum height 5ft. 4ins. except for ex-soldiers and those units for which special standards are authorised. Must be medically fit. General Service for the War.

Men enlisting for the duration of the War will be able to claim their discharge with all convenient speed at the conclusion of the War.

Pay at Army Rates.

Married men or Widowers with Children will be accepted, and if at the time of enlistment a recruit signs the necessary form, Separation Allowance under Army conditions is issuable at once to the wife and in certain circumstances to other dependants.

Pamphlet with full details from any Post Office.

How to Join.

Men wishing to join should apply in person at any Military Barrack or at any Recruiting Office. The address of the latter can be obtained from Post Offices or Labour Exchanges.

God Save the King.

that called forth bitter criticism on the part of the opposition party in Portugal. Angola, the invasion of which by German troops is reported to-day, is bounded on north by the Belgian Congo and on the south by German South-west Africa.

PORTUGAL ENTERS THE FIGHT.

OCT. 28, 1914.

EVENING STANDARD



G.

R.

London Times, Sept 2.

Your King and Country Need You.

Another 100,000 Men Wanted.

Lord Kitchener is much gratified with the response already made to the Appeal for additional men for His Majesty's Regular Army.

In the grave National emergency that now confronts the Empire he asks with renewed confidence that another 100,000 men will now come forward.

TERMS OF SERVICE.

(Extension of Age Limit.)

Age of Enlistment, 19 to 35; Ex-Soldiers up to 45 and certain selected Ex-Non-Commissioned Officers up to 50. Height 5ft. 3in. and upwards. Chest, 34 inches at least. Must be medically fit.

General Service for the War.

Men enlisting for the duration of the War will be able to claim their discharge with all convenient speed at the conclusion of the War.

PAY AT ARMY RATES

and Married Men or Widowers with Children will be accepted, and will draw Separation Allowance under Army Conditions.

HOW TO JOIN.

Men wishing to join should apply in person at any Military Barrack or at any Recruiting Office; the address of the latter can be obtained from Post Offices or Labour Exchanges.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

S10
19
(2)

Germany

Need not be retained

SUBJECT SINKING OF FOUR GERMAN TORPEDOBOATS in an
Engagement with English Cruisers.

From Z No. 303 Date October 19, 1914. , 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____ , 19

The German Admiralty Staff publishes the following in the official organ, the "NORDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG":-

"Berlin, October 18, 1914.

On the 17th of October in the afternoon our torpedo boats " S 115 ", " S 117 ", " S 118 ", and " S 119 " engaged in a fight near the Dutch Coast the English cruisers "UNDAUNTED" and four English destroyers. According to English news the German torpedoboats were sunk and 31 men of their crews landed in England.

(Signed) Behncke
Acting Chief of the Admiralty Staff".

Japan

Oct. 20, 1914

510
20

[See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.]

Subject. Official reports of operations by Japanese flag officers, German-Japanese war. 3rd instalment.

From W. No. 79. Date October 20, 1914.

Replying to O. N. I. No. ~~XXXXXX~~ Date ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE,
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1914

(12) Gist of report of Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Squadron, received Oct. 5. p.m.:-

On the night of the 4th, a wireless message was received from the Governor General of Tsingtao in which he desires, in accordance with the international treaty of July 6, 1906, to be informed of the number of the killed, wounded and captured of the Tsingtao army and their names, and at the same time he notified that 3 of our killed were buried. I therefore transmitted the message to our besieging army and sent answer to the Governor informing him of compliance with his request.

(13) Report of Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Squadron, received Oct. 11, a.m.:-

On the morning of the 10th, our mine lifting division was attacked by enemy flying machine with bombs, but received no damage. Lieut. Yamada and Sub Lieut. Osaki instantly got on a flying machine and retaliated the enemy attack by aviating to over Tsingtao and throwing bombs. They returned safe.

The same day at 11 o'clock a.m., 2 ships of our 2nd Division led by mine lifting vessels, approached to the east of Haitao Island and poured heavy fire upon Iltis Hill fort which was bombarding our army and silenced the fort. All this time, the enemy fort at Waichuan Point fired upon us but no damage was received.

(14) Report of Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Squadron, received Oct. 15th, p.m.:-

On the forenoon of the 15th, part of the 2nd Division together with an English ship advanced to the north of Takung Island and poured heavy fire upon the enemy forts at Iltis and Huichuan Point, and destroyed part of the forts. During this bombardment our flying machine aviated above Huichuan fort and threw bombs, at the same time observing the fall of our shell.

In this fight, excepting 1 killed and 2 wounded in the English ship, there was no damage.

(15) Report given out by the Naval General Staff, Oct. 19, 1914:-

The man-of-war Takachiho, while on watch outside of Kiaochow Bay, touched a mine the day before yesterday the 17th at midnight and sank.

(Note.- Survivors are reported to be 1 officer, 3 petty officers and 9 men.)

Germany

SUBJECT ----- EUROPEAN WAR 1914. REPORTED
 PLAN FOR AIRSHED AT CALAIS.

From Z (H) No. 305 ----- Date October 21, 1914. -----, 191

Replying to O. N. I. No. ----- Date -----, 191

According to unofficial sources, the Germans plan to construct airship sheds at Calais. This port will then be used as a base for Zeppelins which are to attack England.

The parts for the airship sheds are already built and all that is necessary is to assemble the parts so that it will be but a short time before the airship sheds in Calais will be ready for occupancy.

One of the reasons for using Calais as a base for Zeppelins instead of Antwerp is the approach of winter which will mean a great deal of fog, mist and rain. The moisture in the air increases the weight of the dirigible and consequently its radius of action; it is also desired to save gasoline; hence the Germans desire the closest possible base to England for their Zeppelins.

*Germany**not to be returned (3)*SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914THE BREACH OF BELGIAN NEUTRALITY BY ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.From Z (B) No. 306 Date October 31, 1914. , 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. Date , 19

Translation from Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (the official Government organ) of 13 October 1914.

By Sir Edward Grey's own explanation, the statement of the English Government is shown to be untenable, that the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany was the cause of England's entering into the present war. The pathos of moral indignation with which the German incursion into Belgium was turned to good account by the English to arouse feeling among neutrals against Germany, takes on a new and peculiar aspect in the light of certain documents which the German army administration has found in the archives of the Belgian general staff in Brussels.

From the contents of a portfolio marked "English intervention in Belgium" it appears that already in the year 1906 the sending of an English expeditionary corps to Belgium, in the event of a German-French war, was in contemplation. According to a written communication to the Belgian War Minister dated 10 April 1906, the Chief of the Belgian General Staff had with, and on the instance and repeated recommendation of the English Military Attache in Brussels at that time, Lieutenant-Colonel Burnardiston, worked out a plan for joint operations of an English expeditionary corps of 100,000 men with the Belgian army. The plan had the approval of the Chief of the English General Staff, Major General Grierson. All data concerning the strength and composition of the English troop organizations were communicated to the Belgian General Staff, together with that regarding the assembling of the expeditionary corps, disembarking points, an exact time calculation for the transport, and the like. On the basis of this information, the Belgian General Staff made thorough preparations for the English transport over the Belgian strategic area, for their lodgement and subsistence. The cooperation was worked out carefully in all particulars. For instance, a great number of interpreters and Belgian Gendarmes were placed at the disposition of the English army, and the necessary maps were delivered. Even the care of the English wounded had been thought out.

Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne were to be the points of disembarkation of the English troops. From there they were to be brought to the field of operations by Belgian railway material. The contemplated unloading in French ports and transportation through French territory shows that the English-Belgian agreement had been preceded by a similar one with the French General Staff. The three Powers had definitely settled the plans for a cooperation of the "Allied Armies", as they are called in the writings. That is indicated also by the fact that a map of the French deployment was found.

The papers mentioned contain some comments of special interest. It is stated there in one place Lt.-Col. Barnardiston had remarked that for the time the support of Holland could not be reckoned upon. He had further communicated confidentially that the English Government intended to shift the base for the English food supply to Antwerp, as soon as the North Sea were cleared of all German men-of-war. In addition, the English

Military Attache instigated the establishment of a Belgian spy service in the Rhine Province.

The military material discovered experiences a notable supplementing through a report found at the same time among the secret papers, from the Belgian Minister of many years' service in Berlin, Baron Greindl, to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which, with great sagacity, the deep designs lying at the bottom of the English proposal are exposed and the Minister shows the gravity of the situation to which Belgium by a partisan attitude in favor of the Entente Powers had placed herself. In the very complete report, dated 23 December 1911, whose full publication is withheld, Baron Greindl argues that the plan of the Belgian General Staff communicated to him for the defense of Belgian neutrality in a German-French war concerns not alone the question of what military measures are to be taken in the event of Germany's violating Belgian neutrality. The hypothesis of a French attack upon Germany through Belgium had equal probability. The Minister then continued literally as follows:

"From the French side the danger threatens not only in the south from Luxemburg. It threatens us throughout our entire common frontier. For this statement we depend not merely on surmises. We have positive essential facts.

"The idea of an enveloping movement from the north belongs doubtless to the combinations of the Cordial Entente. If that were not the case, then the plan to fortify Flushing (Vlissingen) would not have aroused such an outcry in Paris and London. The reason for wishing the Scheldt to remain unfortified has not been there concealed at all. The purpose to be gained thereby was to be able to send an English garrison into Antwerp unhindered, the aim thus being to secure in our midst a basis of operations for an offensive in the direction of the lower Rhine and Westphalia and then carry us away with them, which would not have been difficult. For after handing over our national refuge we would have by our own fault, given up every possibility of making resistance to the requirements of our doubtful protector after we had been so simple as to admit them there. The equally perfidious and naive disclosures of Colonel Barnardiston at the time of the conclusion of the Cordial Entente have shown us plainly to what it related. As it was shown that we did not allow ourselves to be frightened by the alleged danger of a closing of the Scheldt, the plan was not given up but on the contrary only so altered that the English assisting army would not be landed on the Belgian coast but in the nearest French harbors. A witness to this were the revelations of Captain Faber, which have been contradicted just as little as the news in the papers by which they were confirmed or in some particulars supplemented. The English army landed in Calais and Dunkirk would not be marched along our frontier towards Longwy, to reach Germany. It would immediately break in with us from the northwest. That would secure it the advantage of being able to get into action at once, to join the Belgian army in a region where we cannot be supported by any fortifications, in case we wish to risk a battle. It would enable it to occupy a province rich in resources of all kinds, but in any case to hinder our mobilizing or to permit it only after we had formally bound ourselves to carry out the mobilization in favor of England and her allies.

"It is urgently recommended to draw up a war plan for the Belgian army for these eventualities also. That is required both by the interests of our military defense and the conduct of our foreign politics in the event of a war between Germany and France."

These arguments from an unprejudiced source fix the fact in a convincing way that England, which now assumes the role of Protector of Belgian neutrality, herself destined Belgium for a one-sided participation in favor of the Entente Powers, and that she had planned even to the moment for violating the neutrality of Holland. It further comes to light therefrom that the Belgian Government, by giving ear to the English insinuations, made herself guilty of a serious breach of her obligations as a neutral Power. The fulfilment of these obligations would have required that the Belgian Government provide in its plans of defense for the violation of Belgian neutrality by France also, and that for this eventuality they should have arrived at agreement with Germany like that with France and England. The discovered papers make documentary proof of the fact which was known in prominent German quarters long before the war, of Belgian connivance with the Entente Powers. They serve as a justification for our military procedure and as confirmation of the information received by the German army administration concerning the French intentions. They may open the eyes of the Belgian people as to whom they have to thank for the catastrophe which has broken over their country.

The foregoing article has been republished in most of the other papers. Among their comments appear the following:

From the Berliner Tageblatt, of 13 October 1914:

"The portfolio with the speaking inscription "English deployment - for so may one with assurance translate "intervention" in this case - in Belgium will at some future time play a part in the historical description of the war of 1914. If we put together all that the contents disclose, the following facts stand out:

1. Fully eight years ago the Belgian General Staff came to an understanding with the English General Staff concerning the combined advance of an English-Belgian army against Germany explicit in all details.

2. The French General Staff was initiated into this agreement and by communicating her plans for deploying against Germany had sent her support to it.

3. In the event of this plan being executed, England was ready to violate the neutrality of Holland, in that she intended, after the German North Sea Fleet had been disposed of, eventually to enter the Scheldt and establish connection with Antwerp.

4. Although Holland, with the projected fortification of Flushing, had drawn a line through this part of the plan, the agreement for the common English-Belgian-French advance against Germany continued in force and in 1911 was only conformably modified, and thereby confirmed anew.

5. At the same time the Belgian Minister in Berlin warned his Government against the breach of neutrality which they had negotiated with this one-sided engagement or might be about to commit.

From this basis of fact it follows further that the German General Staff had rightly estimated the value of the Belgian neutrality, when it provided for the advance of Belgium through France. For many years before the outbreak of the war Belgium was a neutral state no longer, but on the con-

trary an active member of the Anti-German Entente. How far the death of Leopold II at the end of 1909 influenced the bringing of Belgium into an ever more intimate helping dependence upon England may remain indeterminate. In any case, King Albert and his Government can not clear themselves of the blame that they did not proceed to destruction unsuspectingly. Since it must be understood that they read the report of their Berlin Minister of December 23, 1911, they must have been aware of the dangers of their doubtful policy.

After these revelations the neutral outer world will understand the utter untruthfulness of the English policy which seized upon the alleged breach of Belgium's neutrality as a pretext for the declaration of war, although she herself had calmly planned to violate Holland's neutrality, so long as it did not appear to be dangerous to do so! And to those who even in wartime strive not to let their judgment be blinded by passion, this hypocritical attitude of Sir Edward Grey and his accomplices must count as proven; and one can only regret that evidence like that now published were not available for publication on the day of the war's outbreak."

From Berliner Zeitung at Midday, 18 October 1914.

The disclosure of the former Belgian Minister in Berlin, Baron Greindl, published in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, concerning the English-Belgian negotiations was, the Cologne Gazette says, published in Brussels by means of street posters. This manner of promulgation of important revelations concerning the behavior of the Belgian Government in the neutrality question is all the more effective for Belgium, because Baron Greindl still lives and not only by his own personality but on the contrary as the brother in law of the former Belgian Prime Minister and leader of the Clerical Party, Wolste, is very well known. Baron Greindl had accurately foreseen, as the publications show, the fate of Belgium; and it is now believed that the powerful opposition of Wolste against the military endeavors of Leopold II may be traced back to the influence of Greindl upon Wolste.

From the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, 13 October 1914.

Disclosure of the Belgian Secret Treaty, the Belgian Neutrality Swindle.

In and of itself, the disclosure of the fact that Belgium was a secret party to the great plot against us is no surprise. Our army administration had counted on it in advance, as was made known at the beginning of this prodigious war for Germany's defence. But that the proof in black and white of Belgium's treacherous design should come to light is a happy accident hardly to be looked for, which must be attributed to the precipitate flight of the Belgian authorities before the unsuspectedly rapid inbreak of the German thunderstorm.

A hateful, dishonorable game is shown up in these documents. The familiar language of respectable people fails of words to give expression to the baseness of the sentiments among responsible men which are here brought to light. There the treacherous agreement against the - as they thought - unsuspecting Germany was first forged. But even in the moment when this Germany, sprung upon from all sides, did not fall into the ambush laid by Belgium, in the moment when the German advance into Belgium cut up the plans of the rare conspirators,

Need not be returned.

SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914

GERMANY---WEEKLY POLITICAL SUMMARY.

From Z (B) No. 307 Date October 31, 1914., 191

Replying to O. N. I. No. Date _____, 191

Translation from the Berliner Tageblatt, 18 October 1914.

WEEKLY POLITICAL SUMMARY.

Capture of the Belgian Coast -- English Anxieties --
 Grey's Brazen Face -- The Situation in the West --
 Hindenburg before Warsaw -- King Charles -- San Giuliano--
 Security for the German Future. By Paul Michaelis.

The capture of Antwerp by the German troops broke the last hostile stand on Belgian soil with surprising rapidity. Scarcely a week was necessary to occupy the Belgian coast also. Ghent, Bruges and Ostende were captured in quick succession and our troops have already reached Dunkirk. It cannot be much longer now before Calais also will be in German possession. Then the entire coast on the mainland bordering on the Channel straits will be in our hands. What help has it been to England that they took the trouble to prolong the death struggle of Antwerp by sending new auxiliary troops? They did not thereby stay the doom of the strongest Belgian fortification, hardly were they able to delay it. The English troops were only superfluous; in fact, hardly had they arrived before they had to leave again. This venturesome expedition for whose source thanks appear to be due to the amateurish Churchill, existed only eight days on the Continent, then the dream was at an end. The English have only their fleetness of foot to thank that they were not wholly wiped out or driven over the neutral border of Holland. It may gradually dawn upon even those in the arrogant political circles of Great Britain that it is not good cherry eating with the German nation, not alone on land but, on the contrary, as the destruction of another English cruiser shows well enough, also on the water.

However small the run across the Channel between Calais and Dover may be, the attempt to carry the war on to English soil would be difficult. All the more extraordinary is it that they are already beginning in England to reckon with a German invasion. We have no inclination to discuss the anxious appeal of the "Times" but we rely upon the German large calibre guns, the German fleet and still more upon the organized resolution of the German people to conquer. England is vulnerable not alone in London. She does not lack other points of danger which will not be inaccessible to the German Empire in the further course of the war. Who lives will see.

In other respects the last week brought many further valuable contributions to the question as to how the world war actually came about. The important find in the abandoned archives in Brussels has shown with full clearness that for a long time the nominally neutral Belgium has allowed itself to be ensnared by English diplomacy. One can naturally not acquit the Belgian Government of blame since they acted against their interests and against their duty when they let themselves into the perilous road of the military agreement with England and even with France. They were given timely warning by the Belgian minister in Berlin, Baron Greindl. But the real mover in the game was England. One can see from this documentary material what the pretended intervention of England for Belgian neutrality really was. And one will find the German advance

through Belgium quite explicable when one adds that England had included a brutal offer of violence to Holland in the plan of her deployment against the German Empire had it not been that the fortification of Flushing drew a line through her original calculations. Here is a true case of the word of the Gracchi who complained about the uproar.

Furthermore, the confidential files of our Foreign Office have been able in the last few days to furnish many beautiful contributions concerning the agreements of the Triple Entente. Especially for the English-Russian military convention about which we had already before the war enlightened European publicity, the documentary proofs have now been given. These and similar preparations for the great war to hem in the German Empire no longer cause us astonishment. The effect is dumfounding only to one thing -- the brazen face with which Sir Edward Grey has boldly disclaimed notorious facts before the English Parliament. But the English people also and the representation of their self-government of which they are otherwise so proud have also to think about it.

The bullet on its way must go on further according to the laws of nature. So also the beautiful coloring with which our opponents sought to hide away the results of the war hitherto does not hold them back. In the western theatre of war the last week has brought still no decision, but German progress, especially on the right wing, makes the certainty ever greater that the French resistance will break down within a visible time. In any case, as the relief of the beleaguered Antwerp fell to nothing, now since we have taken possession of a part of the French coast there can be no longer any question of an envelopment of our right wing. That we have to deal with a brave and cunning enemy in the west is certain, as also that many obstacles still remain to be overcome. But even so it is sure that the German troops will not relax until they have solved their problem completely.

In the east affairs have taken a more decided turn in our favor. The various attempts of the Russians to advance on the East Prussian frontier have been thrown back everywhere with heavy losses for the enemy. General von Hindenburg moves shoulder to shoulder with the Austrian troops forward on both banks of the Vistula, every Russian resistance being bloodily repulsed. Already our troops have reached Warsaw and while the city itself may not fall into our hands until after the great battle on the Vistula has been decided, one may from the previous success reckon that the defeat of the Russian main army is not long to be awaited.

That the present war imposes severe stress on the nerves not only of the belligerent parties but, on the contrary, of neutrals also is certain and many a one who perhaps under peaceful conditions would have long survived has fallen a sacrifice to stress of spirit. The venerable King Carol has been torn away by death from the cares of his country. In all the work entrusted to him for the land confided to his care, which with him and through him has grown to a full bloom, he has never forgotten his German and Hohenzollern origin. His epitaph deserves a German crown and his name a faithful memory. We may hope that his nephew and successor, Ferdinand, will try to bear the task in the same direction.

To the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, San Giuliano, also we may be grateful that amidst very difficult conditions he did not overstep the line of neutrality. One knows only

too well how strong the efforts have been for a long time to make Italy separate herself from the two Kaiser Powers. The deceased Minister has recognized the true advantage of his country and at the same time has had a strong conscience for the dictates of honor and duty. We may expect that the cabinet of Salandra also will hold firm in the same direction.

The principal problem remains, however, that we ourselves hold out. Our enemies, while no longer believing in a success over the German defense itself, will not weary of attributing to us a strong desire for peace. And true it is that implacability has no place among the German people. But even so, the entire German nation is resolved to consent only to a peace which will fully correspond to the unheard of exertions of the war. That the German Government is thoroughly permeated with the same idea was given expression in its answer to President Wilson. It will allow no doubt to exist that the German Empire will accept only such a peace as will bring assurance for its security in the future and guard against new surprises. And in a somewhat more soldierly way General von Hindenburg has expressed the same idea in writing: "The war will last, let us hope, until everything is disposed according to our will." That the victor of Tannenberg openly in the first line against Russia has coined these gallant words gives only a future perspective quite remarkably sympathetic.

**SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914. PUBLICATION
OF CERTAIN GERMAN SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.**

From **Z (B) No. 308** Date **October 21, 1914.**, 19
Replying to O. N. I. No. Date , 19

The following pages are translated from the
"NORDDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG", the official Government
organ, of October 13, 1914.

German Empire

SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914

LOSS OF THE GERMAN CRUISER "MAINZ".

From Z (B) No. 309 Date October 23, 1914., 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____, 19

Supplementing previous reports, the following is from an authentic source:

The German cruiser "MAINZ" in the fight with British torpedo boats and cruisers off Helgoland on August 28th, 1914, although badly damaged by gun fire and also by one torpedo hit, her captain and all the other officers above decks killed or disabled, was still in so buoyant a condition that it seemed probable the vessel herself would fall a capture to the British. To prevent this, Ober-Leutnant von Terpitz, son of the Secretary of the Navy, gave the order to explode the magazine which was done, and the vessel sank in consequence.

Survivors of the crew unavoidably became prisoners of war in British hands. The spirit which animates them is illustrated by their feeling that there is something almost dishonorable in allowing themselves to be taken prisoner. This feeling is evident from letters which the wife of the Secretary of the Navy has received from her son and from another survivor, a young petty officer. The latter wrote somewhat to the following effect:

"Believing that unworthiness might be imputed to him for being a prisoner of war in the hands of the English, he begged leave to write a word in explanation of his conduct. That after all the officers and crew of the "MAINZ" had done everything in their power to make resistance against the enemy and then when they could no longer fight had destroyed the ship to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, they could do no more and he, with the others, jumped overboard. While in the water he had done nothing to save his life. (At this point in his letter he in afterthought made a cross as a reference mark and then as a footnote wrote: "Doch, ich habe einmal gerufen" -- Yes, I called out once.) He hoped that with this explanation the fact that he had allowed himself to be taken a prisoner would not mar his future career.

Although the British Admiralty caused word to be sent immediately to Admiral von Terpitz that his son had been saved from the "MAINZ", as to the other officers no news was given except that eight officers had been saved, which kept the families of all in suspense until the names were communicated, nearly three weeks later.

German Empire

EUROPEAN WAR 1914

SUBJECT

LOSS OF THE GERMAN CRUISER "KOLN".

Z (B)

310

October 23, 1914.

From No. Date , 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. Date , 19

The following account of the destruction of the German small cruiser "KOLN" in the fight off Helgoland August 28th, 1914, comes from an authentic source:

The cruiser "KOLN" while taking part in the engagement with British cruisers and destroyers off Helgoland on the 28th of August, 1914, in hazy weather was surprised by four British battle cruisers of the lion class which opened fire upon her at a range of about 4000 to 3000 yards. The cruiser returned the fire but was, of course, unable to make an effective resistance and the British cruisers continued to fire at her as if at target practice until after about thirty-five minutes the cruiser was a complete wreck and sinking. About one-quarter of the crew remained uninjured and they jumped overboard as the "KOLN" went down. The British ships made no effort to rescue them but looked on with interest while the Germans drowned.

The one survivor, a fireman, managed to get hold of the wreck of one of the ship's boats, where he with four others clung for hours. After he had been in the water 42 hours, a German ship chanced by and rescued him. The four other men had in the meantime given out and disappeared. This survivor made the statement and after five days in hospital died from the effects of exhaustion.

As previously reported, one other survivor is reported to have been taken prisoner. This belief is based on inference only.

German Empire

SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914

NOTES ON THE SINKING OF THE "CRESSY", "ABOUKIR" AND "HOGUE"
BY THE GERMAN SUBMARINE "U 9".From Z (B) No. 311 Date October 23, 1914. , 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. Date , 19

The following, which is from an authentic source, gives some idea of the state of mind and nerve of the commanding officer of the German submarine during the destructive attack on the three British cruisers:

After Lieutenant Weddigen, commanding the "U 9", had struck two of the British cruisers and emerged his periscope a third time to get his bearings for attacking the third cruiser, he saw the work of rescue going on and the wreck was so dreadful that a strong revulsion of feeling swept over him so that he turned away from the periscope and was about to make off, leaving the third cruiser untouched. During his indecision, his Second in command touched him on the shoulder and said: "Remember, Captain, that those wretches incited the Japanese against us." And that was sufficient to decide Lieutenant Weddigen to attack the third ship.

*German Empire*SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914NOTES ON MARKSMANSHIP AND EFFICIENCY OF MATERIAL.From Z (B) No. 313 Date October 23, 1914., 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____, 19

The following comments are from a source informed by the best official information:

The gunnery marksmanship of the British is considered not to have shown as well as expected in the engagements that have so far taken place. It was not believed that the small German cruisers could so long endure the fire that they have endured in several instances. The same is true of their torpedo boats. The gist of this view is that the British shooting has been below the mark and the German watertight subdivision better than counted upon.

The informant pointed out that a single torpedo hit has been sufficient in each case to sink the British vessels. With the German vessels, on the contrary, single torpedo hits have not sufficed. The "MAINZ" is mentioned as one instance, which received one torpedo hit but was not brought into a sinking condition thereby.

The principal example cited is the "HELA". This small cruiser was launched 19 years ago. After receiving the torpedo hit she remained afloat for half an hour and had it not been that the dogs holding a watertight door gave way, she would have been brought in to Wilhelmshafen in safety.

The torpedo boat "S 116" sunk by a torpedo from a British submarine, also remained afloat for a considerable time.

The informant states that the British torpedo practice has been very bad; that outsiders have no idea how many torpedos they have fired and missed.

German Empire

SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914

PERSONNEL - NOTES.

From Z (B) No. 313 Date October 22, 1914., 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____, 19

Frigatten-Kapitan Seebohm, who commanded the cruiser "ARIADNE" in the fight off Heligoland, August 28th, has been appointed on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet. Aside from the very gallant manner in which he fought his ship, he is highly esteemed in the service, as an officer of unusual ability, excellent judgment, and valuable experience, and a man of noble character. For three years he was in the immediate vicinity of the Secretary of the Navy; and only last spring returned from a cruise of more than three years in the "BREMEN". He is a native resident of Saarbrucken, Lorraine.

Of the commanding officers who came to Washington from the German visiting squadron in June, 1912, two are now on the Fleet Commander-in-Chief's Staff, the other being Captain von Mann-Teichler, who is the Chief of Staff.

German Empire

SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914

LOSS OF GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT "V 187".

From Z (B) No. 314

Date October 22, 1914.

, 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____

Date _____

, 19

Supplementing the account previously given of the loss of the German torpedo boat "V 187" in the fight between German cruisers and torpedo boats and British cruisers and torpedo boats off Helgoland on August 28th, 1914, the following from an authentic source is of interest in showing the statement from the other side in opposition to the account given out in the British press to the effect that German officers had fired upon their own men in the water.

After the crew of "V 187" had had to leave her, the British destroyers which had been firing at her put out their boats to rescue the survivors. Ober-Leutnant Jasper and four men were picked up by a boat in which were an English officer and four English men at the oars. While the rescue was going on, a German cruiser appeared and opened fire. The British destroyers then made all haste to get their boats and escape. When the boat with Ober-Leutnant Jasper in it came alongside, the British officer and men got on board their destroyer and then ordered the Germans out. The Germans kept fast in the boat. To a repeated order, Ober-Leutnant Jasper replied that under no circumstances would they go on board the destroyer. As it was evident they would not move, they were fired upon by English officers, several shots from revolvers, and a seaman picked up a shell and threw it at them. To prevent being hoisted in with the boat, the Germans cut the boat falls and the boat line, so that the boat drifted clear and, the destroyer making off to save herself, the boat with the five Germans in it was picked up the cruiser "STETTIN". The British boat itself is now in Wilhelmshafen.

CONFIDENTIAL

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NAVAL WAR COLLEGE,
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NOV 27 1914

23 October 1914

X
From: Naval Constructor L.B. McBride, U.S.N.
To: Naval Attache, London.

Subject: Press censorship.

1. In the following report an attempt is made to outline the history of the establishment of the Press Bureau and censorship, together with the result of same and the effect on the public. Much of the material utilized has appeared in the public press, but has not hitherto been condensed and collaborated; other information has been obtained from various sources, including newspaper men; still other comments are based on the general observations of myself and other officers attached to this Embassy, particularly Lieutenant-Commander Bricker, who was working on this subject up to the date of his detachment.

2. There appears to be two distinct organizations dealing with this matter; first, the Press Bureau - from which is given out such news as the Government desires to publish and to which articles and dispatches to London newspapers are submitted for confirmation, permission to publish without confirmation, or suppression; second, the cable censors, who pass on all cables filed, whether private, business or journalistic. There is, of course, in addition a censorship on mail to hostile countries, and I have been informed that this has been extended to mail to Holland. There are rumours, and I have been told incidents which would indicate that this censorship has been extended to a limited extent to mail to America. In addition to the main Press Bureau, there has recently been established in the Foreign Office a publicity Bureau for the purpose of issuing information favorable to the Allies. There also exists in the Admiralty a censorship of wireless, but of the organization of this branch no information has as yet been obtained.

3. For the period preceding the declaration of war and for several days thereafter (until Aug. 11th) there was no official or organized press bureau, and a member of the Government stated in Parliament that "during the precautionary period when we had no legal means of controlling them, the proprietors and editors of the great newspapers, irrespective of class or party, all combined together to take no notice of questions which the Admiralty or War Office did not want referred to, and it was through that that our preparations were expeditiously and discreetly completed without undue alarm being caused in this country at a time when no explanation could have been given". On the above date, however, the Press Bureau was opened under the authority of the general Act giving to the naval and military officials the legal right to take such steps as might be necessary for the defence of the realm. Its composition is as follows :

Director - Mr. F.E. Smith, K.C., M.P.
Private Secretary - Sir Frank Swettenham
Asst. Private Secretaries - Mr. Maurice Woods and Mr. Austin Ll. Jones, Barrister-at-law.
Secretary - Mr. Harold Smith, M.P.
Asst. Secretary - Mr. R.P. Hills, Barrister-at-Law.
Naval Censors - Capt. Sir Seymour Fortescue, R.N.,
Lieut. Sir George Armstrong, Bt., R.N.,
(Director of Naval Censors), Lieut. Geoffrey Bowles, R.N., Lieut. Sir Edward Chichester, Bt., R.N., Lieut. Andrew W. Davies, R.N., and the Hon. Everard Feilding, R.N.
Military Censors - Brig-Gen. W.H.H. Waters, C.M.G., Col. R.L.A. Pennington, Col. J.J. Levenson, C.M.G., Col. H.D. Drake, Col. H.F. Coleridge, D.S.O., (Director of Military Censors) Col. C.G. Henshaw, Col. K.P. Burne, and Major R.R. Feilden.
Cable Censors Committee - Military - Major-Gen. Sir D.D. T. O'Callaghan, Col. J.R.J. Jocelyn, and Col. A.L. Molesworth. Civil - Mr. C.E. Jerningham and Professor Oman.

I have been informed that the above membership of this Bureau does not include any practical newspaper men. All the officers given under the head of Naval Censors are either on the retired list or have only emergency commissions.

4. The cable censorship was established on Aug. 2 and was apparently done as an urgent measure without previous preparation or organization. The Government notified the cable companies at 8 p.m. on that date that no more cables should be

sent until they had been censored. The censors, who were all retired army officers arrived at the various cable offices between ten and eleven that same evening, but there was already a huge accumulation of messages - press, business and private - which suffered a very serious delay in transmission when the element of time was of the utmost importance. This censorship was continued in the same manner for the first few weeks of the war. There were separate censors in each of the offices, and although they all had the same general instructions their individual interpretations were so varied that no uniformity existed as to what was permitted to pass. This service, however, has since been reorganized in so far as press dispatches are concerned, though I believe that ordinary business and private cables are still handled in the same manner. The press cable censorship service is now centralised in one office, fully equipped for telegraphic work. Sir Reginald Brade, Under Secretary of War, is in general supervisory charge, and a retired Colonel of the Army is the immediate head of the service; there are three journalists and twenty four retired army officers, as assistants, who work in three shifts of eight hours each. This permits all press dispatches to be handled with much greater expedition and with uniformity as to what is passed and what is suppressed.

5. The work of both the Press Bureau and the Cable Censor has been most bitterly criticised; before Parliament adjourned the Government was interpolated on several occasions in regard to these matters; many letters have appeared in the press from private individuals; nearly all the great papers have at one time or another carried leading editorials on the subject; and in private conversation one hears constant complaint and criticism. I append here one of the editorials on this subject which, I think, well expresses the general attitude.

Leading Article from the

"TIMES"

of 5 Sept. 1914.

on

" THE USE OF THE PRESS IN WAR "

the American Journalist -

The article discusses the role of the press in war, particularly focusing on the use of propaganda and the impact of news on public opinion. It notes that the press has become a powerful force in shaping the way the public perceives the conflict, often presenting a biased or one-sided view of events. The author argues that this manipulation of information can have significant consequences for the course of the war and the morale of the fighting forces.

The article further explores the ethical implications of such press practices, questioning the responsibility of journalists and editors in the face of military and political pressures. It suggests that the press should strive for objectivity and fairness, even in the most difficult circumstances of war. The author also touches upon the role of the press in mobilizing public support for the war effort and the potential for the press to act as a check on government power.

The article concludes by reflecting on the broader implications of the press's role in war, suggesting that the lessons learned from this period are still relevant today. It emphasizes the importance of a free and independent press in a democratic society, particularly in times of conflict when the government's actions are often scrutinized and debated in the public sphere.

The article also discusses the impact of the press on the home front, noting how news reports and propaganda can influence public opinion and behavior. It mentions the role of the press in reporting on the progress of the war, the suffering of civilians, and the actions of military leaders. The author suggests that the press has the power to either support or undermine the war effort, depending on how it is used.

The article ends with a call for greater transparency and accountability from the press and the government alike. It suggests that the public has a right to know the truth about the war, and that the press has a duty to provide that information as accurately and as objectively as possible. The author also notes the importance of maintaining the integrity of the press as a cornerstone of a democratic society.

6. The above editorial was of date of Sept 5th. It was just about this time, however, that the Government allowed a somewhat greater freedom in respect to the news given out by the Press Bureau. It was learned from reliable sources that this change in policy was due to the fact that the rate of recruiting was very unsatisfactory; it is also an acknowledged fact that the publicity, finally permitted, of the early reverses in France was coincident with the great increase in recruiting (in the London district the rate jumped from less than 1200 a day to more than 4500)

7. As a further indication of the working of these systems there is quoted below some notes on the subject made by two American journalists -

"All the censors are now located in one general office. at first they were in two different places. All war news is sent direct to the censors who transmit to the cable offices what is to go. Newspaper men are not advised what is to be cut out of their dispatches and have no means of knowing until they get copies of their papers or have advices from home offices. Consequently they have little knowledge of what the attitude of the censorship is toward various kind of news.

Under the system as it now stands messages reach New York from three to eleven hours after they are filed. In ordinary times cable transmission of ordinary messages require from one to three hours. Nobody connected with the censorship has had newspaper training and knows anything about the news gathering machinery of great newspapers and press associations. Consequently it is impossible to speed up important bulletins and matter generally goes in about the same order the censors find it on their books.

Frequently an important bulletin filed at practically the same time by several different papers and news associations reaches different offices in New York at varying times, sometimes as much as eleven hours apart. Sometimes one office gets matter which never reaches another. This would seem to indicate clearly that censors have no uniform plan nor uniform instructions.

Even the official bulletins and announcements issued by the Press Bureau established by the Government under the direction of F.E. Smith are subject to censorship of a strange sort. A general order was issued early in the war that names of warships were not to be transmitted in news stories. When the Press Bureau issued reports about naval engagements censors laboriously carved out all names of vessels, although the news related to events completed and the War Office and Admiralty had no objection whatever to the use of names of vessels engaged as sufficient time had elapsed to make information concerning their position useless.

Colonel Churchill, Chief Censor, is the only person connected with the actual work of censorship with whom newspaper men may confer. Newspapers are forbidden to get information from cable or telegraph companies as to the time when messages were turned over to them and when they sent them. Consequently the press is powerless to trace the actual delay which censors are responsible for as apart from the time required by the cable companies to send messages.

The only way speed can be had in telegraphic and cable

work is by keeping a faithful check and running down all delays in transmission. Cable and telegraph companies and newspapers cooperate in this checking system in ordinary times and keep service up to standard. At present newspaper men are absolutely at the mercy of the censors and cable companies with slight opportunity to distinguish between slow censorship and slow wire service."

The trouble with the censorship is easily discerned. All the difficulties that have been encountered are readily chargeable to one thing - lack of preparation. England, unlike continental countries, has little experience with the censorship and apparently the Government in making war plans has neglected this phase of operations. The direct result is that there were not available at the outbreak of war any officials of the Government who had any idea of their duties, which were at once seen to be technical to a degree. No one knew the intricacies of the cable services, much less anything about the distribution of news and the publication of newspapers, which is also a highly specialised industry and one to which, obviously, much attention should be given, for the requirements of the newspapers are only the requirements of the public.

There are two or three examples which illustrate how bad things really were. The first news of the battle of Heligoland Bight came in the form of an official announcement from the Admiralty. It was a splendid British victory and the Government naturally desired the news of it to be flashed to all the world. As soon as the announcement was made public all the newspaper correspondents naturally put it on the wire at the earliest moment, first in the form of bulletins, followed by a full text of the announcement. Some censors permitted the news to leave England; others interpreted their instructions as meaning that this news was prohibited. It is to be presumed that they reached this conclusion through ~~this~~ some blanket instructions against publishing anything at all about naval operations. The result was that the Associated Press failed entirely to get the news through to New York.

The Associated Press is the greatest newsagency in the world, reaching nine hundred newspapers in the United States, Canada, West Indies, etc., and for it not to have this important information was a serious matter. The management was naturally very much displeased and made immediate complaint to the Government, which promised to investigate the matter, but never with any satisfactory result.

The New York American, on the other hand, a paper known to be anti-British, got the news through, as did other newspapers in one form or another. The Associated Press has throughout the censorship period been particularly unfortunate, and while it is obliged to maintain a neutral attitude and tries to do so, there can be no doubt that officials in the organisation, irritated by repeated mistreatment on the part of the censor, have been embittered towards the British Government with regard to the censorship at least, which shows what this management will do and how important efficiency is in the matter of censorship.

The same thing was repeated when the first list of killed and wounded was published. This was an official announcement that there had been 2,000 British casualties. Again, some censors permitted this to leave the country and others refused.

On another occasion the Prime Minister made a notable speech which was obviously meant as a message to the world. The censors suppressed parts of it and other parts they edited.

These are only examples from an appallingly long list of mistakes.

There is every evidence that the Foreign Office and the War Office have had serious difficulty concerning the censorship, their respective views regarding what should not be published differing very much. The War Office appeared to be for the suppression of everything, while the Foreign Office, with an eye for probable publicity abroad, has urged changes.

After many complaints from the American Press the Government endeavored to improve the censorship. The subject was given most serious consideration by the Government. It came up at a Cabinet Meeting on more than one occasion and was looked upon as a fairly important thing.

There has been a great improvement over the original system since early September, however, and much more satisfactory results have been obtained, but even now there are some things which should be changed. For instance, American correspondents are not permitted to send some news which actually appeared in the British papers. There is no explanation why this is so. The London newspapers certainly reach Berlin and there is no communication between the States and Germany. Further, everything that appears in the British Press is censored, some of it two or three times.

Another thing which is arousing adverse comment in the United States and which has been made the subject of formal protest by the newspapers to the British Ambassador in Washington is that messages to New York Papers transmitted via London are suppressed by the censor, thus cutting off America from getting the German side of the case. This matter is also being taken up in London.

The foregoing is merely a rough outline of what has happened. The British censorship stands out as the worst example of mismanagement and unpreparedness that the war has produced in England. It proves that a thorough study of the question is vitally necessary.

In the United States, the censorship would be as new and strange as it is in England, therefore every preparation should be made to take up the work in time of war. The Government in Washington should send officers to study all the telegraph and cable systems and locate all wires crossing the borders, all wireless stations, and so forth. More important still, a study should be made of the requirements of the newspapers, whose support and cooperation the Government must have, and whose needs, after all, are only the needs of the people. If officers detailed to investigate this problem were to go to newspaper editors and managers they would be given a hearty welcome and full co-operation, particularly at this moment when censorship matters are uppermost in the minds of newspaper people.

If an understanding is reached with the Press in advance, the Government will find it easier in time of war to control the press and to guide it.

Officers should also go to the great press associations of the country and study their systems of disseminating news. The headquarters of these press associations would be where the censors would have to be stationed in order to control publication in American newspapers.

8. To indicate the scope of the work of the Press Bureau and to show that it is used by the Government not only to prevent the publication of confidential war news, but also to shape public opinion, the following notices, which are only a portion of those issued to the press from time to time, are quoted:

August 1, 1914

I am desired by the Admiralty to transmit to you the following request, to which considerable importance is attached

In any report which you may think it necessary to publish of the special meeting of the South Wales Miners' Federation to-day will you please omit

1. Any reference whatever to the Admiralty and its contracts for coal
 2. Anything which would in any way suggest that the Naval Authorities are short of coal.
-

August 3, 1914

Owing to the very serious situation of affairs, a meeting of the Admiralty, War Office, and Press Committee was held to-day. The authorities desire the Committee to express their acknowledgement and thanks for the restrained manner in which the newspapers have dealt with the publication of all information affecting the Navy and Army during the crisis.

Further Naval and Military dispositions of a most important character will be taking place almost daily, and at the request of the authorities, the Committee think it desirable again to direct the attention of the Press to the vital importance in the interests of the community in suppressing all information of the character described in the recent circular issued by the Committee on the 30th ultimo.

In view of the loyal manner in which this circular has been acted upon, this further notification is probably unnecessary, but the unexampled situation has caused the Committee to think it desirable again to communicate with their constituents.

August 3, 1914

The War Office subsequently sent me the following communication:

"We are sending out some Territorials, i.e., the 1st London Division, to guard some of the Southern Railways to-night. It will be a good thing, in fact it is almost essential, that this should not be mentioned in the Press. Could you send out a notice in the name of the Committee warning editors on the subject?"

August 6, 1914

No mention to be made of the fact that part of the War Office is situated in the Whitehall Rooms at the Hotel Metropole

August 17, 1914

1. The Press is requested at present not to publish any information identifying the units composing the Expeditionary Force. This prohibition will only be temporary. In the meantime Lord Kitchener has expressed his wish that the Editors of the papers in attendance at the Bureau should be supplied with a complete statement of the constitution of the force for their own private information and in anticipation of a period (which will be duly announced) when it can be published.

2. The press is at liberty to publish, in their discretion, descriptions written or pictorial -

- (a) of the embarkation and disembarkation of the Expeditionary Force and more generally of its movements up to and including the moment of disembarkation.

- (b) of the movements of General Sir John French from the time he left London up to and including his reception in Paris

3. Under no circumstances whatever should anything be published which gives any information, by statement or inference, as to the movements or destination of the Expeditionary Force after disembarkation.

No speculation to be published regarding a succession to General Grierson as such speculation would be highly embarrassing.

21 August, 1914

The Press Association is asked privately to draw attention to the fact that local authorities are now in a very difficult position in regard to the collection of rates and other administrative matters, and although every consideration is being given it will not be wise publicly to announce the fact.

Should any letters be received by a newspaper complaining that pressure is being brought to bear in reference to the payment of rates or alleging "grievances" in regard to other matters, it is asked that they should not be published without first communicating with the local Town Clerk, as in one instance where complaint was made respecting rates it was found that the writer was "an old offender" and that the pressure was brought to bear in respect of rates due last April.

23 August 1914

The Press Bureau this afternoon issued the following:

The Admiralty particularly request that during the continuance of the war no announcements appear in the Press concerning the commissioning preparation delivery from builders, launching, completion or fitting out of any of His Majesty's ships.

The Press Bureau issued the following this afternoon at 4.15 o'clock:

It has been decided that names of units may now be published in the case of officers and men whom it is desired to mention in the Press.

The term "unit" signifies in general terms the Regiment of Cavalry, battery (or brigade) of artillery, or battalion of infantry, in which an individual is serving. It also includes companies of Garrison Artillery, field troops, bridging train, signal, telegraph, railway or air companies of Royal Engineers, companies of the Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, and Army Ordnance Corps, sections of the Army Veterinary Corps, and Squadrons of the Royal Flying Corps.

In the absence of precise details it is of course always permissible to refer to an individual by the title denoting his branch of the Service, such as R.H.A., R.F.A., A.S.C., R.A.M.C., R.F.C., R.E., etc., but for adequate military reasons no mention must be made of the organization higher than a unit in which an officer or soldier may be serving. This means that his brigade (other than that of artillery) division, or Army Corps, must ~~also~~ invariably be suppressed.

August 24, 1914

The Direction of the Official Press Bureau particularly desires that when a substituted message is issued the original message shall be understood to be cancelled and that no reference to or comment upon the cancelled message shall be published.

August 26, 1914

The Press Bureau issued the following:

5.45 p.m. The Admiralty request that information concerning the departure of British vessels from British and foreign ports shall not be published, unless such sailings are given out by owners in the form of advertisement.

August 28, 1914

28 August 1914

10.35 p.m. The Admiralty request that all newspapers, periodicals and magazines refrain from publishing any details, photographs or sketches concerning the latest types of fighting ships either of Great Britain or her Allies.

28 August 1914

6 p.m. The Admiralty request that when news is published concerning the sinking of trading vessels or trawlers by enemy mines, no position, bearings or distances shall be given and that when trawlers have been engaged in mine sweeping operations that fact shall not be made public.

30 August 1914

6.30 p.m. The press is particularly requested to make no reference to the arrival at an English port to-morrow of the Belgian ships "Princesse Henriette", "Paia" "Rapid" and "Jan Breydel". These vessels are carrying special passengers and cargo from Belgium.

Neither the vessels, nor their passengers, nor their cargo, must be mentioned in any way.

1 September 1914

10.40 p.m. In forwarding this first summary of casualties the hope is expressed that the Press in publishing this and subsequent lists will do nothing, by posters or headlines, to exaggerate the extent and the proportion of British losses, which are small in relation to the severity of the fighting and the nature of the operations.

It is not suggested that the issue of casualties should not be referred to by posters, but that reserve and moderation should be observed in the announcements made.

1 Sept. 1914

The Press Bureau issues the following:

The Admiralty desire that no mention be made of a telegram from Lord Mayor of Liverpool to the new battleship "Erin"

1 Sept 1914

The Press Bureau is requested to report the meeting of the Cabinet to-day in such a way as not to call attention to the absence of Lord Kitchener. This object must be attained if it involves the suppression of the names of all the Ministers attending the Cabinet.

2 Sept. 1914

11 p.m. The instructions which were issued to the Press on Tuesday that the movements of Lord Kitchener were not to be the subject of comment are withdrawn as from the meeting of the Cabinet to-night but it is requested that no comment whatever be made retrospectively upon his movements between the time that the first prohibition was issued and to-night's Cabinet Meeting. In regard to to-night's Cabinet Meeting, Lord Kitchener's name should not be singled out specially for mention.

4 Sept. 1914

The Press Bureau issues the following, 8.20 p.m.

In writing in the Press upon the subject of Lord Kitchener's special appeal asking persons who are in a position to do so to find lodging and/or board for the wives and families

of members of the expeditionary force, it may be well to remember that many of the women concerned are at present present resident in the married quarters at Aldershot and other military centres.

Having regard to the immense influx of recruits into barracks in these places it is evident that these quarters are no longer suitable and will soon be no longer available for the purpose for which they have hitherto been used. Under these circumstances an important public service will be rendered by those who respond to Lord Kitchener's appeal - a service to the families of those who are fighting so bravely for the country and a service to those great new armies which are everywhere rallying to the standard.

4 Sept. 1914

The Admiralty requests that no reference should be made to any reports as to the acquisition by Germany of British trawlers for mine laying purposes.

7 Sept. 1914

It is requested that no reference be made in the press to the departure from England of the Queen of the Belgians.

9 Sept. 1914

The Press are reminded that they should scrupulously abstain from publishing any details giving the positions of any naval occurrences, whether it be in action, manoeuvre or disaster. For instance, on the occasion of the recent loss of the "Pathfinder" certain journals stated that it occurred off St. Abb's Head. Such details are undesirable and the Press is requested to abide strictly by the instructions laid down in this memorandum.

9 Sept. 1914

The Press are reminded that under no circumstances must any reference direct or indirect be made to the departure or arrival of Colonial or Indian troops. The reasons for this prohibition are apparent but it has nevertheless been recently violated.

10 Sept. 1914

The prohibition against mentioning the 1st Lord of Ad. are removed.

11 Sept. 1914

The Foreign Office points out to editors and writers the diplomatic importance of allowing nothing to appear in the press which is likely to produce an unfavourable impression in Turkey. This caution is not affected by the report of the abrogation of the capitulations which with or without foundations is now being circulated. The preservation of the neutrality of Turkey is of course a paramount British interest. The tone adopted in referring to Turkey unless and until a definitely adverse decision is reached should therefore be friendly. For instance sympathy must be expressed with Turkey in her efforts to cope with the press almost amounting to duress with which Germany is attempting to influence the exercise of her free discretion

12 Sept. 1914

There is still a certain feeling in Russia that the Press

and the British people do not completely realise the enormous exertions which are being made by Russia in her advance in Eastern Prussia and Austria. In the last few days much greater prominence has been given in British newspapers to the Russian theatre of action but the British press can render great service to the alliance by taking every opportunity of recognising the brilliant devotion with which Russia is discharging her particular obligations to the joint plan of campaign. Such appreciations are widely quoted with the happiest results in Russia.

Undated

The Press is asked to exercise particular care in publishing news from German sources, e.g., quotations from German newspapers or information collected from German sources in neutral countries such as Holland. Much of this news can be repeated without injury but in some cases its repetition merely assists German international propaganda. Where it would be possible to place such a construction on the news received it is requested that it be subjected to very careful editing and in cases of any doubt that it be submitted to the Press Bureau which has been asked by the Foreign Office to scrutinize very closely all such news.

15 Sept. 1914

The Admiralty requests that all newspapers will refrain from making any mention of the allocation of contracts, etc., for the new building programme of cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers. The attention of the technical and provincial press is especially drawn to this notice.

15 Sept. 1914

Certain evening newspapers contain photographs of the Grenadier Guards marching. The statement is added that the Guards are on their way to the front. The publication of this photograph and the comment are extremely improper and dangerous to the public interest. Both the War Office and the Admiralty greatly resent the publication, which is, moreover, in direct violation of the prohibition issued from this Bureau.

16 Sept. 1914

When notices of a confidential character regarding sinking of merchantmen are posted at Lloyd's such notices are not to be published in the Press, except with the express permission of the Naval Censors and the Press Bureau, or unless such information is divulged in an official communique.

Undated.

The Press are reminded that the rule as to them not publishing the movements of troops applies to the Territorials as well as the regular Army. Paragraphs giving details of their training which do not identify both the unit and the locality, are not prohibited, while still further references may be made to the early stages of the recruiting and formation of the new army. But paragraphs such as recently appeared in some papers, as to the constitution of the whole territorial divisions, and the movements of territorial troops abroad, are prohibited.

16 Sept. 1914

The Admiralty particularly requests that nothing should appear in the Press concerning the German cruiser Emden and operations in the Indian Ocean until further notice.

23 Sept. 1914

No article will appear after this notice be passed by the censors at the Press Bureau and no cable will be passed by the Press Cable Censors which purports to describe any operation of war from observations made within twenty miles of the front, or which is composed under circumstances which otherwise suggest a breach in letter or in spirit of the prohibition against the presence of correspondents at the front. In particular while military operations are in progress speculations as to the tactical or strategical operations of the allies are objectionable and injurious to the public interest. No such articles must be published. All doubtful cases may be submitted to this (Press) bureau.

23 Sept. 1914

The Press are requested to refrain for the present from publishing any information concerning the stoppage of Dutch or other steamers bound for Holland.

24 Sept. 1914

No article will after this notice be passed by the censor at the Press Bureau and no cable will be passed by the Press Cable Censor which purports to describe any operation of war which has taken place during the preceding five days as the result of observations made within twenty miles of the front or which has been compiled in circumstances which otherwise suggest a breach in letter or in spirit of the prohibition against the presence of correspondents at the front. Speculations as to the tactical or strategical movements of the Allies when compiled from information obtained within 20 miles of the front, or from persons who have been at the front and dealing with operations that have taken place within the previous five days or are likely to take place within the succeeding seven days are particularly objectionable and injurious to the public interests. No such articles can be published and all cases of doubt must be submitted to the Bureau before publication.

24 Sept. 1914

The Admiralty requests that no information be published concerning the closing of the Siasconset Marconi Station, U.S.A and that the fact should not be ~~alluded~~ alluded to in any way.

25 Sept. 1914

The Press are requested not to make any mention of the alleged dropping of a bomb on Dutch territory by an English aviator or any circumstance in any way connected with the allegation.

25 Sept. 1914

All maps, sketches and diagrams which purport to illustrate the dispositions and operations of the Allies and all articles written by military critics or experts must be submitted to the Press Bureau before publication.

Undated.

By direction of the Prime Minister as Chairman of the Imperial Defence Committee, the Press is requested to refrain from publishing the names of officers of the French Army commanding large units and from mentioning by name any specific unit of the French Army. It is apprehended that serious damage has already been done to the cause of the Allies by giving such particulars in the English papers.

29 Sept.

The Director of the Press Bureau invites the attention of the Press to the numerous instructions which, from time to time, have been issued by the Bureau specifying certain matters which, for military and public reasons, cannot be mentioned in newspaper articles and communications from correspondents. He recognizes that in every detail it may be difficult to follow these instructions in the newspaper offices, but the work of this office would be greatly simplified and the possibility of mistake made less if the editors would endeavor to avoid sending forward for censorship matter that is clearly prohibited.

29 Sept.

The prohibition against mentioning the movements of the First Lord of the Admiralty is removed from midnight to-night, but it is requested that no comment be made retrospectively upon his movements during the period which has elapsed since the notice of the 26th inst. was issued.

1st October

The Press are informed that the prohibition with reference to the landing of Indian troops, whether by reference in the press or by photographs, is hereby removed. This notice refers to D.28, D53, and D 57, but it must be observed that the prohibition is removed in the case of the Indian troops only, and no reference must be made to their movements after leaving the port of disembarkation.

3 October

No mention should be made of the movements of the First Lord of the Admiralty until further notice. Whenever meetings of the Cabinet take place they must be so described as not to disclose the First Lord's absence if he be absent.

9. The feeling among American journalists now in London is strong that our Government should at the present time, when the necessity for and the possible evils of censorship are so strongly in mind, take up this question with a view to having available in time of necessity a completely prepared and organized agency for this purpose. It is also believed that the best results would be obtained if, in the organization of such an agency, the newspapers themselves were assigned an active part not only in drawing up the plans but in the personnel when it actually became necessary to put a censorship into force. In this connection it is interesting to note that in at least one other direction the British Government has consulted civilian experts in the preparation of war plans -

notably in connection with the utilization of the railways for purposes of mobilization; it is known that at least one railway manager was invited some months ago to work up a plan for the most expeditious movement of troops from Ireland to a point (presumably of embarkation) in England; this plan was completely prepared and submitted to the War Office, which approved it finally only a few weeks previous to the outbreak of hostilities. It is believed that a similar method of preparing plans for a censorship could be followed with success in the United States.



S10
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(2)

German Empire

SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914. CAPTURE AND
DESTRUCTION OF AN ENGLISH MERCHANT STEAMER
BY GERMAN SUBMARINE.

From ^Z No. ⁸~~316~~
318, Date October 23, 1914., 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____, 19

The interesting announcement of the sinking of the British steamer "GLITRE" by a German submarine brings up a new phase of warfare with submarines and one which may become very important when the size and radius of action of modern submarines are considered.

In accordance with accounts received the crew of the steamer were ordered to row themselves ashore and the submarine then sent on board and opened the sea valves, having the steamers own boats do the transportation of the necessary men from the submarine.

The Reichs-Marine-Amt informs me that so far as they know this is the first capture by a submarine known.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE,
RECEIVED
DEC 15 1914

DUPLICATE

Need not be returned

Nation.....TURKEY. Name of Port.....CONSTANTINOPIE,
 Report from U.S.S. SCORPION.
 Date of Report.....October 24, 1914.

1. As I reported to the Department by telegram on October 12, the Russian Black Sea Fleet were reported in the vicinity by telegram from Bucarest, Roumania, and on that day the Turkish Fleet proceeded to the Black Sea, and orders were issued by the Government authorities that no lights were to be shown after sundown in the upper Bosphorus as far down as Yenikeni. This includes aids to navigation, lights in houses, lights along shore, and lights of every description.
2. At about 5.50 on the morning of October 13, just before daylight, heavy gun firing was heard in the direction of the Black Sea. It lasted for about twenty minutes and was continuous. I sent up the Bosphorus, as soon as daylight permitted, to find out particulars of the firing, but nothing was known of its purport. It had, however, been heard by every one in the vicinity and in the city. However, the batteries in the upper Bosphorus had not fired, and the Turkish Fleet were all inside having come in the evening before, or that morning. A Russian merchantman, which came in from the Black Sea that morning, had also heard the firing, but knew nothing of its cause. I myself believe it was one or more of the Turkish Coast Batteries on the Black Sea firing on some native, or innocent, vessel which they took to be a Russian torpedo boat or other Russian war vessel which they thought was attempting to enter the Bosphorus. Many rumors were circulated for none of which I find any foundation, and the Government authorities said it was target practice and exercises. This I do not believe owing to the unusual and unreasonable hour, and the extent of the firing. However, I feel sure that firing was not hostile.
3. Nothing further has been heard of the Russian Fleet, except of two submarines under tow at the mouths of the Danube.
4. The MEDJIDIEM has joined the Turkish Fleet, but the HAMIDIEM still remains in the Golden Horn. Otherwise the Turkish Fleet is complete.
5. The Turkish Fleet now hold target practice almost daily in the Sea of Marmara, but no longer, so far as I can ascertain, in the Black Sea.
6. Fourteen car loads of ammunition and four car loads of small arms arrived about October 16th. They were seen near the railway station, and men were seen taking of the German tags.
7. The Russian bluejackets, who have been here as the crew of the Russian Embassy steam launch, left for Russia last week, and the English bluejackets, attached to the British Embassy steam launches leave to-day or to-morrow. This I do not interpret as further signs of war between Turkey and Russia, but believe it is done simply because winter is coming on, the steam launches will not be needed, and the bluejackets can be used to better purpose elsewhere.
8. The Italian stationnaire ARCHIMEDE attempted to pass through the Bosphorus, bound for the Black Sea, a few days ago. She was turned back until permission was received from the Turkish authorities by request of the Italian Embassy. Such permission has not been required before, to leave, as the straits have not been closed. Permission is always required to enter. When permission was received the ARCHIMEDE left for Galatz for docking and repairs.
9. The coal supply is getting low. Very little Welsh coal of any kind is here, and the British subjects, dealing in Welsh coal, have been instructed, by the Ambassador, I believe, not to order further supplies. All coal has been requisitioned by the Government, and even the Turkish coal mines. I have had little trouble in getting ample Turkish coal to keep my bunkers full, by permission of the Minister of Marine, and am saving about 80 tons of Cardiff coal in the bunkers, and shall only use Turkish coal which is very poor, but sufficient for all purposes. This shortage of coal will, I believe,

Nation.....Turkey. Name of Port.....Constantinople.
 Report from U. S. S. SCORPION.
 Date of Report.....October 24, 1914.

soon begin to affect the movements of the Turkish Fleet who have been burning coal, daily when underway for exercise, target practice, or other purpose. The Dardanelles being closed, and the state of war, or mobilization, in other countries bordering on the Black Sea, coal cannot be obtained from other than Turkish sources.

10. Owners of residences, and other unoccupied houses, along the upper Bosphorus have been ordered to remove their furniture, as it is the intention of the Government, as given out, to use these houses for the quartering of soldiers. This includes many fine private houses, many of which belong to foreign residents and subjects.

11. Last Saturday, or Sunday early, the British Ambassador, Sir Louis Mallet, received some sort of communication threatening him with assassination. On Sunday morning a service was held at one of the churches in honor of the death of the late King of Roumania, to which all the Ambassadors were invited. The time and place set for assassination was the time and place of the service. All the Ambassadors attended, except the British Ambassador, and he did not leave his Embassy on that day, nor for a number of days afterwards, giving out that he was sick. Those high in the Turkish Government were informed and the British Ambassador was given assurances that he would be protected. This incident was known, I believe, by only a comparatively few people here, but the truth of it cannot be doubted as it is on excellent authority. The source from which I received the information unless authenticated might be questioned, but the American Ambassador on hearing of it had it authenticated by the British Ambassador himself.

12. Personally, from what I have seen of the working of the Germans here and read of here and elsewhere, I think it quite likely that the letter originated from a German source with the intention of preventing the British Ambassador from attending the official memorial service in honor of the death of the late King of Roumania, in which it was successful as the British Ambassador did not attend and was the only Ambassador not present, and making it appear as a sign of lack of friendliness or wish to cause offense of England toward Roumania. Such a scheme might be well understood, when each side in the present general war is most anxious to obtain the sympathy and support of Roumania, or at least to prevent the other side from obtaining either sympathy or support. The above is only a theory and naturally I have not communicated it to any one, not even to the American Ambassador.

13. One of the German Naval Officers now here in connection with the Turkish Fleet, is Korvetter-Kapitan vom Arnim, who went back to Germany more than a year ago after having commanded the German stationnaire LORELEY for a year. I knew him quite well when he was here before, but it is only recently that I happened to come across him and talk with him. There are now two ex-commanding officers of the LORELEY here in connection with the Turkish Fleet.

14. Add to list of German vessels as contained in my former reports;
 LEROS.....about 3500 tons.

15. Generally, things seem much more quiet here, and there seems to be less anticipation, or prospect, of Turkey going to war. As far as can be found out, from the opinion of officials, officers, and civilians, both Turkish and foreign, there is little possibility of war. The entire atmosphere seems better. From an authoritative source Turkey will not go to war unless Russia and the Allies are being beaten, from another = Turkey will not now go to war unless absolutely forced, but will not demobilize, but will keep in a state of readiness and precaution. From all I have seen and heard, I ~~xxxxxxx~~ believe that Turkey now intends to keep the peace, as she ~~xxx~~ realizes that it is for her own good.

Edward W. C. ...

to accompany Intelligence report
Oct. 1, 1914, from U.S.S. Corpeins.

A.



ALL CLEAR HERE

A.

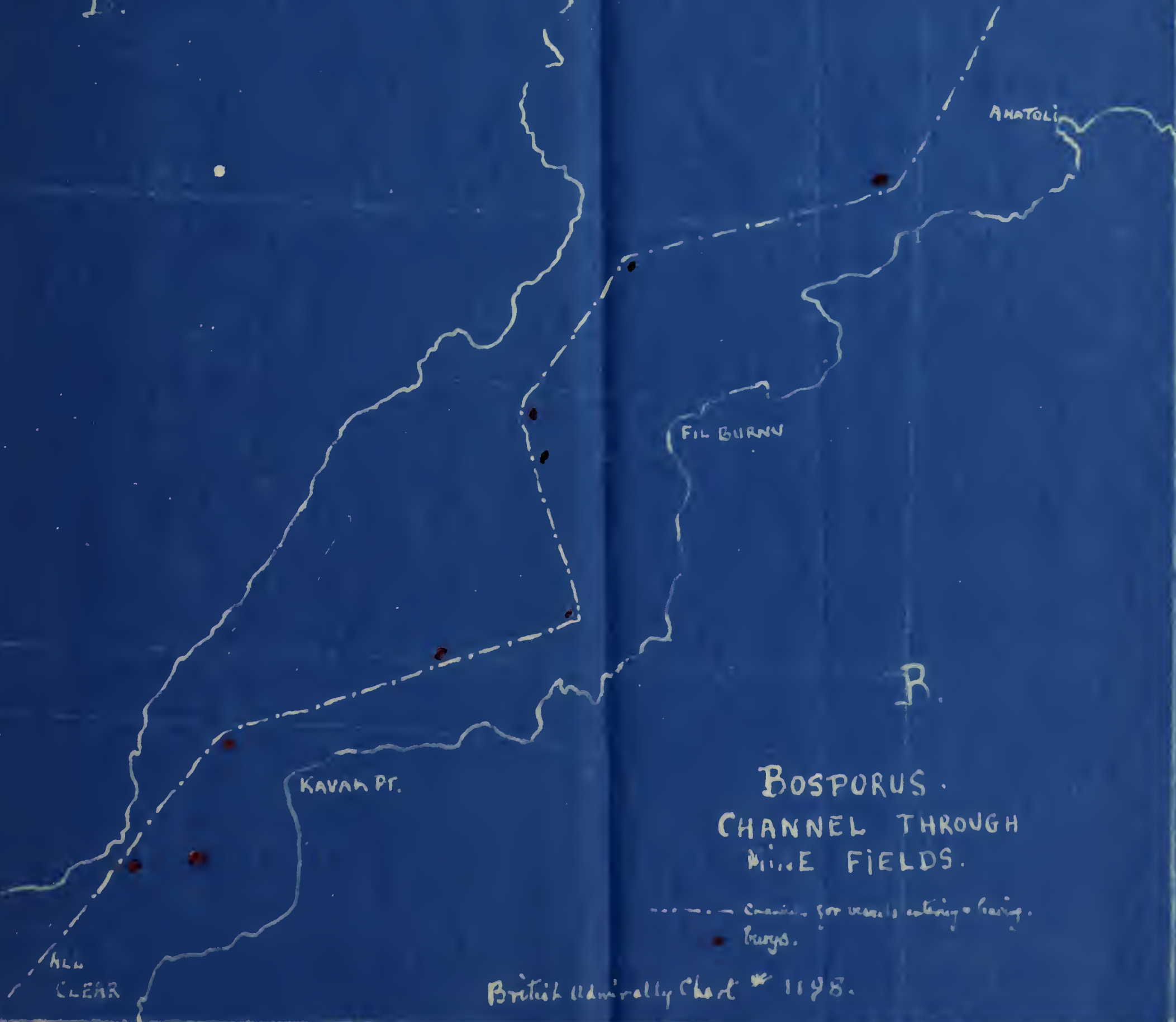
- Lines of mines.
- Lines of mine placed since closure.
- - - - - Channel for laboring before mine fields closed.

DARDANELLES. MINE FIELDS.

British Admiralty Chart No. 2429.

accompanying intelligence report
Oct. 1, 1914, from U.S.S. Scorpion

B.



ALL CLEAR

ANATOLI

FIL BURNU

KAVAK PT.

R.

BOSPORUS
CHANNEL THROUGH
MINE FIELDS.

--- Channels for vessels entering & leaving.
• Mines.

British Admiralty Chart # 1193.

ALL
CLEAR

SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914

NOTES ON THE LOSS OF THE GERMAN CRUISER "ARIADNE".

From Z (B) No. 321 Date October 24, 1914. , 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. Date , 19

The following supplementing the account previously sent in of the loss of the German small cruiser "ARIADNE" in the fight off Helgoland on August 28th, 1914, is from an authentic source:

The prolonged gallant resistance made by the "ARIADNE" called forth admiration among the British and on board one of the cruisers when some half dozen of the "ARIADNE'S" survivors were picked up, three cheers were given as these German sailors were brought on board. These Germans, however, looking about them had seen that a German cruiser was in sight and approaching and before the third cheer had been given them, they jumped overboard and swam away from the British ship. The British ship made off and the men were later picked up by the "STRASSBURG".

Translation from the "BERLINER TAGEBLATT":

WEEKLY POLITICAL SUMMARY - October 25, 1914.

Advancing step by step -- The possession of the Belgian Coast -- The Eastern Theatre of War -- Private Charity -- "EMDEN" and "KARLSRUHE" -- Wholesale Imprisonment in England -- Prussian Military Work. ----PAUL MICHAELIS.

It is said by some of us who greatly underestimate the strength of the opposing forces of the enemy, that the German troops on the various battlefields should hurry the decision of the battles now going on. Beyond doubt we have reason to think that, owing to the fact that we have abundant proof that our troops in critical moments have been able to swing success to their side. The spirit of the German troops in the field is excellent and all are filled with the determination to win, but in view of the whole situation and on account of the enormous number of troops engaged on both sides, and because of the modern technique of war, it is necessary that our advance be made step by step. Any man who will think over the situation in calmness and will not become impatient will see that the ultimate decision cannot be arrived at quickly or precipitately but must be secured by a large number of single engagements, carefully planned and thoroughly carried out. The development of the last week has been satisfactory and has helped to bring ultimate victory a little closer. In the western theatre of war we have had considerable success along the Belgian coast and on the right wing of our army, even though our troops have been vigorously resisted by the English warships stationed along the coast. The attack against our long-drawn-out battlefront in the west has failed and the strong assault of the French from Toul against our lines was thrown back with heavy losses. We can, therefore, say that in the western theatre of war our advance is slow but sure. In the meantime, it must not be forgotten that England has opposed and fought every step of our progress along the coast. It is not expected, however, that the possession of the coast towns by German troops will be very long delayed. Every man in Calais and every man in London knows what it means if we take a position immediately opposite the Chalk Cliffs of Dover.

In the eastern theatre of war there has as yet been no decisive victory and the advance has not brought forth any decisive action. It is announced from headquarters that the battles near Warsaw and in Poland are as yet undecided. This is very easily understood when one remembers that the Russians have a very strong force of troops there. However, we have advanced very near to the city of Warsaw and it is very satisfactory to know we have advanced so far. It is also greatly to our advantage that the Austrian army has won a victory against the Russian wing in Galicia and was able to capture important and fortified positions from the Russians. All these things point to a victorious conclusion.

It should also not be forgotten that our troops in the east are working under extraordinary difficulties, much more so in the east than in the west. This is due to the climate in the east and the miserable roads which have interfered with supplies and movements of our troops over all that territory. The aid rendered to our soldiers by private charity is invaluable to our army. The sending of warm clothing and other such articles to the men in the firing line makes easier the work and lessens their hardships. It may be stated that too much cannot be done along this line by the women of Germany and especially by those women in the upper circles of society.

To these women especially this work gives a great field of useful activity and proves that in this man-murdering fight they should not stand idly aside and do nothing, and it is with great satisfaction that we can say that women of all grades of society are doing all in their power to make these articles of clothing (wristlets, sweaters, etc.) for our soldiers in the field and it is hoped that this activity will not diminish as the war goes on.

In regard to the work of the German fleet, it can be stated that it is doing its full duty. Although the great battleships must still reserve themselves for later actions, our torpedoboats and submarines have kept up their good work and have shown dauntless courage and unequalled valour. It is very natural that the German fleet should occasionally have losses. We are very sorry, however, to learn that four old German torpedoboats were sunk off the Holland coast by a superior force of the enemy. The successes of our fleet in the last week are, therefore, very pleasing to us. The English submarine "E 3" was destroyed in the German bay of the North Sea before it could cause any damage. An English torpedoboat was also put out of action off the Belgian coast; this was done from land firing. Probably the most brilliant work of all, tho, has been done by our small cruisers which are scattered over all the seas. The "KARLSRUHE" has gradually placed herself in the same rank as the cruiser "EMDEN", which has done such wonderful work in this war. These two cruisers have carried on a remarkable war against the English merchant-steamers. The latest report states that the "KARLSRUHE" has sunk the total of 13 English steamers having a gross tonnage of 60,000 tons. The earlier report which came out some time ago stated that she had sunk 7 English steamers, which means that the "KARLSRUHE" has recently sunk 6 more. All these steamers have been captured and destroyed without loss of life. It must also not be forgotten that all our reports of the deeds of our small cruisers come only occasionally and thru the reports of the enemy, so it may be supposed that their successes are even greater than reported. England not only has a direct loss by the losing of these merchant steamers but also has a considerable loss due to the high rate of insurance which the work of these German cruisers has kept mounting higher and higher. Indeed, it may be asked if the English Government did not cut her own throat when she obstinately and on selfish grounds opposed the sparing of private property at sea. We may furthermore believe that the same energies, courage and initiative which are being shown on a small scale by our fleet will also hold good when the great and decisive battles are fought at sea.

In the meantime the English people are venting their resentment against German fighting prowess on the innocent Germans and Austrians who were caught on English soil at the beginning of the war and have been unable to leave. It was not enough evidently for the English mobs in London suburbs to destroy German property and do violence to German citizens; it was not sufficient also that an English judge was able to bring himself to acquit the marauders: they had to allow their animosity and spite against our countrymen to go to the limit by imprisoning the remainder of the German and Austrian kinsmen. The German Government has been very careful to take preventative measures against any violence to foreigners who may be kept in Germany during the war. One must not forget that in war there is even greater need for humanity when your enemy is an inconsiderate one. It need not be wondered at in England if the German policy is forced to be altered on account of the viciousness of the English people against German subjects in England.

However, one thing is certain and that is that the German people will not become discouraged thru such unfriendly acts. We are resolved to bear everything which is the result of this war and are determined to win at all costs. The Prussian Diet in both houses has already formulated plans for the rebuilding of devastated East Prussia and to aid in the rebuilding of that region by the employment of the people who have been rendered idle by this war. One of the results of this war will be the burying of the "Dreiklassen" franchise. Furthermore, the requested credit of a billion and a half marks was unanimously granted and raised. The House of Representatives unanimously backed up the President when he expressed the inflexible will of the Prussian people to hold out in this war until the end will have been fully attained. He stated: "We will never wish peace until we have guaranteed full security against any future attacks by jealous enemies." We are certain that these words of Graf Schwerin-Lowitz voice not only the sentiment of the Prussian Diet but also the sentiments of the whole German people.

26 October 1914

X

From: Major Thomas C. Treadwell, U.S.A.C.
To: Naval Attache, London.

Subject: Report of information obtained from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, 1914.

The undersigned has been engaged in collecting notes on the Organization, Recruiting, Training and Mobilization of the British Forces; and on Military and Naval questions. These notes are not yet complete enough for a report.

The undersigned visited Reading and Goring on October 1st Sandhurst and Camberley on Oct. 8, and Aldershot on Oct. 13.

A report of observations is hereto attached and is on file in the office of the Military Attache

26 October 1914

From: Lt-Colonel R.H. Lane, J.S.M.C.
To: The Naval Attache, London.

Subject: Report.

The only event of this period I have to report was my attempt to reach Antwerp in time to witness some of the operations in and about the city. At the time I left England (Oct. 9) Antwerp was still in the hands of the British and Belgians, but was evacuated during the day, and was occupied by the Germans at the time of my arrival at Flushing, Holland. I was prepared to remain in the city as long as permitted or desirable in case I had been successful in gaining entry in time.

There has been agitation for improvement of the social welfare of the new army. Lord Kitchener has appealed to the public to co-operate in protecting the recruit from temptation, especially in the matter of drinking. Early closing hours have been ordered for public houses in many cities where troops are assembled. The public has been warned against treating the men, and it is said that in London a rule prohibiting the presence of women in public drinking places is under consideration.

Referring to my last report in which it was stated that no submarines were seen at Dover, I have to report that on October 9 submarines were seen proceeding to that harbor.

SUBJECT Pr i s o n e r s of W A R in G E R M A N Y,
October 31, 1914.

From Z No. 323 Date October 26, 1914. , 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____ , 19

According to official sources which are in point of fact substantially correct, the number of prisoners of war in Germany on October 21, 1914, amounts to 296,869, of which 5401 are officers. More are on the way from the front at the present time.

This number is divided by nationalities as follows:-

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted men</u>
French	2472	146,897
Russian	2164	104,534
Belgian	547	31,376
English	218	8,669

The enlisted men are divided amongst about ten different camps, all following the general *style* of Alten Grabow, reported on in Z-262.

A report on the methods of detaining officers will be submitted later.

**SUBJECT EUROPEAN WAR 1914. SITUATION TO
OCTOBER 23, 1914.**

From **Z** No. **324** Date October 26, 1914. , 19
Replying to O. N. I. No. Date , 19

NORTH SEA.

The German High Sea Fleet continues in the neighborhood of Wilhelmshaven and Brunsbüttel and are protected against submarine attack.

Submarines and torpedo boats have been active, the first as in the past, with success. In the Northern part of the North Sea the "U 9" sank the "HAWKE" with a loss of all but fifty of her crew. This makes the fourth cruiser destroyed by this one submarine. The cruiser "THESEUS", which was in the vicinity saved herself by flight.

In the neighborhood of Helgoland the English submarine "E 3" was destroyed but details are not available, as it is the desire of the German Navy Department not to allow anything of information to get out which might enable English vessels to guard against disaster.

Torpedoboat "S 116" was sunk by a British submarine near Helgoland and four torpedoboats "S 115", "S 117", "S 118", and "S 119" were sunk by gun fire off the Dutch coast by the British light cruiser "UNDAUNTED" and four destroyers. These light cruisers have done excellent service in both navies in various ways.

Scouting by dirigibles over the North Sea continues with value.

In summing up these minor activities, one cannot help being struck by the forced inactivities of the great portions of the fleets of all belligerents

An English merchant steamer captured and destroyed by a German submarine is noteworthy.

Extensive preparations are under way at Wilhelmshaven, Kiel, and in the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal for an active campaign in the English Channel, as soon as the German Army shall have secured and fortified the necessary bases on the Belgian and French coasts, but the nature of the work to be undertaken and the force to be used is kept very secret. Admiral von Tirpitz has been in Antwerp and is now in Wilhelmshaven inspecting these preparations and consulting with other admirals concerned.

BELGIUM.

An ill-advised English expedition consisting of marines and blue jackets was sent to Antwerp, apparently on the initiative of the First Civil Lord without consultation with naval colleagues in the Admiralty. The expedition was started after Mr. Churchill had himself visited Antwerp and

military had failed to grasp the situation. The expedition consisted of about 8000 men, inadequately provided with artillery, and machine guns, which are absolutely essential in this war, and consisting partly of untrained recruits.

There are at present nine hundred prisoners of this force here in Berlin and they state that after being put in the trenches outside Antwerp they were under fire four days, got no support or information and finally were deserted by their Belgian allies. They attempted to get away and climbed on the roof of a train filled with refugees which was started for Ostende. The train was captured by German troops.

A blue jacket brigade of the same force under the command of Captain Henderson, R.N., who was Naval Attaché in Berlin, until the war, was forced to take refuge in Holland where he and his men have been interned. The remainder saved themselves by headlong flight and got back to England after a weeks absence, completely demoralized.

The true account of this expedition will probably be a long time coming out and the foregoing is merely a sketch as it comes to me here in Berlin.

The operations of the three British light draft monitors, "MERSEY" "HUMBER" and "SEVERN" (originally built for Brazil), in annoying the German right wing and preventing unobstructed occupation of the coast towns, had a distinct value to the British and French armies on that wing.

The German Naval Brigade operating with the coast army in Belgium is in marked contrast with the British Antwerp expedition, being adequately officered and thoroughly outfitted, armed and supported. It has done excellent service and is expected to do more.

BALTIC.

The Baltic Sea south of the Gulf of Finland has remained a German lake. The Baltic Fleet has carried out a programme of target practice and maneuvers, and although made up of the older ships with reserve crews, may be considered to be in as high a state of efficiency, considering the material, as the North Sea Fleet.

Trained gun pointers, gun captains and gunner's mates, were available for the large reserve fleet brought into being, from the great Gunnery School at Sonderburg, so that the personnel of the active fleet did not have to be drawn upon to the lowering of its efficiency. Of course all the reserve crews had done three years service in the Navy and could not be classed as green hands to begin with.

The Russian cruiser "PALLADA" was sunk by the German submarine " 26 ", under command of Kapitänleutnant Count von Berckheim, in the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, while on patrol. The cruiser "BAJAN" which was in the vicinity, saved herself by flight.

A close guard is maintained on the entrance to the Baltic, as British submarines have been in the Skagerack. The Russian fleet has remained generally inactive.

IN FOREIGN WATERS.

The activities of the various light cruisers in commerce destroying is better known outside of Germany than in Berlin and need not be reviewed here.

THE WESTERN ARMIES.

The front of the Western Armies extend from Ostende to the vicinity of Toul. In the Vosges only a small force is held by either side. The heavy guns used at the reduction of Antwerp are now working on the forts protecting Verdun. The remainder of the line is holding its position, or making small gains except the right wing which has steadily progressed and has now pushed back the allies and crossed the Yser-Ypern Canal.

THE EASTERN ARMIES.

Fighting continues in East Prussia close to the border. The Germans have withdrawn a large part of their forces to re-inforce the armies in Poland and Galicia. In Poland the German force is within twelve kilometers of Warsaw, which is heavily defended by forts and troops. Warsaw is necessary to the Russians, if they are to threaten either Berlin, or Vienna, as it controls the Railroad lines to a large portion of both German and Austrian frontiers.

In Galicia heavy fighting with varying success is going on near Przemysl. The Austrian Army has been much stiffened by the support of two German Army Corps.

L E S S O N S FROM THE FRENCH FORTS : LONGWY -

SUBJECT CAMP DE ROMANS.

From Z No. 337 Date October 27, 1914., 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____, 19

Reference:- Z-235 of September 14, 1914.
(Lessons from the Belgian Forts.)

The taking of the French fortified town of Longwy is an example of the wearing out of a garrison by a steady bombardment and shows that the moral effect of such bombardment will win where the actual loss of life of the garrison is still small. Longwy fell after a bombardment of two and one half days (2 1/2) with a loss of 300 in killed and wounded of its garrison.

It was garrisoned by three thousand men and provisioned for a year.

The fortified part of Longwy stands at the top of a height which helps to protect two of its sides. The fort was designed by Vauban and is considered to be his master-piece. It may be roughly compared in size and type to Fortress Monroe, except that the moats are deeper and dry, the walls are higher and thicker, with guns only on the tops of the ramparts and these protected by earth works and elaborate bomb proofs. Heavy barbed wire entanglements were outside and in the moat. Inside the walls, a town was laid off in streets, with church, barracks, private residences, banks, etc. This was Longwy-Haut, as distinguished from the town at the foot of the hill - Longwy-Bas, the latter was not harmed.

The French mobile army having been driven back, Longwy was summoned by the Crown Prince's army and refused to consider the possibility of surrender.

The guns used by the attacking force were six (6) 21 c/m siege howitzers, six (6) 15 c/m siege howitzers, and the field artillery of one army corps, that is 96 field guns of 11 c/m, or a total of one hundred and eight (108) guns.

The German guns occupied positions in a quarter of a circle, about the North side of the position and nearly on a level with it. The guns of the fort were quickly silenced, or dismantled and their crews killed or driven to their bomb proofs. The town itself went up in flames and smoke, so that now only a mass of rubbish remains with a piece of wall here and there.

After the fort was silenced, each gun fired in accordance with orders - one in ten minutes, which put about 11 shell per minute into the fort. This was kept going steadily for two days and a half, when the place surrendered without being stormed. The garrison was utterly worn out and their nerves gone. The guns had caused sections of the fortification wall to slide into the moat, so that storming would soon have been practicable, but it was not necessary.

Fort Camp de Romans.

This fort which is one of the so-called "Sperrforts" was one of those protecting the line from Verdun to Toul. It was modern built into the ground with its guns in cupola turrets, much as the Belgian forts about Namur, except more modern and in better condition. It was reduced to rubbish by the German and Austrian siege guns, the latter the 30.5 c/m being the largest used. The fort was then taken by assault and now forms part of the German lines as an infantry position. As the taking of Fort Camp de Romans was a wedge driven into the French lines, heavy French re-inforcements have been placed opposite this part of the line and bitter fighting goes on to keep the German army from breaking through the lines at this point and cutting off Toul and that part of the French line from Saint Mihiel to Toul from the main army.

I cite Fort Camp de Romans, as it is as good as any of the forts protecting Toul, Verdun, or Paris.

It appears to be a question, if any fort, even such a one as Corregidor can stand the steady and prolonged attack of modern heavy siege artillery.

SUBJECT A GERMAN SUBMARINE RAMMED BY AN ENGLISH
MAN-OF-WAR.

From Z No. 328 *Date* October 29, 1914., 19

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ *Date* _____, 19

There returned to Wilhelmshaven slightly damaged a German submarine which has been run over by a British destroyer.

I understand that the English press has published the fact stating that the submarine was sunk, but such was not the case. She escaped with slight damage.

The English torpedoboat destroyer which did the ramming was the "BADGER".

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SUBJECT GERMAN CRUISER "EMDEN" REPORTED TO HAVE
SUNK RUSSIAN CRUISER "SCHEMTSCHUG" and
A FRENCH DESTROYER.

From **Z** No. 339 Date October 30, 1914. , 19
Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____ , 19

The following account is from the press and has
not yet been confirmed by the Reichs-Marine-Amt:-

" According to a Petersburg report from Tokio
the Russian cruiser "SCHEMTSCHUG" and a French
torpedo boat have been sunk by torpedo shots from
the cruiser "EMDEN" at the roadstead of Pulo
Pinang. The cruiser, which by adding a fourth
(false) smoke stack, had disguised herself and
could thus approach the destroyed ships. "

510
. 30 (2)*SUBJECT* SITUATION ALONG THE BELGIAN COAST.

<i>From</i>	Z	<i>No.</i>	330	<i>Date</i>	October 30, 1914.	, 19
<i>Replying to O. N. I. No.</i>				<i>Date</i>		, 19

The Reichs-Marine-Amt tells me that the fighting on the Belgian coast has been exceedingly heavy and that the Naval Brigade has lost its share. "The English realize what it means to them to have this coast in our possession and they are making the utmost resistance."

There can be no doubt but that the captured ports will be well protected and will become centres of German naval activity, with submarines, torpedo boats, and mining outfits.

Extensive and secret preparations have been made for a campaign in the English Channel. Whether such a campaign can develop a situation enabling Germany to invade England, it is impossible at present to foresee.

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(3)

Subject Japanese Activities in the South Sea Islands.

From W No 82 Date October 30, 1914.

Replying to O. N. I. No. ----- Date -----

Since the occupation by Japanese naval forces of a large number of the German South Sea Islands, much activity has been shown in Japan in regard to these islands in other than a military way. Various commissions of investigation have been sent to the islands to report on fishery possibilities, trade opportunities, timber resources etc, and at least one merchant steamer has been sent for commercial purposes.

There seems to be a movement on foot to make it appear as though the Japanese public was much interested in the permanent retention of the islands, or at least certain ones of them, and that the fall of the present cabinet would probably follow any action towards withdrawal of the Japanese from the South Seas.

It is thought that the above attitude is being advanced largely as a "feeler" to ascertain the attitude of America and possibly England as to the permanent presence of Japan in the South Seas, though without question a large section of the Japanese favor, and have favored, expansion of Japanese interests to the south and will probably oppose withdrawal now that the opportunity seems good to get a permanent foothold. It is difficult to gauge, at present, how strong this opposition will be.

It may be mentioned that the southward-expansion advocates are also the advocates of a large naval increase.

Need not be re

SUBJECT Italy: conditions during the month of October.

From T No. 299. Date October 31, 1914.

Replying to O. N. I. No. _____ Date _____

1. As the European war goes on and as Italians learn the terrible sufferings and losses in modern warfare, the frantic cries for war become less ardent, in fact they have nearly ceased. Several journals however, still insist upon war and Italy steadily prepares.

2. The principal events occurring during the month of October having a direct bearing on the war were, in their chronological order, (a) The blowing up of several Italian fishing boats by Austrian mines close to the Italian Adriatic coast. (b) The theft of the submarine from Piast San Giorgio. (c) The resignation of the Minister for War and the appointment of a successor. (d) Death of Marguis Antonino Di San Giuliano, Minister for Foreign Affairs. (e) The occupation by Italy of Vallona.

3. The first of these events (a) had no direct results but some journals seized it as a possible excuse for war and demanded large indemnities that they well knew were beyond possibility of payment. The Italian Government and the Austrian Government met head ways, and the difficulty was amicably settled.

4. The theft of the submarine had no direct result but it showed how the pent up Italian feeling ~~was~~ finally burst forth. Mr Belloni, the man who took the submarine, says his only excuse was that he wanted to do something for the allies, but chiefly to strike at Austria. He states now that he intended to deliver the boat to her rightful owner, Russia, but this was difficult so he put into a French port, hoping that France would aid him in his purpose.

5. The resignation of the Minister of War and his Under-Secretary, and the appointment in their places of General Supelli and General Elia, respectively, is a direct outcome of the war, as the rotten condition of the Army would probably never have been discovered under ordinary circumstances. The Chief of the General Staff, General Caserna, has long and in vain tried to show to Italy the absolute unpreparedness of her Army. His words, however, were never heeded, either because the graft had been too good, or because his enemies, whom he accused of reaping the benefits, were too strong. Finally, Caserna, won out and he now has for Minister of War a man brought up under his tutelage, so in reality Caserna now rules the Army.

6. The death of Di San Giuliano, Minister for Foreign Affairs, removed from Italy one of her greatest statesmen, and a man during his life-time between her and a possible war with Austria. At the outbreak of the war, he alone stood out for the Triple Alliance. No successor has been named but Salandra, the Prime Minister, has taken over the portfolio and is doing both duties, and it is reported will continue to do so.

7. In reference to the occupation of Vallona, it appears at this time that the Government had two objects in view. Since the outbreak of the war, as I have previously reported, the Government has been hard pressed by a certain strong political element made up of representatives from different factions. This element, backed by several acceptable newspapers, has been demanding war since the first of August, but about the middle of October they shifted their demands from war to the occupation of Vallona, undoubtedly because it was seen that the hand of the Government could not be forced. The cry for Vallona has been very strong, so the Government on the 26th of October occupied the Bay of Vallona and the island of Sasseno guarding the harbor's approach. Thus the Government satisfied and for a time quieted its opponents, and at the same time Italy assured herself of being the first on the ground. Italy's occupation of Vallona was immediately followed by Greece going into the interior where her interests lie. Undoubtedly there exists an understanding between Italy and Greece relative to Albania.

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Subject Official reports of operations by Japanese flag officers, German-Japanese war. 4th instalment.

From W. No. 83. Date October 31, 1914.

Replying to O. N. I. No. XXXXX Date XXXXXXXXXX

(16) Report of Vice Admiral T. Kato, Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Squadron. Published by the Naval General Staff on Oct. 20, 1914.

The part of our squadron which occupied Jaluit Island some time ago, had by October 15 effected military occupation of islands which are important bases, in the Mariana, Marshall and Eastern and Western Caroline Groups. During this operation two surveying vessels of the enemy were hiding there and were found. One of these vessels sank herself and the other was captured with her crew. No damage on our side.

(17) Report of the Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Squadron, received October 22, p.m.)

The destroyer S-90 which escaped Kiao Chow Bay under cover of night ran aground at Shihhsiehso on the coast of Shantung Peninsula (about 60 miles south of Kiao Chow Bay and was destroyed.

(18) Report of the Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Squadron, received Oct. 23rd, p.m.)

Judging from the facts that at the time of the sinking of the Takachiho there were seen immense pieces of her wreck floating in the vicinity, that the smoke of the explosion was seen from Laoshan harbor about 20 miles from the site and that there were only three survivors, and also from what the survivors say, it is believed that the ship was torpedoed by the German destroyer S-90 which caused explosion of magazines. That the Captain was near the bridge at the

time is clear from the condition of his wounds and from the fact that he wore his gloves, etc. According to the survivors several of the men of the ship were heard singing 'Kimi-ga-yo' or the military song of "Moko wa mikuni wo nambyaku ri." This fact shows how they were devoted to their Emperor and country, and how bravely they met their death. While I rejoice that they showed to the last moment the true spirit of the Japanese military men, I cannot but lament their loss.

(19) Report given out by the Naval General Staff of Oct. 27, 1914.

The operations since Oct. 22 of the squadron blockading Kiao Chow Bay are as follows:-

On the 22nd, Lieut. Wada and Sub Lieut. Takebe on a flying machine reconnoitred the port of Tsingtao, and threw bombs against the storehouse of flying machines and the electric plant.

On the 25th, a man-of-war of the 2nd division slowly fired on the Hsiao-chanshan Fort from the north of Takung I. According to observation made on land, several of the shells struck the fort.

On the forenoon of the 26th, two ships of the 2nd division proceeded to the south of Tunchia Wan and poured heavy fire on Iltis, Hsiao-chanshan and other forts. According to reports from various observation stations, 1 gun of Iltis Fort and 2 guns on a hill south of Bismark Hill were destroyed, and several shells struck Moltke Fort.

(20) Report given out by the Naval General Staff on October 31, 1914.

The blockading squadron which had been bombarding the forts of Tsingtao every day since Oct. 25, poured heavy fire on the 29th and 30th on the enemy forts in conjunction with British ships as follows :-

On the 29th the weather was calm but misty. Our squadron proceeded to the south of Tunchia Wan and bombarded the enemy forts and positions on Iltis and Hsiao-chanshan and neighborhood. Our fire was effective, there being numerous hits. This day only Muichuan Point Fort returned fire, the other forts keeping silent, nor did they fire on our army.

On the 30th the weather was clear with an extended view. Our squadron poured heavy fire on enemy forts and the neighborhood of Chanshan, most of the shells falling on Hsiao-chanshan Fort, Chanshan, etc., and were very effective, some destroying defense works or shelter places, others overturning a gun emplacement of Hsiao-chanshan Fort, etc.

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(3)

Need not be returned

American Embassy

LONDON

October 31, 1914.

X

From: Lt. Col. Thomas C. Treadwell, U.S.M.C.

To: Naval Attache, London, England.

Subject: Notes on Organization of Volunteer Army in Great Britain.

Great Britain has up to date (Oct. 31) called for 1,000,000 volunteers, and the following notes concern the problem of the organization of this New Army.

(a) The Army system in force at the outbreak of the war was as follows: Regular Forces at home and abroad, the forces at home being permanently organized as an Expeditionary Force of 6 divisions and a cavalry division. The Army Reserve and Special Reserve - a force distinct on mobilization - to form a reserve battalion upon which the Regular Army, fighting overseas, could draw for reinforcements. The Territorial Force of all arms and branches, with a complete divisional organization analogous to that of the Regular Army.

In the regimental system as maintained in the British Army regiments were composed of regular, reserve and territorial battalions of varying number - the regiment not being a tactical unit. The New Army was then raised by the addition of new battalions to existing regiments. New regiments were formed in rare cases. Enlistments were for duration of war. The new forces were assembled at the stations of the regular or Territorial Forces of the county or district to which the regiment was affiliated, and

at

at new military reservations in said counties set aside for that purpose.

The following are some of the principal localities for gathering this force:--

Southampton)	
Cosham)	
New Forest	)	Regulars and Colonial Forces for
Havant	)	Expeditionary Service.
Winchester)	
Aldershot		6 Divisions or more
Salisbury Plain		a number of divisions and Canadian Forces.
Colchester		1 Division or More
Northampton		" " "
Newcastle		" " "
Dunfermline		" " "
Sterling		" " "
Dundee		" " "
Crystal Palace		Royal Naval Division.

also Goring, Leeds, Epsom, Woking, Woolwich, Shorncliffe, etc., besides localities in Ireland and Wales.

(b) The New Army is to be equipped with cloth field service uniforms, and with the Lee-Enfield rifle. The Government supply of arms, accoutrements and uniforms was far short of that required, and contracts for supplying uniforms, etc. had to be made, and all Government and private plants for manufacturing small arms, field pieces, etc., are worked to the limit. Many of the recruits were for some time not supplied with arms or uniforms, and at this date there are still a large number unprovided. It is reported that small arms are now being turned out at the rate of 80,000 per week.

(c) The training for recruits of the infantry is to consist of squad drill, company, battalion, and in large units of brigades and divisions. Though some divisions have been organized it may be said that the training of the large mass of men has

has not yet progressed beyond battalion, company or squad drill. Drills for the other arms in their functions is not further or not so far advanced. The training in the elementary drills are mostly conducted by old non-commissioned officers or soldiers, all of those available being urged to re-enlist. There is, of course, a great shortage of suitable materiel for drill instructors, non-commissioned officers and officers, and all having necessary military education to fill these ranks are obtained.

(d) Officers are obtained as follows: from cadets trained at Royal Military Colleges, at Woolwich, and Sandhurst. (1st classes graduated a year ahead of time) from University Students after exam, and preliminary military training in Officers Training Corps (it is understood that at Oxford and Cambridge each there are 1,000 students fitted for subaltern positions); from Colonial candidates trained at Military Colleges in Colonies; from the Officers Training Corps; and from civil life. It is also understood that general officers may appoint a number of subalterns in their commands.

(e) Training of new forces has so far proceeded in most cases no higher than the battalion. Three divisions have been organized and withdrawn from Aldershot to a Southern camp, but it is not known how far their training has progressed.

It is not now the intention to put any of the New Army in the field until it has had about six months training, that is, not before about April 1st. The recruits will have at least four months training in battalions and smaller units before they are trained in larger units.

The men have been sheltered in the various barracks,

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in public buildings and in camps. Now that colder weather is coming on, provision is being made to shelter those now in camp in public buildings, and in wooden huts, that are being constructed on camping grounds.

(f) The supply system is under the Department of the Quartermaster General to the Forces, the Q.M. General being a member of the Army Council. Under the Q.M. General the Administrative Service of the Department is under the Directors of Supplies, Transport, Ordnance, Railways, Works, Remounts, Veterinary, and Postal. Arms and clothing are obtained from the depots and manufacturing plants; Ordnance factories are located at Woolwich, Waltham Abbey, and Infield Lock. The Royal Army Clothing Factory is in London. Supplies of arms and clothing were far short of requirements and contracts were made with many private firms. At present, supply of arms and clothing is meeting demands more favorably.

Remount depots are situated at Dublin, Woolwich, Milton Newbray, Arborfield Cross, and Pinckards Farm; and new ones near Southampton, Salisbury Plain, etc. The system of "boarding out" horses, i.e., lending them to farmers in excess of peace establishment was carried out in England, and also a careful census of horses of Great Britain had been taken. Large number of horses have been imported from Canada, and South Africa, and forage. Many of these horses are untrained.

(g) Unit of Infantry is the battalion of 4 companies of 240 men each - each company of 4 platoons. Battalion also included a machine gun section of 2 guns, a section of signal men, medical officer and bearers.

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The brigade of Infantry consists of 4 battalions.

The Cavalry Regiment consists of 3 squadrons, each of 150 sabres divided into 4 troops and a regimental machine gun section of 2 guns. The Cavalry brigade consists of 3 regiments.

The Field Artillery unit was the brigade of three 6 gun batteries. The Horse Artillery brigade consists of 2 batteries. The Division consists of 3 brigades of Infantry, 3 Field Artillery gun brigades, 1 howitzer brigade, 1 heavy battery, 1 squadron of Cavalry, 2 companies Engineers, and signal troops. Also 3 field ambulances, tent bearers, divisional train and divisional ammunition column.

The Army Corps consists of three divisions, and the Army of 3 or more Army Corps with Cavalry Division or brigade, and auxiliaries. The present plan is to divide new troops into 4 armies

(h) The present Sea Bases in England for the Expeditionary Force are Southampton, and Plymouth, and Weymouth for supplies.

French bases are at Boulogne and Calais.

About Sept. 12, the British base in France was threatened and was moved to St. Nazaire, but on withdrawal of Germans, Boulogne was again made base.

(i) The base is in this case a port - Boulogne.

Advanced depots may be formed at points along the line of communications. From the railhead, where there were supposed to be only a day's supply of stores, supplies are taken by the motor-lorries of the Supply Column to the troops. Horse transport is used only in distributing, the conveyance of supplies to the areas occupied by

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the troops being performed wholly by motor transport. The daily run of the motor lorry is considered to be 90 miles. Therefore, these motor lorries could in a day take supplies 45 miles from railhead to horse transport and return the same day. Horse transport was light - two horse wagons. Supply of ammunition is maintained in same manner.

(j) Losses in the Expeditionary Force are made good from the Army and Special Reserve, from new organizations sent over, from Regular forces from Malta, Gibraltar and other possessions where they have been replaced by Territorials, and by Colonial Troops. There is sufficient material on hand to supply small Expeditionary Force.

The above are incomplete answers to ^{the} above questions, and the undersigned is preparing a report on the Organization, Recruiting, Training and Mobilization of the British Forces to cover more fully these and other similar questions. This report is not ready at present, owing to incomplete developments of the organization of the New Army, and incomplete information relative thereto.

In general it may be said that nearly 3 months after the beginning of the war, the New Army is about 300,000 short in numbers; the training of the greater part has not progressed beyond battalion drills; a large number are not armed or provided with uniforms; the force is sadly deficient in capable officers and non-commissioned officers, and the country at large has so far failed to grasp the seriousness of the task before it and to prepare for it with sufficient earnestness. Measures are however, being

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taken to overcome these deficiencies. Much progress has already been made considering conditions at outbreak of war, and we may expect another 3 months to make a great improvement in the efficiency of the New Army, and perhaps to convert it into a formidable fighting force.

Germany

REPRINT FROM THE "DEUTSCHE REVUE" OF OCTOBER, 1914.ON WAR AND POLITICS

by

Professor Dr. Schiemann.

The correspondent of an Italian paper, who stayed in Berlin while the victorious combats of our troops in the East and the West appeared to reach their climax - since which time, however, they have been almost thrown in the shade by new successes in battle - attempts to draw for his readers a picture of the physiognomy of Berlin in these days. What has made the greatest impression upon him is the expression of inward happiness which is revealed in the faces of the crowds thronging the streets and nowhere speaks more plainly than in the rapt smile which plays on the lips of the mustered-in Landwehrman. That is in fact true, and every day we have occasion to remark the same anew.

In the underground railway, where the wife with her two little ones in gala dress gives escort to her husband, called into the field - evidently people of some small property out in the country; among the ranks of the reservists on the way to receive their clothing outfits; in the shining eyes of the mustered-in cadet, - everywhere is the same picture: joy to be able to stake one's life for the Fatherland hovers over them like a radiance. The consciousness of a high aim, against a world of enemies, gives their souls a buoyancy that bears them far above the thoughts ruling commonplace life. It is a host dedicated to God and the Fatherland. They look up to their Emperor, who fulfills the grave responsibility of his imperial office not only in himself on the battlefield and in counsel with his generals and statesmen, but also through his six sons, whom without exception he has allowed to take part in all the perils and hardships of the war. All this has never been before; even 1870 pales beside the reality of 1914. It is unthinkable that this conviction and this heroism shall not in the end be crowned with a glorious success.

Now has come upon us the heavy trouble brought by the invasion of the Russian incendiary hordes in defenceless East Prussia. Near Hohenstein, Tannenberg, and Ortelsberg we have inflicted annihilating defeat upon the Russian ascendancy, and taken 90,000 unwounded Russians prisoners. That was a success of which the history of war has not the equal. But we may confidently predict that before these lines come to our readers' eyes, the last Russian will have been driven from the soil of East Prussia, and from that time on, as in the West, further fighting will be done in the enemy's country and at the enemy's cost. In the meantime, our gallant allies of the Austro-Hungarian army in a week-long combat have given the Russians a defeat in Galicia like the other; and if now they have yielded the unfortified Lemberg in their center to the Russians, we believe that the signs can already be recognized of the time when the beaten Russian troops will retire in haste. There, as in Prussia, it was their best regiments who suffered heavily or surrendered. We shall see what further they will do in the field.

In the West we have had regularly at least one bulletin of success every day. Paris is already threatened, Rheims fallen, and new events are preparing eastward of Paris. It is a rivalry in valor, tactical and strategical foresight, and zeal. One can well say, however, that no success has caused such rejoicing as the defeat of the English at Maubeuge and St. Quentin on the 28th of August. The English cavalry brigade which was

taught there to know the weight of a German blow, was composed of the most distinguished and select regiments which England possesses, the pride of the nation, who sought to escape in wild flight; only a few of them found refuge in Maubeuge, whose capitulation to us disarmed 40,000 of the enemy. It is against England and Russia that the wrathful indignation of our people is mainly directed. With Russia one hates barbarism and oriental perfidy, with England the fathomless hypocrisy of her political leaders and the cynicism with which the entire nation disregards the provisions of international law, to whose framing the noblest minds of all ages have devoted their life work. Truly, one hardly knows to which one of the three originators of this world war to award the palm: Sir Edward Grey, Raymond Poincaré, or Iswolski. All three together have their political manifestation in falseness. In the excellent weekly conducted by Paul Rohrbach and Ernst Jäckh "Greater Germany", is given a literal translation of the speech in the House of Commons in which Sir Edward Grey took pains to insinuate that his policy was justified and at the same time the most advantageous for England. He received tumultuous applause, and the English nation have taken the bloodguilt of this war upon their own heads and their children's.

Since then his utterances have been exposed by publications in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, point by point, as lies. Nothing is left of them. But the Prime Minister Asquith, the leaders of the opposition, Bonar Law and Balfour, hold fast to the untrue thesis of Grey, and the nation follows them. The latest storm in the House of Commons was not aroused by differences of opinion on the war question but by strife over Home Rule, which Balfour thought to postpone to the Greek Kalends offhand - Redmond, who persists in his false role, and the Irish nationalists oppose, Asquith tries to mediate, but the result will be that Home Rule will shrink into a shadow. Only the defeat of England will bring a solution.

The best that has been published regarding the origin and motives of the war we find in the communication which the Imperial Chancellor, speaking for His Majesty, has given out to the great American press-associations, the "United Press" and the "Associated Press". Not a word there too many or too few. There speaks the compelling voice of truth, which when must tear away the whole web of lies that has been spun around us, provided one have the will to learn the truth. In the United States of America and in all English Colonies and dependencies, the press of England for more than a decade has been trained to so strong an anti-German attitude in all political questions that it is indeed a moral obligation for them to get free from this ban. We are not wrong in thinking that a political mistake on our part is evident here. We have done practically nothing to represent our interests in the foreign press; the means sufficient for this important work have hitherto always been refused the Foreign Office, while it is well known with what considerable means the leaders of the anti-German conspiracy have worked in Paris, London, and Petersburg. The most influential foreign papers also have been directly influenced by them. To find an example one thinks of the part which the influence of the French Ambassador in Rome, Barrère has played in the Italian press. Next to Sir Edward Grey, as soon as Germany's success is assured, Monsieur Raymond Poincaré and Herr Iswolski will have reached the end of their political career. They were great so long as it sufficed to weave intrigues in the dark, before the political reality broke them to pieces; quite the same as Monsieur Delcassé will a second time to down. A Cambetta career will not be accorded to him. The men of today of Bordeaux, the president, his ministers and the deputies, to whom the advice has been given to remove themselves from the

unavoidable catastrophe which threatens Paris, are in reality great nullities, great speculators. The patriotism of a Gambetta, which is still highly esteemed in Germany, they do not know; they will be overtaken by the fate which they have brought upon themselves, weighed and found wanting. Mene tekeli upharsin.

Glancing now in conclusion at the diplomatic situation, the efforts of the three allied powers to gain new allies has only partially succeeded. We admit by way of exception that Japan is sincere in declaring that she would not take part in Europe. Up to the present not a single Japanese has reached Russia by the way through Siberia and no Japanese man-of-war is on the way to bring help to England in the North Sea. The yellow gentlemen have business nearer at hand which lies close to the heart. The threatenings of the engagements which have been made with a view to secure Turkey for the Triple Alliance (for there is now only one triple alliance) have entirely miscarried. There has also been no success in inciting Greece against Turkey. Both Powers are trying to come to an understanding on the question of the islands which lie between them. In Italy, which by half coaxing and half threatening the three Powers would win over to commit the crime of falling upon Austria in the rear, this demand has been definitely rejected. Italy remains neutral, and Germany, as well as Austro-Hungary, having in consideration the difficult conditions with which Italy at home as well as abroad has to deal, not only recognizes her attitude but also approves it. In Italy it appears that they have labored through to an acknowledgement which Prince Bülow has briefly formulated in the following way: "The Italian position as a great Power, independence, and unity stand and fall with the German standing as Powers." May one not hold with almost equal right that the same may be said of Roumania's independence? Under the attraction ~~power~~ of Russian promises it vacillates here and there, but when has Russia kept to any political agreement which was unfavorable to her and what means more to her in Roumania than a throughfare to Sofia or Constantinople?

That Bulgaria could join herself to Russia we hold to be already out of the question, in spite of the constant efforts of Russian and French diplomacy. Although the large money outlay with which both Powers work may not remain without effect, the good sense of the patriotic man who is at the helm outweighs it.

Spain and Portugal remain neutral but incline to France and England. So remain still the four Germanic states in the north. Holland and Denmark maintain a position of cool neutrality, Norway holds to a correct attitude and in Sweden we may count upon warm sympathy but not aid and co-operation, although the entrance of Sweden into the combat might lead back to the position as a great Power which she lost in the 18th century. We regret that in the book of Rudolf Kjöllén, which manifests a great political insight: "The Great Powers of the Present" (Die Grossmächte der Gegenwart - published by Teubner 1914) did not also devote a chapter to the Powers of the second rank and their future possibilities. We would have heard the writer speak on Swedish politics all the more willingly because of the demonstration given in that monumental, historical-statistical handbook: "Schweden" (2 vols., Stockholm 1913) - issued under the auspices of the Swedish Government, that the great material and moral stimulation existing on Swedish soil shows the many-sided and steady development of a healthy national power.

As in the choi^{tho} of the ancient tragedies, these neutrals ponder the probable outcome in breathless suspense. They reckon:

seven against two and know not how to apply the moral factor which will play a prominent part in the decision. Neither do they see that dark choir of vengeful spirits who have drawn their strength from the unmoral policy of our enemies. North and Central Africa which, with grinding teeth, groan under the yoke imposed upon them by France and Belgium; Egypt which awaits her hour; India where the inconceivable has come to pass in that the leading spirits of Islam and the Hindoos have joined hands to free themselves from the English tyrants -- all these cry out for recompense, and for redress calls also everything in "Holy Russia" which by an incompetent dynasty and ignorant bureaucracy is put to bloody torture and injured in its noblest feelings. The development of the world is facing a new course; we await the decision expectantly, and try with all the force in us inherent to help bring about the triumph of right. What are the powers working against us in Russia has been set forth recently in a book in English by the wellknown, and not always recognized under his pseudonym, Count Paul Wassili, bearing the title "Hinter dem Vorhang des russischen Hofes" ("Behind the veil of the Russian Court"). Never have conditions in Petersburg in regard to the characteristics of the Czar, the Grand Dukes, and the leading Russian circle been set forth with less reserve or, we may emphasize, more reliably. Whited sepulchres are uncovered there, lustrous greatness where no real greatness is; and one must despair of the world should the victory in the mighty contest of these fateful days fall to them. We have already marked at one point in the east the rule of Nemesis. For is it not a wonderful outcome of history that the first great decision between east and west should have taken place at that Tannenberg which on the 15th of July, 1410, witnessed the defeat of the Teutonic Order? The army hordes of King Vladislav, Jagiellos and Witolds of Lithuania consisted in major part of Russians and Tartars and their victory brought about the loss to the German nation of their colonial settlements on the Baltic as far as Narva. The future of the two branches of the Teutonic Order in Prussia and Livonia lay in their ability to secure their territorial occupancy upon a broad basis. After a century-long contest, this end was accomplished. Szamaiten, the present governments Kowno and Grodno, ~~was~~ captured and with ~~them~~ the union of the two branches of the Order in one geographical whole finally became possible. But the defeat of the Prussian Order broke up the connection and the Livonians not joining in until after the decision, were too weak to reverse it. Szamaiten remained a Polish-Lithuanian possession and thereby was the final doom of both branches of the Order sealed. The Prussian branch ~~were~~ secularized in 1525 as a vassal state of Poland, the Livonian survived until 1562 and then fell a prey to foreigners, Danes, Swedes, Poles and Russians, after being ravaged far more wickedly than at any point of East Prussia today. Since then, however, that Szamaiten has become the door through which all the enemies of Prussia and Germany have made their entrance. *was*

Through there the Empress Elizabeth Petrovna sought to deal Friedrich the Great a death blow and when in 1805 Alexander I undertook to execute the artful design which would make Prussia a vassal of Russia, Szamaiten was the door through which he had determined to break in. So it was with the Emperor Nicholas I. When in 1848 he tried to compel Prussia to attach herself to the absolutist system he, as an autographed note of the Czar shows, thought by forcing his way from Szamaiten into Prussia and "by immediate occupation of East Prussia as far as the Vistula" to bend Friedrich Wilhelm IV to his will. Nothing came out of that; but the infamous day of Olmütz would not have been possible without the open door of Szamaiten. Now the great-grandchild of Nicholas I tries to realize the purpose of his ancestor. At Hohenstein and Tannenberg and the Masurischen Swamps his

armies have had to bleed for it, and Russian prisoners may now within our fortifications and concentration camps meditate over the Vistula of ~~the~~^{our} time.

But for us there is another thought. East Prussia should not keep her present open boundaries. She must have a barrier to the north and east which she may defend and rely upon in security.

Berlin, 12. September 1914.

