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A Little History *of The* Great World War



Written By
ISAAC MARSHALL PAGE

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The Great World War”

Written By

Isaac Marshall Page

*Author of “The Girl that Disappeared” and
“The Kentuckian, or A Woman’s
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PREFACE

Our excuse for sending out this little volume to the public is that there is no other book like it; i. e., a brief history that gives the real story of the great world war in a nutshell. Those books that are on the markets are either too costly for the rank and file to buy or they require so much reading to get at the facts that you find told so briefly here. It is therefore with the feeling that we are rendering America the service of supplying a real need, we send this little book on its life mission.

We also hope that it will do more than merely answer the questions dealt with, but that it will Americanize our thought of the World's War and stir each reader with that patriotic feeling born of knowing the truth; that we may go with glad hearts to do our **bit**, whatever that bit may be, our hearts swelling with pride that we have heard America's call, and our feet hasting to the task that the present emergency has brought. We there-

fore dedicate this little booklet to the Mothers who have given so unselfishly to their country, and to the sons who have donned the khaki in the name of LIBERTY.

Yours sincerely,

ISAAC MARSHALL PAGE.

CHAPTER I.

The Beginning of the European War

On June 28, 1914, the Austrian Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand and his wife were murdered at Sarejevo in Austria-Hungary. Sarejevo is so near to the borders of Servia that suspicion was at once attached to the Servian Nation. Austria-Hungary made immediate investigation which revealed that the murder had been planned in Servia and that the assassins had been assisted by high officials in the government.

Many weeks passed before any action was taken. The Nations wondered what Austria would say. When she did speak it was like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky. Sir Edward Grey, remarked that he had never known any state to address another with such authority.

On July 23rd, Servia received the Austrian note. This note demanded the dismissal and punishment of the men connected with the murder; the suppression of certain newspapers and further that Austrian officers should aid in enforcing the above mentioned demands.

Any one can see that for Servia to accept

these demands would be to surrender herself to Austria as a mere province. Serbia wired Russia for advice. In this telegram she told Russia that she was willing to accept these demands as far as consistent with her integrity, but felt that to accept them in toto would not be consistent with her integrity.

The Tsar of Russia urged the crown prince to go as far in meeting the Austrian demands as Serbia's national integrity would allow and then in case this failed, Russia would not be unmindful of her fate.

July 24th—The day Russia sent the above message she decided on a partial mobilization of her troops. She believed that trouble was coming and she must prepare for it in time. Russia asked England's aid in case war came. France being bound to Russia by treaty as an ally, hinted at the same. Germany knew that the war was coming and she asked England to remain neutral. England feared war, but her hope was for peace and so she did not commit herself to either France, Russia or Germany.

Russia thought that Austria-Hungary was striking at her through her ally, Serbia. The quarrel thus became a quarrel between Russia and Austria-Hungary. When England saw the acuteness of the situation she at once suggested, the four power mediation. That

was, to let England, Germany, France and Italy settle the matter, and thus keep the peace of Europe. On the 25th of July Germany agreed to the mediation of the four powers; but the next day she refused the mediation of the four powers.

On the 28th Austria makes her refusal to mediation, and also breaks off discussion with Russia.

Servia accepts the demands of Austria, but Austria claimed that the acceptance had come too late, declared war on the little nation and proceeded into her territory with armed forces.

On July 29th Austria listens to reason and resumes discussion with Russia, which continue through the 30th and 31st. On the first day of August Austria and Russia come to an agreement, as Austria gave in on the only outstanding point. The peace of Europe was sure.

Now that very day Germany mobilized her troops for action and late that night broke the peace of Europe by declaring war on Russia.

Why? Do you ask why? That no one knows. Some say it was because the Kaiser is ambitious and wants to be the ruler of the world. Others say the Kaiser's friends who own the powder mills and steel and iron works, in which the Kaiser is a holder of im-

mense stock, launched the war for the sake of financial gain. Be that as it may, whatever the purpose, and whoever is responsible for it, the fact is the same; **Germany started the war.**

If Germany did not want war why did she refuse the only way to peace, when Austria was ready to accept it? Why did Germany advise Austria to occupy Belgrade or some other point in Serbia? (See British White Paper.)

If she had stopped at merely wanting war, it would have been different, but Germany was doing her underhanded work, by dictating to Austria what she should demand of Serbia. On July 5, 1914, a few days after the Sarejevo murder, a secret meeting was held between high officials of the Austrian and German governments. This was made public in a speech of Deputy Haase before the Reichstag, on July 19th. The Italian Ambassador to Turkey told an American Attache there that he had been talking to the German Ambassador Baron Wangenheim, who had told him that he was just from a conference in Berlin and that Austria was going to make the demands on Serbia so strong that she could not accept them.

If Germany is not guilty of starting the most horrible war of all time, why does she not make public the state documents pass-

ing between her and Austria, at the period just preceeding her entrance of Belgium?

A United States Minister to one of the European countries at the time tells of a visit to the German borders in June, 1914, even previous to the Sarejevo murder, and to his surprise there were great numbers of German soldiers. He saw practically no soldiers on the French borders. Germany's preparations were in progress even then.

No one but the Imperial German Government is the responsible party for the horrible world war. She concocted the war scheme and started it in operation. God grant that she will reach the point that will make a peace treaty with her conquerors that she will be forced to keep forever!

CHAPTER II.

The Invasion of Belgium

For many years German commerce had filled the world. Her factories were sending out millions and millions of articles bearing the expression **Made in Germany**, but Germany did not have seaports like other nations. Her commerce must go out by way of the North Sea and hundreds of miles to the north in order to pass around Scotland,

or her ships must sail to the south through the Straits of Dover, and south of England. Now, if she could only reduce France to a German province she could connect her sea-ports to her commerce by means of railroads. Thus on the 4th day of August, 1914, the German armies started to France. Why did they not march on to Russia? A portion of her armies did go to her eastern front, but her main army started for France, because that way led to world dominion. It was the road to the fulfilment of her concocted scheme. Her Kaisers had dreamed of it for a century, and for fifty years her munition plants had been storing the essence of death against the day. Her coffers overflowed with gold. Food supplies were ample. Her instruments of war would be a surprise to the world. The Army? Nothing like it. Germany was prepared, and the moment had come. Peace treaties, neutral nations, national honor, or the endless suffering to be brought on by her unthinkable brutality amounted to nothing. Germany must win.

This was the soul of the Kaiser-god of Germany. It has ever been the soul of Prussianism and will be till the allies—truest friends of the German people—have delivered to the freeborn sons of the Fatherland a republic washed in the blood, and tears of the suffering poor. Until the haughty house of

the Hohenzollerns has tasted the blade of the conqueror.

The border of France that touches Germany is very narrow, so that the Germans found it to their interest to cross Belgium rather than confine their fighting to that narrow border on Alsace-Lorraine. Belgium anticipated this so that she asked both France and Germany to respect her neutrality. France notified her at once that she would respect her neutrality, and she did.

What Did Germany Do?

In the year 1839 a treaty was made by the leading nations of Europe which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. In 1911 the Belgian Minister in Berlin asked anew the promise of Germany to keep this treaty and the assurance was given. In 1913 a high German official said that Germany was determined to respect Belgium's guarantee of neutrality. Herr Von Bulow, the German Minister in Brussels, again promised as late as July 31, 1914, that the German sentiment respecting the neutrality of Belgium was the same. Yet in the face of all these promises on August 2, 1914, Germany sent Belgium an ultimatum telling her to let her soldiers come across her territory, or else she would be treated as an enemy. This ultimatum was

sent at 7 P. M. and Belgium was only given till 7 A. M. the next day to answer; then on that afternoon (August 3rd) the German army crossed over into Belgium. On August 4th she started her black campaign of brutality that would shame the dark ages. Innocent civilians were shot down like dogs. Some were shot in the back while running and unarmed.

Frightful? So frightful that the whole world was shocked. America had reason enough right there to declare war on the German autocracy, but she waited. We felt that it was not our affair, so America waited. England, however, was closer, Belgium was England's honest little neighbor, and the Mad Dog of Europe—the unnameable Kaiser-god—was turned loose. The freedom of all Europe was at stake. Germany would have been the dictator of the world had not England—the England we are prone to abuse—stepped in at the moment she did.

The German policy is one of Frightfulness. She lays bare every resource, of the enemy. She terrorizes the enemy subjects in order to carry out her own aims. Back in the seventies a German writer argued that in order to gain superiority over the enemy, the army must use ruthless force. Later another German military writer: "The enemy must not be spared the wretchedness of war.

Wretchedness shatters not only the energy, but the will of the enemy." Then in July, 1900, the Kaiser in addressing the troops on their leave for the Boxer War in China, urged them to show no mercy to the Chinese. To take no prisoners. They must make a name for themselves that a Chinese would never look a German askance in the face. In this war on the Chinese, the common soldiers were given form books for terrorizing the Chinese. This then is the war policy in which Germany delights. If you think that she forgot to use this policy when she entered Belgium, look at the record.

In less than forty-eight hours after the German troops entered Belgian territory, a bunch of her soldiers entered a house, shot the father and mother dead, and taking their innocent daughter, outraged her until she died.

Villages everywhere were burned. Herve, Soumagne, Micheroux, were burned and the civilians shot down without excuse. The Germans placed two regiments around the village of Saint Maurice, set fire to the houses, and as the helpless Belgians tried to escape they shot them down without mercy, or distinction. The Belgians had no way to defend themselves as their fire-arms had been taken up by the Burgomaster.

At Andenne nearly three hundred men were

massacred by drunken German soldiers. One man was placed at the mouth of a machine gun and shot. His wife carried his body home on a wheel barrow. This made the Germans mad, so that they broke into the house, piled all the edibles in the floor, and each one committed a nuisance there.

On the 21st of August, after a wholesale massacre at Liege, the Germans carried fifteen or twenty women into the public square and assaulted them in broad daylight.

In the district of Malines, the Germans called a peasant to the door. He did not open quick enough for them, and they shot him down in his own door. His wife, who stood by him with a sucking baby in her arms, leaped on to the Germans and scratched their faces. A soldier knocked her down and killed her. They bayoneted the baby too, and laughed as its little hands quivered in death. Then turning to other Belgians, said: "When a German tells you to do anything you had better hurry."

This wholesale murder was not confined to any one class, but they shot down old men in their gardens. The soldiers ordered one woman to bring wine and when she brought it they shot her through the temple, with no excuse whatever.

In the village of Werchter a whole family

was massacred because the youngest daughter would not allow the German soldiers to outrage her.

We, of course, sent relief ships for the Belgian sufferers, but still we remained neutral, and Kaiser Wilhelm, the Mad Dog of Europe, went on with his policy of Frightfulness.

CHAPTER III.

Spread of the German Menace

Volumes have been written in keeping with the chapter you have just read. They tell how the Belgians were locked in the village church with no food, and a scanty supply of water; how that the priests were taken out and shot beside their own churches, and of the beautiful pieces of architecture and art destroyed by the modern barbarians; and of Belgian children crying for bread, even dying of starvation while the soldiers of the Imperial German Government feasted on the cattle and produce of the land; but we shall draw the curtain here that the scene of poor, helpless, suffering Belgium may be shut out of the readers' vision for a while.

We have given you but a glimpse of the German menace in 1914, and now we shall

look at her in 1915, to see if she has forgotten her policy of **frightfulness**.

May the 1st, 1915, the passenger steamer *Lusitania* set sail from New York with over two thousand passengers aboard. The day before she sailed Germany notified the American public of the danger of sailing on passenger vessels on the high seas, but no one thought of Germany doing so dastardly a thing as torpedoing a passenger ship. May the 7th, as the ship neared Queenstown, the captain sighted the periscope of a submarine. A moment later he saw a torpedo speeding to the ship. He ordered the ship to make for the coast, but as she turned another torpedo struck her in the side, disabling her boilers. It was then impossible to do anything but lower the life boats. The *Lusitania* was only twenty minutes sinking, and her deck was the scene of beautiful heroism. Brave men handed their life belts to women, and helped them into the boats, giving their own lives, but in spite of all the care and coolness nearly 1,150 lives were lost. 114 of these were Americans, and a great many women and children. Is there a man in all civilization who can think lightly of this murder on the high seas? It is cold-blooded murder. Premeditated murder. If it was not premeditated, why did Germany send out a warning? She intended to use her policy of

frightfulness on the sea to frighten commerce from the ocean, and if possible get by with her deeds of horror. She meant to commit the murder of the Lusitania's unfortunate passengers and when the steamer had about settled on her final resting place a U-boat rose to see how well the Kaiser's murder plot had been carried out. To Germany this deed brought laughter and song, to us it brings horror. Each wave that rolls against the Statue of Liberty portrays the shroud of some American woman and in its folds you can almost see the uplifted, appealing, baby hands as they rose on May 7th for the last time.

This stirred America as she had not been stirred. A German aeroplane had tried to drop bombs on the U. S. Ship Cushing. Then a German submarine tried to torpedo the Gulflight. There are those who claim it was only a mistake of the aeronaut or the captain of the U-boat, but when we consider how accurately Germany knew where to meet the Arabic and the Lusitania, we are convinced of her policy. It would, of course, in her judgment, be an easy matter to apologize to America, and thus keep her neutral for a while.

May 25th, three weeks later, she made a U-boat attack on the U. S. Ship Nebraskan, and pursuant to her plan offered an apology

to the United States Government on July 15th.

Germany now became more considerate of the United States. She had to. The German Chancellor, Bethman-Holweg, said to the Reichstag: "I have lent myself to the American people till we have time to build more submarines." This then was Germany's purpose. She intended to engage the United States in war when she felt that she was sure of victory. Her place must be the conqueror of the whole world, and she allowed her foolish ambition to lead her into really believing that she could whip the allies and then America. So in order to gain a little time she turned her policy of frightfulness from us to other parts of the world.

Germany had found the Zeppelin a military failure. It is too heavy to face the lighter types of aeroplanes used by the allies. The lighter types, going so much faster, dart out of the way of the Zeppelin and often bring her down, so Germany sent her Zeppelins on another mission.

On January 20, 1915, her Zeppelins dropped nearly two dozen bombs on the English coast towns, only 70 miles from London. She had visited Antwerp and Paris at an earlier date in the war than this, and as it was not so dangerous as in the war zone, she continued her policy of frightfulness on the help-

less women and children. On April 14th, she dropped bombs on Blyth and Wallsend. The next day she visited the towns of Sittingbourne, Faversham, and Canterbury. April 30th, Ipswich; May 16th, Ramsgate; May 27th, Southgate; and on the 25th her vultures of death visited the suburbs of London killing twenty-five. And again on the 31st, when, according to the German account, the navy yard and arsenal at South Shields were destroyed. London reports simply give the number of the killed and the wounded. This was the German policy of Frightfulness, but on the 15th day of June when aeroplanes of the allies visited the town of Karlsruhe in retaliation, the Mad Dog of Europe sent up an awful howl. The Kaiser thought it perfectly right that his Zeppelins should murder women and children in the night when they were asleep, but when the just court of the allies asked "Eye for eye," in order to teach the enemy the extent of his crimes and thus protect the women and children of France, England and Belgium, the Kaiser asked for the sympathy from the whole world. Instead of sympathy, however, he found them laughing at him. It was like an outlaw killing a dozen men and when the thirteenth knocked out his eye, to ask the bystanders to sympathize with him.

Germany, however, did not limit her cruel-

ty, even to the women and children who were in good health, but attacked the hospital ships. Among those sunk are the Donegal, Lanfranc, Asturias, Gloucester Castle and Britannic. Some of these ships carried wounded soldiers, and in at least one case German soldiers were being cared for, but the heartless German beast has no heart to feel even for his own people. What does Kaiser Wilhelm care as long as his throne is sure?

The Germans also sank several ships bearing relief to the Belgian sufferers. Among those sunk are: Trevier, Feistein, S. S. Camilla and Storstadt.

Another thing that shows the heartlessness of the German military scheme is the way they have dealt with the wounded men as found on the field. One soldier tells of being left in a trench with other wounded men. He says that when they heard a band of German soldiers coming one of their number, an officer, waved a handkerchief as a truce. This of course meant surrender as prisoners of war, for they were all helpless. The Germans sprang into the trench and bayoneted the men, except the one who tells the story. They thought he was dead.

April 22, 1915, Germany added a new chapter to her history of cruelty. The British were fighting nobly in open battle at Ypres

when great yellow clouds came rolling from the German lines. What could it be? A moment later the British were gasping and dying from its fumes. It was the first charge with poison gas.

Who would have stooped to such a method but satan, or one in close league with him?

Europe's Mad Dog was still unchained.

CHAPTER IV.

The Land of Heroes

When the Germans started their march of death on the French and Belgians, France was surprised beyond measure. She knew nothing of the Kaiser's dream of world dominion. France had given her pledge to Russia as an ally in case of war, but on the 3rd day of August, 1914, when the German Imperial Government declared war on France and started her armies into her territory to enslave her people, France suddenly awoke to the fact that she was something more than an ally. She was therefore unprepared to face at a moment's notice the enemy that had been planning and preparing for fifty years for her utter ruin.

Shock though it was, France marshaled her small force against the enemy. England

responded for the sake of wronged Belgium. England severed relations with Germany on August 5, 1914, and on August 6th, Parliament accepted the state of war the Germans had brought on.

It was the 23rd of August when the allies met the Germans in battle. The battle occurred at Mons, Belgium, but the lack of preparations brought defeat to the allies. Every day the Germans gained from ten to fifteen miles on the allies. On and on marched the conquering hordes of the Germans, until they crossed the river Marne on the 4th day of September. They were now in a short distance of Paris, so close that an attack on Paris was expected at any day. The city was preparing for such an attack and the French Government was moved to Bordeaux. It seemed as though Germany was in to win in her dream of world dominion, but there came a new chapter in French history. The spirit of the immortal Joan of Arc entered the armies. The heroic General Joffre rallied his men and made a drive on the Germans that will make him famous for all time. No power on earth could stay the heroic sons of France. The English knew this and went into the task with renewed energy. The French knew it and showed it in those courageous moments of battle. The Germans knew and fled like chaff before the wind. No

wonder the United States gave General Joffre such a wholehearted welcome when he came on a national mission early in 1917. The world recognizes him as the hero of the Marne! September 15 the Germans halted on the banks of the Aisne River and the longest battle line of history was started. The Germans tried to get around the allies and the allies kept running their lines farther and farther until October the first, a mighty line was formed. Along this line of battle for three years have been used all the latest methods of warfare making Verdun, Arras, Somme and other sections famous as the Land of Heroes.

Surely no battle since the siege of ancient Troy has been so fierce as that never ending battle of Verdun. Verdun is on the Meuse River and where the highway leads into the heart of France. The Germans thought that they must take Verdun. No other victory amounted to much unless Verdun fell. After months of desperate fighting in this sector, the Germans set in afresh with a determination to win by forcing her way. Germany gathered her fresh troops and rested them for weeks, then at 7 A. M. on the 21st of February, 1915, the German forces led by Crown Prince Ruprecht made an artillery bombardment that has no equal in history. One writer describes the bursting bombs and

rockets as looking like a most colossal display of fireworks. The bombarding that the Germans had done heretofore was tame in comparison to this new attack. The British and French were cut down and their defenses shattered; still they fought with a desperate mien and courage that will never be surpassed on any battlefield. The Germans knew that they had impaired the lines of the allies, and at 5 P. M. they made a drive with their infantry to take possession of the enemy trenches. They thought that nothing remained but to possess, but they forgot the men they were fighting. Poor as the defenses of the allies were they made a stand and the Germans were cut to pieces, line after line falling like mown hay. The Germans now started another bombardment, followed by infantry drives, in this way they gained a foothold in the first line trenches by the end of the day. February 22nd, the bombarding was more terrific. Their flame of battle swept the field as a mighty fire, and that night found the allies without shelter, but they went to work and soon dug themselves trenches. They had been fighting for hours and were almost exhausted, but they worked as desperately as they had fought.

General Castlenau gave orders to the men to hold Verdun at any cost. On February 24th General Petain took charge of the forces

in the Verdun sector, and later Verdun was a fortification with underground passages running for miles and miles, filled with beds, offices, foodstuff, and munitions. There was even a great underground passage for retreat. Such is the Verdun of the present.

In this section the famous LaFayette flying esquadron won world-wide admiration. The entire corps is composed of Americans who ventured to the land of heroes even while the United States remained neutral. What gratitude to the memory of Marquis De LaFayette!

Happy be that American woman who has given a son to the cause of liberty. They may, or they may not return to you, mother, but they have gone to the Land of Heroes and their deeds shall go down in history for they are courtiers to the Cause of Freedom just as much as Washington and the men of '76.

CHAPTER V.

Why America Entered the War

One of the most deadly pieces of German propaganda that has flooded the country is the statement that England got the United States into the war; or that the United States entered the war on England's account. There are well meaning people who ask,

“Why didn’t the United States protest when England interfered with our mails, when she was protesting to Germany about the U-boats?” If the reader has never thought seriously about this matter, please stop a moment and do so now. There is quite a lot of difference in the murder of women and children on the high seas, and the interfering with mails and commerce, etc., but the United States did protest and England came to time. She also protested to Germany and she did not come to time. So reader, England has had nothing to do with our entrance into the world war. If England had been fighting as Germany’s ally we could have had no other choice than to fight them both. Germany made war on America when she was neutral. She used underhanded methods, prostituted consular service, and trampled underfoot every international law that came in her way.

Late in the year 1915, Von Papen, the German military attache at Washington, D. C., and Karl Boy-ed, German naval attache, were asked to leave Washington because of their using their offices in an underhanded way, thus prostituting the consular service to carry out the designs of a foreign power. Von Papen had sent certain messages in code to the war office in Berlin, which was illegal. Karl Boy-ed had encouraged an insurrection

in Mexico. In this connection may be mentioned the names of Franz Bopp, Wolf Von Igel and other plotters that were in the employ of the German regime. One planned to blow up the Welland Canal. Secret papers were found in possession of Ambassador Dumba revealing the plots to organize strikes in munition plants, and he too had to leave this country. It is said that one man was paid \$5,000 for propoganda work for the Imperial German Government.

Perhaps you ask if these plots resulted in any serious damage to any one. Yes, it was found that this system was employing men both in the United States and Mexico. It has been shown that Boy-ed had tried to bring about an insurrection in Mexico, and so this work finally resulted in a most disastrous thing. The Mexicans were embittered, and finally the heartless savage, Villa, came to carry out the German design. We have no proofs that Villa was employed by Germany, but there is enough circumstantial evidence to put it beyond all doubt. We are therefore not far from the right track when we charge against the Germans that massacre at Columbus, N. M., on the morning of March 9, 1916. Personally, I believe that the proof of this very thing will be made known at some future date.

Just two weeks after the Columbus mas-

sacre a German U-boat torpedoed and sank the Channel passenger steamer *Sussex*, causing the loss of more American lives.

The United States Government sent to the Imperial German Government on April 15, 1916, the following note:

“If it is still the purpose of the Imperial German Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law, and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether.”

Germany was not quite ready for a break with the United States, and so in answer to the above note she promised (May 4th) that she was ready to do all in her power to confine the operations of war for the remainder of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents. The German Government also

promised in this reply to meet the demands of international law, by visitation and search, both within and without the naval war zone, that vessels bearing passengers and freight should not be sunk unless they offered resistance or tried to escape.

The next months seemed as though Germany would make good her word, but she had an object in view. She wanted (as shown before in this little volume) to gain time to build more submarines. January 31, 1917, Germany having decided that she could whip the whole world by using the additional submarines she had builded, sent to the United States a note declaring that all ships, including those of neutrals, would be sunk if found in a certain zone around France, Great Britain, Italy and the eastern Mediterranean.

The United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany on February 3, 1917. Why should she not? Germany had broken her solemn pledge and her note meant that she was going on with the murder of our people.

Just at this time another piece of German intrigue came to light. The German foreign secretary, Zimmermann, had sent a note to Von Eckhardt, the German Minister in Mexico City, in which he told him that on February the first they would start the unlimited use of the submarine, that Germany hoped to

keep the United States neutral but in case we did not remain neutral for him to have a secret agreement with Mexico. He even told him to promise Mexico that Germany would furnish her money, fight with her and when peace came Mexico would receive her lost territory in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. He further asked Von Eckhardt to have Mexico suggest to Japan that she fight with them.

It has been said that this note was sent through the German consular service in the United States and was captured on the Mexican border by a band of our troops searching the bearer.

This note was not made public till March 1, 1917, but it must have been in the hands of our faithful representative at Washington at the time of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

The United States Government announced at the time of the breaking off of diplomatic relations that she would refrain from hostilities until actual "Overt Acts" of the Imperial German Government were committed; but these "overt acts" were committed. Within two months Germany sank at least eight American merchant ships, with the loss of nearly fifty American lives.

The Mad Dog of Europe was laying waste the life and property of American citizens,

and had not our wise and faithful officials at Washington taken the steps they did our fate might have been like that of Belgium. On the 2nd day of April, 1917, Mr. Wilson delivered to Congress perhaps the greatest state address that has been given since the Colonial days. It was a literary masterpiece, and yet so intensely human that it touched a responsive chord in all civilization. It was so beautiful in its unselfishness and its defense of all humanity, including the German people who are down-trodden by the Kaiser-god, that it brought the sympathetic aid of thousands. Congress was stirred into immediate action and with their backing, on August 6th, President Wilson announced that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

Our reason then for entering the war was for no ordinary purpose, but in defense of freedom. There is no hope of gain in national possessions, but there will be the greatest gain in the real things that are worth fighting for—the freedom from tyranny of all the earth's suffering creatures.

Give, therefore, a free man's gift in this struggle for freedom. Buy a Liberty Bond, and then buy another. Join the Red Cross, or do your bit whatever it may be. Better still, go to the country's service and drive forever from this earth the crazed tyrant of

Europe, who has trampled and starved the crying, helpless infants of northern France and Belgium; who has carried away their men into the lowest form of servitude, and their women into a slavery infinitely worse than death; who has boasted to graft the German stock where free men have fallen; who has dropped bombs on relief ships, and hospital ships, and laughed at the sinking of passenger ships laden with neutral lives; and who has laughed at the suffering of his own war-ridden Germany and urged her on to war against those who are fighting for her freedom, by his lies which he has hired his learned professors to invent, thus you give to the world that peace which the Prince of Peace came to bring.

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