ROLL OF HONOUR.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

The following casualties are officially reported:—

London, July 6.

Killed:—
Bruce, 2Lt., A.A., R.F.A.

Previously wounded and missing, now killed:
Pearcey, 2Lt., A., Devonshire R.
Wild, Cap., L.T., Somerset L.I.

Previously missing, now killed:—
Lee, 2Lt., I.B., R.E.
Vaughton, 2Lt., G.E., Essex R.

Wounded:—
Austin, Cap., A.E., Rifle Corps.
Bent, Cap., F.S., R.G.A.
Bygrave, 2Lt., A.R., Durham L.I.
Colbourne, Lt., I.L.D., Yeomanry.
Cooke, 2Lt., V.G., Middlesex R.
Coxwell, 2Lt., L.L., Suffolk R.
Dawson, 2Lt., J., N. & Lanc R.
Dunlop, Lt., M., R.F.A.
Foord, Lt., P.J., York R.
Fotheringhame, 2Lt., A.M., R. Scots.
Guild, Major, A.M., Highland Cyclist Batn.
Hall, 2Lt., R.R., York R.
Haynes, 2Lt., W., Bedford R.
Heaton, Lt., F., R.F.A.
Hudson, Major, W.H., R.F.A.
Sabelli, Lt., H.A., R.F.A.
Scott, Lt., G.S.A., A.S.C.
Spelling, 2Lt., W.T., R.F.A.
Winn, 2Lt., W.H., Yeomanry.

Previously missing, now wounded and missing:—
Thomas, 2Lt., J., Gloucester R.

Missing, believed to be killed:—
Steel, Cap., S.J., Norfolk R.

Missing:—
Lawson, Lt.-Col., A.B., Gloucester R.

Previously wounded and missing, now died of wounds as prisoner:—
Rapson, 2Lt., H.T., R. W. Kent R.

Previously prisoners, now killed, attempting escape:—
Medlecott, 2Lt., H.W., R.F.C.
Walter, Cap., J.S., R. W. Surrey R.

Previously prisoners, now wounded and prisoners:—
Menzies, Lt., D., Black Watch.
Miller, Lt., A.L., Black Watch.
Monypeny, Lt., R.W., London R.
Sclater, 2Lt., V.C., Dorset R.

Prisoner:—
Thornton, 2Lt., W., York R.

Previously killed, now prisoners:—
Nicholson, Lt., T., Manchester R.
Richardson, 2Lt., W.J., Durham L.I.

Previously wounded and missing, now prisoners:—
Dowden, 2Lt., L.F., Mach Gun Corps.
Lax, 2Lt., W.L., R.E.
Rolfe, Lt., R.W.T., Cambridge R.
Webb, 2Lt., H.E., York R.
Wooding, 2Lt., P.H., Rifle Corps.

Previously missing, now prisoners:—
Berry, Lt., B., Cheshire R.
Berry, Lt., R.B., Worcester R.
Burgoyne, 2Lt., J., Cheshire R.
Carson, 2Lt., H.R., Cheshire R.
Collingwood, 2Lt., T.F., Middlesex R.
Cox, Cap., S.H., R.A.M.C.
Edgar, 2Lt., A.P., Worcester R.
Eyre, Lt., F., Lanc Fus.
Greig, 2Lt., R., Middlesex R.
Hayer, 2Lt., J., Middlesex R.
Heels, 2Lt., H.L., Lanc Fus.
Huxley, Cap., H.W., Lanc Fus.
Jones, 2Lt., H., Northampton R.
Manders, Cap., T.C., Middlesex R.
Mansbridge, Lt., C., Lanc Fus.
Mayor, 2Lt., A., Cheshire R.
Pullin, 2Lt., A.H., R.F.A.
Purcell, Lt., V.W.S., York R.
Quine, 2Lt., R.H., Northumber'd Fus.
Ryden, 2Lt., H., Cheshire R.
Sewerby, 2Lt., J., Northumber'd Fus.

Previously missing, now not missing:—
Ledingham, 2Lt., R.J.W., R.F.A.

London, July 8.

Killed:—
Abbott, 2Lt., W.J.G., Gloucester R.
Brickell, 2Lt., P.W., Durham L.I.
Clayton, Major, J.E., R.F.A.
Drew, 2Lt., H.W., Gloucester R.
Durnford, Cap., R.C., Hampshire R.
Horne, Lt., L.J., York L.I.
Mawby, 2Lt., T.H., London R.
Miles, Cap., J.G., Norfolk R.

Previously missing, now killed:—
Gill, Lt., H.G., W. York R.
Harvey, 2Lt., H.B., Gloucester R.
Reid, 2Lt., E.A., Hampshire R.

Previously wounded, now died of wounds:—
Copeland, Cap., D.C.B., London R.

Died:—
Armstrong, Cap., J., R.A.M.C.

Wounded:—
Allison, 2Lt., H.H., Northumber'd Fus.
Barclay, Major, M.E., Yeomanry.
Barker, Lt., A.T., Liverpool R.
Barnsley, Major, D.G., Warwick R.
Beale, Cap., A.O.R., Bedford R.
Blackwell, 2Lt., C.E.R., London R.
Bonsey, 2Lt., E.K., R.G.A.
Brown, Cap., D., R.F.A.
Cave Bigley, Lt., J., R.F.A.
Charlesworth, 2Lt., A., Duke of Wellington's W. Riding R.
Christmas, 2Lt., E.J., E. Lanc R.
Clayton, 2Lt., H.W., R.F.A.
Colin, 2Lt., H., Shropshire L.I.
Cox, 2Lt., H.K., R.G.A.
Davies, 2Lt., A., Welsh R.
Gemmell, 2Lt., H., Seaforth Highrs.
Grieve, Lt., R., R.E.
Harries, Cap., P.C., R. Lancaster R.
Hawkes, 2Lt., G.A., R.G.A.
Hawes, Lt., H., E. Surrey R.
Hewett, Lt., B.L., London R.
Hewson, Major, A.G., R.F.A.
Jones, Lt., A.R., Yeomanry.
Kelsey, Lt., F., R.F.A.
Lewis, 2Lt., J.H., R.G.A.
Long, Brevet Lt.-Col., W.J., Rifle Corps.
Lowe, 2Lt., J.F., Liverpool R.
Maltby, Lt., R.A.L., Durham L.I.
Noble, 2Lt., S.W., R.E.
Pickop, Lt., W.R.A., R. Fus.
Rylance, 2Lt., N., Loyal N. Lanc R.
Sellick, Lt., N.P., Northumber'd Fus.
Stafford, Cap., H.L., Northumber'd Fus.
Stark, Cap., C.C., Yeomanry.
Stringer, Lt., C.H., R.F.A.
Thompson, 2Lt., H.R., R.G.A.
Thompson, 2Lt., W.K., R. Fus.
Timpson, Major, G.G., R.A.M.C.
Waldron, Cap., R., R.F.A.
Walker, 2Lt., N.O., Manchester R.
Welch, Major, C.E., E. Lanc R.
West, 2Lt., E.C., R.W. Kent R.
Whitehead, Lt.-Col., H.F., E. Lanc R.
Willis, 2Lt., C., R.F.A.

Previously wounded, now wounded and missing:—
Chapman, Lt., F.A., Manchester R.
Hatton, 2Lt., E.R., Wiltshire R.
Moore, Lt., T.S., North Stafford R.

Missing:—
Bellerby, 2Lt., H.R.B., R. Irish Rifles.

Previously killed, now prisoners:—
Burges Short, Lt.-Col., H.G.H., Duke of Corn L.I.
Lloyd, Major, J.W., R.E.

Previously wounded, now prisoner:—
Boyd, Cap., R., R. Dublin Fus.

Previously wounded and missing, now prisoners:—
Boardman, Major, J.H., Oxf. & Buck L.I.
Godson, Lt., R.G., R.E.

Previously missing, believed to be wounded, now prisoner:—
Williams, 2Lt., F.T., Welsh R.

Previously missing, now prisoners:—
Armstrong, Lt., C.D., Mach Gun Corps.
Bradbury, 2Lt., A., Liverpool R.
Clark, Cap., A.C., R.A.M.C.
Conway, 2Lt., R., Irish R.
Cownley, 2Lt., J.J., Yorkshire R.
Dawkins, 2Lt., F.S.S., Mach Gun Corps.
Evans, 2Lt., R.J., R. Fus.
Gascoyne, Lt., B.B., Worcester R.
Greenwood, Lt., O., Yorkshire R.
Griffiths Jones, Cap., M.P., Durham L.I.
Jeffreys, 2Lt., P.J., Rifle Corps.
Matthews, Cap., S.H., Northumber'd Fus.
Mondak, 2Lt., T.E., Gloucester R.
Morpeth, Lt., S., Northumber'd Fus.
Phipps, 2Lt., W.G., R. W. Surrey R.
Robb, 2Lt., R.B., Mach Gun Corps.
Roberts, 2Lt., H.E., E. Lanc R.
Robinson, 2Lt., A., R. Scots.
Sears, 2Lt., R.L., Middlesex R.
Sleath, Cap., W.F., E. York R.
Warre Dymond, Cap., G.W., E. Surrey R.

Previously missing, now not missing:—
Stephenson, Lt., H.C., R.G.A.

AIR FORCE CASUALTIES.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

London, July 8.

Killed:—
Hamilton, 2Lt., G.C.R., R.A.F.
Henderson, Cap., I.H.D., Arg. & Suth'd Highrs.
Maltby, 2Lt., A.J., R.A.F.
Stewart, 2Lt., H.M., R.A.F.
Tyrrell, Cap., J.M., R.A.F.
Ulrich, 2Lt., C.P., R.A.F.

Wounded:—
Carey, 2Lt., R.B., R.A.F.
Forsyth, 2Lt., J., R.A.F.
Row, 2Lt., H.N.E., R.A.F.
Style, 2Lt., C.S., R.A.F.

Missing:—
Robins, Lt., S.M., R.A.F.

AIR FORCE CASUALTIES.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

London, July 8.

Killed:—
Bannister, Lt., H.S., R.A.F.
Carter, 2Lt., A., R.A.F.

Died of wounds:—
Stores, 2Lt., H.L., R.A.F.

Died:—
Carling, Lt., J.B., R.A.F.
Hodge, 2Lt., W., R.A.F.

Previously missing, now prisoner:—
Hatchell, 2Lt., A.H., R.A.F.

Previously missing, now wounded and prisoner:—
Holman, 2Lt., H.G., R.A.F.

Previously missing, now believed to be prisoners:—
Boulton, 2Lt., F.E., R.A.F.
Harris, 2Lt., N.B., R.A.F.
Lamont, 2Lt., W., R.A.F.
Mitchell, 2Lt., H., R.A.F.
Rainford, 2Lt., J., R.A.F.
Tansley, 2Lt., H.E., Rifle Corps.

Previously missin, now believed to be wounded and prisoners:—
Crawford, 2Lt., W.I., Rifle Corps.
Wilson, Lt., H.B.B., Glasgow, Yeomanry.

GENERALS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

London, July 8.

It is officially announced that Brigadier-General A. F. Lumsden has been killed, and Brigadier General Richard Deare Furley Oldman has been wounded.

VICTORY THIS SUMMER IMPOSSIBLE.

In a speech in the Diet of Wurtemberg at Stuttgart the Progressist leader, Conrad Haussmann, who shares with the Vice-Chancellor, Herr Payer, the leadership of the Progressist Party in the Reichstag, said a fifth winter of war was now inevitable. Germany (he added) must make up her mind to face this disappointment, instead of securing the victory hoped for during the summer.

NO COLONIES FOR GERMANY.

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute have passed the resolution: "That the Council, in view of the coming Imperial Conference wish to express with all respect, but in the strongest terms, their view, which they believe to be almost universally shared throughout the Empire that, alike in the interests of the Empire and in the interest of the native races concerned, no one of the former German possessions beyond the seas should be restored to Germany."

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ANOTHER PROFITEERING OUTBREAK.

THE COTTON BAG CRISIS.

WORK OF DEFEATED CEREAL SPECULATORS.

A fresh crisis is now the topic of the day amongst all the people concerned in the agriculture and export trade of the country. Fortunately this time however it is not one relating to the Food Supply of the country though it is connected with a crop which is equally, if not more important to Egypt than the question of the Food Supply, namely the cotton crop which is the chief source of wealth of the country. In other words the crisis is that of the cotton bags, which are absolutely indispensable for the packing and baling of cotton, and which are becoming very scarce in the market and at the same time so expensive as to make their price prohibitive. It appears from what is being said and discussed publicly that great speculation is now being carried out in this line and that Chief speculators can be found amongst those who were barred from speculating in cereals owing to the energetic steps taken by the Supplies Control Board. These articles of merchandise are usually imported from India and, owing to the increased cost of transport and raw materials, naturally cost much more than before but whereas they used to be sold during the early part of the war at P.T. 7 to P.T. 10 per bag, the price has lately attained P.T. 25 and more which is considered greatly prohibitive to the trade and the intervention of the Supply Control Board is now earnestly solicited by those concerned on the grounds that this is not a trade which can be left free at the present time owing to its relation to the larger proportion of the inhabitants of the country who depend on the cotton crop for their life.

It appears that there are sufficient stocks both in the country and on the way from India to Egypt to meet the requirements of this year's crop and that the only problem to solve is that of the price. No doubt the authorities who took great interest in this same question on a similar occasion before will be able to dispose of the question likewise also in such a way as to make the interests of all concerned harmonise. The pity is that foresight cannot be exercised in such matters so as to prevent the development of what are called "crises" but which really mean outbreaks of profiteering.

ALEXANDRIA BOURSE.

The market was very active yesterday and the number of transactions was considerable. The folowing were the officially quoted closing prices:—

Unified remained at £94.

Agricultural Bank rose 1/8 closing at £6 1/4, business being done at that price and at £6 3/16.

National Bank were very firm at £18 5/16, a rise of 3/8, business being done at £18, 3/16, 18 1/14 and 18 5/16.

Cassa di Sconto closed unchanged at fr.93.

Alexandria Water Co. rose 1/16 to £12 13/16.

Building Lands remained at £1 11/16.

Wadi Kom Ombo rose 5/32 closing at £5 9/32, business being done at £5 1/4, and 5 9/32.

There was some business in Société du Behera which closed unchanged at £13 3/8, business being done at £13 5/8 and £13 3/8.

Priv. Behera remained at £4 25/32.

Union Fonciere was firm at £3 3/32, a rise of 1/8, business being done at £3 11/32, 3 13/32, 3 13/32, 3 3/8 1/64, 3 13/32, 3 3/8 1/64, 3 3/8 1/64, and 3 3/8.

Business was done in Urbaines and Rurales which dropped 1/32 closing at £3 3/32.

Gabbari Land rose 1/16 closing at £-7/8, business being done at £- 27/32, 27/32, 7/8, 27/32 3/128 and 7/8.

Société Fonciere d'Egypte remained at £6 5/8.

Priv. Trams d'Alexandrie were at fr. 96 1/2 a rise of 1/2fr. business being done at fr.96, 96 1/2, and 9 61/2 and Deferred shares rose 3fr. to fr.147, business being done at fr.148, 147, 147 1/2 and 147.

Ord. Khediveh rose 9d. to 44/9d.

Nungovich Hotels remained at £5 7/8.

There was some business in Salt and Soda which rose 1/7 1/2d. closing at 46/3 business being done at 45/3, 45/6, 45/4 1/2, 45/7 1/2, 45/9, 46/-, 46/-, 46/-, 46/-, 45/10 1/2, 46/-, 46/3 and 46/3d.

Filatures Nationales were firm at £27 1/2, a rise of £2 1/8, business being done at £26, 26 1/4, and 27 1/2.

Brasseries d'Egypte rose 2fr. to fr.340.

Deferred Crown Brewery closed in demand at fr.425 a rise of 15fr.

Associated Cotton Pioneers remained at £- 7/8, business being done at that price and at £- 7/8 1/128.

Sidi Salem Estates rose 1/16 1/64 closing at £2 1/8 1/64, business being done at £2 1/8 1/64, 2 5/32, 2 1/8, 2 1/8 and 2 1/8 1/64.

Alexandria and Ramleh Railways Co. dropped 1/16 closing at £5 5/16.

Port Said Salt were very firm at 129/6 a rise of 9 shillings business being done at 129/- 130/-, 129/6, 129/6, 130/-, 130/6 129/9d. and 129/6d.

There was some business in New Egyptian Co. which rose 1 1/2d. business being done at 18/7 1/2, 18/9 and 18/6.

Deferred Credit Foncier shares were in demand at fr.810 a ten francs rise, and Deferred Urbaines et Rurales rose 1/4 £ to £2 7/8.

Credit Foncier bonds issues 1886, 1903 and 1911 were at fr.388 1/2, 290 and 280 3/4 respectively.

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MILITARY SITUATION.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

(BY OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT).

Cairo, July 10.

After a short pause, during which it has evolved upon the British and Americans to carry on the work of inflicting local defeats upon the German army in France, the French again take up the tale to-day with two brilliant minor successes. The first of these was won on the 8th and carried the French lines forward 1,200 yards on a long mile front east of the Forest of Retz, the name by which an eastern offshoot of the great Forest of Villers Cotterets is still known. By these repeated successes north and east of the Forest the Germans have now driven well back into the salient they made in May. It was a time, just as the Aisne-Marne offensive was dying away, when the Germans were established inside the whole of the eastern margin of the wooded country from St. Pierre Aigle in the north to Faverolles in the south. The second French advance was made on the 9th and was on the scene of the French defeat of the last German offensive between Montdidier and Noyon. Here the French advanced over one mile on a front of two and a half. The two farms Porte and des Loges, recaptured by the French, are between the village of Antheuil and St. Maur, which, it will be remembered, was the point on the Roye-Estrée St. Denis road to which the French counter-attack drove back the German offensive on June 10, and where the line finally crystallised. The total of unwounded prisoners brought in from these two successes is already well over 800. The new line again proved of advantage in the Antheuil success.

On the rest of the Western Front there was little doing on the ground but all the more in the air. In air fighting French and British machines on Tuesday, accounted for 27 German planes destroyed and 7 driven down, while 50 tons of bombs were dropped behind the German lines in France, on the submarine bases in Flanders and on the Rhine front. British machines have been attending chiefly to the enemy's railway junctions opposite the Flanders front, while both naval and army machines visited the Ostend docks. In Germany bombs were dropped on the Bavarian Palatinate and Luxembourg railway junction have both been bombed.

THE ITALIAN FRONTS.

On the main Italian front from the Stelvio to the sea there has been no change, but the Franco-Italian victory in Albania has further developed. The Italian left wing is now firmly established right along the Maliskastro range which separates the valley of the Vojusa from that of the Semeni river. Moving round the western spurs of the Maliskastro the Italian cavalry seized the crossings of the Semeni river at Majali below Fieri. The town of Fieri has been captured and that of Berat is now directly threatened by the French move on the upper waters of the Devoli and down the Tomorica valley. The advance is on a very wide front, no less than 37 miles.. It remains to be seen whether the Austrians will be able to hold a second line north of the Semeni, or whether a war of movement will set in, now that the Voyusa, which has separated the combatants in the coastal area for nearly three years, has at last been crossed. Hitherto the forces on both sides in Albania have been very small. It is a country of rugged hills and almost devoid of communications which has resulted in a war of minor operations of large forces. It may well prove that the Austrians have been lulled into a false security by the inactivity shown in this front. The first Italian advance certainly appears to have taken them by surprise. The advance has resulted in a haul of 1,000 prisoners and a great quantity of material, and a blow at Austria's sinking prestige, which is particularly dangerous in a country inhabited by warlike tribesmen. It will be necessary for Austria to despatch reinforcements to meet the menace to the fleet base at Durazzo, and that will further reduce her strength on the main front. We should not count on any very startling developments in Albania. Very useful results may accrue from this unexpected success, but Albania will was remain a subsidiary front. Successes gained on a subsidiary front are valuable for their effects on the main front, and they may even "tip the balance" at the last, but it is on the main fronts that decisions fall.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Germany has at last found it necessary to break it to her people that the Great American army has arrived in France in spite of all promises that the U. boats would keep it on the far side of the Atlantic. Now that the American army in France numbers over a million men, and is daily taking a greater share in the struggle, the line pursued by the German Press is to admit its presence but to assure the people that it does not matter in the least, since the quality of the American army is so bad that, having arrived in France, it will simply be an easy prey for the German army of "field-grey heroes." It would be interesting to know whether any single person in Germany is now taken in for a moment by the official lies shouted in concert by the whole of the German Press. Further, it would be interesting to know how safely indulge in submarine warfare, since America would never go to war. America did so to war, in the different year from that was that the American army could never arrive in France because the U. boats would prevent it. The American army has arrived. Now the story is that it will never be able to fight, though a good many German soldiers safely located in American prisoner of war camps have had opportunities of judging of the fighting capacity of the German colonies who has been to America and knows something of the outer world has had another idea. His notion is to bring the Americans off, so that Germany may be able to finish her European campaign without any outside interference and finally turn to argue it out with America. He puts it this way in the "BerlinerTageblatt" of May 26: "War with America is like a bad dream and most Germans cannot understand any real reason for it. America will remain Germany's main enemy if Germany, as hoped, is victorious on the continent and England is distressed by her U. boats. It is, therefore important, to find out from the President's policy just what America wants." Presumably it would mean nothing to Dernburg and his friends to be told that the real reason why America is in the war is that Germany is — Germany, and that what the world wants and what we all want and mean to have is a new Germany. If they cannot understand that from President Wilson's speeches there is no hope for them; military statistics may possibly appeal to the Germans more than declarations of policy. They believe in nothing but force, and some of the statements that America has lately allowed to be published of the first fruits of her war measures should serve to convince the Germans that America has already a great military force which is being rapidly brought to bear to help obtain "what America wants." They might consider the figures showing their own destruction of American tonnage and what America has done to counter that. For instance U. boats have since the beginning of the war sunk 380,000 tons of American ships, and they were sinking them long before America came into the war. Between January and May America completed 687,000 tons of new ships and on June 1, she possessed a fleet of 10,600,000 tons, second only to that of Britain. Her programme of new construction is just getting into full swing and on July 4, 400,000 tons of new ships were launched, enough in one day to replace the whole of four years of U. boat depredations. Or take the army. When war broke out America's army and militia all told numbered just over 200,000 men. On the 1st of June it numbered over two million men and of these over one million had arrived in France. As fast as transport allows more of these their places are filled by new recruits in America. During June 276,372 men arrived in France and of this only 391, less than one man in every 5,000, were lost at sea. While Germany is steadily losing men from her gradually shrinking numbers the Allies armies are being reinforced by over a quarter of a million American soldiers every month. One might go on quoting figures like this ad infinitum. They are simple examples of what America is doing in every field of war production, and they are all at the disposal of the German authorities to test for themselves. They know that America has already 250 warships in European waters, that American shipyard are turning out a destroyer every day, and that the number of American destroyers and submarine chasers is now still be trebled before the end of the year. If it were only a case of dealing with machinery there might be some hope for them. But they must realise that they have to deal with the inflexible will of Britain, France and Italy," reinforced by the 100 millions of America, all working as one mass towards one inexorable end. That, is what the crimes of militarism have brought upon Germany. Truly it is an appalling prospect for the Government responsible for those crimes.

NEW LIGHT ON THE WAR.

COLONEL HOUSE'S MISSION TO EUROPE.

A flood of light on some obscure epochs in the story of the war is shed by a biographer of Colonel House, President Wilson's "Alter Ego." The biographer, Mr. Howden Smith, in a long series of articles contributed to the "New York Evening Post," writes very intimately about Colonel House, and describes with ample detail the experiences of that gentleman on his successive visits to Europe from 1914 to 1917 as Mr. Wilson's confidential emissary.

A remarkable man is Colonel House; remarkable for his self-effacement in an age of advertisement, for his love of unpaid service when he never had a salary from public funds—for his penetrating sagacity. He paid his first visit to Europe as Mr. Wilson's personal representative in the spring of 1914. Though he then had trouble on his hands in Mexico, the President was profoundly disquieted by the European aspect of the situation in Europe, and was anxious to do what lay in his power to avert war. Colonel House went first to Berlin, where he arrived in May. He found the military party there feverishly anxious for war, positively "crazy with excitement," and he left Germany with grave forebodings.

In Paris Colonel House found a cheerful spirit and no disposition whatever to anticipate international trouble, London, where he arrived in June, was even more complacent.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

When Colonel House paid his next visit to Europe—he left New York on January 30, 1915, in the Lusitania—the war had been in progress for six months. Early in February Germany proclaimed a submarine offensive which, in a prescribed zone, would not discriminate between enemy and neutral merchant vessels. In this succinct note to the Power, Colonel House was naturally anxious to protect neutral rights and prevent the war from spreading.

On March 19, 1915, he arrived in Berlin. In his talk with German statesmen he urged moderation. Though they gave him fair words, he could not get satisfaction. But a phrase of his—"The Freedom of the Seas"—produced an instantaneous effect. By this phrase Colonel House meant the safety of merchant vessels in enemy ports on the declaration of war, the safety not only of food cargoes but of cargoes of actual contraband; in short, the uninterrupted progress of the world's oceanborne commerce even in a world-war. After he had gained his idea, one of the greatest men in Germany told Colonel House: "I believe you have thrown the first thread across the chasm which bars us from peace."

Elated with this promising beginning, Colonel House returned to London. He was received on his arrival by read reports in the newspapers of boastful speeches in favour of "freedom of the seas" that had just been delivered in the United States by the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, and Dr. Dernburg, the chief at that time of the German propaganda in America. It transpired that immediately after Colonel House had expounded his theory in Berlin, the German Government cabled to its principal agents in the United States instructions to embark on a rigorous propaganda in favour of the "freedom of the seas."

At one outset in London Colonel House had to allay the natural suspicion aroused by these declarations by Germans in America, and he found, too, that English men shied instinctively at the phrase. "Has not England," he asked, "secured the freedom of the seas since the days of the Armada? Is not this what the British Navy is maintained for? Or do you mean that we are to abandon our coaling stations, ports and colonies, which are open to all the nations of the world as well as to our own ships?" It is asserted, however, by his biographer that eventually Colonel House succeeded in making an impression, and that "some Englishmen of Liberal views" endorsed his doctrine.

Here, then, writes the American publicist, "was in process of construction a basis for negotiation which might have supported substantial work for peace." But almost in the moment of fruition Colonel House's plans and prospects were destroyed by the torpedoing of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915. By that deed Germany placed herself outside the pale of civilization, renounced the promising chance of escape from the British blockade which Colonel House had offered her. There is nothing for him to do but to return home.

GERMANY'S "PEACE" OFFER.

An important new fact brought to light by Colonel House's biographer concerns the German peace offer of 1916. After the overrunning of Roumania in the autumn of 1916. When, on December 12, 1916, Germany, through the United States and Spain, suggested a conference of belligerents to discuss peace, her intention was to dictate terms of settlement, but to enunciate equitable terms. If the American writer's interpretation of the facts is correct, unrestricted submarine warfare—the sinking of every ship afloat on sight—had already been projected by Admiral Tirpitz; and the peace offer, so far as regards Bethmann-Hollweg and Jagow, was a genuine effort to avert the shame and horror of this premeditated pounce of frightfulness at sea. "Never, perhaps, was the overmastering power of the military clique revealed more clearly than in the series of events which turned to account the situation at the close of 1916 to press for a German peace or a carnival of savagery such the world had never seen before in its Thirty Years' War."

President Wilson, still honourably striving to end the war, invited the belligerents on December 20 to declare their war aims, his idea being to compare the declarations of the two groups and see if the gap between them was bridgeable by negotiation. The Entente Powers in their reply set forth the aims not so the Central Empires. On January 22, in an address to the Senate, the President pleaded for a peace without victory. A few days later Germany notified Mr. Wilson of her intention to embark on unrestricted submarine warfare from February. Accompanying this declaration of sea savagery was a virtual prohibition of the use of the ocean by American vessels. It combined, in fact, a brutality and insolence this German message is without precedent in the history of the intercourse of civilised nations. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were soon broken off, and on April 7 Congress declared war on Germany.

OUR PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

The Secretary of the War Office states: Representations have lately been received as to the greatly increased cost of all goods in Turkey and the difficulty experienced by prisoners of war in obtaining the necessaries of life. The Netherland Minister at Constantinople has been authorised to make representations to the British prisoners of war from the relief fund which is at his disposal. It is hoped that the conditions of our prisoners of war in Turkey will be thereby much ameliorated.

In consequence of the recently ratified Turco-British agreement several persons attached at the Dutch Legation in Constantinople have been instructed to visit British prisoners of war in Turkey, with a view to promoting their welfare. The camps in European Turkey will be visited by M. van Bommel, who is already attached to the Legation for prisoners of war service.

The condition of Lieutenant Baron Banfield, Austria's "ace," who was seriously wounded while pursuing an Italian aviator over Trieste, is said to be hopeless.

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