### BRITAIN WILL FIGHT TO APPOINTED END. SAYS CONAN DOYLE

Then, English Writer Declares, Will Huge Armies and Fleets Be Nightmares of the Past.

By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE Is it possible that there are still some of our people who do not understand the causes of this war, and are ignorant of the great stakes at issue which will speedily have so Important a hearing upon the lives of each and all of them? Let me try to lay before them both the causes and the possible efforts, and to implore them now, before it is too late to make these efforts and sacrifices which the occasion demands. The causes of the war are only of moment to us, at this stage, in that we gain more strength in our arms and more from in our souls by a knowledge that it is for all that is honorable and sacred for

that for many years Germany, intoxicated by her success in war and by her increase of wealth, has regarded the Brit-18h Empire with eyes of Jenlousy and hatred. It has never been alleged by those who gave expression to this almust universal national passion that Great Britain had in any way, either we interfered with that great developfrom of the poorest to one of the richest of European States, our markets were open to them untaxed, while our own manufacturers paid 20 per cent, in Ger-

the lead of her Emperor, following up her expressions of enmity by starting with restless energy to build up a formidable fleet, adding program to program, out of all possible proportion to the German commerce to be defended or to the German coast line exposed to attack. Already vainglorious boasts were made that Germany was the successor to Britain upon the seas. "The Admiral of the Arlantic greets the Admiral of the Pacific," said the Kaiser later in a message to the Car. What was Britain going to do under this growing menace? She took the steps which were necessary for her own safety and she composed her differences with France and Russia and drew closer the friendship which united her with her old rival across the Channel. The first fruit of the new German fleet was the Entente Cordiale. We had found our enemy. It was necessary that we should find our friends. Thus we were driven into our present combination.

And now we had to justify our friendwhip. For the first time we were compelled to openly oppose Germany in the
deep and dangerous game of world polities. They wished to see if our understanding was a reality or a sham Could
they drive a wedge between us by showing that we were a fair-weather friend
whom any stress would alienate. Twice
they tried it, once in liss when they builied France into a conference at Algeciras but found that Britain was firm
at her side and again in 101, when in a
time of profound peace they stirred up
trouble by sending a gunboat to Agadir
and pushed matters to the very edge of
war.

I have shown that we JUSTIFIES HER PRIENDSHIP.

I have shown that we have in very truth never injured for desired to injure Germany in commerce nor have we opposed her politically until her own deliberate actions drove us into the camp of her opposence But it may well be asked why then did they dialike us, and why did thet wave bossile plots against us? This was caused by discumstances over which we rad no control and which we could not modify if we had minded to do so. Britain through her merchants and people had become a great world power and the energy of her merchants and people had become a great world power when the energy of her merchants and people had become a great world power when the energy of her merchants and people had become a great world power when the energy of her merchants and people had become a great world power and the energy of her merchants and people had become a great world power when the energy of her merchants that more could we alter it since a negatiant to get the first and greatest removing it to be with Great Britain. Said the litter Treitschke. Sooper or later the shock was to come. Germany sat broading over the chossboard of the world waiting for the opening which should assure a winning game.

It was clear that she altered take her exemiles separately rather than together. If Britain wars attacked it was almost for the pening which should assure a winning game.

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It was clear that the altered take her exemiles separately rather than together. If Britain wars attacked it was almost from the constitution of the first world was a large treatment of the constitution of the constitutio

enemies separately rather than tegether.
If Britain were attacked it was almost stain that France and Russia would be her. the day her side. But if on the con-chey, the quarres could be made with the st two fowers, and especially with as sain, in the first lustance, then it was no means so certain that Great Brit-

in would be drawn into the struggle. Therefore, if the quarrel could be an arranged as to seem to be entirely one between Testan and Siav, there was a good chance that Hritain would remain undercided until the swift German sword had done its work. Then, with the grim acquiescence of our deserted Ailles, the still selves and that great final reckoning would have come.

would have come.
Such was the pist, and fortune favored it. A brutal murder had put Servia into a position where a State may be damed for the sine of individuals. As utilinatum was launched so phrased that it was impossible for and State to ascept it as it stood and yet remain an independent State. At the first sign of argument or remonstrance the Austrian army marched upon Belgrade. Russia, which had been already humiliated in 1966 by the forcible annexation of Bosma could not possibly submit a second lime to the Caudine Forks. She had her hand upon her sword hitt derman sprang to the side of her ally. France ranged houself with Russia. Like a thunderelap the war of the nations had begun.

At that very moment Germany took a step which removed the last doubt from the most cautious of us and left us in a position where we must either draw our

position where we must either draw our aword or stand forever dishonored and humiliated before the world tine has only to read our Ambassa-dor's description of his interview with

the German Chancellor after our decision piedzed its word to observe and to enextraordinary mental aberration the German rulers did actually believe that a vital treaty with Britain's signature upon it could be regarded by this country as a mere "scrap of paper."

What was this treaty which it was proposed to lightly set uside? It was the guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium signed in 1839 confirmed verbally and in writing by Bismarck in 1830, by t'russia, France and Britain, each of whom pledged their word to observe and to enforce it. On the strength of it Belgium had relied for her security amid her formidable neighbors. On the strength of it also France had lavished all it defenses upon her castern frontier, and left her northern exposed to attack. Britain had guaranteed the treaty, and Britain could be relied upon. Now, on the first occasion of testing the value of her word, it was supposed that she would regard the treaty as a worthless scrap of paper, and stand by unmoved while the little State which had trusted her was flooded by the armies of the invader.

DIE IS CAST. The die was cast. No compromise was

estble. We surely have our quarrel What have we gained? No colonies what have we gamed? No colonies which we covet, no possessions of any sort that we desire, is final proof that the war has not been provoked by us. Out one chormous indirect benefit we will gain if we an make Germany a penceful and harmless State. We will surely break harmless State. We will surely break her naval power and take such stem that it shall not be a memore to us any more. Should our victory be complete, there is little which Germany can yield to us save the removal of that shadow which has darkened us so long. But our children and our children will never if we do our work well now, look across the North Sea with the sombre thoughts which have so long been ours, while their lives will be brightened and clevated by money which we in our ships and the present of the Government in its warlike attitude the middle and better educated classes. These two things, more than anything class, are what have united Russian and ended, at least temporarily, the

have had to spend upon our snips and our gins.

Consider, on the other hand, what we should suffer it we were to lose. All the troubles of the last ten years would is with us still, but in a greatly exaggerated form. A larger and stronger itermany would dominate thrope and would overshadow our lives. Her coast line would be increased, her ports would face our own, her coaling stations would be in every sea and her great arms, greater tha never, would be within stiking distance of our shotes.

many.

And yet they hated us with a most hitten in take a definite stand against them. In all source, a hatred which lead showed its take a definite stand against them. In all source of our state and term of the solid in the claims of the pages of books, in the columns of the pages of books, in the columns of the pages of books, in the columns of the pages of books in the pages of the page of books in the pages of books in the pages of books in the pages of the page of books in the pages of the pages of books in the pages of the page of books in the pages of the pages of books in the pages of the pages of books in the pages of th

# IN NAVAL ACTIONS ADMIRALTY ORDERS

British Officer Forbids Rescue of Friend or Foe at Cost of Victory, as Consequence of North Sea Dis-

The Admiralty issued last man.

The Admiralty issued last man. The Admiralty issued last might a sum: my snare sek.

We were regularly surprised one day, Cressy, which were sunk by a subnur- ora in front or his men and forcing then rine in the North Sea. In a prefetory at the sword's point to my 'En avant' rine in the North Sea. In a prefetory at note to the reports the Admiralty, after We mustically remoraling that the Horac and the "I see you say thing like what fels Cressy were sunk because they went to proved help the Aboukir and remained by her bard the village

help the Aboukir and remained by her with their engines storped, thereby presenting easy targets, says!

"The natural promptings of humanity led to heavy losses which would have been avoided by a strict adherence to military considerations. It is necessary to point out for future guidance that conditions which prevail when one vessel of a squadron is infired in a mine field or exposed to submarine attack are analogous to those in action and that the rule of leaving a disabled ship to her own resources is applicable, as far any rate as large vessels are considered.

naval significance. Although they were powerful ships they helmand to a line of cruisers whose speed has been sur-rassed by many of the enemy's battle-ships.

ships."
Three formedness were fired at the Gress; and two of them struck her. It is possible, according to the officers, that the same submarine fired all three

topedoes.

Commander Norton, of the Horse, renorts that two topedoes struck his vensel. There was no interval of from 16
to 20 seconds between the discharge of the first and second torpedovs.
The Abouker sank in 25 minutes after floating bottom up for five minutes. The Hogue turned turtle five minutes after the was struck. The Creasy floated from 35 to 45 minutes before she turned

## MILITANT RUSSIAN PRIESTS BEAR CROSS AT HEAD OF TROOPS

Peasants, Inspired by Spiritual Advisers, Regard War as Crusade — Religious Influence Important Factor.

Acting under orders from the Holy Synod of Petrograd, the entire priesthood it must be remembered, are very largely under the influence of their spiritual ad-

threatened internal strife. Every body marching Russian troops is preceded i a priest of the Orthodox Church, who, with his flowing beard and long, black ment, is a striking enough figure.

#### CAPTIVES FORCED TO LURE COMRADES TO DESTRUCTION

French Soldier Declares Germans Make Prisoners Shield Attacks.

PARIS, Sept. 28, elent of the Lendon Standard a letter (ved from her son, a soldier at the it speaks for itself. Part of it

are. We have been for eight days hold-are a village, where at least eight hun-bed shells fall every day. We are in he thick of the horrors of war. The enon told to dislodge birn.

ortic, and I assisted at the most awful otobery you win conceive. We made a syonet charge in pitch darkness, talk-Inc to keep in touch each with another. I had a narrow shave myself, for a German got in; eithe away and fired at me notationals but the bullet went through

missioned accordingly right

miles of war and commits atrocities it must be includes he feels he has lost."

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SOLDIERS CUT OFF HANDS OF RED CROSS WORKER

American Woman Writes of Alleged German Cruelties.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A story of atroclous deeds, said to have been committed by German soldlers, was told in a letter written by Mrs. Ernest G. Waymouth, wife of Major Waymouth, of the

mouth, wife of Major Waymouth, of the Hoyal Artillery, which was received here yesterday by her father, Rear Admiral John V. It. Bleecker, United States navy, retired. The following is an extract from Mrs. Waymouth's letter:

"This is one of the true things. The Germans cut off the hands of the Royal Army medical men, who wear a large red cross on their arms and are non-combatants, therefore are not allowed to carry arms of any description.

"There is a man here in the hospital (Portsmouth, England, where Mrs. Waymouth lives), with both hands cut off at the wrists. He and six others went out with a stretcher to pick up the

out with a stretcher to pick up the wounded. They were attacked by the Germans. The other six were killed, the man on the stretcher finished off with bayonets and swords; this man's hands were cut off and he escaped only by pretending he was dead. He was rescued afterward and is now in the hospital Mrs. Waymouth's letter was dated Sep-

#### ENGLISH TRANSPORT LEAVES **BOSTON FOR HALIFAX TODAY**

Bohemian, of Leland Line, Will Take Horses to British Army.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.
The Schemian, of the Leland Line. which was scheduled to sail for Liverrool next week, will leave today for Halifax. The vessel will take to Europe several hundred horses for the British army. The Devonlan, of the same line, will leave tomorrow for Halifax. The Devonlan also will transport mounts for the British army.
The British steamship Kent, which ar-

the holy image for him. The military cande play sacred music alternately with a consignment of 36,000 quarters of the barbacic march music that suits these warriors of Tartar blood.

The military rived Monday from Sydney, N. S. W., with a consignment of 36,000 quarters of beef, left yesterday for Liverpool under orders from the British War Office and will turn the meat over to the army. The Kent will stop at New York to take on more cargo. placements. The result was that the ex-

#### FRENCH PUGILIST WOUNDED Georges Carpentier, Champion of

Europe, Gets Battle Hurt. LONDON, Sept. 25.—Georges Carpentier, heavyweight boxing champion of Europe,

is reported as having been seriously wounded while serving in the French army, and is said to have been taken to a hospital in Lyons

**VAST ROCK QUARRIES** INTRENCH GERMANS IN SOLID FORTRESS

Miles of Connecting Galleries, Bought Before Battle, Give Teutons Powerful Defenses.

LONDON, Sept. 26. The Morning Post correspondent, in a ispatch from Complegne, dated Tueslay, says: "The defense of the River Alsne by

the Germans was merely another of their clever masking movements to cove their real objective, and, owing to the topographical conditions, it is tolerably certain that comparatively few troops were required. The river, once taken by the French, the Germans lost no time in falling back to their real positions. which proved of extraordinary strength "The key to this position is a natoral horseshoe of quarries extending around the Oise from Giraumont and Antheuil to Machemok. The whole position is marked by Mont Gauelon, opposite Complegne, the quarries, situated on the face of a steep declivity forming the boundary of the plateau, consisting of galleries. They are ordinary stone quarries, and the galleries extend, I understand, for miles in some places, communicating with each other underground "About five years ago they were ac pured by German interests, since when considerable work has been done se

numbers of troops. "By a curious chance, the population of the neighborhood, in endeavoring to save their stock from the invaders, had driven herds of cattle, sheep and pigs into the galleries for concealment; conrope.

rope.

There has been no temptation to disorder, for the Germans have neither landed troops nor attacked Finnish harsequently the defenders could not lack

eretly in them in the way of reinforced

concrete traverses and possibly gun em-

tensive plateau constituted a most power-

ful fortress capable of containing large

wing, as the position did, with means of wing as the position did, with means of communication open to Noyon and all along the rear of the German lines eastward, its base strongly established upon the the Oise with the forest of l'Aigir on the other side of the river, it faved any turning movement by the ailied left wing. Consequently, in the taking of it, the essential bombardment began seriously on the life wing the life which the heave French can be on the 14th, which the heavy French guns began to come up, but the Ge rmans-also having big artillery-were able to

eply on equal terms,
"At this pe riod the German troops were not yet entirely thrown back on their fortified position, and heavy infantry fighting took place at some little distance in broken wooded country. The French artillery stuck to its work, and after a night of continuous cannonading had the mastery. The Germans apparently were leaving the quarries even toward the orthern limit and falling back east-

'It may be said that the efficient work of the quarry position was largely due to the fact that the approaches were clear of trees and gave little cover to attack-ing infantry. This also applies to the line of retreat of their heavy guns, which I judge has taken place via Coucy toward Anizy. This line leaves fairly open plain

River Alane.
"In fact, the whole of the German manoenvres, so far as I have rece ntly followed them, shows evidence of re-markable ability in seizing the best pos-sible strategic position, either for offense or defense, thus demonstrating their thorough knowledge of the ground,"

## FINLAND PROVING LONG-PROFESSED LOYALTY TO CZAR

With Commerce Injured There Have Benn No Outbreaks, Writes Westminster Gazette Correspondent.

"There has been no outbreak in Finland against Russia and no agitation whatever since the war began," writes a correspondent of the Westminster Ga-zette who has entered Helsingfors, the one open gate to Russia in Northern Eu-

throwing a few shells into different ports. "The Finns hold that Germany is not likely to land troops, as in her present position a dispersion of forces would contrary to sound strategy. "Finland is loyal. Resentment to

anti-Finnish policy pursued by a small group of Russian politicians is as strong as ever, but the Finns have always professed to be loyal to the Czar and the Russian connection as it existed before Bobrikoff. This profession is sincere and the Finns desire to show it now.

"When the Downger Empress Marie returned from western Europe by way of Finland, the Finns demonstrated their of Finland, the Finns demonstrated their friendship, and the Empress is said to have been pleased. Another Finnish motive in wishing for Russian success is that they care more for economic prosperity than anything else.

perity than anything clas.

"Finland has been badly hit by the stoppage of exports in all bulky goods, which it does not pay to send by rall by way of Sweden and Norway; also by the way of Sweden and Norway; also by the stoppage of all trade with Germany, the famine in chemicals and the closing of the saw mills and wood pulp factories. "Relations between Russians and Finns

have greatly improved since the beginning of the war. The Finnish sense of oppression has been mitigated. The whole empire is under martial law, and the Finns do not complain of restrictions which they share with all other subjects



ing their roofs and spouting before leaks are detected? As a matter of fact the painter should follow the tinsmith. Indeed, it is often economy to let the painter go ahead first. To-day have Kuehnle inspect your roof. If it needs painting it needs

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