

GERMANY THE NEXT REPUBLIC?

BY CARL W. ACKERMAN

Copyright, 1917, George H. Doran Company.

Germany Presented Ten "Flagrant Violations" by England of Authorized Warfare Under International Law as Justification for the Institution of Unrestricted Submarine Attacks by the Teuton Powers—The Neutrals, So Rear Admiral Hollweg Said, Have No Cause for Complaint

Throughout the Book Published by Hollweg With the Approval of Kaiser Wilhelm It Is Made Evident That the Entire Official Hatred of Germany Is Directed Against Great Britain. England's "Offenses" and the Gradual "Starvation" of the British Isles by the U-Boats Are Emphasized Over and Over Again

IN THE chapter entitled "The Opponent," on page 27, the author says:

"Before there is a discussion of our legal right to the submarine warfare a brief review of the general policies of our opponents during the war will be given. This account shall serve the purpose of fortifying the living feeling within us of our natural right and of our duty to use all weapons ruthlessly.

"If we did not know before the publication of the Entente note (the Allies' piece reply to Germany) what we were up against, now we know. The mask fell. Now we have confirmation of the intentions to rob and conquer us which caused the individual Entente nations to league together and conduct the war. The neutrals will now see the situation more clearly. For us it is war, literally, to be or not to be a German nation. Never did such an appeal (the Entente note) find such a fruitful echo in German hearts.

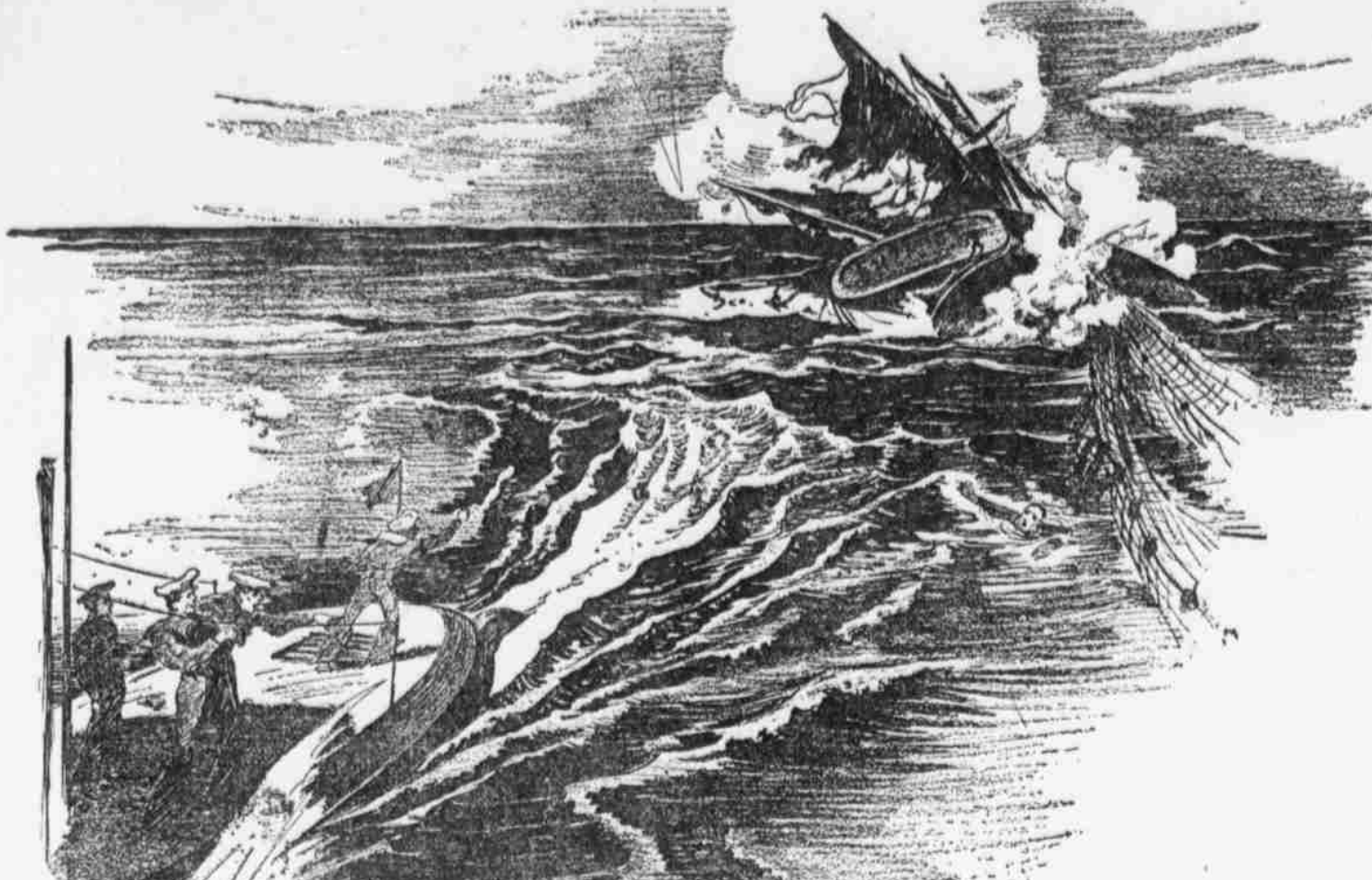
"I begin with England, our worst enemy."
On page 31 Admiral Hollweg speaks of the fact that at the beginning of the war many Germans, especially those in banking and business circles, felt that Germany was so indispensable to England in peace time that England would not conduct a war to "knock out" Germany. But Hollweg says the situation has now changed.

On pages 122 to 126 he justifies the ruthless submarine warfare in the following way:

England's "Ten Gross Violations"

"It is known that England and her allies declared at the beginning of the war that they would adhere to the Declaration of London. It is just as well known that England and the Allies changed this declaration through the orders in council and other lawless statements of authority until the declaration was unrecognizable and worthless—especially the spirit and purpose of the agreement were flatly pushed aside until practically nothing more remains of the marine laws as codified in 1909. The following collection of flagrant breaches of international law will show who first broke marine laws during the war:

"Ten gross violations of marine law in wartime by England:
"First. Violation of Article IV of the Maritime Declaration of April 16, 1855. Blockading of neutral harbors in violation of international law.



The submarines, according to Rear Admiral Hollweg, will cut the thread which holds the English Damocles's sword over weak sea powers and that for eternity the "gruesome hands" of English despotism will be driven from the seas.

"Second. Violation of Article II of the same declaration by the confiscation of enemy property aboard neutral ships. See order in council, March 11, 1915.

"Third. Declaration of the North Sea as a war zone. British Admiralty declaration, November 3, 1914.

"Fourth. England regarded food as contraband since the beginning of the war. The starvation war. England confiscated neutral food en route to neutral States whenever there was a possibility that it would reach the enemy. This violated the recognized fundamental principles of the freedom of the seas.

"Fifth. Attempt to prevent all communications between Germany and neutral countries through the violation of international law and the seizing of mail.

"Sixth. Imprisonment of German reservists aboard neutral ships.

"Seventh. (a) Violation of Article I of The Hague convention by the confiscation of the German hospital ship Ophelia. (b) Murdering of submarine crew upon command of British auxiliary cruiser Baralong. (c) Violation of Article XXIX, No. 1, of London declaration by preventing American Red Cross from sending supplies to the German Red Cross.

"Eighth. (a) Destruction of German cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm

der Grosse in Spanish territorial waters by English cruiser Highflyer. (b) Destruction of German cruiser Dresden in Chilean waters by British cruiser Glasgow. (c) Attack of British warships on German ship Pallas in Norwegian waters.

"Ninth. England armed her merchant ships for attack.
"Tenth. Use of neutral flags and signs by British merchantmen in violation of Articles II and III of the Paris declaration."

On page 134, after discussing the question of whether the English blockade has been effective and arguing that England by seizing neutral ships with food on the supposition that the food was going to Germany, had violated the principles of the freedom of the seas, he says:

"We may conclude from these facts that we Germans can now consider ourselves freed from the uncomfortable conditions of the London declaration and may conduct the war as our own interests prescribe. We have already partially done this inasmuch as we followed the English example of extending the lists of war contraband. This has been inconvenient for the neutrals affected and they have protested against it. We may, however, consider that they will henceforth respect our proposals just as they have in the past accepted English interests. England demanded from them that they assist her because England was fighting for the future of neutrals

"England demanded from them (the neutrals) that they assist her because England was fighting for the future of neutrals and of justice. We will take this principle also as basis for what we do and even expect thereby that we will compel England to grant us the kind of peace which can lay new foundations for sea warfare."—Rear Admiral Hollweg, in "Unser Recht auf den Uboot-Krieg."

and of justice. We will take this principle also as basis for what we do and even expect thereby that we will compel England to grant us the kind of peace which can lay new foundations for sea warfare and that for the future the military acts of belligerents against neutrals will not be carried to the extremes they have been for centuries because of England's superior sea power. This new era of civilized warfare we bring under the term 'freedom of the seas.'

Hollweg's next justification of the unlimited submarine warfare is that Secretary of State Lansing in a note to Count von Bernstorff at first said merchant ships could not be armed and then changed his mind.

On page 160 Hollweg says: "And now in discussing the question of the legal position of the submarine as a warship I cite here the statements of the German authority on international law, Professor Doctor Niemeyer, who said: 'There can be absolutely no question but that the submarine is permitted. It is a means of war similar to every other one. The frightfulness of the weapon was never a ground of condemnation. This is a war in which everything is permitted which is not forbidden.'"

"Germany Will Break the Entente"

He adds that his statements shall prove to the reader that Germany can continue the hard, relentless battle with the greatest possibility and confidence of a final victory which will break the destructive tendencies of the Entente and guarantee a peace which Germany needs for her future existence.

On page 193 he declares: "All food prices in England have increased on the average 80 per cent in price; they are for example considerably higher in England than in Germany. A world-wide crop failure in Canada and Argentina made the importation of food for England more difficult.

Admiral Hollweg has a clever theory that the German fleet has played a prominent role in the war, although most of the time it has been hugging the coasts of the Fatherland. He declares that the fleet has had a "distance effect" upon the Allies' control of the high seas. On page 197 he says:

"What I mean in extreme by 'fernwirkung' (distance effect) I will show here by an example. The English and French attack on Constantinople failed. It can at least be doubted whether at that time when the connection between Germany and Turkey was not established a strong English naval unit would have brought the attack success. The necessity of not withdrawing the English battleships from the North Sea prevented England from using a more powerful unit at Constantinople. To this extent the German battle fleet was not without influence in the victory for the defender of Constantinople. That is 'distance effect.'"

On page 187 Hollweg declares: "England not only does not make money today by war but she is losing. The universal military service which she was forced to introduce in order to hold the other Allies by the tongue draws from her industry, and thereby her commerce, 3,500,000 workmen. Coal exportation has decreased. During the eleven months from January to November, 1916, 4,500,000 tons less coal was exported than in 1915. In order to produce enough coal for England herself the nation was compelled by the munitions obligation law to put miners to work."

On page 223 the author declares: "That is, therefore, the great and important role which the submarines in this war are playing. They are serving also to pave the way in the future for the 'freedom of the seas.'"

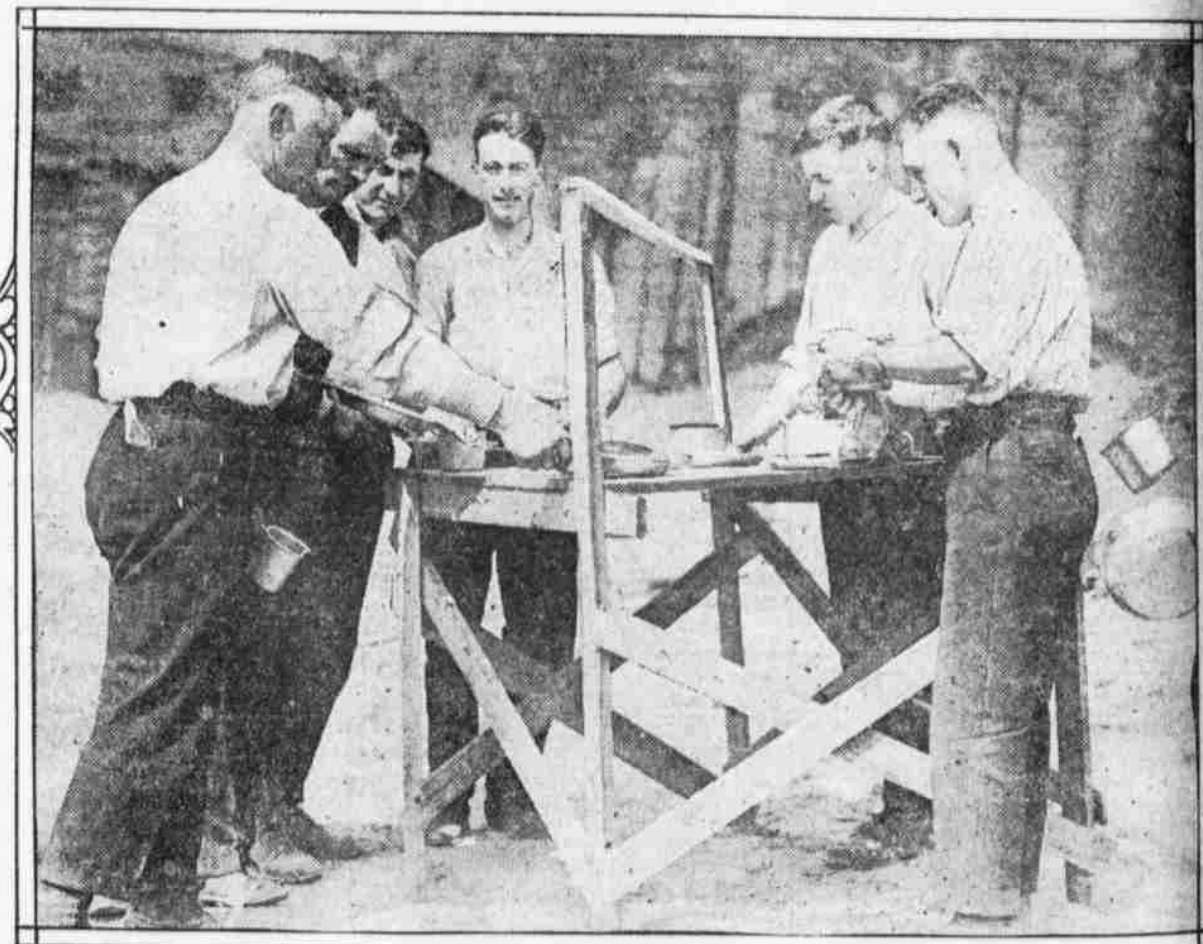
He adds that the submarines will cut the thread which holds the English Damocles's sword over weak sea powers and that for eternity the "gruesome hands" of English despotism will be driven from the seas.

(CONTINUED TOMORROW)

DRAFT CONTINGENTS FROM UPSTATE TAKE THEIR PLACES IN THE RANKS AT CAMP MEADE, MARYLAND



Photograph by Evening Ledger Staff Photographer
BOYS FROM BETHLEHEM, PA., ARRIVE AT CAMP MEADE WELL LADEN WITH COMFORT KITS PACKED BY LOVING HANDS



Photograph by Evening Ledger Staff Photographer
PROBLEMS OF THE COMMISSARIAT ENGAGE FIRST ARRIVALS AT CAMP MEADE FROM CARBONDALE, PA.



Photograph from Underwood & Underwood
ITALIAN SOLDIER IN THE ACT OF HURLING A DEATH-DEALING BOMB INTO AN AUSTRIAN TRENCH



Copyright, Harris & Ewing
MME. GIUSEPPE BRAMBILLA
Daughter of George Von L. Meyer, whose marriage to the counselor of the Italian embassy took place October 1.



Photograph by Evening Ledger Staff Photographer
CITIZEN SOLDIERS FROM MOUNT CARMEL, PA., AWAITING ASSIGNMENT TO STRENUOUS DUTIES AT CAMP MEADE