

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

It is difficult to procure illustrations directly from the theater of war, because all parties, both allies and Germans, are fearful of spies who might use snapshots for hostile purposes, but we have succeeded in procuring a few photographs which we take pleasure in presenting to our readers.

First of all we reproduce a portrait of General Hindenburg who displayed unusual talent as a strategist against superior numbers in checking the onrush of the Russians and was raised to the rank of prince in appreciation of his services. He has become the popular military hero of Germany.

Brussels has always been a gay city, and has frequently been called "Little Paris," though it is even more pleasant than France's brilliant capital



THE GERMANS IN BRUGES.

because of its greater seclusion.⁹ We learn from Genoa papers that since the fields of battle have been removed from Belgium, Brussels has resumed its old life. Theaters are open and well attended, and the *cafés dansants* are frequented as usual. At the same time, however, poverty still prevails because there are not enough laborers to supply the factories, and German authorities suspect that the soup kitchens now established by Germany are rather a hindrance to the reestablishment of the old industrial state than a benefaction to the destitute. We here reproduce two pictures of scenes where food is being given to the poor in Belgium. One shows German soldiers distributing food to the poor inhabitants of Bruges in the *Grande Place*. The other shows



GERMANS DISTRIBUTING FOOD TO THE BELGIANS.



LORD ROBERTS INSPECTING RECRUITS IN LANGLEY PARK, ENGLAND.

Captain Martins at the left, the German commander at Malines, who personally took upon himself the relief of the poor of the town.

Our next picture carries us into the ranks of the British where the late Field Marshal Earl Roberts is seen inspecting the colonial recruits of the British army. It is probably the last snapshot obtained of the veteran commander. It seems to us that the appearance of the new troops is not very favorable. When passing through the streets of London one is impressed with the fine figure of the British guards, but here the men seem to be under-sized and underfed, merely "food for powder" as Falstaff says.

PRECONCERTED ARRANGEMENTS OF THE ALLIES.

BY A. KAMPMEIER.

In the report of Baron Greindl to the Belgian government [quoted above, page 42] we have the key to the explanation why Holland, some years ago, decided to fortify the mouth of the Schelde at Flushing, a decision which caused such a great outcry in Paris and London. Holland had apparently got wind of the fact that England, disregarding Dutch neutrality, intended to bring supplies and war material to Antwerp on the Schelde. This would of course have brought about reprisals on the part of Germany, something which could have been avoided only by Holland seeing to it that its neutrality was defended not only on paper but with armed forts.

Captain Faber is the same member of Parliament who was angrily reproached by Sir Edward Grey with "political alcoholism." This happened after the Morocco-Congo agreement between France and Germany in November, 1911. At that time the question was discussed whether England had had any intention of attacking Germany during the last chapter of the Moroccan crisis. English politicians who were irritated over the final outcome of the matter, which they considered had been weakly handled and to England's disadvantage, gave vent to their vexation at a dinner by letting out the secret that the plan had been to transport an English army to Belgium and fall on the right flank of the German army. It also became known at this time that there had been differences of opinion in the English government, some being for war while others were against it, and that finally the declaration of the admiralty that it was unable to guarantee unconditionally the safe transport of the troops in the face of the German fleet, was perhaps the deciding factor in there being no decision for war. These revelations, of course, aroused public opinion in Germany not a little. Sir Edward Grey was very much provoked at the disclosure of the plan, and gave assurances that there was no truth in it whatever, calling those who spoke of it and believed in it "political alcoholics." But perhaps there is some truth in the old saying, *In vino veritas*. Thus writes Dr. P. Rohrbach in No. 43 of *Die Hilfe* (October 22), a publication edited by Dr. F. Naumann, member of the German Reichstag.

The same writer also compares an article in the *Westminster Gazette*, the British official organ, with some notes from St. Petersburg on a conference of the Russian naval staff. He points to ten documents which the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* has published in its second edition concerning an Anglo-Russian naval agreement made last summer. Mr. Grey made the announcement in June that "there is no naval agreement and no negotiations