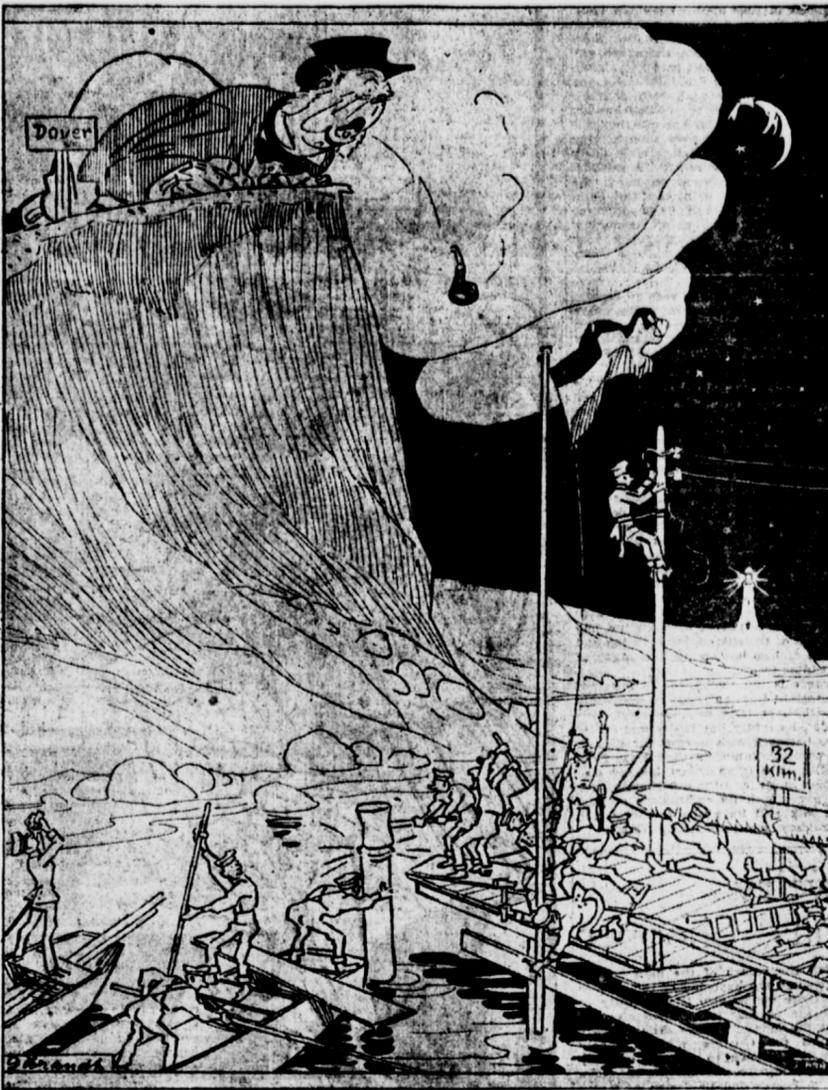


THE WAR DISCUSSED FROM THE GERMAN SIDE

The articles and other matter printed here come from leading German periodicals and other sources friendly to the cause of Germany in the war. They are published in order to present to the readers of THE SUN the German side of the questions now in controversy between the leaders of thought of the hostile nations, thus giving them an opportunity to form impartial opinions of the issues. THE SUN assumes no responsibility for any of the statements made or opinions expressed.



Our engineers in the channel.

...vity, capital invested, the mental and physical power, but above all must we consider activity, the rate of the development and the advancement in the spiritual control of the means of production and profit. Looking at it from this point of view there can be no doubt that in the last forty years Ger-

many has not only caught up with Great Britain but has outstripped her, at least in the relative increase of economic productivity. Germany has brought her soil to the highest possible point of productivity, and without, in the main, the aid of food from foreign lands. Landlordism

Inspiriting Sight of Stream of Germany's Soldiers Bound for the Front

By FLORA SPIEGELBERG.

IN my extensive travels I have been deeply affected by many a religious ceremony, thrilled by stirring military manoeuvres, and amused by some of the funny national customs of foreign peoples; but never in my life have I witnessed anything so inspiriting as the stream of thousands upon thousands of South German soldiers that I saw passing through Freudenstadt, in the Black Forest, Germany, on their way by rail to the front.

These youths on their way to battle were not rich men's sons, but the humble workmen of the middle classes. It was an awe-inspiring sight. They sang with enthusiasm, and for all the world they looked like rads on their way to a wedding or a great peaceful festival instead of going to the front to give their young lives for the cause of the fatherland.

Deeply affected, and with hearts throbbing, the hundreds of patient watchers at the station saw these sturdy, red-checked boys being rushed onward, their faces aglow with the joy of the coming fray and with confidence. These brave men from Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Baden sang one national song after another. They were brothers in arms, firmly intent to fight and to fight hard.



AFTER THE RESCUE OF BELGIUM. If we can save the fleeing Frenchmen we shall have a land force to resist the German invasion.

England's Real Reason for Causing Present War

Dr. Philippovich Says It Was Brought About to Weaken Germany's Economic Strength That England May Dominate World's Market.

THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY OF BOTH THE NATIONS

By Dr. EUGEN V. PHILIPPOVICH.

From the Illustrirte Zeitsung, Leipzig.

WHAT the war of England against Germany has been brought about by the effort so to weaken Germany's economic strength that England may again dominate the world's market is indisputable.

England began to feel the competition of Germany in the world's market toward the beginning of the '80s of the last century. A commission of Parliament was appointed to inquire into the causes of the arrest of development of the export trade and industry. The report of this commission of 1885 and 1886, based upon information received from consuls and directors of commerce and industry, showed that Germany was the leader in the competition for world trade.

England's exports to Germany fell off, while Germany's exports to Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Bulgaria and Rumania increased rapidly. While, for example, the English exports to Italy between 1880 and 1885 increased but 14 per cent, the exports from Germany during the same period to the same country increased 102 per cent, and to Belgium 150 per cent, and to Switzerland 120 per cent. Yes, even to England itself the imports from Germany rose between 1872 and 1884 by 134 per cent.

The achievement is a most honorable one for Germany. From every side we are told that the cause lies in Germany's technical and commercial superiority. England was reprobated for lack of technical and commercial development in her workmen and merchants, stubbornness in adhering to ancient methods of doing business, lack of adaptation to different markets, ignorance of languages, lack of study of special needs and tastes; in short, "for a conservative pride, which failed to recognize facts, especially that the time is past when the foreign customer is satisfied to accept those goods which the English leaders say are best for him."

This was the conclusion of the commission on inquiry into the decline of industry and commerce. The competition continued without harming Great Britain. The wealth of Great Britain increased far more rapidly, even though the relative growth of Germany was greater. This is what England is beginning to feel now: the superiority of German industrial, commercial and financial energy.

Germany has strong economic connections with England and some German manufacturers have even gone so far as to establish themselves in England. As is proved by the figures of the foreign trade of Great Britain, Germany and Austria-Hungary are heavy purchasers of English wares and they look from Great Britain a large proportion of her entire exports to Europe. The value of the imports and exports of England from and to European States amounted in 1911 to 346.5 millions of pounds sterling and 349.1 millions of pounds sterling respectively, of which the German Empire and Austria-Hungary were accountable for 85.5 millions and 119.3 millions respectively.

When we consider also that of the imports from Belgium and Holland, amounting to 79 millions of pounds sterling, and the exports to these States, amounting to 74 millions, a very large proportion was in transit to and from Germany and Austria, we may fairly say that one-third of the European commerce of England is due to these States. Whether these relations can be preserved hereafter is something for England to consider. The attitude of England at the present juncture has so altered the economic circles of Germany and Austria that all wish to restore as far as possible any commercial relations with Great Britain and draw their strength from all the closer.

It is difficult for whether the purchases of many countries will not be affected by this war, such as the purchases of the ordinary population, which is comparatively poor population



"Mr. Grey, pray grant me some support! Think how I have lost all for you!" "So, if you had anything more, I might be interested in you, but now!"



Discusses Development of Armies and Christianity

Theodor Kappstein, Because of Criticism of Kaiser, Compares Present Day Worship and War With That of Early Ages.

CHRISTIANS AND SOLDIERY IN THESE DAYS

By THEODOR KAPPESTEIN.

From Nord und Süd.

WHEN the German Emperor spoke from the balcony of his palace to his people on July 31 he directed them to go to their churches and pray for victory at their altars. In the proclamation of a day of prayer on August 5 he said: "Let my people assemble on this day in all their places of worship, there to beseech God in all sincerity that He will bless our arms."

Is this elementary need of all men of all religions and countries also contained in Christianity? Will Jesus, who announced peace on earth and good-will to all men, bless the sword, which He never drew? The God of the Maccabees and the Allah of the Mohammedans may indeed lead the hosts of their warriors, but the Christian Apostle to Europe, Paul, armed the Nazarenes with the shield of righteousness, adorned them with the helmet of holiness, put into the hands of the believers the sword of the spirit. Are military metaphors used as symbols of inner activity?

When the Lord of this world so wills it his disciples must serve their brethren by self-sacrificing love and conquer the world by self-abasement and peaceableness. Did not Tolstoy, though his people have lighted the torch of this world war over the grave of their prophet, dare to call the people of Europe and Asia to peace in the spirit of Christianity? Will the pathway of the sword be prepared by national forces alone, or is it under the protection of religions, whose standard is the cross?

Jesus and the early Christians, together with their brothers of Israel, believed steadfastly that God Himself waged wars. The Apostles and later the priests, like the monks, withdrew from the life of citizens, because they considered themselves soldiers of Christ, who stood in the battle field and fought the demons which filled the air. In the realm of the Caesars there was no general obligation to bear arms; the legions being recruited from volunteers, and even if a Christian were called to arms he might send a substitute.

In his investigations concerning the Militia Christi, Adolf Harnack set down these points of difference between the early Christians and the modern Christians. The Emperor Constantine first recognized the new religion as a State religion. At the great Church council of 314 it was resolved that "whoever puts aside his weapons in time of peace shall be cut off from all communion." What a revolution in the estimate of the worth of the soldier, since the time when to serve under the flag of the Christians was considered a denial of the evangel of Christ!

Christianity and war for the Christians of the early centuries: The warrior's necessity for shedding blood; the right of officers to execute death sentences; the obligation to obey blindly; the unconditional oath of the soldier as opposed to the absolute oath to God; the obligation of each soldier to worship the Caesar; the duty of the officer to offer sacrifices; the compulsion of the privates to take part therein; the military standards and heathen sacred things to which they had to show reverence; the brutality and unscrupulousness of the soldier as opposed to Christian ethics; the rough jokes in the army, such as the armies, closely allied with the worship of false gods.

Cicero, the leading critic of early Christianity, said that if every one acted like the Christians the Caesars would soon be isolated, that they ought to bear arms for him whenever necessity required. Cicero, a patriot and typical Roman citizen, was concerned about the danger from the barbarians, to provide against which he believed that the legions should be strengthened as much as possible. But here the Christians drew back; the church forbade all real believers from serving in the army. Nevertheless there were some Christians in the army; the Christians of the twelfth legion ascribed their entrance into the army to a storm. They accounted the God of the Christians a comrade of their heathen gods all joining in blessing their standards with victory.

Clemens of Alexandria and Tertullian in Carthage held that Christians might become soldiers not merely in exceptional instances. Yet Tertullian contradicted himself, for at another time he denies the right of a Christian to be a soldier after accepting Christianity. The Christian should not decide matters of life or death, and must not even be a judge. "The divine and the human flag, the standard of Christ and of the devil, cannot be borne by the same person; the soul cannot do its duty to two masters, to Caesar and to God. For when soldiers came to join the Baptist and the Captain of Capernaum became a believer, then did the Lord in the disarming of Peter—placing his sword in its scabbard—set the example for all soldiers." It seems that our crafty father of the church had one rule for Christians and another for non-Christian readers.

To-day we ask ourselves frankly may a Christian take up the profession of being a soldier? Origen denied the right of the Christian to be a soldier, holding that Christ had broken all swords and changed them into plough shares. Yet this spiritually minded theologian did give his blessing to the Third Legion at Bostra.

The fact is that if modern Christians felt that they were fighting for right things and that their victory is of God they would be forgiven.

The cross was raised with the initials of Christ as a battle standard. The Emperor Constantine first recognized the new religion as a State religion. At the great Church council of 314 it was resolved that "whoever puts aside his weapons in time of peace shall be cut off from all communion." What a revolution in the estimate of the worth of the soldier, since the time when to serve under the flag of the Christians was considered a denial of the evangel of Christ!



"You are very anemic now, Mr. Poincare, but I will see to it that you are able to bring the very last man to the front."