

Vol. 7

(fols. 184-231)

1915

to all mankind

ORGANIZATION IN BRITAIN IS TO PROTECT WOMEN

League of Rights for Soldiers and Sailors Wives Formed to Safeguard Interests

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A League of Rights for Soldiers and Sailors Wives has been formed for the special purpose of protecting their interests in the matter of the payment of separation allowances. Mrs. Despard is president of the league, and Mrs. George Lansbury secretary. Two-thirds of the committee consist of soldiers' and sailors' wives or other relatives.

Miss Nina Boyle has taken over the direction of the Women's Police Volunteers. Emergency work in connection with the military centers has been abandoned by the corps in favor of more urgent work. A special section of the corps is being formed for the protection of animals.

At a meeting held by the United Suffragists in the Kingsway hall, for the purpose of demanding that the suffrage be granted to women immediately, so that women might share in the conditions of peace, Israel Zangwill delivered a speech in which he supported the claims of women for immediate enfranchisement. He said that there was no such thing as an off season in politics, and that parties should stand together, but only against external attack, not against internal progress. Instead of a time of stagnation, this should be a very heyday of legislation. If this was a war to end militarism, it must be a war to end the conception of a state governed solely by men, for militarism was the expression of the purely male state. Far from being one to be shelved at this moment, the cause of the suffrage was of particular importance at a time when men's vote, owing to the circumstance of war, had been shorn of its power.

The work of the canteen sent out by the Women's Emergency Corps to supply comforts to the French troops on their way to and from the trenches, has been so greatly appreciated that permission has been given by the military authorities to open other canteens at different places, and it is hoped that funds for the purpose will be forthcoming. At one railway station within sound of the guns a large cattle truck has been fitted up as a canteen, where hot chocolate, matches, handkerchiefs and biscuits are served out to the troops on their way to and from the trenches.

The ladies in charge of the canteen, the only women in the military zone, have their office for packing and clerical work at the general's headquarters, and distribute clothes and warm comforts to the regiments in need of them. At another station, further down the line an old railway wagon has been fitted up as a refreshment stall, and is open at night for the troops en route for the firing line. The Women's Emergency Corps are feeling the need of a more abundant supply of goods for direct despatch to the canteen.

BRITAIN

LABOR FOR FA TOLD IN

Questions Reg Meeting La cussed at C cultural M

(Special to The Ch

LONDON—Char presided recently council of the C Chambers of Agri at the Surveyors George street.

The chairman, of representative Associated Cham fer with the Roy at the meeting of the best means of ation of agric Belgian dist pointed out any overlapp Royal Agric similar work France during of 1870.

It was agr tlemen shoul Bathurst, Ma P.; Col. Le berthy, Alfr A. H. H. M.

Labor Sh

Mr. Latl special rep on the sh tee quote board of which it seek the changes. serious, some f except could done would farme during entitle the w ture. there

sibl for em

See vol. 28.a, fo. 109-110 for a letter from
H. N. Brailsford, apparently of 1915

R I A 8

SEVERE ACTION
IN CARPATHIAN
RUSSIAN DISTRICT

Nes

Frederic Clemson Howe (U.S.A.)
(U.S.A.; 1867-?)

185

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER,
ELLIS ISLAND
NEW YORK

Chatham, Paris Feby 23 [1913]

My dear George:

see G.L., My life, pp. 183 et seq.

I have missed you very much since you left Paris. I started to Syria but on the way got interested in the material handed me and the subject of mandatories and the near east in particular and by the time I was ready to sail I found I did not believe at all in the plan for breaking up the near east into a lot of separate states but rather in some kind of a unified Ottoman wardship. In addition the whole of that territory is so completely under military censorship that I felt I would only get what the military rulers were willing to have me get.

So I came back and reported my change in conviction. I confess I don't like the spirit in which we are approaching that part of the world.

Steffens has departed for a few weeks and I am hoping to sail for home this week. The heart has gone out of things with the departure of the stars who took a lot of the younger men with them. I breakfasted a couple of times with Phillip Kerr and his bunch of young men and enjoyed the talks we had immensely. I left each time with the feeling that wise as men were they were necessarily so ignorant that calamities came because they assumed to know enough to try and arrange for the running of the world.

[? Phillip
Walter
Kerr (1867-
1941)]

OK

When I get home there is one thing I want to receive and that is the Herald. Would you put me on your mailing list and if you have enough back copies have my subscription begin about the first of the year. I want to possess all of Brailsford's and Money's articles. I may be able to use them at home.

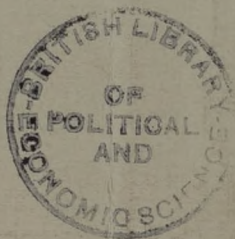
And I hope you will come to America so that we can visit some more together.

3

Give my love to Molly and your people and
keep up the fight which seems to me to be going
along right lines in England,

Very affectionately yours,

Frederic C. Howe
Frederic C. Howe



M449

Mrs. Joseph Fels

187



The Ritz-Carlton Hotel

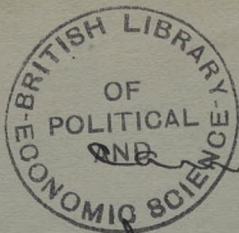
TELEPHONE UPTOWN 7180

Montreal

March 18, 1915

Dear George, -

I am having a good
visit with Mr. and Mrs. ^{Harold} Parki.
Mr. and Mrs. Kiefer and I are
on a shorter tour, round about
Boston, New York and Phila.
We came to Montreal from
Portland (Maine), which is
three hours from Boston.
We shall go no further into
Canada but, after four
days here, return to New York.
The Kiefers came East to
decide the matter of their
moving and thus this trip



M449

come into the plan.
You are right in what you
write about the inadvisa-
bility of having close relations
with Baden community. Evi-
dently Walter did not tell
you that I am against it
probably even more than you.
Not for a moment would I
consider any plan for having
the Commission offices at
Baden. The Kiefers got it
into their heads - and their
hearts also, it seemed - to
live their home life there.
Already that is dispelled,
and this I anticipated would
be the case as soon as
they looked closely into the



Mrs. Joseph Feb

The Ritz-Carlton Hotel

18 Mar. 1915

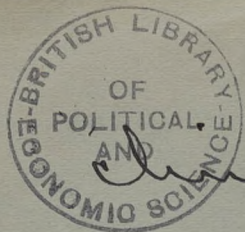
188

TELEPHONE UPTOWN 7180

Montreal

character and conditions of
order, as we who were
near, knew them. They got
enlightenment from various people.

Mar. 20th — It is now near the
end of our stay here. We
have had four good, profitable
days in Montreal, but
with no time to see the
town. The best of it has
been to be with the Parkie
pair. What a dear pair
they are! The more one
sees of them, the better
one likes, or rather, loves them.
He has done well in



M449

Drugging to his friends.
She is just right for him,
being so fine a soul within
herself. And he — he is
just right for you, dear
George. What a powerful
pair you will make!
Yet, he had better pro-
long his stay here, if
the balance dips right.
He gets full value in
experience wherever he is;
and this different experi-
ence, having begun, had
better go on a while longer.
Better too, for him to be
out of range of his family's

Mrs. Joseph Fels

18 Mar. 1915

(189)



The Ritz-Carlton Hotel

TELEPHONE UPTOWN 7180

Montreal

unworthy feelings toward
him, especially during
the trying war situation.
What do you think?

I want him and Frieda
to have my collection of
photographs, in the cases
at 10 Cornwall Terrace (in
the closet, off Joe's room.)
Also pictures from the walls,
and some furniture and
dishes and things. Please
tell Walter.

Rev. L. M. Pover, 109 Western
Ave., Worcester, Mass. wants
photographs of Joe's Farm Colony

and vacant hand work, in London.
Have you any to send of the
former? And will you ask
Walter or Frank Smith for
the latter? Mr. Powers wants
them for slides for his
illustrated lectures.

I won't worry you with
too many clippings. You can
see those sent Walter, if you
like.

How are you all and especially
how is Bessie?

M449

So long as yours

Mary.

Do you not think I should
stay away until the war
is over? Not come back this
spring, but early next year.



Mrs. Joseph Tels

(190

4305 Spruce Street

Philadelphia

Dear Bessie, - May 21, 1915
Dear George, -

This morning's mail brought a periodical, "Gardener's Chronicle in America", in which are pictures of places in Regent's Park. There's the view from our house and a picture of one of the avenues close by. They made me cry. I love my English home. The places are dear to

me because of very dear
people and our life in
common, very uncommonly
in common.

I say some harsh things
of England during these
terrible days, but they
spring from love and
solicitude, as you and I
know.

What a fine Herald is
this of May 8th. Harold Laski
and I delight in it and
feel proud of it. We were
rather unhappy over the

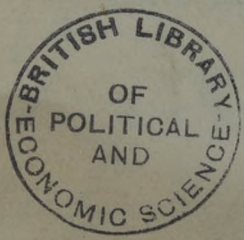
previous number. I won't
go into this because there
is so much to say; maybe
he will do so. - You
can imagine how often
and how much we talk
of you! How I wish I
could see you! This
is the time for being
back in England; or
would be the time if
England were not at
variance with herself.
How do you stand it,
Pessie? How do you feel?

(191)

I long to go back to that day (Dec. 3rd, 1913) and live over again the time when we left England together to go to America with what kindness it stands out! I am glad of that, for I treasure every thing connected with it.

Later:— and now it is too late to write more. I wished to write much more.

So lovingly yours
Mary.



M449

Harold J. Laski
(1893 - 1950)

4305 Spruce St
Philadelphia.

24. 5. 15.

My dear George -

Forgive my long silence, but I did not want to write until I could tell you some definite plans. Now I have decided to stay on at the Coll another year, mainly because I do not want to leave academic work, and there seemingly is no prospect of finding any in England now. Mrs Felo thinks we are right and though that is to be away from you I think it is wisest. Is the 'Herald' a web but tired of my articles just now? I send the wolver of those on party in case you want to use them. If you'd like me to stop for a little just let me know. My book will be out in September I expect. As it happens to begin with a letter to you, you won't need to buy a copy. The one thing I demand is that you review it in the Herald. Mrs Felo and I are writing a memoir of J. I. which is intended and I think will convey an idea of what he was. I shall be in Montreal all next month but back again here in July.

Now I want to tell you all about the Herald. It is depending, we three think, far too much on your contributions and the other stuff is too thin. We want you to devote more space to a constructive program for the payment of the war-debt and on the organization of the workers party. It is necessary to have in the articles on gardening and the chats on food reform and for the Lord's sake keep out F. R. Swan. We liked the last number with the opinion on the war tremendously. I think you ought to advocate a definite peace-plan - e.g. to forbid now to offer Germany peace and say that the first step in paying for the war must be taxation of land values and retention of the income-tax at 3/9 above £500. Then write on the need for the immediate nationalisation of all the monopoly services such as shipping or at least the taxation of their conditions of employment by law. We all feel that now is the great moment of your career and that you are the only man who can do the constructive work that's need just because you combine heart with head. Make Cole and Peller write on industrial organization in the lines we want nationalised and devote them into articles that are really leaders. Then lastly work out what you think the new basis of party ought to be. It's a matter of inches but it's worth while beginning to hammer away at the idea of repudiating all concern in the war debt so far as the workers are concerned. I hope you'll use this present government as a show how unreal our party system is. The whole thing's damnable I think.

We were so backed to get your letter - it has lit up the day for us. It hurts like the devil to be out of England now but it must be like a hell-cauldron there. Half the men you met in my rooms at Oxford have been killed and I wonder even in my soul where we shall get the intellect of the next generation. It's good to hear that you keep calm in the financial crisis. It was ghastly + more hideous still to find Mrs Felo depend

I'm not but she is as anti-English as you can believe and nothing England does is right - even Belgium she justifies and she seems to think that the future of the world depends upon a German victory. It's a pity to see her go wrong. I think you are unkind for & away the finest leaders at present being done - I wish only that there was more circulation for you. I'll send you a cheque for the pamphlets next week and shall distribute them where I can.

Inda is a little better, but we are far from out of the wood yet. It was so good to get your sympathy, George, it made us want to come round to you for a handshake. She has been so fine and brave through it all that I wonder how I ever came to deserve such a splendid noble comrade.

Will you write to Professor Simon Patten of the University of Pennsylvania and say that Professor (!) Laske of Montreal thought he would write for you & ask him to write on the economics of the war & the social needs after it. He's the biggest economist over here and really revolutionist in spirit. I am sending you next week a book Ben Huebsch has published on politics - will you tell Jack Scarr to give it a good show in the 'Herald'. He was here this week-end and sent his love as did Earl Barnes this week. We like them tremendously - should ask him to write for you?

Well - here is enough. We both send you our love and want to hear from you the first minute you have time. My God! It will be good to shake hands with you again.

Ever yours affectionately
Harold Laske.

24 May 1915

193

TELEGRAMS,
TROUTBECK, STATION.

Sir Richard Douglas Denman
(Bart.) 1876 —

(194)

MURRAH HALL,
GREYSTOKE.

13 June 1915

My Dear Lansbury

Thank you so much for your friendly letter, & for your offer of the Herald's hospitality. I will bear it in mind if the clergy again rouse me to anger. I never used to regard myself as a Pacifist, but the hypocrisy & intellectual dishonesty of the Churches throughout this war have been a revelation to me how deep & far reaching is the delusion caused by militarist passion. I had always supposed it was possible for a nation to fight honestly & "like a gentleman." You no doubt never shared that illusion, but knew well for the devilish business it is. And I am grateful to you & others for your clearer vision.

Sincerely yours

R. D. Denman

Herbert Burrows

(1845—

99 Sotheby Road,
Highbury Park,
H.

16th June: 1915.

My dear George,
I am grateful
to you for kind and
commendable letter and to
Mrs. Causbury for adding
her good wishes to yours.
It is incredible that I
am 70 but so it is. I really
feel as if I am just

beginning life. So there is
no reason why I should
not live to 100! The
next 30 years will be a
most fateful time. And
after this wretched war is
over every ounce that we
possess of energy, enthusiasm
and zeal will be needed
for the enormous work of
social reconstruction.
But I am full of incomparable
faith for the future. We

are bound to win in the
end. You and I have fought
many a hard battle side
by side and I trust we
shall ever stand together
as brothers and comrades and
see at any rate the beginning
of the people's victory.
With every kind wish to
you and yours,

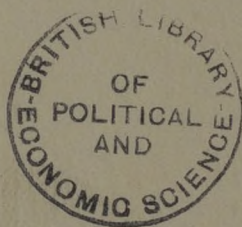
Always fraternally yours,
Robert Burrows

P.T.O.

(196)

I was glad to see John
Scum at South Place on
Sunday morning.

Young Orbell's experience
is remarkable, but I know
many such cases. It is the
astral body at work.



M449

The People's Paper. Independent, But Not Neutral.

Subscription rates, payable in advance: In St. Paul, carrier, daily and Sunday, 7 cents a week, 30 cents a month, Sunday only, 15 cents a month. By mail, daily only, 30 cents a month, 6 months \$1.50, one year \$2.50. Sunday only, 10 cents a month, \$1 a year; daily and Sunday 40 cents a month, \$3.50 a year.

L. V. ASHBAUGH, Publisher. H. B. R. BRIGGS, Editor.
H. K. EDWARDS, Business Manager.

Published at 92 East Fourth st., and entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn.

Average Daily Circulation. **73,385**
for June, 1915.....
The largest circulation of any paper in St. Paul.

What One Woman Is Doing

Mrs. Mary Fels, who is a visitor in St. Paul and Minneapolis this week, is one of America's notable women.

Mistress of a great fortune, a cultured cosmopolitan, at home in the high circles of every city in Europe, she has dedicated her life to the continuation of the work of her late husband, Joseph Fels.

She manages the great wealth which he left, participates in the running of his huge business affairs and devotes a fortune each year to a systematic warfare against poverty.

She does not combat poverty with alms. She believes that privilege is the perpetual parent of poverty and that our land system is the parent of privilege.

So she spreads the gospel of the single tax. The single tax is no abstruse or vague theory. It is simple and understandable. It is practical because it is in practice in many places in the world. Where it is in practice it has worked good, and no evil.

In a word, all that the single tax teaches is that if a given person is to assert the ownership of possession to any piece of land he must use that land.

Under our present plan of taxation we do the opposite. If two farmers own adjoining farms and one improves his place with buildings, fences and drains, and equips it with livestock and machinery, his taxes are promptly increased—he is fined for being industrious and useful.

If the other but half tills his farm, robs the soil, lets the buildings go to ruin and produces a quarter of the crops of his thrifty neighbor, his taxes are reduced. He is rewarded for his shiftlessness.

If a man owns a lot in the city and he improves it with a fine office building he is promptly taxed on the building. If he occupies the lot with a tumble-down tenement his taxes are small—he is rewarded out of the public treasury at the expense of his progressive neighbors.

If a man owns his own home and he furnishes it well, keeps it in repair and by his labor adds to its value he is fined—in terms of tax—for every carpet and curtain, for each piano or picture, while the owner of the vacant lot next door is rewarded by low taxes.

Thus progress is taxed and poverty results.

Our cities grow up sprawling and ragged, disfigured by vacant lots held for speculation, and people are forced far into the suburbs.

Thus farms are forced into tenant's occupation instead of owner's occupation.

Mrs. Fels and those who believe with her would reverse the process. They would tax nothing that is made by man. They would lay no money fine on industry of hand or brain. They would tax only natural resources—land. The cities where a single lot is valued higher than a whole section of farm land would pay an equivalent of their unusually advantageous location.

The single tax idea is alive all over the world. Within the year it has been submitted more or less concretely to people in five cities and two states of the United States. Over 500,000 people voted for it.

20 July 1915

198

Women's Clubs & Music

Mrs. Joseph Fels Will Talk on Single Tax and Equal Suffrage



MRS. JOSEPH FELS.

Three talks on the single tax and universal suffrage will be given in

Duluth tomorrow by a woman who is known internationally in connection with these two movements, Mrs. Joseph Fels, wife of the late multimillionaire soap manufacturer of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Fels will be a guest at a luncheon at 12:15 o'clock at the Commercial club, which has been arranged by a committee made up of G. W. C. Ross, John Stone Pardee and Senator Richard Jones, to which about fifty invitations have been issued, and she will speak following the luncheon.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Fels will speak at the library clubrooms at a meeting planned by the Duluth Equal Suffrage club, which is open and free to all people of Duluth who are interested, and a general invitation is extended to all.

Again in the evening, Mrs. Fels will speak at 9 o'clock at an open meeting of Clan Stewart in Foresters' hall.

Mrs. Fels is interested in the peace movement and will touch on that topic in her talks tomorrow.

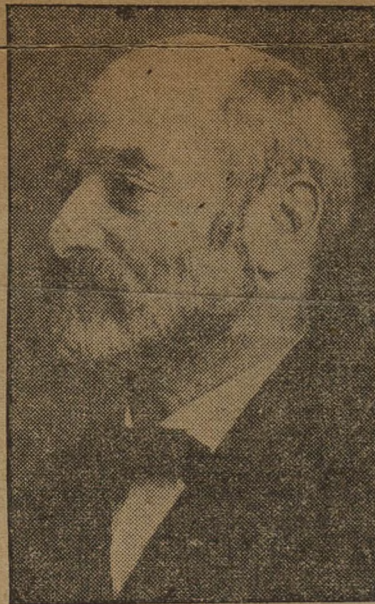
Mrs. Fels' Plans.

Mrs. Fels, who is well known in England as well as the United States, just before sailing for this country recently wrote the following announcement of her plans concerning the Joseph Fels Fund commission:

"Philadelphia, April 15.

"The time has come when you would naturally expect a formal statement of what I shall do toward a renewal of my husband's agreement with you and the Singletaxers of the United States. I am sorry to disappoint you, but cannot say just yet what I shall be able to do, except that after a few months I hope to meet all your present expectations and carry out my husband's part in contracts made and plans laid. I mean that I will continue his \$2,000 a month to July 1, when I should be able to report more definitely as to the future. I hope, I may say expect, by that time to see my way clear to renewing our offer to match dollar for dollar all the money contributed by the Singletaxers of the United States, up to some such limit as \$25,000 per annum.

"The delay is due in part to settling the estate; but also it is my desire to comprehend, personally, the policy, plans and personnel, not only of the United States commission, but of similar groups and commissions working toward the same end in England, Denmark, Germany, France, Spain and other countries, where Mr. Fels was giving support to our cause, his and yours and mine. It seems right to me to look over the whole field, then, to resume the work everywhere at about



THE LATE JOSEPH FELS.

the same time with a clear, personal knowledge of the movement in all its parts and as a unit. And I may then have a suggestions for all the commissions for some loose sort of co-ordination and active interchange of ideas and experience.

"There is another reason for my wishing to begin getting into close touch with all parts of the movement. I do not want to give money alone, I want to give myself to this cause of justice, as my husband gave himself. It was a happiness to him to work for it; it will be a happiness to me. And if I give my personal service thus, it may put me in a position to plead for personal service from others also; and not as a duty, either, but as a happiness.

"That, as I understand it, is why you of the commission are so urgent in your appeals for a large number of small contributions of a dollar or less. You want the contributors. From my heart, I approve that policy. It is human; it is democratic; it is good politics. If every man and every woman—if every giver of a dime would give himself or herself also; if each self-giver would then go out and get oth-

ers, and having their dimes and dollars, would send them on to get yet others in the same spirit, we would soon have this country girded with living chains of living people all devoted happily to a happy cause.

"I shall sail for England on April 28. I am going there to work. While I am working there, you will be working here to continue the movement started spontaneously by the contributors to 'match their own dollars as Joseph Fels did.' The results already achieved indicate that it may succeed. If it does, it will indeed be a monument to Joseph Fels, for that was his spirit.

"I should be glad to be reduced to merely one of many equal contributors and workers in our cause; equal, not in amounts of money, but in the heart we all put into our work. In a word, I would like to match you all, but especially the humble givers, not only dollar for dollar, but man for man, woman for woman. "MARY FELS."

Dinner Parties.

Several Large Groups at Country Club.

Miss Betty Merrill will entertain party of eighteen at the weekly dinner dance at the Northland Country club tomorrow evening, and other hostesses will be Miss Margaret Rice with party of sixteen and Miss Lucy Bar with thirty-eight guests.

At Boat Club.

Parties at Dinner-Dances.

Among those entertaining parties at the dinner-dance at the main hall of the boat club which will be held this evening by the canoe and rowing section of the club are: Anneke with a party of four; Gilbert, party of four; W. H. four; S. H. Hill, ten; J. F. A. Willard and Julius H. B. a party of twelve. The affair decorated under the direction of Stacy H. Hill and motor-boats will precede the dancing, for which the Mill will play.

Minneapolis Girl Entertains.

A number of teas and parties have been planned for Miss L. Minneapolis, who is in Duluth on a Denny. This afternoon she entertained at a luncheon tea. The decorations were carried out in pink and white with bows of color.

Besides Miss O'Connell were:

- Misses—Katherine Kenney, Agnes Brotherton, Florence Lynch

Friday afternoon at 4:15 East street, ten young women entertained a luncheon tea for Miss Katherine Lynch, Third street will be followed by a tea at the ceum.

Noted.

Leon Rice, Baptist church, after three other concert church Monday for some Trinity church and his wife purpose of great war to get will also church.

Dinner.

Mr. of 9 Kerr York Paul last for ate spe th

July 22, 1915

199

SOCIETY CLUB

Mrs. Fels Urges Women To Gain Fundamental Reforms

CARRYING ON WORK
BEGUN BY HUSBAND

"I have such a hope that women will stop trying to patch up things, and get down to fundamentals," said Mrs. Mary Fels yesterday afternoon at the library clubroom before the Duluth Equal Suffrage association. "We can't reform from the top down. We have to reform from the bottom up. It all goes back to the Creator's intent that the earth was His for the use of the people, instead of being cornered by the vested interests. The sharp distinctions of wealth and poverty show that the food, clothing and shelter of the earth is not being distributed. A market wage that is fixed by a few, is not a market wage. It is a wage arranged by those who have the power.

"Revenue for the people should be made up of the value created by the people," continued Mrs. Fels, launching into the single tax doctrine of her late husband, Joseph Fels, who was a follower of Henry George. "Rent, instead of going into the pockets of a private landlord should go into the coffers of a community. This is easily arranged by taxing the land, instead of taxing a man's activity. In Houston this proved so great a success that in two years the interests woke up and contested its legality and won. If more cities in Texas had started this they could get a state amendment."

Woman suffrage and single tax are twin panaceas for the salvation of the world, Mrs. Fels believes. "As human beings we resent being told what is our sphere," she said. "Cigarette smoking and race suicide are caused by the talk of men about the sphere of women. When the whole field is open to them they won't want to do what men do. Woman will naturally do the thing that belongs to her to do. It is an order of nature. Woman will for the first time be able to be

womanly when she has the whole field open to her.

"We hear so much about the Finnish women who have had suffrage a long time. I was in Stockholm two summers ago at the Olympic games when all organizations from every part of the world passed in review before the king. The Finnish women were the most exquisite bit of femininity I have ever seen. Graceful, free, exquisitely harmonious from top to toe in dress, carriage and movement; to me it was a revelation of feminine charm. And they have had the vote a long time."

An interested discussion followed the talk. Dr. John Willis Slaughter of England, a member of Mrs. Fels' party, spoke briefly characterizing the present era as the close of the great hunter and warrior drama, that was ushering in a new phase of social and political history. "Feudal, or masculine, domination is going and the domesticating influence of women is coming into power," said Dr. Slaughter.

Mrs. Fels spoke last night at Forrester's hall at 9 o'clock following the regular meeting.

The party, including Miss Gertrude Huebsch of New York, Walter Coates of London, Dr. Slaughter, and Daniel Kiefer of Cincinnati, chairman of the Joseph Fels fund commission, go to Superior today where Mrs. Fels will address the Superior Commercial club at luncheon and the Equal Suffrage association in the afternoon, returning to Duluth to take the evening train for Fargo, thence by way of Winnipeg to California. The single tax conference attended by people from all over the world will meet in San Francisco Aug. 23-25.



MRS. JOSEPH FELS.

Card Party Tonight

Anderson-Sundbu

Piedmont

Mrs. Joseph Fels

200

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
HOTEL SYSTEM

ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL
WINNIPEG, MAN.

July 27 — 1915

Dear George, —

Please write to me whether I deserve it or not. Dictate letters to me, if that will ease me longer and more frequent letters. Think of me talking to you in thought, as I am always doing, for nothing happens that I do not think of you and wish you had actual part in it. Writing, however, is difficult and under these conditions almost impossible. Walter will tell you all about things, having had experience of them with us for several weeks. Now he is back East and I shall not see him again before the return ^{to} ~~the~~ E. There is comfort in the thought of going back to you; I said so to him during these three days in Winnipeg. I have Harold's Laskie to talk to about

if only fewer things would come between.
Doubtless, he has told you how he
happens to be here?

Alas, here comes an interruption! I will
put in some clippings to tell about our
dodge. If only I could see you and
speak with you!

So lovingly yours, - and Bessie's
Mary.



M449

201

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
HOTEL SYSTEM

ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Daniel Kiefer (of U.S.A.)

191

[with Mrs. Josephs 27 July 1915]

My dear Lausbury -

Mary is telling you
everything - and though as
you know it would not
take me long to tell you
all I know - I haven't
the time to do that now
- we leave at 10 - tonight for
Pegonia & further west
you should see for
Mary - talk to all our
friends & Mrs. Lausbury

Official Press Bureau

(202)

27, 29 July 1915

1396

[Imprints, July 1915]

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Consortium rules as issued to
George Lausberg for the blerald, 1915

Q
A
1
L

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.



Since the accompanying pamphlet was printed the Admiralty have issued the important instruction which follows:—

Experience shows that it is undesirable to continue the present practice of publishing all the details surrounding the sinking of or damage to merchant vessels by enemy submarines.

The publication of some of the circumstances may not be of material value to the enemy, but details of the cargo lost enable the enemy authorities to make an estimate of the extent to which their submarine policy affects the importation of merchandise into the United Kingdom. Such details as the time a vessel takes to sink, the measures taken to resist attack, or to escape, are details from which much useful information may be gained and may lead to measures calculated to make submarine attack more effective.

The Admiralty have therefore decided to give the following instructions with regard to reports of ships sunk or damaged by mines or by enemy submarines:—

It is *permissible* to mention:

- (1) Name of vessel.
- (2) Name of owner.
- (3) Number of lives lost.
- (4) Number of saved.

It is *not permissible* to give information on such matters as:

- (1) Dates.
- (2) Place (*e.g.*, latitude and longitude or 40 miles S.W. of Scilly).
- (3) Ports of departure, destination and arrival.
- (4) Nature of cargo.
- (5) Time the vessel took to sink.
- (6) Measures taken to resist attack or effect escape.
- (7) Extent of damage done.

These instructions do not modify or cancel any existing orders, except in so far as is set out above. Announcements of losses cannot therefore be made until officially published or duly authorised after reference to the Press Bureau, but when authorised the terms of this notice must be observed in any description, other than one issued by the Admiralty.

The Admiralty have also decided that, when ships are taken into any port for examination, neither the name of the port nor the nature of the cargo should be published.

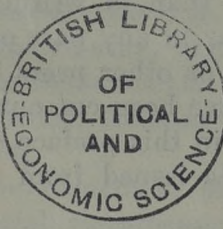
Official Press Bureau,
29th July, 1915.

204

The pamphlet is issued to inform the public of the work of the Official Press Bureau and to provide a guide to the various forms of information available. The pamphlet is issued in the form of a booklet and is available in the form of a booklet. The Official Press Bureau is the central body for the collection and dissemination of information. It is the duty of the Official Press Bureau to provide the public with accurate and reliable information. The Official Press Bureau is the central body for the collection and dissemination of information. It is the duty of the Official Press Bureau to provide the public with accurate and reliable information.

N.B.—It is important that this Confidential Paper should be guarded carefully and not allowed to pass into the hands of persons for whom it is not intended.

It is requested that copies of the two previous pamphlets issued by the Official Press Bureau may be destroyed at once.



M449

PREFACE.

This pamphlet is issued to assist the Press and to facilitate the work of editors and sub-editors by collating and abridging the instructions issued by the Press Bureau.

The pamphlet is, in the main, a summary of Instructions issued to the Press since August, 1914, in the form of D. Notices. The Notices often contain fuller details, and the marginal references enable a reader to consult, in each case, the Notice on which the summary is founded.

The object has been to co-ordinate the instructions, and to exclude obsolete matter. It must not be assumed, however, that every notice which is not summarised in this pamphlet has been withdrawn. Some are now omitted only because they seem less relevant to present conditions.

The rules and instances now given are not in any way exhaustive. All newspapers and news agencies are invited to exercise on their own part the utmost care in considering whether any particular piece of news or comment can be directly or indirectly of assistance to the enemy.

It is hoped that where news is plainly dangerous newspapers will assist the Bureau by stopping it themselves. Doubtful cases should be referred to the Bureau, for, without such reference, unfairness may be caused to those newspapers and agencies which are most careful, by lapses on the part of others.

It should be understood clearly that the passing by the Bureau of a piece of unofficial news for publication does not imply that it is correct.

The Press are requested to bear in mind the following rules of the Press Bureau:—

- (a) All matter submitted for censorship by the Press should be submitted in duplicate, in order that one copy may be retained for filing purposes.
- (b) When any press matter has been censored and returned to the sender, and it is afterwards for any reason re-submitted, the already censored copy of the article should be sent to the Press Bureau. D. 86
(29.10.14)
- (c) Under no circumstances will matter be censored by telephone, or otherwise than in writing.
- (d) Nothing should appear in any part of the published portion of a censored article or other press matter to indicate that words or passages have been cut out or otherwise censored. D. 111
(7.12.14)

None of the prohibitions in this preface or the following regulations apply to announcements issued from a Government Department or Office.

In an appendix such portions of the Defence of the Realm Act and the Regulations made under it by Orders in Council, as are specially relevant to the Press Censorship, are set out, showing the amendments made up to the present time.

E. T. COOK.

F. A. SWETTENHAM.

Official Press Bureau, Whitehall,
27th July, 1915.

205

The following rules apply to any form of news, whether conveyed in words, pictures, charts, maps, or otherwise. They fall naturally into four categories, according as they concern:—

- (i) News about naval and military operations or affairs which might directly or indirectly be of assistance to the enemy.
- (ii) News calculated to have an adverse effect in allied or neutral countries.
- (iii) News undesirable on general grounds, *e.g.*, false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection or to interfere with the recruiting and discipline of His Majesty's Forces.
- (iv) Photographs.

I.

(A)—GENERAL NAVAL AND MILITARY RULES.

Main general rule. (1) The general rule is that no information may be published concerning (a) the movements, numbers, description, condition, positions, or operations of ships, troops, or aircraft, or (b) fortifications, defence works, camps, naval and military stores (including the arming and equipment of troops), arsenals, dockyards, oil depôts, aircraft bases, inventions or experiments in arms or explosives, or other similar subjects of a naval or military character, except such as is officially announced or is passed for publication by the Bureau. D. of R.
Regs. 18, 19,
and 27

N.B.—The rules which follow for the most part only expand or illustrate this general rule in those respects in which experience has shown that newspapers find the chief difficulty in applying it.

Prospective operations. (2) When official news concerning naval or military operations is issued, newspapers must not disclose, either by statement or speculation, prospective operations. Speculation as to probable or impending movements of any portion of the Allied Forces is forbidden. Military and naval critics, in particular, should be careful not to give prohibited information under the guise of criticisms or explanations of official announcements. Hints as to reinforcements, impending changes of front, flanking movements, &c., especially need editorial supervision.

Effect of official announcement. (3) An official announcement of an item of war news operates (in the absence of special circumstances) as a permission to the Press to publish and to comment upon it, but great care should be exercised, especially in the case of naval news, not to add prohibited details to the official announcement. In particular:—

- (a) when a naval occurrence is officially announced, whether it be a success, loss, or other incident, the place where it happened, and the names of the ships or officers involved, or of other ships present (if excluded from the official announcement) should not be added.

- (b) An announcement of an action on land does not imply a permission to give the names of the units engaged or the numbers, or the commanding officers.
- (c) An announcement of the landing of troops does not permit information as to the route by which they came.

Enemy's
knowledge.

(4) Great care should be observed not to disregard rules merely on the ground that the information proposed to be published is such that it might be or become known to the enemy from other sources. Besides other reasons, publication in British newspapers may afford prompter means of communication than the enemy would otherwise have, and it may provide certain knowledge of what espionage could only convey as rumour. Similarly, news, even though generally known in certain localities or circles, is not necessarily available for publication, *e.g.*, notices at Lloyd's referring to merchantmen: speeches of Generals to their troops in this country announcing their prospective departure for abroad, &c.

D. 37
(16.9.14)

Special
missions.

(5) Nothing should be said so as directly or indirectly to disclose the movements of particular officials (naval, military, or civil) who may be engaged upon special missions on the Continent or elsewhere. In the case of Cabinet Ministers who are absent on such missions, meetings of the Cabinet should be so reported as not to disclose their absence. Similarly, no special mission or embassy to any foreign state, whether allied or neutral, should be mentioned, unless officially authorised. No mention should be made of Foreign Military Missions or Foreign Military Attachés in the theatres of operations.

D. 196
(3.4.15)
D. 217
(1.6.15)

Air raids.

(6) Nothing may be published in the Press in regard to raids by enemy air-craft except the official statements issued by the Government. The following rules draw attention to some special points covered by the foregoing general prohibition:—

- (a) The publication of photographs illustrating damage done by enemy bombs is prohibited.
- (b) In advertisements or other notices of insurance against air risks, no addresses of claimants or other details which would indirectly afford information of the places attacked should be given.
- (c) Advertisements inviting the public to purchase protectives against fires caused by incendiary bombs are sometimes by the exaggeration of their language so worded as to assist the enemy in his avowed object of creating panic. The Press would be discharging a public service if they declined to give currency to the type of advertisement alluded to.
- (d) Reports of inquests upon the victims of air-raids are not prohibited, but the names of the places where the inquests were held and where the injuries were received must not be given, nor should any other particulars be reported which might in any way furnish information useful to the enemy.

D. 217
(1.6.15)

D. 217
(1.6.15)

D. 236
(25.6.15)

D. 220
(2.6.15)

D. 232
(17.6.15)

Defence
plans, and
lighting.

(7) No information may be published about plans for the defence of London or any other part of the United Kingdom, defence works (immediate or prospective), or movements of men, stores, and guns

D. 78
(21.10.14)
D. 93
(7.11.14)

for the purpose of such defence (including information as to search-lights and lighting).

On the 8th April the Home Secretary made:—

- (a) An Order for the reduction of lighting generally throughout the whole of the prohibited area in the East and South Coasts from Northumberland to Dorset, and
- (b) An Order for the extinction of lights visible from the sea along the rest of the South Coast and the whole of the West Coast.

D. 198
(10.4.15)

Further, the Home Secretary made Orders applying locally in certain selected inland towns.

While there is no objection to the publication of the terms of the general Orders (a) and (b), or to stating the areas to which those Orders apply, the Press are particularly requested to note that nothing in the nature of a list of the selected inland towns should be published.

Munitions of
war.

(8) The general rule is that "No person shall without lawful authority publish any information with respect to war materials of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's Allies."

- (a) There is no objection to general statements in regard to the activity of the new Munitions Department, but it is important not to disclose the names or situation of any factory not previously well known to be devoted to the production of munitions of war.
- (b) Statements as to the estimated or actual output of any factory are prohibited, except so far as this is officially disclosed.
- (c) Information with regard to the transport of war materials from the United States or elsewhere, either to this country or to any of the Allied Powers, is not to be published, except so far as it may be officially given.
- (d) No reference is to be made to any contemplated action of the Allies in regard to the use of gases for offensive or defensive purposes, except in so far as such may be officially announced.

D. 227
(9.6.15)

D. 227
(9.6.15)

D. 191
(27.3.15)

D. 209
(17.5.15)

Spies.

(9) No statement which has not been authorised officially should be published, either before or after their arrest, in regard to persons suspected of espionage, as premature publication might lead to the escape of the suspected persons or their associates.

D. 230
(15.6.15)

No photograph showing anyone accused of espionage should be published.

Nothing should be published, except the official announcements, about the trials, heard *in camera*, of persons accused of espionage.

D. 248
(14.7.15)

Prisoners
of war.

(10) Statements in regard to the escape of British or Allied prisoners should be avoided, as publication may lead to greater vigilance on the part of the enemy and bring into trouble persons who may have befriended the prisoners. Mention should also be avoided of desertion from the enemy across the frontier of a neutral State.

D. 119
(18.12.14)
D. 212
(20.5.15)

Caution and restraint should be exercised in the publication of letters, &c., describing the ill-treatment of British prisoners. In

D. 158
(20.2.15)
D. 231
(15.6.15)

206

view of possible prejudice to British prisoners in Germany, reports about disturbances or dissatisfaction on the part of prisoners in concentration camps or elsewhere should not be published, unless officially sanctioned.

Secret sources of information. (11) Nothing should be published which could, directly or indirectly, disclose any secret sources of information used by the Allies, such as intercepted messages. D. 119 (18.12.14)

The King. (12) No announcement should be made in the Press of any prospective movements of His Majesty. When the King has arrived at any place the Press are permitted to report His Majesty's movements in the usual way, subject to the following restrictions:— D. 213 (20.5.15)

(a) When His Majesty inspects troops the fact should be stated in general terms, no particulars being given of the numbers, composition, or prospective movements of the troops in question.

(b) When His Majesty inspects ships, dockyards, munition factories, or any naval or military establishment, no particulars should be given which would contravene any other existing rule.

There is no objection to the repetition of any announcement published in the Court Circular in regard to His Majesty's movements, whether prospective or otherwise.

Obituary notices, &c. (13) In obituary notices of officers or men killed in action on land or sea no particulars of the incident or operation in the course of which the casualty occurred should be given which have not been officially stated or sanctioned. D. 250 (19.7.15)

In personal notices of officers or men, as killed, wounded, or missing, or as having distinguished themselves in action, no place-name should be given unless the event reported occurred 30 days before publication. Where the event occurred less than 30 days before publication the description of locality should be limited to such general expressions as "in Flanders," "at the Dardanelles," "in East Africa," &c.

Epidemics. (14) Reports of the outbreak of any kind of epidemic disease among H.M. Forces at home or abroad should not be published without official sanction.

Carrier pigeon service. (15) All information concerning the Government carrier pigeon service is prohibited, especially statements that birds with ring numbers or messages have been captured. (All such information should be communicated to the nearest police station or to the secretaries of the National or Scottish Homing Union.) D. 114 (9.12.14)

Orders. (16) The Press are requested not to publish any Orders issued by commanders of the armies in the field unless they have been submitted for censorship. D. 177 (5.3.15)

Soldiers' and sailors' letters. (17) The Press are reminded that under the King's Regulations officers and men are forbidden to communicate military information to the newspapers without special authority. The censoring of soldiers' letters at the front authorises their delivery, but not the publication of the contents. Should such letters get into the hands of the Press, they should be submitted to the Press Bureau before publication. D. 177 (5.3.15)

(B)—SPECIAL NAVAL RULES.

(18) The following list is not exhaustive, but indicates some of the principal points covered by the general rules:—

Operations of warships. (a) No success of, or mishap to, any of H.M. ships is to be mentioned until it is officially announced. D. 83 (27.10.14)

(b) No mention is to be made in any form whatever of the positions or movements of any of H.M. ships, whether recent or prospective. Special care should be taken to exclude from publication any such information contained in letters from officers or men. D. 194 (30.3.15)

Transports. No information whatever is to be published with regard to the names and numbers of transports, times and ports of departure, or course and direction followed (*see also (i)*, below). D. 67 (7.10.14)

Yachts. Reports of the fitting-out, commissioning, &c., of power-driven yachts and auxiliary vessels are strictly forbidden. All such vessels are within the rules that apply to movements, &c., of H.M.'s ships. D. 249 (17.7.15)

(c) No reference is to be made to the number or class of British warships available at any time or any place.

Submarines. (d) Operations by or against submarines are, generally speaking, a prohibited subject. Nothing is to be published about the destruction of any enemy submarine or the capture of its crew which is not officially announced by the Admiralty. No reference, direct or indirect, is to be made to the loss of any British submarine, except when such loss has been stated officially by the Admiralty, and then only in repetition of the terms used in the official notice. D. 178 (6.3.15)
D. 71 (11.10.14)
D. 146 (28.1.15)

(e) Reports of enemy submarines being sighted are not prohibited, but the Press are reminded that it is obviously undesirable to create an impression that the waters round our coasts are swarming with submarines, when, as a matter of fact, the number at work at any one time cannot be large. D. 170 (28.2.15)
D. 185 (16.3.15)

In reports of the sighting of enemy submarines, the numbers borne by the vessels are not to be published. D. 242 (4.7.15)

(f) Speculations as to how best to deal with enemy submarines should be avoided, as if correct they will give valuable information to the enemy. All articles and letters, discussing various means of protecting ships from mines and torpedoes, should be submitted to the Press Bureau before publication. D. 150 (3.2.15)
D. 172 (2.3.15)

Additions to the Navy. (g) The following subjects are prohibited:—New facts concerning the latest types of fighting ships of Great Britain or her Allies, or of aircraft; the allocation of contracts, &c., for the new building programme of cruisers, destroyers, &c.; the commissioning, preparation, delivery from builders, launching, completing, or fitting out of any of His Majesty's ships, and generally news as to any increases of the Navy. Periodical returns, &c., of shipping output should, therefore, not take into account tonnage or horse-power of H.M. Navy. D. 14 (28.8.14)
D. 35 (15.9.14)
D. 9 (23.8.14)
D. 112 (7.12.14)

207

The disclosure of defects in British ships revealed by experience in action is also forbidden.

No photographs or details of Admiralty armoured cars are to be published.

- Notices to mariners. (h) No notices to mariners or other details referring to lights, beacons, lightships, buoys, or other guides to the navigation of the coasts of the Empire or of the Allied nations should be published, other than those officially announced. D. 59 (2.10.14)
- Convoy, &c. (i) Information as to convoy and sighting or passing of friendly or enemy ships or merchantmen at any time is not to be published. D. 116 (14.12.14)
- Mines. (j) Publication is forbidden of information concerning the laying or position of British mines and mine-fields, including information as to the discovery, drifting, or stranding of mines; and any regulations affecting the movement of fishing vessels, especially those dealing with restrictions as to limits, position, bearing, and distances of vessels sunk by mines. D. 13 (28.8.14)
D. 140 (23.1.15)
- (The movement of trawlers when mine-sweeping, regulations concerning the same, and the sinking of mine-sweepers by mines or otherwise are not to be referred to unless officially announced. D. 121 (20.12.14)
- Cables. (k) References to the cutting or repairing of cables, to movements of or accidents to Allied cable-ships, to cable landing places, routes, or breakdowns are prohibited. D. 179 (10.3.15)
- Weather. (l) Weather forecasts, observations of wind or weather, and all other meteorological information, except that issued by the Meteorological Office, are prohibited. D. 80 (21.10.14)
D. 187 (25.3.15)
- Oil shipment, &c. (m) Nothing is to be published about the shipping, transport, or storage of oil. D. 84 (27.10.14)
- Firing at sea. (n) Reports of target practice or other sounds of firing at sea are prohibited. D. 94 (10.11.14)
- Messages to the fleet. (o) No signals, orders, or wireless messages to the Fleet are to be published. D. 81 (21.10.14)
- Personnel. (p) No information concerning personnel, commands, or appointments is to be published except such as is officially announced. D. 134 (16.1.15)
- Merchant shipping. (q) Information concerning the sailings and arrivals of British vessels is not to be published except at the request of the owners. D. 203 (19.4.15)
- (No information whatever is to be published concerning vessels employed by the Government.)
- Cross-Channel services. (r) No information is to be published from which it may be possible to determine the hours at which the cross-channel steamships may be under weigh. Only the time at which the boat trains leave London should be published, and no further indications of the route, i.e., time of departure of the boat from a British port, or time of departure of the train from the French port of arrival, should appear in any paragraph relating to the service. D. 199 (14.4.15)

Loss of merchant ships.

Neutral flags.

Neutral vessels.

- A similar procedure should apply to the services from the Continent to the United Kingdom.
- (s) No report of the loss of a merchant ship, caused by the enemy, is to be published unless and until it is confirmed by the Admiralty. In reporting losses after such confirmation the Press are requested to do so in an unsensational manner. D. 170 (28.2.15)
- (t) The Press are requested to refrain from publishing statements in regard to the use of neutral flags by British merchant ships. D. 161 (23.2.15)
- (u) No information should be published, without submission to the Press Bureau, concerning the seizure, search, detention, or boarding of neutral vessels by the forces of the Allied Powers. D. 243 (6.7.15)

When referring to the detention of neutral vessels and the examination of their cargoes the Press are requested to avoid, as inappropriate and apt to give offence, the use of the words "Prize" or "Capture."

(C)—SPECIAL MILITARY RULES.

The following list is not exhaustive, but indicates some of the principal points covered by the general rules:—

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN THIS COUNTRY.

- (19) The general rule is that, without lawful authority, no publication is permitted of any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of His Majesty's Forces; and newspapers, when in doubt, would do well to be governed by the rule. Certain modifications of the rule are, however, sanctioned by the War Office, and the following paragraphs explain what is and what is not permitted:—
- (a) No information may be published in regard to the number, disposition, movement, composition or organisation of *trained* troops in Great Britain or Ireland.
- Troops are to be considered "Trained" when their headquarters have been in existence over four months.
- (b) The Territorial Army is mobilised, and the disposition of its units, brigades, divisions, &c., must not be published. D. 41 (17.9.14)
- (c) Information about the collection, preparation, and movements of *untrained* troops is permitted, but it should be remembered that troops are now continually passing from the "untrained" to the "trained" category. D. 110 (5.12.14)
- (d) Nothing may be published concerning arming, equipment, or clothing, or supply or non-supply of guns, rifles, ammunition or warlike stores, whether in relation to trained or untrained troops. (See Rule 21.) D. 137 (22.1.15)
- (e) Accounts of the landing of *Colonial* troops in this country, and of their reception and training here, are welcomed, subject to the following restrictions:— D. 67 (7.10.14)

- (i) Nothing is to be published until an announcement of arrival has been officially authorised.
- (ii) The number of troops arriving; the names and numbers of transports, numbers or dispositions of troops carried, &c. (*see* Naval Rules, p. 7) are prohibited.
- (iii) The organisation of the troops, *i.e.*, the brigades and divisions in which they are serving, and the Commanding Officers of those brigades or divisions, is not to be published.
- (iv) Any of their movements in or from this country which in any way relate to or throw any light upon their departure from this country on active service (*e.g.*, their journey to any port for embarkation, their voyage to the Continent, and their arrival there, or movements after they shall have arrived) are also prohibited.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS ABROAD.

(20) No reference whatever is to be made to the collection or despatch of reinforcements for the British or Allied Forces in any of the theatres of war.

D. 82
(22.10.14)
D. 110
(5.12.14)
D. 165
(24.2.15)
D. 184
(16.3.15)
D. 137
(22.1.15)

(21) The Press should bear in mind that it is of extreme importance to give no information which is likely, directly or indirectly, to help the enemy to calculate when such reinforcements may be sent.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

(22) The following rules are not exhaustive, but enumerate some special points covered by the general rules, about which experience has shown that difficulty may arise:—

(a) All maps, sketches, and diagrams which purport to illustrate the dispositions and operations of the Allies and all articles written by military critics or experts must be submitted before publication.

D. 52
(25.9.14)

Photographs of scenes or incidents should not be published without submission to the Press Bureau.

D. 177
(5.3.15)

(b) No reference whatever is to be made, in advance of any official announcement, to the fact that any particular unit, brigade, or division is in France, Flanders, or any other scene of war. Special care should be taken to see that such information is not conveyed through advertisements.

D. 202
(17.4.15)

(c) The names of commanders of units may be mentioned, but the names of commanders of brigades and divisions must never be published except in repetition of an official announcement.

D. 110
(5.12.14)

NOTE.—The term "unit" signifies the regiment of cavalry, battery (or brigade) of artillery, or battalion of infantry, in which an individual is serving. It also includes companies of garrison artillery, field troops, bridging, train,

D. 15
(28.8.14)

signal, telegraph, Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, and Army Ordnance Corps; sections of the Army Veterinary Corps and squadrons of the Royal Flying Corps.

- (d) From reports received by the War Office, it would appear that the German Staff still draws much information from the English papers, whose conjectures as to what the German armies have done or might have done and still more as to what the Allies might do or will do, are sometimes of considerable value. Detailed information about operations sometimes enables the Germans to discover in which districts the espionage of the Allies is most pronounced. D. 95
(10.11.14)
- (e) Articles, other than those of the authorised correspondents, purporting to describe operations at the front during the preceding five days as a result of personal observations made near the front, are prohibited. D. 46
(23.9.14)
- (f) Statements describing either the fire of the enemy against the air-craft of the Allies or the result of it are prohibited. D. 163
(24.2.15)
- (g) References to the effect of shell fire on the Allies' positions are also prohibited. D. 163
(24.2.15)

II.

NEWS HAVING AN ADVERSE EFFECT IN ALLIED OR NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

D. of R.
Reg. 27.

(23) The general rule is to avoid anything which may interfere with the success of His Majesty's Forces or prejudice His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers. From these points of view the duty of maintaining a favourable atmosphere among neutral countries and friendly relations with the Allied Powers is too obvious to need emphasis. Various special points have, however, arisen as to which experience suggests that some official guidance may be useful.

Advising
neutrals.

(a) In the case of countries whose neutrality may appear to be more or less in the balance, commentators should be careful not to irritate the public opinion of the country in question, or to render difficult the position of the party favourable to the cause of the Allies. Any attempt by the British Press to dictate a course to, or even to advise, a neutral State is generally resented.

Speculations
as to peace
terms.

(b) Speculations about peace terms are often of enemy origin, and the Prime Minister's words in the House of Commons (1st March, 1915) suggest the need of treating such speculations with circumspection: "Those who talk of peace, however excellent their intentions, are, in my judgment, victims, I will not say of wanton, but of a grievous self-delusion. It is like the twittering of sparrows amid the stress and tumult of a tempest which is shaking the foundations of the world. The time to talk of peace is when the

great tasks, for which we and our Allies embarked on this long and stormy voyage, are within sight of accomplishment."

It should always be remembered that the Allied Governments have mutually agreed not to conclude peace separately, and not to demand terms of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other Allies. Suggestions of separate peace terms are often made in enemy quarters; the repetition or discussion of such suggestions in the British Press is generally undesirable.

Articles or letters sometimes appear in which peace terms involving changes of national boundaries are discussed. It is very easy for the writer of such articles to slip into making suggestions violently repugnant to an Allied or neutral State. The German and Austrian Press do not fail to take advantage of such want of caution by preaching lessons unfavourable to the Allied cause.

Breaches of neutrality.

- (c) Incidents adversely affecting neutrals, such as the possible or accidental infringement of neutral territory, *e.g.*, the dropping of bombs from aeroplanes, or indeed any rumour or report of any dealing with a neutral country or its people which might be construed into a breach of neutrality or of International Law, should be avoided.

News from German sources.

- (d) Much matter comes from German sources in the shape of quotations from German correspondents or extracts from German newspapers. In repeating such matter newspapers are invited carefully to consider how far they may really be assisting German international propaganda. The origin of the statement should always be mentioned, both in the text and upon newspaper posters.

D. 27
(9.9.14)

III.

NEWS UNDESIRABLE ON GENERAL GROUNDS.

Avoidance of sensationalism.

(24) The strictest moderation should always be observed, and all sensationalism avoided. It is specially requested that these principles should be followed in regard to posters and headlines, in view of the importance of cultivating a correct sense of proportion in regard to the events of the war.

D. 18
(1.9.14)
D. 183
(12.3.15)

Incidents affecting individuals.

(25) Incidents affecting individuals, such as recommendations for the Victoria Cross or other honours, should not be published unless officially announced.

D. 106
(28.11.14)

Announcement of Casualties.

(26) In the case of naval casualties the Admiralty's instructions are that no publication whatever is permissible until the official announcement has been made. Every casualty is announced by the Admiralty as soon as is possible and is consistent with the national interests, and the Admiralty desire to remind the Press that the announcement of a casualty which has not been officially published may give the clearest possible indication of loss or accident to one of

290

His Majesty's ships when it is desired to keep that knowledge from the enemy.

(27) Casualties in the Army are announced by the War Office as soon as they have been verified and after they have been notified privately to the relatives.

The Press are urgently requested not to publish any casualties except (a) such as have been officially announced, or (b) such as have been reported by relatives through obituary notices or otherwise. Failure to comply with this request might cause much distress.

In announcing casualties, whether in the form of obituary notices or otherwise, the Press should be careful to give no particulars of the incident or operation in the course of which the casualty occurred, except such as have been officially sanctioned (*see further* Rule 13).

Mohammedan opinion.

(28) The publication of any matter calculated to have an adverse effect upon Mohammedan opinion should be avoided. With regard to the operations in the Dardanelles, references which might be interpreted as implying that this is a war of Christian *versus* Moslem are undesirable. Discussion of the question of the Caliphate is also to be deprecated.

D. 122
(24.12.14)
D. 186
(16.3.15)

IV.

SPECIAL RULES WITH REGARD TO PICTURES.

(29) When a photograph or other picture is submitted to the Bureau, the caption should be submitted at the same time, and no caption should be printed except that which was passed by the Bureau.

D. 153
(11.2.15)

(30) No pictures of European nurses attending on French or British Native soldiers are to be published.

D. 225
(8.6.15)
D. 234
(24.6.15)

(31) Photographic agencies and newspapers which are in the habit of transmitting photographs for publication in Holland or other foreign countries are informed by the War Office that no prints of photographs will be permitted to be thus sent, either by courier or by post, except such as have been stamped at the Press Bureau, "Passed by the Press Bureau for transmission abroad."

Where the caption on any photograph has been altered by the Censor a new caption must be affixed, giving only the wording of the caption as passed by the Censor.

In case of alteration, the stamp "Passed by the Press Bureau for transmission abroad" will not be affixed until the approved caption has been substituted. The original caption, if altered, must be entirely removed.

APPENDIX.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1914.

(Extract.)

Power to make regulations as to the defence of the realm.

1.—(1) His Majesty in Council has power during the continuance of the present war to issue regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, and as to the powers and duties for that purpose of the Admiralty and Army Council and of the members of His Majesty's forces and other persons acting in his behalf; and may by such regulations authorise the trial by courts-martial, or in the case of minor offences by courts of summary jurisdiction, and punishment of persons committing offences against the regulations and in particular against any of the provisions of such regulations designed:—

- (a) to prevent persons communicating with the enemy or obtaining information for that purpose or any purpose calculated to jeopardise the success of the operations of any of His Majesty's forces or the forces of his Allies or to assist the enemy; or
- (b) to secure the safety of His Majesty's forces and ships and the safety of any means of communication and of railways, ports, and harbours; or
- (c) to prevent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers; or
- (d) to secure the navigation of vessels in accordance with directions given by or under the authority of the Admiralty; or
- (e) otherwise to prevent assistance being given to the enemy or the successful prosecution of the war being endangered.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1914.

REGULATIONS.

Provisions respecting the collection and communication of information, &c.

Prohibition against photographing, &c., naval and military works.

18. No person shall without lawful authority* *collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to elicit,* any information with respect to the movement, *numbers, description, condition,* or disposition of any of the forces, ships, or war materials of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's Allies, or with respect to the plans or *conduct, or supposed plans or conduct,* of any naval or military operations by

* By Order in Council, 10 June, 1915, "Where under these regulations any act if done without lawful authority or without lawful authority or excuse is an offence against these regulations, the burden of proving that the act was done with lawful authority or with lawful authority or excuse shall rest on the person accused."

211

any such forces or ships, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or *intended for* the fortification or defence of any place, or any information* of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any document containing any such information as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against photographing, &c., naval and military works.

19. No person shall, without the permission of the competent naval or military authority, make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of any naval or military work, or of any dock or harbour work, *or with intent to assist the enemy, of any other place or thing,* and no person in the vicinity of any such work shall without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus or other material or thing suitable for use in making any such representation, and if any person contravenes the provision of this regulation or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any representation of any such work of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of this regulation the expression "harbour work" includes lights, buoys, beacons, marks, and other things for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

* * * * *

Prohibition against the spread of alarming reports.

27.—No person shall by word of mouth *or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication,* spread false reports or *make false statements* or reports or statements likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers, or spread reports or make statements likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

* The words "any information" were, by Order in Council, 10 June, 1915 substituted for the words "any other information intended to be communicated to the enemy or."

Miss. Joseph Fels

4305 Spruce Street,
Philadelphia Pa. U.S.A.

August 1915.

212

- Dear Friend,

On the occasion of your annual Trade-Union Congress some time ago, my husband (the late Joseph Fels) addressed a letter to each delegate enclosing a copy of "Progress and Poverty" by Henry George, and strongly urged all Trade Unionists to give the policy laid down by that great teacher their best consideration and support.

For many years past, I have worked with my husband in his endeavours to awaken the peoples of the world on the subject of land values and their taxation. I have been with him in his campaigns in our own country, in Britain, France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Italy and many other countries, in all of which we found the same evil results following the growth of land monopoly. Now he is gone from us I am striving to carry on his work, which he has left in my charge, and I want to secure your active co-operation.

I cannot on this occasion come to see you personally, though I hope very soon to again visit your country and meet many of you, and renew our former friendships. In the meantime, your Empire is passing through a terrible and trying crisis, and all kinds of schemes are proposed to raise money to defray the cost of the war. I read of proposals to tax wages; to still further tax food and other necessaries of life - all of which must result in increasing the cost of living. I read also the terrible story that 100,000 babies under 1 year of age, and another 100,000 children between the ages of 1 and 15 years die annually in your country, and that these children die of preventable causes. I understand, too, that it is proposed that soldiers and sailors who are fighting and risking their health and lives for their country are to be trained for emigration when the war is over.

I beg you, at this congress of yours, to tell the Government that this slaughter of children must cease, and that the men who come back from the war shall be found room to live in the land, to save which they have risked life itself. The most effective method for securing this is for the Parliament of Britain to at once carry out the principle of taxation of land values, advocated by the Rt Hon. D. Lloyd George, when Chancellor of the Exchequer. The mineral and other natural resources of Great Britain are the property of the whole people; those who need to use such resources should pay the Nation, and the Nation alone, for the right to get either coal or other minerals, instead of paying private landlords. The value which population gives to the land of your great cities -- indeed, to all land -- is a social value, and should be secured and used for public purposes.

I therefore beg of you to insist that, before any further taxes are placed on labour and industry, your Government shall, by means of taxation secure, without reservation, all social and natural values for the service of the community.

The effect of a tax on unused land will be to force it into use, and thus prevent the emigration of your people; and a tax on all land values will secure the means for paying the cost of the war without still further impoverishing your wives, mothers and children; and further, by this means, you will be effectively safeguarding the life of the Nation.

I believe land hunger is the cause of all wars, racial and industrial. While you are fighting Germany, my country is fighting monopolies and trusts. Land monopoly is at the root of it all. When the people of the world determine that each nation shall really own its land, ruin of war will cease.

I trust you will give this letter your careful consideration, wishing your Congress every success, and your country a happy and issue out of all present afflictions and trials,

I remain,

4308 Rector Street

Philadelphia, Pa. U.S.A.

August 1918

P.S. May I hand you in explanation of the general principle of land-

value taxation a leaflet that has been much thought of. It was written specially by my friend, Mr Josiah C Wedgwood, M.P. for a recent annual report of the Federation of Trades Unions.

For many years past, I have worked with my husband in his endeavours to awaken the people of the world on the subject of land values and their taxation. I have been with him in his campaigns in our own country, in Britain, France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Italy and many other countries, in all of which we found the same evil results following the growth of land monopoly. Now he is gone from me I am striving to carry on his work, which he has left in my charge, and I want to secure your active co-operation.

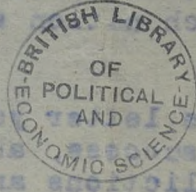
I cannot on this occasion come to see you personally, though I hope very soon to again visit your country and meet many of you, and renew our former friendships. In the meantime, your paper is passing through a terrible and trying crisis, and all kinds of schemes are proposed to raise money to defray the cost of the war. I read of proposals to tax wages; to still further tax food and other necessities of life - all of which must result in increasing the cost of living. I read also the terrible story that 100,000 babies under 1 year of age, and another 100,000 children between the ages of 1 and 15 years die annually in your country, and that these children die of preventable causes. I understand, too, that it is proposed that soldiers and sailors who are fighting and risking their health and lives for their country are to be trained for emigration when the war is over.

I beg you, at this Congress of yours, to tell the Government that this slaughter of children must cease, and that the men who come back from the war shall be found room to live in the land, to save which they have risked life itself. The most effective method for securing this is for the Parliament of Britain to at once carry out the principle of taxation of land values, advocated by the Rt Hon. Lloyd George, when Chancellor of the Exchequer. The mineral and other natural resources of Great Britain are the property of the whole people; those who need to use such resources should pay the Nation, and the Nation alone, for the right to get either coal or other minerals, instead of paying private landlords. The value which population gives to the land of your great cities - indeed, to all land - is a social value, and should be secured and used for public purposes.

I therefore beg of you to insist that, before any further taxes are placed on labour and industry, your Government shall, by means of land value taxation, without reservation, all social and natural values for the service of the community. The effect of a tax on houses and land will be to force it into use, and thus prevent the speculation of land which has done so much to ruin the life of the Nation. It will secure the means for paying the cost of the war, without further impoverishing your wives, mothers and children; and further, by the means, you will be effectively safeguarding the life of the Nation.

I believe land hunger is the cause of all wars, racial and industrial. While you are fighting Germany, my country is fighting monopolies. Land monopoly is at the root of it all. When the people determine that each shall really own the land, the world determining that each shall really own the land, the rain of war will cease.

I trust you will give this leaflet your careful consideration, wishing your Congress every success, and your country a happy and issue out of all present afflictions and trials.



M449

2136

BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE

M449

213

The Christian Commonwealth

The Organ of the Progressive Movement in Religion and Social Ethics.

No. 1,765, Vol. XXXV. BY (ENGLAND, 6d.) with Sermon. POST (ABROAD, 3s. 6d.) SUPPLEMENT, 10s. 10d. ANNUM. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11, 1915. REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. POSTAGE (ENGLAND, 6d.) with ONE PENNY. (ABROAD, 4s.) Supp. 1s. with Supp., 1s. 6d.

WHENCE HAVE I COME?

By RICHARD A. BUSH.

A Treatise on the Birth of the Soul, presenting a Scientific Theory not inconsistent with Holy Scripture.

GARDEN CITY PRESS. 2s. 8d. net; postage 3d. And of all Booksellers.

ARMAGEDDON: How to Count the Correct Name and Number of the Beast.

Revelations, 13th Chap., 18th Ver.

By WILLIAM NATHAN STEDMAN, Evangelist and Poet.

Eight Foolscap Pages, with Two Illustrations by Sir JOHN GILBERT.

Post free for Three Penny Stamps from THE PUBLISHER, SHAKESPEARE HOUSE, EAST FINCHLEY, LONDON, N.

NOTE.—Every Christian should at once secure this most important work, rendered into English from the Original Vernacular Greek used by the loved Apostle St. John.

WILL-POWER

Send a P.O. for 2s. to the Concentro Co., 40, Courtfield Buildings, Walsend, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and you will receive per return the most scientific, most up-to-date work on Will-Power that has ever been written. This book has been examined and approved by the late Lord Avebury, Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, C. Grahame-White, Esq., London, Ronald, Esq., and the late Mr. W. T. Stead. It is worth all the other books on Will-Power that you have ever read, and will be worth much more than its weight in gold to Post Free. you will develop your Will-Power and Self-Reliance surely and steadily. It will give you control over your desires, impulses, and emotions; will enable you to conquer indolence and habits; will show you how to influence other people, and how to use Will-Power in business and in study. It exemplifies the value of physical culture, and contains many of the scientific points of Auto-Suggestion, and many other valuable points. Send for this book to-day, NOW. A.P.O. to 2s. (abroad 2s. 6d.) brings it to your door.

The Higher Thought Centre,

40, COURTFIELD GARDENS, CROMWELL ROAD, S.W. (Five minutes from Gloucester Road and Earl's Court Stations.) Telephone: 2556 Western. SUNDAY MEETINGS. Meditation Service, 11.0. August 15th, 11.30.—Mrs. HEARD. "The Great Because." 7.0.—A Healing Service. Open to those interested. Collection for expenses. The Offices and Library are closed for Vacation. (Aug. 1—Sept. 14). Wednesdays, 11.45.—Committee Members will attend to receive Visitors and answer enquiries. War Relief Working Party in the morning to which workers and contributions are invited. Lecture Room, seating 150, may be engaged for Meetings or Concerts, etc.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES. EVERY SUNDAY.

First Church of Christ Scientist. A Branch of The First Church of Christ Scientist, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Services, Sloane Terrace (near Sloane Square Station), 11.30 and 7. Testimony Meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Reading Room, 41, Brompton Road, S.W.; City Reading Room, 15, Queen Street, E.C., open (free) daily. Christian Science Literature on sale. Second Church of Christ Scientist. A Branch of The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, U.S.A., Palace Gardens Terrace, North of Hill Gate, 11 and 7. Testimony Meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

90 YEARS' TEST IN CONSUMPTION.



CONGREVE'S ELIXIR. INVALUABLE FOR SUMMER COLDS. CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

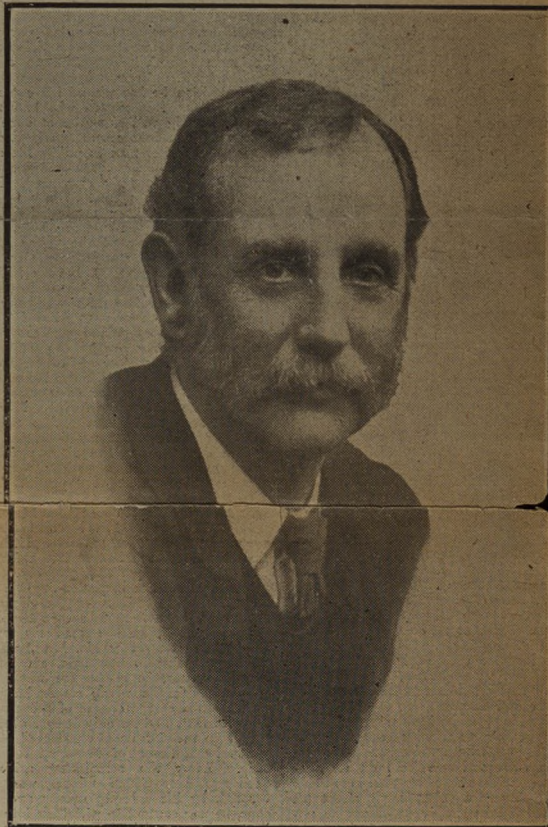
1/4, 2/6, 2/6 & 1/- Bottles of all Chemists

The New Revolutionary Programme.

Interview with Mr. George Lansbury.

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

Mr. George Lansbury has been described, not quite justly, as a modern Don Quixote. It is not quite just, because, although he possesses something of the same simplicity of heart and singleness of aim that characterised Cervantes' hero he has been in public life; as a poor-law guardian and a councillor, he is now one of the leading leaders of the real popular movement of our own time, the editor of a revolutionary journal, and the pro-



MR. GEORGE LANSBURY.

here he is not the victim of a fixed idea. He has not stood still. His career is a unity, but it is also an evolution. One can trace the development of his thoughts and feelings not by the causes he has championed and then abandoned, but by the spiritual and emotional crises which have influenced both his message and his way of advocating it. He has been faithful to the same great causes all his life: the superficial inconsistencies of his political career in passing from active Radicalism to Socialism, from orthodox Labour politics into the "rebel" movement, from a seat in the House of Commons to the position of a virtual Ishmael in public life, are in themselves a testimony to his honesty of mind and to the moral passion with which he has prosecuted his aims. For more than a genera-

much more fundamental and dynamic evolution than England has yet known.

One might state the salient facts of Mr. Lansbury's life almost as a series of antitheses. He was born on February 21, 1859, and educated in the elementary day schools and by knocking about the world. In business a timber merchant, in politics a Socialist, by inclination a propagandist, by choice or force of circumstances a journalist, he gave

His Early Life

to the work of local government, and was a supporter of the ameliorative and palliative measures that then seemed more necessary and more promising than direct propaganda. He became a poor-law guardian in Poplar twenty-three years ago, and a member of the borough council some years later; he has been a member of the

London County Council and a member of Parliament; he resigned the representation of Bow and Bromley after two years in the House, partly to obtain freedom of action on the question of woman suffrage and partly to assert the independence of the individual Labour member against the party machine. He has also served on the Central Unemployed Body for London, and on the Poor-law Commission, whose minority report he signed. The first Poor-law Labour Colony was established by him, and also the first labour colony for the unemployed apart from the Poor-law and under public control, at Hollesley Bay.

This is Mr. Lansbury's public record. But side by side with these activities there has gone a development of his interior life, a broadening of his spirit and a clarifying of his vision, the fruits of which are visible in the later experiences through which he has passed. It led for a while to an estrangement from his old political associates, and brought him into the "rebel" movement, where his influence did not at first seem to serve to counteract the disruptive tendencies that threatened for a time to create a permanent cleavage between the industrial and the political sides of the organised Labour movement. In the last few years before the war—already one begins to think of the war as marking the close of one epoch and the opening of another—Mr. Lansbury appeared to be

A Political Ishmael

I have seen him sitting in the gallery at Labour conferences with a sort of brooding sadness in his face, while his former colleagues sometimes looked up at him, friendly indeed, but slightly apprehensive—certainly friendly: Mr. Lansbury has opponents but no enemies, and no other public man has retained to the same degree the affection of so many people who do not agree with him.

It would be perfectly safe to describe Mr. Lansbury as a revolutionist if it were clearly understood that a revolution does not mean a revolt. The English people are incapable of revolts; but they have had two pretty thorough revolutions. They will march to Trafalgar Square, as Mr. Chesterton has said, not to get rid of their tyrants, but to get rid of their temper; and for this reason English history is singularly free from mere revolts, which are simply exhibitions of temper. Revolutions, however, spring from a profound change in the spirit of a people, from a new vision of life, and might conceivably be bloodless. It is in this sense that one can say that Mr. Lansbury is no longer a "rebel": he is a revolutionist. In my talk with him last Friday he confessed that he had lately been converted over again to what he described as "an ultra-pacifist faith, in the industrial as well as the international sense. I could not now take part in a revolution which meant the throwing up of barricades, as I once thought I could." During the last two or three years in fact Mr. Lansbury has been moving towards a more

Profound and Dynamic Conception of the industrial movement, and the war came at the moment when his mind was prepared

The Bungalow (214)
Ridgely Herts.

6th Sept 1915

Dear Sir

Your Leader in last week's issue of the Herald urges me to write you on behalf of my wife & myself to express our own feeling with the outlook you give & appreciation of the spiritual insight expressed.

In this day of barren journalism your articles are welcomed eagerly in

215

this house for they
contain food for the soul
as well as for the mind.

Yours truly

W. A. Backett

Mr George Lansbury

Editor

The Herald

21 Tudor St E.C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right, but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

n of Wisconsin"

216

Hotel Englebright

W. H. ENGLEBRIGHT, Prop.

Ripon, Wis.,

Sept 11 1915

Wm. Lausbury
London,

Dear Sir,

do you want
the Kaiser to get
you? If you do not,
get busy.

If English labor do not
quit their union
pacties, I hope to pray
Germany will track
all over them, & ~~the~~
the surely will, unless
a change occur soon.
God Much damn minimiser,
Who is doing your steering
of your Nation today?

Enclosure Asquith Co.

(217)

"Ripon the Garden of Wisconsin"

they need it.

Hotel Englebright

W. H. ENGLEBRIGHT, Prop.

Ripon, Wis., 11 Sept. 1915

Why keep them in hot
water all the time,
all put your shoulders
to the wheel & push
in the right direction,
on England is
whipped.

W. H. Englebright

Frank
Norwich New York.

Friday 24th Sept: 1915.
David Graham Page (1877) -

(218)

My dear Gusbury,

Very many thanks for
your letter received last night.
We look forward to our mail
- & it is worth it.

One could hardly imagine
that all these men were within
a day or two at most probably of
what may well be one of the
biggest & bloodiest battles of history.
And yet there is a wonderful
sense of abiding peace & content
amongst them all and -
stranger still - an inclination
amongst officers in little groups to
discuss such subjects as Death.
At home of course "it isn't done" &
they would never dream of doing it.
Here, looking it in the face, they
talk about it quite calmly &
naturally & I was glad to find my
ideas very generally held about
Death being merely a shaking off
of chains that bind us down here
& merely a doorway into a fuller,
free-existence life. It is a wonderful
experience this life - sitting here
carrying on all our work with
aeroplanes hovering over us & passing

7

(Pole)

24 Sept. 1915

(219)

over constantly, the knowledge that at any moment a shell may come crashing into the house. Already, two Zeps & a tank have been over us - but without visible result so far!

Well my friend I want you to realize that out here we are as safe as at home, that the stormal arms are over around us & that we realize that it is only one step at a time that is required of us & we shall try to take that step fearlessly as we go on. "I do not ask to ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~front~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~line~~ ~~for~~ ~~me~~"

The lovely sunshine has been succeeded by clouds & rain but the sense of "All is well" remains.

We've had more rest in the past week than we have had for a year and are now re-stored & ready for anything required of us.

Every good wish

Yours always

L. Graham ~~John~~



M449 David Graham Pole
(1877-¹¹)

(220)

Monday 4th Oct: 1915

My dear Lansbury,

I have just come in from meeting the Corps Commander & I think our destiny is the trenches. We've had our nasty time - and it was pretty severe - and now trenches will be child's play in comparison.

Yes: the Peace still remains. Even last week end when if there could be such a thing as Hell on Earth we had it. I was able to keep quite calm & peaceful with houses falling around, shells dropping amongst us, men being killed & wounded by snipers & shrapnel & being literally blown into pieces by the high explosive shells. That was the worst. It does come near to unnerwing one. I could keep up until at the end of the 2 1/2 days without sleep food or drink I was absolutely

#

David Graham Pole
4 Oct. 1915

(221)

exhausted but even then after a rest I had to go on for a time.

I was then exhausted both physically & mentally. The awful scenes got on my nerves I think & for a couple of days I was a wee bit "jumpy". Since then - in fact all the time - I have had lots to do (I am in temporary command of the Batts.) and have had plenty rest, food & sleep & am quite all right again.

I got a bullet thro' my cap which did no more than scratch the top of my head. It bled a little - just surface blood - but not enough to put me off duty at all.

Our men did splendidly. They lay still in a field all night and were shelled in the most beautiful moonlight - so

David Graham Pole

4 Oct. 1915

222

It
beautiful that I was able to
write a letter to Mrs. Elder by
its light. That was preceded
by a terrific shelling in a
trench that must still be
nameless. The men marched
through in column of fours quite
quietly. A shell dropped
in front of my company
knocking out several men &
the two pack mules. I just
said "Steady men steady; just
lead on quite steady" & the
men came on quietly like
veterans leaving the wounded
to the Doctor & stretcher bearers.
I was proud of them.

Then we halted & were
told to lie down at the side
of the road. We did so &
the men dropped off to sleep
with shells dropping all around.
It was quite wonderful and no

David Graham Pole
4 Oct. 1915

(223)

4

one the least excited or flurried. All calmly did what they had to do & no one thought of falling out. When a man was hit they carried him quietly to the Doctor and returned as quietly to their places again and lay down. My own orderly was hit by my side & the two men lying in front of me were hit but I was still able to lie quite quiet, give my orders & feel "All, all is well".

It is a wonderful experience to have been thro' and - as I said at the time to those beside me - I ~~don't~~ would not have missed the experience for anything - little as I desire to go through it again.

I've no use for war. I am not and nor am a man of peace. One thing I do

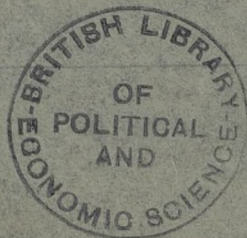
David Graham Pole
4 Oct. 1915

(224)

feel tho' is that the amount
of real suffering is very
little. Men are killed &
men are wounded but it is
the few who really suffer
great physical pain.

Oh! to have the war
over & be at home! Still
here behind the firing line
it is peaceful - altho' we can
see the captive balloons quite
clearly & hear the guns. They
are too far off to worry us.

Our life at present is one big
Psalm of Thanksgiving & none
of us can ever be quite the
same again. It is good to
have been out & through
what I believe is about the worst
of it. Everyone tells us that
it is worse than anything they
have ever been thro' - & I
believe it.



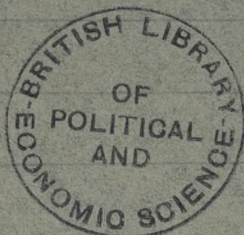
M449

David Graham Pole
4 Oct. 1915

(225)

I feel very really that we
are "compassed about by a
great cloud of witnesses" and
also that the loving thoughts
of friends at home are a
very real shield. Bless you
all for your help.

Every good wish
Yours always
David Graham Pole



M449

226



Mrs. Friedrich Hansen
(Marion Coates)

Red Cottage,
Hunthorpe, S.O.
Yorkshire.

M449

Oct 24th 1915

Dear Mrs. Lansbury

I was so sorry to find no one in when we paid a flying visit to your home. We knocked and knocked, but it remained "a closed door."

It did not occur to us until afterwards that we might have raided the business premises for information.

We had not much time, so I had to do without that cup of

227

tea which I was sure you would make for me.

Next time I am in London we will manage things better for I should like to see you. It is so very long since we had a chat together. I am never able to forget you, if for no other reason than that your hand-work in the shape of the sewing you did for me defies the ravages of time, and is still a source of great pleasure to me. But I remember you for yourself

- for the cheerful useful
constructive life you have
lived. I often wonder if
those daughters of yours
are as good to you as
you deserve. I always
fear that you did not
"spank" them sufficiently.

I have a young niece
of mine with me now, - my
eldest sister's daughter
Dorothy. She is nearly
seventeen years old, and
I find it necessary to
remind her frequently that
she has not made the
most of her opportunities.

She is developing a
great amount of enthusiasm
and promises to reform.

Girls today seem to have
acquired a habit of
undervaluing what one
might term "manual work."
I am afraid that terrible
dangers will still have
to be faced even when
this tragic war is over.

The Press hastens to
photograph girls as 'Tram
Conductors' eulogising such
work out of all proportion
but the girls and women
who have been occupied
for centuries in the 'skilled
work' of making beautiful
homes (let us say 'beautiful'
- for some homes are beautiful
thank god!) are recorded
as 'un-occupied.'

Hence you, dear Mrs
Lansbury are amongst
the 'unoccupied' women.

8 Mrs. Friedrich Hansen
(Marion Coates) 24 Oct. 1915

It is very amusing to write it - although it is also sad!

I fear for the young people of today. Their position is becoming increasingly out of proportion and the learning and discipline necessary to counter-act such influences are being relaxed.

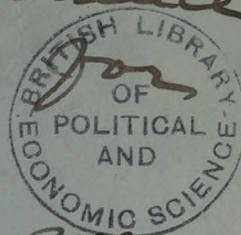
So I tell my niece if her mother will only 'spank' her sufficiently I may have reason to be proud of her. She looks at me with her lunny shining eyes and is not sure whether I am in earnest or not.

My sister has had to

229
accompany her husband to South America, hence Dorothy is with me some weeks.

You wonder how we are getting along. Why of course you can well imagine our mental state leaves much to be desired.

In a world where the Gospel of Hate and Revenge is preached people who are closely connected with 'Barbarians' as they are called, don't feel too happy. I sympathize with King George most profoundly. Poor Queen Victoria could not have survived all this, had she lived so long. We get satisfaction



M449

however from the consciousness
of our absolute sincerity
and faithfulness to the
greatest ideals adopted
by our country, and
wait for the light.

Nations cannot wage
war for ever and those
of us who loathe war
as I do, with our whole
being - who would die
a thousand deaths rather
than take life, that is
about all we can do
at present, i.e. remember
that "those also serve
who only stand and
wait."

Will you tell your husband
that I appreciate to the

full the article he wrote
for 'The Herald' this week.

It came all the more
welcome because I had
had rather a disturbing
conversation with the Rev.
Father Burn of Milns, only
on Monday last.

He attempted to justify
war with an illustration
which simply staggered me.

I could not accept such
a justification. The Gospels
are being 'mocked' even by
those whose business it is
in life to expound them.

Alas - Mrs. Lansbury the
times are badly out of
joint, and you and I may
just as well spend even
more time 'darning the stockings'
than attempt to muddle such
a muddle more. For that is what we
should be accused of doing as we are 'only
women'. Affectionate greetings Marion C.H.

228 Mrs. Friedrich Hansen
(Marion Coates) 24 Oct. 1915

It is very amusing to read
it - although it is also
sad!

I fear for the young
people of today. Their
position is becoming
increasingly out of proportion
and the learning and
discipline necessary to
counter-act such influences
are being relaxed.

So I tell my niece if
her mother will only
'spank' her sufficiently
I may have reason to
be proud of her. She
looks at me with her
lively shining eyes and
is not sure whether I
am in earnest or not.

My sister has had to



Jim Lansbury
nephew of G.L.

Naval Sub-Base,
St. Mary's,
Scilly Isles.
9/12/15.

Dear Uncle,

You will probably be surprised to hear from me, but I thought it might be of interest to you to know that I am a Third Writer in the Navy.

I joined in the latter part of last January, for the duration of hostilities, so have been in the Navy for nearly a year.

During the first five months I was "interred" in Devonport Barracks. When I had been there two months I was told off to join H.M.S. "Ocean", which however was sunk in the Dardanelles before I left to join her. Thus a life on the "roaring deep" was denied me.

I was then shunted to the Naval Base at Scilly Isles, where I now am. The Scillies are a group of small islands, about 40 miles off Cornwall. Three of these are inhabited, the most thickly populated being St. Mary's. The islands belong to the Prince of Wales - I believe - and are rented from him by a brother of General Dornier-Smith, who bears the title of "Lord Proprietor of the Isles of Scilly" (The brother bears this title, not the General)

The inhabitants, who are of Cornish origin are slightly avaricious, and very clannish. The principle industry is that of flower growing. Owing to the temperate climate the flowers bloom very early - viz - January & February. The extent of this industry can be gauged by the fact that in the flower season the Mail Steamer calls every day, instead of three times a week as in normal times.

Fishing - chiefly pilchard driving is another industry. The pilchards visit these Islands regularly during the latter part of each year. It is a fine sight to see them being taken out of the nets on a moonlit night.

A good many holiday-makers come here in normal times, but owing to German submarine activity around here, that source of income to the inhabitants is closed. Most of the submarine activity has taken place round here.

On the whole, the people do very well. There is no poverty, and consequently no Socialist movement here.

There are three small "pubs," and very little drunkenness. An orthodox church; a Wesleyan Chapel and a Bible-Christian place cater for our spiritual needs. The Church of England ^{person} is worthy of special mention. His weekly sermon takes the form of a fervid recruiting appeal; and in moments of exceptional stress he likens the Kaiser to King Nebuchadnezzar. He will be in a fix when he has to deliver the Christmas message of Goodwill and Peace, as will many others like him.

I was on leave from 1st Nov: to the 11th: and was at the Memorial Hall on the 10th: prior to catching the 9.50 train ^{from} Paddington. Things were a bit rowdy then, but not so bad as appears to be the case at latter meetings. I was a little perplexed to read of soldiers breaking up one meeting. I suppose they have never been to the trenches. I have spoken to a good many who have, and most of them are not at all keen on getting back to the trenches.

I suppose the war will drag out until both sides are at the end of their resources.

There doesn't seem to be much chance for a decisive win for either side, anyhow.

There is a rather interesting Commander taking charge of this Base at present. He is in the R.N.V.R.

I believe he must be a sociological student or something like that. Perhaps he is past the student stage. His name is Lower, and when punishing a man he goes so far as to express doubts as to whether imprisonment will cure the man or make him worse. I might be wrong, but I don't think that ^{it's} the Navy way to be troubled by such doubts.

Seeing that Commander Lower is now coming down with some work for me I will now finish with the hope that this screed will not unduly bore you

Yours nephew

Jim (Lansbury)

P.S. am enclosing photo of myself.

end of
1915