

ANTI-GERMAN FURY SWEEPING ALL OVER ENGLAND TODAY

Germans Whose Sons Have
Died Fighting for Eng-
land Suffer

DISASTER MUST
PROLONG WAR

Coalition and Conscription
are Occupying Thoughts
of British Statesmen

London, May 21.—The anti-Ger-
man fury is sweeping all sections of
society. While it began in the poor-
er quarters, with the looting of shops,
it now extends to the Stock Ex-
change, to clubs and to the race
courses. Sometimes it becomes cruel.
Two Germans have been warned off
the Stock Exchange, each of whom
has lost his only son in the war.
Others who have lived in England
from boyhood, and some who have
given hundreds of thousands of
pounds to philanthropy, hospitals and
scientific institutions, have not es-
caped.

Fortunately this danger will prob-
ably pass, but, on the other hand,
another loss of life in London by Ze-
ppelin raids, would bring it back in-
creased a thousandfold. This pop-
ular rage has been increased by the
violent appeals of some journals,
of Parliament, until even the Cabinet
Ministers have begun to feel it dif-
ficult to stem the tide, although they
share the healthy opinion of sane,
respectable people, that England should
not lower itself to the German level
of savagery. It is probable that the
internment of the Germans to a lar-
ger extent than heretofore will be
forced, partly, indeed, for their own
protection from the savagery of the
hobs, which is now so violent.

In Ireland the same fierce indigna-
tion burns, especially in the sea-
coast towns, where the landing of
the dead women and babies aroused
Irish feeling to such a pitch that the
edict of "wilful murder" found
against the Kaiser and his submar-
ine captains was but a logical conse-
quence. These symptoms point to
several grave consequences. First,
the Lusitania disaster extends the
duration of the war probably six
months or a year, for popular exas-
peration will make the British Gov-
ernment wait for such terms to Ger-
many as Germany cannot give until
she is beaten to the ground. And, to
reduce the great Teutonic nation to
such an extreme, will require a lon-
ger time than that heretofore pre-
dicted for the duration of the war,
unless the entrance of the United
States and most of the other neutral
nations into the war cause her ab-
solute collapse.

It also deepens the universal sense
of seriousness over the war, of which
the loud demand from all quarters
and even in the House of Commons,
for the stoppage of horse racing is
the most remarkable symptom.

The movement for some form of
conscription, although hanging fire
for several months, despite the eager
advocacy of newspapers like the
Morning Post and the Daily Mail,
now begins to procure a more atten-

tive hearing. Although universal compulsory service, is apparently impossible, owing to the already serious depletion caused in the business world by recruiting, there will probably be proposals looking to stronger measures compelling young, unmarried "slackers" to enter the army.

Another movement which bobbed up some weeks ago, and then disappeared, the matter of a coalition ministry, is again being discussed. This movement, which started with Lord Northcliffe and J. L. Garvin, died soon after its birth, but has been revived under more serious leader-

ship. The new program would make no attempt to displace Asquith, Churchill, Grey or Lloyd George. The last named is now regarded as the most effective member of the ministry, and was recently characterized by Garvin as the human dynamo of the cabinet. If such a condition were to come to pass, Bonar Law, as Tory leader, would undoubtedly get a high office, as he had advanced in position considerably since the beginning of the war.

As to events in the field of battle, we are passing through a period of great suspense, which is greatly

heightened by the more scanty than usual supply of war news. However, the feeling prevails generally among all classes that things are going extremely well. On the whole, the effect of the torpedoing of the Lusitania is quite different from what the Germans must have expected. It has enormously strengthened, instead of weakened, British determination, and roused instead of depressing the British temper. It encourages, finally, the belief that before long Germany by her cruel savagery, will array all nations of the world against her.