



Scientific Deductions

RESPECTING THE

EUROPEAN WAR:

ITS DURATION, EVENTUALITIES, &c.,

— BY —

WILLIAM HEALD,

Discoverer and Systematizer of "Chromoscopy."

17480

How Long will the War Last? What will be its Outcome?

In the pages of this Booklet will be found a scientific attempt to answer these questions by means of the New Colour Science of Chromoscopy, through its : : greatest living exponent—WILLIAM HEALD. : :



Chromoscopy's Deductions (No. 1) on the European War

Its Eventualities, Duration, and Proximate Date of Termination; with a Statement as to How the various Nations engaged are likely to fare at Settlement.

By WILLIAM HEALD.
(Discoverer and Systematizer of Chromoscopy.)



Included also in the above is a Comparison Supplement of Deductions, with Actual Eventualities, showing how the Deductions—as given by Mr. Heald—compare with the Actual Course of Events.

Price :: ONE SHILLING (by post 1/1).

Comparison Supplement alone :: 6d. each.

Publishers: COLOUR SERVICE CO., 19 CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

Publishers' Note.

The present issue of Deductions dealing with the European War contain the substance of Lectures delivered by Mr. William Heald, at Blackpool, England, in the months of August and September, 1914.

The first Lecture dealt with the Eventualities and probable Duration of the War, also as to how the various Nations engaged in it would fare after the termination of the War. This Lecture was delivered on August 17, 1914, thirteen days after the declaration, by Great Britain, of war against Germany. The second Lecture, delivered Sept. 7th, 1914, dealt with the European War and the conditions prevailing afterwards. This described first of all general conditions deducted as operating throughout the world successively year by year, for several years, at the close of the European War, and then described what conditions are likely to prevail in the various Countries at and for some time after this terrible conflict. The British Empire, France, Russia, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, were all passed in rapid review, and it will be seen some illuminating information on each was given. At an after meeting on the same night, a summary of the War Influences upon Blackpool was given, with the conditions deduced as operating in that town during and after the War. This is useful as showing what may be done by Chromoscopy in detailing War Eventualities for any town in the United Kingdom. The fourth Lecture on Kaiser Wilhelm II., Emperor of Germany, was delivered on September 14th, 1914. This dealt with deductions respecting the Kaiser since he ascended the throne in connection with a European War, and the possible Eventualities forward to the month of June, 1915. This was followed by an enquiry, from a Chromoscopy point of view, as to what the Kaiser's mental attitude was towards, and what he expected to gain from, the various European Nations and Empires. This much may be said for Chromoscopy's Deductions. Mr. Heald was singularly accurate in his statements as to the duration and date of termination of the Transvaal War, even to the very days on which peace was signed.

So widespread has been the interest aroused by these Lectures, and a wish having been expressed that they might be obtainable in some more permanent form than the mere memory of the Lecture, the Publishers have decided to give to a wider public the opportunity to read for themselves what these Deductions are respecting the European War which have been obtained by this new Science of Chromoscopy. It must be left to the future to confirm, or otherwise, the accuracy of the same.

The Publishers wish it to be understood that they simply guarantee that the statements contained in the Deductions are in accordance with Mr. Heald's own findings. They take no responsibility for the Deductions themselves.

An early settlement of the War is a consummation earnestly to be desired, and if, as Mr. Heald states, there is a probability that such will be the case, it can only be through the most vigorous measures being adopted by the Allies. It therefore appears to be most necessary that no slackening of efforts should take place, no falling off in the recruiting, no sparing of pains to achieve the desired end; rather would it seem to be the more requisite—since Mr. Heald's results point to a conflict sharp and terrible—that greater and greater efforts should be put forth in the *early* stages of the struggle.

The first issue of the Deductions to the Public, dated September 19th, 1914, consisted of typed copies; the second issue—but without any alteration whatever, in the text of the Deductions—dated December 9th, 1914, consisted of printed copies.

What is Chromoscopy ?

Chromoscopy is a new Science, given to the world by Mr. William Heald, who claims to be the sole Discoverer and Systematizer of the same. It has to do with the laws of vibration as expressed in colour, letter and number, and as such covers a very wide area.

Just as the Scientist takes an element, and, by means of a spectroscope analyses it minutely and specifically, so the Chromoscopist, by means of the laws relating to the vibrations of colours, letters and numbers, can take—says Mr. Heald—any subject in life, and analyse it mentally, and as explicitly. Furthermore this system of analysis does not confine itself, to the present, or even to the past, but likewise investigates the future. The Meteorologist studies the weather conditions, observes the pressure of the atmosphere at various places, and then by means of the knowledge he possesses of the weather laws embodied in the science of Meteorology, issues his "weather forecast." So the Chromoscopist, from the data he receives, and the knowledge he possesses of natural mathematical law operating along the lines of colour vibration embodied in the science of Chromoscopy, issues his "forecast" concerning the individual or the event. One is based just as much on scientific law as the other.

As an example, take the Transvaal War. Mr. Heald gave his deductions concerning the duration of this war in public lectures reported in the Press. These deductions were obtained from Chromoscopy within a fortnight of the declaration of war, and stated that Peace negotiations would not be signed until the end of May or beginning of June, 1902. These deductions, given when everyone thought the war would be ended in a few months, were ridiculed in many papers at the time. Yet the same deductions were in the possession of the then Colonial Secretary, the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, and had been acknowledged by his Private Secretary months before the war was concluded, *viz.*, on November 9th, 1901. The relief of Ladysmith, and many interesting and important details respecting Mafeking were also published previous to their actual occurrence.

In the present instance of the European War, Mr. Heald publishes a deduction as to its duration and probable date of termination which is again contrary to usual anticipations.

The general method of arriving at these deductions is that a certain formula is decided on, and then an established and tested set of vibrations are associated with the letters and numbers forming the Formula. When all the vibrations are ascertained, a spectrum of the whole is obtained, which is then analysed in the manner given in the Lectures. Anyone may be taught the working of the same, and can put other eventualities to the test, and so in a practical manner see whether the hypotheses are workable or not.

St. Paul's advice was "Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good," and in all the deductions of Chromoscopy, clients, students and readers are not requested to blindly accept or credulously believe all that is stated, but St. Paul's dictum is writ large over every page. We think too much of the division of time into past, present and future, forgetting that all things of life are in the one eternal NOW. As Carlyle puts it: "Know of a truth that only the time-shadows have perished or are perishable; that the real being of whatever was, whatever is and whatever will be, is even now and forever."

True forecasting is not "Fortune-Telling," but merely revealing what is the Arcana within the eternal NOW.

"Chromoscopy."

Communications with respect to William Heald's Deductions on the European War, or enquiries respecting the Science of "Chromoscopy" itself, should be addressed, in the first place, to the Publishers, "European War Deductions," 19 Cannon Street, Manchester.



CHROMOSCOPY'S DEDUCTIONS

IN CONNECTION WITH

The European War of 1914.

Its Duration, Termination, and Eventualities ; with a Statement as to
How the various Nations engaged in it are likely to fare
AT the Termination of the War.

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Substance of a Lecture delivered publicly by Mr. WILLIAM HEALD
(Discoverer and Systematizer of Chromoscopy), at Black-
pool, England, on August 17th, 1914.

The month of August gives an anxious time to the Allies, and it seems as if the enemy is gaining all along the line. Still, at the closing week of the month really good news in favour of the Allies will be given, and indications of a change in the affairs, more favourable to the Allies, is strongly marked.

The losses on both sides will be heavy, but the enemy will lose more than the Allies. The enemy, however, will feel that points are being gained by them, and consequently will be rather elated at the way things are panning out.

Some considerable satisfaction is marked particularly for the NAVY before the end of the month of August, and there is no doubt that on the seas our own country will score at every turn.

No big loss of life is shown on the seas, but still some satisfactory conditions are marked for the Allies. Admiral Jellicoe and the First Lord of the Admiralty will be pleased with the results of the month's efforts.

September shows some remarkable changes connected with the armies. The Allies are undoubtedly in a better position, and apparently more satisfactory results will be announced. The trade of the country will be improved in Great Britain, and a few developments will lead to a desire for peace being expressed on the side of the enemy. It is certain that the Germans will by no means have the best of it in September, and the events of this month will tell very much in the direction of peace.

October, however, is marked as a most terrible month all round. The Allies will not have it their own way in that month, and there will be a big change in the line of action on the part of the Germans. I am afraid that October will be the black month of the war during 1914.

On land, we (the Allies) will suffer, and suffer heavily, and much anxiety, almost amounting to despair, will be felt at home in consequence. Still there are elements of satisfaction in which hope may still be retained. On the seas a big battle is marked, and great success to our navy. I should say the sea fight will be almost a decisive one. It may even commence by or just before September 28, and continue more or less through the whole of October, but with ever-increasing successes to our own fleet.

It will be one terrible storm, and almost horrid nightmare, throughout the entire month of October, and then, in November, some pæans of victory will be sounded, and a much-deserved rest in the form of armistices will be arranged for the fighters.

It would be impossible for the heavy strain to be continued throughout the entire month after October is closed, and so from about October 22 some settling down will be marked, and a preparation for a reconsideration of the position will be manifest. I should say that from the end of October there would be negotiations afoot with the idea of terminating the war by or before Christmas, and during the two months of November and December the fighting will be more of an intermittent kind, and losses on both sides will be marked. Repulses and retirements will be more or less equal, with a general gain all round for the allied forces, both east and west. The advancing Russians will meet with some big checks in October, and also two striking repulses—one in November and another in December. Still the Colour Vibrations mark the steady but slow and sure progress to be on the Allies' side.

The negotiations for peace during November and December will be often in the balance, and I do not see that they will terminate in anything particularly definite this side of 1915.

I must say it is just possible that some form of peace will be arranged by Christmas, but it only seems of a temporary character. I do not quite understand this myself. I judge that it means some hitch will arise in the arrangements, and this is in the colours associated with France, and the terms of peace are evidently not agreeable to her, and so, by the mutual arrangement between the Allies, as one nation will not agree to terms, the other nations will have to fall into line. This may be one interpretation, but the other is that if peace terms be accepted by or before Christmas they will prove only of a temporary nature, and will only mean the breaking out into hostilities again later.

Chromoscopy says it will be better to fight the war to a finish than have a patched-up peace, for it is likely that the first quarrel afterwards will cause the peace to be broken.

As a matter of fact, the Colours give stronger leanings to the idea that the war will be renewed with still greater energy and determination in the year 1915, and that it will wage most terribly from January to end of March. I get an impression of these three months as being a veritable "hell on earth." The navies will play the most important part in the resumed fighting in January, and I must say that notwithstanding heavy and terrible losses both in lives and ships, the Allies—and our own navy in particular—will score all along the line.

The fighting on land, chiefly on the German territory east and west, will be of a most awful nature, and that will be the month that will tell more for the termination of the war than any of the previous ones.

The Russians appear to suffer the most, as to loss of life, &c., than any of the Allies, or even than Germany itself, in that month. But I should judge that carnage will be the order of the day throughout the whole of Europe, chiefly on German soil.

During March, in the midst of the fiercest storm of the war, the sun will break through the storm-clouds, and peace will be seen approaching. It will, however, not then be a tinkered peace. The forces that have been arraigned against the light of Truth, against the right of Humanity, will be scattered, and the great victory assured that will tell for the termination of the war.

Chromoscopy therefore gives a possible peace by Christmas, but not altogether of a satisfactory character. It indicates that more probably the war will continue on to the end of March, and the terrible developments and evolutions of this period will bring hostilities to a termination by the end of March. It may even linger through the month of April, but from April onward it will mean "sweeping up the debris," and most terrible and awful will be the sweeping!

It will mean further that the "paying of the piper" has to be entered into, and a heavy, very heavy, payment will be demanded—a payment that will take as many years almost as days the war has lasted to fully settle.

For some years the pinch will be felt throughout Europe. It will have had such a squeeze that it will not be restored even to anything like the normal until 1918. And not till 1920 will Europe breathe really freely.

I will give briefly what is indicated as the influences upon the different nations engaged.

On Great Britain the ultimate effect will be one of real satisfaction. There will be a firmer peace, and we shall be stronger than we were before the war. Gains of colony will be ours, and a stronger rule of the sea will be the outcome.

The British Empire.—This will be more harmoniously blended than ever in its existence. There are troubles shown in Central Asia and in the East, but in other parts of the Empire all will be better than before the war.

France will be a little disappointed by after results, and may be just a little awkward for a time. It will be seen by those who have the control of affairs, however, that it is better to fall in with the suggestions of France's allies, and so a difficulty will be overcome after a year or so that will save a world of trouble to her and to all associated with her internationally.

Russia does not seem at all pleased by the ultimate outcome. Some considerable danger will be associated with her as an Empire, not during the war, but when the war-clouds have rolled away. If she fulfils her promises to Poland and to others she will be a more glorious and even more powerful nation in the high sense of the term, but, on the other hand, if she be not loyal to her promises, then

there will come a very sad reckoning-day for her, and this may disturb the peace of Europe again in the years 1916 or 1918, more probably the latter year. If Russia carries out her promises to the full it will mean the peace of Europe for the whole of the twentieth century.

As regards Belgium, considering the plucky stand of this little nation, it is disappointing to me to see that she continues to suffer after the war for some considerable time. Strangely enough her work seems to be either overlooked or to a certain extent forgotten. It will be most hard for her to recover herself, and of herself it will be almost an impossibility for her to really recover at all. However, Britain will not forget at any rate, and so Belgium will have the help she will need, but it will be a long, long day before the year 1914 is forgotten by the Belgians. I can only pray that Belgium shall get all she deserves from the British Empire and the other Allies, and then she will be happy, and will have worthily earned all that can possibly be given to her. God bless little Belgium!

Germany is shown to be reduced to an old condition by the effect of her war spirit. She loses almost everything outside her own borders, and there are slices taken off the Empire itself that will tend to reduce her to a series of States like Prussia of the past. Decided partitions are shown, and there are two generations of years marked which indicate recovery to be impossible during these years. Hence Chromoscopy says final victory for the Allies, and this confirms the idea that the war will be *fought to a finish*.

Austria-Hungary.—This double nation cannot help but suffer most terribly. She (speaking of her as one) can save the situation very considerably for herself if she will "sue for peace" at an early stage of the war, as the Allies, who are opposing Germany, recognise that she has only been a kind of cats-paw to serve the ends of the Kaiser and the German War Lords. She will get terms then at that early stage that would be to her advantage, such terms as she would not get at all later. Still, from the influences that are shown about Austria-Hungary as results of the war, I fear she will not be wisely guided. She will want to fight to the end, or through fear will say so, and if she does then *everything* will be *lost* to her. I do hope that Austria will be warned in time, and that she will take advantage of the favourable feeling that more or less prevails concerning her in the combined mind of the Allies.

Servia seems as much disappointed as Russia. Evidently she will be of little or no importance in the arrangements after the war. Her claims are either ridiculous, or they are not even considered for a moment when final arrangements are being made. She is shown to suffer worst of all, Austria-Hungary next, and Germany next.

Again, the close analysis of the separate nations points to the same outcome as does the general considerations, and that is a complete and entire victory for the Allies.

I will now give a suggestive deduction of particular dates connected with the war between now and the end of October. I will state what dates are indicated to go favourably to the Allies and what dates are calculated to favour the enemy.

From now (August 15th) the 10th to 20th will favour the enemy ; 21st to 23rd the Allies, particularly on the seas ; 24th to 26th the enemy ; 27th to end of August will be mixed, but tend to favour the Allies. September 1st to 8th will decidedly favour the enemy on land, and a point will be gained by them on the sea, but from 12th to 17th one of the biggest scores (at a terrible loss) will be scored by the Allies ; 19th and 20th gives a score for the enemy on the east ; 22nd to 27th things will be in the balance, and it will be a most anxious week for Allies and enemy—things may seem to rather favour the enemy during the whole of this period ; from the 28th onward one continued series of successes will crown the Allies' efforts for nearly a fortnight. Again the tide seems to turn in favour of the enemy for a good portion of October, but from the 24th another great change will come, and the Allies will now win all along the line, and some surprising eventualities will be the order of the day, causing rejoicing to the Allies and corresponding sorrows to the enemy.

In conclusion I wish to state that the above statements are not written merely because I have a bias in the direction of the Allies, but the deductions have been most carefully worked out on the principles of Chromoscopy with the detailed *data* associated with the war such as the Servio-Austrian tragedy of June 28th, the various dates of Declarations of War, &c., connected with and leading up to August 4th, 1914. There is no claim of infallibility in the deductions, but it is simply left to the reader to watch events, and then judge the system by results. All asked is that those who read this will not be so biassed as to treat the suggestions as nonsense, but simply suspend judgment till the course of events enables them to give a verdict.

WILLIAM HEALD.

✻ INVOCATION. ✻

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Come, great Saviour, come !
 The groaning earth in labour lies,
 To Thee she pleads with anguished sighs,
 To save her children dying :
 Thy quickening life alone can save
 The earth-born from the yawning grave—
 O hear their piteous crying !</p> | <p>2. Come, great Saviour, come !
 For Thee all human hearts do yearn ;
 To Thee all human eyes do turn,
 In hope that they may see
 Thine eyes of love, and sacred feet—
 Take Thou our souls and make them
 Fit dwelling-place for Thee ! [sweet,</p> |
| <p>3. Come, great Saviour, come !
 The unseen hosts all breathless wait
 Until Thou pass beyond the gate,
 Majestic and serene ;
 <i>The warring nations cease their strife,</i>
 <i>Awaiting Thee, Thou Lord of Life ;</i>
 O let Thy face be seen !
 Let Thy face be seen !</p> | |

F. C.

Copies of Music, to which the above is set, may be obtained from the
 Colour Service Co., 19 Cannon Street, Manchester, price 3d. each.

Some Chromoscopy Deductions and their Fulfilment.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR (Begun Oct. 11th, 1899).

From a letter sent by Mr. William Heald to the "Blackpool Herald," and inserted by them in their issue of June 5th, 1900:

"There have been so many confirmations of the Chromoscopic Forecasts of the war, that I actually dread the announcement of the annexation of the Transvaal by Greater Britain. There are so many opposing influences indicated about the planting of the British flag over Pretoria that I read "The British flag shall not wave there," and from my heart I sincerely hope that the forecast does not mean something worse for Great Britain than the mere disappointment of failure to annex the Transvaal. There is shown such a fatefulness about the British flag over Pretoria that I almost dread to contemplate it."

Proclamation of Annexation of the Transvaal, October 25th, 1900.

This however did not mean the cessation of hostilities, for peace was not reached until May 31st, 1902. That this annexation of hostile states before their peoples were subdued worked disastrously is clearly shown in a speech which Major-General Sir Hector Macdonald made at Colombo, in September, 1901. "He thought a mistake had been made in annexing the Free State and the Transvaal before they were subdued, and this was the general opinion in the Army."

From the "Times," Monday, June 2nd, 1902.

Telegram from Lord Kitchener, Pretoria, May 31st, 1902, 11-15 p.m

"The document containing terms of surrender was signed here this evening, at 10-30, by all Boer representatives as well as by Lord Milner and myself."

Extract from Notes of a Lecture delivered by William Heald, at Blackpool, on October 24th, 1901.

"Most of you know what I said considerably more than a year ago, that if the floating of the British flag in Pretoria meant the termination of the war, Chromoscopy spoke emphatically against it..... I am asked to predict the success or non-success of the British Army in South Africa.....The months of

April and May, 1902, will be the two months fraught with the most momentous issues of the war. The greatest changes will be effected then. Peace negotiations will be completed by the end of May or the beginning of June. There will however be the greatest danger of making agreements that will prove most disastrous in the future, say from October, 1903, to September, 1904. We shall enter into a more restful and peaceful state soon after June, 1902, probably at the beginning of that month, but it will greatly depend on the decisions reached in April by the British and in May by the Boers whether the peace established afterwards will be permanent, or whether there be an opening up of fresh hostilities 1902-4. These are my deductions to be tested."

Extract from an article entitled 'The Colour Prophet' in the 'Daily Mirror,' of December 30th, 1903:

Report of a Representative's interview with William Heald.

"It is faith-inspiring to hear that, in forwarding his Chromotype—the worded translation of a life-colour spectrum—to Mr. Chamberlain, at Highbury, in October, 1901, Mr. Heald told the then Colonial Secretary that his colour-rays.....also clearly showed his journey to South Africa occurring late in that year, with a temporary surrender of official position in association with that colonial tour."

Extract from the 'Daily Mirror,' May 22, '05, headed "KING'S ACCIDENT AT NEWMARKET."

"The thousands who attended the Newmarket Races were unaware of an alarming accident which befel the King. Happily His Majesty escaped without injury....." Then follow details of the accident, and the article continues: "By a singular coincidence Mr. William Heald, the well-known Chromoscopy expert, foretold to the *Daily Mirror* that a mishap of this character would happen to the King at Newmarket. His prediction was made at the end of last year to the following effect: "When the King goes to Newmarket in May he will have an accident. It will, fortunately, not be a serious mishap, but His Majesty's escape from a dangerous injury will be very narrow."

The originals of the above can be seen, if desired, at the office of the Colour Service Co., 19 Cannon Street, Manchester.

"COLOUR SERVICE" COMPARISON SUPPLEMENT
of
CHROMOSCOPY'S DEDUCTIONS on the EUROPEAN WAR.
(No. I.)

EXPLANATION AND INTRODUCTION.

This "Comparison" is designed as a supplement to be issued with No. I of the "Chromoscopy's European War Deductions."

Chromoscopy is a definite science, the science of Colour Vibration in its applications to human life. By means of this science, its discoverer, Mr. Wm. Heald, has made a series of wonderful Deductions on the European War. These are published by the COLOUR SERVICE CO., 19 CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

No. I of this series contains Deductions on the European War itself, comprising statements as to the Eventualities likely to take place each month of the War; its Duration and Proximate Date of Termination; How the various Nations engaged in the conflict are likely to fare at settlement; and other interesting details.

The Deductions thus given by Mr. Heald have been analysed, and are shown in the left hand columns in the "Comparison Supplement." There is first stated the general Deductions for the month, and following these, the Deductions for certain specific dates in that month as given on page 7 in the Booklet. In the right hand columns will be found a compilation, month by month, of the progress of the events as reported in the papers. These are placed, in date order, opposite to the Deductions for that same month or specific date, so that the reader can see at a glance what Chromoscopy states, and likewise what the actual trend of events has been in any certain month or on any specific date. The reader thus has every opportunity of judging for himself the accuracy, or otherwise, of Chromoscopy's Deductions. Care has been taken to give only what official publications have stated, but where no information has, up to the date of compilation, been officially forthcoming, then the source of the information has been set down for the reader to verify the statements for himself if he so wishes. Where no special source is mentioned the particulars have been taken from the "Times' Diary of the War," issued in "The Times" newspaper, of Nov. 3rd and Dec. 1st, 1914, respectively. In No. I Booklet of the Deductions, the possible eventualities, month by month, till the close of the War, are stated according as they have been deduced from Chromoscopy's principles.

This "Comparison Supplement No. I" is presented FREE to each purchaser of "Chromoscopy's European War Deductions No. I," but otherwise is sold separately in booklet form, style and finish similar to the Deductions, at a charge of SIX-PENCE each.

Issued December 9th, 1914.

COLOUR SERVICE CO.'S No. 1 COMPARISON SUPPLEMENT,

Gives a Comparison of Events with Deductions
from August 4th to December 9th, 1914. : :

Chromoscopy's Deductions on the European War. Lecture delivered by Mr. Wm. Heald, Aug. 17th, 1914.

The Actual Progress of the Events in the European War from the commencement, August 4th, 1914.

AUGUST, 1914.—The month of August gives an anxious time to the Allies, and it seems as if the enemy is gaining all along the line. Still, at the closing week of the month really good news in favour of the Allies will be given, and indications of a change in the affairs more favourable to the Allies is strongly marked (*Sheet 1*).

Some considerable satisfaction is marked, particularly for the NAVY, before the end of August, and there is no doubt that on the seas our own country will score at every turn (*Sheet 1*).

August 10 to 20 will favour the enemy (*Sheet 7*)

— 21 to 23, the Allies, particularly on sea.

— 24 to 26, the enemy will be favoured.

— 27 to end of month will be mixed, but tend to favour the Allies.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.—September shows some remarkable changes connected with the armies. The Allies are undoubtedly in a better position, and apparently more satisfactory results will be announced (*Sheet 2*)

The trade of the country will be improved in Great Britain,

And a few developments will lead to a desire for peace being expressed by the enemy.

During the month of August the Germans gradually overran Belgium. The Allies were forced to retreat until August 31 they take up the line of the Seine, Oise, and Upper Meuse. On August 28, General French received a visit from General Joffre, who informs him of his plan for a further retirement in order to develop a counter-attack. This retirement was successfully carried out, and on August 31, positions taken up as described above. This strategy proved of much value, since it resulted in the successful battle of the Marne.

Aug. 5—German minelayer *Koenigen Luise* destroyed

— 9—German submarine U15 sunk.

— 16—Landing of the British Expeditionary Force satisfactorily completed.

— 27—*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* sunk.

— 28—British operations in the North Sea, at Heligoland Bight: German cruisers and destroyers sunk.

— 20—General German advance; Brussels occupied.

— 23—Japan declares war on Germany.

— 24—Fall of Namur announced. Allies abandon line of the Sambre.

General French states that the crucial day of the retreat was August 26. This retreat was successfully accomplished (see above for further information).

By September 7 the Germans reach the extreme point of their advance, and the tide of invasion begins to turn. September 6 to 10 is fought the battle of the Marne, and on September 14 a general advance of the Allied troops is ordered, resulting in the battle of the Aisne.

From the *Manchester Guardian*, September 12, 1914:

“While the first shock of the war caused industrial dislocation on rather an extensive scale, it is gratifying to learn from the Board of Trade and the Home Office that things have got better in the last fortnight, and that in many parts of the country there is little really to complain of.”

Great Britain still in command of the seas.

From the *Manchester Guardian*, September 19, 1914:

“The Press Association says: Although it is known in London that representatives of the German Government have been cautiously sounding the President of the United States on the subject of mediation with a view to peace, no official information is available.”

From the same paper, September 19, 1914:

“The *Evening World* (U.S.A.) states that it is informed by the highest diplomatic authority that the Kaiser's attitude in regard to peace overtures is ‘Germany would be glad to listen to mediation suggestions, but is absolutely prohibited by the attitude of England..... Germany is willing to call the war a draw.....’”

Chromoscopy's Deductions on the European War. Lecture delivered by Mr. Wm. Heald, Aug. 17th, 1914.

It is certain that the Germans will by no means have the best of it in September, and the events of this month will tell very much in the direction of peace.

September 1 to 8 will tend to favour the enemy decidedly on land (*Sheet 7*),

And a point will be gained by them on sea

From September 12 to 17, one of the biggest scores, at a terrible loss, will be gained by the Allies

September 19 and 20 gives a score for the enemy on the east.

From September 22 to 27, things will be in the balance, and it will be a most anxious week for Allies and for enemy. Things may rather seem to favour the enemy during this period.

Then from September 28 onward one continued series of successes will crown the Allies' efforts for nearly a fortnight.

OCTOBER, 1914, however, is marked as a most terrible month all round. The Allies will not have their own way in this month, and there will be a big change in the German line of action (*Sheet 2*).

On land we (Allies) will suffer, and suffer heavily, and much anxiety, almost amounting to despair, will be felt at home in consequence.

Still there are elements of satisfaction in which hope may be retained.

On sea a big battle is marked, and great success to our navy. I should say the sea-fight will be almost a decisive one. It may even commence by, or just before, September 28, and continue more or less through the whole of October, but with ever increasing successes to our own fleet.

The Actual Progress of the Events in the European War from the commencement, August 4th, 1914.

The German march to Paris foiled.

The Germans defeated at the battles of the Marne and Aisne.

Up to September 7, the Germans were advancing on Paris. September 3rd, the French Government removed to Bordeaux.

September 5—H.M.S. *Pathfinder* and Wilson Liner *Runo* sunk.

September 6 to 10—The battle of the Marne. Sir John French, in his despatch, says: "The Germans were thrown back to the line Soissons—Rheims, with a loss of thousands of prisoners, many guns, and enormous masses of transport." He tells us that it was about noon on September 6th that the enemy realised the threat against the flank of his columns, and began the great retreat which opened up the battle above referred to.

September 20—H.M.S. *Pegasus* completely disabled while at anchor in Zanzibar harbour. The Admiralty also state on this date that the German cruiser *Emden* had, between September 10 and 14, captured six British ships in the Bay of Bengal.

September 14—Battle of the Aisne begun by a general advance of the troops which was severely contested by the Germans. General French in his despatch states that on the 18th word reached him of a change of plan by General Joffre, and says that the battle must last some days longer before the issue could be decided. On the 23rd the 4.6 inch howitzer batteries arrived from home. From the 26th to 28th attempts 'were repeated all along the line of the Allies' front, and it is certain that the enemy then made one last great effort to establish ascendancy. He was, however, unsuccessful everywhere, and is reported to have suffered heavy loss. The same futile attempts were made all along our front up to the evening of the 28th, when they died away, and have not since been renewed.'

October marked exceedingly fierce fighting on both sides, the Germans attempting to break through the Allies' lines. They are successful in bringing about the fall of Antwerp, and then concentrate on an effort to reach the Channel ports.

Bruges and Ostend successively occupied by the Germans, and fears of an invasion of England. Note also the terrible loss of life this month.

2,000 naval men interned in Holland.

Rebellion in South Africa.

Turkey takes the offensive.

The non-success of the enemy to reach his objective.

On October 3 British troops (Marines, and therefore relating to the navy) arrive at Antwerp, and take part in the fighting, which lasted till October 9, when Antwerp was occupied by the Germans. In regard to the action of the naval men at Antwerp, Sir John French, in his despatch published by the Admiralty on December 4, 1914, states: "The action of the force under General Paris certainly delayed the enemy for a considerable time, and assisted the

It will be one terrible storm and almost horrid nightmare throughout the entire month of October. It would be impossible for the heavy strain to be continued *throughout the entire month after October is closed*, and so from about October 22, some settling down will be marked, and a preparation for a reconsideration of the position will be manifest.

See remarks under October 24 also.

See Sheet 7 statement respecting September, which then continues :

Again the tide seems to turn in favour of the enemy for a good portion of October, but from the 24th another great change will come, and the Allies will now win all along the line, and some surprising eventualities will be the order of the day, causing rejoicing to the Allies and corresponding sorrows to the enemy.

Belgian army to be withdrawn in a condition to enable it to re-organise, refit, and regain its value as a fighting force. The destruction of war material and ammunition, which but for the intervention of this force would have proved of great value to the enemy, was thus able to be carried out."

October 18 to 28, the monitors were engaged off the coast of France in shelling the German lines, which bombardment had a great effect in weakening the German attack in that quarter, and helped very materially toward the success of the Allies.

From the editorial columns of the *Daily News*, October 27, 1914: "After days of the fiercest fighting in history, after a sacrifice of life which must be appalling, he is no nearer his goal, and must soon reach the stage of exhaustion."

Sir John French states in his despatches published on November 30 that the army on the Lys was brought to a standstill on October 21, and that it had been necessary to appeal to General Joffre for reinforcements (see, however, remarks under October 24).

From a careful analysis of the despatch forwarded by General French on November 20, and published on November 30, the following facts are brought to light: On Oct. 3 General French began to transfer his army from the Aisne valley to a line north and south of the Lys river. This was completed to his entire satisfaction by October 19, though the 2nd Cavalry Division came into contact with the enemy as early as October 11, and the new battle may be said to have opened out on that date. On October 19 the order was given for a general advance, but by 2 o'clock on October 21 the 1st Army Corps, defending the region about Ypres, found its advance stopped by the presence of superior forces. In fact, so heavily were they outnumbered that the position became critical. On the evening of that date Gen. French had a conference with the officers commanding the 1st Army Corps, and informed them General Joffre had promised to send them reinforcements in the shape of the 9th French Army Corps, but that it was impossible for those reinforcements to reach them before October 24. He instructed them at all hazards to hold on to their line till these reinforcements appeared. On the evening of October 23 a division of the 9th French Army Corps came into line, followed on the 24th by still larger reinforcements. It was about this neighbourhood that the Germans made their heaviest attack. As the Military Correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on November 30, says: "Ypres became the crucial tactical point in the whole 300-mile battle line, and it was against this point that the German Emperor over and over again threw the flower of his army, only to see it torn and shattered into pieces."

General French further states in his despatch, "As I close this despatch there are signs in evidence that we are possibly in the last stage of the battle Ypres-Armentieres."

Please note particularly that (a) it was the district held by the 1st British Army Corps that became the crucial point of the whole battle. It was also this Corps which blocked the way of the Germans in their march to the Channel ports; (b) this 1st Army Corps on October 21st, found itself in danger of being overwhelmed by numerically super-

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NOVEMBER, 1914.—In November some preans of victory will be sounded,

And a much deserved rest in the form of armistices will be arranged for the fighters (*Sheet 2*).

I should say that from the end of October there would be negotiations afoot with the idea of terminating the war by, or before, Christmas.

ior forces of the enemy ; (c) on October 24 this 1st Army Corps was strengthened by the arrival of the 9th French Army Corps, and thus the tide of battle was ultimately turned. It will thus be seen that there is something to be said for the Chromoscopy Deduction that "by October 24 another great change will come, and the Allies will now win all along the line," for up to the time of writing (9/12/14) the Allies have evidently more than held their own.

Note the statement as above, and also the fact that on October 31, and again on November 15—this time by the famous Prussian Guard—most severe attacks were delivered against Ypres, both of which were beaten off with heavy losses to the enemy, General French estimating the enemy's losses at three times our own.

Note also the progress of the Russians.

From French Official News, November 25—"An armistice asked for by enemy at Bethincourt, north of Verdun, was refused." This is the only trace we can find with respect to armistices, but it is noteworthy that the fighting this month has not been nearly so severe or continuous as last month.

It is difficult to say exactly what is transpiring, or has transpired, with reference to this owing, for one thing, to the closeness with which official news is kept secret until it is considered by those in authority to be the fitting time to disclose it. The following statements, culled from various papers, are given for what they are worth :

November 11, *Manchester Courier* : "The *Morning Post's* Rome correspondent states from a well-informed source that Germany has made preliminary offers of peace to Russia, but the offers have been rejected."

November 26, *Manchester Evening Chronicle* : "The *Times* to-day devotes a leading article to 'Peace Talk' (from America), of which Mr. Jacob Schiff, a German-American millionaire from Frankfurt, is the latest exponent."

December 2, *The Daily News* : "A German journalist has arrived in Geneva with the object of forming a Franco-German committee which shall devote its efforts to the restoration of peace..... It is generally suspected that it is part of the propaganda foreshadowed in the utterances of German officials and German press for inducing France to make a separate peace."

December 3, *Manchester Evening Chronicle* : "Regarding the rumours of Austria's desire of concluding a separate peace, agreeing to cede Galicia to Russia, &c... The *Bourse Gazette* draws attention to the compact of the Allies that no separate peace should be concluded."

December 3, *Manchester Evening Chronicle* : "The Copenhagen correspondent of the *London Evening News* wires to-day 'I learn from Berlin that on Monday a confidential meeting of the leaders of the different political parties, with the exception of the Social-Democrats, took place with some of the Ministers..... An unanimous wish was expressed for the obtaining of peace as soon as possible, even on the terms of the *status quo ante bellum* (territory to remain as before the war) if no better were to be had.'"

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And during the two months of November and December the fighting will be more of an intermittent kind, and losses on both sides will be marked.

Repulses and retirements will be more or less equal, with a general gain all round for the allied forces, both east and west.

The advancing Russians will meet with some big checks in October,

And also two striking repulses, one in November

And another in December.

Still the colour vibrations mark the steady but slow and sure progress to be on the Allies' side.

We think it will be generally admitted that, so far, these have been the characteristics of the fighting in November and December.

In the early part of October the Russians gained some material successes, particularly about the Niemen. Later in the month, however, they met with a check. Thus the *Manchester Guardian* in issue of Oct. 17, 1914, comments as follows: "On the Polish frontier the week has been a disappointing one, for it has seen a very remarkable withdrawal of the Russian forces on the right wing to the front of Warsaw, behind the Vistula, and on the left to Przemyśl. The Russian investment of that fortress has been broken down on the west side, but apparently the siege is still continuing from the east side." In the latter half of October the Russians recovered themselves, and dealt some very successful blows at the enemy, resulting in a victory (reported October 24) before Warsaw.

The *Manchester Guardian* of November 17, 1914, says: "Russia has met with a check in Western Poland. Strong German armies, gathering to prevent an invasion of East Prussia, have taken the offensive, and are advancing along both banks of the Vistula..... Berlin reports capture of nearly 30,000, with 70 machine guns... Clearly the Czar's troops have had a set-back."

From the *Manchester Guardian*, Dec. 9, 1914. Reporting on the fall of Lodz, says: "Russia has issued a statement of the reasons which may justify the abandonment of Lodz..... Although no explicit confession is made, this can mean only the German entry into the town."

We wish the reader to judge for himself as to the truth of this Deduction.

The Publishers have under consideration a plan for issuing, at a later date, a further "Comparison Supplement" of Deductions, with Eventualities (January to April, 1915). If you are interested in such an issue, they will esteem it a favour if you would drop them a postcard to that effect.