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# The Continental Times

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No. 1143. Vol. XXII. No. 1.

STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915.

## LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

**Fin Urgent Call.**  
Athens, July 1. Owing to the heavy losses sustained of late, General Sir Ian Hamilton has sent an urgent despatch home asking for reinforcements.

**Zographos Retires.**  
Athens, July 1. It is announced that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Zographos, is about to retire. For the time being his place will be taken by M. Gunaris.

**Officer's Losses.**  
Cologne, July 1. The *Kölnische Zeitung* states that up to the 8th of June the Russians had lost 100,000 officers in dead, wounded and prisoners.

**The Salandra Mission.**  
Zurich, July 1. The *Zürcher Post* states that the visit of Salandra to the front was to declare that the Italian public was growing weary of the slowness of the campaign.

**Grey Back.**  
London, July 1. Sir Edward Grey has returned, and, contrary to public rumor as to his intentions, has resumed his position as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

**Reims Bombarded.**  
Geneva, July 1. Once against the town of Reims has been bombarded. It is stated that the famous Champagne city has now been bombarded no less than 288 times.

**Frustrated Escape.**  
Stockholm, July 1. Three Russians interned in Rügen attempted to escape in a rowing boat and reach Sweden. They were captured in an exhausted condition by a German torpedo boat.

**Steamer Thorsten Free.**  
Stockholm, July 1. The German government has decided that the steamer Swedish Thorsten shall go free with the exception of that part of her cargo which consists of ships motors.

**Connections Cut.**  
St. Gallen, July 1. It is announced that train communications between here and Constance have been cut. From Basel the communication with Germany by train has been much diminished.

**Poincaré at the Front.**  
Paris, July 1. President Poincaré has just made a trip to the front in the neighborhood of the Aisne and Reims. He visited the trenches, the troops quarters, the hospital accommodation, and then returned to Paris.

**Wholesale Dismissals.**  
Geneva, July 1. Extraordinary changes are taking place in the French army. According to the speech of the Minister of War in the Senate, 138 Generals and 600 superior officers of the Staff are to be placed upon the retired list.

**English War Loan.**  
London, July 1. Big sums are being subscribed to the new War Loan. The London County Council subscribes a million sterling. The Prudential Assurance Company takes over three millions pounds worth of the loan. The Sun Life Insurance Company £120,000 worth.

**Italy Protests.**  
Vienna, July 1. The *New York Herald*, in a Rome despatch, remarks that Italy has protested against the occupation of Durazzo by the Servians, and of Scutari by the Montenegrins. The *Tribuna* expresses the opinion that all the Allies, excepting Russia, will protest against the action of Serbia and Montenegro in Albania.

**Americans Aroused.**  
New York, July 1. The *New York Tribune* Washington Correspondent states that sentiment in the United States is being constantly augmenting against the English manner of crippling the trade of the neutral countries. The large export firms have approached the President and brought to his notice the enormous damage done them by the action of England.

**Row in the Commons.**  
London, July 1. A unseemly row has taken place in the House of Commons. The central figure in the trouble is the Irish Member Ginnell. He asked the Premier whether it was true that the English forces at the front had taken to killing all German prisoners and was this the reason why none were now captured? Mr. McKenna in the absence of Mr. Asquith replied that the accusation was false and disgraceful. Sir A. Markham suggested that the German Government should be notified that Mr. Ginnell was not accountable for his actions.

**British Losses.**  
London, July 1. The latest casualty list shows 31 officers and 1,863 men.

**Bombs on Belgrade.**  
Vienna, July 1. Austrian flyers have appeared over Belgrade and dropped a number of bombs upon the town.

**Italy and Albania.**  
Geneva, July 1. It is stated that the journey of Salandra to the front was in reference to the action of Serbia and Montenegro in Albania. There is question of sending several Italian regiments to Scutari.

**Cotton Cargoes.**  
London, July 1. No less than 45 steamers, laden with cotton from the United States, have been detained here. Out of the number 23 had Rotterdam as a destination. Twenty two were on their way to Gothenburg. One was on a trip to Bremen.

**Austrian Booty.**  
Vienna, July 1. Since the beginning of June the Austro-Hungarian armies have taken Russian prisoners as follows: 521 officers, 194,000 men; 93 cannon, 364 machine guns, 78 munition waggons and 100 field carts of various kinds.

**Woolwich Arsenal.**  
London, July 1. In the House of Commons Mr. Snowden drew attention to the fact, that in spite of so much fuss being made about the supply of munitions, the arsenal works at Woolwich were not working to full capacity, many of the departments being unused.

**Asquith Chauvinistic.**  
London, July 1. Prime Minister Asquith made a bellicose speech at the Guildhall Banquet. He asked his audience, whether it was to be right or might that was going to rule the world. He stated that England would fight to the last ounce of strength and the last drop of blood.

**Mexican Outlook.**  
London, July 1. According to a *Times* Washington despatch the situation in Mexico is going from bad to worse. It is considered that the waiting policy of the United States must soon come to an end. The financial situation in Hayti has become so hopeless that there also it will be necessary for the Americans to intervene before long.

**National Crisis.**  
London, July 1. The *Morning Post* devotes a leading article to the threatened danger of Coal Strikes in South Wales. It considers that they are so serious as to possibly lead to a national crisis. The workmen are all growing more restless and if the questions under dispute be not settled on Thursday there will be a general lock-out.

**Favourable Reply.**  
London, July 1. According to a Washington cable to the *Times* the German reply to the last American note is of a very satisfactory nature. Germany does not propose to give up her submarine offensive, but she will make propositions with the purpose of safeguarding the lives and property of American citizens.

From another source comes the news, that in the future the American Government will notify the German government of the departure of American ships and of the exact time when they are likely to be within the war zone.

### Sunk by U Boats.

**Copenhagen, July 1.** The Norwegian steamer *Marna* has been sunk by a submarine. She was carrying a cargo of contraband timber to England.

The Norwegian steamer *Gjeso* has been sunk by a submarine. The crew was landed at South Shields.

The steamer *Madi* has landed at Dunmore East, off Waterford, the crew of the big 7500 ton English steamer *Scottish Monarch* of Glasgow, torpedoed 60 miles south of Queenstown. It is supposed that the rest of the crew has been rescued.

The Norwegian barque *Kohta* has been sunk off the South Coast of Ireland by a submarine. The crew has been saved.

The British Mail Boat *Armenian* has been torpedoed off the Cornwall coast. She came from Newport News. The survivors stated that the submarine was sighted off the Scilly Isles. The *Armenian* tried to escape but was overhauled by the submarine. After the passengers had taken to the boats, the *Armenian* was destroyed by means of two torpedoes. As a result of the attentions of the submarines the *Cerestund* Company of Malmö has ordered that no more provisions be carried in their ships to England. This is the result of the food cargo of the *Venus* having been thrown overboard by the Germans.

## "ARE WE DOWN-HEARTED? YES!"

English Press Opinion not of Nature to Cheer British Public. "Times" Thinks Little Progress is Being Made.

### MORE BIG GUNS.

Army Cannot Properly Fulfill its Share of the Task Until it has Larger Supplies of Cannon, High Explosives and Machine Guns.

London, July 1. The British public has no cause to feel happy concerning the war, when it reads the opinions recently given in its leading papers.

Take the *Times* for instance. Here are some extracts from its latest editorial, which would appear to show that the British army is in an extremely bad way as regards equipments. That editorial says:—

#### THE GRIM REALITY.

"In Mr. Lloyd George's speech there was a phrase which gave one fleeting glimpse of the grim reality which the nation has to grasp. If the 'country is to be saved,' were the words he used, and in that sentence he gave expression to the thoughts in the minds of those who really know. For what is the true position in the West? It is not precisely stagnation. There is a great deal of hard fighting, often accompanied by heavy losses on both sides. We publish to-day a gigantic list of 264 casualties among officers alone, and these losses for the most part occurred in obscure encounters of which the very names are unknown to us. The actual position is that little progress is being made against the enemy. A certain number of Germans are being killed, which is satisfactory, though it is generally accomplished at a high price.

#### NOT PREPARED.

Our French Allies have recently conducted a prolonged, vigorous, and most gallant offensive, which won them certain useful positions north of Arras. But the broad and dominating fact is that there is no immediate prospect of breaking the German line so effectually as to compel the enemy to withdraw within their own frontier. The British Army cannot properly fulfil its share of the task until it has far larger supplies of big guns, of high explosives, and of machine guns, and these requirements will take months to provide. This country has got to set its teeth, to disregard confusing bulletins, and to face the probability of a prolonged unprogressive campaign in the West. That is the stage we have reached, and the truth ought to be known and understood.

#### APPEAL IS URGENT.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke of the further possibility of a new German concentration against our troops in the West. It is likely enough, and that is why his appeal is so urgent. We have always recognized that a fresh German offensive might at any time be planned, and that we should then be faced with another attempt, more deliberate and more overwhelming, to strike at Calais. But even the hard facts, as they exist to-day, are sufficiently impressive without indulging in speculations about the future. The position in the West cannot be examined apart from the latest developments in the Eastern theatre.

#### WHERE IS THE STEAM-ROLLER?

It is true that the fall of Lemberg is of no great military importance, though its moral effect is considerable, because it heartens the enemy. It is also true, and most gratifying, that the Russians have succeeded in withdrawing the bulk of their forces from Galicia without heavy loss, while they have heroically inflicted very great losses upon the foe. The hard fact we have to face in the Eastern theatre is that von Mackensen's successful march, heralded throughout by irresistible artillery fire, has probably postponed the resumption of the Russian offensive for some time. There should be great frankness on this point, if this country is to understand the whole situation. If the Russians hold their own for the remainder of the summer, they will be doing all that can be expected of them (!). They have not failed in valour, any more than our own brave men. They have been driven back for precisely the same reason which prevents us from advancing.

#### "GUNS AND SHELLS" AS USUAL.

They are short of guns and shells, their deficiencies will take time to overcome, and meanwhile they can make no great new advance. To put it briefly, the Allies on both fronts are being held, and there appears to be no prospect of an early change. Moreover, the outlook at the Dardanelles has long ceased to offer prospects of a swift and easy diversion in the Middle East. On its present basis it has become an anxious, protracted, and most costly operation, for which more men and munitions are urgently required.

"Russia is not in the least cast down by her reverses in Galicia, and the spirit of her people has never flamed more brightly (!) The

French are resolute and indomitable. Our own people are fired by a new determination, which will become stronger every day that they are plainly told, as they have not been told in the past, exactly how the war stands. They have been fed upon stories of Russia's marvellous powers of recuperation, and have not been made to realize that it will take Russia some time to start afresh. They have been stimulated by messages about the wonderful deeds of France, and fail to appreciate that, glorious though the French efforts have been, the Germans are still very far from being expelled from France and Flanders. They have all seen something of our own great armies in training, but no one man in a hundred understands how small a part our country still plays on land in this colossal struggle."

But the part played by Britain in the campaign of lies and the crusade of corruption has been like the struggle itself—colossal. Is the ostrich waking at last—withdrawing his head from the sand and mire wherein he had hid it? The stars have their message if the bird have eyes.

#### Unexpected Optimism.

Imperial Ukase Issued in the Name of the Emperor Telling of the Brilliant Outlook for Russia.

Petersburg, July 1. Quite unexpectedly, just at the time when most people considered that the situation was exceedingly ominous, and the outlook about as bad as possible, an Imperial Ukase is issued which predicts to this country a brilliant future. It tells that His Majesty the Emperor has become aware, that the sentiment throughout the Empire bears witness to the unanimous desire of the people to devote its entire strength to the work of the re-development of the army. "From that National unanimity," it reads, "I realise with unshaken certainty, the prospects of a brilliant future." It goes on to say, that the long drawn out conflict demands quite special exertions and renewals of strength and efforts to contend with the ever growing difficulties which arise, and to meet the fitful changes and chances of war. But the Russians, in face of all, strengthen their determination and steel their hearts to meet the difficulties which arise and will continue fighting until the full triumph of the Russian armies has been achieved. Public and private industrial institutions are called upon to assist in the great effort to supply the army with all it needs and every good Russian must exert himself to the utmost with that end in view. When the necessary measures have been thought out, the Duma and the Council of the Empire will be called into session and the necessary laws, to meet the war emergency, considered and voted.

#### Scene in Parliament.

The Unionist Member Houston Makes Serious Charges Against the War Office.

London, July 1. In the House of Commons the Unionist Member Houston rose and made a speech in which he drew attention to the serious situation in which the British army in the front had been left, owing to the lack of supply of ammunitions. He said that, for months past, General French had been urgently asking for more ammunitions. Lloyd George, he said, had been the one Minister who appeared to have had the courage to stand up and do something, and to tell the truth as to existing conditions. The Minister of War (Kitchener) appeared to think that in such circumstances England could pull through, just as she had done at the time of the Boer War. But present conditions were quite different. Never in the history of Great Britain had the country found itself in such a precarious position. The former Government had done all to chloroform the people of the country into a false sense of security. After eleven months of war the position has reached that of an absolute stalemate.

The Germans in nowise gave the impression of being beaten in the East (!). If they should succeed in driving the Russians back, they would be able to send large forces of troops to the west so as to attack Calais, Dover and Folkestone with their heavy artillery, and, under the cover of such bombardment, develop simultaneously an aerial attack upon Great Britain. He had heard talk concerning the efficiency of the British Marine artillery, but Gallipoli has shown what the fleet could do and what it could not do.

### Blatant Advertisement.

The New English War Loan Floated upon the Vulgar System of Blatant Advertising. "Have You Subscribed?"

London, July 1. England's new war loan is being floated upon advertisement, much the same methods as those adopted for the purposes of recruiting. Whole pages are taken by the government in all the leading papers. The advertisement reads as follows:— "Have you yet subscribed to the New War loan?"

"Have you answered the call for practical patriotism?"

"Help to secure the safety of our Empire by buying its securities!"

"If you have a relative in the Army, help him to win by giving his country the money it needs. The youth of the country has responded nobly; the working man is meeting the needs of the hour magnificently. Will you—who have money—do your share too?"

"Never before has the nation needed your help so much—never before have you had the chance to get so high a rate of interest on your investment in a government security. Your bankers or the post office will explain everything about this loan. But—your country needs that investment to-day. Do not put it off."

The above is spread out over an entire page in big letters and is evidently composed by the expert who originated the Recruiting advertisements. The taint of the nauseating cant and snuff of the shop-keeper is over all that official England does to-day, whether it be a whine for men or a whine for money. Surely if Napoleon were alive to-day he would no longer call the English "a nation of shopkeepers." He would call them a nation of peddlers.

### The Irish With Much Gold.

A Lot of Young Hibernians who Reach New York with Pockets Stuffed with Gold.

New York. The arrival here on board the American liner *St. Paul* of 300 young men from Connaught and Galway has served to direct attention afresh to the apparently organized efforts being made to induce Irishmen to avoid enlistment by transporting them to this country. During the voyage the sailors forced many of the biggest of the emigrants to march about the decks carrying broomsticks over their shoulders and wearing tin saucepans on their heads. An officer of the ship observed that what puzzled him was where the lads got the money for the passage; they all carried gold. "This," he said, "is not the first lot by any means we've brought over. It is evident that some agency is supplying them with money to enable them to escape enlistment."

### A Month's Record.

More Officers Have Fallen in The Last Ten Months than in Three Years of the Boer War.

London, July 1. The figures officially given out regarding the losses of officers in the present war are terrible. Already in ten months they almost equal the entire losses in three years of the Boer war. They are 741 killed, 1,562 wounded, 137 missing, altogether 2,440.

Even when all allowances have been made it will be noted that the aggregate losses of a month almost equal the aggregate losses in the whole of the South African War. In South Africa 701 officers were killed, 1,668 wounded, and 383 missing—total, 2,752.

If the casualties of the Royal Naval Division, which are not included in the following table, be taken into account, the losses of the past month exceed the South African losses.

### "Daily Mail" Pessimistic.

The Northcliffe Paper Seems to Think that England will Very Likely be Beaten in the War.

London, June 29. Lord Northcliffe's paper the *Daily Mail* appears to be taking a very dismal view of the outcome of the war for England. It says:—"It would be well at last that England should recognise the true importance of the retreat from Galicia. All that talk of a brilliant retreat, of an army saved, and concerning the non-importance of Lemberg is ridiculous. For us the important thing is, that for the rest of the summer Russia cannot undertake any further operations, and that she will probably have to lie low until the spring. That is quite enough for Germany for the present. The theme of the Dardanelles is too painful to be mentioned. Italy has not commenced. Whether her offensive will be worth anything remains to be seen."

The whole article is exceedingly pessimistic and in parts it reads as though the public were intended to understand that the war might easily be won by Germany.

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**A QUESTION OF CASH.**

The Russians have been cleared out of Galicia and the troops of the Central Powers are now engaged in following up the routed Muscovite divisions. The Dniester has been crossed after very severe fighting, Tomazow has been captured, Tarnograd is in the hands of the combined forces and a general and broad-fronted "drive" of the decimated armies of the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolavitch is taking place. Both the French and English admit that, as regards the big ally, the war goes badly enough. The Russian offensive, from which so much was expected, is dead, and all the hopes that rested upon it have been rudely dispelled.

A grand council, presided over by the Emperor Nicholas has taken place, to consider what is best to be done under the circumstances brought about by the enforced retreat of the Russian army. As a result an Imperial Ukase is issued the tenor of which is that the Russian people must understand that there can be no peace until the armies of the Tzar have beaten the enemy, and that the entire country must set itself to consider how that end can best be accomplished. The problem is one of the utmost difficulty, one would imagine almost impossible of solution. The Russian army needs complete re-organization. It is sadly lacking in munitions and big guns. And, it will take many months before it can be re-equipped and once more placed upon a perfect war standing. For that purpose enormous sums of money are needed and Russia once again appeals to her allies to come to her financial rescue. And there the matter stands at the present moment. The sum needed, as can be imagined, is prodigious. Will England, the universal banker of the Allies, be willing or able to make the advances in hard cash which the Russians demand? That is the crux of the entire situation. Russia appears willing to fight so long as funds are supplied to meet her vast military expenditure. But, of late England has had considerable financial troubles of her own to contend with.

**THE GOLD CENTRE.**

Every business man will realise at a glance that importance of the gold centre being transferred to New York, instead of remaining in London, as has hitherto been the case; and to which "Diplomatic," in the *B. Z. am Mittag*, draws attention. For many years past, it has been a matter of touch and go as to whether the bullion centre of the universe should be in New York or London. And now, owing to the war, it seems much more than likely that the pendulum which regulates the yellow metal market has swung over to New York and that England will lose her position as the bullion market of the world. For months past, gold has flowed and will continue to flow in vast and unprecedented streams from the old to the new world. England, France and Russia are ordering immense stores of all kinds for war purposes in the United States and these have to be paid for in gold. Thus the yellow metal is being absorbed in a rapid manner by America and the reserves of gold on this side of the Atlantic are being rapidly depleted. That means a very serious change in the financial balance of the world. England's cold-blooded and commercial motives in entering the war will revert upon her own head and wound her when her soul resides—in her money—bags.

**Notice.**

**American Independence Day:**  
 Fourth of July.

The usual celebration that has taken place on July fourth at Gruenau will not be held this year.

Consul General and Mrs. Lay will be at home on Independence Day, Sunday July fourth, from 5 to 7 o'clock at the Esplanade Hotel to all Americans and other friends.

**VIRIBUS UNITIS.  
 ECHOES FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.  
 GREAT SCENES AT SCHÖNBRUNN.**

**THE ITALIAN DEFEATS.**

The Italian army is slowly awakening to reason before the granite bastions of the mountains of Tyrol. Slowly it is being bled for the horrible fever that afflicted it—the poison of d'Annunzio and the bacilli of a hollow and mercenary press that had sold its arms to the criminals of the Triple Entente. Defeat after defeat has overtaken the swarthy legions seeking to storm the impassable passes and capture the unseizable heights upon which the gallant Tyrolese and their Austrian and Hungarian comrades lie entrenched,—eye to their unerring rifles and boulders poised to dash the invader to pieces or pick him off as he staggers up the hills he has profaned with his most incredible act of treachery.

The Italians lie battered along the Isonzo. Their losses have already been enormous. With the same blind faith in the reckless discharge of vast quantities of ammunition shown by their English and French Allies, they have been bombarding the everlasting hills with torrents of shells. And, as it notorious with these feverish sons of the southland, their shooting has been hopelessly bad. Of a thousand shells fired at one position not a single one took effect! When a reverse overtakes them it often becomes a flight.

The Italian papers that were full of unbalanced oratory a few weeks ago, now confess in small voices that the famous offensive that was to cover Italy with "flowers, hymns of victory and flapping banners," has come to an untimely halt. In the meantime the hospitals fill and the Italian corpses lie thick upon "the Alpine mountains cold". The Italians now mouth the same phrases which they have learned from their French and English masters. And the lists of the many dead remain unpublished.

**ROUMANIAN LOYALTY.**

The Roumanian population of the Komitat of Marostorda in the Siebenbürgen has given a splendid testimony of its loyalty to the throne and the Fatherland. These people feel themselves and declare themselves to be loyal Hungarians. As reported from Marosvasarhely a deputation recently appeared before the authorities at the place and under the leadership of the Greek-Oriental archdeacon Ladislav Duma, the advocate Dr. Johannes Popescu and the Bank Director Joseph Popescu, expressed their unwavering loyalty to the Hungarian fatherland. The Roumanians asked that these expressions of their affection for the cause be transmitted to heads of the government. The reception which attended the delivery of the address was of a most ceremonial nature and a deep impression was made upon all present.

**ALL QUIET IN TRIESTE.**

It suits the purposes of the venal and dishonest Italian press to paint ridiculous pictures of conditions in Trieste. It is always a sign of inner weakness if one must imbibe a false strength through the lies one utters about the weakness of the other side.

Since those first days on which a few Italian windows were demolished by a people driven to an impassioned outburst by the foul betrayal by the harlot among the nations, all has been quiet in Trieste. There are few signs of the war in this port, apart from the mutter of the guns from the direction of Monfalcone. Many Italians pursue their ordinary businesses as before. The shops, to be sure, close earlier than in times of peace and the city is not very brightly illuminated at night because of the danger of attack by Italian airmen. The conditions of trade are good, and no moratorium has been necessary. Trieste in no unmistakable terms declares that a prosperous future can be attained only under the aegis of Austria-Hungary.

**AUSTRIAN-HUNGARIAN BROTHERHOOD.**

The news that the Hungarian flag is now invariably hoisted side by side with the Austrian upon all public buildings has caused the greatest satisfaction in Budapest. Whatever slight internal differences may have existed in the past have been swept and burned away by the great sacrificial fire of this war and forever hereafter the black and yellow standard of Austria will float in absolute unison with the red, white and green banner of Hungary as a token of great brotherly bond and of indivisible common interests.

**THE EMPEROR AND HIS PEOPLE  
 AT SCHOENBRUNN.**

For the first time since the war the Austrian people have seen their beloved Emperor to face, though his presence has seemed to be with the workers in the cities and the fighters in the field. And the words of his beautiful and touching messages have been graven on very heart. The recent procession of the people of Vienna after the recapture of Lemberg to do honour to their monarch and the venerable Emperor's appearance and response furnish one of the most stirring and exalted pictures in the entire war. It was the soul of a people in sacred communion with its devoted ruler.

**MACHINES AND MEN.  
 Mr. Sidney Low Who Knows Germany Well Tells His Countrymen Some Home Truths About Teutonic Power.  
 ENEMIES INCREASED STRENGTH.**

Immensely Important Part that Mechanical Science and Invention Play in Modern Warfare. Dread of the English Soldier for the Murderous Machine Gun.

London, June 29. Few English journalists who undertake to write upon Germany have the advantage enjoyed by Mr. Sidney Low, of knowing that country thoroughly well. So, when Mr. Low writes an article upon Germany it is always interesting and, in most cases, tells truths unpalatable to the English.

Mr. Sidney Low writes an Open Letter to the *Standard*, in which he draws the attention of his countrymen to the lack of attention paid by the English to the importance of mechanical science and invention in war. Extracts from that letter are as follows:—

**NOT A PESSIMIST.**

I do not think you should place me among the pessimists because I suggest that the Germans have made more use of machinery and scientific apparatus than we have.

I repeat that in the past ten months we have not diminished the initial superiority of the enemy, but have even allowed it to be increased. Compared to us the Germans are stronger in airships and in submarines than they were ten months ago; and it is common knowledge that they have still a far larger number of machine guns, not to mention such new appliances as their infernal gas-pumps and fire-sprays. Such things count in modern warfare more than the valour or the numbers of the men who fight in the ranks.

**RELIED UPON ALLIES.**

I think I am warranted in saying that this fact has not been adequately appreciated by those who have directed our affairs. They relied upon the superior numbers of armed men which could be gradually drawn from the vast populations of the Allied countries. If you turn back to the earlier despatches of the official "Eye-Witness" you will find him insisting that the campaign of the West was in a sense subsidiary, and was intended to "hold" the main German Army until the full latent strength of the Russian millions could be developed supplemented by those other millions which we were going to levy and train in these islands. Consciously or subconsciously you, administrators accepted the axiom: "Only numbers can annihilate."

That was the saying of a great master of war, and it may have been true when the human factor was all important and the material factor was stereotyped and standardised. Obviously a thousand men armed with firelocks and swords would prevail over five hundred; and with equal seamanship and courage a fleet of twenty 74-gun ships would vanquish a fleet of twelve. When men are all armed with much the same weapons, and those weapons crude and clumsy, we may indeed believe that only numbers can annihilate.

But when you substitute for man-power and hand-power devices by which the forces of Nature can be concentrated for destruction, it is not numbers but the better machine which will annihilate.

**THE GERMANS KNEW.**

This the Germans knew from the beginning. They saw that they must eventually be outnumbered on both frontiers. So while they were hurrying their levies, into the trenches they devoted the best energies of their best men to the perfection and multiplication of their scientific apparatus. While we have been turning the recruits of "Kitchener's Army" into soldiers, they have been making more shells and machine guns, turning out new Zeppelins and submarines of higher speed and wider range of action, constructing trench-diggers and gas plants. Thus they do much to counteract the superior numbers, and they inflict losses and annoyances upon us which we do not seem able to prevent.

**DREAD MACHINE GUNS.**

Take the machine guns. If there is anything on earth our soldiers at the front can be said to dread it is these murder-pumps. They want "more shells!" Yes; but why? So that the gunners can clear away the barricades and barbed entanglements against which they are hung up helpless while the machine guns pour death into them. Now the very first wounded men and invalids who came back from Mons and Le Chateau told us this tale. One would have thought that from that moment we should have applied the resources of our engineering shops to the production of similar instruments. Machine guns are cheap, and with the proper plant they can be quickly made; surely if our manufacturers and those of the United States had received the orders in time we could have had enough to supply a score to every battalion in the field, and to have whole mobile batteries of them as well. And as to the barbed wire, I speak as a layman; but was it impossible to invent some kind of testudo or moving shield, brought forward on wheels, behind which our men could work at the entanglements in comparative safety?

**THE AIRSHIPS.**

Then the airships. You think that if the Kaiser and Count Zeppelin are content with the achievements of these assailants, they are

very easily satisfied. Are we satisfied? Not, I think, those of us who know the facts, which it would not be patriotic to reveal, even if the Admiralty had not, quite properly, laid its veto upon any such disclosure. But this much, at least, may be said. It was known, even before the war, that the Germans had a flying machine which, unlike the aeroplane, could poise and hover and move slowly and remain stationary in the air, which could rise swiftly and suddenly without having to ascend in curves and spirals, which had a great lifting power, which could carry a large number of bombs, and was not always in a condition of unstable equilibrium. It might have been foreseen that this vessel, which the Germans have been improving and enlarging and multiplying industriously since the war began, would be able to cross the sea in favourable weather, to make raids upon these islands at will, to kill people and burn houses in towns lying far from the danger-zone of the coasts, to menace public buildings and public works over a large part of the country. If it had been foreseen, then, I think, instead of treating the German airship as a subject for cynical satire we should have set our best scientific and mechanical brains at work to devise some effectual means of coping with it. It is no pessimism to urge that this is how we must now act if we are to gain our victory without disproportionate loss and suffering. With the German soldiers our soldiers and the French can more than hold our own. We must give a fair chance to our engineers and chemists and physicists to fight the German scientists and inventors on equal, or superior, terms."

There is much sense in what Mr. Low says, but behind it nevertheless lies that rooted delusion that will not jout from the skull of the Englishman—the belief that German successes are entirely due to material factors: spies, submarines, big guns, gas-bombs and now machine-guns. Once more, we ask when will the British realize that the German successes are due to the fact that the German of today is superior in almost everything to the Englishman—but above all in a moral and mental sense?

**Shells Not Everything.**

The "Standard" Editorially Declares that Victories are not only won by Ammunition as Lloyd George tells the British Public but There are Other Important Factors.

London, June 29. As all know Mr. Lloyd George is not a military man but an attorney by calling. So it is not to be wondered at that his assertions, so frequently and confidently made, that is only takes shells enough and victory will assuredly result, are much questioned by many critics.

The *Standard* in an editorial takes up the subject as follows:—

**SHELLS AND LOSS OF LIFE.**

"There is one point in the important French official report issued on Thursday night that deserves attention. "Our infantry," it is remarked, "were very effectively supported by a fire of nearly 300,000 shells." Yet, in the subsequent fighting, the French losses were "serious," though the enemy's were also "extremely high." This plain statement disposes of two illusions which seem to be extremely prevalent in this country. The first is that the Allies are so much in want of artillery ammunition as to be doomed to practical inaction. The expenditure in a brief space of 300,000 shells is a fairly practical answer to that theory. The second point is the quite unjustified assumption that an immense superiority of shell fire will provide a sort of royal road to victory.

Mr. Lloyd George himself has lent a good deal of colour to that idea by his picturesque language about "blasting a way through" and the sacrifice of life through deficiencies in munitions.

"Obviously it is the part of the artillery to prepare the way for infantry attack, and equally obviously the more heavy and efficient the artillery fire the better. It is therefore of the utmost importance that our guns shall be well supplied with the sort of shell most suitable for the purpose of this kind of siege warfare. But to cherish the delusion that victory will be cheap if only shells are to be had in abundance is but to prepare ourselves for very bitter disappointment. There is, in short, no quick and cheap way to triumph in a war of this kind. The price has to be paid in the life of our best, and there is, unfortunately, no help for it. In such circumstances, it is no service to the country to suggest, as is sometimes done, that men are uselessly sacrificed by the want of supporting artillery. We see here that the French, with obviously most efficient help in that direction, still failed to escape paying a high price for such success as they achieved, and we cannot expect to be more fortunate. The nation must by this time realise that, shells or no shells, losses must be tragically high, and it is dangerous to hold out the expectation that, if munitions are provided in lavish quantities, there will be an immense drop in the casualty lists."

**The Open Tribune.**

**To our Readers.**

We shall be glad to publish any communication from our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. These will be published anonymously, if so desired.

**The Begging English.**

To the Editor.

Allow me to draw your attention to the following cutting from the *Gaelic American*:—"Since the war began, England, which is reputed to be the wealthiest nation in the world, has been shamelessly begging from neutral countries. Her reservists and recruits have been housed in charitable institutions in New York while waiting for transportation to England. Such places as the Sailor's Institute and the Salvation Army Hotel have sheltered them. Lady Jellicoe has been craving for socks for the seamen of His Britannic Majesty's fleet, and other men and women have been soliciting contributions to build battleships or donations of rags from which to make bandages. In the language of a reader of the *Gaelic American*: "England has gone into the old clothes business, but she wants the cast-off duds for nothing."

One of the latest appeals to come out of England is addressed to the charitable of the United States, who are asked to support the children of England including, of course, the tens of thousands of illegitimate offspring of British soldiers.

It is safe to say that no nation engaged in the present great conflict in Europe has made more orphans in its wars against weaker peoples than England, and to none has the cry of suffering humanity appealed more vainly than to England. During the Boer War thousands of innocent children were done to death with their mothers in the concentration camps in South Africa, but the heart or the pocket-book of England was not touched by their misery.

*Khaki*, a monthly publication devoted to the interests of Tommy Atkins, makes the appeal to the charitable in the United States for the English children, in a circular letter which has been mailed to a large number of people in different parts of this country.

Having succeeded in getting the United States to take care of the Belgian victims of her cunning, England now thinks that the soft-hearted people of His Majesty's former possessions in America will help to solve the war baby problem by assisting her in the care of the illegitimate offspring of Tommy Atkins. The British cannot be surpassed for brazen beggariness, and they strive to disguise their mendacity as charity, just as they cover up their crimes against humanity with the cloak of religion.

Patrick O'Brien, Ruheleben, June 26, 1915.

**A Fearless Englishman.**

To the Editor.

You are quite at liberty to publish my letters to you and also to append my name and address, as unsigned communications never possess the same value as those in which the writer does not hesitate to back his opinions with his name. I read with the greatest interest and admiration yesterday Prof. Conybeare's letter in the *Continental Times*. It only needs a few more men who have the courage to speak out and the days of Asquith and his friends will be numbered. Of course they will try to put the mob on to Prof. Conybeare, that goes without saying. No sooner had I laid your paper down yesterday and taken up the *Times* of Saturday June 19 when I caught sight of a savage attack in a leading article on the same gentleman.

This is proof positive that the *Continental Times* is feared in high quarters in England, as the moment it publishes Dr. Conybeare's letter, the *Times* bursts forth in reply, although hitherto silent on the subject of this letter published in America 2 months ago.

Yours faithfully,  
 C. Pownall.  
 Villa Ascania, Schaffhausen, Switzerland.  
 June 22nd 1915.

**A Texas Reader.**

To the Editor.

It is always a great pleasure to renew my subscription to your splendid paper. So please find check enclosed. With all good wishes,  
 Yours,  
 Dallas, Texas. I. Peters.

**The Albanians.**

**A Serious Question Brought About by the Action of the Servians and Montenegrins.**

Vienna, July 1. The outcome of the action of Servia and Montenegro as regards Albania is attracting attention here. The *Fremdenblatt* states that before Italy retired from the Triple Alliance, she had called upon the Monarchy for a declaration of non-interest in Albania. Such a declaration however remained a dead letter and the acquiescing in the Italian occupation of Valona, in nowise implies an abandonment of the rights of the Monarchy as a great power, one of the signatories of the London Conference, to take part in the future reorganisation of Albania. The occupation of Valona cannot be accepted as permanent but merely provisional.

**The Unpunctual Kitchener.**  
"Gaelic American" Asks What Has Become of Advance Which the Great English Generalissimo Promised for May.

The Gaelic American of New York writes editorially under the heading of "Kitchener Getting Unpunctual" as follows:—

What has become of that great "drive" of the Allies which the Park Row strategists assured us would come in the Spring? Lord Kitchener was quoted as saying that "the war would really begin on May 1." Well, May Day has come and "the young May moon," of which Tom Moore sang, has been beaming on us and on the "thin red line" of the English in Flanders for several nights, but there is no sign of the great "drive." Of course, they began it, "got a move on them" at Neuve Chapelle, but with Indians and Canadians, more than with English, but there it stopped, or was stopped. They marched up a hill at another point, but haven't yet marched down on the other side of it. They have also sent a lot of Australians and New Zealanders to the Dardanelles, but they are still "a long, long way from Constantinople."

**NOT THE SAME THING.**

Somehow, Kitchener is not "panning out" as a driver near so well in front of the Germans and the Turks as he was able to do in South Africa, where he had 420,000 Britishers to oppose 35,000 Boers. Of course, there he was able to put the women and children in concentration camps and kill 20,000 of them by bad food and poor sanitary arrangements, and that made a great difference. In the Soudan he was able to butcher several thousand wounded dervishes because they could not resist. In all his past experience conditions favored him and he had a comparatively easy job. But now he is "up against it" and he finds he has a tougher proposition to handle. The grim and taciturn Devonshireman, whatever his shortcomings may be, has made a life record for precision and punctuality. What is the matter with him now? Is the job too big for him or has the English race so far degenerated that it cannot produce on its own soil a million real fighting men? Wherever the fault lies, Kitchener has become very unpunctual. The war has really begun—it began a little before the first of May—but it was the Germans who began it, and they are pushing it with remarkable energy and success. God speed them.

**Lord Courtney Denounces England's Brutal Policy.**

It is believed that if the full significance of England's blockade of Germany and Austria-Hungary were fully understood in America a general outcry against the measure would go up from every section of the country. In trying to prevent all shipments, whether contraband of war or not, but especially food supplies, from reaching the countries with which she is at war (a measure never before adopted in civilized warfare) she is planning to starve children, women, old men, and to withdraw everything essential from hospitals and nurseries. It is a ruthless war against the weak and defenseless, and it is so understood by superior Englishmen and women. Among the more prominent is Lord Courtney, who denounces the measure as barbarous in the *Manchester Guardian* of recent date. He says:

"England's undertaking to deprive Germany of food is illegal from the standpoint of the London Declaration and brutal from the standpoint of humanity. For these reasons—if for no others—it is a dishonest policy."

His Lordship concludes that it will be impossible to starve Germany, and he quotes facts and figures to substantiate his claim. But indirectly much suffering is bound to follow England's course as regards the weak.

**AMERICAN COLLEGE SENTIMENT.**

**NO SOLDIERING.**

Karl G. Karsten, President of the Collegiate Anti-military League of New York has discovered that about 60% of American college men were against militaristic organizations. Mr. Karsten concludes an interesting review of the situation as follows:

"The attitude of the students seems to follow, to a great extent, that of the American press. There is a general belief that the end of the war will determine whether the United States shall join with Europe in a general limitation of armaments, or whether our nation will be compelled to follow in the beaten path that has so often proved the fallacy of the use of rifles and cannons as peace-makers.

"One of the most significant facts revealed by the letters is that no jingoistic sentiment exists in the students questioned. There is nothing of a desire to build up an army prepared to conquer foreign territory. The possible fate of the Philippines arouses no particular anxiety. The demand for a greater America is barely present.

"Above all things that the answers have shown," is Mr. Karsten's further statement, "is the fact that the home of the chauvinist is not in the college and university. One must rather look for it in the secret chambers of dollar diplomacy and in the executive offices of the manufacturers of shrapnel and 14 inch guns."

**GERMANY'S TREATMENT OF HER PRISONERS.**

By Columbia.

A very agreeable contrast to the infamous "penny dreadful" stories foreign papers publish about the treatment prisoners of war are subjected to in Germany, is afforded by the letters written by these prisoners themselves. The German Ministry of War has a certificated collection of them and has kindly allowed us to publish some interesting extracts.

All letters express the gratitude the prisoners feel for the kindness with which they are treated. They tell their families at home that they live in pleasant barracks, have good beds, plenty of decent food, the best medical advice and nursing if they are wounded or ill. If they prefer they may work and are paid for it.

One French soldier declares that he regained the use of his badly wounded leg only through the skilful and devoted treatment of a German physician. The prisoners praise the sanitary institutions of the camps, their weekly bath and clean linen. Let the simple letters speak for themselves:

Mr. L. writes to Mrs. L.

"I have written several letters and postcards to you and never had an answer. Don't wait for mine, but write as often as you can. Whatever you send me I will receive as the German authorities make it their business to see that the prisoners get what is sent to them. Don't take any notice of what people at home are saying, it is all nonsense. Well, Mary, you want to know if the Germans are treating us well? They are. So take no notice of what they say at home."

Mr. B. to Mrs. B.

"I was going to ask you to get me a jacket and a cap, for when I was captured I had none, but you never seem to pay attention to my letters. And now, thanks for the German authorities, they have given me a jacket, also a pair of pants and are going to get me a cap and a pair of clogs, and on the whole they are very good, at least they have been so to me."

French soldiers likewise declare that they are well-treated and warn their families of the lies in their newspapers at home. One of them writes quite an interesting letter to his wife which shows the impression he obtained of the German nation.

"The Germans are as good-natured and well-educated as they are good soldiers. Victorious or not, they are a grand nation, who ought to be respected by the whole world. It is a great pity that we never had a government that understood how to make friends and allies of the Germans. We should surely have been the better for it from every point of view and this awful war would never have been."

One should think that letters such as these—and thousands of them leave Germany—should make a deep impression on Germany's enemies and induce them to treat their poor imprisoned soldiers in the same way. They call the Germans "barbarians," but they act like barbarians and treat these brave soldiers like criminals. We sincerely hope that they will at last understand that such actions compel the Germans, much against their wishes and their will, to resort to reprisals against their own soldiers unless they prove more humane in their treatment of the German.

**AMERICAN WAR INSURANCE LOSSES.**

Although premiums have been received in the amount of \$1,788,000, of which \$1,567,000 represents insurance, on account of which the Federal Bureau of War Insurance has no further risk, the known losses of the Bureau have been but \$720,000. During a period of about eight months, upwards of a thousand policies have been written on American steamers, cargoes carried on such steamers for insurance against danger from mines and other things peculiar to warlike operations on the part of foreign governments.

The total of the special insurance written by the government in the interest of American shippers and American vessels has now reached over \$70,000,000. In insuring against the risks of war the United States government has engaged in the same sort of activity as a number of other foreign governments, such as England, France, Italy, Russia and Japan. All of those that just named have inaugurated a form of state insurance during the present European war.

*Bulletin of the American Ass'n. of Commerce and Trade, Berlin. June 1915.*

**ENGLISH GOLD.**

Hats off to the German Kaiser!  
The victim of English greed,  
Who lived up to his given word  
Clasped hands with a friend in need.

Shame on the base Italian!  
The world does him behold;  
He cast away his plighted word  
For the sake of English gold.

March on, ye German soldiers,  
Ringed round with fire and steel,  
And die for your wives and country,  
But never to England kneel!

W. H. Scott.

**Law of the Seas.**

London Declarations Provide that the Captor may Destroy a Neutral Prize if Unable to Take It Into Port.

**Question of Cargo.**

The Case of the Frye. Authorized to Burn or Sink a Ship of Enemy if Impossible to Preserve It.

In an article written for the Miscellaneous Syndicate of New York City, William A. Holtman says:—

It is an accepted principle of international law that when a belligerent cruiser captures a neutral vessel on the high seas, the neutral vessel carrying contraband, the neutral vessel shall, if it can be done, be brought into a port of the belligerent for adjudication.

But there are several exceptions to this principle, the most important of which is that when the captain of the belligerent vessel has reason to believe that it is impracticable for him to take the neutral vessel into port, he may sink her, and the owner of the neutral shall look to the government of the belligerent for whatever the damages are to which he may be entitled. This was the condition with regard to the William P. Frye, and the captain of the Eitel Friedrich was strictly within his rights in doing what he did.

Article 48 of the London Declaration says: "A neutral vessel which has been captured may not be destroyed by the captor; she must be taken into such port as is proper for the determination there of all questions concerning the validity of the prize."

**THE GENERAL PRINCIPLE.**

This is the general principle and is very simple. But Article 49 goes on to say: "As an exception, a neutral vessel which has been captured by a belligerent warship, and which would be liable to condemnation, may be destroyed if the observance of Article 48 would involve danger to the safety of the warship or to the success of the operations in which she is engaged at the time."

Can there be any doubt that an attempt by the Eitel Friedrich to take the Frye into a German port for adjudication would have involved danger to her or to the success of the operations in which she was engaged at the time?"

**WAS CARGO CONTRABAND?**

There remains the second part of the problem. Would the Frye have been condemned for carrying contraband? This raises the question as to whether or not the cargo was contraband; and, further, as to whether or not there was a quantity sufficient to entail the condemnation of the vessel.

Until the present war foodstuffs had been regarded by all nations as conditional contraband—that is, contraband conditioned as to its going to non-combatants or to the armed forces of the enemy. The Declaration of London so regards it. England, however, has seen fit to put all foodstuffs absolutely on the contraband list. Why may not Germany do the same?

Secondly, did the cargo of wheat measure up to the requirements of Article 40 of the London Declaration condemning vessels carrying contraband, if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume or freight, forms more than half the cargo? Since wheat constituted the entire cargo, each and every one of the above standards is met, and there can be no doubt but that both vessel and cargo would have been condemned had it been possible to get them into a prize court. But that being impossible, the sinking of the Frye, while it is to be deplored, is none the less justifiable.

**WHEAT FOR ARMIES.**

There is a further defense. It is stated that the Frye's manifest shows that the cargo of wheat was consigned "to order" at Queenstown. This has been regarded as presumptive evidence of consignment to the armed forces. At any rate it is the attitude that England has taken. Why, then, is not the German government as fully justified as is England in applying the same rule?

"It's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

It is the British practice when one of its warships captures a neutral vessel to bring it into port; or else, if this cannot be done, to abandon her. It is to be expected that this would be the practice of a nation having a navy at least twice as large as that of its closest rival and possessing colonies in every quarter of the earth, to which it is comparatively easy to take a prize. If to bring a prize into port were for England a difficult matter she would undoubtedly advocate destruction. And likewise the possibility of recapture by her war vessels of one of her merchant vessels is immeasurably greater than is the case with other nations. Again, with her large mercantile marine, she naturally would be opposed to the destruction of her vessels in any war in which she may be a neutral. It was for similar reasons that she opposed privateering. She would be the greater loser were privateering permitted.

**SANCTIONED BY LAW.**

"But," says Oppenheim, an English authority on international law, "the practice of other States does not recognise this rule. Thus, the United States Naval War Code, Article 50, declares: If there are controlling reasons why vessels that are properly captured may not be sent in for adjudication—

such as unseaworthiness, the existence of infectious diseases, or the lack of a prize crew—they may be appraised and sold and, if this cannot be done, they may be destroyed.

In the case of the Frye there was lack of a prize crew and there certainly was very imminent danger of recapture. The last sentence quoted also goes to justify the attitude of the captain of the Friedrich in refusing to give up the Frye's papers. These must be sent to Germany to be used as a basis for adjudication.

**PRECEDENT FOR SINKING.**

Quoting further from Oppenheim, who seems to have gone further into this matter than other writers on international law: "Russia, already in 1869, by section 108 of her Prize Regulations, allowed the destruction of a neutral as well as an enemy prize on account of its bad condition, risk of recapture, impossibility of sparing a prize crew, and small value of the prize vessel. And according to Article 21 of the Russian Prize Regulations of 1895 and Article 40 of the instructions of 1901, the commander of a cruiser is authorized, under his personal responsibility, to burn or sink a neutral or enemy prize if it is impossible to preserve it on account of its bad conditions, small value, danger of recapture, distance or blockade of the Russian ports, danger to the captor or to the success of his operations. Japan, which, according to Article 20 of her prize law of 1894, ordered her captors to release neutral prizes after confiscation of their contraband goods, in case the vessels cannot be brought into port, altered her attitude in 1904, and allowed in certain cases the destruction of neutral prizes."

During the Russo-Japanese War Russian cruisers sank the following neutral vessels: The Knight Commander, Hipsang, Ikhona, St. Kilda (British), Tetardos and Thea (German), and the Princess Marie (Danish).

Here we have three of the Allies advocating, and one of them actually doing, the very thing about which there is so much talk. We ourselves advocate the same principle. There has been no outrage on our neutrality, and we may rely upon orderly processes for the righting of the grievance, if any grievance there be.

**Why Not Follow This Precedent?**

From President Wilson's first message to Mexico, August, 1913:

"For the rest, I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side of the struggle now going on in Mexico receive any assistance from this side of the border. I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the Republic of Mexico—a policy suggested by several interesting precedents and certainly dictated by many manifest considerations of practical expediency. We cannot in the circumstances be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico, or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

**Truth About Irish Recruiting.**

Redmond's 250,000 Daily Dwindling—Now Proved to Be in the Neighborhood of 10,000.

Mr. R. Dawson Bates, Secretary Ulster Unionist Council, writing in the *London Times*, denies the statement of the special correspondent of that journal in Belfast, who wrote:

"Nationalists enlisting in Belfast have had to go to the home of the Covenant, and it is said that a number of Mr. Devlin's supporters who presented themselves there actually signed the Covenant, believing it to be one of the official forms upon which they had to inscribe their names."

Mr. Bates states that a special recruiting station for the Irish Brigade was opened in the Nationalist quarter of Belfast, so that no Nationalist recruit had any need to go near the recruiting offices for the Ulster Division. He goes on to assert that from August 4, 1914, to March 20, 1915, the number of Ulster recruits was 35,432, of whom 4,175 were Catholics, but 7,000, as stated by *The Times* correspondent. For the other Irish provinces, the recruits were slightly less than 15,000, amongst whom, he alleges there are as many Protestants as there were Catholic recruits in Ulster. *The Irish World*.

**Cases of Longevity.**

Of the oldest living people at the present time is Captain Diamond, who has just completed his 119th year, he is to be mentioned first on account of an extraordinary lissomeness. He directs a gymnastical institute in California. In Germany there exists a woman, widow of a clergyman, named Duckwicki, in Posen, who has reached her 131st year. But she is very stiff. The Russian sub-officer Budnikow has celebrated his 133rd birthday. In 1872 he fought against Napoleon. A Russian in Tomsk is aged 146 years. He must be the oldest man alive. Franz Drachenberg, a Norwegian, now dead, attained the age of 146. An English farmer named Thomas Parr, who died in 1635, lived 152 years and had lived under ten English Rulers. Josef Surrington, who died in 1797 in Bergen, was 160 years old and had two sons, the one son 103 years old and the youngest 9 years of age. An Englishman of the name of Jenkins died in 1670 at the age of 169 and when he had reached 100 years was still a champion swimmer. At one moment he had to appear in court to testify concerning something that had taken place 140 years before. He left two sons who reached the respective ages of 102 and 100 years. Thomas Carn, an Englishman, reached the age of 207 years. Methusalem, as we all know, is said to have reached the age of 969 years!

**No Irish Recruit.**

"You're a likely looking man," said one of the recruiting sergeants to a bystander during the course of a meeting.

"Wisha I dunno," was the reply as he tipped a wink to a friend.

"You ought to join the Irish Guards. You're just the height," advised the sergeant.

"Would I be stout enough?"

"O yes, certainly."

"And am I young enough?"

"You've got ten years to spare, man."

"And do you think I'm strong enough?"

"Certainly."

"But do you really think I'm fool enough?"

All those who approve the policy of our paper in making a bold stand for truth, honor and justice, and who wish to help the Good Cause, are requested to send us the names and addresses of their friends here and abroad. We are prepared to send them the **Continental Times**

for a period of 14 days free of charge.

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Please enter a subscription for \_\_\_\_\_

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by separate post \_\_\_\_\_ 1 quarter \_\_\_\_\_

Yours truly

British Prisoners in German Camps.

EXCLUSIVE AND OFFICIAL LISTS. (Nr. 1)

Note: "Gem." means "Gemeiner" or Private: "Gefreiter," a Petty Officer.

Gefangenenlager: Darmstadt.

Rudkin, Joseph, Gem., Lincoln. Stevens, Herbert, Gem., Middlesex. Shorter, George, Gem., Royal Fusilier. Stump, Albert, Gem., Gordon Highlander. Tuckwood, Charles, Corporal, East Surrey. Toop, Percy, Gem., Dorsets. Walter, John, Gem., Royal Scots. Hully, Mac, Corporal, 4. Hussars. Taylor, James, Cavalier, Manchester. Ellis, Cannonier, Artillery Res.

Gefangenenlager: Wahn.

Taylor, Sidney, Gem., Royal Navy Res. Allen, Martin, Gem., Royal Navy Res. Barney, Frank, Gem., Royal Marine Light Inf. Boulton, Charles, Burnard, Frederick, Sergt. Cade, Ralph, Gem. Huggins, William, Gem. Draneagan, John, Gem., West Riding I. R. Bowden, Charles, Gem., Norfolk. Murray, John, Gem., 18. Royal Irish Rifles. Uling, Sidney, Gem., 7. Royal Fusiliers. Fox, Herbert, Gem., 31. East Surrey. Langlan, Thomas, Gem., 3. Lancashire I. R. Bathe, Thomas, Gem., 21. Royal Scotch Fus. Hunt, William, Gem., 2. Suffolk I. R. Williams, Richard, Gem., 22. Cheshire I. R. Harris, Arthur, Gem., 1. Dorset. Arnold, Edward, Gem., 4. Middlesex. Ryne, John, Cap. 2. Royal Irish. Jackson, Edward, Gem., Kings, Scotch Guards. Germain, Percy, Gem., 4. Hussar. Hamm, Alfred, Gem., 5. Dragoon Guards. Sorrel, William, Gem., 1. East Surrey I. R. Putlat, James, Gem., 1. East Surrey I. R. Bennett, Alfred, Gem., 1. East Surrey I. R. Buxter, William, Gem., 21. Royal Scotch Fus. Adair, Joseph, Gem., 25. Kings, Scotch Guards. Edmond, Walter, Gem., 1. Wilts. I. R.

Gefangenenlager: Altdamm.

Ferguson, Non-Com., Lincolnshire. Bainbridge, Gem., Cold Stream Guards. Keal, Gem., Cold Stream Guards.

Gefangenenlager: Göttingen.

Iles, Walter, Sergt., Wilts. Regt. Ilot, Arthur, Gem., Border Regt. Imonreth, Herbert, Gem., 2. Border. Ingram, Frederic, Gem., Wilts. Regt. Irwin, Patrick, Gem., Scots Guards. Ivistram, George, Gem., Staff. Regt. Raining, Arthur, Gem., S. Staff. Raltu, Herbert, Gem., Wilts. Regt. Ransey, Alex, Gem., High. Regt. Rankin, John, Gem., High. Regt. Ratoliff, Arthur, Gem., Leicester. Ratoliff, William, Gem., Scots Guards. Rattos, Albert, Gem., 7. Inf. Regt. Rature, William, Gem., Wilts. Regt. Ray, Robert, Gem., S. Staff. Razy, George, Gem., Wilts. Regt. Read, Frederick, Gem., Stafford. Reader, Thomas, Gem., Middlesex. Reason, Samuel I, Sgt., Wilts. Regt. Reed, John, Gem., Cameron High. Reez, Thomas, Gem., S. W. B. Reilly William, Cefr., Scots Guards. " John, Gem., R. Scots. Richards, Harold, Gem., 2. Wilts. Reg. " David, Gem., 1. R. Fus. " Percy, Gem., Wilts. Regt. Richardson, John, Gem., Border. Richells, Arthur, Gem., Wilts. Regt. Rikens, Eduard, Gem., 2. Wilts. Regt. Riley, Thomas, Gem., R. W. Fus. Robb, Walter, Gem., Royal Regt. Robinson, Thomas, Gem., Queens Regt. " James, Gem., 2. Scots Guards. Robbins, Charley, Gem., S. Staff. Roberts, Owen, Gem., R. W. Fus. " William, Sergt., R. W. Fus. Robertson, John, Gem., R. S. Fus. " Duncan, Gem., R. Scots. " Harry, Gem., High. Regt. " John, Gem., R. W. Fus. Rochelle, Thomas, Gem., S. Staff. Rochesle, Harold, Gem., 2. Wilts. Regt. Rodgers, George, Gem., 1. S. Staff. Rodgers, Frederic, Gem., Wilts Regt. Roffrias, Henry, Gem., Wilts Regt. Rogers, William, Gem., R. W. Fus. Rogers, S, Gem., Wilts Regt. Rollason, David, Gem., Wilts Regt. Rollason, John, Gem., Stafford. Rolph, Edward, Gem., R. W. Fus. Romain, Nelson, Gem., Wilts Regt. Rooney, Arthur, Gem., Middlesex. Rose, John, Gem., R. W. Fus. Rose, Richard, Gem., Middlesex. Rosewarne, Francis, Gef., Border Regt. Rough, Robert, Gem., High Regt. Rowe, Charles, Gem., R. W. Fus. Rudden, Reginald, Gem., 2. Border. Rudkins, James, Gem., 1. Queens. Russell, Ernest, Gem., R. W. Fus. Russell, William, Gefr., 2. Lancashire. Russel, Henri, Gem., R. W. Fus. Russel, Albert, Sergt., 2. Wilts Regt. Russ, George, Gem., Wilts Regt. Rust, Harold, Gem., 2. Scots Guards. Rust, Frederic, Sergt., Wilts Regt. Rutter, Thomas, Gem., S. Staff. Oakes, George, Gem., 2. Border Regt. Oakley, John, Sergt., S. Stafford. O'Grady, James, Gem., 17. Leicester. Oram, George, Gem., 2. Queens Regt. Organ, Ernest, Gem., Wilts Regt. Orlen, Thomas, Gem., Northampton. Pabthorpe, Frederick, Gefr., Grenadier G. Pace, William, Gefr., R. Warwick. Packes, Percy, Gem., S. Staff. Page, Henry, Gem., 2. Wilts. Page, Samuel, Gem., R. Welsh. Fus. Page, Georges, Gem., R. Welsh. Fus. Painter, Edwin, Gem., Wilts. Regt. Pahnnes, Frank, Gem., Wilts. Regt. Paister, Edward, Gem., 2. Border Regt. Pallot, Frederick, Gem., Leicester. Paletell, Robert, Gefr., 2. Wilts. Palwer, Arthur, Gem., S. Fus. 1. Panton, Walter, Gefr., Middlesex R. Parish, Samuel, Sergt, Grenadier G. Parkenson, Frederick, Gem., 2. Scots Guards. Parkman, George, Gem., R. Welsh. Fus. Parkot, Garnet, Sergt., 2. Wilts. Regt. Parker, James, Gem., S. Staff. Parnham, Joseph, Gefr., Bordon Reg. Parr, Henry, Gem., R. Krokut. Parr, Francis, Gem., R. Warwick. Parry, John, Gem., R. Welsh. Fus. Parrson, John, Gem., Krokut R. Par-ous, Peter, Gem., R. Welsh. Patten, Reginald, Gem., The Queens. Paterson, Thomas, Gem., S. G. Pauling, Charles, Gem., Wilts. Reg. Paulon, Walter, Gefr., Middlesex. Payton, Robert, Gem., Wilts. Reg. Pearce, Louis, Gem., Wilts. Reg. Peare, John, Gem., 2. Scots. Pearson, Charles, Gem., 2. Scots. Pearre, William, Gem., 2. Border. Pedley, William, Gem., South Wales Bor. Peek, Frederic, Gem., 2. Wilts. Reg. Peeck, Albert, Gem., Wilts. Reg. Pegran, Charles, Gem., 2. Border. Pendle, Ernest, Gem., Wilts. Reg. Pendegast, Thomas, Gem., Leicester Reg. Penniger, Percy, Gem., Wilts. Reg. Penny, Sidney, Gem., 2. Wilts. Reg. Pepe, Frank, Gem., 2. Border Reg. Perkins, Arthur, Gem., R. W. Krekrut. Percival, Thomas, Gem., R. W. Fuss. Percy, James, Gefr., 2. Inf. Regt. Perry, William, Gem., R. Welsh. Füs. Perret, Arthur, Gem., Wilts. Reg. Perret, Herbert, Gefr., 2. Wilts. Reg. Perry, Vincent, Gem., 7. Inf. Reg. Peters, Ernest, Gem., R. Welsh. Füs. Philipp, Charly, Gem., Wilts. Reg. Philipps, George, Gem., ? Philomae, Michel, Gem., 2. Wilts. Reg. Pickard, Frank, Gefr., 2. Scots Guards. Pickard, Herbert, Gefr., 2. Scots Guards. Richely, William, Gem., 7. Inf.-Regm. Pike, Robert, Gefr., 2. Wilts.-Reg. " Charles, Gem., 2. Wilts.-Reg. " William, Gem., 2. Wilts.-Reg. Pinkin, William, Gem., 2. Wilts.-Reg. Pink, Walter, Gem., 2. Wilts.-Reg. Pinn, Arthur, Gem., Grenadier R. Pinney, Edward, Gem., Wilts.-Reg. Plank, Charley, Gefr., 2. Inf.-Regt. Platt, William, Gem., K. O. S. Platt, Horace, Gem., 2. Scots Guards. Pocock, Albert, Gem., 2. Scots Guards. Poice, Jack, Gem., South Staff. R. Pollard, Charles, Gem., 7. Inf.-Regt. Polton, William, Gem., 7. Inf.-Regt. Pong, John, Gem., 7. Inf.-Regt. Poole, John, Gem., South Stafford. Pope, Edward, Gem., Wilts.-Reg. Porter, David, Gem., 2. Scots Guards. Potter, William, Gem., 2. Wilts.-Reg. Poultney, Joseph, Gem., Warwick.-Reg. Powell, Robert, Gefr., R. Welsh Fus. " John, Gefr., R. Welsh Fus. " Arthur, Gem., South Stafford. Pratt, George, Gem., Grenadier-Reg. " Sidney, Gem., Northhampt. Scotos. Preece, James, Gem., Stafford Reg. Pready, Arthur, Gem., The Queens. Preece, Harry, Gem., South Stafford. Pritchard, William, Gem., 2. Scots Guards. Price, Benjamin, Gem., 1. R. Scots Füs. " Frank, Gem., South Stafford. Priest, J., Gem., South Stafford. Priston, Harry, Gem., Guards Cameron. Pritchard, Stanley, Gem., Grenadier-Reg. Prootes, Thomas, Gem., 2. Wilts. Reg. Provin, Albert, Gefr., R. Welsh Fus. Pugh, Thomas, Gem., 1. Scots Guards. Punter, Richard, Gefr., The Queens. Purdan, Thomas, Gem., 2. Border Reg. Purdne, Ernest, Gem., Wilts. Reg. Purrey, John, Gem., 2. Inf.-Reg. Puttstock, Cecil, Gem., The Queens. Nabbs, George, Gem., 7. Wilts. Regt. Nack, Albert, Gem., Wilts. Regt. Nasch, James, Gem., 2. Wilts. Nason, Kingsteak, Gem., Border-Regt. Naughton, John, Gem., R. W. Fus. Naylor, George, Gem., 17. Leicester. Neat, Walter, Gem., 2. Scots Guards. Newball, George, Gem., 17. Leicester. Newlenw, Robert, Gem., R. W. Fus. Newman, Frederic, Gem., Stafford. " David, Gem., 2. Wilts. Regt. " Philippe, Gem., Krokut-Regt. Nicolls, Oliver, Gem., R. Warwick. " John, Gem., 2. Wilts Regt. Nicolson, Samuel, Gem., Scots Guards. " Messenger, Gem., 2. Border. Regt. Nicols, Cecil, Gem., 2. Border. Nokes, William, Gem., 2. Wilts. Regt. Nolte, Percy, Gem., Leicester. Norris, Charles, Gem., 2. Wilts. Rgt.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Table with columns for country and amount. Includes United States, Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Berlin, Germany, June 30, 1915.

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Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. BERLIN SW.48. Acknowledged of the Greatest Political Importance. Varied Contents National Entertainment.

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Victoria Luise-Platz District. Pension Frau Luise Schütz.

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MUNICH. Where To Stay. Pension Glocker.

LEIPZIG. Where to stay. Pension Wogener.

Pension Wagner, Pension Schröter, Pension Echte.