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#### SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE.

Special Cartoon by A. Johnson . page 1 Steady Progress At Verdun . . , U Boat War More Deadly . . . ,, Montenegro Seeks Cash . . . ,, 1 War Effects in Spain . . . . , Trouble in Ireland . . . . , , 1 New Greek Finance Minister . . , Heavy English Losses . . . . " War Effects in Spain . . . . " U Boat Conference British Insults to America . The "Eagle" of Lille . . . . . " Austro-Hungarian Letter . . . , 2 The "Tubantia" Mystery 

#### LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES,

Review of Austrian Industries . " 4

Trouble in Ireland Amsterdam, Tuesday. Several English regiments have been suddenly transported to Ireland.

Mercier Remains in Belgium Lugano, Tuesday. Contrary to reports in the French newspapers, Cardinal Mercier proposes remaining in Belgium.

Roumania Exports Grain Lugano, Tuesday. The Corriere della Sera states that the Turks have taken 20,000 waggon loads of grain from Roumania. Bulgaria has also bought wheat from Roumania.

The Turkish German House Pera, Tuesday. The meetings for the purpose of the building of the German Turkish House of Friendship continue to take place. The site will be donated by the Turkish Government.

Troubles in Italy

Paris, Tuesday. According to the Humanité the resignation of the Minister of War will be tollowed by that of the Ministers of Finance

Exports and Imports London, Tuesday. Imports for March were £86,029,894 an increase as against the previous vear of £10,680,845. Exports £37,598,119, or

£7,422.053 more that the previous year. Japanese Steamer Sunk

Tokio, Tuesday. In the neighborhood of Nagasaki the steamer "Maramatsu Maru" has been sunk. One hundred and five people were drowned. He Stole Millions

Petersburg, Tuesday. It now transpires that the stealings of the late Minister of War, Suchomlinow, amounted to several millions of

English Losses London, Tuesday. The latest English casualty list includes the names of 62 officers and 1,082 men. Another contains the names of 109 officers

Montenegro Seeks Cash Sarajewo, Tuesday. A Montenegrin deputation has reached Vienna. Ex-Minister Plamenatz is at its head and he seeks a loan on behalf of Montenegro of 17 million Kronen. Under certain conditions the loan might be effected.

and 2.083 men.

Fallen Sons of Generals Paris, Tuesday. Of the French Generals who have lost sons in the war have been Foch, Bailloud, d'Amade, Bonnal each having lost one or two sons. General Castelnau has lost three

Wont Alter Anything Paris, Tuesday. In the discussion in the chamber concerning the age limit of higher officers, the Minister of War stated that many old officers could be retired. The aged and

rugged Admiral Bienaimé replied tartly, that all that would in nowise alter the situation. War Effects on Spain Madrid, Tuesday. The extraordinary prices

to which building materials have risen, on account of the war, have so affected the building trades that 300,000 men of that trade will soon be out of work and grave fears are felt regarding the consequences. Yuanschikai's Terms

Petersburg, Tuesday. Yuanschikai has made his terms. He offers to retire and live in the Province of Tschenang. A new President will be elected from a number of selected candidates. Yuanschikai will receive 10 million Taels per annum. A general amnesty will be granted.

Ghennadiew Arrested

Sofia, Tuesday. M. Ghennadiew formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been arrested charged with having accepted bribes from the French Government. Minister Cruppi, it would appear, had assigned 18 million of Francs for bribes to Bulgarian statesmen and newspapers.

The English Budget London, Tuesday. The Morning Post writes that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will, if the war should continue to the end of the year, have to find 1400 millions of pounds sterling and that, owing to that fact and to the high rate of Income Tax, it will be impossible to maintain the market for high class securities.

New Finance Minister Athens, Tuesday. The onorous duties of Minister of Finance, where the financial situation is so complex as it is here, have been given up by M. Dragumis. The new Min ster of Finance is Mr. Rhallis who has occupied almost every Ministerial post possible and has been several times Premier. Mr. Rhallis is a dawyer by profession.

#### Lord Chaplin

London, Tuesday. One of the oldest of England's Tory politicians Mr. Henry Chaplin, has been created a peer and takes the title of Lord Chaplin. He became renowned as having been the owner of Hermit the most famous of all English race horses.

General Sarrail Recalled

Salonica, Tuesday. According to the newspaper Nouveau Siècle, General Sarrail has been recalled and General Simon will be his successor. General Sarrail had made several grave mistakes in the Argonnes and he became notorious in Salonica owing to a series of arbitrary and

Opinion in Holland

Amsterdam, Tuesday. Het Nieuws van den Dag says: It is evident that Germany is not going to give back Poland to Russia. It is clear that Belgium will be held as security for all that Germany demands. The Nieuwe Courant thinks that Germany will retain the Meuse line so as to make future attack upon Germany exceedingly difficult. Germany is prepared for a peace which recognises its military superiority.

Churchill Again Attacked

London, Tuesday. In the House of Commons, Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux made a speech in which he once again attacked Churchill, this time on account of his perpetual boasting when he was at the head of the Admiralty and which he said had disgusted every man in the Navy. The Admiral in conclusion said: At last we have someone at the head of the Navy who does not grate upon our nerves.

Princes Entertained

Sofia, Tuesday. At the Luncheon given by the German Minister Count v. Oberndorff in honor of the Prince August Wilhelm and the Duke of Coburg and Gotha there were present the Princes Boris and Kyrill, the Premier, M. Radoslawow; the Austro-Hungarian Minister, Count von Tarnow-Tarnowski; Master of the Ceremonies, von Ruxleben; Marshal of the Court, Count Sawow; Colonel von Massow and Naval Captain Arnim.

Floating Mines off the Hook Rotterdam, Tuesday. A tug captain reports floating mines in the neighborhood of the Hook of Holland.

#### WORST BLOW OF THE WAR

London, Tuesday. In the Daily Mail, Lovat Fraser makes fierce attack upon the Government on account of the utter failure of the Irak expedition and the disaster which has overcome General Townshend and his forces. He reminds the public how "in the House of Commons on Nov. 2 1915, Mr. Asquith, with a certain assumption of pride took upon himself the responsibility for the so fatal Gallipoli expedition and in jubilant words told the House, whose Members loudly cheered his words, that the English forces were within striking distance of Bagdad. Mr. Fraser asks for what possible purpose could the English want to go to Bagdad and who was responsible for such a foolish order. He thinks that the Bagdad expedition was by far the worst of all the many British failures since the commencement of the war, and says that will be fully shown, when its details are made public. And he ends up by saying: "We must agree with professor Spencer Wilkinson who a short while ago asked, ought we not to bestir ourselves to find Ministers who might learn how to conduct a war and how to lead a people?"

Russians Stopped

Constantinople, Tuesday. The knowledge of the fact that the Turks have largely reinforced their army in Mesopotamia has had the immediate effect of stopping any further Russian offensive movements in the Caucasus.

Press Opinion

The Times asks: "Is it true that Sir John Nix when General Townshend asked for reinforcements advised him to march upon Bagdad? Is it further true that the document in which General Townshend asserted that the order to march to Bagdad could only be given by ignorant people, was not laid before the army department or Government of India?

The Morning Post protests that whereas General Townshend must fight for England, the Indian Government, according to Lord Islington is absolved of responsibility and General Townshend is himself accused, in the semiofficial Westminster Gazette of being responsible for having undertaken the Meso-

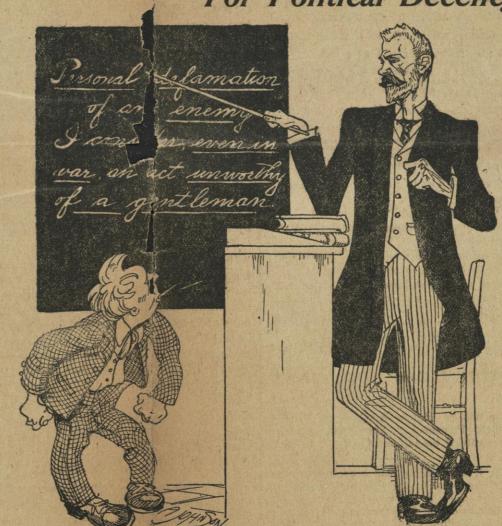
potamian expedition. The Daily Mail is in position to quote a telegram from the King to the General on Feb. 14 in which the Monarch expresses his satisfaction at his leadership. The last offi-cial communication from General Townshend dates back to Jan. 28.

#### German Roumanian

Trade Agreement

It is semi-officially announced that a perfect agreement has been come to between Germany and Roumania for the free exchange of trade between the two countries. This under existing circumstances is of quite special importance.

### Dr. Bethmann Hollweg's School For Political Decency



Teaching "Erbert Enery Hasquith" better manners. (Drawn for the C. T. by A. Johnson.)

# Steady Progress At Verdun

Positions and Prisoners Taken In Rapid Succession and With Mathematical Regularity

sure and steady progress forwards each day, gaining new positions, reducing the ground held by the French and talking hundreds of prisoners. The latest movements of the invading forces appear to have been of ever augmenting force and activity.

German Official Report

(Western Front) April 10. On the west bank of the Meuse Béthincourt has been captured as also the strongly built up positions of "Alsace" and "Lorraine," connected with it from the south. An attempt to escape by rapid retreat was frustrated by the Silesian troops and after the French had suffered extremely heavy losses they left in the hands of the Germans 14 officers and 700 men prisoners, 2 cannon, 13 machine guns. At the same time several positions of the enemy, block-houses and earthworks in various directions were cleared out as far as the village of Avocourt and south of the Corbeaux woods. In those smaller engagements serious damage was inflicted upon the French and several officers and 276 men were taken prisoners. To the right of the Meuse, in like manner a gorge of the Côtes de Poivre was cleared out and 14 officers and 184 men and considerable material of

In an aeriel contest south of Damloup and north of Chateau-Salins on both occasions the French aeroplane was shot down. The occupants of the first were killed. Another enemy aeroplane was shot down and fell into the village of Loos.

war remained in our hands.

April, 11. After repeated considerably increased artillery fire the English started a strong night handgrenade attack south of St. Eloi which collapsed at our funnel position. The position is firmly in our hand in its entire extent.

In the Argonnes at La Fille Morte and further east at Vauquois the French by several mining operations only succeeded in damaging themselves. In the fighting area on both sides of the Meuse yesterday too there was very active fighting. Counter attacks against the French positions taken by us south of the Forges brook between Haucourt and Béthincourt broke down with losses to the enemy. The number of unwounded prisoners has risen here by 22 officers, 549 men to 36 officers, 1231 men, the booty to two guns, 22 machine guns. — In taking away further block houses south of the Raven Woods 222 prisoners and one machine gun were brought in last night. Counter thrusts from the direction of Chattancourt expired in our effective flanking fire from the

To the right of the Meuse the enemy tried in vain to regain the ground lost on the south-west edge of the Pepperback. Southwest of the fort Douaumont he was obliged to relinquish to us additional defensive works from which we brought back a few dozen prisoners and three machine guns.

#### What the Papers say

Karl Rosner in the Lokal Anzeiger writes: entirely wr "The entire optimism of the French Military at Verdun.

Around Verdan fighting continues un-ceasingly, the Germans making slow but that the gain of ground to the extent of 45 square kilometres we have won, upon the west side of the Meuse, is to be taken as a sign of the weakening of the power of the Germans in front of Verdun and must be accepted as a great French victory. Now, Malancourt and Haucourt and finally Béthincourt, the last place remaining to the French in the old confined cul de sac between the Avocourt wood and Morte Homme has now fallen into our hands. "On the persons of the latest prisoners taken, an "order of the day" has been found instructing the soldiers that the positions just captured from the French must be held at all risks." And with that the Parisian wireless announce that, "Béthincourt has been voluntarily evacuated," the truth being that 700 unwounded prisoners fell into the hands of our storming Silesian men, and that the French have suffered still heavier losses in fallen and wounded.

#### Crumbling French Front

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant writes regarding Verdun: "Once the French in front of Haucourt had lost their left defensive works of Forges Stream, they had to abandon their positions as far as Haucourt. Thus, the crumbling away of the French front, still continues. Owing to their new tactics of making inroads into the French front, and at the same time carrying out a flanking movement, the Germans have taken the important positions between Malancourt and Béthincourt. The result is that the invaders have captured west of the Meuse a district ten kilometres broad and to a depth of from 4 to 8 kilometres.

#### The English Waiting

In reply to the constant charges made that the English are not doing their duty in supporting their French allies, the Times military critic replies that there is only one army and one front under one command. Had the enemy attacked at Ypres, it would have been the English who would have borne the brunt of the defence. When the time for the offensive has come, the English will be found just as keen fighters as the

#### Clemenceau

Upon Verdun

Geneva, Tuesday. Clemenceau as President of the Military Commission of the Senate is probably the best informed man in France upon the general conditions at Verdun. His three latest articles upon that subject have been suppressed. His fourth article is allowed publication. In it he congratulates himsetf upon having been able to form a better impression of the military situation than M. Briand, who in a meeting of the Senate Military Commission, over which M. Clemenceau presided, stated positively that the Germans could only accomplish mole work on both sides of the Meuse. Clemenceau sarcastically remarks that M. Briand's informants appear not to have had the slightest realisation regarding the actual strategical situation. They appear to have taken an entirely wrong view of the existing situation

### U-Boat War Each Day More Deadly

In measure as the English augment the stringency of the Blockade, so do the German submarines become more and more active and their action more extended and deadly. A glance at the list of ships given below, at once denotes the depredations of the submarines, which, if they continue at that rate, must very soon cripple the British food carrying fleet to a perilous extent.

#### Anxiety Felt

In England anxiety is evidently great and leading ship owners have openly stated that if many more merchant ships disappear the position in the trade will be nothing short of critical. Already freight prices are abnormally high. A little more, a few more merchant ships sunk, and those rates will rise to a point threatening ruin.

Without Periscope

In quandary as how to account for the large number of ships sunk, the Temps asserts that the Germans have been able to build submarines without the give-away periscope. That paper says, that this is not only report, but is vouched for by a naval expert. A wondrous combination and skilful arrangement of discs and lenses has made this possible, so that the Commanders can sight ships whilst entirely submerged and without betraying any indication of the presence of the U-Boat.

The truth probably is, that the mines laid down, with great skill, are responsible for a great number of ships reputed to be sunk

by submarines.

New Course Taken Owing to the dangerous conditions existing about the usual course, through the channel, the Dutch Steamship Company has decided in future to send its steamers trading with the Dutch East Indies round the north of Scotland, which will mean considerable extension of the length of the trip and consequently augmented expense.

Freedom of the Seas The Danish Steamship Company has received notice that England refuses to supply further coal unless the Danish Government stops the sale of provisions to Germany. This of course leaves it open to the Danes to obtain coal from other sources.

#### 81,223 Tons Lost in Ten Days

According to returns the accentuated U-Boat warfare, which has been inaugurated in reply to the more stringently enforced British blockade measures, has resulted in the sinking ot 6,000 tons of shipping per day since April 1.

The list of ships sunk is as follows: "Goldmouth," 7,446 tons; "Ashburton," 4,445 tons; "Achilles," 7,043 tons; "Benganin," 2,127 tons: "Bendy," 4,319 tons; "Clan Campbell," 5,897 tons; "Vesuvio," 1,391 tons; "Zent," 3,890 tons; "Simla," 5,884 tons; "Braunton" 4,775 tons; "Clyde," 204 tons; "Ottomar," 327 tons; "Adamton," 2,304 tons; "Perth," 653 tons; "John Tuitchard," 118 tons; "Zafra," 2,578 tons; "Yonne," 6,396 tons; "Elkworth Hall," 4,777 tons; "Olenalmond," 2,889 tons; "Eastern City," 4,341 tons; "Margan Abby," 4,471 tons and the "Chantalle," 4,949 tons. Total: 81,228

In the month of January, 20,000 tons of merchant shipping was sunk; in the month of Febr., 40,000 tons; and in the month of March, 100,000 tons. Added to that there are two auxiliary cruisers 18,000 tons together, which had been taken from the merchant

#### Ships Sunk

The British steamer "Avon" has been sunk. The steamer "Gilasworth Hall", 4,500 tons, has been sunk. The Captain and thirty men were saved.

The steamer "Glenalmount", 2,888 tons, has been sunk. The crew was saved. Lloyd's announces that the British steamer "Zasia" has been sunk.

According to a Reuter despatch the British unarmed steamer "Yonne", formerly Tastalia, has been sunk. The crew was rescued. The unarmed steamer "Eastern City" has been sunk.

Lloyd's announces that the Spanish steamer "Santanderino" has been torpedoed aud sunk. Of the crew there is no news.

The British steamer "Marcam Abbey" has been sunk. The crew saved. The Swegish steamer "Libra" has brough ashore the crews of the Norwegian steamer

"Soloist", whish ship had been sunk by a German submarine north of Quessant. Th steamer "Livonian" has brought into Nice the crew of the French sailing ship,

St. Hubert. An English steamer has brought the crew of the Danish steamer "Caledonia" to Mar-

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British Insults to America

There is no end to the arbitrary exactions of Great Britain as regards the ships of neutral powers. It has gone so far, that an American ship lying in the port of Progreso, Mexico, was searched by a party from a British cruiser. That signifies, that not only did the English violate Mexican neutrality, but far exceeded their rights in forcibly searching an American ship in a neutral port. Such a forcible searching of an American ship in a neutral port, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have aroused extreme indignation throughout the United States, has been accepted without a murmur at Washington.

Every American who reaches here tells of the manner in which the American Passport is flouted by the British Naval and Military officers who come aboard passenger ships, respectively at Falmouth and the Downs and summon Americans to stand up and reply to all kinds of impertinent questions. The first personal inquisition takes place at Falmouth, where the Navy authorities hold sway. It is repeated at the Downs, there the Military untertaking the job.

Each new American arriving in Berlin has a fresh tale to tell concerning the insult to his nationality, to the citizenship which he had hitherto considered as sacred, but which he now finds is just trampled under foot. The American Eagle is indeed in moulting condition of late times.

#### War and Health

How often has each of us living in Berlin heard, during the past six months or so, the expression, from our friends, "How well I feel!" It is all the result of the simpler diet which the exigencies of the times through which we are living have imposed. Before the war, when people felt ill they hied to their favorite Doctor who sent them off to some expensive health resort where they were submitted to a regime in the form of a healthy moderate and rational diet. The German Government has, in order to provide the fair distribution of food to rich and poor alike, made itself our doctor and has placed us upon a healthy and rational diet. The introduction of the two meatless days per week is an excellent measure in the interests of our health and all of us feel thoroughly well in consequence. In the past, before the war, there was a tendency to wastefulness of food and over-eating. That has been checked and every body feels all the better for it. To many, their new born health, arising out of a greater moderation in eating and drinking, comes as a right pleasant surprise. But it is only natural and if they have the moral courage to keep up the like food regime when the war is over, they will surely retain the same delightful measure of good health which they are now enjoying.

The Continental Times is the only newspaper published in all Europe which tells the truth in English.

### Rebellion In

South China Shanghai, Sunday. The province of Kwantung has declared its independence. It is announced from Peking, that the city of Canton has declared itself independent.

#### Failure of French

War Minister

Paris, Sunday. The new Minister of War, General Reques has been badly beaten in the Chamber, upon a vote concerning the limit of age of commanding officers. He was opposed by M. Maginot, former Under Secretary in the Ministry of War, who on crutches, owing to having been wounded in the war, made a ringing speech in which he said that nothing could save France from being beaten unless a complete break was made with the old traditions. The Minister of War was beaten on vote by a majority of 36 votes, 254 against 218.

#### Important American **U-Boat Conference**

Washington, Tuesday. The Cabinet has held a meeting concerning the "Sussex" and other cases of torpedoed ships. It is reported that the President is now desirous of submitting the whole matter to Congress.

#### "Fokker" Captured

London, Tuesday. According to a War Office report a "Fokker" aeroplane has been compelled to descend within British lines. The occupant is a prisoner.

#### The "Eagle" of Lille

London, Tuesday. The Daily Mail consecrates an article to the German "flyer" Immelmann, in which it is stated that his methods are less heroic than scientific. His one object is to destroy the aeroplanes of his antagonists and specially when they seek to enter his domain. He flies to a great height, and then swoops down upon his prey, like a hawk. If he fails, he makes no further attempt. He never alters his tactics, he never attempts to follow.

#### Aeroplane Battles

The returns of the aeriel fighting during March

German losses. In aeriel fights, 7 machines; shot from below 3, missing 4. Total 14. French and English losses. In aeriel fights 38, shot from below 4, landed within German lines 2.

#### German News From Here and There

The wife of Prince Adalbert of Prussia, Adelheid Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, has been awarded the Louisen Orden of 1813-14.

The Kaiserin lately paid a prolonged visit to the wounded in the Orangerie Lazaret at Potsdam. H. I. M. was accompanied by Gentleman of the Chamber von Trotha and Lady in Waiting Fräulein von Gersdorff.

Last week in Berlin a quiet war wedding took place which otherwise would have been accounted an event of prime importance in political circles and society. We refer to the marriage of Baron Wilhelm von Stumm, Director of the Political Department of the Foreign Office and Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to Countess Marie von Platen-Hallermund, eldest daughter of Count Karl, mediatized Baron of Weisenhaus in Holstein.

It is well known that the school children of Germany have collected large quantities of gold to be added to the Bullion reserve of the Reichsbank. In reward for their efforts, as told in a highly interesting article by Prof. Meyer in the Tageblatt, those pupils who had collected 1000 Marks of gold have been permitted to view the reserves of the yellow metal lying in the vaults of the Reichsbank.

Geheimrat Maron of the Reichsbank Directorate recently conducted three parties of scholars, 86 in all, through the vaults of the Imperial Bank. To their great delight, the children were shown the various gold closets, measuring from 11/2 to 21/2 meters deep, filled with small sacks of gold, in each of which were 10,000 Marks, and divided up into gradually increasing groups of from 100,000 Marks to a million. In the first closet was 20 millions of Marks. Sacks were taken out and passed from hand to hand. Then a visit was made to the bar gold section. Six hundred bars seen were worth 35,000 Marks each, and thus represented 21 million Marks. They were 35 centimeters long, 7 broad, 2 to 3 in height. These likewise were passed around. In one room was Japanese, American and French gold. The copper, nickel and silver departments were visited and the young visitors were particularly interested in the paper money collection. A cupboard was filled with 1000 Mark notes. It contained 260 million of Marks worth, in packets each containing half a million Marks And the little visitors were each allowed the opportunity of being able to say that, once in their lives, half a million Marks had lain in their hands.

The climax of joy came when in one of the central closets, the door opened and revealed a plate upou which stood "S. M. S. Möwe." In small thicksided wooden cases were 15 gold bars, one bar in each except one in which two were packed. The stamps showed that they came from South and West Africa. Upon capture, they were placed under Count Dohna's writing table. And thus they were brought to Germany and sent by the ordinary post to the Reichsbank without any extraordinary precautions being considered necessary. The bars were passed round and the pupils were delighted at thus being able fo handle those precious records of German heroic courage. There was also the gold dust, which looked like brown sand.

Near the "Möwe" treasure, on a table was a casket full of golden oval balls marked "Möweneier."

The guide had scarce uttered the words: "And this "Möwe" has laid golden eggs . ." when he was interrupted by a noisy chorus of "That is not gold, it is chocolate, chocolate!" Each child received two and those over were thrown to the crowd and a lusty struggle for their possession followed.

The Vice-President of the Reichbank addressed the visitors before their departure. He told that in 1870-71 the Reichsbank held a gold reserve of 91 million in gold compared to the 2,500,000,000 of today. And he ended by thanking the scholars for their patriotic work in augmenting the gold re-

serve. The visit had lasted 21/2 hours. A few days later a scholar brought 1000 Marks in Gold to the Reichsbank, in order to assure his being included in the next visit of school children to the vaults.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

VIENNA MUNICIPAL REPORT. FLOU-RISHING CONDITION OF CITY UNDER-TAKINGS. FOHEMIAN GLASS IN BERLIN. FRANZ JOSEF GREETS LOYAL BOSNIANS AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN POLITICIANS IN CONFERENCE. HOW

> ITALIANS FREE TRIESTE

The Vienna Rethaus has just made public the figures in the accounts of municipal undertakings for the first year of the war -from July 1914 to July 1915. The picture presented is a remarkably favorable one. It is the more astonishing as the influence of the war conditions upon business undertakings has naturally be in many cases most unfortunate.

Thanks to the excellent hands to which the municipal afairs of Vienna have been entrusted, the valous departments have not only made progress, have not only succeeded in doing without an increase in prices, but have actually do business at a rate never approached even times of peace. The City of Vienna may well be proud of these tangible proofs of efficiency, the more so as she is able to do without increased taxation, whereas many other cities have been forced

by municipal diff culties to a heavy increase. The institutions which have been managed with so much business capability are the Electricity Works, the Gasworks, the Tramways, the City Bewery, the City Cemeteries and the Rathaus Keller. War appears to be more favorable than peace to Vienna's activities. She had anticipated a deficit in her communal housekeeping, even in peacetime. But the war came, Vienna roused herself and rose to the occasion, and instead of a much larger deficit than she had originally reckoned upon, she comes triumphantly out of the first year of the struggle with no deficit at all.

#### Art Glass in War-Time

In the Gallery of the Berlin Kunstgewerbe (Arts and Crafts) Museum, 7, Prinz Albrecht Strasse, a most interesting Exhibition of Bohemian Art Glass is at present to be seen. It contains the work of the community of glass-makers of Haida - Steinschönau. This works has a long history, going back hundreds of years. The first glass turned out in the little North Bohemian village of Haida was made by hone workers or in tiny workshops. In the seventeenth and eighteenth century the glassworks were already the principal source of Austria's glass export trade. Now the trace of Haida-Steinschönau embraces a whole district devoted to the delicate art in all its branches, comprising a number of villages, two technical schools, and even now a large number of home workers. This last element contributes conside ably to keeping up the standard of originality.

In peace-time seventy-five per cent of the fine glass produced at this spot was sold abroad-it is easy to imagine that it has been very heavily hit by the war. The more reason to hope that this exhibition will help to spread the desire for its productions among many who have hitherto looked abroad for the finest work of this nature. It is comical to recognize here the "genuine Venetiah" and "fine French cut glass" which after all came from this one works in North Bohemia.

But there are also many beautiful specimens of typical colored and gold-ornamented Bohemian glass, and also some fascinating pieces which have wrestled with and mastered new technical problems in the production of art glass. Finer cut glass could not be found anywhere than among these glittering bowls and vases; and some of the most lovely are carried out with that lavish use of black which is one of the most modern notes in Viennese interior decoration.

Bosnians Received by the Emperor. A deputation of forty-four notabilities from Bosuia and Herzegovina waited upon the Emperor Francis Joseph at Schönbrunn and were most cordially received. The leader of the deputation delivered a loyal speech, expressing the "unshakable loyalty of the whole Bosnian and Herzegovinian peoples", and the Emperor in return spoke of the bravery and invincibility of the Bosnian troops and tendered the deputation his "fatherly greetings and thanks to the loyal peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

The guests subsequently made a tour of the city of Vienna, and at night visited the

#### Austro-Hungarian Politicians in Vienna

The Hungarian members of Parliament who took part in the recent meeting of Austrian and Hungarian politicians in Vienna have already returned home. They were entirely satisfied with the result of the deliberations. The success of the meeting is all the more gratifying as it is now certain that such meetings will be frequent in the future, and that they will serve to strengthen the bands of friendship which unite the politicians of the two countries. There is a definite possibility that in all questions which affect both countries, it will in future prove much easier to arrive at an understanding.

It is true that the deliberations of the parties to these meetings have so far been and fulfil it,

quite free and general, nevertheless the fact that deputies from all parties in both states are represented must cause the decisions and opinions voiced in such assemblies to prove valuable fingerposts for both governments.

Count Apponyi expressed his satisfaction at the though that Hungary's right to an independent opinion, to an existence of her own, without any desire to act otherwise than in conjunction with Austria, was recognized by the representatives of Austria. This idea had of course no connection with a so-called "independence policy". But only by means of a moral cohesion, strengthening the ontward cohesion, and allowing Hungary to build upon the national character of all her institutions, could Austria-Hungary take her strong place as a Great Power.

Fate's Ironic Jest

It was at first reported that the cowardly torpedoing of the Austrian hospital ship "Elektra" by the Italians had resulted in the wounding of two nurses. After the ship had been brought into harbor it was discovered that another nurse, Sister Marie Depase, was missing. After a long hunt her body was found in one of the flooded rooms. Sister Marie was a native of Trieste! By the torpedoing of an Austrian hospital ship, the Italians have succeeded in "freeing" at least one inhabitant of Trieste. She has proved with her life, says the Austrian paper in which we find the account, to whom Trieste belongs.

### Press Opinions

The English Farmer Sir R. Winfrey, M. P., writing upon the

difficulties of the British farmer puts it thus: A man who farms 140 acres told me today that he had lost four out of seven men, and the Local Tribunal had just refused to exempt his stockman. The farmer himself is incapable of work. "There is only one thing left, for me to do," he said, "and I have decided to do it. I have forty beasts and twelve in-pig sows. I shall send them all to market next week, and let the two men do what they can on the arable land." Another farmer tells me that on 250 acres, as a result of the decision of a Tribunal, he has not a man to work the horses. They are costing twenty shillings a week each to keep, and he is selling them.

#### Feeling the Pinch

The pinch has not until the present moment been felt; the farmer has hitherto had enough labour to get along with, but within the next few weeks very heavy drafts will be taken from the land under the Military Service Act, and the men who have been given short-period exemptions will be taken for the Army. The season has been against us. In normal years the corn and octatoes would have now been sown and set, but the continuous rain and snow of the last six weeks have prevented the farmers from going on the land, and there is not a handful of spring corn or a potato in. An abnormal amount of labour is required to rectify the season. Instead, we have the position I have described--stock being sold and a probability of land being left derelict.

The prospect of a grave shortage of meat before the summer is out and of corn next harvest is no mere chimera. It is a problem which the nation must tackle very seriously. While that sure shield, the Navy, is con-serving for us the half of our food supplies which is sea-borne, it is our business to try to produce the other half and at the same time to release as many as possible of the single men now on the land.

#### Mr. Pemberton Billing

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, Chichele Professor of Military History, Oxford, in a letter to The Times, says:

"Mr. Pemberton-Billing is right . . . If our airmen can go to Germany and destroy the Zeppelins in their sheds, this country will no more be troubled by air raids.

"Mr. Pemberton-Billing used strong language about the machines given to our men at front. He spoke of machines 'with regard to which every one of our pilots knew when he stepped into them that if he got back it would be more by luck and by his skill than by any mechanical assistance he got from the people who provided him with the machines. That is the truth, as all those know who have had any intimate conversation with airmen who have been at the front.

I have no knowledge of Mr. Pemberton-Billing except from the newspapers and from his speech on Wednesday in the House of Commons, but that speech was marked by common sense and courage, two qualities that command confidence in this country."

#### A Unique President

The Chicago Tribune Editorially writes: Senator Townsend has declared on the floor of the senate that for the first time in its history the United States has a president who refuses to confer with members of the senate or with members of the senate committee on foreign relations upon questions of vital importance to the country.

This is a grave charge, but it is borne out by much evidence, the most striking of which was Senator Stone's letter.

The situation is a remarkable one for a democratic republic. At the outset of the war we indulged in a good deal of excited criticism of foreign governments, on the ground of secret diplomacy and one man power, but as we are beginning to be aware we ourselves are not protected from them.

Our president, if he wills, as Mr. Wilson seems to will, to isolate himself, may do so while carrying on negotiations which may commit the nation even to war. The check which the constitution places upon him by providing that congress shall declare war and join in treaties is of little value if the executive does not interpret it as conveying the implication of consultation. A president by acting without regard for this wise principle may keep the congress in ignorance of the course of events and of his intentions up to a point where congress must adopt his will

### Witty Rebuke To Wild Speaker

Candidate for Office Makes Foolish Statements. Charles E. Russell Tearing His Hair.

Confronted With Facts

New York American" Undertakes to Teach Reason to Misguided Socialist. Some Historical Examples.

New York, Sunday. The New York American publishes the following amusing article: Charles E. Russell, often candidate for office on the Socialist ticket, intelligent, emotional as pioneers must be, thinks Germany is going to conquer all Europe, then hop over here and conquer us.

With admiration and affection we have watched Mr. Russell ever since he broke his way out of the Capitalistic egg, and became a first class Socialistic chicken. Now when we see him tearing his hair unnecessarily it makes us moan. He even says:

Readers, when Charles E. Russell is willing to have explosive shells made by "Charlie Schwab," who is in the ammunition business instead of having them made by the proletariat of the Biscuit Makers' Union, he is in earnest.

Hear him talk: "We see rising the most powerful and overshadowing empire this world has ever seen. The world has always been ruled by one great empire, and if I read the signs of the times correctly, the days of the English empire have come to an end. Now arises the German Empire; all Europe will be

dominated by this new empire. "What does this mean to the United States? Ah, we are like prattling children, toddling among the ruins of civilization, and thinking that civilization still exists. This new empire will be animated by the spirit of world domination. It will observe no faiths, will abide by no treaties, and will have no conscience or morals, except the morals of conquest."

HUMAN INTELLIGENCE.

The world has NOT "always been ruled by one great empire." The world has always been ruled by HUMAN INTELLIGENCE

And it is human intelligence that will prevent Germany or anybody else conquering the United States-unless we do all sorts of stupid things to deserve it-including neglect of reasonable naval and military preparation.

The world has been ruled, not by empires which are mere imitations of rule, but by individuals and currents of thoughts.

When the world appeared to be ruled by ignorance and brutality embodied in empire, it was ruled in Europe by thoughtful men who fled to Holland from Spain or Portugal, by other men who had their books published in Switzerland, by men who risked their lives defied the empires and were occasionally burned

The world was ruled, and reshaped specifically, by one thin-legged old gentleman named Voltaire, who lived on the border line between France and Switzerland-so that he might hop into France when Switzerland wanted to burn him and hop back into Switzerland when France wanted to burn him.

From him and a few of his associates came the French Revolution, from the French Revolution came modern government, including such intellectual "sports" (we use the term in the complimentary Darwinian sense) as our own Charles E. Russell.

#### BIG NAVY NEEDED.

We ought to have a good big navy, and we ought to make it earn a living, instead of idling away its time.

We ought to have a reasonably big army -and it ought to earn a living, in public work, beginning with a canal from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico and the Panama

We ought to have these things; enough flying machines, enough submarines, a good fleet of battleships-and the very FASTEST battleships.

They ought to be made by "Charlie Sehwab" and the Steel Trust-at least until government shall be able to make these things for itself. But while we are getting the army and the navy ready, it is not necessary for Mr. Russell to tear that hair so eloquently described by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as "a drift of snow resting on a raven's wing."

We shall not be conquered by Germany for two reasons, Germany doesn't WANT to get us, and, second, GERMANY COULDN'T GET US.

If we left all the doors open and all the bars down, almost anybody might walk in and worry us for a while.

But we are not going to leave the doors

Cheer up, good Charles Edward Russell, ancient pessimist.

As an ardent Socialist you have thought that everything was wrong in peace and in-

dustry-but it really WASN'T. Now, as an ardent and badly worried

patriot, you are saying: 'If my convictions as to preparedness interfere with my being a Socialist, which I believe they do not, then I will get out of

the Socialist party." Do not get "out of the Socialist party." There you are as a beautiful intellectual orchid, living upon air as the other orchids do. And there you should stay, sometimes

a warning—always interesting.

### THE "TUBANTIA" MYSTERY

By Sir A. Common Spoil

Author of "The Mystery of Our Navy", "The Mysterious Cruiser," etc. etc. etc.

"This war will be the death of me yet, doctor", said Flintlock Jones, as he nervously paced back and forth the limited confines of our common study. As he only addressed me by my title when under great stress, I knew immediately something unusual was in the wind and feared that his old longing for that subtle poison, cocaine, was again about to master him.

For five years we had shared the same quarters in Baxter street, and nothing had given me greater pleasure during that time than watching the masterly deductions of his massive brain. He had first attracted my attention as a drug victim, but in coming to live with him to aid in his cure, I had first I admired, and finally ended by almost loving him as a brother.

"What is it now?" I said. "You certainly are not thinking of enlisting?"

"Nothing so silly as that, my dear Spotson," he replied. "The fact that this war is in progress, distracts the attention of the world from anything I may do in a professional line. The only great crimes committed in England during the past two years, have arisen from two sources, and neither of them fall within my province."

"You mean, of course, the thugs who infest our darkened thoroughfares as one, I suppose; but I cannot imagine the other," I replied.

"You are no further from being right than usual, my friend," replied Jones. "No-the only great crimes committed since the outbreak of the war, have been due to German Spies, or to the members of our own Parliament. In the case of the former, our own journalists have already discovered every possible and impossible crime they could be guilty of; and when caught, they are summarily shot. That is no proper ending for any of our adventures, and I will have nothing to do with such commonplace affairs. Scotland Yard and the Censor place such barriers about the Members of Parliament, that it is impossible for me to even take a measurement of their footprints; to say nothing of your being unable to publish anything on the subject of my findings. No. Spotson, the outlook is dreary, and unless something unusual turns up soon, we must try our hand at the manufacture of ammunition."

Hardly had these words left his lips, when a light ring at the door-bell inter-

"11:00 P.M. is rather late, but some one wishes to see us, who does not wish to be seen, himself," said Jones. "A ring at the bell may express much, my dear Spotson, and if you had ever given the subject study, you would know as well as I, that our visitor is about five feet eight inches tall, and has slender hands, with tapering fingers."

Here we were again interrupted by the entrance of the visitor himself, who proved to be none other than the well-known Lord G.

"Good evening, my Lord," said Jones, as our visitor shook hands. "Our humble hearth is indeed honored by your presence, and if there is anything I can do for you in my professional capacity, such as locating your vanished majority, pray command me. Allow me to present to you Dr. Spolson, who keeps the public informed regarding my labours."

It was somewhat of a shock to me to notice that the hand Lord G. extended to me was indeed slenderly formed, and the fingers tapering; also that Lord G. was as nearly as possible my own height, which is exactly five feet, eight and one-half inches.

After customary greetings had been exchanged, Lord G. told Jones that he had a very delicate piece of business on hand, and that in his opinion, Jones was the one man in the whole Empire who could be trusted to carry it out successfully. He then proceeded to state that a certain Dutch steamer, the "Tubantia" had been sunk by an explosion of some sort, and that it was necessary to prove to the entire satisfaction of the whole neutral world that the English government was in no manner to blame for the disaster. Unfortunately, the lightkeeper in the neighborhood, claimed to have seen an English submarine shortly before the "Tubantia" sank. This lightkeeper was a Hollander, and did not come under English jurisdiction, otherwise the matter would be

"Here," said Lord G., opening a parcel he had brought with him, wrapped in a copy of the Times, "are some pieces of a German torpedo which were removed from the damaged bows of - - after it was torpedoed several months ago. The construction is quite different from that of our own torpedoes, and the metal used is, as you will observe, bronze. Also these halfround holes are to be found only in the German torpedoes. I bring you these as specimens of the sort of evidence you should look for, and will leave them for you to study. Any assistance which the Admiralty can render is yours to command, and I am sure you will clear up this distressing matter for us as soon as possible. Should you wish to visit the scene of the disaster, kindly make use of our fleet, as it has nothing else on hand at present, and needs exercis

So saying, Lord G. took his hat and stick, and wished us a hearty good evening. "How in all the world"-I began, but lones stopped me with a wave of his hand. "No time for idle questions now. Spotson." he said. "We must to work. Dress for a

sea voyage if you wish to accompany me."

fisherman's peaked cap. He was busily pasting gummed labels on a number of small glass vials, with which the table was littered. Each label was then carefully coated with paraffine.

Tiring of watching him at this uninteresting occupation, my attention strayed to the package Lord G. had left. This Jones had already rewrapped in its original copy of the Times. The paper bore the date of

Jones thrust the package and the vials in a black bag, and grasping another which contained his few travelling necessities, said: "Ready, Spotson."

To the driver of the hansom which came in response to our whistle, Jones gave | directions to the Docks, and on our arrival, we had no difficulty in securing a swift launch which quickly conveyed us to one of the near-lying Torpedo Boats.

Jones had only to mention his name to be given the quieting information that all had been provided for, and in less than a quarter of an hour, we were on our way; one of a flotilla of similar craft.

Of our voyage, the less said, the better. The sea is not my element, and one of the officers kindly lent me the use of his cabin.

My watch showed it to be ten o'clock when I opened my eyes, so I judged that I had slept. The sea was quiet, so hastily dressing, and swallowing a cup of coffee, I made my way on deck where I found Jones before me. He was busy with the same vials I had seen him arranging at home before we left. Attaching one of them to a cord, he would throw it overboard, only to draw it quickly back filled with sea-water. A petty officer was taking the sun, at his side, and each time Jones brought up a filled vial, would read off our position; which Jones would note on the gummed label The vial was then corked and put in his pocket, and a fresh one fastened to the line and the same process again repeated, while our boat kept forging forward.

Knowing Jones too well to question him when he was busy, I watched him in silence. But he waved a hand in my direction and called: "There is the light ship, so you see we are about at the scene of the disaster." Looking in the direction he indicated, I could indeed see the light ship, and marvelled once more at the intuition of that great mind.

We seemed to cruise around rather aimlessly at some distance from the rest of the flotilla, until Jones had filled the last of his vials. Then on a signal, the rest of the flotilla followed us, and we steamed slowly

Suddenly the lookout sang out: "Boat ahoy-dead ahead", and in a short time all could see a speck rising and falling aimlessly on the waves in front of us. It proved to be an abandoned life-boat of the "Tubantia's," and Jones immediately requested leave to examine it. His wish was granted,

already there, clad in a sou'wester and a | places, Jones carrying his black bag with |

Arriving alongside, Jones would allow no one to step aboard until he had himself made an examination of our find. "Finger prints will prove nothing, if you all paw the boat over," he said. He stepped nimbly aboard with his black bag, and in a trice was busy, lens in hand.

So n he gave a cry of pain and arose, holding one knee. An examination showed a bad rent in his trousers, and what was still more astonishing, on the bottom of the boat was an irregular piece of bronze which had evidently belonged to a torpedo! In backing along the bottom of the boat looking for clues, Jones had brought his knee in contact with it, with disastrous results.

"Wonderful!" exclaimed Jones, as he cut a caper. This proved unfortunate, for his movement upset his black bag which was balanced on the thwart, and it fell into the sea and immediately sank. "There goes our comparative evidence, but it matters little when we have real evidence here", said Jones. "Some of the crew evidently escaped in this boat, and took these pieces—see here are others-with them, only to forget them when they were picked up."

So saying, he busily collected the various bronze fragments, and packed them in a piece of newspaper which he found lying in the bottom of the boat.

We soon regained our own craft, and every one on board agreed that the pieces Jones had found, were parts of the bronze air-chamber of a German torpedo. "We no longer use bronze in ours," said a young Lieutenant at my elbow. "Does the world need any further proof of our innocence?" III.

Our trip home was uneventful, and when we again found ourselves in Baxter Street, night had already fallen. Jones bathed, and soon appeared in his faded smoking jacket. "Now, Spotson, if you have any questions, I am ready", he said, stretching his legs to the cheerful blaze.

"First-how were you able to give the particulars you did, of our visitor, before

you had seen him?" was my first question. "Weil, Spotson, as you have never had the advantage of being here in the house when you yourself rang, you are forgiven for asking that," said Jones. "Next time you ring, try pressing the button from the top downward, or from the bottom upwards. and you will find that it is impossible to ring lightly in that manner. The button sticks when one presses it in any manner except directly forwards. Your hand, when you raise it, comes naturally to the proper height to press the button inwardly, and you are nearly five feet eight, so you see that point was quite simple. As for the shape of the hand: persons with thick, stubby fingers always punch a bell-never press it lightly". Just here, something queer about the

package lying on the table, containing the evidence Jones had found, attracted my attention, and I bent closer to examine it. It When I returned to the study, Jones was and a boat lowered in which we took our was wrapped in a copy of the Times of Feb. enemy."

6th, and I called Jones' attention to it, remarking that the wrapper of the package Lord G. had brought, was a Times of the same date.

"Are you sure? asked Jones. "How were you standing when you looked at it, and how was the package lying? Quite so. You see, in the first instance, you read the date upside down, and it was really a copy of the paper of Feb. 9th." "It is by paying attention to such small details as this, that I have made whatever reputation I may have in the world."

"What do you intend doing with the vials of sea water you collected on our trip?" was my next question.

"Oh, they will no longer be needed now," replied Jones. "If you remember, the "Tubantia"had a large quantity of sugar on board, and by analyzing the water in those vials, I could have located the wreck. Divers could have been found who could as easily have brought up a piece of a German torpedo from the wreck, as I found those in the boat. Half the quest is in knowing what one has to look for, and you remember we were shown that before we started."

A possible stain was prevented from attaching itself to the fair name of our Navy in this case by the genius of Flintlock Jones. Lord G. called the very next day and remarked: "With you to watch out for us, Mr. Jones, Britain may dare much, and always come off victorious. Kindly accept this check of 2000 Pounds, as a slight token of our countrymen's thanks. Pray do not attempt to thank me, as the money comes not from me, but from the nation at large."

The queer thing about this case was that we never heard anything further of the crew of the abandoned boat of the "Tubantia," but they may have been 'owned as ones suggested.

What Countrymen Are We?

Canadians, Mexicans and South Americans have been inclined to dispute the claim of residents of the United States to the name American. To escape the difficulty by providing a simple and euphonious term someone has coined the word Usanian, based on the initials U.S.A. This suggestion has set the word-mints at work. Correspondents of the Nation propose "Usarians" (from U. S. A), "Ustatians," "Usonans" and "Unitans." The last is tendered by Prof. Charles W. Super of Athens, O., who thinks "it is neither right nor polite for us to monopolize the entire Western Hemisphere."

An English prisoner had for the tenth time been convicted for theft, and to avoid punishment for his last offense had promised to enlist. The judge was greatly perplexed as to what degree of leniency he should deal out Addressing the counsel, he remarked: "It is difficult to see what use such a man as your client would be in the army." Counsel for the defence, seeing that the judge was in excellent humor, decided a bit of facetiousness might accomplish what a tearful plea would not, and replied, "Well, my lord, he might be usefully employed in stealing a march on the

#### SOME NEW BOOKS

Reviewed by R. L. Orchelle

The War Plotters of Wall Street, By Charles A. Collman. The Fatherland Corporation, New York City.

Many of us remember these powerful articles, "arrayed in shining armor," and bristling with names and figures, when they first appeared in The Fatherland, that vigorous, if unfortunately-named New York weekly. Mr. Collman's writing had about it something of the dynamic quality of the fighter united to the ardor and revelation of the prophet. There is no doubt that the exposures he has made of the black and criminal intrigues that originate in Wall Street and stretch forth their poisonous tongues and tentacles through our entire journalistic and political world, have proved of priceless service to our country. For it is upon the triumph or defeat of these once subterranean and now shamelessly open forces that the freedom or the thraldom of our people depend. Under the false cry of "preparedness," for instance, the indifferent and easily-deluded multitudes are being belabored with a dangerous and pernicious sophistry—the motive behind which is nothing higher than exploitation by the armament trusts and the money syndicates. The panic and the rancour engendered in our public by a venal press—a rancour and panic that are both unnecessary—is being coined into dollars as they may later on be coined into blood. We seem to have learnt little from the history of the Great War. The great tragedy and imminent peril for the United States of the present day is that financial oligarchy headed by one of the most evil influences in American national life, if he be not its absolute master-Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Collman is amply justified in the alarmist tone which he strikes in his articles-for this warning cannot be loudly enough nor often enough shouted from the house-tops so that the Man-In-the-Street be shaken out of his lethargy. The facts Mr. Collman produces are appalling; they themselves clamor "like angels trumpet-tongued."

"These stories (the word is used in the newspaper sense) were written under fire, at a time when treason stalked through the land. They are human records of the amazing acts of men who schemed and strove and plotted to blind ninety million people. Then these men, with immense cunning, set themselves to work at a game that is old as history. They coined great fortunes for themselves from the mad passions and blind hatreds they had instilled into their fellow-men. We, who tried to expose these conspirators, were vilified, threatened, hounded by the most powerful and unscrupulous band that ever organized itself to ruin a country and its people in the interests of a foreign race."

Mr. Collman exposes not only that hideous complexus of greed in its most abhorrent phases which is embodied in Wall Street, but he pillories the newspapers who strumpetted themselves for British gold, such as the New York Herald and Times, and condemns them with incontrovertible evidence from their own pages. Such intelligent and deadly blows as Mr. Collman strikes for justice, cannot remain without effect.

Spectator Galliae. Frankreich's Kriegsvorbereitungen in Bild und Wort. "Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde," Leipzig, 1916.

I recently reviewed a book devoted to forgeries in French, English and Russian prints and destined to arouse the hatred and fury of the Entente populations. A short time before that I commented upon a work by a German woman journalist dealing with French anti-German literature before the war. A new work of this order lies before me. It contains reproductions of French illustrations, French book-covers, kino photographs, theatre-programs, and post-cards. Their authenticity is indisputable. Some were published before, others during, the war. They give a strange insight into the French soul. They reveal to what lengths and depths Chauvinism will go to lash a peaceful but easily-inflamed population into a war-like mood, and then into war, and once in a state of war, to excesses which can be described by no other word than sheer perversity.

These pictures seem to shriek with deeds of sav-gery. The eye is debauched and the standards, both in busines and politics, all In his brief preface, the author declares: I innate and elemental passions of cruelty and I clamor for reform. Such men as Dr.

revenge aroused by their mere contemplation. They are the inspiration of the "apache" and they furnish the theme of such theatrical horrors as those exhibited in playhouses like the Grand Guignol-in which the jaded nerves and dulled susceptibilities of the Parisian are violently flagellated into new reactions and sensations. The type of civilization capable of enjoying and even propagating these crimson monstrosities and perversities, has already passed from the apogee of civilization into a decline in which the primitive savage instincts begin to wrestle with all that is bound up with a once brilliant culture. Barbarism in war, which is itself the essence of barbarism, may yet be something sound and natural, but that intellectual and literary brutality which eats away the heart and brain of a nation even in times of peace is a disease which invariably accompanies the phenomena of national decay. These orgies of cruelty seen in the French prints these deeds of violence and murder and torture, these cartoons of Willette's, Metivet's, Jeanniot's, and others, not omitting that chirming Hollander, Raemaekers and his sadistic pencil, are the expression on the one hand of a low morality and a tortuous mentality and on the other of that distemper with which nations go first blind, then mad, ere they perish. Of that distemper these men and these things are the fatal symptoms.

Die Wahrheit über Amerika, by Dr. Karl L. Henning, Denver, Colo. Verlag Julius Klinkhardt, Leipzig, M. 1,8).

In war men fly naturally into affirmative or negative attitudes-wholy affirmative on their own sides, wholly negative on the other. Delicate shades, subtle qualifications are discarded as concessions to the enemy. All of which proves the hopelessness of striving for the ideal of neutrality. I agree with much that Dr. Herning says about conditions in the United States, and the serious problems that fate the thoughtful American who is anxious for his country's progress. Our social problems, our educational system, our system of liws, our ethical

Stanley Hall have uttered their grave warnings, and the American who is unable to see the many dangers and evils that thrive in our midst, must be hopelessly indifferent or of that sensitive, provincial breed which, convinced that we are the last word in human and national perfection, resents criticism as the sensitive plant resents the slightest touch. No open-eved American with the mentality to deduce effect from cause, and the moral courage to avow it can any longer take these people into consideration. National vanity cannot be suffered to remain a impediment to national improvement, especially if this vanity with which I for one have no patience whatsoever is' based upon a thousand illusions and superstitions. To Americans capable of digesting unwelcome truths or of discussing them, I commend the reading of Dr. Henning's book. We all agree that there is profit to be derived from seeing ourselves as others see us-particularly when we are able to apply the saying to our friends.

Dr. Henning's severe and not always just scoring of our morals, manners and institutions is, of course, inspired in part by a very human and natural indignation such as many German-Americans felt when the land they loved and had adopted as their own turned and rent them as though they were enemies, covered their brave and suffering kinsfolk in Europe with obloquy and exposed them to endless mental torture and moral agony. To this feeling I attribute the resentful indignation in this book. It brings many facts and many truths, but the relations and the proportions are not maintained. Dr. Henning has for many years been a physician in Denver and a close student of American conditions and yet his method of presentation lacks subtlety. J Lowes Dickinson, for instance, has subjected us to an equally severe criticism, but in that cold, analytical manner in which English diplomacy, and for that matter English journalism, is so superior to both the American and the German.

The picture of our civilization which Dr. Hennings holds up is indeed such as must give every serious American occasion for solemn thought. We may dispute the details | and now at Sassnitz.

but not the main contention of this critic. The war has ruthlessly exposed many evils and weaknesses, some so deep-lying and so wide-spread as almost to make one despair. The ricketty structure of our civilization built upon inherited traditions from Europe has swayed dizzily from every buffet of the war. We cry in vain for leaders and for light, the while, like Laokoon and his sons, we struggle in the folds of the pythons of Greed and Ignorance. We have no great leaders, but we have at least a great example. If we have no clear light upon our problems we have at least a light-house by which to steer. Where these are and what they are, we, as well as the rest of the world, are gradually discovering.

### A FASCINATING LECTURE

CAPT. THURNER AT THE "URANIA." Americans in Berlin should have their attention called to the splendid illustrated lectures at popular prices which take place at the "scientific theatre" called the "Urania" in Berlin-Tauben Strasse.

A most absorbing lecture written by Captain Thurner of the Royal and Imperial Army of Austria-Hungary and delivered by Arno W. Olden, was given there the other evening. The pictures, taken with the special permission of the Austro-Hungarian government, were magnificent. Captain Thurner in arresting phrases led his audience through all the beauties and terrors, all the tragedy and devastation of warfare along the Russian, the Serbian and the Italian Fronts. It gave one an excellent idea of the almost superhuman hardships endured by the gallant Austro-Hungarian troops. The pictures from the mountainous Italian front were particularly impressive. Those from Montenegro excited compassion for the poverty-stricken people who had so recently been the enemies of the Central Powers-now their protectors. Captain Thurner is to be congratulated upon both photographs and text, and we hope that he will frequently repeat this lecture. The proceeds are destined for the German war invalids, exchanged by Russia,

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

A REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIES

It is difficult to discuss satisfactorily the trade and commerce of Austria-Hungary in 1914, and to review the history of the year in true perspeciive. Necessarily, the year was divided into two periods, the first seven months when peace prevailed, and business, industry, and finance, gradually recovering from the two preceding lean years, looked forward with confident hope to the gradual return of prosperity; and the last five months, when, staggering under the awful shock of war, the country with determination, adjusted itself to new conditions and prepared itself for a struggle, taxing the resources and strength of all involved. The contrast between the two periods was most marked, from the hopeful expectancy and confidence of the first to the paralyzing disturbances of the second with its subsequent recovery and readjustment of finance and industry to the new and harder realities.

Austria-Hungary has excellent natural resources, a fertile soil, and a favorable climate; industrially and agriculturally, it is normally a land of great activity, as its people are enterprising and industrious. Its factories are usually up to date and have the advantages of carefully gathered information as to trade opportunities, and of assistance in protecting domestic markets and developing those abroad, while, at the same time, it is favorably situated for securing its supplies of raw materials and is near the great markets to which its products are readily shipped.

The international commerce of Austria Hungary in 1914 can not de discussed with the completeness that its importance demands, because provisional figures only are available, and these are classified simply into raw materials, partly manufactured, and wholly manufactured articles. A comparison with 1913 is less valuable because, while these are complete, the figures for 1914 are certain to be materially modified when the definite data are available, nevertheless, some idea can be had of the effect of the war on Austria during that year, in which war was waged for five months. The year 1913 itself was not normal, being one of depression, though not of collapse, that severely tried many industries: conditions in the Balkans, political uncertainty, war preparations involving immense expense, money scarcity, restricted credit, much unemployment and curtailed exports to the Orient, all made 1913 unsatisfactory.

#### The Austrian War Loan of 1914 -Banks and the Moratorium

As was the case with all other countries engaged in the war, Austria-Hungary, in order to meet military expectations was compelled to borrow money. The first loan was in the form of treasury bonds, which were arranged with the banks without publicity. No information was furnished as to the amounts of these bonds, as to the price received for them, or as to the rate of interest nor is even the estimate of the expenditure for war purposes available. It is stated, however, that all war obligations are being met promptly. The second war loan, popularly known as the first war loan was issued through the banks. It was officially stated that the subscription for this in Austria-Hungary amounted to 3,000,000,000 crowns (\$609,000,000).

After the panicky feeling following the declaration of war the ability of the banks of Austria to adjust themselves to difficult conditions must be recognized. In this they were assisted by the public, for depositors, creditors, and debtors were admirably cool, though during the first days there was a tendency toward hoarding. The declaration of a moratorium tended to improve conditions, though as a rule its provisions were sparingly used. Two months after the moratorium was put into force payments began to flow in and with surprising rapidity. In Galicia, which soon became a theatre of war, the moratorium was particularly helpful. At the outbreak of the war the Austro-Hungarian Bank raised its rate of discount to 8 per cent and, though the Government had relieved it from the obligation to meet its notes in metal, it was very cautious in discounting drafts and advancing money on securities. Banks and savings institutions were apprehensive of runs and this apprehension led to the moratorium; but the runs did not occur and Austrian finance stood the strain admirably.

#### Production of Grain and Beet Sugar Live Stock Industry

While Austria-Hungary is a great industrial country, more than half of its population is occupied in agricultural and allied pursuits.

The harvest, particularly in the wheat area of Hungary, was injured by unfavorable weather during the ripening months, and consequently the yield for 1914 was smaller than that of the preceding year. This, together with the abnermal demand for grain for the feeding of the armies, caused an advance in prices not equaled in years, so that the total market value of the harvest was about \$ 203,000,000 more than in 1913. Fortunately the war began after the grain crops had been harvested. Though the higher prices for agricultural products were

difficult in many families it encouraged the farmers to enlarge the area of cultivation by perhaps 3 per cent. Much uncultivated land was plowed and preparations were made to increase the yield of the grain crops of 1915.

The yield of sugar beets was reasonably good, but the sugar trade was embarrassed by the cutting off of foreign markets, to which two-thirds of the sugar made in the Empire is normally exported. Consequently the area of sugar beets for 1915 was reduced and in its place wheat and rye were sown.

The live-stock industry enjoyed a very materially enlarged market by reason of the exceptional requirements for the soldiers. This, with the immense drain on the supplies of foodstuffs for army purposes, made necessary the killing of many young animals and largely decreased the cattle of the country. The war also made heavy inroads into the supply of horses of both Austria and kinds. Hungary, but their number has always been so large that this was not such a heavy drain as would have been the case with other countries more poorly supplied.

Petroleum, Coal and Iron Austria has been fortunate in the development of its petroleum industry, which began at the end of the nineteenth century and has more than kept pace with the demands for gasoline, lubricating oil, and

The total production of refined oil in 1913 was 349,583 short tons.

In 1848, when Franz Josef became Emperor, the production of coal in Austria was a little less than 1,162,300 short tons, and this quantity by 1913 had increased to nearly 35,824,750 tons. The most important grade mined is the brown coal, about one-third of the production of which is exported. There is, in addition, a very good grade of hard coal, of which the most advantageous use is made. The output of iron ore is almost 2,755,750 short tons, an increase of almost 500 per cent in 60 years. Of this, twothirds comes from the old mines in the Styrian Mountains, which, in the times of the Romans, were much prized. The remaining third is found in Bohemia and taken from the Nucicer deposits. The industries of the Empire, however, require about onethird more iron than the country produces, which, of course, must be imported.

The woolen industry is highly developed and has been sucessful in the production of women's dress goods for exports. In men's cloth English competition has been as difficult for the Austrian manufacturers as it has been for the makers of all the world. Yet Austria at the outbreak of the war was making progress in the quality of its woolen cloth of all kinds, while the more favorable American tariff largely increased the sale of the woolen products of Brünn to the United States. The demand for military clothing proved not only a staff for the support of this industry, with its foreign markets temporarily closed, but the industry itself was an asset to the Austrian Government.

Cotton weaving, one of the earliest industries to acquire a position of importance, has developed steadily, and the output of the Austrian mills is by no means inconsiderable, there being something like four and a half to five million spindles in the mon-

As far back as the eighteenth century Silesia was famous for the quality of its linen.

Silk Making and Handmade Lace Another textile industry, that, while not the most important, is worthy of notice is that of silk making, which includes not only the spinning of silk and the manufacture of artificial silk but weaving as well. Silk goods made at Schottenfeld, near Vienna, early had a reputation, but the industry gradually departed to the provinces because of cheaper labor and rents. The manufacture of artificial silk has changed the industry in Austria, as it has in all parts of the world. The Austrian looms produce a very high

quality of silk goods. This, as far as the American market is concerned, is particularly noticeable in the silk cloth for necktie use. Silk goods for umbrella and sunshade covers are also excellently made, some of those for umbrellas that are meant to roll tightly are of beautiful quality and will shed water from a heavy storm, even though almost transparent.

Wood Products, Paper trade,

Substitute for Jute The forests of the kingdom have been of great value to the trade of Austria in that they enabled wood to be shipped to countries whose supplies of this important product were insufficient. More than one-tenth of the entire value of normal Austrian Exports represents wood products, which amount to something more than one-fifth of the total quantity of exports. Woodenwares are made to a considerable extent in Austria and form one of the large items of exports, the chief article under this head being bentwood furniture, of which the total export usually runs to about \$ 812,000. This furniture is very popular in the United States. Other products, such as umbrella sticks and handles, and canes, as well as carved wood, are among the important wood manufactures that are shipped from the Empire.

With the increased demand for paper and a burden on many classes of the population the discovery that wood pulp could be admining in the district. These are divided

and made the obtaining of subsistence most | vantageously used and obtained at a low | price a fresh impetus was given to the paper-making industry of Austria, because it was so favored by the densely wooded forests of its mountain ridges. The use of wood pulp, combined with the world-wide tendency toward amalgamations, resulted in the establishment of great paper mills in the vicinity of the forests in Lower Austria, in the Alps regions, and in the mountains of Bohemia. As a result of this union of enterprise Austria has an international market for its paper, and this, in combination with paper products, forms one of the most important of Austrian exports, the normal value of which exceeds \$12,000,000 annually.

The jute industry is of some importance, but is necessarily handicapped by the fact that its raw material must all be imported. The reputation of Bohemian glass is world-wide, especially for the more artistic

In addition to the Bohemian glass there is also made in Austria a very high grade of crystal ware, whose artistic character makes it popular. This industry is found at Gablonz and in the twin cities of Haida-Steinschoenau. The Gablonz industry in times of peace employs as many as 25,000 home workers. The standard of workmanship is high and the articles made include glass buttons, glass beads, rhinestones, and imitation jewelry. These latter keep over a thousand shops busy. Electric bulbs, electric lamps, and lamp shades are a side trade of the glass industry that shows marked

The manufacture of porcelain—and in that designation is included china and earthenware and all kinds of pottery products-is particularly typical of Bohemia, but the industry is also well grounded in other parts of Austria and forms one of the staple trades. Porcelain has been an Austrian industry for almost 200 years. In the eighteenth century the products of the Vienna porcelain factory with its disinguishing mark of the beehive were very popular, and are now highly prized by collectors. It was in the beginning of the nineteenth century that the manufacture of china and porcelain became an important private enterprise that naturally settled in the neighborhood of Carlsbad because of the raw material there obtainable. The Bohemian product is a reasonably large one, with an average value of perhaps \$6,000,000, of which two thirds, at least, is exported.

Leather and leather products form an industry of no little moment to the Empire. Having a reasonably plentiful supply of raw materials the tanning industry was early established; it enjoyed a notable growth in the decade beginning with 1860, since when the products of the tanneries have steadily

In years past Vienna was an exporter of large quantities of fancy leather goods, bags, trunks, and other travelling articles of leather, but German competition captured most of the foreign market with cheaper articles. The Viennese makers, however, devoted themselves to the manufacture of higher grade goods, which in the finest qualities are practically unsurpassed.

The manufacture of gloves has become a large trade, with a growing export demand. the normal exports exceeding \$ 5,000,000. Prague is the chief seat of the industry, but high-class gloves are made in Vienna, and other parts of the Empire have developed the industry on profitable lines. The boot and shoe industry, which is of considerable size and has an important export market, has proved of great value to the Austrian Government in supplying military footgear.

Ivory buttons and those made from the Sputh American ivory nut and from motherof-pearl are Austrian specialities. The ivory button industry is in northern Bohemia and the mother-of-pearl button trade chiefly in the suburbs of Vienna.

Chambers of commerce in Austria-Hungary are not voluntary associations of merchants and manufacturers and of others interested in promoting the trade and advancing the interests of a city, as they are in the United States. They are, on the contrary really official bodes, founded and regulated by law, having certain extensive rights and powers. Instead of being supported by voluntary contributions, taxes are imposed for their support. In Austria itself there are 29 chambers, which represent all the economic, manufacturing, commercial, and mining interests of the Empire. The first chamber of commerce, that of Vienna, was established in 1849 under the provision of an act of 1848. A year later other chambers were established by law in Austria and in Hungary. The act of 1868, which continues to govern these institutions, materially strengthened the position of the chambers. Another difference from the American plan is that it is not possible for a manufacturer or merchant, by meeting with the approval of the other members, to become a member of a chamber. Rather is the number of members limited and dependent on the size and population of the cistrict. Thus the larger chambers have a nembership of but 48 each. Election to membership is a distinction, the electors being the employers of labor engaged in any branch of trade, industry, or

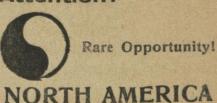
into different electoral classes, according to the taxes they pay. Special rules govern elections.

The chief and original purpose of these chambers is to provide complete and cooperative representation of the chambers with the Government of Austria as is shown by the valuable right, which, though modified, still exists of sending representatives to legislative assemblies. Originally they sent members to the Reichsrat or Imperial Diet, but this right was lost with the introduction of universal suffrage in 1907. They choose their own representatives for the Landtag, or Provincial Parliament, where they can influence legislation. The power of the chambers was materially reduced by the loss of the right to have representatives in the Imperial Diet, but this has been somewhat offset by the custom of summoning the presidents or prominent members of the more important chambers to the House of Lords by an imperial decree.

There are also other industrial and commercial bodies, to which the chambers are authorized to elect members. These include the committees of manufacturers and tradesmen, the permanent council that determines the value of articles passing through the customhouse, the state railway council, the committees for labor questions and the promotion of trade and crafts, the advisory board of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, the industrial continuation school committees. the advisory customs council, the advisory council for different excise duties, and the taxation committees of higher instance.

Within the last two decades numerous associations of the leading industries that are free, in the sense that they are not affiliated with the Government like the chambers of commerce, have been formed, many of them being created because of differences with organizations of labor. The most important of these free associations are the Central Association of Manufacturers of Austria, which has many branch associations, and the Federation of Austrian Manufacturers, which is divided into local associations. There are also a Central Association of Austrian Merchants and a number of associations of craftsmen. These independent associations naturally detract from the importance of the chambers of commerce and industry as representing their interests, the chambers being thus no longer the most important representatives of manufacturing, industrial, and commercial interests.

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