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Every Friday Special Business Section Original Cartoon by the famouss Carroonist

## SPECIAL FEATURES

## Special Cartoon by A. Johnson. page 1 Steady Progress At Verdun . . U Boat War More Deadly Montenegro Seeks Cash War Effects in Spain War Effects in Sp Trouble in Ireland New Greek Finance Minister Heavy English Losses War Effects in Spain U Boat Conference British Insults to War and Health <br> War and Health The "Eagle" of Litle <br> Austro-Hungarian Lette Some New Books Review of Aust Advertisements

LATEST NEWS HORT ITEMS OF INTEREST
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES Trouble in Ireland
Amsterdam, Tuesday. Several English regiments
have been suddenly transported to Ireland. Mercier Remains in Belgium Lugano, Tuesday. Contrary to erports in the
French newspapers, Cardinal Mercier proposes
remaining in Belgium.

Roumania Exports Grain
Lugano, Tuesday. The Corrieredella Sera states
that the Turks have taken 20.00 waggon loads oi grain from Rounanaia. B
bought wheat from Roumania

The Turkish German House
Pera, Tuesday. The meetings for the purpose
of the building of the Oerman Turksh House
俍 of Friendship continue to take place. The site
will be donated by the Turkish Covernment. Troubles in Italy
Paris, Tuesday. According to the Humanite
the resignation of the Minister of War wint be
an and Education.
Exports and Imports



Japanese Steamer Sunk Tokio, Tuesday. In the neighborhood of
Nagaski, the stamer "Maramatsu Maru" has
been sumk. One hundred and five people were been sunk. One hundred and five
drowned.
He Stole Millions Peterbarg, Tuesday. It now transpires that
the stealings of the. Iate Minister of War
Suchominow, amounted to several millions of
Ruther Roubles. English Losses
 men. A8other
and 2,083 men.

Montenegro Seeks Cash Sarajewo, Tuesday, A Montenegrin deputation
has reached Vienna. Ex-Minister Plamenatz is has reached Vienna. Ex-Minister Plamenatiz is
at its haed and he seeks a loan on belalif of
Montenegro of 17 million Konen. Under certain
conditions the loan might be effected. Fallen Sons of Generals
Paris, Tuesday. Of the French Generals who
have Iost sons in the war have been Foch,
Bailloud, d'Amade, boonnal each having olos one
Bat Bailloud, d'Amade, Bonnal each having lost one
or two sons. General Castelnau has lost three
sons.

Wont Alter Anything Paris, Tousday In the discussion in the
chamber concerning the age limito of higher
officers, the Minister of War state that ony
old ofticers could be retired. The aged and old ofticers could be retired The aged an
rugged Amiral Bienaime replied tartly, that a
that would in nowise alter the situation.

War Effects on Spain
Madrid, Tuesday. The extraordinary prices
to which building materias have risen, on ac-
count of the war, have so affiected the building count of the war, have so affected the building
trades that 300 OOO men of thate will soon
be out of work and grave faars are felt regard trades that 300,000 men of that trade will soo
be out of work and grave fears are felt regar
ing the consequences. Petersburganschikai's Terms Petersburg, Tuesday. Yuanschikai has made
his terms. He offers to retite and ilive in the
Province of Thenenat. A ew President will
be elected from a number of selected
 Ghennadiew Arrested Sofia, Tuesday. M. Chennadiew formerly
Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been arrested
charged with having accepted bribes from the Minister of Foreign Aifiars, hed breen trested
charged with having aceepted bribes forme the
French Covernment. Minitser Crupp, it would
appear, had assigned 18 million of Francs for appear, had assisned 18 million of Francs
bribes to Bulgarian statesmen and newspaper

The English Budget
 and that, owing to that fact and to the hig
rate of Income Tax, it wilt be imposible
maintain the market for high class securities. New Finance Minister NeW Finance Minster
Athens, Tuesday, The onorous duties of
Minister of Finance, where the financial situ-
ation is so complex as it it in here, have been given up by M. Dragumis. The new Min st
of Finance is Mr. Mhalis. who shas occupie
almost every Ministerial post possible and ha
been several times Premier. Mr. Rhalis is

Lord Chaplin land's Tory politicicians Mr. Henry Chaplin, has
been created a peer and takes the title of been created a peer and takes the title of Lor
Chaplin. He became renowned as having been
the owner of Hermit the most famous of al English race horses.
General Sarrail Recalled
Salonica, Tuesday Salonica, Tuesday. According to the news-
paper Nouveaul Sieccle, Generil Sarrail has been
recalled and Oeneral 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 Salonica owing
illegal actions.
Opinion in Holland
Amsterdam, Tuesday Het Nieuws is Amsterdam, Tuesday. Het Nieuws van den Dag
says: It is evident that Germany is not going
o give back Poland to Russia. It is clear that to give back Poland to Russia. It is clear that
Belgium will be held as security for all that Germany demands. The Nieuwe Courrant think
that Germany will retain the Meuse line so to make future attack upon Germany exceedingly
difficult. Germany is prepared for a peace Churchill Again Attacked Churchill Again Attacked
London, wuesday. In the House of Common Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux made a speech in
which he once again attacked Churchill, this time on account of his perpetual loasting when
time was at the head of the Admiralty
he whe he said had disgusted every man in the Navy
The Admiral in conclusion said: At last w have someone at the head of the Navy who
hast not grate upon our nerves. Princes Entertained Sofia, Tuesday. At the Luncheon given by
the German Minister Count v. Oberndorft honor of the Prince August Wilhelm and the Duke of Coburg and Gotha there were present
the Princes Boris and Kyrill, the Premier, he Princes Boris and Kyrill, the Premiet,
M. Radoslawow; the Austro-Hungarian Minister Ceremonies, von Ruxleben; Marshal of the
Courr, Count Sawow; Colonel von Massow and Naval Captain Arnim. $\qquad$
Floating Mines off the Hook Rotterdam, Tuesday. A tug captain reports
floating-mines in the neighbo:hood of the Hook of Holland.
WORST BLOW
OF THEWAR London, Tuesday. In the Daily Mail
Lovat Fraser makes fierce attack upon the
Government on account of the utter formen of the Irak expedition and the disaster which
General Townshend and hi forces. He reminds the public how "in the
House of Commmons on Nov. 21915 , Mr.
Asquith, with a certain assumption of prid 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 loudly cheered his words, that the English
forces were within striking distance of lag-
dad. Mr. Fraser asks for what possibt 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 commence many British failures since the commence-
ment of the war, and says that will be
fully shown, when its details are mad public. And he ends up by saying: "We
must agree with professor Spencer Wiikinson
who a short while ago asked, tho a short while ago asked, ought we not
to bestir oursives to find Ministers who
might learn how to conduct a war and bow Ro lead a people?"
Russians Stopped
Constantinople, Tuesday. The knowledge
of the fact that the Turks have largely rein-
forced their army in Mesonotamig has had orced their army in Mesopotamia has ha
the immediate effect of stopping any furthe the immediate etrect of stopping any further
Russian offensive movements in the Caucasus.

Press Opinion The Times asks: "Is it true that Sir John
Nix when Ceneral Townshend asked for
reinforcements advised him to march upon einforcements is inviser inm to march upon
Bagdad? ment in which General Townshend asserted
that the order to march to Bagdad could
only be given by ignorant people, that the order bo marchant people, was not
only be given by ignorat per
laid before the army department or Covernlaid before the
ment of India?
The Mornin
The Morning Post protests that whereas
General Townshend must fight for England
the Indian Governmat the Indian Government, according to Lor
Islington is absolved of responsibility and General Townshend is himself accused, in the semiofficial Westminster Cazette 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 o
Feb. 14 in which the Monarch expresses his feb. 14 in which the Monarch expresses hifi
satisfaction at his teadership. The last offi-
cial communication from Ceneral Townshend cial communication fro.
dates back to Jan. 28 .
German Roumanian
Trade Agreement
It is semi-officially announced that a perGermany 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.
Steady Progress At Verdun
Positions and Prisoners Taken In Rapid Succession and With Mathematical Regularity
Around Verduia figntity continues unsure and steady progress fdrwards each day, geld by the French and talking hundreds of prisoners. The latest movements of the invading forces appear to have
augmenting force and activity. German Official Report Destern Front) April 10 .
On the west bank of the M \& suse Bethincourt has
been captured as also the strongly buitt up positions of "Alsace" and "Lorraine," cornnected with it from
the south. An attempt to escupe by rapid retreat was frustrated by the Silesian troops and after the
French had suffered extremell heayk losses they left
in the hands of the Germans 14 officers and 700 men prisoners, 2 cannon, 13 machine guns. At the same
time ssveral positions of the enemy, block-houses and
earthworks in various direations earrthworks in various directions were cleared out as
tar as the village of Avocourt ond south of the
Corbbeaux woods. In those smaller engagements serious damage was inflicted wpon the French and
several officicers and 276 men were taken prisoners. of the Cotes de Poirre was clacred out and 1 ,
officers and 184 men and considerate
ar war remained in our hands.
In an aeriel contest south or Damioup and north
of Chateau-Salins on both ococasions the rFench
aeroplane was shot down. The oncupanants of the first were killed. Another enemy aeropl.
down and fell into the village of Loos.
 the English started a strong night handgrenade
attack south of st. Eloi which collapsed at our
tumel in it entire extent.
In the Argones at La Fille Morte and further
east at Vauquois the French by several mining operations only succeedod in damaging themseives.
In the fighting area on both sides of the Meuse critics has seen centered upon demonstrating
that the gain of ground to the extent of
15 square kil 4 square kilometres we thave won, upon
the west side of the Meuse, is to be taken
the 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 the Germans in front of Verdun and must
be accepted as a great French victory. Now,
Malancourt and Haut be accepted as a great French victory. Now,
Malancourt and Haucourt and finaily Be-
thincourt, the last place remaining to the thincourt, the last place remaining to the
French in the old confined cul de sac be-
tween ween the Avocourt wood and Morte "omm
has now fallen into our hands. "On the
persons of the latest prisoners taken, a "order of the day" has been found instruc-
ting the soldiers that the positions iust cap-
tured from the French must be held at all tured from the French must be held at all
risks." And with that the Parisian wireless
announce that, ", "eethincourt 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 tosses in 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 Verdunt Once the French in
front of Haucourt had lost their left defenregarding Verdun: Once the French in
front of Haucourt had lost their left defen-
sive works of Forges Stream, they had to
abandon their poositions as far as Haucourt.
Thus, abandon their positions as far as Haucourt
Thus, the crumbling away of the French
front, still continues. Owing to their new tactics of making inrowds into the Frent
front, and at the same time carrying out
filanking movement, the Germans have take the inportavt positions between Malancourt
the result is that the in-
and Bethincourt. aders, have captured west of the Meuse a
district ten kilometres broad and to a depth

## The English Waiting

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

Clemenceau
Upon Verdun Geneva, Tuesday. Clemenceau as President 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 ailowed
publication. In it he congratulates himset publication. In it he congratulates himseff
upon having been able to form a better im-
pression of the military situation than $M$. Briand, who in a meeting of the Senate
Military Commission, over which Clemenceau presided, stated positively tha
the Germans could only accomplish mole work on both sides of the Meuse. Clemencea sarcastically remarks that M. Briand's in
formants appear not to have had the slightest
realisation regarding the actual strategical realisation. regarding the actual strategical
situation. They appear to have taken an
entirely wrong view of the existing situation

What the Papers say Karl Rosner in the Lokill Anzeiger writes:
"The entire optimism of the French Military

U-Boat War Each Day More Deadly ringency of the Blockade so do the Ge man submarines become more and mor clive and their action more extended and deadly. A glance at the list of ships given below, at once denotes the depredations of 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 shor of critical. Already freight prices are ab normally high. A little more, a few mor merchant ships sunk, and those rates will rise to a point threatening ruin.
Without Periscope

Without Periscope
In quandary as how to account for the
large number of ships sunk, the Temps asserrs that the Germans have been able to
build subme build submarines without the give-away
periscope. That paper says, that this is not periscope. That paper says, that this is not
only report, but is vouched for by a naval
expert. A wondrous combination and skilxxper. A wondrous combinaion and skin
ula arrangement of discs and lenses has made
his possible so that the Commanders car his possible so that the Commanders can
sight ships whilist entirely submerged and
vithout betraying any indication of the pres without betraying any indication of the pres
ence of the U-Boat.
The truth probably is, that the mines laid The truth probably is, that the mines laid
down, with great skill, are responsible for a
great number of ships reputed to be great number of ships reputed to be sun
by submarines. New Course Taken
Owing to the dangerous conditions exist-
ing about the usual course, through the ing about the usual course, through the
channel, the Dutch Steamship Company has
decided in future to send its steamers tradin decided, in future to send its stamers trading
with the Dutch East Indies round the north of Scotland, which will mean considerable
extension of the length of the trip and con equently augmented expense.
Freedom of the Seas
The Danish Steamship Company has re
ceived notice that England refuses to suppl 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
Boat warfare in reply to the more stringently enforced British blockade measures, has resulted in the sinking of 6,000 tons of shipping per day since April 1
The list of ships sunk is as follows: "Gold mouth," 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"" 3,80
 ons; "Clyde," 204 tons; "Ottomar," 327 tons;
"Adamton," 2,304 tons; "Perth," 663 tons
JJhe Adamont 2,304 tons; "Perth," 603 tons,
"John Tuitchard," 118 tons "Zafa," 2,578
tons ; "Yonne," 6,396 tons; "Elkworth Hall" 4,777 tons; "Olenalmond", 2,889 tons; "Easter
City," 4,341 tons; "Margan Abby," 4,471 to and the "Chantalle," 4,949 tons. Total: $81,22$. tons. In the month of January, 20,000 tons o
merchant shipping was sunk; in the month merchant shipping was sunk; in the mont
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 merchan warine.

## Ships Sunk

The British steamer "Avon" has been sumk
The steamer "Cailasworth Hall", 4,500 tons, has been sunk. The Captain and thirty men The steamer "Olenalmount", 2,888 tons,
has been sunk. The crew was saved. Layd"s announces that the British steamer 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 "Lloyd's announces that the Spanish steamer Of the crew there is no news. Abey" has
The British steamer "Marcam Abby been sunk. The crew saved.
The Swegish steamer "Libra" has brough
shore the crews of the Norwegian steame ashore the crews ol had been sunk by
"Soloist", whish ship had
Germat 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-
seilles.

## Continental ©imes

 Aderace III Commancation to The Continental TTimes Rombinitwiz Reme

 subirfteo tate $\pm=4$ Amsumem




## British Insults to America

 There is no end to the arbitrary exaction neutral powers. It has gone so far, that an neural powers. It has gone so ar, that atAmerican ship lying in the port of Progreso
Mexico, was searched by a party from Mexico, was searched by a party from
British cruiser. That signifies, that not only British cruiser. That signifies, that not onl
did the English violate Mexican neutraity did the English violate Mexican neutrality
but far exceeded their rights in forcibly earching an American ship in a neutra can ship in a neuiral port, which, under
ordinary circumstances would have aroused extreme indignation throughout the United
and States, has been accepied without a murmu t Washington.
Every American
Every American who reaches here tells of is flouted by the British Naval and Militar officers who come aboard passenger ships respectively at Falmouth and the Downs reply to all kinds of impertinent questions. The first personal inquisition takes place a way. It is rened avy authorities hold sway. Ill is repeated at the
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 foo
The American Eagele is inded 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
xpression, trom our friends, "How well feel!" It is all the result of the simpler die
which the exigencies of the times through which we are living have imposed. Before he war, when people felt ill they hied to some expensive health resort where they
were submited to to some expensive health resort where they
were submitted to a reime in the form of
a healthy moderate and rational diet. The a healthy moderate and rational diet. The
German Government has, in order to provide 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 in an then the two mealess days per week an excellent measure in he interests of
our health and all of us feel thorughly
ent in tonsequence. In the past, before the well in consequence. In the past, before the
war, there was a tendency to wasteulness war, there was a tendency to wastefulness
of food and over- eating. That has been checked and every body feels all the better arising out of a greater moderation in eating and drinking, comes as a right pleasant sur-
prise. But it is only natural and if they have he moral courage to keep up the like foo regime when the war is over, they will
surely relain the same delightul measure of good health which they are now enjoying

The Continental Times is the only tells the truth in English.

## Rebellion In South China

 Shanghai, Sunday. The provinceKwantung has declared
its


## Failure of French

War Minister Paris, Sunday. The new Minster of War,
General Reques has been bacly beaten in the Chan ber, upon a voie concerning the was opposed by M. Maginot, former Under Secretary in the Minstry 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 unies 2 complete beeak was
made with he old tradtions. The Minister of War was btal

## Important American

 U-Boat Conference Wastington, Tuesday. The Cabinet has Ineld a meeting concerming she ships.other cases of torpedoed
ported that the President ise ported that the President is now desirous
submitting the whole matter to Congress.
"Fokker" Captured London, Tuesday. According to a War
Office reporta a "Fokker" aeroplane has been ocme report a rokker dersen withi
The occupant is a prisoner.

The "Eagle" of Lille London, Tuesday. The Daily Mail co secrates 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 allers his tactics, further attempt. He never al
he never attempls to follow.

## Aeroplane Battles

The returns of the aeriel Iighting during March
are si folows
German losses. In aeriel fights, 7 machines; ; shot from below 3, missing 4. Total 14.

rrench and English olosses. In aeriel fights 38, | shot from |
| :--- |
| Total 44. |

## German News <br> From Here and There

The wife of Prince Adalbert of Prussia,
Adelheid Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, has Adelheid Princess of Saxe-Meningen, has
been awarded the Louisen Orden of 183 -14.

The Kaiserin lately paid a prolonged vis
othe
thounded in the Orangerie Lazaraet


Last week in Berlin a quiet war wedding
ook place which otherwise would have been
保 accounted an event of prime imporiance i
Dolitical circles and society. We refer

 Marie von Platen-Haliermund, eldest daughter
o Co $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kant } \\ & \text { haus in Holtein. }\end{aligned}$ Iditized Baron of Weisen-
It is well known that the school children
of Cermany have collected large quantities
gold to beaddel

 had collected 1000 Marts on gold pupive been
permitted to view the reserves of the yellow metal lying in the vaults of the Reichssank
Geileimat Maron of the Reichisbank Di
 measuring from ${ }^{11 / 2}$ to ${ }^{21 / g}$ meters deep
milled with small sacks of gold, in each o
mid
 closet was 20 millions of Marks. Sacks were
aken 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

 copper and the young visiors were werri-
visilited and
dial Lularly interested in the paper wene porl
cetiol
ection. A cupboard was filled with 1000 Marl


 the central closets, the door opened and
reveaded a plate upour which stood "S. M S .
Howe" wewe is in osmars, one bart in eachen exceep
one in wnich two were packed. The slamps showed that they care from South and
Westariciat Upon capure they wete placed
under Count Dohnats worting table. And
and
 considered necessary. The bars were passed
round and the puppis were delighted at thu beng abie io nande wose precious records
of corman heric courage There was alo
the goid dust, which looked like brown Near the "Möwe" Ireasure, on a table was
a caket tull of goldien oval balls marked
"Mowenter." The guide had scarare uitered the words,
"And tuis "Moue" has laid golden eggs.",

 The Vice-President of the Reichbank ad-





AUSTRIA-HUNGARY VIENNA MUNILIPAL RERORT. FLOU-
RISHING CONITION OF CITY UNDERTARINGS. HOHEMIAN GLASS IN
BELLIN. FRAAZ JOSEF GRETS LOXAL BOSNIANS AUSTRO
HUNGAYIAN POLIICIANS ITALIANS FREE The Vienna Reshaus has just made public
the figures in the accounts of municip hie igures in the accounts of municicipal
underakings for the first year of the war -from July 1914 to July 1915 . The picture
presented is a remarkably favorable one. is the more astonishing as the unfuence
the war cond itionnewpon business underaking
has natarally bi in many cases mo
unfortunate. has naturat
unfortuate.
Thanks
the
entru
only
in do
have enly
ont do
have
appr
City
Cin tangible proofs of efficien be proud of these she is able to od ow without increased taxation
whereas many whereas many offier cities have been forced
by municipal diffleulties to a heavy increase. by municipal difff culties to a heavy increase,
The issitituto which have been managed Electricity morky wisinesg capability are the Gasworks, the Tram Clectricity Works the Gasworks, the Tram
ways, the City Bewery, the City Cemeterie and the Rathaus Keller. War appears to be
more favorable than peace to Vienna's acti more favorable than peace to Vienna's acti-
vities. She had anticipated a deficit in her vities. She had anticipated 2 deficitit in her
communal hauskeping, vene in peace
. herself and to we to came, vienna rouse
hecasion, and in
tead of a much larger deficit than stead of a much larger deficit than she had
originally reckoned upon she comes thimpl antly out of the first year of the struggle
with no deficit et at no deficit ar all.
Art Glass in
he Gallerys in War-Time (Arts and Crafts) Museum, 7 , Prinz Albrect Strasse, a most interesting Exhibition
Bohemian Art Olass is at present to be I contains the work of the community o glass-makers of Haida -Steinschönau. Thi
works has a loog hisiory, going back hund
reds of reds of years. The first glass turned out in
the litte North Bohemian village of Haida was made by horle workers or in tiny work
shops. century the glassworks were already the principal source of Austria's allass export
trade. Now the the of Haida-Steinschonau embraces a whole district devoted to the
delicate art in all its branches, comprising delicate art in all its branches, comprising
a number of villages, two technical schools, and even now a large number of home side abiy to keeping up the standard o In peace-time seventy-five per cent of the
fine glass produced at this spot was sold abroad-it is easyy to imagine that it has
been very heavily hit by the war. The
more reason to thope that this exhibition nore reason to hope that this exhibitio
will help to spread the desire for its peo ductions among many who have hitherto nature. It is comical to recognize here the
"genuine Venetian" and "fin? French cut glass" which after all came from this one But there are also ma lypical colored and gold-ornamenieces which glass, and also some fascinating 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
ovely are carried out with that lavish lack which is one of the most m
otes in Viennsse interior decoration. Bosnians Received by the Emperor. A deputation of fory-four notabilities from Bosnia and Herzegovina waited upon
the Emperor Francis Joseph at Schönbrunn neader of the deputation delivered a loyal speech, expressing the "unshakable loyalty peoples", and the Emperor in return spok of the bravery and invincibility of the Bos-
nian troops and tendered the deputation tis nian troops and tendered the depulation his
"fatherly greetings and thanks to the loya ratherly greetings and thanks to the
peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina". The guests subsequently made a tour
the city of Vienna, and at night visited the the city
Opera.

## Austro-Hungarian Politician

 in ViennaThe Hungarian members of Parliament
who took part in the recent Austrian and Hungarian politicians in Vienna have already returned home. They were entirely satisfied with the result of the deliall the more gratifying as it is now certain hat such meetings will be frequent in the he bands of friendship which unite the effinite possibility that in all questions which
den affect both countries, it will in future prove
much easier to arrive at an undersindin It is true that the deliberations of the par-
quite free and general, nevertheless the fact
that deputies from all parties in both states
are represented must cause the decisions and
opinions ynd valuable e iingereposts for both governments.
Count Apponyi expressed his satisfaction Counk Apponyi expressed tis satisacion
at the ethough that Hungarys right to an
independent opinion, to an existence of hier own, without any desire to act otherwise
than in conjunction with Austria, was recog. than in conjunction with Austria, was recog-
nized by the representates of Austial
This idea had of course no consection with a so-called "independence policy". But only
by means of a moral cohesion, strengthening the outward cohesion, and allowing Hungary
to build upon the national character of all
her inst her strong place as a Great Power.
torpedo'ng of the Austrian hospital ship "Fiektra" by the Itaians han resulted in the
wounding of two murses. After the ship had been broughit into harbor it was dis
covered 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 stree least one inhabiant of Trieste She has
proved with her life, says the Austrian paper Trieste belongs

## Press Opinions

Sir R. Whe Enghinsh Farmer
difficulties of the M. Mritish warting puper puts it the the A man who farms 140 acres told me to.
day than he he ha lost four out of seven men






## Feeling the Pinc

 had enough abour to get along with, but
wiinin the next fow weeks
will be bery heakent from tratit







 time to release as many as p.
single men now on the land.


The Chicago Tribune Editorially writes:
 it history the United Sates has a presidident
whor fefuses io conter with members of the
senate or with members of the senate committee on foreign relataions upon question
of vial imporance to the country This is a grave chare, , but it is borne
out by much evidence, the most striking of The sas senation is anes remarkater. one for a
democratic repubic. At the outset of the




 join in treates is or titue value of the exe
cutive oos not interret it a conveyng the
implicalon of consuluation. $A$ presiuent $b$ y


Witty Rebuke
To Wild Speaker Candidate for Office Makes Foolish
Statements. Charles E. Russell Tearing His Hair. Confronted With Facts Teach Reason to Misguided Socialist Some Historical Examples. New York, Sunday. The New York Ameri-
 pioneers must the, thinkt germany is is going
to conguer all Europe, then hoo over here and With admiration and affection we have
watched Mr. Russell evert since he broke his
 us moan. He even syas:
Readers, when Chares E . Rusell is willing
to have explosive shells made schwab," who is in the ammunition busisiness
instean of having them made by the proletariat
of the Hear 'hiscuit Makers' Union, he is in oarnest.
Healk: "We see rising the most powerful and
overshadowing empire this world has end one great empire, hand if I I read the signs of of
the timee the times correctly, the days of the English
empire have come to an end the German Empire; an end. Nourowe arises
dominated by be this new "What does this mean States? Ah, we are like prattling United lodaing among the ruins of civilization, thinking that civilization still exists. This of world domination animated by the spirit faiths, will abide by no treaties, and will
have no morals of conguest" or morals, except the

HUMAN INTELLIGENCE. one greate empire." The world has always been
ruled by HUMAN INTELOENE And it is human inteligence that will preveni States-unless we do all sorts of stupid things To deserve it-including neglec
naval and military preparation. The world has been ruled, not by empires
Which are mere imitaions of rule, but by inWhen and currents of thoug
 fied to Holland from Spain or Portugal) who
other men who had their books pubbished in
swizerland, by men who risted dified the empires and were occasionally burned
dilive. The world was ruled, and reshaped specifi-
Cally, by one thin-legged old gentleman named Violare, who Iived on the order line between
France and Swizerland -so that he might ho into France when Switzerland wanted to burn
him and hop back into Swizzerland when France




## big Navy needed.

We ought to have a good big navy, and of iding 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 Chicag
the Gulf of Mexico Canal. We ought to have these the flying machines, enough submarines, a good fleet of ba
batileships.
They, ought to be made by "Charlie
Sehwab" and the Steel Trust-at least until government shall be able to make thes angs oor issel. But while we are getting
the arny and the navy ready, it is not neces. sary for Mr. Russell to toar that hair sol
eloquently described by Elizabeth Gurley Flyn as "a drift of snow resting on a
raverns wing.
WWe shat or two reasons, Germany doesn't WANT o get us, and, second, GERMANY
COULDNT GET US. If we left all the doors open and all the
bars down, almost anybody might walk in and worry us for a whole might walk in But we are not going to leave the doors Cheer up, good Charles Edward Russell
ncient pessimist. Aat everydhing was wrong in peace and in dustry-but it really WASNT.
Now, as an ardent and badly worried partiot, you are saying
If my convictions
If my convictions as to preparedness beileve they do not, then I will get out of he Socialist party.


THE "TUBANTIA" MYSTERY
already there, clad in a sou'wester and a
fisherman's peaked cap. He was busily pasting gummed labels on a number of
small glass vials, with which the table was

TTis way will be ine datho it evest paced back and forth the limitited contines of
our common study. As he only addressed me by my titiee when under rgreat stress,
I knew immediately something unus
and I knew immediately semething unusual was
in the wind and feared that his old longing
for that subte poisen cocine about to master him
For five years we had shared the same
quarters in Baxier street, and nothing had quatres in baxier sireet, and nothing had
given me greater pleasur 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 admired, and finally ended by almost loving him as a brother.
"What is it now?" I said, "You certain1 "Nothing so silly as that, m .
and
"ning " son," he replied. "The fact that this war world from anything 1 may do in a profesed in England during the past two years
have arisen from two sources, and neithe of them fall wilthin my province," "You mean, of course, the thugs who in-
lest our darkened thoroughares as one
I suppose; but I chnot 1 I suppos
"You are no further from being right than
usual, my friend," replied Jones. ${ }^{\text {"No-the }}$ only great crimes committed since the out Spies, or to the members of our own Parourralists have already fiscoved ow possible and impossible crime they could be
zuilty of; and when caught they are sum marily shot. That is no proper ending for ing to do with such ad 1 wirl have noth ing to do with such commonplace affairs.
Scotland Yard and the Censor place such tarriers about the Members of Parliament hat it is impossible for me to even take a ing of your being unable to publish any-
hing on the subject of my findings. No, something unusual turns up soon, we mus ry our hand at the manufuccture of amHardly had these words leit his lips
when a light ring at the door-bell interwhited d wishes to see us, who does the some on be seen, himself," said Jones. and if you und ever given the subject tsudy,
you would know as well as t 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 ellance of we visior himscll, who proved
to be none oter than the well-known Lord C
"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 proeessional capacity, such as locating Your vanished majority, pray command me
Allow me to oresent to you Dr. Spotson,
who keeps the public informed regarding who keeps
my labours,"
It was som notice that the hand Lord G . extended to fingers lapering. also that formed, and the nearly as possible my own height, which is exacily five feet, eight and one-halt inches.
After customary gieetings had been exchanged, Lord O . told Jones that he had very delicate picce of business on hand, and
that in his opinion, Jones was the one man
the in the whole Empire who could be truste
to carry it out suceassully ceeded to state sthat a certain Dutch steamer,
the "Tubantia" had been sulk by ten "Tubartit" had been sunk by an e
plosion of some sort, and that it was n
cessary to prove to cessary to prove to the entire satisfaction of
the whole neutral world that the the whole neurral world that the English
goverment was in no manner to blame for Ihe disaster. Uforiunately, the lightikeeper in the neighborhood, claimed to have seen
an Engish submarine shorty before the
aTubantian sank. This lightikeeper was 'a Hollander, and did not comen under English jurisdiction,
quite simple
"Here," said Lord C , opening a parcel copy of the Times, "are some pieces of a
German torpedo which were removed from the damaged bows of - atter it was
torpedoed several months ago. The construction is quite dififerent from that of on own torpedoess and the etal used is, as
you will observe, bronze. Also these halfound holes are to be found only in the
German torpedoes. I bring you these as specimens of the sort of evidence you should study. Any assistance which the Admiralty can render is yours to commant, and $I$ ant
sure you will clear up this distressing matter for us as soon as possible Should you wish to visit the scene of the disaster, kindiy
make use of our fleet, as it has nothing else on hand at present, and needs exercise." So saying, Lord G. took his hat and
stick, and wished us a hearty good evening. How in all the worla ${ }^{-1}$ began, but
Jons stopped me with $\begin{aligned} & \text { wave of his hand, } \\ & \text { "No time for idle questions now Spotson }\end{aligned}$ No ime or alde quesions now, Spotion,
e said. "We must too work. Dress for sea voyage if you wish to accompany me
When I returned to the study, Jones w
litered. Each
with paraffine.
Tiring of
Tiring of watching him at this uninter-
 the package Lord $Q$. nad left. This Jones
had arready rewrapped in its original coppy
of the Times. The paper bore the date of

Jones thrust the package and the vials i a black bag, and grasping another which
contained his few travelling necessities, said: "Ready, Spotson","
To the driver of the hansom which ant To the diver of the hansom which came
in response to our whistle, Jones gave
directions to the Docks, and on our arrival, directions to the Docks, and on our arrival,
we had no difficulty in securing a swift launch which quickly conveyed us

## of the near lying Torpedo Boaz

Jones had only to meation his name
be given the quieting information that had ben provided for, and in less than
quarter of an hour, we, vere on our way quarter of an hour, we were on
one of a filotilla of sinitiart craft.
Of our voyage, the less said, the betier. The sea is not my element, and one of the
officers kindly lent me the use of his cabin. My watch showed it of be ten occlock
of ther
when I opened my eyes, so 1 udged that when 1 opened my eyes, so 1 judged thal
I had slept. The sea was quiet, so hastily dressing, and swallowing a cup of coffee made my way on dedk where I found
Iones before me. He was busy with the 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 cord, he would throw it overboard, only to
draw it quickly back filled with sea-water draw it quickly back filled with sea-water.
A petty officer was saling the sun, at his side, and each time Jones brought up
filled vial, would read off our rosition Hened vola, would read on our our position; whic
Jone
The would 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 and the same process again re.
our boat kept forging forward.
Knowing Jones too well to question him when he was bus, I watched him in sil.
ence But he wave rection and called : "There is the light ship, so you see we are about at the scene on
the disaster." Looking in the direction he indicated, I could indeed see the light shi and marvelled once more at the intuition
that lessly at some distance from the rest of the vialis. Then on a signat, the rest of the viats. hitila followed us, and we steamed slowly
floser In a soutb-westerly direction.
Suddenly the Suddenly the lookout sang out: "Boal
ahoy-dead ahead", and in a short time all ahoy-dead ahead", and in a short time all
could see a speck rising and falling aim lessly on the waves in front of us.
ved to be an abandoned life-bat.
TTube "Tubantia's,", and Jones imminediately requested leave to examine it. His wish was granted,
and a boat lowered in which wc took
nime
Arriving alongside, Jones would allow no
one to sten 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

## bisy, lens in hand.

Son he gave a cry of pain and arose,
holding one knee. An examination showed a bai rent in his trousers, and what was
sill more astonishing, on the bottom of the
boat was an inregular 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
conlact with it, with disastrous results. "Wonderful!" exclaimed Jones, as he cu a caper. This proved unfortunate, for his movement upset his black bag which was
balanced on the thwart, and it fell into the sea anp immeeviately sank. There gooes our 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 are others - with them, only,
when they were picked up."
So saying, he busily collected the variouti
bronze fragments and pactide the 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 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 wort Lieutenant at my elbow. "Does the world
need any further proof of our innocence?
Our trip home was uneventulu, and when we again found ourselves in Baxter Stree
night had already fallen. Jones hathed soon appeared in his faded smoking jectec *Now, Spoison, if you have any questions I am ready", he said, stretching his legs to the cheerful blaze.
pariticulars you were did, of our vale visitor, befor you tad seen him?" was my first question. 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 and you will find that it is impossible to ring lightly in that manner. The button sticks directly forwards. Your hand, when you raise it comes naturally to the proper height
oo press the button inwardly, and you ase 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 lightys) Just here, something queer about th package lying on the table, containing that
evidence Jones had found, attracted my at tention, and I bent closer to examine it.
was wrapped in a copy of the Times of Feb.

6th, and I called Jones' attention marking that the wrapper of the package
Lord O . had brought, was a Times of the same date.
were were you standing when you looked at it
and how was the package lying? $Q$ uite so You see, in the first instance, you read the
tate unside down, and it was really a cony
 attention to such small details as this, that
I have made whatever reputation I may have in the world."
of sea water you collected ding with the vials 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, have been found who could as easily have brought up a piece of a derman torpedo
from the wreck, as 1 found those in the boat. Half the quest is in knowing what one has shown that before we remember we were A possible stain was prevented from at-
taching itself to the in this case by the genius of Flintlock Janes Lord $G$. called the very next day and re marked: "With you to watch out for us, Mr. Jones, Briain may dare much, and al-
ways come off victorious. Kindly accept this check of 2000 Pounds, as a slight token of our countrymen's thanks. Pray do no 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 disule have been inclined to dispute the claim o residents of the United States to the name
American. To escape the difficulty by viding a simple and ne has coined the word Usanian, base on the initials U.S. A. This suggestion has
 of the Nation propose "Usarians" "(rom
U. S. A) "Ustatians," "Usonans" and "Unilans." The last is tendered by Prof. Charles either the entire Western Hemispher
in Ling lish prisoner had for the eenth tim nent for his last offense had promised to en. list. The judge was greally perpiexed as to What degree of leniency he sh ould deal out difficult to see what use such a man as you dient would be in the army." Counsel for de defence, seeing that the judge was in ex night accomplish ot, and replied, "Well, my lord, he might b usefully employed in stealing a march on the enemy."
but not the main contention of this critic

Stanley Hall have uttered their grave warn-
ings, and the American who is unable to
see the many dangers and evils that thrive see the many dangers and evils that tifrive
in our midst, must be hopecessly indiferent convinced that we are the last word in human and national perfection, resents citicisis as the sensitive plant resents the slightest touch. No open-eyed American
with the mentality to deduce effect from with the mentality to deduce effect from
cause, and the moral courage to avow it can cause, and he moral courage lo avowit 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 Ifor one have no patience whatsoever which Ifor one have no patience whatsoever
is' based upon a thousand illusions and is based upon a thousand unsions anc
superstitions. To Americans capable o digesting unwelcome truhs 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 pply the saying to our friends, Dr. Hennings's severe and not always jusi
scoring of our morals, manners and instiscoring of our morals, manners and instivery human and natural indignation such hnd they loved and had adopted as their own turned and rent them as though they
were enemies, covered their brave and were enemies, covered their brave and
suffering kinsfolk in Europe with obloquy dit lorure and moral agony. To this feeling 1 attribut
the resentul indignation in this book. brings many facts and many trutths, but the relations and the proportions are not maintained. Dr. Henning has for many
years been a physician in Denver and a close years been a physician in Denver and a close
student of American conditions and yet his student of American conditions and yet.
method of presentation lacks sublety. J.相 cold, analytical manner in which English diplomacy, and for that mater English American and the German
The picture of our civilization which Dr sive every serious American occasion

The war has ruthessly exposed many evil and weaknesses, some so deep-lying and o wide-spread as almost to make one
despair. The rickety structure of ivilization built upon inherited tradition rom Europe has swayed dizzily from every buffet of the war. We cry in vain for
eeaders and for light, the while, like Laokoor
 ythons of Greed and Ignorance. We have oo great leaders, but we have at least a grea cample. If we have no clear light upo by which to steer. Where ethese are and by which to steer. Where hese are and
what they are, we, sa well as the rest of the
world, are gradually discovering.
fascinating lecture CAPT. THURNER AT THE "URANIA. Americans in Berlin should have their at-
tention called to the splendid dilustrated lectures at popular prices which take place at the
scientific theatre" "scientific theatre" called the "Urania" in
Berlin-Tauben Strasse.
A most absorbng lecture written by Cap of Austria-Hungary and delivered by Arno w. Olden, was given there the other evening. The pictures, taken with the special permis-
sion of the Austro-Hungarian goverument, were magnificent. Captain Thurner in arresting phrases led his audience through all te beauties and terrors, all the tragedy and devastaion of wariare along he Russian, one an excellent idea of the almost superhuman hardships endured by the gallant
Austro-Hungarian troops. The pictures from Austro-Hungarian froops, The pictures from larly impressive. Those from Monteneuro lary impressive, Those from Montenegro
excited compassion for the poverly-stricken people who had so recently been the enem-
ies of the Ceniral Powers
now their protec ors. Captain Thurner is to be congra pulated upon both phototraphs and trxt, and we hope that he will frequently repeat this lec-
ture. The proced, are destined for the
German war invalids, exchanged by Russia,
the continental timils, webnesday, april $12,1916$.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
A REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIES It is difificutt to discuss satisfactority thi 11944 , and to reviev whe history of the year
in trane perspecive. Necesarill, the year in true perspecive, Necesarily, the year
was divided into two periods, the firis seven months when peace prevaied, and business
industy, and finance, gradually recovering ndustry, and dinance, gradalaly recovering
rom the two preceding lean years, looked
and iorward with conident hope to the gradual return of prosperity; and thie lest five months, when, staggering under the awtul shock of war, the country with determination, adiusted itself to new conditions and prepared itisel
tor a struyle tuxing the resources and strength of all involved. The contrast be treng 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 and readjustment of niance
Austria-Hungary has excellent natural re ourres, a fertile soil, and a favorable limate; industrially and agriculturally, it is pople are enterprising and industrious. Its factories are usually up to date and have he advantages of carefully gathered information as to trade opportunities, and of developing those abroad, while, at the same ime, it is favorably situated for securing its supplies of raw materials and is near the great markets to which its products are
readily shipped. readily shipped.
Hungary in 1914 can not de discussed with 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, parily 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 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 ycollapse, that severely tried many in-
dustries: conditions in the Balkans, political dustries: conditions in the Balkans, political
uncertainty, war preparations involving immense expense, money scarcity, restricted cresit, much unemployment and curtailed
exports to the Orient, all made 1913 unexports to
satistactory.

## The Austrian War Loan of 19

Banks and the Moratorium 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 licity. No information was furnished as to the amounts of these bonds, as to the price received for them, or as to the rate of in-
terest nor is even the estimate of the exstated being met promptly. The second war loan,
populariy known as the first war loan was populariy known as the first war loan was
issued through the banks. It was officially issued through the banks. It was oficialy
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
eclaration 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 helpiul. At the
outbreak of the war the Austro-Hungarian Bank raised its rate of discount to 8 per cent and, though the Government had re-
lieved it from the obligation to meet its notes in metal, it was very cautious in discounting drafis and advancing money, on securities. Banks and savings institution sion 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 indussrial
country, more than half of its population is country, more than half of its population is occupied in agricultural and allied pursuits.
The harvest, particularly in the wheat area Of Hungary, was injurred by unfavorable of Hungary, was injured by unfavorabie
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 ad-
vance in prices not equaled in years, so vance in prices not equaied in years, so was about $\$ 203,000,000$ man after the grain Fortunately the war began after the grain
crops had been harvested. Though the
higher prices for agricultural products were
a burden on many classes of the population
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { and made the obtaining of subsistence most } \\ & \text { difficult in many fanilies it encouraged the } \\ & \text { for }\end{aligned}\right.$ 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 Was plowed and preparations were made to The yield of sugar beets was reasonably good, but the sugar trade was embarrasse
by the cutting off of foreign markets, to which wo-thirds of the sugar made in the Empire
is normally exported. Consequently the are f sugar beets for 1915 was reduced and in its place wheat and rye were sown.
The live-stock industry enjoyed materially enlarged market by reason of the xceptional requirements whe soldiers. plies of foodstuffis for army purposes, made necessary the killing of many young animals
and largely decreased the catle of the counand largely decreased the catue of the counthe The war also made heavy inroads ing Hungary, but their number has always been dis bee the cose with other countries more poorly supplied.

Petroleum, Coal and Iron Austria has been fortunate in the de
velopment of its petroleum industry, which began at the end of the nineteenth century and has more than kept pace with the de-
mands' for gasoline, lubricating oil, mands's for gasoline, lubricating oil, and
kerosene. The total production
was 349,583 short
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 little less than $1,102,300$ short tons, and this
quantity by 1913 had increased to nearly quantity by 1913 had increased to nearly
$35,824,750$ tons. The most important grade mined is the brown coal, about one-third of is, in addition, a very good grade of hard
is coal, of which the most advantageous use is
made. The oulput of iron ore is almost made. The oulput of iron ore is almost
$2,755,750$ short tons, an increase of almost 500 per cent in 60 years. Of this, two thirds comes from the old mines in the
Styrian Mountains, which, in the times o the Romans, were much prized. The remaining third is found in Bohemia and taken
from the Nucicer deposits. The industries from the Nucicer deposits. The industries
of the Empire, however, require about oneof the Empire, however, require about one
third more iron than the country produces, third more iron than the country prod
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 mak
ng progress in the quality of its woolen ing progress in the quality of its woolen
cloth of all kinds, while the more faverable American tariff largely increased the sale of the woolen products of Brünn to the Unit-
ed States. The demand for military clothed States. The demand for military cloth-
ing proved not only a staff for the support of this industry, with its foreign markets 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 inconsi-
derable, there being something like four and half to five million spindles in the mon-
Aschy.
As far back as the eighteenth century Si -
lesia was famous for the quality of its linen.
Silk Making and Handmade Lace Another textile industry, that, while no he 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 early had a reputation, but the industry gradually departed to the provinces because of
cheaper labor and rents. The manufacture cheaper labor and rents. The manufacture
of artificial silk has changed the industry in Austria, as it has in all parts of the world. quality of silk goods.
This, as far as the American market is concerned, is particularly noticeable in the
silk silk cloth for necktie use. Silk goods for
umbrella and sunshade covers are also exumbrella and sunshade covers are also excellently made, some of those for umbrellas
that are meant to roll tightly are of beautiful that are meant to roll tightly are of beauliful
quality and will shed water from a heavy quality and will shed water from a he
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 pro-
duct were insufficient. More than one-tenth duct were insuficicient. More than one-tenth ports represents wood products, which amount to somelhing 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 3 items of exports, the chief article under this head being bent-
wood furniture, of which the total export wood furniture, of which the total expour
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 ${ }^{2}$ well as carved wood, are among the important wood manufactures that are shipped from the Empire.
With the increased dema With the increased demand for paper and
the discovery that wood pulp could "be ad-

## vantageously used and obtained at a low price a fresh impetus was given to the paper-making industry of Austria

 price a fresh impetus was given to thepaper-making industry of Austria, because
it was so favored by the densely wooded
forests of its mountain ridges. The use o forests of its mountain ridges. The use of
wood, pulp, combined with the world-wid
tendency toward amalgamations, resulted in lendency toward amalgamations, resulted in
the establishment of great paper mills in the vicinity of the forests in Lower Austria, in Bohemia. As a rresult of this union of enterprise Austria has an international market fo is paper, and this, in combination with
paper producls, forms one of the most imoortant of Austrian exports, the normal The jute industry is of some importance but is necessarily handicapped by the fac that its raw materal must all be imported The repulation 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 as 25,000 home yorkers. The standard of
workmanship is high and the articles made workmanship is high and the articles made
nclude glass buttons, glass beads, rhinestones, and imitation jewelry. These latter keep ver a thousand shops busy. Electric bulbs, electric lamps, and lamp shades are a side
trade of the glass industry that shows marked electric la
trade of the
growth.
The ma
The manufacture of porcelain-and in that designation is included china and earthen-
ware and all kinds of pottery particularly typical of Bohemia, but the in dustry is also well grounded in other parts rades. Porcelain has been an Austrian in dustry for almost 200 years. In the eighteenth
century the products of the Vienna porcelain actory 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 beginning of the nineteenth century that the manufacture of china and porcelain became
an important private enterprise that naturally an important private enterprise that naturally
settled in the neighborhood of Carsbad because of the raw material there The Bohemian product is a reasonably large one, with an average value of perhaps
$\$ 6,000,000$, of which two thirds, at least, is $\$ 6,000,000$,
exported.
Leather and leather products form an in-
dustry of no little moiment to the Empire. dustry of no little moment to the Empire maving a reasonably plentiful supply of raw cstablished; it eujoyed a notabie growth in the decade beginning with 1860 , since when inc proased.
In years past Vienna was an exporter of
arge quantities of fancy leather 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 demard, 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,
shot has proved of great value to the Austrian Government in supplying military footgear.
Ivory buttons and those made from Sputh American ivory nut and from mother-of-pearl are Austrian specialities. The ivory button industry is in northern Bohemia and
the mother-of pearl button trade chiefly in the mother-of-pearl button trade chiefly in
the suburbs of Vienna. the suburbs of Vienna.
Chambers of conmmerce in Austria-Hun-
gary are not volantary associations of gary are not voluntary associations of mer-
chants and manuficturers and of others inchants and manuficturers and of others in-
terested in promoing the trade and advancing the interests of a city, as they are in the United States. Tiey are, on the contrary really official bodes, founded and regulated by law, having certain extensive rights and powers. Instead of being supported by vol-
untary contributicns, untary contributicns, taxes are imposed for
their support. In Austria itself there fer 29 chambers, whish represent all the econo mic, manufacturing, commercial, and mining interests of the Enpire. The first chamber
of commerce, that of Vienna, was established in 1849 under the provision of an act of 1848. A year liter other chambers were
established by lav in Austria and in Hungary. The act of 1868 , which continues to govern these instiutions, materially strengthened the position of the chambers. Anoth difference from the American plan is that it is not possible far a manufacturer or mer-
chant, by meeting with the approval of the o her members, to become a member of chamber. Rather is the number of member
limited and deperdent 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 engag
ed in any brarch of trade, industry ed in any brarch of trade, industry, o
mining in the district. These are divide
into difierent electoral classes. according io
 assemblies. Originally they sent members right was lost with the introduction of uni
versal suffrage in 1907. They choose thei wn representatives for the Landtag, or Provincial Parliament, where they can in-
fluence legislation. The power of the chambers was materially reduced by the loss of perial Diet, but this has been somewhat offset by the custom of summoning the presi-
dents or prominent members of the more important chambers to the House of Lords
by an imperial decree. There are also other industrial and comnercial bodies, to which the chambers are
uthorized to elect members. These include the committees of manufacturers and trades-
men, the permanent council that determines he value of articles passing through the customhouse, the state railway council, the committees for labor questions and the pro-
motion 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
taxation committees of higher instance. axation committees of higher instance.
Within the last two decades numerou associations of the leading industries that are re, in the sense that they are not affiliate
with the Government like the chambers of commerce, have been formed, many of them
being created because of differences with rganizations of labor. The most important of these free associations are the Central
Association of Manufacturers of Austria, which has many branch which is divided into local associations. There are also a Central Association of
Austrian Merchants and a number of associ-

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 ations of craftsmen. These independent
associations naturally detract from the imassociations naturally detract from the im-
portance of the chambers of commerce and industry as representing their interests, the chambers being thus no longer the most important representatives of manufa
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