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The continental times. No. 1162. Vol. XXII. No. 20 August 16, 1915

Berlin, Germany: Continental Times, G.m.b.H., August 16, 1915

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Grand Hôtel
and
Grand Hotel Royal
Managing Director: Nils Trulsson.

The Continental Times

HOTEL
ESPLANADE,
BERLIN.

PRICE: 20 PF., 5 CTS.

A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

PRICE: 20 PF., 5 CTS.

No. 1162. Vol. XXII. No. 20.

STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Prisoners Escaped.
London, Aug. 15. Two German officers interned at Oldcastle in Ireland have escaped.

Baron Burian Here.
Baron Burian the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs has arrived in Berlin.

Audience Postponed.
Athens, Aug. 15. The parting audience of Minister Veille has been postponed owing to an indisposition of the King.

American Chinese Bank.
New York, Aug. 15. An American financial consortium proposes to open a bank in China with a Capital of 40 millions of dollars.

Where are those Millions.
London, Aug. 15. The Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Mail* telegraphs that the question he hears oftenest is, "What is the English army of millions doing?"

Duma Muzzled.
Petersburg, Aug. 15. At the request of the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolavitch the speeches of the opposition members of the Duma are not to be published.

The Scotch Miners.
London, Aug. 15. The Scotch miners insist upon an advance of a shilling per day. Mr. Lloyd George and Asquith will act as arbiters.

Envoy to Bulgaria.
Sofia, Aug. 15. England does not give up easily. We hear that a special delegate Mr. O'Brien is to be sent here to try and convert Bulgaria.

Clemenceau Attacks.
Paris, Aug. 15. In his paper *L'Homme Enchaîné*, M. Clemenceau attacks both the President and General Joffre with considerable bitterness.

Blockade Not Acknowledged.
London, Aug. 15. The *New York Correspondent of the Times* announces that America in her next note will refuse to acknowledge the English blockade.

Gaza Bombarded.
Alexandria, Aug. 15. A French cruiser has bombarded Gaza, a city lying south of Jerusalem. The reason given was that a contraband trade was being carried on.

More Ammunitions.
Madrid, Aug. 15. The Spanish war Ministry has given a large order for ammunitions in America. Spain, however, has no intention of taking part in the war.

Harwich Bombarded.
The Naval Staff announces that on the 12th and 13th of August an aerial expedition was made along the eastern English coast. Harwich was successfully bombarded. The aircraft returned intact.

Bullying the Neutrals.
Stockholm, Aug. 15. All the steamers of the Iceland route are now compelled to call at either a Scotch or English harbor. The English cordon around the Norwegian coast has been much tightened of late.

Bulgaria Stands Pat.
Vienna, Aug. 15. The Premier Radoslawow was interviewed by the press and has stated that nothing less than the return of Macedonia would ever satisfy Bulgaria.

Greeks Determined.
Athens, Aug. 15. The Greek Government is determined not to cede any territory and to use every power available to oppose any attempt to disintegrate the Kingdom. The press demands a declaration from Venizelos.

Italy Shy.
Vienna, Aug. 15. From Brindisi one hears that so far no Italian transports have left for Gallipoli. The more the Italians study the situation about the Aegean sea, the less they appear inclined to risk taking part in the Gallipoli expedition.

Strange Report.
Petersburg, Aug. 15. It is reported here that the former Minister of War Suchomlinow, has been arrested upon the charge of having betrayed his country by having failed to properly organize the army.

Gold Shortage.
London, Aug. 15. Owing to the constant fall in exchange rate of English gold, it has been decided to adopt measures here much of the same kind as those established by the Reichsbank at the commencement of the war.

A Bid for Freedom.
Christiania, Aug. 15. Twenty five men from the cruiser Berlin, interned in Trondheim endeavored to escape. At half past three in the morning they sprang into the water and swam for shore. The Swedish guard fired at them and eight men were drowned. Twelve were brought ashore. The Berlin is a 17,000 ton ship belonging to the Norddeutscher Lloyd.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL VON MOLTKE.

The Field Marshal Talks Freely With Colonel Emerson of the "Washington Post." Duration of the War.

THOSE AMMUNITION SUPPLIES.
Surprised That so Many American Citizens are Willing to Engage in so Unneutral a Traffic.

The following interview with Field Marshal von Moltke, the acting chief of the German General Staff, has been sent to the *Washington Post* by Colonel Edwin Emerson, the well-known American war correspondent.

In answer to my direct question: "How long do you think the war may last?" General von Moltke first drew a deep breath, then cast a long abstracted look over the sunny green square of the Königs-Platz below. His mind's eye seemed to be seeking the bloody battlefields and trenches along the distant Aisne and Vistula.

Then he turned his head, and looking me straight in the eye, said with sharp emphasis: "That depends on how long you Americans will continue to feed arms, ammunition and war supplies to our enemies. But for this, our armies already would have ended the war on one east front. As it is now, the constant further supply of munitions to our enemies only serves to prolong the carnage."

"Germany is in a position analogous to that of a swordsman, who, while seconded by two good friends, yet has to keep at his own sword's point a ring of foes, all bent on reaching his heart. Now, every time our champion succeeds in disarming that one of his foes who mostly hotly engages him, by striking his antagonist's sword out of his hand, behold a so-called neutral bystander runs up from behind and thrusts a new weapon into the hand of the beaten foe."

"Surely," I interposed, "you do not share the common belief of so many of your countrymen that the American munitions and supplies sent to your enemies are being supplied by our government arsenals?"

"No, certainly not. I am well aware that this is the work of private American concerns; but our people are surprised firstly that so many of your citizens should be willing to engage in so unneutral a traffic against us, and secondly that your government should not have taken prompt measures to stop it."

Principles of Humanity.
"We are the more surprised at this in view of the fact that your State Department, in its note of June 10th to our government, justly emphasizes that the principles of humanity stand higher than mere property rights or trade advantages."

"Please understand that I do not mean to discuss any judicial points of this question. I am merely trying to bring home to you the feeling of our German people. Popular feeling is not guided by finely drawn judicial considerations, but follows its own simple instincts. The German people see that America is furnishing millions of arms and projectiles to our enemies, at a moment when Germany must fight the hardest battle for her existence, and must defend herself against the greatest coalition of powers yet seen. Our people see that your government in Washington has undertaken no measures to stop this commerce in war material, from which but a small number of Americans, comparatively, are deriving gain. Do you wonder that public opinion in Germany has reached a general conclusion and now believes that all Americans think in their hearts: 'Let the Germans go to ruin: but let us make hay while the sun shines?'"

Once more I interposed: "Our government and our munition manufacturers at home do not consider our foreign trade in munitions any more unneutral or illegitimate than the foreign munition business of your Krupp and Mauser factories. Haven't your manufacturers, too, been selling arms and munitions freely to any foreign customer who would buy? Just so, some of our American war supply factories, which are now selling their product to Germany's enemies, would doubtless be equally ready to sell to Germany and her allies, if the German navy could keep the sea as open to German trade as it is now to the trade of Great Britain and to those who help her."

"We are not discussing hypothetical intentions but solid facts," answered the General. "One fact is that other neutral nations, like Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Spain, show their neutrality by not selling arms or ammunition to either side in this conflict. Another fact is that we Germans during this war are not clamouring for supplies of foreign munitions. The efficiency of our manufacturers enables us to stand on our own legs."

A Great Difference.

"There is a great difference between selling arms to outsiders during peace and between furnishing arms to actual belligerents warring against one's own friends. In everyday life a licensed gunsmith is not only permitted but expected to sell arms across his counter to all lawful customers; but he is not expected to run out of his shop during a street fight to thrust loaded pistols into the hands of a combatant, no matter how friendly he may feel towards him. Just so, our Krupp and Mauser works have sold arms to all the world during peace times, even as the Creusot works in France, the Armstrongs in England, or the Winchester and Remington companies in America have done. There is no objection to this in times of peace; but in the midst of war it is quite another matter."

"The same international principle applies here as that which was established by our famous Alabama claims against England concerning the fitting out or selling of war-ships to belligerents in the midst of war."

"During your various wars in North America your government never had reason to complain of arms or munitions being furnished by us to your enemies. Spain, for instance, long before its war with the United States freely purchased Mauser rifles from our German manufacturers; but the moment war broke out between Spain and the United States and our neutrality was declared, our government shut down on any further exportation of arms to Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines. Your former Ambassador to us, Dr. Andrew D. White, who served here during that war, can attest this fact."

The Case of Mexico.

"What explanation then is there," I asked, "for the German shipment of arms to Mexico last year, when our landing forces occupied Veracruz?"

"I have a very simple explanation," replied General von Moltke. "In the first place those arms were not German arms, but arms purchased in America that were merely being conveyed in a German merchant steamer. In the second place Mexico was not at war with the United States, so that the steamer was free to deliver its cargo to the lawful consignee, as was finally done, unopposed by any official protest from the United States. Had your government at that time declared war against Mexico, and had your navy established a formal blockade, our German merchantmen doubtless would have respected it. At the same time our government doubtless would have declared neutrality and would have enjoined our munition exporters to respect our neutrality by abstaining from any exportation of arms to either side in such a conflict."

"The only actual importations of arms into Mexico, so we understand from the reports of our military attaches in Mexico, of late have been American arms, except during those intermittent recent periods when the American government proclaimed an embargo on further exportations of American arms into Mexico. The fact that your government proclaimed and enforced such embargoes indicates that your government is able to stop private exportations of arms by your citizens to belligerents, even as in earlier times when embargoes on munition exportations were proclaimed and enforced by former American presidents against England and France, while those nations were at war."

"To return to the general matter of arms exportations in peace times, a practice to which some people object, one must bear in mind that great establishments, like those of the Krupps in Essen, the Skodas at Pilsen, the Schneiders at Creusot, or the Armstrongs in England, could not attain nor maintain their present high standards of modern efficiency unless they were kept in more or less continuous operation by filling new orders. Therefore our government approves of the foreign trade of our private munition factories during peace times, even though their product may be sold to possible enemies of Germany, as actually did happen in the case of large former sales by the Krupps to Russia, Belgium and Italy. It stands to reason that our army during long periods of peace had not sufficient need of new munitions to keep our munition factories at the height of the efficiency now fortunately attained, which has served us in such good stead during this war."

Tremendous Demands.

"As a matter of fact nobody before this war—not even the most far-seeing ordnance officers of our general staff—had any conception of the tremendous demands for new munitions that would arise from so colossal a struggle as the present world war."

"You see we were in the same hole as our enemies. The only difference was that we were forced to pull ourselves out of the hole—a tremendous problem which was solved in brilliant manner by our war ministry working in conjunction with our national industries—whereas our enemies, whose own national efficiency failed them, had to be helped out by American enterprise."

"The expenditure of ammunition during such terrific general engagements as have been fought during this spring and summer in Galicia, Poland, and at our western front, have far exceeded anything that our general staff ever anticipated. I am divulging no secret when I tell you that our armies during the earlier stages of the war repeatedly ran out of ammunition to a dangerous degree. The fact that we have been able to make good this expenditure and to come up to all present and future demands is due only to the superb efficiency and ready adaptability of our old and new munition factories and to the stalwart qualities and ideals of patriotism of our German workmen, who did not have to be coerced by any special laws into serving their fatherland."

"The very circumstance that we ran out of our original supplies of ammunition so early in the war is but a further proof of the fact that Germany had no such dreams of world-wide military conquest as are being imputed to us by our enemies."

(To be continued in our next issue.)

THE NAKED TRUTH.

"Morning Post" calls upon the Government to do something before it is too late.

London, Aug. 15. Under the heading of "The Naked Truth," the *Morning Post* publishes a leading article in which it says that each day large display sheets tell of "Enormous German Losses." "Hindenburg Repulsed!" and so on. But the simple truth is that the Russians have been thrown back along the entire front and many large towns and precious railroad communications have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Russians are constantly retreating and there is no hope of their being able to take the offensive for a long while to come. Germany holds Belgium, North of France and Poland in strong grip and if it should succeed in developing the resources of those countries, Germany will be stronger than ever before—it is a mistake to think that time favours our Allies. For that France, Belgium, Russia have suffered too much and Serbia is awaiting another attack. Moreover England pays as much for her army as Germany. We warn our politicians if the situation is allowed to drift along thus, it may soon be too late to save it."

Americans Against Blockade.

London, Aug. 15. The *Washington Times* correspondent tells that there is a strongly growing sentiment in America against the English blockade policy. Senator Hoke Smith was speaker at a big protest meeting at which a motion was carried calling upon the President to interfere.

Wilson and Germany.

Hague, 15. Aug. The American Minister who has just returned here from the United States says that President Wilson has the firmest intention of maintaining good relations between the United States and Germany. Those relations are now of the best.

Roumania's Wheat.

Bucharest, Aug. 15. At the latest ministerial Council held, it was determined to rescind the law forbidding the export on wheat. All wheat is to be paid for in gold. It will be remembered that Roumania has a particularly and exceptionally rich harvest this year. Petroleum is also to be freed for export.

Roumanian Council.

Bucharest, Aug. 15. A Cabinet Council has taken place here. It was called to consider the note of the Entente Powers and also the great question of the crop export. Afterwards Minister Bratianu went to Sinai to see the king. Two hundred million more Lei are demanded by the Minister of War for mobilization purposes.

Imperial Council.

Vienna, Aug. 15. It is stated that a council of the highest importance has taken place at the Imperial Palace of Tzarskoe Selo. It was attended by the Senior military authorities. Accusations were made, that Poland had been abandoned without sufficient cause. The military staff defends the army against the charges made.

ENVER PASHA ON THE DARDANELLES.

Turkish Minister of War Quite Confident of Victory. Heavy Losses of the Allies in Latest Attacks.

At a moment when the Allies are making desperate efforts to force the Turkish lines at Gallipoli, losing thousands upon thousands of lives, in what appear to be vain attempts; and Russia has declared that the one great object of the war for her lies in the opening of the Dardanelles; an interview that the representative of the *Associated Press*, Mr. George A. Schreiner, has just had with Enver Bey, is as of quite particular interest.

Forewarned Forearmed.

The Turkish Minister of War discussed the latest events on the peninsula. "I am perfectly sure," he said, "that we can hold the Allies in check, even should they receive further large reinforcements. We had expected the recent renewed action on the part of the Allied forces, and had made our preparations accordingly."

"From information received, the Allies had gathered together three divisions for the purposes of a grand assault, and they numbered about 50,000 men. But a large part of that force no longer exists. The experiences of the Allies in front of the Turkish positions at Sedd ul Bahr, were little pleasant. Two regiments attacking our centre were exterminated, only sixty men remaining alive. Between our centre and left wing, the Allies attacked thrice, were driven back with exceedingly heavy losses, and our troops replied with a counter attack. We are still in possession of several trenches of the enemy. The attack made upon our right wing was a failure. About two thousand dead English lie in front of our trenches. The French troops, situated in front of our extreme left wing, did not attack. Near Ari Burnu the English troops also attacked, it was a night assault, and a fight was simultaneously going on at the landing place. In brief time the English had occupied one of our trenches but they were quickly ejected."

Superiority in Numbers.

"We have the superiority of numbers on the peninsula, and it would necessitate a great number more reinforcements upon the side of the Allies, in order to reduce our advantage in that respect."

Enver Pasha regretted the loss of the Barbarossa Haireddin, but was consoled with the knowledge that two-thirds of the crew had been saved. Moreover her value as a naval unit was exceedingly small.

Regarding the East Front Enver Pasha said: "The Allies have lost the support of the very army which was to have annihilated the forces of the Central Powers. Much has yet to be done, but the Russians have lost their power of offensive. The idea of reorganising the Russian army is not serious, it is as worth much as the talk of the Minister of War in the Duma, referring to the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow in 1812, and suggesting that the same fate would now overtake the German and Austro-Hungarian forces. A man who talks thus, in these days of our modern means of transport and military resources, merely shows that he is a hundred years behind the times. The Russian army is finished with for a given period. In the meanwhile our position here is continuously improving as our organisation has time to develop its full strength."

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

Probable that Ministry will have to be Re-constituted. Millerand or Joffre Must go.

Geneva, Aug. 15. The French papers are now coming irregularly. It is said they are kept back in order to conceal from the outer world the difficulties concerning the political situation, which each day grows more acute.

In the first place there is war to the knife between Millerand and Delcasse, the latter taking the part of Joffre, who wishes to risk all upon a vigorous offensive movement. That offensive Millerand considers too dangerous to be risked. Meanwhile, throughout the country discontent reigns. The French people do not want a winter campaign.

In the Chamber a majority is rapidly forming against the government and Clemenceau is active and will quite probably add the scalp of the Viviani Ministry to the long list of Cabinets he has overthrown. Clemenceau in his newspaper yesterday denounced the military leadership and today Hervé in the *Guerre Sociale* attacks it still harder.

The *Petit Parisien* echoes the voice of the powerful Radical-socialist group, and calls for the retirement of Millerand, or better still the entire government.

The *Temps* states that on Friday next, M. Viviani in the name of the cabinet will ask the Chamber for a vote of confidence. The vote will be upon the much disputed question of field hospital supplies. If M. Millerand cannot give a satisfactory explanation the Cabinet is doomed.

The Continental Times

Published three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
A cosmopolitan newspaper, free of political bias,
publishes in the interests of Americans, also as a
convenient medium for Advertisers in America and
Europe to reach their customers at small expense.
..... address all communications:

The Continental Times
Berlin W. 50, Augsburger Strasse 38
Telephone: Steinplatz 7860

Proprietor, C. White, Berlin
News Editor—Aubrey Stanhope
Literary Editor—R. L. Orville
Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

Subscription Rates.

By mail postage paid per month:
Germany . . . 2 Marks
Austria . . . 2 1/2 Kronen
Italy . . . 3 Lire

Switzerland . . . 3 Francs
United States . . . 75 Cents
Holland . . . 2 Guilder

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suitable manuscript, can under no circumstances
assume responsibility for their return.

A Fine Interview.

No reading could be more interesting than the interview which Field Marshall General von Moltke has accorded to Colonel Edwin Emerson the well known American war correspondent, of the *Washington Post*. One is struck forthwith, after reading the first few sentences, that the Field Marshall is as big in mind and ideas as he is in stature—he is a physical giant. General von Moltke is great also in the courage he displays in at once grappling vigorously with an exceedingly tender political question, that of the delivery of munitions to belligerents by the American manufacturers. The Field Marshall shows no shyness whatsoever in approaching that matter. He "takes the bull by the horns", and, in answer to Colonel Emerson's question, as to how long the war is likely to last, replied that it largely depended upon the delivery of munitions by the Americans. The General made no secret of his wounded feelings concerning the supplying of war material to the enemies of his country, and stated that his sentiments reflected those of his countrymen, namely that such traffic was unjust.

The argument of the Americans, so often heard, in justification of the supplying of munitions to the Allies—namely that Germany had been the greatest manufacturer of munitions for foreign countries, General von Moltke met by stating that German manufacturers had supplied munitions in the days of peace, but that in time of war it was quite another thing. That Germany, in periods of war, had done all possible to stop ammunition being shipped to belligerents. As a witness to this fact he quoted the late American Ambassador White, who, in his book, mentions the assistance given him by the German authorities during the American Spanish war in preventing arms being shipped to the enemy.

The American delivery of munitions "prolongs the carnage", says Field Marshall von Moltke. But in his innermost thoughts he does not for a moment consider that it affects the issue, which he knows will be favourable to the arms of Germany. For he is an out and out representative Teuton, and every German feels quite assured of victory, American munitions or no American munitions.

Terrible The worse the situation for the *Achi-Baba*. Russians becomes, the more frantically does the French press call for greater exertions to be put forth towards the taking of the Dardanelles. And so, again and again the forces of the Allies make frontal attacks against admirably fortified positions, with the natural result of being forced to retreat with grievous losses. There lies right in the centre of the peninsula a natural fortress, called *Achi-Baba*, which with a little military science applied, has so far shown itself to be impregnable. *Achi-Baba* has become as a sort of terrible nightmare to the French and English soldiers, a Moloch at the shrine of which thousands upon thousands of their colleagues have been sacrificed, on the salicuts and glacis of which entire regiments have bitten the sun-baked soil, a fastness which the most modern artillery bombards in vain and the best prepared night assaults count as nothing. The Allies have now lost full 100,000 men on the cactus grown rocks of Gallipoli. And it is worthy of note that the American naval officers, who have studied the situation, express the firm opinion that the Dardanelles are impregnable.

A TALE OF TAILS.

(From "War Humor and Other Atrocities.")
By Will E. Wagtail.

I met a man in Belfast
That met a man in Larne,
That knew a man that saw a man
That heard an awful yarn
Of how the German soldiers,
One day in holy France,
Cut off the tails of twenty cats
And tried them on a lance;
Then with the gravy stuck them on
(The poor wee things again—
Now shouldn't tales like that recruit
All Ireland's able men?)

Politicians at Those knowing the extra-ordinary acerbities of French political life, have anticipated, that it was merely a matter of time and disagreements in the Ministry would occur. And so it has come about. The Viviani Cabinet is in a state of crisis! There exist bitter disagreements between those two exceedingly wilful members of Ministry, M. Millerand and M. Delcassé, respectively, Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs. Their differences of opinion are extreme and M. Millerand accuses M. Delcassé of having inspired bitter press attacks against him. M. Delcassé is an old time enemy of M. Millerand. He accuses the latter of lack of initiative and of failing to countenance the military offensive movement which is advocated by General Joffre. This condition of things has brought about a feeling of uneasiness and nervousness in parliamentary circles, which has been further added to by [the Russian collapse in Poland. Divergences of opinion are such, among the members of Government, that a resignation of the Cabinet is daily expected.

At the same time M. Clemenceau the notorious wrecker of Ministries, is conducting an active and hostile political campaign against President Poincaré and the Commander in Chief of the French Forces, General Joffre.

Safety of the "Will the Dardanelles hold out Dardanelles or not?" That is the question; which has been so anxiously and so constantly asked, by those interested on either side in the success or failure of the attacks, which have now lasted so long. The latest opinion upon the subject has been given by the Turkish Minister of War. Enver Pasha must necessarily be in an excellent position to judge as to what the pro's and con's are, as regards the efforts of the invaders and the possible results therefrom, and he gives it out, in an interview with the *Associated Press*, that the Allies, even should they be largely reinforced, are little likely to meet with success. The most recent mass attack of the Allies; upon which such high hopes had been built by the French and English; adds but one more item to the long list of failures which the Allies have suffered in their attempts to force the Dardanelles. And the invaders stand in about exactly the same positions they were months ago.

THE WAR.

Armies of Central Powers Joined Hands within Forty Kilometres of Brest Litowsk.

The main interest in the war has now centered around Brest Litowsk the south eastern point of the defensive quadrangle which forms the Polish ring of fortifications. The Armies of the Archduke Ferdinand, Field Marshall Mackensen and General Woysch have together carried out a vast sweeping movement from the south and, having the Lublin Cholm line, have followed up along the railroad skirting, the river Bug and have reached Wlodaw about 40 Kilometres south of Brest Litowsk. At the same time the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria has with great rapidity reached Międzyrzec equidistant to the west of the great fortress. Four thousand prisoners have been taken.

At the same time one hears that the Russians are vacating Brest Litowsk with the utmost rapidity, and therefore it appears extremely doubtful whether the armies of the Central Powers will find serious resistance on reaching that place.

General Ermoli is in Bessarabia fighting successfully the Russians, stubbornly keeping up a series of rear guard engagements and all the while retiring slowly.

Nowo Georgievsk has lost one of here eleven exterior forts and is cut off from the outer world. Kowno is under siege. The last sortie cost the Russians a thousand men taken prisoners. All the while the German troops are closing in upon the doomed town.

General v. Below is exceedingly active and is battling along the line to Dunaburg having reached Kupischky, where he took 2350 prisoners. He is now almost within striking distance of Dunaburg, on the direct line to Petersburg.

Between the Narew and the Bug, General von Gallwitz is meeting with stubborn resistance at the same time slowly advancing.

The Italian Front.

On the South West front there is considerable activity. A big Italian military store has been blown up. At Redipuglia a weak hearted attack was easily repulsed by the Austro-Hungarian forces. Fighting continues in the Görzer satient.

On the Kri front the Italians have again attacked and been repulsed. In the Tirol district desultory fighting continues.

Gratetul Prisoners.

The *Volks-Zeitung*, published in Coblenz, gives the following example of the gratitude of prisoners for their good treatment. In the prisoners camp at Wahn, the wife of a petty officer, who had as duty the care of a large section of prisoners, died. The prisoners obtained knowledge of the fact and sent a petition to the Commander of the camp, to be allowed to send delegates to attend the funeral. This was permitted and 20 of the prisoners, consisting of French, Belgians, one Englishman and one Russian followed the bier to the cemetery. This action clearly shows how little grounds there are for saying that the prisoners are ill-treated.

DOWNFALL OF MINISTRY.

Lovat Fraser on the Government.
Has Given up Asquith in Despair.

"Many causes contributed to the ultimate downfall of the Ministry in May. That sudden fierce outburst of rioting against German aliens revealed smouldering depths of anger in the British populace which made a good many people shiver. The terrific German drive in Galicia had begun, and though the public did not know, those in high places were tolerably well able to foresee the grave sequel now revealed, as well as further possibilities still to be unveiled. The disclosures about the shortage of shells and other munitions staggered the Ministry and came as a complete surprise to several prominent Ministers. The insistent resignation of Lord Fisher was the crowning incident of a dramatic ten days. It was the shell question that really decided the situation. Even the silent Opposition was bound to challenge the Ministry upon it, and Ministers found to their dismay that there was no adequate answer. On the Monday came, not a fierce debate, but the first whispers of reconstruction, and after a great deal of busy political intrigue the Coalition slowly emerged.

Bloodless Irresolutes.

In three months the Coalition has accomplished a great deal, but the country still looks at it askance. It contains far too many bloodless, irresolute, and weak-kneed politicians who ought to be thrust into outer darkness. It is not a true National Government, but represents the outcome of a secret party arrangement. It has raised much money, but has done nothing to check the appalling waste in every direction. It has passed a Munitions Act, but dares not use the compulsory powers with which it armed itself. It has deliberately and persistently evaded the one great issue of compulsory military service and has substituted the nonsense of a National Register. These things are no presage of victory.

Nearly every political reputation is the worse for the last twelve months' wear. Almost the only exception is Mr. Lloyd George. The country loves him for his courage, but we have still to see whether he can organise as well as he can talk. Mr. Asquith, as those who had watched him during the last five years foresaw, has proved entirely unequal to the stern test of war. He has lost force, and instead of leading, will do nothing without being pushed. When the Prime Minister has no grip the Cabinet has no grip, and in time of crisis the country becomes like a rudderless ship. Many of Mr. Asquith's warmest supporters, after listening to his painful speech in the House of Commons on Wednesday, gave him up in despair. (Lovat Fraser, *Daily Mail*)

U-BOAT BOOTY.

Big Transport of Ten Thousand Tons Sunk in the Aegean Sea.
Great Loss of Life.

TWO SUBMARINES LOST.

Austria and Italy Each Lose a Unit. Special Activity on English Coast. Constantinople. Once more a great success has been achieved by the submarine, a 10,000 ton transport ship, full of soldiers, having been sunk. Only a very few of those aboard have been rescued.

The Austro-Hungarian Navy Department admits that the submarine U 12 is long overdue. This may be taken as an admission that the Italian account of the sinking of an submarine boat is true.

The Austro-Hungarian Naval Staff announces that on the tenth of this month an Italian submarine was sunk, having struck a mine. It took place in the gulf of Trieste. The Italians deny the report.

The English steamer *Summerfield*, 687 tons and the Steamer *Jacona*, 2,969 tons have been sunk. In the case of the *Summerfield*, two men were severely wounded. The senior officer and his wife and the chief engineer were drowned.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* attributes the dearth of provisions in England to the submarine invasion.

The Turks claim to have sunk a submarine by means of bombs dropped from a hydroplane. The steamer *Osprey* from Liverpool has been sunk and her crew landed. The trawler *Humphrey* has been sunk, crew saved.

The *Politiken* in a London despatch states that the submarines are displaying quite special activity. As a result a whole row of ships have been torpedoed. Amongst them, the Norwegian steamer *Geranger*, the Norwegian barque *Morna*, the English steamer *Oakwood*, and seven trawlers.

In the neighborhood of Aarsick the two coal-carrying steamers *Prince Albert* and *Princess Marie José* of the Belgian Oceanic Company have been torpedoed. The cargoes were destined for Italy.

The steamer *Princess Caroline* and the steamer *Gipria* have been sunk.

More Money for Russia.

London, Aug. 15. Chancellor of the Exchequer has placed a further fifteen millions of pounds sterling at the disposition of the Russian government. The money is to be sent via America and Vladivostok.

VIRIBUS UNITIS.

NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Austrian-Hungarian U-Boat Hero.

The sinking by the Italian navy of the Austro-Hungarian submarine "U XII" has withdrawn another prominent and heroic figure from the world-stage of the war. The "U XII" was commanded by Lieutenant Egon Lerch, who on the 21st of last December torpedoed and sank the French flagship "Courbet" in the Straits of Otranto. For this daring and brilliant feat he had been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Leopold Order, with the War Medal, and with the Iron Cross.

But the spirit which characterized the gallant young officer, survives among his comrades, as that of the famous Weddigen in the submarine service of Austria-Hungary's ally.

German-Austrian Friendliness.

The Germans resident in Prague have just sent a deputation, headed by their General-Consul, to assure the Austrians of their loyalty. The Statthalter replied that the patriotism and loyalty of the Germans in Prague had never been in doubt, and that their self-sacrifice had been of a most impressive character. The German General-Consul expressed his pleasure at this reply.

The Mayor's Thanks.

Dr. Weiskirchner, Burgomaster of Vienna, has just circulated the following inspiring and heartening proclamation: "To the People of Vienna! In the foregoing year of war, which has closed with the achievement of such wonderful, resplendent feats of arms by our brave army, the people of Vienna have displayed a splendid patriotism and unity, often under most trying circumstances. Thereby they have in the most praiseworthy manner supported the municipal authorities in the fulfillment of their duties. The municipality of Vienna therefore feels bound to express its heartiest thanks, and its conviction that the Viennese will continue to manifest this spirit of resolution and sacrifice until the achievement of the ultimate victory."

This admirable tribute, which has been so thoroughly earned by the war-earnestness of the brilliant, artistic and light-hearted city, strikes us as something unique in municipal annals.

Measures Against War-Exploiters.

The Imperial Government has issued a number of new regulations designed to frustrate dishonest attempts of the food-speculators. In the first place, in any case of artificial inflation of prices, all the necessities of life will be taken out of the hands of the producers and the speculative middlemen and issued direct by the state to the public. Fixed prices will be set and constantly revised, and it will naturally be impossible for any dealer to obtain more than the determined highest price. Another cause of artificially heightened prices is that frequently, in the shops as well as in the markets, the prices have not been marked. It is now obligatory to label all goods plainly with the price. It has also been ordered that, in addition to the obligation to weigh all estates commonly sold by weight, the seller is also obliged to allow the customer to weigh the goods for himself upon the trader's scales, without extra charge.

Changes have also been made in the regulations for markets. For instance, the first hour after the opening is no longer sacred to the wholesalers and middlemen. The public are also admitted, and thus the consumer may come into direct contact with the producer. The earth produces enough for everyone, the rest is a mere question of distribution.

The thorough and comprehensive manner in which the Austrian authorities have taken hold of this great question is another proof of the efficiency and adaptability of the Central Allies.

Year Book of the Grillparzer Society.

The twenty-fifth Year Book of the Grillparzer Society has been issued within the last few days. It first gives the annual report of the Society and also brings very important contributions from the pen of its editor Mr. Karl Glossy. One of the best articles deals with "History of the Theatres of Vienna" (1801 to 1820) and gives some valuable information about theatrical censorship one hundred years ago.

The appearance of a book of this kind in time of war proves the deep interest the Austro-Hungarian people still take in matters of literature and art and does honor to one of the greatest poets the world has ever known.

THAT BELGIAN MYTH.

One of the myths created by Mr. Redmond and his fellow recruiting sergeants is as to Ireland's indebtedness to Belgium. The boot is on the other foot. Ireland carried Christianity and culture to Belgium, and Belgium never did anything for Ireland. It is true that Irish refugees were received at Louvain when it was under Spanish rule. But Ireland's indebtedness for this is surely to Spain.

Irish World.

A Brooklyn *Eagle* correspondent in Turkey writes in his paper that "the British campaign against Turkey is the most badly managed expedition of the war."

The Open Tribune.

To our Readers.

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

The Farce of Neutrality.

To the Editor.

Passing through Germany I still find copies of American newspapers that give strange reading to Americans who take their news not from English inspired cablegrams, but from the facts of the daily life they witness.

A copy of the *Boston Herald* of 25th June lies before me and in reading it I feel ashamed to be an American.

Full of misrepresentation of German action, of puerile yet contemptible attacks on the German Ambassador in Washington, it yet has no word of reprobation for the pusillanimity of an administration that will go down to history as the one that with the greatest American interests entrusted to it, accomplished the least part of its duty and achieved the greatest failure of national trust.

In his first "*Lusitania*" Note to the German Government Mr. Wilson devoted an entire paragraph to the circumstance that the German Embassy at Washington had presumed to issue "a formal warning" in the press to American citizens against travelling in enemy's vessels in the war zone round Great Britain.

This unusual but humane diplomatic act was characterised by the President as "a surprising irregularity", and the American people were invited to believe from their President's attitude that the German Ambassador had been guilty of a species of *lèse Majesté* against the sovereign rights of their country.

In this *Boston Herald* of 25th June I observe a statement, dated Washington June 24th, which, in view of the President's reprobation of a kindly "irregularity" of the part of one Ambassador, calls for some explanation to those American citizens who have not yet placed their nationality at the war-service of another.

The Washington statement of 24th June asserts that Great Britain had been good enough to extend the time limit wherein non-contraband cargoes from Germany might still be imported to America without lawless seizure of ship and confiscation of cargo by Great Britain.

The British Order in Council of 1st March last, we are told, had fixed the 15th June as the last day on which such cargoes could be permitted unmolested transit across the ocean.

However, we are now informed that as an act of grace the British Embassy "had informed the State Department that additional time will be granted where it is shown that the previous time limit was inadequate."

The statement continued:

"The State Department has had no official connection with these negotiations which have been carried on between importers and the British Embassy, although the trade advisers have helped the importers in an official way."

For a government that takes formal exception to the Ambassador of a friendly state putting an announcement in the public press designed solely in the best interests of American travellers, to permit the Embassy of another state, to control the lawful trade of the country, to permit or prohibit American citizens the performance of their lawful pursuits, to interdict or give safe conduct to American goods and American vessels on the high seas and to enter into direct control of the business relations of American citizens with their clients is surely the most humiliating confession of impotence a great state has ever exhibited.

An act of gross betrayal of the rights of American citizens, whereby their lawful commerce is left to the direct and personal control of a foreign Embassy is committed by an administration that asserts its chief interest to be the "safeguarding of the rights of American citizens."

After this exhibition of "neutrality" is there a self-respecting American citizen left who does not feel that he is humiliated and degraded by the government of his country and that their much-noised neutrality is a foetid carcass that fouls the four winds of heaven?

Yours respectfully,

"Justinian".

Russianized Britain.

To the Editor.

In the *Times* of Aug. 5th we read: "Francis Tarr, said to be a German subject born at Kiel, was bound over in the sum of £10 at Pontypridd yesterday, for saying that Warsaw had fallen." What a great nation Britain is made by her governors! She has even time to play childishly with prosecuting Francis Tarrs for "false rumours" and meanwhile, on the very day of the prosecution Warsaw really falls! But what an impotent cripple the rest of humanity must be, if a nation, which fights, and with such petty weapons, against truth, is able to impose upon the world her "rule of the waves!" Illyricus.

Our Information Bureau.

"The Continental Times" is prepared to supply Americans, free of cost, with all useful information concerning Hotels, Boarding houses, means of transit & so forth, throughout Europe.—Address: Continental Times, Augsburger Strasse 38, Berlin.

He—Certainly, my dear. I shan't always be young and handsome myself, you know.

CULTURE AND THE PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

THE REFUTATION OF GROSS SLANDERS.

(Editors' Note: The German press is widely commenting upon the false reports printed in various neutral and hostile papers, referring to the treatment of prisoners of war in Germany. The following reflects the opinion of the German people and of citizens of neutral countries, who, living in Germany, have had an opportunity to inspect the camps in different parts of Germany.)

Of all matters which the war has brought to light and which reflect true culture or unculture, the treatment of prisoners of war holds a conspicuous place. From the very start of this world-struggle, Germany's enemies have endeavored to deny the German "Barbarians" all true culture, and with the slogan: "Fight against German Barbarism" they have veiled the attack upon the German people.

It seems to be a matter of course, therefore, that Germany's enemies, in spite of all proved facts, attempt to question and more and more to throw suspicion upon the treatment of prisoners of war in Germany.

Obviously, it will not fit into the picture, framed by the enemy for the benefit of their own people as well as of the neutrals, that war prisoners in Germany—Frenchmen, British, Russian or others—are being treated justly and humanely with perfect appreciation of their situation, as soldier-prisoners in a strange land.

Neutral visitors to German camps, judging objectively without any partiality for German conditions, frequently confirmed this fact. And this has happened greatly to the chagrin of the hostile press, which fears missing an opportunity and effective medium for trouble making. It is not surprising, therefore, that French and English newspapers continue to picture the fate of war prisoners in Germany in the most gloomy colors. They repeat over and over again that war prisoners are treated roughly and heartlessly, and, above all, that their food is insufficient. In order to emphasize this distorted view, alleged tales by escaped prisoners and letters from camps are being published.

In face of this systematic mendacity even the most detailed German description of actual conditions will not avail, but the love for truth and the reputation of Germany in neutral countries demand an energetic protest against this system of hoodwinking that hostile press.

Nowhere in this world-war has German culture manifested itself in a brighter light than in the vast camps for war-prisoners. Who of the many neutral visitors to the prisoners' camps in Germany could deny, under the many and deep impressions gained, that all that has been done for the prisoners has resulted through the efforts of a strong and highly cultured people? In all camps, and especially in the camp at Zossen near Berlin, where 16,000 men are stationed, the most difficult problem has been solved: To confine a great number of men, who are not penal prisoners, under conditions which shall exclude all the well-known physical and mental effects arising from long detention.

The best antidote against all, otherwise inevitable, influences of this kind, and which is employed most frequently, is agricultural work. But there is not enough work for all these thousands, not in the shoemaker, tailor or carpenter shops of the camps, nor in the camp post offices, where the multitude of letters, parcels and money-orders is handled. For this reason, the universal remedy, exercise and sport, must be resorted to for healthy maintenance of mind and body.

What would the slanderers in the hostile countries and the sceptics in neutral lands say, could they witness the football or tennis games in the camps? No doubt, the appearance of well-cared-for soldier-prisoners, garbed in in sporting dress, giving exhibitions of their sports, would put these slanderers to the blush. Would they still talk of German barbarism if they knew how merrily French and Russians are wrestling in the deep sand?

The slanderers are incorrigible, but Germans feel proud and happy that German civilization and strong humanity thus admit granting the greatest freedom permissible.

Of all insinuations raised against the German government, that of proper sustenance is of the greatest importance. Those involuntary guests, who are not satisfied with their food, which, by the way, is prepared upon an approved scientific basis, have at their disposal a canteen where they may purchase various luxuries.

This very matter of food calls forth unbounded astonishment on the part of many hostile critics who dote upon the "land of hunger," as they like to picture it to themselves, and cavillers would be startled could they peep into the little casino where their confined countrymen may be seen playing dominoes and sipping their lemonade to the strains of string music. For they are abstainers at the camps—by order of the Government.

However, all these humane arrangements of the camps do not trace their origin to any desire to convert wicked slanderers, or to move Germany's enemies to reciprocation

in the treatment of her captured soldiers. No! It has been shown but lately that this aim can be accomplished more rapidly and better by the threat of energetic reprisals.

The camps in Germany are on just lines. It is not in the German nature to torment or humiliate an enemy.

German justice, organization and humanity have created these soldier-camps, and they stand before us in these hard times as a vivid monument of true culture, a culture which Germany's enemies claim solely for themselves, but which deeper than elsewhere roots in the German people.

Weekly Report of American Association of Commerce and Trade

STATE THE PEACE TERMS!

Mr. Trevelyan Speaks at Halifax.

We quote from the *Labour Leader* of Manchester part of a speech made by Mr. Trevelyan, who was one of the English ministers who had sufficient moral courage to resign rather than let his country be dragged into the war by the four men responsible for the Great Crime and Misadventure, Grey, Asquith, Churchill and Lloyd George.

Mr. C. P. Trevelyan spoke recently to the Square Church Brotherhood, Halifax, to an audience numbering 1,200 persons, mostly of his constituency, on "The Principles of the Settlement to Secure Permanent Peace."

All the Governments, he thought, should state clearly what they are fighting for, and the general terms they would be glad to consider in order that peace might come. We on our side could not estimate what effect a proper statement of our policy would have on Germany. At present Germans were buoyed up by appeals to save their country from dismemberment and disruption. So long as they thought that was our policy they would go on fighting. Then at the end of another four or five years of war, with no young men left in Europe, no money, no industries, no clarity of mind, but with a chaos of human hatred, misery, and destruction, we might get peace. That would be the peace of death and not of liberty and freedom. But he did not believe the peoples of Britain, Germany, and France would go on fighting until all their civilisation went under. Believing, as he had always done, in the democracy of the common man and woman, he believed the force of their determination would say to Governments, "No more talk about the necessity of war. No more talk about incapacity to make treaties and arbitration tribunals which can rule the fortunes of the nations." The sooner there was a reasonable peace the better it would be for us all. It was better to get now terms which we might get four years hence. It was better to end this horror now, and trust to human brotherhood.

ENGLISH SEA LAW. An Exposure of its Origin.

A book of great political and legal value, "Der Kriegsbegriff des englischen Rechts," has just been written by the famous German scholar, A. Mendelssohn Bartholdy of Würzburg. It lays bare for the first time the roots of English maritime law, according to Anglo-American interpretation. In order to bolster up her claim to a monopoly of the seas, England has made use of all sorts of obsolete, half-forgotten, misunderstood laws—some of them of Dutch and French origin. Many forgeries of these documents and readings have been made—England's chief aim having always been to prevent "trading with the enemy."

The author has made an exhaustive study of English sea-practice from the 18th Century to the Spring of 1915. The result is a revelation for all neutrals. His analysis of the verdicts delivered by Sir Samuel Evans of the Prize Court reveal the hollowness and farcicality of these judgments.

The book may be heartily recommended to all who understand the great goal for which Germany is striving in this war—the liberation of the seas for all nations—the destruction of an evil and corrupt tyranny over the nations of the earth.

Published by J. Bensheimer, Verlag Mannheim. Price, 3 Marks.

Theatres in Berlin and Paris.

Some time ago the French newspapers reported that the entire receipts of all the Parisian theatres since the period of the war had amounted to 800,000 Francs. This is about one-tenth the amount taken in times of peace. As a proof of how little the artistic life of Berlin has suffered through the war, it is interesting to cite that the German Opera House in Charlottenburg alone has had clear takings of 1,300,000 marks since the outbreak of war.

Allies' Heavy Losses.

Constantinople, Aug. 15. South and north the Turks are successful after six days of fighting. The Allies have been badly beaten. At Sed-ul-Bar the Turks have won considerable ground, whilst at Tulasee the English are hard pressed close onto the water's edge. The Turks have captured 12 machine guns, which they at once turned upon their owners. The losses of the English are reckoned at from 6,000 to 7,000 and in the northern section about 5,000. Large numbers of English wounded have been brought in here and are being treated.

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