

## Special war edition. No. 1103. Vol. XXI. No. 36 March 26, 1915

Berlin, Germany: Continental Times, G.m.b.H., March 26, 1915

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### Short items of interest from various sources.

#### The Russian Reserves.

Petersburg, March 25th. The Government has ordered 23 annual levies of the "Reichswehr" to have themselves enlisted. The recruits for 1916 and 1917 have also been called up.-Desertion from the Russian armies, especially at the front, is increasing more and more. The Army administration has issued a special paper, in which the names of deserters (about 600 every week) are published.

#### Why France publishes no Casualty lists.

Metz. March 25th. The Lothringer Zeitung says: The French General Staff stubbornly refuses to publish casualty lists. The reason for this is that the losses have been so terribly heavy that the authorities do not dare to make the public fully acquainted with them. As an instance of the losses sustained by the French, the paper says that in 23 villages 1773 Germans and 5722 Frenchmen are buried, who were killed in the battle of Lorraine on August 20th and 21st. This means three Frenchmen to every German.

Allies' Attacks Repulsed.

Berlin, March, 25th. French attacks were repulsed near Pont-à-Mousson, Badonviller and Reichsackerkopf. Fighting at the Hartmannsweilerkopf is still in progress.-The German column pursuing the Russians beyond Memel made 500 prisoners and captured 3 guns and 3 machine-guns. - Russian attacks at Tauroggen were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Several altacks against the German positions at Ostrolenka also failed: 20 officers, 2500 men and 5 machine-guns were captured.

#### Renewed Fighting in the Carpathians.

Vienna, March 25th. Another great battle has developed in the Carpathian mountains west of the Uszok Pass. Strong Russian forces try to drive the Austro-Hungarians from the hights. 1500 prisoners captured. The Russians were driven from several villages in the northernmost part of the Bukovina. Five Victims of a Submarine. Reuter, London, March 25th It is reported from Fecamp that the French sailing ship Jacques Coeur was stopped by a German submarine 85 miles from the Lizzard. The Jacques Coeur was asked to take over 28 men of the crew of a British steamer, one of five which had been sunk by the submarine. How the "Dresden" went down.

## According to the English papers, no less than 700 officers fell in the fight of Neuve-Chapelle.

London, March 24. In spite of the studied attitude of apathy to all matters concerning the war, which the upper classes here endeavor to assume, the losses of Neuve-Chapelle have come as a mighty heavy blow and that on account of the number of officers who have fallen. The censorship has been pursuing the policy of secretiveness which is causing the utmost irritation. But in the Neuve-Chapelle matter, the papers themselves have gone to work to learn the truth and the result is, that they announce the number of lost officers in that small engagement as having been over 700. Such a disaster is unknown in the war annals of British history. It has brought home, more than any other previous engagement, to the English mind, the seriousness of the war and the possibility and probability of much severer losses to come. The newspapers openly say, that the gain achieved was not anywhere nearly commensurate with the heavy losses entailed and, in consequence disagreeable questions are being asked, as to who is the culprit who is answerable for the bloody catastrophe. It is finally admitted that 12,000 men fell.

#### The Fate of Servia.

London, March 25th. Sir Thomas Lipton, returning from Servia tells of the terrible ravages of epidemics among the population. The cemeteries are too small for the immense number of people who die every day. Men and women are lying about in the houses and die without any medical assistance. If help does not arrive very soon to a sufficient extent, Servia will meet her fate-a fate more terrible than from the hands of the enemy. Dr. Ryan, the American doctor said: "If help does not arrive, the Servian nation will be extinguished from the surface of the earth in a very short time."

Another Disclosure in England

Another Failure of English Enterprise. Certain sections of British Industries were hailing the war as the best opportunity to get rid of German competition, if not abroad at least in the home-markets. It was a gospel among the employers in these branches of industry that only "dheap and nasty" work and cheap labor in Cormany prevented them from competing successfully.

One of the chief products of this kind were aniline dyes of which German manufacturers almost he'd a monopoly, although they themselves did not enjoy a protective tariff at home. And one of the first acts of the economic war was the forming of a commission which was to enquire into the ways and means how to create a British dye industry.

After long deliberations certain propositions were made which, however, did not find much support in industrial circles. What the manufacturers wanted was protection pure and simple or a state guarantee of profits. A new scheme was proposed which introduced participation by the government. A prospectus was issued afterwards by the "British Dyes Limited" a company formed for the purpose of making aniline dyes, but when the subscription list was closed, only £ 448000 were subscribed, not even half the amount laid up for subscription: Cash payments amounted only to £122.000, which was not sufficient to cover the expenses advanced by the government. And part of the subscriptions were only made conditionally. It looks very much as if nothing at all were to come of all the big words used in the beginning. If the £1,000.000 capital cannot be subscribed amongst those interested in the manufacture of dyes the government intends to withdraw from the scheme and it is very much to be doubted if another agreement can be arrived at 20 the two first met with no response. We feel sure that economic competition between the industrial countries of the world will after the war go on harder than ever. If England cannot succeed now in organizing her industries, which is an essential factor in economic competition, she will not be able to after the war eitherunless she would be put before the alternative to do it or to go down industrially.

An enormous rush.

Ancient Naval Units sent to the front. Suspicions respecting the British Admiralty reports.

#### By Aubrey Stanhope.

Prospects of the Allied fleets in the coming assault upon the Dardanelles.

made, by the Allied fleets, to capture the Dardanelles. The first cannot be taken, more especially in view of the latest details published, as anything other than a dead failure on the part of the allied forces. That the English so acknowledge it to be, is evident by the recall of Admiral Carden who, it is understood, is to be, replaced by Admiral de Robeck.

According to the Athens Correspondent of the Italian paper Corriere de la Sera, the losses of the Allies amount to 7,000 men. That is manifestly a gross exaggeration. But undoubtedly the losses were very much greater than the English or French care to admit. The Greek papers, who all have Correspondents in Lemnos, state that the number of dead may be taken as 2,000, that five ships have been sunk and four disabled. That the Commander of the Inflexible has been killed by the splinter from a shrapnell and the Irresistible sank five knots away from the town of Dardanos, and the Ocean 13 miles further off, shared the same fate, The Inflexible was hit hard and the water rushing into her lower parts drowned a number of the crew on duty there. The Albion was not so badly damaged, but lost 60 men. The Gaulois was badly crippled and sank, also the Bouvet; while the Suffren, very much damaged and with her machinery crippled, was just able to get away at minimum speed. Such are the reports from Athens where, as you know, the sentiment is more pro English than otherwise.

No risks taken. The English apparently do not wish to risk any of their new ships, for to replace those that have been sunk or disabled, they are sending out the Queen, 15,250 tons and the Implacable, sister ships of the Irresistible, Bulwark and Formidable, all three of which have now been sunk. The Implacable is 16 years old and, the Queen thirteen. The French are credited with beeing about to send out, to take part in the renewed assault, the entire five ships of the Patrie type, the others being the Verité, Justice, Democratie and Republique. Of those the Verité is the newest, built in 1907, and, together with the Justice and Democratie, built in 1904, made a trip to the United-States in 1909. The Patrie and Republique were built in 1903 and 1902 respectively. All five are 14,900 tons. In artillery they carry the same heavy guns as the new coming English ships, that is to say four 30.5 cm cannon. But the Verité, Justice and Démocratie carry ten 19.4 cm guns in second line, whereas the English ships have 12 15 cm guns at disposal.

Inevitably there is to be a second attempt | remarks, "Had we taken part in the bombardment we would probably have lost most of our warships." And Greece has only just enough battle ships at command to hold the Turks in check. A few units gone, and Turkey would hold them on the seas.

> The English lay claim to having done prodigious damage to the fortresses of the Dardanelles. That the Turks deny in the most positive manner, and they bring the evidence of independent witnesses to back what they say, to the effect that the forts are intact. The Athens correspondent of the Corriere della Sera affirms that the forts are absolutely intact. The Constantinople Correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung asserts, in most positive manner, that no damage has been done.

#### Rather Suspicious.

Indeed the English Admiralty reports appear highly suspicious. It is affirmed that the news of great loss of life and damage to the forts, was brought by the English Consul at the Dardanelles, who had been ordered to leave at once, and had arrived on board one of the English warships after packing and getting away in haste. Such evidence cannot be very reliablle.

Even the Marine Correspondent of the London Times appears to be doubtful as to the Admiralty reports of wholesale damage done to the forts, for he writes :---"It is noteworthy, that the report of the Admiralty of the 8th of March tells, that forts L and U were silenced on the 6th and 7th, and that fort I had been demolished on the 5th. And yet, on the Thursday (the 8th March) those forts were able to reply to our fire. Naturally, to a certain degree, the defenders might have been able to replace their cannon by motor howitzers and field batteries. Also, the forts might have ceased firing to induce the ships to approach nearer, in order that they might come under fire. And, in truth, on the Thursday many batteries, which it was supposed had been disposed of, developed renewed activity."

Berlin, March 25th. An official report has arrived from the Commander of the Dresden, describing how the cruiser was attacked by three British warships when lying in Cumberland Bight, Isle of Juan Fernandez. The Dresden replied to the British firing until all guns and three ammunition stores were destroyed. It was pointed out to the British Admiral that the attack had been made in neutral waters. But when the Glasgow continued firing inspite of the representations made, the Commander of the Dresden blew up his ship to prevent her falling into the hands of the English. It is not true that the Dresden hoisted a white flag and surrendered, as described in the official British report.

#### Growing Unrest in India.

London, March, 25 th. Times learns from Bo nbay that the Indian Council has unanimously supported the Government's proposal of the declaration of state of war in India. In Bengal and in the Pundjab "anarchist" elements are said to be at work committing robberies and other crimes. In the Pundjab "agrarian" causes may also have added to the unrest. The movements in these districts are doubtlessly connected with each other. It is feared that doubts as to the loyalty of the Indian masses may arise, a situation which would endanger India's position within the British Empire.

The Chinese-Japanese Conflict. London, March 25th. Daily Telegraph reports from Pekin that the Chinese-Japanese negotiations are continuing. China refuses to compromise in the Mongolian question. The

Japanese are already landing troops in China. The garrison of Tsinanfu was increased; 3000 man were landed at Mukden and the same number at Dairen. A number of transports are lying off the coast near Taku Bank, Hankow and at the Yangtse. China has concentrated 73000 men and 180 guns near the capital.

American Intervention in Mexico. Madrid, March 25th. Epoca says that the United States Government prepares for a mobilization prior to an immediate intervention in Mexico.

about the War.

London, March 25th. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, giving a lecture in London, mentioned that Sir John French, the General-in-Chief of the British forces has made a special study of the territory where the English Expeditionary Force is fighting, for the last 5 years. (This means, of course, that the English have for the last 5 years waited for the opportunity to fight Germany in France and Belgium. The German official documents, stating this fact, have hitherto been treated derisively by the English Government and Press.)

## Turks putting British to flight.

Constantinople, March 25. According to private advices from Bagdad the Turkish troops in their victorious advance have entered Korna. The English troops, who had retired to that city, withdrew to the South. In the fight for possession of the city the panic stricken Englishmen shot upon one another. The Turkish troops did not sustain any losses.

#### Holland Protests.

Hague, March 25. The Dutch government is about to deliver a note of protest to the English and French governments as regards their treatment of neutral shipping.

### The Truth.

Pctersburg. March 24. The Russkoje Slovo is one of the few papers here which now and again tells the truth. This it does now, in its statements concerning the widely reported state of starvation in which Berlin was told to be. The Slovo says: -- "The reports as to the state of famine in Berlin are exaggerated, There is no lack of meat and plenty of fish and other victuals. Only as regards the consumption of bread is there is a dimiunition. The theatres and the pleasure resorts are filled to overflowing which can scarcely be said to be the case in Russia.

#### **U** Boat Influences.

The rates for assurance at Lloyds has risen immensely since the submarine campaign began.

London. March 24. The Daily Telegraph, in spite of the would be comforting as urances given by Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons, tells that the rates of insurance at Lloyds daily increase. In consequence of during the past week, the premiums which were formerly at twenty shillings, have gone up to thirty and forty. Should the submarine boat invasion increase in intensity then there are no limits to the height insurance may reach, for already the brokers are exceedingly nervous and chary of accepting risks.

## Troubles in India.

The natives of the Punjab and the Bengalese are in a very restless state of mind. London. March 24. Very disquieting despatches have reached the India office from the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge. It is difficult to know exactly what it means, but there exists a very widespread movement against the government. In official circles it is stated that anarchists are at work, but such tenets are so very far away from the ideas of the Indian populations, that they seem scarcely credible. Further there appear to be doubts as to the loyalty of the population in general and there is a feeling of universal unrest which is making the white population considerably anxious, the more so as so many of the regular troops have been sent to the European war.

## Greek Neutrality.

Constantinople. March 24. The question of the open violation of neutrality on the part of the Greeks, whereby unlimited quantities of stores and ammunition are sent over the frontier to Servia, by the route of Salonika, is attracting quite particular attention nere.

#### **Rather Previous.**

Brussels. March 24. New York Herald of Paris, whose Editor appears to have to be more Russian than the Russians, more French than the French, announced in its issue of March the 4th, which has just reached here, that all the forts of the Dardanelles had been reduced and, that no less than 52 ships of war had entered the narrows. For sensationalism and inaccuracy the Paris New York Herald beats all competitors.

## **Financial Comparisons.**

It appears that it has become a joke upon the London Stock Exchange to pretend to deal in German three per cents. It is harmless, as the three per cents with the London the onslaught of the German submarines stamp, since the war broke out are not accepted here. In truth German Consols have suffered less than those of the English and French. In the middle of February the German 3 % State Ioan has retrograded 5,55 to 70,25; the English 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> consols 7.25 to 68,50; the 3 % French Rentes had gone down 12,50 standing at 68,75.

#### An idea.

It is interesting enough to hear that the aged french war unit Jauréguiberry, twenty two years old, is to be sent to take part in the coming attack. This would seem to confirm the inpression which some people have, that the Allies are prepared to sacrifice a lot of old and out of date warships in order to act as buffers for the few newer ones, to which would be confided that actual forcing of the Dardanelles. This might possibly be the case, otherwise it is difficult to account for the Majestic, twenty years old; the Irresistible, 17 years old; the Ocean, 17 years old; the Prince George, 20 years old; the Charlemagne, 20 years old; and the Gaulois, and the Bouvet, 19 years old; appearing as units in the joint fleet.

The newest ship, in fact the only really quite modern ship of the whole combined fleet is the Queen Elizabeth, not yet two years afloat, armed with eight 38.1 cm big guns and sixteen 15.2 cm with a tonnage of 28,500. She is the absolutely latest and best the British admiralty can show for active work and, it is stated that she has been somewhat badly mauled about in the first bombardment. The English might replace her with the Warspite, a sister ship, launched about one month after the Queen Elizabeth, that is to say in November of 1913.

#### The impression.

As may be imagined, the impression created by the failure of the efforts of the combined fleets has been very great. The Greeks, for instance, are congratulating themselves heartily upon the cleverness of the King whereby they were kept out of the fight. For as one of the Greek papers was born on March 18th, 1914.

#### The Turks delighted.

In the meanwhile, according to accounts received from many quarters, the Turks are quite delighted with the way the forts have sustained the attack, and the spirit of confidence and, optimism runs high in the Army and Navy departments in Constantinople, and there is but one sentiment heard regarding the proposed renewed attack, namely, "Let them come, and they will get a still warmer reception than last time." There is one dominating hope amongst the Turks and it is, that the enemy should only be obliging e ough to land large bodies of troops. So far there are about a couple of army corps of mixed troops, that the allies. have brought to Lemnos. If with such small forces they expect to land on Turkish soil, they are doomed to a worse defeat of their troops, than that which their navies have already suffered.

#### Count Andrassy visiting Berlin. His meetings with prominent German statesmen.

Count Julius Andrassy, while in Berlin last week, attended the session of the Reichstag. Dr. Helfferich, the German secretary of the Treasury, called upon Count and Countess Andrassy in their box to pay his respects to the Hungarian statesman. After adjournment Mr. Kæmpf, the president of the Reichstag, received the Count and the latter was introduced to a number of prominent delegates of all parties. Later he was received at the Foreign Office by Herr von Jagow, the secretary of State.

Amongst prominent personages the Count met during his stay in Berlin are Prince Hatzfeldt, Prince Schœnaich-Carolath, Count Posadowsky, Count Monts and many others. Count Andrassy announced his intention of stopping in Berlin for another week.

#### Birth of Brunswick Prince.

A second son was born yesterday to the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick. The Duke of Brunswick, who is the son of the Duke of Cumberland married Princess Victoria Luise, only daughter of the German Emperor in 1913. An heir to the Brunswick Throne

## THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

## Professor Edmund von Mach Hits Back At William H. Taft. The Confinental Times

Published three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, Friday A cosmopolitan newspaper, tree of potitical bias, published 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 Editor, Cha. White, Berlin. Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

#### Subscription Rates.

By mail postage paid per month: 2 Marks 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Kronen 3 Lires 3 Lires 4 Kronen 4 Holland . . . 2 Gulden Germany Austria Advertising Tariff,

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#### In Expectation.

At any moment we may hear of a renewed bombardment of the Dardanelles by the combined fleets of France and England. Various accounts of the casualties are given respecting the last assault upon the Turkish forts. We may take it, that three battle ships were sunk, and four more so severely damaged, that they will not be able to take part in the coming fight. As regards loss of men, it is evident that the Admiralty is concealing facts from the British public. Undoubtedly the number of dead and wounded is large. Attention is drawn to the fact that a number of very old line of battle ships have been sent out to take part in the coming tussle, from which the conclusion must be drawn, that neither country wishes to sacrifice any of its first class line of battle units. Only one really modern battle ship has so far appeared on the scene. She is the Queen Elizabeth and has already been recipient of many reminders from the Turkish guns. She has been hit at least six times. In any case, the ships now mustered around Lemnos form no stronger a force than that previously sent to demolish the forts of the Dardanelles. Unless those fleets are very considerably strengthened their chances of success are just the same as on the occasion of the last bombardment, namely III. There are long headed people about who say that the whole naval demonstration of the allied fleets against the Dardanelles is a big bluff, destined to keep the Turks from paying too much attention to the Suez Canal. Maybe they are right. Anyhow the lot of veteran ironclads gathered in the Aegean Sea scarce look like threatening any great danger to the powerful and cleverly masked most modern fortresses protecting the Dardanelles and which, in spite of British assertions to the contrary, are intact.

#### German Savant Attacks the Position Taken by Former President and Claims Sympathy of American People. By Dr. Edmund von Mach.

of January 26, in which he gave his reasons for opposing an embargo on arms, he did not give to the press also my letter to him. And yet this is needed to understand the

meaning of his initial sentence: "I cannot write to a neutrality meeting such a letter as you would wish." With these words Mr. Taft has placed himself on record as unable to meet the arguments of the great mass of the American people, who look upon the exportation of fire arms, cartridges, cannon balls, shrapnels, and the whole list of in-

struments meant to kill and maim, and bring sorrow and want and hate as nefarious and unworthy of the great American people. This is the important fact. The foremost

opponent of an embargo on arms is unable to deny the soundness of the argument that the exportation of fire arms and cartridges is contrary to the morality of the people of the all, if not actually all of them, have declared greatest republic of the world. Nor has any one else come forward and claimed that we should be proud of this nefarious and murderous traffic. On the contrary, the conscience of the people is speaking in unmistakable terms wherever it has been given an opportunity to express itself. In Boston on February 10 the Committee on Federal Relations of the Massachusetts General Court (the legislature) gave an advertised hearing on the bill petitioning Congress to authorize an embargo on the exportation of arms. The attendance was so large that the committee had to adjourn to a larger room. When the chairman called for those who wished to oppose the bill, there was not one to respond.

#### Shall We Continue This Traffic?

While it may, therefore, be taken for granted that the public conscience of America regards the exportation of cartridges, fire arms, shrapnels, etc., with which to prolong the carnage on the European battlefield, as morally wrong, many thoughtful people, and among them ex-President Taft, are not so sure that the American people can right this wrong at present without committing another wrong, and wish us, therefore, to go on trafficking in death-dealing contraband.

We believe that the spirit of America is against them. If Lincoln had taken their advice in the sixties, the curse of slavery would still be resting on this country. To see the right and do it-that is American.

This does not mean, however, that the arguments against embargo on the exportation of arms should not be weighed. Mr Taft advances two and only two; and since he himself has published his letter, after due deliberation, and only a few days after he had generously given me his permission to publish his letter, which was originally confidential, it may be assumed, that the whole case of the opponents of the embargo is contained in these two arguments.

#### When Mr. Taft published his letter to me | ents by exporting arms for six months, then why not even matters up now, by forbidding the exportation of arms for another six months?

But better still, why not argue that the neutrality question breaks even, six one way, half a dozen the other, and that it need not, therefore, stand in the way of the American people following the dictates of their conscience, and stopping the nefarious and immoral traffic in arms.

It has been claimed, in ihe first place, that America could have declared an embargo legally and without infringing her neutrality at the beginning of the war, but that she could not do so now. In reply one may point to the neutral countries of Europe, who have been forced by England to declare similar embargoes not at the beginning, but during the progress of the war. Almost an embargo on arms. Only the greatest of the neutral states, our own America, persists in a traffic which adds to the horrible European carnage!

#### Wilful Misrepresentation of Facts.

The other argument is almost too ridiculous to deserve mention, and is, moreover, based on a wilful misrepresentation of facts. Some good people nevertheless have been influenced by it and have come out against the Bartholdt bill as "illusory," because they say: "Arms and other implements of war would, if our government established an embargo of them, be shipped from this country to Havana, or to Vigo, or to some other neutral port, and would reach their destination from there without any hindrance." People who reason like this have neither read the Bartholdt bil nor do they know what "embargo" means. It is, of course, the ptrpose of the bill before Congress entirely to stop the exportation of munition of arms, and if this is stopped --that is if an embargo is laid on their exportation-they cannot be shipped "to Havana, or to Vigo" or anywhere else.

All these objections, however, only befog the issue, which is a moral one. Mr. Taft did not deny this, and what is more important, was unable to meet it. There is a well-defined feeling in Washington that should the bill be reported out of the committee, it will pass both houses of Congress. Out in the open its great moral aspects will outweigh every contrary argument, for "the principle underlying the embargo will," as Congressman Vollmer, says, "become in time a part of general international law and, being a deterrent of war, will be the greatest practical progress ever made by the peace propaganda." Let us live the spirit of America!

## U.S. Steel Trust.

Big Fall in profits. From Our Financial Correspondent.

New York. The annual report, covering 1914, of the United States Steel Corporationthe company in which investors on your side are more largely interested than any other American concern- is the poorest since the organization of the corporation in 1901. A deficit of \$17,971.900 is revealed, as compared with a surplus of \$15,582.100 the previous year. The company's output of leading steel products fell off nearly 50 per cent. in 1914, while export sales shrank 26 per cent. Mr. Gary, the chairman of the corporation, in a statement to stockholders, attributes the unsatisfactory showing not only to a general lessening in the demand for the products of subsidiary companies, following the outbreak of war, but to the decline in prices for nearly all classes of products, and the falling off in export business.

#### Four Per cent. of the British Merchant Fleet Destroyed.

In contradiction to the statement of losses of ships as published in England the following statement has been prepared by Hamburg Ship Owners: Up to January 1st 97 British steamers, tonnage 255466, and 1 sailingship, 1798 tons, have been sunk by mines or German warship). After January1st according to our lists, the losses by mines, etc., amounted to 14 steamers, about 49 000 tons, and 1 sailingship, 2294 tons; thus according to the losses which have become known up to date England has lost 111 steamers, 304466 tons, and 2 sailors, 4092 tons; therefore the total loss amounts to 113 ships of 308 558 tons. The whole British fleet at present comprises about 12 million tons; therefore the loss up to date amounts to 4 per cent. However, it is to be assumed that the losses are even greater, as some of them are surely not yet known.

#### **Enlistment Tricks.**

London, March 24. The authorities of the War office are advertising largely for recruits. The latest form, which appears in all the daily papers, is as follows:-

#### If the German Army were in Manchester.

If the German Army were in Manchester, every fit man in the country would enlist without delay.

Do you realise that the German army is now at Ostend, only 125 miles away-or 40 miles nearer to London than is Manchester?

How much nearer must the Germans come before you do something to slop frem?

The German Army must be beaten in

## The Open Tribune.

Letters from our readers.

#### **To our Readers!**

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

#### Who lost Most Men.

To the Continental Times.

I dont know whether your attention has been drawn to a special order dated March 14, issued by the General commanding the 4the British Corps. If not I send it you herewith.

The brilliant success which the troops of the Fourth Corps have achieved in the capture of Neuve Chapelle is of the first importance to the Allied cause, especially at this period of the war. The heroism and gallantry of regimental officers and men, and the assistance afforded them by artillery units is deserving of the highest praise, and the Corps Commander desires to congratu, late them on the severe defeat they have inflicted on the enemy, whose losses amount to not less than 4,000 men in killed and prisoners alone.

As the Times and other Englisch papers admit the British losses at Neuve Chapelle, to have been about 750 officers aud 12,000 men, the capture of that village must be taken as having been very dearly bought. The English themselves, as I read their papers, admit that they were superior in numbers at Neuve Chapelle. The Germans claim that the English were in a superiority of about eight to one. And yet the English lost about 13,000 men all told and the German only 4,000. Surely that means a Pyrrhic victory for the English.

Rotterdam. March 23. John R. Wilson

#### **Our War Book.**

To the Editor.

Thinking it would please you to hear of the success of your brightly compiled War Book, I wish to tell you of a little incident relating to it. It was calling upon a lady, an American, who is the wife of a German officer in high position. She told that she had sent the Continental Times War Book to her husband, who is serving in the army around Warsaw. She had just received a letter from him, in which he told of the pleasure it had afforded him in reading it. And he wrote "It ought to be sent in thousands to the United States, in order that the Americans may learn the full truth about Germany and

#### Taking it Seriously.

At last the British nation appears to have decided to take the war seriously. Up to quite lately it was the fashion in the British Isles, to talk about the serious struggle in which Great Britain finds herself in a tone of levity and with the breezy assurance that everything was going "all right." But the collapse of the efforts of the allied fleets against the Dardanelles and the exceeding heavy losses in officers and men sustained in the taking of the village of Neuve Chapelle, have set the English a thinking. Those two events, if one can judge from the tone of the British papers, have sobered up the British nation. And it was high time, for the braggart tone assumed throughout the the war up to lately by the English press, was simply nauseating. It is told, that at the engagement of Neuve Chapelle, whilst soldiers of both batallions were being mown down by the hundreds and thousands on one side of the hill, the excited cries of English football players were to be heard from the other. The same kind of incident was recorded in the boer war. One wonders whether it is pure callousness or lack of being able to appreciate a threatened danger, which inspires the British in such times as these. England's position, whichever way you look at it, is in the highest degree serious. She, of all the other countries, in this war risks her future position among the nations of the world. And now, maybe too late in the day, the wakening has come. General French despairingly calls for more shells, he has not enough. Lord Kitchener from the housetops appeals frantically, and in part fruitlessly, for more recruits; Mr. Lloyd George pleads to the British workingman to drink less stimulants, in order that he may be able to produce more of the sorely needed war material. And Winston Churchill who, in the earlier days of the war, boasted and vaunted so freely, now that the crisis has come, is heard no more. For the time of bombast and speeches is past, England is in a tight corner and, at last, the people of Great Britain are beginning to realize the seriousness of their position.

Why Export and Then Import?

The first has been very well met by Congressman Henry Vollmer in his dispatch to the mass meeting in Boston which has been published a short time ago. If, as Mr. Taft fears, we may ourselves be drawn into a war, and finding ourselves short of munitions of war, wish to import arms, would it not be wiser to stop the exportation of these arms now? What would Germany not give to-day if she had not permitted her gun makers these last few years to export arms which are now turned against her! As Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga said in Buffalo at the great meeting in Shea's Theatre on February 7: "Germany need not feel humiliated at the fall of Tsingtao, for without Germany Japan could not have achieved her victory." But Mr. Taft's objection is not even based on a proper understanding of existing con-

ditions, for the highest chemical authorities assure us that the United States is fully capable of producing, in case of war, the necessary powder and other explosives. And as regards the mechanical side of the problem of national self-defense, nobody probably thinks so meanly of the American resources of brain, skill and material that he believes in our dependence on Europe in these matters.

Mr. Taft's second and seemingly strongest argument against an embargo is expressed in these words: "Nor do I think that in the present exigency it would be an act of neutrality to do so, because it would inure only to the benefit of one of the belligerents."

Stripped of its immediate application the principle here enunciated reads: "A neutral State is forbidden from committing any act, which inures only to the benefit of one of the belligerents."

#### Suggestion of a Temporary Embargo.

If Mr. Taft were to apply his own principle to the present exportation of arms, he would have to conclude that the exportation of arms to-day is an unneutral act because it inures "only to the benefit of one of the belligerents." Theoretically, it would, of course, be equally unneutral to stop the exportation of arms now as to permit it. There is, however, a way out of this dilemma even for those who refuse to be guided by the larger ethical motives. They may advocate a temporary embargo. According to Mr. Taft's principle the United States has been unneutral in favor of one set of the belligerFatherland.

## American Opinion.

Ardent hope that the administration will stand firm against British aggression. The Washington Post Editional gives its opinions as follows: - The United States is not the only nation against which Great Britain is pursuing an insolent and unwarranted policy.

of aggression upon the high seas. A dispatch from Stockholm reports that there is growing irritation in that country against British interference with Swedish commerce. "The English navy," says the dispatch, "is criticized for causing delays through the searching of neutral ships at sea."

#### British aggression.

It happens that the British navy, instead of the German army, is the force that clashes with the rights of the United States. This nation would protest against German aggression It is friendly with both nations, and wishes to remain so, but it cannot be expected to sacrifice its rights and the rights of its citizens for the sake of remaining friendly with a nation that callously infringes upon those rights.

Sweden's grievance lends weight to the American protest against British aggression. It is proof that the United States is not seeking a quarrel with Great Britain, but is called upon to protest against the misuse of British sea power.

#### To Stand firm.

All patriotic and peace-loving Americans ardently hope that the administration will stand firm against British aggression. That is the only sure way of preserving peace. If encroachment upon American commerce is tolerated, the encroachmeut will increase, and friendship between the two nations will be broken. By insisting that interference shall cease, the United States will constrain Great Britain to put a stop to a policy that might involve the two nations in war. The best service that the United States can perform for Great Britain is to restrain it from committing excesses against friendly nations with its sea power.

Great Britain and Germany must fight it out with their own weapons. Neither one of them should be permitted for a moment to misuse its power in such a way as to violate the rights of the United Statss or its citizens.

This is a pro-American demand which the administration can enforce with justice and amity toward all nations. If it does not enforce its own rights, it cannot remain neutral toward the nations now at war.

Belgium. The time to do it is now. Will you help? Then enlist today. God Save the King.

## The Czech regiments.

Prague, March 25. A telegram from Vienna to the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" is branding as false the reports circulated by some of the foreign papers about the conduct in battle of the 91st infantry regiment and other Czech regiments. The Czech paper "Hlas Naroda" is recording the fact, that not only is the Czech population of Bohemia loyal, but is sending out her sons gladly to the defence of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy against the enemy. Many of them have received the cross of bravery and those left at home are straining every nerve in working for a victorious ending of the war. They are vieing with one another in acts of charity towards widows and orphans as well as those, who have lost their health and limbs for their fatherland.

#### The Day of Reckoning.

The Crown Prince of Bavaria has issued a Special Order to the troops of the 7th Army Corps, in which he refers to the taking of part of the German positions by the English who succeeded by putting up 48 battalions against 3. The German counterattack has broken the enemy's offensive power. Two English Army Corps did not dare to go further than the village they had captured. Concluding the Crown Prince says: "I expect from you that you will bar any further advance of the enemy until the day of reckoning with this enemy arrives ... That day will come. I trust you."

#### A Healthy Dividend.

The Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin has just announced an 8 % dividend, as against 12 % in the last four years. The affairs of that great financial institution are in the most flourishing condition, but the directors, in view of the war, were conservative in their dividend declaration. This contrasts most favourably with the Credit Foncier with its small and diminished dividend, and the cases where several French Banks declare no dividend at all.

#### A Substantial Haul.

Hamburg. March 24. The Hamburger Nachrichten tells of the substantial capture made when the German authorities seized the Dutch provision boat and took her into Zeebrügge. The real reason for the capture of the ship was, that she was carrying a number of Belgians, on their way to England to enlist in the army. But above that there were a nice lot of provisions; eggs cheese and hams made up a full cargo.

ne war. Brüssel, March 23. W. B. S.

#### Dear Sir!!

Sir.

I take pleasure in mentioning that both the spirit and tenor of your lively little paper is much appreciated by me. Yours truly

J. E. Meyer, Bremen.

#### Editor, Continental Times.

I have read your German and Russian edition with a feeling of satisfaction and while it is important that your paper is being circulated within the Russian prisoners' camps I should like to advise you to call the attention of the German farmers to this innovation, because a large number of Poles are being employed by them, who should be informed about the true state of affairs. Very truly yours

Schwartze Petersen & Co.

#### The Editor, "Continental Times" Dear Sir.

In your last issue, you published an article on the feeling in Bohemia, from a Czech paper. Having lived in Prague for a number of years I can confirm the truth of the statements in that article. If the Times correspondent speaks of a certain feeling against the Austro-Hungarian Government, he completely misjudges what he has seen and heard.

Yours very truly H. L. M. Berlin, March 24th.

## So enterprising!

To the Continental Times.

My, you are enterprising! Firstly you bring out a pamphlet of most interesting articles concerning the war, and now you have issued a Russian-German edition of the Continental Times. I gather that this last is for the benefit of the Russian prisoners and the idea is a right good one, as it will serve to enlighten those poor fellows who at home are kept entirely in the dark as to what is going on in the world. Thus, let us hope, their period of captivity will be of benefit to them owing to the information they may obtain through your enterprise in bringing out a paper for their benefit. But, might I make a suggestion. It is this, why should your Russo-German edition only reach the Muscovite prisoners interned in Germany? There are about 300,000 Slavs interned in Austro-Hungary. Why not let them also have the benefit of the Continental Times? Brünn, Bahnring 5, March 23. W. Wessoly.

# THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

March 26, 1915

## America and China. A strong article in the Chicago Tribune showing how sentiment stands in the United States.

The very representative Chicago Tribune publishes the following in an Editorial upon the subject of America's relations with China. Japanese in China.

For generations the best statesmanship this country could command has striven for the integrity of China, for its security, for an open door to its trade, for an equal chance for all nations in the rich field of development.

At times this has been the most important issue in our statecraft- as applied to foreign relations. We have sought no inequitable advantages but we have objected to the granting of any to other nations. China, at times almost frantic, has leaned upon this country for support. If ever a nation were fair to another, this nation has been fair to China and the fact has been appreciated by China.

It is of importance to us that a great intelligent people about to emerge from centuries of sleep and to demand the articles of modern use should be free to buy where they want to buy, that they should be free to use what capital they want to borrow and invite in such skill and intelligence as they want to use.

#### America ousted.

If the reports regarding the aggressive measures Japan is taking against China be true, we have come to the point where we must either abandon for good and all our hopes for an eastern market with a fair field and no favors or we must step forward with a protest backed by every ounce of our strength.

Japan is in the Elizabethan period of its development, conscious of strength, bounding with life, determined to establish itself as a greater empire, longing for dominion, eager for adventure, willing to make sacrifices, and seeking the full of life.

It is cramped and poverty stricken. It has sustained great debts and paid much interest. It has sacrificed life and property. It is a great national force, probably the greatest national force in the world today, dynamic, resolute, and determined. It speaks softly and carries the big stick. The one may caress its enemy, or the obstacle which stands in its way, even as the other is swinging for the blow.

Japan in the way. At the present moment Japan is standing 1 let us see to it that the title lapse with him.

WAR DIARY.

in the way of the whole eastern program of the United States. We might as well, we might better reconcile ourselves to one of two things. Either we step aside and thereafter hold our peace or we assert ourselves now when there is a possibility of preventing the subjection of China to Japanese dominance.

If we step aside we lose everything that our diplomacy has contented for in the far east for generations. We sacrifice all the work which has been done. If we speak out we may carry the matter over until there will be checks upon Japan which now are absent.

Hand forced.

Japan, Russia, and Great Britain may have to accept a division of spoils in Asia which will give Japan predominance in China. Germany is to be deprived of all colonial possessions; France is to be content with North Africa, and the United States is negligible. Inasmuch as we ask for no possessions, but merely for equality in trade, we are in a position equitably to inquire what are the intentions of other nations and to insist that we shall not be content with negligibility. The American word has a definite relation to American thought and it ought to be spoken.

#### The American Secretary of British Affairs.

In his recent letter to Senator Stone, Mr. W. J. Bryan has undertaken the defense of England and her arrogant, unfair, and immensely costly treatment of the United States and has incontestably proved his right to the above title.

Mr. Bryan says that Great Britain, with her largest navy rules the oceans, and that this explains why she has always unwarrantedly interfered with our shipping and foreign trade and why she is doing so now; but while we all know this, we are not satisfied with such a humiliating state of affairs even though Mr. Bryan apparently fully is. Of course, we understand that the office of American Secretary of British Affairs is no sinecure, and that it is not easy to serve two masters, but it seems to us that he should think a wee bit more of the American in his new title and a good deal less of the British. Perhaps, though, we are asking too much of a fond father-in-law, for everybody is not a Mucius Scaevola, and if a man loves another country better than the land of his birth, it is the mistake of his country to call him to a place of responsibility, where he is in a position to make mischief.

It was Mr. Bryan who gave rise to the title of American Secretary of British Affairs;

Austria-Hungary. The Fall of Przemysl. Wondrous bravery displayed by the troops of the Monarchy.

## A Bid For Liberty. Essays by leading personages, published by Consul General Alexander von Nuber do good.

Vienna, March 25. The fall of Przemysl although much to be regretted, is largely mitigated as the details of the surrender leak out, and it is known how valiantly the defenders behaved themselves. As you know there was a first brief siege which, after suffering terrible losses, the Russians found it advisable to give up. For four weeks the place was free and it might have been provisioned. But, just at that time, the roads were in such a terrible state as to be quite impassable. So the Russians, having been reinforced, returned to the attack. The garrison from the first was short of provisions. After a while there was no more fresh meat and the horses had to be killed and eaten. At last even the horses of the superior officers had to be taken in order to satisfy the needs of the starving soldiers. The second investment had lasted four months. It was asserted that in one charge during the last siege the Russians lost 40,000 men and altogether 70,000. That failure led to the recall of Radko Dimitriew, the general who had earned so much fame in the Balkan war and who left Bulgarian service and entered that of Russia.

#### Overwhelming odds.

After just exactly one month from the end of the first siege, the second was begun, on the 11th of November. The garrison was 25,000 and the Russians are estimated to have had a besieging force of 150,000, backed up with very heavy and numerous artillery. Constant sorties had been made and each time the Russians were made to suffer severely, but as few prisoners as possible were taken because of the scarcity of food within the forts. Every attack by the Russians was met with a counter attack and in one sortie no less than 18 machine guns were taken from the enemy, and 700 prisoners made. The sortie on the 19th of March was the last effort of the garrison and it struck upon very heavy forces of the Russians. Before it was made, the last of the remaining provisions had been given out. The surrender came as a surprise to the public,

although the Staff knew that the garrison was in a dire condition, the knowledge of the same having been brought by aeroplane. The fall of Przemysl does not materially effect the rest of the campaign and, ever since it took place, the troops in the Carpathians have been particularly active as though determined thereby to revenge the fall of the fortress.

## Flight of Hungarian soldiers held as prisoners of war in Servia.

Budapest, March 25. 14 Hungarian Honved soldiers have broken out of the prisoners' camp at Kragujevac and reached home in safety. One of them called at a Budapest newspaper office and gave the following account of their adventurous flight: "We were greatly incensed at the behavior of the Servians, who compelled us by brutal force to do the hardest kind of labor and the treatment was very hard to bear. If we attempted to converse while at work, we were hit with the butt of their guns. As to our meals we had no kick coming. At several occasions we had an opportunity of listening to the conversation of the Servian soldiers and gathered from many of their remarks picked up that they were heartily sick of the war.

The poverty of the Servian civil population is indescribable, as the military authorities have confiscated all provisions and in many places the people are starving. On February 4th we managed to overpower all of our guards with the exception of one, whom we intended to employ as guide. Over inaccessible paths, through woods and underbrush we made our laborious way towards liberty and were lucky in not meeting any troops. On February 25 we reached the shore of the Save below Belgrade and finding an empty rowboat, rowed across to Semlin. While in mid-stream we were espied by the Servians, who made target practice at us. Some of my comrades were wounded slightly, but no serious mishap occurred and we landed on Austro-Hungarian soil with a feeling of supreme happiness. We then walked to Peterwardein, where we turned our Servian guide over to our troops as prisoner of war.

#### Shameless Russian Ruse.

A Russian parlamentaire was sent to the Austro-Hungarian Commander at Nadworna (South East Galicia), announcing that 1500 Jewish families who had been concentrated at Kamiona and Tysmieniczany were to be

sent over to the Austro-Hungarian lines by order of the Russian commander. The Austro-Hungarians were informed of this so that they may not shoot. As no truce was offered, it was evident that the Russians intended to approach the Austro-Hungarian positions under cover of these innocent people, using them as a shield against the enemy's bullets, as has been done before at other places. The Austro-Hungarian Commander therefore gave a written answer to the Russian officer, saying that he could allow nobody to cross over from the Russian lines and asking to inform the lews of this fact. He also declared that all responsibility for the inhuman action, intended by the Russians, would rest exclusively on the Russian Commander, who had given this order which is irreconcilable with any usages of warfare.

## The New Samaritan.

Richard Reading is an English physician who joined the Fourth Company of the Belgian Corps Mitrailleuse as a volunteer. In the haste of the retreat of the English and the Belgians after the conquest of Antwerp by the German troops he left this letter hehind.

#### Ring and Bells Vardlev

B'ham England, Sept. 28/14. My dear brother-

I am pleased to hear you are in good spirit. I wish I was with you. I would like to be a nurse. I am sure I could kill one or two Germans.

But good luck from Alice and your affectionate sister Jenny

#### Richard Reading's Sister. By Gerhart Hauptmann.

Freely rendered into English verse by George Sylvester Viereck.

would like to be a nurse. I am sure I could kill one or two Germans.' Lo, Jesus, this man's sister : She Is lesser than the beasts that prey. Hyena-like, with stealth to slay, She'd prowl about a wounded man, Under the hood of Charity, Garbed as a good Samaritan. A tearing she-fox, she would creep On helpless Germans in their sleep. Have mercy on Thy Judgment Day Upon this soul's iniquity, Lord, for the least, The vilest beast Bears no such a load of infamy. Her name among the damned is Jane. Make her an angel without stain.

this very serious question: "Did the shrewd | that undoubtedly it was multure. Today this | we have beaten the English by 3 to 4 billion | torn down bodily from the rostrum, which American businessmen ever imagine the paper prints a letter from Mr. Dreyfus stating -the rest of his remark was drowned by would have happened to him in any other

#### March 18th 1915.

As incomplete the information is which we get here about the new English whitebook containing the diplomatic correspondence between Ambassador Page and Sir Edward Grey concerning the socalled blockade of Germany by England and France, it is highly interesting reading. Sir Edward says the allies had effected a blockade of German ports by a chain of cruisers. But he omits to explain how far off the German ports this chain of cruisers is stationed and he also forgets to clearly define geographically the line of blockade as prescribed by international law. This "paper blockade at a distance" as it is justly called, is a mere bluff, in absolute defiance of every law of nations and can be recognized as binding for its subjects by no neutral power. And typically English is the weeping whining complaint of Sir Edward that the allies were compelled to such drastic measures which they undertook with the utmost reluctance, by unheard of methods used by Germany since the beginning of the war, by methods utterly against all usages of war observed by civilized peoples. To show their good will and to diminish the difficulties of neutrals. the allies had decided not to punish as they would be justified to the breaking of the blockade by neutral ships by confiscation, but simply to stop neutral ships, search them and confiscate goods destined for or coming from Germany. How nice, how kind! It is the old story all over again. Even the most brutal acts committed by England without a show of right or justification are always explained away as regrettable acts to which England, poor honest loyal old England has been forced by the dishonesty and lawlessness of her enemies. English cant! When will Americans be able to look through this cobweb of lies and humbug?

The Scandinavian countries have protested in common against the Franco English conception of the right of blockade, Holland is negotiating with Washington in order to protest in common with the United States. The only question is: will they be satisfied with protests on paper? England has received about three dozen protests of various kinds during this war, without being influenced by them because there was no real power behind them. Or will they follow up useless protests with more drastic measures, for instance with conveying merchant ships by men-ofwar? As soon as the Franco-British bluff is called it will be all over. Give the bulldozing English a dose of their own medicine and they come around pretty soon.

Fieldmarshall von Hindenburg, speaking with the representative of an American newspaper, has asked his interviewer sche Zeitung" reproduced this remark adding

picture of a German soldier dying from an American bullet piercing his heart?" Every fairminded American should be asked this very pertinent question.

The American colony in Dresden has published a call to the American people asking them to help end this terrible war as soon as possible by stopping the infamous war material trade with England, France and Russia. If not as Americans, they should act as Christians by prohibiting this nuisance. Will all these appeals be futile?

#### March 19th 1915.

Obviously the allies losses in the fruitless effort to force the Dardanelles passage are very heavy. It seems that at least two big British and one French battleship have been sunk, while several others are severely damaged. The Turkish batteries fire was evidently well directed and very efficient. The Turks have learned something from their military teachers who are aiding them in every respect, and will in the future as in the past see to it that no British or French vessel will ever pass through the Dardanelles straits. The discussion about the future fate of Constantinople and the race between different nations to get there first was much too pervious and they can all console themselves with the fact that neither Russians nor Britains nor Greek nor Bulgarians will ever get there.

While the British admiralty admit of heavy losses before the Bosphorus, more reports are leaking out in London that the English army has suffered fearful losses in the battle of Neuve Chapelle in Flanders so that the small tactical success they gained by storming that town is much too dearly paid for with the loss of at least 13 000 men. The list of casualties is so long and the report is causing such terrible depression among the English population that it has been decided not to publish the full list but only that of killed and wounded officers. Until the present time the English army headquarters have given out full casualty lists. If this is being stopped now Germany remains the sole country of all belligerent powers continuing to publish full lists without restriction. The German people are fully prepared to bear the heavy burden imposed upon them and can stand even sad news without losing their balance of mind. They have the strongest nerves and this war will be won by the people with the strongest nerves.

Some time ago, the "New York Tribune" contained a notice to the effect that the American vice-consul in Berlin Louis G. Dreyfus, jr., had made the remark Germany was at the brink of starvation. The "Vossi-

"that such a remark has never been made by any member of the American consulate- a victory by the German people whose general in Berlin and that the story was simply an invention of the hostile press because everybody who has lived in Germany during the last six months, must admit that such a remark would be perfectly ridiculous." Well, Mr. Editor of the "Tribune", put that in your pipe and smoke it.

The British government must have a very bad conscience. The British minister to Norway, Findlay has been recalled and will not return to Christiania from his leave of absence which he is spending in England. They fear that on his return he might be called upon to answer a charge of conspiracy to assassinate Sir Roger Casement. To make honors even the public prosecutor has issued a warrant for Sir Roger accusing him of high treason, of which he is of course guilty. He knows very well that he would be hanged if he fell into the hands of the English.

Russian hordes calling themselves soldiers have invaded the most northern part of unfortunate East Prussia burning down villages and farms. The German government has been compelled to announce that they would retaliate in Poland by burning down government buildings and ruining public property if the Russian generals would not put a stop to such barbaric practice. I am afraid this threat will be futile because Russian generals do not care for their own people much less for Poles whom they have treated so badly that the inhabitants welcomed the German soldiers as their saviours. In my opinion it would be much better and, above all, more efficacious if for every Russian general or other high officer ordering or tolerating such acts, one Russian general or officer in the hands of the Germans as prisoner of war would be hanged.

#### March 20th, 1915.

This was a day of excitement and quickly changing sentiment in the German Reichstag. The budget had been discussed thoroughly in committee so that the formal appropriations could be passed speedily. Each department chief especially those of the army, navy, finance, colonies and railroads, was given an opportunity to thank for an expression of gratitude and acknowledgement on the part of the German peoples representatives, among hearty cheers, until Secretary of the treasury Helfferich capped the climax by announcing to the house that up to the present time reports received from various centres of finance made it certain that the new war loan, subscriptions for which had closed yesterday at 1. P. M., had passed the seven billion mark. This means, he added, that German army so shamelessly without being patriotism!

a storm of enthusiastic cheers. This is, indeed, greatness and importance cannot be overestimated.

But after the patriotic drama came the satyr play, as the secretary of the interior Dr. Delbrück expressed himself, or rather the Satyrs' play, deputies Liebknecht and Ledebour acting as Satyrs.

The social democrats as a party have acted just as patriotic as any other party since the beginning of the war. They have voted for war credits asked for by the government and declared in the memorable meeting of the Reichstag on August 4th that they would stand for their country like every true German. The day before yesterday the social democratic leader Scheidemann, before the war one of the most radical members, in a warm hearted patriotic speech had announced that the party would vote for the budget the first time in the history of the party - and this statement was received with cordial applause even from their strongest antagonists on the benches of the conservatives. Today the social democratic deputy Ledebour, one of the radicals who love to parade as stalwarts, had been selected to speak for his party in opposition to some ante war measures which the government had already admitted as being obsolete, wishing only to postpone their abolition until after the war when the results of war experiences could be better digested and profited from. Against the commission given him by his party against the wish of his fellow members, Mr. Ledebour tried to stigmatize Fieldmarshall von Hindenburg as personally responsible for the order of the German government threatenting retaliation in Poland for Russian barbarities in East Prussia, and Liebknecht, a crank ot the worst kind, assisted him in calling Hindenburg a barbarian. The house was immediately in an uproar, every member trying to drown the words of the deputy holding the floor while the president tried to maintain order and to refrain the speaker from further attacks upon the army. Finally, after peace was restored, the social democratic leader Scheidemann declared that Ledebour had not been authorized by the party to make his remarks but had talked in his own name alone, his party disapproving of his attitude. This quieted the heated spirits and the session found an harmonious conclusion, the socialists, with the sole exception of that man Liebknecht, voting for the budget and joining the three cheers proposed by president Kämpf for the Emperer, the Empire and the German people. The incident was significant in only one respect. that a member could dare to attack the

parliament of the world.

#### March 21st, 1915.

The British and French losses at the Dardanelles entrance are still greater than was even expected by the Turks. The British and French admiralties now admit the sinking of the battleships "Triumph," "Irresistible," "Africa," "Ocean," "Bouvet" and "Gaulois," of the cruiser "Amethyst," some torpedo boats and mine rakers. The British admiral Carden has been recalled and admiral Rehbock-what a genuine English name-appointed in his place as commander-in-chief of the allied fleet. Some ships of both navies have been sent forward to replace those which have been lost.

In this connection it may be registered with the same delight with which the announcement has been received by the Reichstag, that all losses sustained by the German navy during the war, have been made good by putting [new ships in] commission, while it is assured that the operations carried on by submarine boats of the most modern type, will be steadily extended by a speedy enlargement of the fleet of submarine boats. This announcement is very promising indeed-but not for the English.

It sounds like a fairy tale, but it is literally true: the German war loan has passed the nine billion mark. Words cannot describe the proud feeling of all Germany tonight when inspite of it being Sunday the news spread like wildfire that really half of the ten billions voted for by the Reichstag yesterday had been anticipated by the German capitalists, big and small. This prophetic confidence in the future of the German people by the German people, this unsurpassed patriotism, this phenomenal development of economic and financial strength by a people supposed to be starving and on the verge of ruin, is simply unique in the history of the world. In regard to the outburst of patriotic feeling, of enthusiasm, of the grim resolution not to be trodden down but to fight to the last ditch and to the last drop of blood, the fourth day of August 1914 was the proudest day in German history. As regards the display of fundamental solidity of the body politic, of the financial structure and economic strength of the Empire, of the resolution of the German people to equip the government, the army and navy with all means possible within the gift of the nation beyond mere men, the 19th day of March 1915 might be considered as the proudest day in the history of the German people. Germany will win this war, this is more than ever the unconquerable conviction of all who have witnessed these days of unexcelled, of unparalelled

# THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.



