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No. 1164. Vol. XXII. No. 22. STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915.

LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

English Losses.

London, Aug. 18 The latest casualty list gives the names of 135 officers and 944 men.

Station Burnt Down.

Copenhagen, Aug. 18. The freight station of the Finland railroad in Petersburg has been burnt down.

Morgan Well Again.

New York, Aug. 18. The well-known Banker Pierpont Morgan has recovered from his wound and is in normal health again.

Russian Council.

Petersburg, Aug. 18. A council at Staff Headquarters will be held during the next few days.

Servia Bartering.

Nisch, Aug. 18. The premier Paschitsch is trying to come to terms with Italy for the possession of a harbor in Albania.

Harvesting in Haste.

Czernowitz, Aug. 18. The Russians are hastily gathering in the harvest in Bessarabia, Cherson, Podolia and South Volhynia.

New Russian Prime Minister.

Petersburg, Aug. 18. It is stated that the President of the Duma, Rodsjanko, may become Premier in the place of Gorymékin.

Damaged Dreadnoughts.

London, Aug. 18. The line of battle ships Queen Elisabeth, Invincible and Inflexible have been brought home and dry docked, having suffered severe damage from Turkish shells.

Cardinal Vanutelli Dying.

Rome, Aug. 18 Cardinal Vanutelli who played such a prominent role at the time of Pius IX is so ill that there is no hope for his recovery. He is 81 years of age.

A Texas Cyclone.

New York, Aug. 18 The state of Texas has been visited by one of the worst windstorms known in many years. Great damage has been done and a hundred lives lost. The cotton plantations have suffered severely.

Northcliffe Active.

London, Aug. 18. Lord Northcliffe has placed himself at the head of a movement for the adoption of conscription in England. He is violently attacked by the *Daily News*.

Council in Bucharest.

Bucharest, Aug. 18. A grand cabinet council has been held here. The King and all the ministers attended, as also all the party leaders.

Four Generals Dismissed.

Zurich, Aug. 18. The *Neuen Züricher Nachrichten* prints a Milan letter in which it is said that as a result of the recent Italian failures four Generals have been dismissed.

Fall of Kowno.

Geneva, Aug. 18. The fall of Kowno is reported to have been spoken of by the Russian Ambassador in Paris as "a glorious page in the annals of Russian military history."

Trouble in Cavalla.

Constantinople, Aug. 18. There has been trouble at Cavalla between the English and the Greeks on account of the former insisting on occupying public buildings for the use of sick and wounded.

The Kaiser's Thanks.

His Majesty the Kaiser has penned a message of warm congratulations to the Field Marshall von Hindenburg upon the occasion of the capture of Kowno. General v. Eichorn is awarded the order *Pour le mérite*.

London Bombarded.

On the night of the 17—18 of August a hydroplane attack was made upon the London docks. A number of bombs were dropped and worked considerable havoc. Woodbridge and Ipswich also received a like visit. A small English cruiser and a destroyer were sunk.

The "Frye" Decision.

Washington, Aug. 18. It has been decided to accept the German proposal, that the question of the sunken American ship "William P. Frye" be submitted to arbitration. It is probable that the case will be brought before the Hague tribunal.

Leo Frank Lynched.

New York, Aug. 18. Leo Frank who two years ago was condemned to imprisonment for life for having murdered a factory girl at Milledgeville in Georgia, was taken from the prison in which he was confined by 25 armed men and hung to a tree.

Importance of Warsaw.

London, Aug. 18. A letter from "A Neutral" appears in the *Times*. The writer expresses his astonishment that the English appear not to comprehend the seriousness of the loss of Warsaw. He further says, that the English are by far more indifferent concerning the war than the Dutch, Swiss or Swedes. The war does not appear to affect the Englishman's daily life.

A WONDROUS FEAT.

How the Great Hindenburg Plans Were Conceived and Carried Out. A Stupendous Task.

ALL ORGANISATION.

Both the Military and Administrative Features are Unequalled in History. Fighting on Three Fronts.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

The eyes of the world are fixed upon the armies of the Central Powers in the completion of the most remarkable and gigantic work of military strategy history has known. It is remindful of the first months of the war when fortress after fortress fell, battle after battle was won, and Antwerp, one of the strongest fortified towns in Europe; calculated to afford a resistance of a year at least, was taken by storm in a few days.

Just as it was in those earlier days of the war. so now the interest is intense, the universe stands breathless wondering what is going to take place next. A few days ago it was Warsaw that had fallen, yesterday Kowno the all important fortress of the Niemen, the key to Wilna, the place which the Russians had decided to defend to the bitter end on account of its great strategical importance. Nowo Georgievsk and Brest Listowsk are likely to surrender at any moment.

A Prodigious Task.

The work being done is prodigious. The great enveloping movement has succeeded and prevented the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaivitch from carrying out his announced idea of retiring and reforming his army. That rapid capture of well nigh impregnable fortresses, that cutting of communications which has prevented the escape of the enemy, all comes within the range of a carefully and methodically worked out plan, conceived in the brain of General von Hindenburg and studied out by him and a number of first class military leaders whose names the war has brought to the front. Nothing has been left to chance, not a single fault has been made in the grand military game which is now, so successfully, coming to its close and which everyone clearly sees brings the war within measurable distance of its end.

Hindenburg Busy.

In the foreign newspapers it had been stated that General von Hindenburg had lost touch, that he had become enervated and that no more would be heard of him. Undoubtedly, after his great previous efforts, the big man had kept very quiet, but he was not idle. For months, it is said, General von Hindenburg, with his exceedingly able staff, worked and worked upon the greatest military problem the world has known. The course of the war had demonstrated that the first foe to be rid of was the most formidable one, Russia. It was a stupendous task which needed a vast effort, a concentration of many armies, millions of men, enough to form a solid and impassable barrier over a front of more than a thousand kilometres. One need not be a military expert in order to be able to realise the magnitude of such an undertaking, the vastnees of the measures needed to bring it to a successful issue, the infinite amount of detail and minute work attached to such a gigantic military venture.

And today, when the circle which enveloped the hosts of the Tzar has closed in quite small, and Poland and the lower Baltic provinces have to all intents and purposes been captured, the Russians are routed and appear to have but the one idea left, which is how to escape from a relentless and intensely active foe. People can scarcey believe what has happened, and only with difficulty bring themselves to realise that the mighty Russian army has been beaten and is in such a state of collapse that it has little or no chance of being able to take the offensive for the next six months at least, even if it can ever again count as an active factor during the present war.

A Perfect Picture.

And, it is not only from the military point of view that the picture is so wonderfully perfect. It is almost as remarkable a study from the civilian side. Everyhwere there is the most perfect organisation. The moment a town falls, quite surely a competent Governor has been chosen beforehand, who steps into his new position and at once commences to place everything in proper condition. In a few days after the occupation of a town, take Warsaw for instance, and all is in perfect order, the streets are cleaned probably as they never were before, traffic is resumed, trade begins to grow up once more, life and property are in perfect security. In Poland, where there were so to speak no roads worthy of the name, splendid highways are being built throughout the country, roads meant to last, double roads of well laid asphalt in certain cases; the crops are cared for and the people are far better looked after than they were under the negligent rule of the Russians.

The magnitude of the work upon which the Central Powers are engaged is such, that only that extraordinary spirit of organisation, which is the dominating quality of the German nation, could possibly have successfully coped with the situation. People have almost forgotten about Belgium, but there alone Germany is ruling and administering over 17,000 square miles of foreign territory. Poland is about five times as large as Belgium and now a big portion of the Baltic provinces has come under German rule. Courland and Livonia counting alone about 28,000 square miles.

And whilst all that great territory is being administered and the vast campaign of the east being worked our with brilliant success, on the west front the French and the English are being comfortably kept in check and appear to have entirely given up any idea of endeavouring to force the German lines.

And in all this, one almost forgets about the Italian war which is being carried on in the Alps and which so far has resulted in the aggressors being badly worsted and repulsed with enormous losses.

U-BOAT BOOTY.

Big White Star Liner and English Submarine Sunk. A Long List of Victims.

The Reuter Bureau announces the sinking of the White Star line Steamship Arabic, 10,000 tons, on her way to America. Passengers and crew have been saved.

The Swedish steamer Mineral has been torpedoed. A submarine stopped the mail steamer Haakon VII and overhauled the postal matter which was principally for England, France and Italy. The registered matter was confiscated and the rest thrown overboard.

A trawler, the George Baker, has been sunk off the English east coast. The Norwegian steamer Romulus has been sunk.

The English steamer Bonny and the Spanish steamer Isidoro have suffered the same fate.

The Grodno of the Wilson line and the steamer Thornfield have been sunk, also the steamers Maggie and Serbino.

KITCHENER AT THE FRONT.

The British Minister of War Depressed and Worried. Too Many Disillusions.

Geneva, Aug. 18. According to a despatch received here, General Kitchener has been to the front accompanied by M. Millerand and General Joffre. The trenches about Arras were inspected. Upon news reaching the party that London had been visited by Zeppelins, Lord Kitchener decided that he must return at once as the incident would have a strong effect on the success of the agitation for conscription.

The British Minister of War struck all by the bitterness of his tone and the general air of depression and pessimism he adopted, quite different to his attitude on a recent previous visit. He appears to have become soured by the number of deceptions which have stopped his execution of many of his proposed plans, for instance the Dardanelles failure and the retreat and collapse of the Russian armies, and worried concerning the general situation. He left France with the conviction that Joffre and Castelnau must remain at the head of the French army.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

Declaration of War to be Made Shortly. All Italians Leaving the Sultan's Territory.

Turin, Aug. 18. The Turkish Ambassador Nabi Bey has broken a holiday he was taking at Vallambroso and has returned to Rome where he without delay saw Senor Sonnino. No doubt exists but that Italy proposes issuing a declaration of war against Turkey, based upon that conduct of the latter country in Erythria in encouraging and supporting the Senussi tribes.

In a few days the ministry will be summoned and the declaration of war will follow.

Italians hitherto living in Turkey are leaving as quickly as possible, and the Italian government has sent warships to several out-of-the-way places in Asia Minor to take away the Italians living there.

The United States have ordered the war ships Chester and Desmoines to take away the large number of Italians who have been living in Smyrna. But up to the present it has been impossible to carry out the directions given, owing to difficulties made by the Turkish authorities. The Italians have now chartered two merchant ships which are lying off the Island of Rhodes.

Third British War Loan.

The British Government is looking forward to a third war loan before November next. The amount is to exceed 600 million £.

IN THE REICHSTAG

The Imperial Chancellor Makes a Splendid Speech and is Cheered to the Echo.

GERMANY FOR FREEDOM.

War to Continue Until Europe is Freed From the Domination of the English.

Yesterday the Reichstag met once more for a brief war session, during which measures will be voted for the coming ten milliard war loan, upon which the Prussian Finance Minister Dr. Hellferich will speak today.

The Imperial Chancellor occupied the attention of the Reichstag with a most remarkable speech in which His Excellency reviewed and commented upon the entire situation arising out of the war. Never has Herr von Bethmann Hollweg been happier in oratory or more telling in the continuous points he made, completely carrying the Reichstag with him, and its members received his words with unstinted applause. He sat down after having accomplished one of the greatest triumphs of his successful political career. The Imperial Chancellor was in simple field gray uniform and wore the Iron Cross. A great number of members of the Reichstag were in uniform having returned from the front to be present at this historical session.

The Imperial Chancellor began by reviewing some of the events that had taken place since the last Reichstag session, the wondrous endurance and courage shown by the German soldiers, the incoming of a new enemy, Italy, whose predatory and treacherous intentions had been so brilliantly defeated.

A Word for the Turks.

The Chancellor aroused the enthusiasm of the Reichstag by his tribute to the unflinching courage of the Turks, at the Dardanelles front. He greeted the Monarch and ally, whose birthday had been the day before, and praised the deeds of his valiant army.

A few hearty words of thanks were given to His Holiness the Pope for his efforts towards alleviating the lot of prisoners. Herr von Bethmann Hollweg took his listeners back to the causes of the war, and pointed out how Russia had boasted of being fully prepared, the deceptions and trickeries of England and the hypocricy of the enemy as professing to be fighting in the cause of civilisation and liberty. He spoke of the infringment of international rights of neutrals, such as the arbitrary occupation of the Greek Islands by Great Britain for military purposes; of how Russia had devastated Poland, and entire populations had been carried off, the people often crowded into sealed and closed cattle trucks. He made sarcastic reference to England as defender of the small countries, quoting the cases of the Boer republics and Egypt to prove the contrary.

He Tried in Vain.

The Chancellor told of his earnest but unsuccessful efforts prior to the war, towards establishing friendly relations with England, they had failed, but he thanked God he had made the attempt.

Germany, the Chancellor said, had had golden opportunities of attacking her enemies of today, but had never utilised them, during the Japanese and Boer wars for instance.

He mentioned the fact that Poland had been freed from the yoke of Russia and was assured a happy future. That country would be administered from now but in the best interests of its inhabitants, and the wounds which Russia had inflicted be healed.

This war must inevitably result in Germany being freed from the trammels with which it had been sought to bind her liberties. The policy of isolating Germany, which had continued so long, must cease. This war had as aim the freeing of all countries from that arbitary control of the seas which England had come to consider her prerogetive. It was a war not only for the freedom of action of Germany, but that of all nations. Germany had never sought to control Europe. The pride of Germany was to be in friendly competition with all nations in the task of creating prosperity and progress. The strength which had enabled Germany to carry on this war, was merely that which would be applied towards freedom. There was no hatred against the peoples that had been incited into this war against Germany, but sentimentality had ceased.

The Chancellor ended up with the words: —"We shall continue the fight until those people who are really guilty plead for peace, until the road is cleared of the possibilities of a renewal of French intrigues, of Moskovite lust of conquest, until Europe is freed from the domination of the English."

The entire speech had been punctuated by applause from all parties of the Reichstag and at the conclusion the members stood up and cheered the Chancellor to the echo.

BALKAN POLITICS.

Progress of Bulgarian Negotiations with Turkey. Declarations of Premier. Ministry will Have no Communications with Servia.

Sofia, Aug. 18. Negotiations with Turkey proceed satisfactorily. The Bulgarian delegates have been recalled from Constantinople to confer with the Premier. England is trying her utmost to gain Bulgaria over to the side of the Entente, but without success. The Ministry is firm in its intention to keep out of the war.

The Special Correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung*, Rudolf Rotheit, has had an interview with M. Radoslawow. The Premier said that he considered it quite possible that M. Venizelos would not return to power and it might be that the chamber would be dissolved. In the latter case the withdrawal of M. Gunaris was possibly a political manoeuvre. The King of Greece made certain conditions as regards the return to power of Venizelos, which the ex-Minister had been given four days to consider. Needless to say those conditions referred to Cavalla.

Asked what impression the Greek crisis made upon the Bulgarians, Mr. Radoslawow replied: "None whatsoever!"

The Premier further authorised Mr. Rotheit to say that Bulgaria would not, under any conditions, enter into negotiations with Servia as regards Bulgarian Macedonia, for which Bulgaria had made such heavy sacrifices. Finally, as regards the Turkish negotiations, M. Radoslawow said that there was only one question in dispute and that was the abandonment of the town of Karagatch to Bulgaria, and if agreed to all was arranged.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

Possibilities of a Clemenceau Ministry. Briand as Likely Peacemaker.

Paris, Aug. 18. The position of the Minister of War, Mr. Millerand, has become very critical. He is now attacked by M. Clemenceau, M. Delcassé and M. Hervé. He is charged with being responsible for lack of munitions, insufficient medicaments and field hospital arrangements, and above all for the ill fated Dardanelles expedition.

In all likelihood the Government will before long resign. M. Clemenceau is looked upon as the coming man, and he might possibly form a coalition ministry.

It is a matter of interest to note that M. Briand has effected a reconciliation with the Socialist party and is strongly in favor of peace. He is therefore looked upon as the man who might in the future represent France when the question of peace comes up.

THE SILENCER.

A short time ago I have been shown a curious little apparatus used by the Turco-German snipers on the Gallipoli Peninsula to render their shots noiseless. Our men call it a "silencer". It is a very simple device. It consists of two small brass tubes one within the other and attachable to the muzzle of the rifle. The space between the tubes is filled with a ring of steel springs. At the moment of discharge the air expelled from the rifle forces the springs outwards, and in so doing wastes its impact and loses its sound.

DESTROYING ENTANGLEMENTS.

A London newspaper writes: On our side we can congratulate ourselves on a performance of the armoured motor-cars we are using against the enemy's lines around Krithia. I am told that the capture of several Turkish renches recently was due to the help of these cars. They darted towards the wire entanglements of the Turks, grappled the wires with iron hooks attached to them by short chains, and then making full speed to the rear tore down the entanglements over a length of 150 yards—a gap that was quickly filled with our soldiers in irresistible onset.

Venizelos Received.

Athens, Aug. 18. M. Venizelos has been received by the King. In view of the strong public sentiment existing, it is not supposed that M. Venizelos will pursue a policy other than that of his predecessor in office. It is understood that M. Venizelos is now in accord with the views of King Constantin.

Wilson and Mexico.

Washington, Aug. 18. It is announced that President Wilson intends to act vigorously in the case of Mexico and that he intends taking active measures to put an end to the state of continuous anarchy in that country. The course favoured by Mr. Wilson is to appoint General Madero President until such a time as the regular elections have taken place. In the mean while America will insist on a suspension of all fighting. Negoziations with those objects in view are being concluded here.

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The Chancellor's Speech.

The intrinsic justice of Germany's cause and its moral and military vindication before the world were set forth in words which, almost as simple and direct as the most inspired utterances of Abraham Lincoln's, were yet pregnant with a mightier meaning than anything our martyred President—happily for us—ever had occasion to say.

This impressive, almost passionate declaration of a great people's dire necessity, of its heroic struggle for those rights which cannot be denied to the humblest human being—much less a young and vital nation,—these words from the lips of its national spokesman will re-echo throughout the world. They will re-echo throughout history.

Let us hope that they may also succeed in tearing that veil of falsehood which has been spun around the minds and hearts of our fellow Americans. More and more it becomes apparent how closely the interests and aims of our youthful and vigorous republic are parallel to and identical with the ideals and the principles of the United States of Germany.

The German Chancellor, by tradition and by temperament a man of peace, even as some Germans think, to a dangerous degree, has assumed the triumphant offensive in the presentation of Germany's cause before the world. Under the weight, the sincerity, the incontrovertible truth of his glowing words, the strongholds of falsehood and calumny become the dungeons of despair. Apology, justification, explanation, defense—none of these things are any longer necessary for Germany, though the presses and the tongues of her adversaries seek to darken the heavens with clouds of defamation.

For those heavens cannot conceal the triumphant fluttering of the black-white-red banner above the broken ruins of the semi-Asiatic arch-enemy of civilization, and the confusion in the ranks and in the parliaments of his unscrupulous Allies. *O.*

All Organisation.

The English consider that their want of success in the war is due to scarcity of munitions. The Russians and French attribute defeat to the lack of capacity amongst their generals, and proceed to summarily dismiss them. The Italians, astonished at their constant defeats, have also commenced making scapegoats of their military leaders. The *Secolo* has discovered that the Russian downfall is due to an immense and wide-spread German intrigue, whereby the astute Teutons are supposed to bave undermined the military stability of Russia by means of bribery and corruption.

But, after all, there is but one reason for the failure of one and all of the armies of those nations and it lies in the fact that their military organisations have been inferior to those of the enemy.

About six weeks before the war began I asked a representative German banker and reserve officer on the active list—and now at the front—what he thought of the prospects of a war. His reply was simple: "Like everyone here, I hope there will be no war. But, if war should come you may be sure that Germany will be found fully prepared, even to the last button!"

And, when the war did break out, Germany was found fully prepared. Not that she had expected or wished for war, but merely because the military authorities had done their duty, which was to keep the army constantly ready for war.

It is just organisation, nothing more, nothing less, which enabled Germany to win the brilliant series of victories during the first three months of the war, with a rapidity well nigh fantastic, and, which many of the cleverest military authorities are of opinion decided the ultimate issue of the campaign.

It is organisation, which, after over a years hard fighting, enables the armies of the Central Powers to grapple so successfully with the numerically superior forces of the Russians and carry out the grandest and most complicated military enveloping movement the world has known, to a complete and successfull issue. It is organisation which keeps those victorious troops supplied with the needful amount of munitions and reinforcements and the men with plentiful and nutritious food.

In all sounds quite simple, yet it is only by continous hard work and caretul application by men of brains and military genius, that such perfect organisation as that with which the German armies are now astonishing the world has been accomplished.

The Big Drive. The big "drive" of the Russian armies progresses with amazing rapidity. Forts fall, masses of artillery, the backbone of modern armies, are captured; prisoners taken in well nigh embarrasing numbers, and surely, quite surely, the Russians are being ousted out of Poland and the Baltic provinces. The allies of the mighty empire are beginning to ask what it all means and where it will end. And in truth they have the best of reasons for feeling anxious. At first they buoyed themselves up with the belief in the so called "tactical retreat" idea. But that is now finally dispelled. The Russian position looms out, as each day passes, more and more hopeless. The losses, in prisoners alone, is well over a quarter of a million since the "drive" began and each day the prospect of a re-formation of the Russian armies, or as the term goes, a "re-grouping," of the hosts of Nicolai Nicolaivitch, appears more and more remote. For the Germans have been too quick and the catastrophe is going to be colossal.

A Diplomat Interviewed. Sir George Buchanan has given an interview to the correspondent of a Moscow paper, in which he explains that the English have done all possible to help the Russian ally. The Ambassador says that the reason the English did not take the offensive in Flanders, when the Russians were fighting hard in Poland, was because they were short of men owing to the heavy demands made upon the British forces by the Dardanelles expedition. All that is very plain speaking, but it scarcely sounds very diplomatic.

THE GREAT WAR.

Nowo Georgiewsk Fallen. Brest-Litowsk Surrounded. Russia's Second Line Taken. Success at all Points.

The news that ran through the country like wild-fire this morning was that Nowo Georgiewsk had been taken during the night. 20,000 prisoners and an immense amount of war material fell into the hands of the German troops. The Emperor immediately departed for the scene of this latest success in order to bring to General von Beseler and his brave army the Fatherland's thanks and his own.

The campaign in the east progresses admirably for the Central Powers. For Russia the situation is becoming highly precarious. Kowno, like Brest Litowsk, was included in the second line of defence. To these places the armies of Nicolai Nicolajevitsch were to have retired and undergo a complete "re-grouping". But with Kowno fallen and Brest Litowsk seriously threatened, the second line will have to be given up. The German-Austro-Hungarian armies have crossed the river Bug, and a new plan will have to be worked out by the Russians. Their situation is not only very dangerous but exceedingly difficult.

The number of prisoners taken at Kowno, only 30 officers and 3900 men, even when augmented by several thousand taken previously, shows very clearly that the Russians, although they left all their artillery, either had not enough men to make up a full garrison or did not wish to risk losing too large a force.

On the Run.

Under the influence of the loss of Kowno, the Russians at once began to withdraw their troops from the Suwalki-Kalwarja line. But it looks as though those forces will have much trouble in escaping, as most of their possible lines of retreat are now cut off. It will be highly interesting to note what they will now do to try and escape. Already General Hindenburg's men are after them and are making the pace hot.

West of Tykain the Narew has been crossed and there 800 Russians who offered resistance were taken prisoners.

Generals von Gallwitz and von Scholtz continue to be active and appear to be advancing along the Bialistok Brest-Litowsk line. They have taken a further 2000 Russians prisoners.

There appear to be a number of stray Russian troops to the South and they are being driven eastwards by the advancing forces of the Central Powers. The Mackensen troops together with those of the Archduke Ferdinand and Prince Leopold of Bavaria have joined hands, crossed the Bug and hold Brest-Litowsk fast. How many troops will be found in that fort is a subject of much speculation. The Russians have been very busy for some time past in getting troops and cannon away to Minsk.

The last 24 hours have given a return of 7730 prisoners taken, and 4025 cannon captured.

DUMA SPEECHES.

Russia was Unprepared for War. Hard Words Against the Government.

ROBBED AND BETRAYED.

Members Ask Those Responsible for Failure be Punished.

Petersburg, Aug. 18. The recent debates in the Duma developed very outspoken remarks. M. Markow said that whereas he did not seek to shield the Minister of War, the responsibility also rested with the entire Cabinet and all the people throughout the land. He wanted to know how it was, that in the earlier periods of the war the Ministry had not mobilised the Russian factories. Russia, he concluded, had been betrayed.

Count Bobrinsky remarked, that instead of sending their workmen to Siberia it would have been better to have despatched them to the front. There were, he said, certain members of the Government whose right place was on the criminal bench, a remark, which was received with loud cheers.

Russia the Unready.

M. Slawitsch, the Octobrist, said that Russia, in this, like in her previous wars, had been found unprepared. It was so in the Japanese war, the same in the Turkish war, and likewise with Sebastopol. The responsibility was not with the Minister of War alone, but with the entire Cabinet. The officials responsible for Russia's failure, should be severely punished, but in Russia only the small people were punished whilst those in high position escaped.

M. Karafin, of the left centre, said that the state of the artillery and its organisation was a serious danger for the country. Nothing would ever be done until the people had the right of control.

This was an attack upon the Grand Duke Serg Michailovitch wo is at the head of the entire Russian artillery.

The Liberal Jefremow said that the truth concerning the situation had been concealed. The government could grasp the impotence of the military leaders.

No more Hollow Phrases.

M. Miljukow of the Cadet party said that the country would no longer be content with empty phrases, but the people wished themselves to manage the business of the country. He called upon the Government to tell the truth, the whole truth. He wanted the Allies of Russia to fully understand how well the Russians had fought, but they all saw that the enemy was better prepared than they had been, and had a better appreciation of the dimensions of the fight. All over Russia there was the sentiment that the fatherland had been sold and betrayed. Such reports affected people in the highest positions and none were exempt. The mere dismissal of the Minister of War was not sufficient to satisfy the people or the army. From all parts of Russia came reports that everything remained just as it had been in the times of old.

The workman's candidate, Kerenski, wanted to know where the enthusiasm of this time a year ago had gone to. The people had been shamefully and criminally misled, the condition of the country had become critical, and no man ought to be allowed to remain in office who had lost the confidence of the people.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

In the London *Times* (we use the geographical prefix to differentiate our insular contemporary from its Trans-Atlantic ally the *New York Times* and our own little champion of truth in English) of July 22 last, a leading article entitled "Our Whole Duty" calls on the nation to bend their entire strength to the great work "in hand".

The *Times* went on to point out that it was writing with a sense of shame at the contrast between the French effort and that of Britain —"a country that has not been invaded, that has not yet placed in the field one third of the forces raised by France."

Turning to the Parliamentary columns of the same isssue of the *Times* we read that Lord Devonport announced in the House of Lords that "3,000,000 men were with the colours."

Knowing the natural tendency to push their wares of those who here been in the retail trade, we thought that possibly the noble lord had overstated the wholesale stock in trade of the British recruiting machine, but on rising to reply, Lord Newton, the Undersecretary for War, merely pointed out that Lord Devonport had overestimated the married men with the colours.

As the force raised by Great Britain thus stands officially admitted at 3,000,000 men and as the *Times* asserts that this is less than one-third of the force raised by France, it is clear that France must have over 9,000,000 men in the field—according to the *Times*.

The available population of France, man, women and child is probably not more than 38,000,000 human beings, and there must, therefore, be a very large percentage of women and children in the French trenches.

Well may the *Times* feel a sense of shame! And why does its editorial staff still lag behind the firing line?

Or is it that the manufacture of highly-explosive lies with the pen is of more importance to victory than to take a hand at facing the Teuton with the bayonet?

TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS.

Cant, Calumny and Commercialism.

It is evident from the identical note running through the narrative of the special representative of the semi-official *Cologne Gazette*, the government-controlled *Lokal-Anzeiger*, and the radical *Berliner Tageblatt*, that orders went forth from the Military Headquarters to depict the conquest of Warsaw as having been hailed with indescribable joy by the "liberated Poles."—*F W. Wile.*

Boxing at the front. A real moral influence.—*W. Beach Thomas.*

The solemn shams that ossified the heart of England before the war are doomed.—*Arnold White.*

Perhaps through the Church more than through any other agency we shall come to a better understanding of the national character of our Russian ally.—*Church Times.*

The German "wireless" is unable to tell the truth even when quoting the German papers.—*Daily Mail.*

Prince Joachim, Looter. His share in the sacking of a great estate.—*Daily Mail.*

German Delusions. Cocksureness gone mad. Extreme economy. A Berlin example. New matches made out of used ones.—*Alleged Dutchwoman in Daily Mail.*

In the temporary loss of the Polish capitol we must perforce acquiesce. The report that the great library has fallen into the hands of the despoilers of Louvain cannot fail to disturb, but Louvain must have memories for its destroyers no less than its victims and they may prove the best protection for the Warsaw books... The Russian retirement is proceeding in full accord with the Grand Duke's plans.... Italy's methodical advance...
—*Daily News Editorial.*

Lady Glanusk as a spy catcher. How her ladyship spies on spies.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

The war will put all things right, pointing the road direct to God... Jehovah was always the Captain-General... I see Armageddon as a divinely-appointed tournament in which the God of Battles wars with the Hosts of Hell for the mastery of man's soul. ..... I see a blood-red cross and I know it is none other than the sacred symbol of Calvary. I can write no more today.—*Horatio Bottomly.*

"Woman's work will be needed to enable us as a people to discharge our indebtedness to the United States."—*Mrs. Pankhurst.*

If Germany triumphed freedom would be dead on this earth for generations, perhaps for centuries.—*A. G. Gardiner.*

Bad history is the whole basis of Prussia. —*G. K. Chesterton.*

The banishment of truth is one of the principle causes of the collapse of German morals.—*Lord Cromer.*

Lying has always been the foundation-stone of German policy.—*Dr. T. F. A. Smith.*

But the Belgian did not merely die for Belgium. Belgium died for Europe. Not only was the soldier sacrificed for the nation; the nation was sacrificed for mankind.
—*G.K. Chesterton.*

It has cost civilized Europe some hundreds of pounds to kill one soldier belonging to the Austro-German forces which started the war.—*Daily Mail.*

Officers, Warrant Officers, Petty Officers and men on active service in the following ships of His Majesty's Navy have entered in for the Pelman Institute's Course of Mind and Memory Training this year.—*Advt.*

The occupation of Riga would ..... not necessarily compromise the strategic position which the Grand Duke is now taking up.—*Westminster Gazette.*

It is none the less refreshing to hear for once the simple truth that our fleet has played a great and decisive part.—*Ditto.*

Our effort on the military side has far exceeded anything which any of our critics or any of our friends expected us to do.—*A. J. Balfour.*

Hear, hear! echoes this House of Business. We need in Commerce, as in State affairs, that measure of foresight and imagination more than anything.

It can be done.
It shall be done.
We'll do it.
That is the compound motto of this Store.
—*Advertisement in London Daily.*

Even if the war should end nominally in a German triumph—and nothing but an abhorrent miracle can bring that about.—*William Archer.*

We stand for the public law of Europe throughout this quarrel.—*Westminster Gazette.*

We cannot win every round in the fight; we shall win the last. Be advised. Send for a free sample box of Dr. Cassell's Tablets.
—*Advertisement in London Daily.*

My destructive sword has crushed the Russians. They will need six months to recover. In a short while I will announce new victories won by my brave soldiers, who have shown themselves invincible in battle against nearly the whole world. The world drama is now coming to its close.

My kindest regards to Tino.
(Signed) William.
Alleged Message —Press Association, Paris.

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.

Inferiority's Inevitable Excuse.

To the Editor.

I have recently had an opportunity meeting some German officers, who have been in the front in Flanders. They informed me that it is all *fakery* about the lack of munition on the part of the English and that they are blazing away with the most reckless extravagance from morning to night whether they hit anything or not.

They say it is unbelievable, the reckless expenditure of ammunition and shells of all sorts. It is their opinion and mine that the ammunition question is simply for the purpose of having an excuse for the non-advance of the British forces. In my judgment it is all *fake and humbug.* These officers tell me that the English use three times and four times as much ammunition of all sorts as the Germans and that it is consumed without intelligence and discretion.

Yours for the Right,
Carroll D. Edwards

Editor's Note: This bears out what we ourselves have heard. It is preposterous to suppose that with all the world working for them, in addition to their own factories, that the Allies, especially the English, should not have enough ammunition. But scapegoats and excuses must be found and the hypocritical cry of "No Munitions" serves as well as any in a bad cause.

Material for English Officers.

To the Editor.

I enclose you a clipping from the London *Daily Cronicle* of July 30th. Any kind of a rotter can be appointed an officer in the English army. When I was there some time ago they told me that all the "ne'er do well" sons of families were receiving commissions and that at least the war was a "god-send" to those.

"The story of the amazing career of Eric Patrick Cosmo Gordon O'Kellie, 25, a lieutenant in the 15th Rifle Brigade, was told in the Southend Police Court yesterday, where he was charged with forging a nomination paper to obtain a commission in the Army.

During his short career O'Kellie joined the Army several times. He has been—
Private twice.
Sergeant once.
Lieutenant twice.
In the intervals of service he has been—
Sandwichman.
Woodchopper.
Handbill distributor.
Secretary of a bridge club,
..... When he came out of prison he stood perfectly alone, having no money and no friends. He took all sorts of jobs, such as carrying sandwich boards, delivering bills and wood-chopping for the Church Army and slept many nights in the streets."

I think the clipping should be printed with appropiate comment.

With Best Wishes
St. Moritz. L. S. M.

One need make little comment upon this. It speaks for itself. But in the same issue of the *"Daily Chronicle"* mentioned by our Correspondent, there is an article by one Phillip Gibbs, called the *"Humors of War"* which for sheer revolting bestiality exceeds any thing we have yet read in the English press, which is saying much. We shall turn our attention to this. *Ed.*

Excellent Verses.

To the Editor.

I cut from an Irish paper the enclosed lines which are in my opinion excellent and well worth reproducing in your journal.

NEMESIS.
By *Peter Golden.*

With infamy inebriate
Upon her bloodstained throne she sat
Aud thought herself secure. At last
Nemesis through the portals passed.

And she whose hoary-headed hate
Made half the world desolate,
Looked forth in horror to behold
The scrolls of Fate at last unfold.

And hear the millions forced to flee
The trammels of her tyranny
With hearts and souls aflame to-day
For her annihilation pray.

I find the paper constantly improving, though there are still here and there regrettable typographical errors.

Yours Truly
Hector B. Wodden.
Haarlem, Holland.

A Swedish Contribution.

To the Editor.

Enclosed please find *ten kronor* Swedish bill which kindly turn over to proper parties as a contribution for soda water, etc. or tobacco for the soldiers in the field. It is only a small sum, but may do some good. I heartily wish that I could do more.

Yours truly
Strymansgatan, Stockholm.
R. S. F.

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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915.

A NEW PARSIFAL.

WILHELM II.

The Vision of an English Poet.

By Aleister Crowley.

World-crises are always preceded by world-prophets. The artist is the secret incarnation of the Zeitgeist; his contemporaries always fail to recognize him even as an artist, unless he live long enough to impose his will upon them, and so see the world swing slowly towards his sun.

I am fortunate in that, young as I still am, I behold the establishment of the moral principles for which I fought even as a boy. I see the death agony of sham religion, the destruction of the 'home," the general recognition of what was then called degeneracy as part of the normal life of the best men. Puritanism is squirming still, but such is the habit of slain reptiles. So, before I am forty, I find the world almost an ideal place to live in. Being an optimist, I had hoped much; but this greatest thing I had hardly dared to hope, the dissolution of Syphilization in universal war. Only in my prophet-mood could I speak it aloud. In my essay, "The Vindication of Nietzsche," I have called attention to the passages written at the dictation of a Master in April 1904 E. V., in which I rejoice in the Sturm and Drang of Battle.

I feel that there is a certain historical importance in making this claim, for the Celtic race, the holy clan that derive even their blood from Osiris and Isis, must constantly deserve the golden harp upon the banner of green, the symbol of poetic inspiration, and the older banner, the sun blaze, which I bear on my own shield, token of the fatherhood of Apollo.

For there were prophets in the shrine before me, and it is of them I speak. The weapon of one was music, of the other philosophy. And these two men understood what was seething in Europe, were torn by the throes of the birth of this giant child of Time, Horus, the God of War. And so secret and so awful was this labour that no poet could join their godly company, else it may be the birth had been hasted, and the child still-born. Even now when he is come, he appears in so black a veil that men, remembering the prophet of Khorassan, shudder and pass on.

But after the rule of the Prophet comes the rule of the King. In the world-crisis which they foesee arises the hero. And just as they are forced to prophesy against their will, so often enough the hero is a man of peace. Any one who has studied the history of Napoleon with broad clear vision will not read ambition, but necessity, in his campaigns. The shallow mind forgets that at that time France, already self-mutilated and bleeding from the Revolution, was beset by the armies of the world. Napoleon saved France from Bourbon sloth, stupidity and selfishness in the hour of the ruin they had brought about. His subsequent wars were the fruits of his past Victories. If you disturb equilibrium ever so little, the whole universe shakes. In order to readjust the machinery which has slipped a single cog, it may sometimes be necessary to scrap the whole plant and rebuild it from new material. It is impossible to localize war. For the moment, the affair may be prevented from spreading, but the force continues to operate invisibly.

So, by the irony of the Gods, the warrior king is often a man of peace. The popular mind is unable to perceive these subtleties. It tends to regard Julius Caesar as a warrior rather than as a legislator, and Mohammed to this day is considered rather as the conqueror than as the greatest author and lawgiver of the Christian era, the man who built up a civilization whose essential force carried Europe through the Dark Ages, and prevented the destruction of knowledge from being complete.

Thus, it being necessary for the popular mind to interpret the prophets in some concrete manner, the popular imagination sezes on some convenient figure, and makes him a hero. There he stands in marble sometimes, more often in bronze, but always colossal, with the inscription "Hail, Saviour of the World" upon the pedestal.

In the present crisis there are more pigmies than men. Comic dwarfs like George V, pot-bellied bourgeois like Poincaré, could only become heroic by virtue of some Rabelais-magic-wand. Joffre and Kitchener are quiet, business-like subordinates with no qualities that can seize the reins of the horses of Apollo. The Tsar is a nobody.

But there is no necessity to seek so far. The lavish Gods have matched their prophets well with their hero this time. Wilhelm II* has always been to a certain extent conscious of himself as an incarnation of Lohengrin, Siegfried, Parsifal.

The last thing that Wagner wanted to draw was a superman. Wagner's intellect was Socialistic. But the prophet in him, as in every true artist, was aristocratic; and every time he drew, he drew a Saviour. His hero was not merely a King, but an holy king. He was the custodian of a sacred treasure; he wielded magic weapons, and wore armour consecrated and invulnerable.

It was a great thing for Germany that she had an Emperor with the intelligence to perceive what these things meant, and to realize himself as the Messiah of whom the prophet Wagner spoke. This being so, he stepped readily and naturally into the place, as on a well-rehearsed stage. Already, before the war is ended, he is apparent, even to neutrals and to enemies, as the central figure of the drama, the new Agamemnon.

This is the age of fairy tales. The newspapers have weaned us from the truth. So even the All-lies have conspired in stupid hate to endow the Kaiser with all the qualities of a demi-God. In truth, to his own soldiers, he appears, flashing hither and thither, like St. Michael, to rally, to encourage, to lead forward in the charge. Where the fight is thickest, there is the Emperor, pale and stern, like Christ as he arose from the Garden of Gethsemane, and walked forth to meet Fate, and to find triumph and immortal glory. From front to front he rages, whirling aloft the consecrated sword of his fathers. He never spares himself; he is a comrade to every soldier in the ranks.

There is something here to catch the popular imagination. To his very enemies he seems like Lucifer or Attila, not wholly human. They endow him with the magic gifts; he is reported simultaneously on every battle-front, as well as in a dozen of his castles. Even the Crown Prince is killed a hundred times, and rises to renew the combat, ever more glorious because more glittering as he breaks through the spider-web of myth, whose gossamer shrouds him as with the veil of an high priestess over the silver armour of a Knight of the Grail.

There is no such magic drapery about the Tsar. He is in Petrogad and goes to the front now and again, a mere king, hardly a warrior king, certainly not a sacred king, and still less a demigod. But Wilhelm II., is the genius of his people. He has the quality that Castor and Pollux had for Rome. He seems omniscent, omnipotent, omnipresent, the very angel of God, terrible and beautiful, sent to save the Fatherland from the savage foes. Even if he perish, he will not perish as a man. He will acquire the radiance of Milton's Satan, and go down the ages as the hero of the great lost cause of humanity.

None will know the place of his burial. Legends will grow up around him as they did for Christ, for Balder, for Adonis, for Arthur, for Mohammed, for Napoleon. "He is not really dead; he will come again to lead his people to the final triumph," will be the word in the mouth of every peasant, and a subconscious hope in the heart of every noble. The poet will know that this is mystically true; for he knows that there is no death, that character is more permanent than flesh and blood, that men are in truth the incarnation of some God. He knows that the hero, compact of myth, is yet more real than the historical figure of the man himself. Imagination holds more truth than science; art is real, life is illusion. For arts hold the idea complete and pure, the divine thought clothed about with beauty. Art formulates deity; art, from the quarries of the amorphous earth, builds its imperishable palace of white marble, or of onyx, porphyry and malachite.

Ave, Guglielme! Rex, imperator! Hail Saviour of the world, that clad in golden armour, with the helm of holiness, wieldest the sword! Hail, sovereign and saviour, that healest all the disease of the ages, that hurlest back the heathen from the sacred realm.

Welcome to the world, that lay in anguish, hungering for thy dawn. O sun of righteousness! The holy Kings of old salute thee; the prophets anoint thee with the oil of benediction; they offer thee the crown of Europe. The poets see thee, and know thee; their songs weave silken veils about thine armour!

Ave, Guglielme, rex, imperator!

* It is remarkable that Franz Josef fits in quite well as the aged King. He is Titurel.

The Fatherland's Victories.

It is well then to accept the fact that so far the success aud the achievement have been German. Assailed by three great and two small states, to which a fourth great power has lately been added, with the seas closed to her and having as allies two nations whose incoherency has become proverbial, whose military history stretching over recent centuries has been little more than a monotonous record of defeat, Germany has not merely held her own, she has carried the contest to alien soil on all frontiers, she has conquered Belgium, half of Russian Poland and is stretching out her mailed fist toward the other half.

Since the Napoleonic Wars there has been no such achievement by any nation.

N. Y. Tribune.

Life of the Boot.

"Six weeks is found to be the life of an army shoe in the European war and at this rate it is necessary that 71,000,000 pairs, 142,000,000 shoes be supplied yearly," said Major Charles T. Cahill, of the academic staff of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Training School.

"Almost exact copies of the United States army shoes are being worn by soldiers in the European conflict. Already American shoe manufacturers have shipped over 5,000,000 pairs to the belligerent nations in the field, and it seems probable that more and larger orders will follow."

A WEAKNESS FOR SOUVENIRS.

A TRUE BRITISH HABIT.

The Compleat Angler.

Among the more conspicuous but none the less charming frailties of the English character is that weakness which leads this practical people to pick up and carry off all sorts of unconsidered trifles that others have overlooked or forgotten.

Wherever the English "Tommy" goes he returns laden with these spoils of an innocent mind and childlike intent—like the curl upon his forehead.

Sometimes it is a bomb—alas! not infrequently an unexploded bomb that later goes off in the loved one's parlor— sometimes a Mummy ("a bloomin' Hidol" as the smiling image-bringer swears); a strange coin (or two) and sometimes an island.

Your compleat Briton has always had a weakness for islands. Just as the English poet Yeats sings: "I am haunted by numberless islands," so is the path of British statesmanship strewn with these souvenirs of innumerable sea quests in search of the unforgotten.

Islands, indeed, make the most pleasing souvenirs in the world. They can be reached only by water to begin with, and once there no one can get out except by water—your true island is never quite an island until the British flag has been hoisted over it. It may figure on the map as an island, and the inhabitants may call themselves islanders, but until the British "Tommy" with his "quiff" and his smile that won't come off has visited its shores, it has not attained to the full stature of islandhood and fails of its real function in the scheme of creation. It must be collected. It must be put into the British Museum, labelled and catalogued before it can take its proper place in the long succession of authentic islands and be quoted in the market lists that regulate insular values.

At the moment of writing there are still some vagabond islands left that have not yet been overtaken; but the British Tommy is on the track of the fugitives. He is determined that these defaulting members of the family shall be brought home; and British statesmanship is resolute that Tommy shall have his smiling way.

The people of "these islands" (as it is now the style to term the United Kingdom) are resolved that no island shall be left uncared for.

The war for small nationalities has already developed into a war for small islands—and large. No island is too large to be attempted—none too small to be overlooked. The visiting list has grown so lengthy that it would take a volume to record the names only of all the islands that have been collected on the way. We shall restrict our survey to a very brief one, of those islands that have, without effort as it were, lapsed into the British Empire in the course of the present war. The list is, of course, incomplete, as the war for small nationalities is not yet over; but we can begin to see daylight, and calculating minds can even fix the approximate date of peace from the number of islands, still belonging to enemy countries, or to "Allies" that are not yet in the fold.

Germany has happily lost all her island possessions, except Heligoland and a few scattered sand-banks in the Baltic or North Sea.

The time for these is coming; but it is not their exclusion from the list that now constitutes the barrier to peace.

France, Italy and Russia still claim several islands and it is daily becoming clearer that until these scattered members of the family revert to their rightful place in the domestic circle there is little prospect of the world war terminating.

Turkey had already lost her island realms in the Italian and Balkan wars. It is true, Greece and Italy laid hands on them—but only for a time. Greece already has had the good fortune to have her islands of Mytilene, Tenedos, Lemnos, etc. placed on the right road by means of a "temporary occupation," without loss of Greek life.

In that she has been far luckier than Germany up to date, and the Italian ally will surely witness, ere the war is much older, a similar happy exit of his Dodekanos group.

There remain then, as the only barriers to peace, approximately the following islands that are still at large:—

France:
Madagascar,
Mohé,
Corsica,
Oléron and the Britanny Coast islands,
St. Pièrre,
Miquelon etc.

Russia:
The northern half of Saghalien, which would necessarily carry with it the southern, or Japanese portion.
The islands in the White Sea;
The islands in the Baltic Sea;
The Crimea. (The Crimea is not quite an island, but so almost an island that for family reasons it is felt it must be held to belong to the category.)

Italy:
Sardinia,
Sicily,
Lipari croup,
Elba, etc.,
and Rhodes and the lately annexed Turkish islands.

With the failure of the British "May offensive" on the West front and the probable early abandonment of the mistaken operations against Gallipoli (how absurd to attack a *peninsula!)* we may hope to see the full resources of the British Empire concentrated on the proper task in hand.

The world is sighing for peace. Why should it be delayed when so small a thing as the restoration of an island or two to rightful ownership and useful occupation can give it to mankind?

Let all those who are sincerely desirous of the welfare of humanity point out to the Russian, French and Italian governments their duty in the matter. President Wilson might well accelerate by a process of peaceful persuasion the inevitable period of peaceful penetration whereby the appeased digestion of Great Britain shall restore quiet to the Earth and every island to its native flag.

VIRIBUS UNITIS.

NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The Second Hungarian War Loan.

For over a year Hungary's brave soldiers are fighting with heroic devotion to their fatherland. And the citizens who had to remain at home have now given an example of their patriotism in a splendid measure. The two Hungarian war loans are showing a net result of 2,190 million Kronen. This amount is nearly one half of Hungary's national debt prior to the war—accumulated within the past forty years. Before the war, Hungarian capital had been able to absorb scarcely one-third of the state loans, while the balance had to be secured abroad. And now in the midst of this gigantic struggle, the citizens of this country have raised nearly three milliards. This result, of course, is a great deal inferior to the very wonderful results of the German war loans, amounting to over fourteen milliard marks. However, we have to consider the fact that Hungary's modern economical life only began in 1867, and the national wealth of Hungary is now estimated at forty three milliard Kronen, while that of Germany is given at more than three hundred milliard marks. These figures sufficiently show that the Hungarian people may be well pleased with the results of both war loans and need not fear any comparison with other countries.

Splendid Crops in Hungary.

According to the latest estimates of the Secretary of Agriculture, Hungary now expects of the present crops 91,94 million cwts. of wheat (against 57,28 million cwts. in 1914), 25,80 million cwts. of rye (against 21,54 million cwts. in 1914), 27,10 million cwts. of barley (against 28,42 million cwts. in 1914), 24,92 million cwts. of oats (against 25,12 million cwts. in 1914).

This is by no means a record harvest, for during 1910, 1911 and 1912 the amount of wheat exceeded this years crop from three to four and one half million cwts. But we have to figure with the considerable calamities brought upon us by the events of the past year. Many districts of our country have suffered under the Russian invasion, and millions of workers have not been employed on the fields – but were in the "field"—, while the few remaining workmen had to battle with numerous difficulties. Thinking of all this and the extremely excited state of mind of the population, we have to acknowledge that the Hungarian soil—like its sons—has done wonderfully in producing under the prevalent conditions nearly a record crop. It has done more than its duty.

Wise Precautions.

We are fully entitled to hope for a final victory. But we also realize that we will have to fight for it. The satisfaction and joy expressed in Austrian newspapers about the splendid Hungarian harvest was a little too premature. Strictest economy and wisest precaution will be absolutely necessary. Unfortunately, Austrian crops are not as satisfactory, and Hungary will have to help out more than in previous years. Although Germany has still one-fourth of her last year's crops in storage, we know that this has been only possible on account of large Hungarian exports. It may be well remembered that the combined wheat imports of Germany and Austria-Hungary have averaged during the past few years nearly 30,5 million cwts. The end of the war is not yet to be foreseen, and the possibilities of grain import from the orient are problematical . . .

Intelligent foresight and scientific distribution render us safe from all danger.

Galician Railways.

The railroad traffic on all Galician lines has again been resumed in full. The new road from Rozwadow to Krasnik—built by the Russians—has been connected with our railroad net. Trains are running again from Vienna to Bukarest by the way of Krakau-Lemberg-Czernowitz. The new Governor of Galicia, General Colard has made a trip of inspection through all provinces and is taking great interest in studying everything necessary for reform and reconstruction.

GERMAN AS HE IS.

Soldiers Simple Kindly Human Beings. Article Written in the "Yale News."

The *Boston Transcript* of June 7 contains, by some miracle, the following article.

Scott H. Paradise of Medford, graduate of Yale in 1914, then Rhodes scholar at Oxford and later connected with the American relief work in Belgium, has written an article for the *Yale News* in which he says that much that has been said about the German is false and also that the Hotel de Ville in Louvain which is commonly supposed to have been destroyed is really unharmed. He writes as follows:

"After two weeks I can look back, and try to sum up my impressions of war-ridden Belgium. Perhaps two stand out above all others, and they are admiration for the Germans, and a realization of the vital part the United States now plays in the life of the Belgian people.

A WONDER.

"The united enthusiasm with which the German nation pursues this war is one of the wonders of the conflict. There is no personal sacrifice too costly to insure the triumph of the right, as they see it, and their absolute confidence in the final result is most impressive, while their resources in men, munitions and food seem inexhaustible. They have been misled and deceived if you like, but the ideals which the ordinary German has set up before him are high and worthy. The army, far from being composed of the sick, old and weak, as the Allied reports would have us believe, is in respect to the men's physique and equipment beyond criticism. The Uhlans, in particular, are of the age and bodily proportions to make a championship football team. It is worth while noting that the German army, while holding back its enemies along an immense front, at the same time governs and maintains in a state of perfect order and control 10,000,000 hostile people.

A SURPRISE.

"It seems to be a psychological fact that when you encounter a man who has the means and authority to shoot or imprison you on the spot, but who does not even offer an insult, you feel towards him as you would to one who had done you a great service. At any rate that is how the Americans felt toward the German sentries on first meeting them. They soon learned, however, that the German soldier is not a beast, but a rather simple and kindly human being. He does not love to fight for its own sake, but has been told that his country is basely attacked by Powers which had already compromised the neutrality of Belgium, and that only the swift offensive which the wonderful German organization made possible has kept the war at a distance from his own hearth and home. *In a country where* the press is not "free", the individual has no choice but to implicitly believe what is told him. And so, with heart and soul the German flings himself into the struggle against the would-be oppressors of his Fatherland. Many times have I wished it were possible to photograph the 'barbarians'. One scene in particular, which was only one of many similar, would have been a revelation to the English. One of the sentry-boxes, aggressively striped with red, black and white, was being used as a playhouse, and inside and out was swarming with little Belgian children, enjoying themselves immensely. The 'Hun' himself, his gray coat bright with spring flowers, was standing near by chatting and laughing with a group of Flemish girls. This scene was not posed for the official Berlin photographer.

MAGNIFIED YARNS.

"Among the severest indictments of Germany's conduct of the war has been the fearful atrocities atiributed to her soldiers. But, in Belgium, strange to say, one hears very little of such acts, although the people are eager to pour out the story of their suffering into American ears. I have yet to meet anyone who actually saw an atrocity committed. The inhabitants of Louvain are horror-struck at what happened in Malines, and the people of Malines shudder at the tales from Louvain, but they all recount some story which their imagination has magnified, rather than what they really witnessed. A good example of this is Louvain, of which Sir William Robertson Nicoll says that the ancient, mediaeval town and its wonderful Hotel de Ville have both perished, and that the town is now no more than a heap of ashes, while the trustworthy (!) London *Times* declares that 'Louvain has ceased to exist,' and that 'a town of forty thousand inhabitants has been completely wiped out.' These are very positive, and horrible statements, but as a matter of fact the Hotel de Ville has not been even scratched, and the major part of the town is quite undamaged.

"I do not seek to defend German diplomacy, or German militarism, but I do maintain that the German cause and the individual Germans have many good characterstics which the English, and perhaps the Americans, are eager to ignore."

Mr. Paradise closes with an appeal for further American relief for Belgium.

No. 1164. Vol. XXII. No. 22. THE CONTINENTAL TIMES. FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915.

British Prisoners in German Camps.

EXCLUSIVE AND OFFICIAL LISTS. *(No. 18)*

Gefangenenlager: Hameln.

Barrercliffe, Harry, Priv., N. & D. 18. B. 6. D.
Beardsmore, Harry, Priv., Derby 18. B. 6. D.
Berry, John, Priv., K. O. R. L. 12. B.
Bestwick, Harry, Priv., Derby 18. B. 6. D.
Beer, Walter, Corp., Dorset 5. D. 15. B.
Bilcher, Jules, Priv., „
Burter, Edward, Priv., D. L. H. J. 5. D. 14. B.
Broretown, Samuel, Priv., Lancs. 3. D. 7. B.
Bowen, Harry, Priv., Dorset 5. D. 15. B.
Banks, Charles, Priv., „
Barsier, George, Priv., 13. Inf. 2. B. 12. C.
Barker, Léonard, Priv., Bradford 5. D. 15. B.
Bowmaid, George, Serg., 37. R. St. Quentin.
Bell, William, Priv., Durham 6. D. 2. C.
Beekett, George, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D.
Berry, Harry, Priv., K. C. B. L. 4. C.
Bradshaw, Joseph, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D.
Brian, Thomas, Priv., „
Burke, Purce, Corp., „
Bywaters, Edward, Priv., Leinster 17. B. 6 D.
Bronshall, Frank, Priv, 2. Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Blaksman, George, Priv., „
Brannon, James, Priv., „
Blarchart, Frederick, Cipl., D. L. J. 18. B. 6. D.
Beck, Charles, Corp., Sher. F. 18. B. 6. D.
Brett, William, Priv.. „
Blakey, Fred, Priv., D. C. L. J. 14. B. 5. D.
Brower, Albert, Priv., „
Buck, Harry, Priv., Lancs. 7. B. 3. D.
Burton, Samuel, Priv.. „
Bilton, John, Serg., Durham 18. B. 6. D.
Blackmore, Francis, Serg., Mills. 21. B. 7. D.
Burton, Clarence, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Burton, William, Priv., Inf. 18. B,
Broudham, George, Priv., Sherw. F. 18 B.
Bagsham, George, Priv., „
Borres, Alfred, Priv., D. L. F. 18. B. 6. D.
Botwall, Robert, Corp., „
Bray, William, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5 D.
Burman, Fred, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B.
Bacron, Alfred, Priv., „
Brag, Edwin, Corp., „
Boban, John, Priv., „
Balay, Thomas, Priv., „
Beard, Joseph, Priv., Leinster 17. B. 6. D.
Bond, Hedley, Priv., „
Bullman, George, Priv., D. B. J. 18. B. 6. D.
Bennett, Norman, Corp., Sherw. 6. B. 18. D.
Bailay, Joseph, Priv., „
Bailay, William, Priv., „
Bouley, Edwin, Priv., „
Barks, Bleu, Priv., „
Baro, David, Corp., „
Boote, Robert, Corp., D. L. D. 18. B. 6. D.
Brown, R. Henry, Priv., Foresters 18. B. 6. D.
Bradshaw, Fred, Priv., Willers. 21. B. 6. D.
Boscombe, William, Priv. „
Beekam, Fred, Corp., D. L. F. 18. B. 6. D.
Berry, William, Serg., „
Bell, John, Priv., „
Bytcher, Frederick, Priv, Dorset 15. B. 5. D.
Bason, Albert, Priv., „
Barber, William, Priv., 2. Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Barnes, John, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D.
Baud, Paul, Priv., 41. Ros. 10. D.
Barnabey, Bernard, Corp., 2. Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Brige, John, Priv., Gondon 3. D.
Barrett, Georges, Priv., Dorset 5. D. 15. B.
Bombriey, Edward, Priv, „
Byron, Georges, Priv., Chester 5. D. 15. B.
Ball, George, Priv., 15. Hus. 3. D.
Bear, Frank, Serg., Dorset 15. B. 5. D.
Breer, John, Priv., Chester 5. D. 15. B.
Bridges, George, Priv., 7. B. C. L. J. 14. B. 5. D.
Berson, William, Priv., 2. S. L. 7. B. 2. D.
Blomberg, William, Corp., D. C. L. 14. B.
Buttler, Picard, Priv., 82. R. 7. B.
Broderick, Declan, Corp., B. Jr. 8. B.
Barber, Ernest, Serp., Durham 18. B. 6. D.
Barnett, Samuel, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D.
Bennett, Robert, Priv., „
Banks, William, Priv., 2. Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Bland, John, Priv., Foresters 13. B. 6. D.
Butler, Marte, Priv., Royal 8. B.
Bateman, Albert, Corp., D. C. L. J. 14. B.
Bennett, John, Priv., Lancers 7. B.
Bickers, Charles, Priv., 3. L. F.
Bartlett, William, Priv., S. L. 7. B. 3. D.
Bullock, Henry, Priv., „
Baker, Thomas, Priv., 2. R. D. 8. B. 3. D.
Banks, John, Priv., „
Barnes, Jarnes, Corp., S. L. R. 7. B. 2. D.
Bates, William, Priv., 2. R. D. 3. D. 8. B.
Blades, Richard, Priv., S. L. R. 7. B. 2. D.
Bennett, Kenneth, Priv., 2. D. L. R. 7. B. 2. D.
Bond, John, Corp., S. L. R. 7. B. 3. D.
Bradley, Richard, Priv., 2. R. J. 8. B. 3. D.
Butter, Daniel, Priv., 2. R. D. 8. B. 3. D.
Brocks, James, Priv., „
Bankley, David, Priv., 82. R. 7. B.
Boham, James, Priv., „
Bamber, Josué, Priv., „
Byrne, Philipp, Cpl, Leinster 6. R. 17. B.
Berry, John, Corp., 2. Durh. 18. B. 6. D.
Burke, Michael, Priv., „
Boctos, William, Priv., R. D. 6. B. 3. D.
Brown, Fred, Priv., Irish.
Bcale, Jack, Priv., R. F. A. 3. D.
Byrne, William, Priv., Leinsteter 17. B. 6. D.
Chanoy, Denis, Priv., Leinest. D.R. 17.B. 6.D.3.C.
Creive, Richard, Priv., 2. S. L. 7. B. 3.
Cohill, Michael, Priv., 2. R. J. 8. B. 32. D.

GERMAN ECONOMICS.

After the First Year of War.

Even in the critical time between the violent death of the heir to the Austrian throne and the outbreak of the war, the German financial market has been spared any serious harm or trouble, and the record of the first year of war has plainly shown the results of rigid organization and discipline.

The change of the entire economic activity from its peace confirmation to one of war has, with the aid of the Reichsbank, taken place rapidly and thoroughly, as the establishment of the official loan banks and credit institutions has provided credit accommodation in abundant measure, and, after the increase of the Reichsbank's gold reserve permitted the issue of paper currency and arrangements were made for the forming of appropriate companies for the proper distribution of the available raw material.

It is significant that in the past year of war when Germany was not only in a military, but also in an economic sense confronted with a superiority of hostile forces, the issue of industrial securities did not come to a stop. Besides the official new corporations, being purely war measures, quite a number of new corporations, having no war connection, have been established, as for instance, the North German Cable Company and others.

Many existing concerns have increased their capital stock, such as the Thuringian Electric Works (by $750,000), the Electric Works in Stralsund (by $575,000), the Electric Works in Westphalia (by $500,000), the Potash Works in Ummensdorf-Eisleben (by $850,000), and many others.

Since the outbreak of the war and until August 1, 1915, altogether 125 million dollars have been invested in new and existing industrial undertakings, as compared with 1913, when the aggregate amount of new issues reached 250 million dollars. During the month of July 1915 ten million dollars were invested in industrial undertakings.

This certainly imposing result is overshadowed by the amounts which have been reached in the subscription for the war loans, as after seven weeks of war 1125 million dollars were paid in, and after nine war months 2250 million dollars.

As a result of the thorough change of the credit system, the demand upon the Reichsbank during the war has increased considerably, so that in eliminating daily liabilities in discounted bills and advances, the demand during July 1915 reached 755 million dollars as against 65 million dollars during July 1914.

The enlarged field of the Reichsbank activity was followed by a healthy strengthening of the gold cover, as at the end of the first war year the gold cover reached 600 million dollars, as compared with 312 million dollars on July 31, 1914. It will be opportune to compare the gold cover (coin and bullion) of the principal belligerents, as shown in

Table No. 1:

Gold Cover in Coin and Bullion in Million Dollars

	July 31, 1914	Latest Report	Changes in per cent
German Reichsbank . . .	313.3	600	+ 91.6
Bank of England	194.4	303.1	+ 55.9
Bank of France	828	810	— 2.2
Russian State Bank . . .	864.6	852.6	— 1.4

A further indication of sound basis of the German financial market will be found in the quotation on war loan certificates. The first German war loan not only exceeded its rate shortly after its issue, but even after a short time reached par.

These war loan results differ from those achieved by other belligerents, and consequently do not fail to reflect upon other securities, as indicated in the quotation of the London exchange.—*Weekly Report of American Assoc. of Commerce and Trade.*

Notice to English Prisoners:

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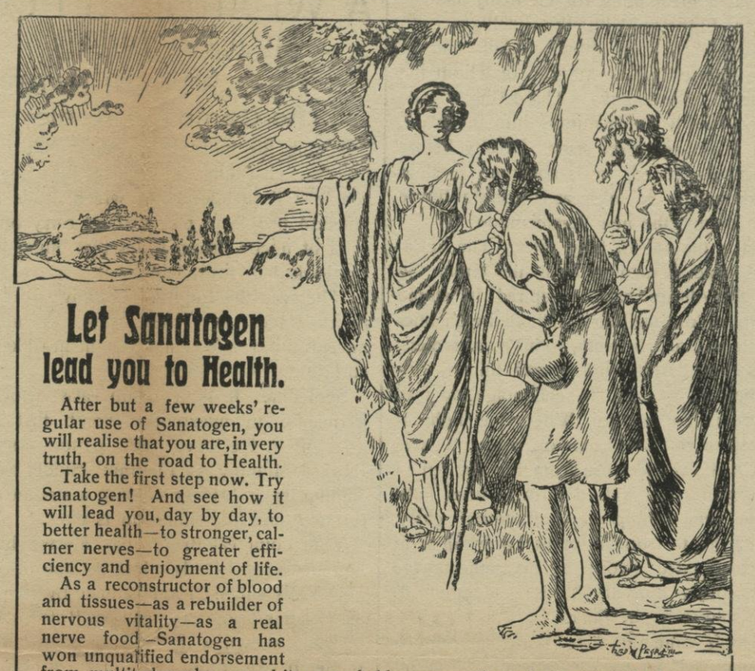

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Russland und wir. Von Hauptmann a. D. Hartwig Schubart.
Weltkriegsdenkmäler. Gedanken und Anregungen von F. Schrönghamer-Heimdal, Leutnant d. L.
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