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No. 1155. Vol. XXII. No. 13.

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ZURICH

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES. Illness at Gallipoli. London, July 29. Typhus and dysentery

has broken out amongst the British troops in Gallipoli.

Goremykin Retires. Stockholm, July 29. It is stated that the

Premier Goremykyn will retire and that Mr. Kriwoschein will take his place. Empress at Insterburg.

The Empress and the Crown Princess have been to Allenstein where they were visted by Field Marshal von Hindenburg. U Boat Booty.

London, July 29. The returns of Lloyds for the past 22 weeks show that 229 English and 30 foreign ships have been sunk. Hopeless Condition.

Lugano, July 29. The position of the Italians in Tripoli appears to be hopeless. They have been driven to the coast and can only with difficulty hold their own there.

English Losses.

London, July 29. The British losses are officially given out as 14,428 officers, 316,557 men. Besides, at Tangier 66 officers, 110 white soldiers, 623 Indians.

Orders for Japan.

Petersburg, July 29. It is a remarkable thing that the Russian government has given orders in Japan for the construction of a number of first class steamers for the Crimea-Caucasian line.

American Red Cross.

New York, July 29. Owing to lack of funds it is announced that all the American Red Cross Associations will have to be withdrawn in October.

The Leelanaw.

London, July 29. It is announced by Reuter that a new American note demands compensation for the sinking of the Leelanaw. This needs confirmation, as Reuter news is never trustworthy.

Russian Prince Not Received.

Petersburg, July 29. Much indignation is expressed here at the refusal of King Ferdinand of Roumania to receive Prince Trubetzkoi who has been sent by the Russian government on a special mission to Bucharest,

Another Minister to Go. Petersburg, July 29. The position of the Minister of Finance Bark is seriously compromised. His successor is commonly reputed to be Petrowski, hitherto president of the budget commission of the Duma.

Dye Material Lacking. London, July 29. Industries in which dye materials are essential scarcely know what to do. Not only is the cost of dye stuffs enormously dearer than heretofore, but they threa-

ten to become unprocurable. The Usual Cry.

Milan, July 29. Discussing the problem of the supply of ammunition the Corriere della Sera insists on the necessity of providing shells in great abundance, as the war may be very long and bitter.

Blown Up.

Copenhagen, July 29. The entrance to the White Sea appears to be full of mines. Several Finnish steamers have been blown up. The Russians appear to fear a German attack upon Archangel.

To Protect Archangel.

Petersburg, July 29. Quite special measures have been taken for the protection of Archangel against a possible attack by the Germans. The entrance to the bay is heavily strewn with mines.

The Dreams of Wells.

London, July 28. The Petit Journal has had an interview with the author Wells. He gives an "easy" receipt for the destruction of Germany. It is to build 20,000 airships and then blow up the Krupp works and thus prevent the further manufacture of munitions of war.

Gunaris to Remain. Athens, July 29. The local press states that a coalition Ministry is unlikely and that Gunaris will remain in power so long as it has the confidence of the King. The new French Minister, M. Guillemin, appears in-

clined to adopt a sharp tone. Rouble Depreciated.

London, July 29. Exchange on sight for the rouble fell in one day 10%. On the 18th of July the £ 10 note was worth 141 roubles. It is now bid for at 160 roubles. This signifies a total disruption of the Exchange market in Russian values.

Benoist Killed.

Paris, July 29. The aeroplane of the well-known airman Benoist, was set afire whilst at a great height in the air and he was burnt to death. It took place at Issyles-Moulineux Benoist held the height record for carrying a passenger.

"TRUTH" TRUTH IN

A Newspaper Which Belies it Name and Deceives its Readers. Labouchere Betrayed. Attacking the "Continental Times" A Foolish Policy. What "Labby"

Would have Done.

by Aubrey Stanhope. Each day would appear to bring some fresh attack upon the Continental Times by one or other English newspaper. Curiously enough the one subject which appears to irritate the English editor most, is when the Continental Times publishes an article telling the truth about matters as they stand here,namely that all goes well and that everyone here is well provided for.

Very Wroth.

As an example, is an article in Truth, an weekly English newspaper, which in the days when Henry Labouchere lived, had some life and force in it, but since the death of that talented man, has sunk into dismal dullness. The wrath of the editor is particularly aroused because it is told, in an article from my pen, that a certain French writer, of the name of Richet, was all wrong when he described us here as, "half starving". The Continental Times as its mission is, told the truth, and apparently Truth does not like the truth. It told, in that article that here there was abundance of food, that life in the capital went on much as usual, that in Berlin there were few signs of a war existing, that the caíés, beer-halls and restaurants were permitted to remain open until 1 A. M., whereas in Paris and London the people were existing under well nigh Curfew Law, and all sale of liquor or provisions stopped after eight or nine oclock.

Why so Angry?

All that is perfectly true, then why, dear Mr. Editor of Truth: I believe your name to be Voules,- lash yourself into a torment of wrath against the Continental Times? Undoubtedly it is galling for you to know that here everything goes perfectly well, that the people have all possible liberty, that everything beautifully regulated, whilst with you, it is all bickerings and quarrels; you are sent to bed early, your personal freedom is immensely restricted and you are daily the recipient of news of terrible losses from the front, with no corresponding successes to compensate for them. But why on that account rail against the Continental Times, which is merely telling the truth?

On the contrary, if the name of your paper by any means reflects your convictions, you ought to be exceedingly pleased to read the Continental Times which at all risks, tells the truth, that truth which is concealed from the British public by a form of censorship worthy of the times of the Inquisition, which leaves the English masses in total ignorance of the so perilous position in which Great Britain lies.

I had the pleasure of the acquaintance of Henry Labouchere and were he alive today, I can picture to myself the manner in which he would figuratively, flay alive a government which has committed the stupendous folly of allowing Great Britain to become engaged in this, for her, suicidal war, the fatal issues of which for her future are recognised by such men as Lords Haldane, Morley and Cromer, but which have from the first been seen by that clear - headed true English patriot Bernard Shaw. Just as Henry Labouchere raised his voice against the so futile and murderous Boer war, so surely today had he lived, he would have done all in his power to show his countrymen the folly of the existing war undertaking upon which they are embarked, and he would have denounced the statesmen-or so-called statesmen-of the abject and weak government which is recklessly bringing ruin upon Great Britain. And in so doing, Labouchere, who feared none, would have been acting as the true and loyal patriot he was, fearless, brave and independent.

Public Deceived.

If your paper would only live up to its name-which it does not-it would welcome the Continental Times as representing the light of truth. If your paper were really the representative of "truth", as it used to be, you would tell your readers how they are being deceived and misled by their Government. They have no idea whatsoever of the extent of the disaster which has overtaken them at the Dardanelles, they have no adequate vision of the hopeless condition in which the Russian army finds itself, hemmed in and encircled by several splendidly organised armies. The British public has no notion of the absolute fiasco of the attempts of the Italian armies at the Ifonzo, Görz and Krn districts, beaten everywhere, whilst false news of their victories is daily printed in all the English newspapers.

If instead of misleading the British public into imagining that everything goes wrong in Germany, Truth guided by the old spirit of "Labby", would come out with the facts, reprint the unbiassed articles from the Continental Times, it would be doing an unutterable and glorious service in opening the eyes of the English people to what is really taking place. Already that much deceived British public is beginning to have an inkling that all does not go so well as might be, and the Northcliffe papers have had the courage to indicate, between the lines, the likelihood of coming disaster. For the Daily Mail has stated its opinion that the present Government was not one of sufficient force to meet the shock of a great disaster which would have to be revealed before long. It is no patriotism for any English paper today, to seek to hide from the people the imminent and mighty danger that threatens their country, but it would be an act of the highest devotion and love of country, to let the people know the worst, just as Bernard Shaw, at the risk of his popularity, has told them over and over again; so that the country may be saved before it is too late.

Hopeless Illusions.

In England the firm belief is held that the German people are being beaten by a natural course of detrition. If you want to live up to the name of your newspaper, tell them that that is a hopeless illusion. Tell them the truth, which is that Germany is chock full of troops, that the regiments are filled to their full war footing, that thousands upon thousands of recruits called upon have been sent back home, because there were too many men, that this year's class is not yet in the field. Don't let them believe the fabrications about there being any lack of enthusiasm concerning the war. Tell them the truth, namely that the entire country is permeated with the desire to win and a supreme confidence that Germany cannot be beaten. Just now a regiment of great big husky fellows have passed my window, decked with flowers, singing a lively national war song, gay and hearty as though they were going to a feast of pleasure instead of to the front. Rot out from the English people the too silly idea that there is any chance of "starving out" the Germans; also the illusion, almost more ridiculous still, that the finances of this country are weak-they are amazingly strong and that if a new war loan were to be demanded tomorrow, the money would be as readily forthcoming as in the last. For, owing to all the money for munitions of war being spent within the Empire, and only very little being spent outside of it, Germany is as rich now as on the first day of the war, and the average of prosperity

unusually high. I do not expect, dear Editor of Truth, that you will tell your countrymen any of these facts which I suggest to you, because you are a craven and do not dare. But remember and keep it on your conscience, that Henry Labouchere would have had that courage, and that you are betraying his trust when you fail to let the people of England know the truth, however painful it may be!

In comment upon Mr. Stanhope's welldeserved tribute to the famous and fearless "Labby", I should like to recall to the attention of Englishmen his heroic attitude during the criminal Boer War and bid them read his flaming poem entitled "The British Flag." A giant or two were still left in those days!

A WEIGHTY MATTER. Grave Anxieties Concerning Cotton. Need German Chemicals.

London, July 29. The Times Washington correspondent cables as follows: -

"Satisfaction is expressed by importers here at the news from London that an arrangement is contemplated by which the United States will be able to get regularly a certain amount of dyes and German chemicals and products, which are badly needed. It is also hoped that there is ground for the reports of a possible formation of an American organization in neutral European countries to which American goods may be consigned without their ultimate destination being questioned.

The British Government's behaviour over cotton is being anxiously watched, especially by the cotton interests, whose agitation against our present policy is led by Senator Hoke Smith, and is daily gaining political significance."

AN OFFICIAL INTIMATION.

"It is better to fight in the trenches, than to be killed by Zeppelin bombs at home,"says a recent recruiting poster on the walls of London. This is the first official intimation that Zeppelins are so successful!

SUBMARINE WORK.

Great Activity Shown and Many Steamers and Trawlers Sunk. English Sink German Trawler. Sustained Activity of the Diving War Boats. Several More Victims.

London, July 29. The trawlers Salacia and Icini have been sunk. The crews were landed in Lowestoft. The brig Fortuna has been sunk in the North Sea. She was a Swedish boat presumably carrying contraband. The crew was landed at Cuxhaven. The Norwegian barque Harbit has been set afire by a submarine, the crew was landed in Plymouth. The Swedish steamer Emma has been sunk, also the Danish schooners Maria, Neptune and Lina. The crews were landed at Blyth.

The Westward Ho, trawler, has been sunk in the North Sea. The Norwegian barque Sagnedalen has been sunk and the crew were taken aboard the Steamer Loke. The Steamer Mangara and the steamer Ibo and the trawler Dovey have been sunk.

An English submarine has sunk the German armed trawler Senator von Beerenberg. One man was drowned, two severely wounded. The crew reached the Hornsrew

The Norwegian steamer Fimreite, with a cargo of ore for England, has been sunk. She was a 4,000 ton boat.

The Smith Boat and Engine Company of New York has received an order from the English government for a hundred swift going destroyers, intended for the chasing of submarines. Russia has ordered forty of the

The Neue Zürcher Zeitung states that during the last week 8 French steamers have been torpedoed.

"HELPLESS AMERICA".

An Englishman Tells the United States That It Will Meet With Certain Defeat in Case of War.

Under the above little, a book by Mr. Hudson Maxim has just been published by Hodder and Stoughton. The writer states that should America be engaged in a great war she would surely be beaten as a result of her unpreparedness. He pictures the English or the Japanese in the streets of New York as victors. He says that unless the English give the Americans a sound trashing, either the Germans or Japanese will

A New War.

When the European was is over a fresh war will break out, not on account of English commercial methods, but for reason of the senseless boastfulness and arrogance of the Americans, who believe that they can conquer the whole world, without any prior preparations. Their insufficient fleet is today their sole protection against invasion, the ocean being easy to cross with the existing transport facilities.

England and Germany, with their overwhelming naval forces could easily destroy the American sea Power, and, in a couple of weeks, could land 100,000 men upon her unprotected coasts, in half the time it would take her to mobilise her small home army of 30,000 men.

Japan likewise, within a month, might bring 259,000 men to the Pacific Coast, before the American army would be on the spot. An army of 100,000 men, with modern artillery, could just as easily cross the United States, as Zenophon once crossed Persia with a thousand men. America in the future must give everyone, after the school years are over, a military education similar to that given in Switzerland.

BIG ITALIAN LOSSES.

Zurich, July 29. According to the St. Galler Tageblatt, the director of the Lugano cathedral, who stands in close relations with the Milan clerics, states that the grand total losses of the Italians from all causes, in the recent engagement amounts to 180,000 men. The Italian attack against the Doberdo plateau has ceased. General Cadorna has summarily dismissed three corps commandants, amongst them the Royal Aide de Camps Brussati. The Italian offensive has completely ceased.

French Criticism.

London, July 20. General opinion here being that England has done more than her share of the fighting, an article by M. Hanotaux in the Revue Hebdomadaire in which the English assistance given is stated to have been notably insufficient, has caused much ill-feeling here. The French, and specially the French women, criticise the English in the strongest manner.

Official figures fix the number of cows in Hungary at 2,620,000, of which more than 2,000,000 are pure-blooded animals of the best milk-producing breeds.

NEW REVELATIONS BY COUNT ANDRASSY.

The Miscarriage of the Intrigues of the Italians in Bucharest and Budapest.

The newspaper "Az Est" has published some interesting communications of Count Iulius Andrassy conerning the miscarriage of the intrigues of the Italians in Bucharest and Budapest. The Count says:

Immediately before the outbreak of the Italian war, siren voices were suddenly heard coming from Italy, and in indirect ways attempts were made to sound some political personages individually to find out if we in Hungary would leave our allies in the lurch, or exercise a pressure upon them in the interests of peace. Italy would then, was said, reject the proposals of Roumaniat and take the position, that on the conclusion of peace, the kingdom established by St. Stephan should remain intact and Austria pay the entire expense. This solution would correspond best with the interests of Italy, since, as they said, the Italians would rather see an independent and strong Hungarian kingdom than an enlarged Roumania. We must however make haste, for otherwise they should with regret have to accept the demands of Roumania, and promise it Transylvania.

They are now trying something of the same kind with Roumania. They are urging that country to intervene quickly, and wish to have it believed there that, if Roumania hesitates longer, the Entente will conclude a separate peace with us. They are telling the political personages in Bucharest: they would like very much to keep with them but if Roumania does not quickly decide they will be obliged to come to an understanding with us-since we are inclined anyhow to make peace—which naturally can only be on the basis of the maintenance of the integrity of Hungary.

The Italians have based their calculations on the naivete of Budapest and Bucharest. Their attempts have remained without result in Budapest. It is to be hoped that the same will be the case also in Bucharest. I do not think that anyone will be found in Roumania who will listen to them and believe that the Hungarians would desert their allies, violate their legal obligations and beg for the integrity of their territory at the price of their honor, while they are in a position by their victorious battles to defend their country. And therefore I do not believe that the tales of a Hungarian peace-party are making Roumania nervous, and therefore inducing her to come to a hurried agreement with the Entente. On the contrary, these transparent artifices are only able to create the impression in Roumania, that those who are compelled to make use of such means occupy a very weak position, and that those who incite the different countries against each other by the use of such deliberate lies. -maintaining before us that they would rather be on our side than with Roumania and then in turn belling the latter that the creation of a greater Roumania would be agreeable to them,-are untrustworthy, and that it would be a very risky game to begin a dangerous undertaking in partnership with such colleagues. No, I count quite confidently on this, that in the present crisis Hungary and Roumania will remain friends., Prudence and her vital interests will prevn Roumania from putting up with the Italian Macchiavellianism, and I hope, and even know of a certainty that the statesmen of that kingdom seeing through the scheme of Italy, will advance calmly and confidently along the way marked out for them by the interests of their country.

President Assassinated.

Hayti, July 29. President Guilleaume, who had sought refuge in the French Legation, was dragged thence, in spite of the protests of the officials, and killed in the street. He was torn limb from limb, and pieces of his remains carried around the streets in triumph. A revolution has broken out. Admiral Capertown has landed marines to protect the foreigners.

A Useful Career.

Frederick W. Seward, dead in Auburn, N. Y., was Assistant Secretary of State in two Administrations and often sent upon delicate diplomatic errands. Yet such is the effect of a dramatic and critical event upon public imagination that he will be far longer and more vividly remembered as the faithful and valiant son who was wounded almost to death while seeking to protect his father, Secretary William H. Seward, on the fateful night when Lincoln was assassinated. That was the high light in a long, busy and useful private life and public career.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

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A Sign of the Times.

There is the best of reasons for supposing that Roumania is firmly intent on pursuing the wise policy of strict neutrality which has so far saved the Kingdom of King Ferdinand from the terrors of war. One of the most significant signs, as showing that intention, lies in the fact that the political agent of Russia, Prince Trubetzkoi, recently sent to Bucharest, with a special mission to try and win over Roumania to the side of the Entente powers, was refused an audience by the King. The Prince had come with a portfolio full of tempting offers of territory, Bukowina, the Siebenburgen, special advantages on the Danube, and so forth. But the Roumanians are notably quick-witted and far-seeing. They at once recognised that Russia was offering that which did not belong to her and had no likely chance of being hers. And that is why Prince Troubetzkoi was given the cold shoulder in Bucharest.

The Prince, we are told, left the Roumanian capital in high dudgeon. And no wonder! For the firm attitude of Roumania means the coup de grâce to Russia's last hopes of assistance, and at the same time utterly crushes the highly cherished political fallacy of the Italian government.

Not Quite Logical.

Owing to sheer carelessness the lives of 1800 American citizens have been lost by the capsizing of the tourist steamer Eastland on Lake Michigan. That means a disaster greater than that of the Titanic. In America more lives are lost in railroad accidents and in such cases as the above, than in any other country in the world. And yet President Wilson is, of a sudden, so extraordinarily concerned regarding the lives of Americans who insist upon travelling in a zone announced as dangerous. The Germans say that President Wilson is not logical.

Submarine Activity.

There had been a lull in the activities of the German submarine boats and that, coming at the same time as the American protest note, gave rise to surmise that the stoppage of action was intentional. But lest such be thought to be true, the German Government promptly published the latest returns of the submarine invasion work, which mounted to no less than fifteen steamers sunk, one of them, the Leelanaw, being American. So it is very evident that there is no relaxation in the vigilance of the submarine commanders, no desire on the part of Germany to modify the use of the one sure and deadly weapon she has against the sea might of England. The submarine invasion continues in full force!

Abuse is Flattery.

Nothing better proves the success of the Continental Times than the constant attacks it receives at the hands of the muzzled, notoriously ignorant, and ill-informed British Press. The Daily News; which pretends to uphold some of the traditional decencies of Liberalism but differs in reality little from the unspeakable Northcliffe organs, flatters us, in one of its recent issues, with its abuse, and calls the Continental Times "egregious." The reason that we are "egregious", appears to be due to the fact that we published two evident truths. Firstly, that the Italians were being badly beaten; secondly that the Bulgarians were the best of all the Balkan races, and would, assuredly, one day come into their own, into the rights which they were robbed of after the late Balkan war; owing to the treachery of Servia and Roumania. Events during the past few days show how true were both these assertions. The Italians are beaten on all sides. The Bulgarians are preparing an ultimatum to be addressed to Servia. And Bulgaria is fully capable of beating Servia today just as she has done in the past.

The English press is today a phenomenon of the Second Dark Ages.

ENGLAND'S CARE FOR THE TRUTH.

By One Who Knows Both.

England has always taken care of the

Her solicitude for it has ever been great and never so remarkable as in the present

That Truth was a woman and could be taken care of was first perceived by England many centuries ago, and John Bull chival-rously took steps to house and secure the unprotected female long before less adventurous and far-seeing minds were aware of the necessities of the case.

And now England has her reward.

Truth, no longer at the bottom of a well, to be drawn up painfully and with much spilling in inadequate bucketsfull by a rotting cord or rope, is distributed by a magnificent system of high pressure pumps in vast and fructiferous floods over the surface of the whole earth.

No country but receives the stream and no people but must bathe in the waters whether they will or no.

Just as when the Angel of old descended and troubled the waters, the sick men of Jerusalem jumped into the pool, so to-day their descendants, the halt, the maim and the blind of the world's press, plunge headlong into the troubled waters that the Angel of Fleet Street, with full hands and a brimming heart pours over the long-suffering Neutral Earth.

The Fleet was a proverbially dirty and even "stinking" stream in mediaeval days and since it came to be covered over with the modern temples and halls of exact intelligence it has not run sweeter, although

underground.

The manner in which the Angel has descended into the puddle to-day and troubled the waters of fame, as an exploit exceeds in far-reaching effect and even in picturesque stage management any action of celestial

origin we have record of. Let us inspect the process.

Let us inspect the process.

When England declared war on Germany on 4th August, 1914, the reason assigned was the German violation of Belgian neutrality. The Angel flew all over the Earth with this announcement and the small peoples and their smaller journals were everywhere called on to lift up their hearts and rejoice.

The German transatlantic cable was cut within a week of the outbreak of war, so that no heresies might trouble the orthodox view as preached from a thousand pulpits in the New World. Having thus provided for the truth to prevail across the ocean the Angel set to work to pile up ammunition on this side. The violation of Belgian neutrality was an excellent heavenly missile for some four weeks. Then the corners got knocked off. With the occupation of Brussels and the unfortunate arrest of Mr. Grant Watson, the British diplomatic agent left behind to burn the records, the secret warcompact between England and Belgium fell into the wrong hands, and the Angel had to drop "Belgian neutrality" like a hot potato and pick up a liver weapon. He picked up "German atrocities." This proved indeed a live shell; one of those high explosives Mr. Lloyd George has been deploring the want of in another field of the war. If England's ammunition factories had only been as well run as her "news" factories the war would have been long since over, with the Barbarian lashed, chained and impotent. The Angel would have won the war. But while "Belgian neutrality" and "German atrocities" have proved to be weapons of enormous force they have still been unable to overcome the remorseless fire of the 42 centimetre cannons aimed by blind barbarism at angelic fortitude. Still the wide range of the celestial weapons has been scarcely appreciated up to this. We had thought that it was on Fleet Street agencies alone that the higher organization relied: but a recent return of the output of His Majesty's Stationery office for the past year shows that those who have charge of the Truth do not leave everything even to the abl st editorial minds. We are told in this official record of the year's proceedings that the London Stationery Office cost the Crown in 1914 "over £700,000" for printed matter and that for the current financial year this outlay would

"exceed £1,000,000."

Two items for 1914, as given in the official statement, stand out as quite the most remarkable illustrations of altruistic energy in spreading the truth that there is

anywhere public record of.

As a rule a Blue Book, or White Paper, every Foreign Office knows, is printed in limited quantity and almost solely for purposes of press distribution. The number of copies asked for by the public is in all cases very small, and probably rarely if ever exceeds two thousand copies.

To take a notable instance. The most "popular" Blue Book of recent years was unquestionably that dealing with Sir Roger Casement's exposure in 1912 of the Putumayo atrocities comitted under the aegis of a London Company.

Perhaps 5000 (five thousand) copies of that Blue Book were bought by private individuals apart from the 1500 or 2000 sent out officially by the Foreign Office for press comment.

That was a bona fide public demand for a record of close and attentive investigation on the spot of a long series of appalling crimes, supported by overwhelming evidence and accompanied by the most convincing testimony.

The atrocities were unquestioned and the press comments on them lurid; and the public appetite for atrocity, when the British Government had no direct interest in spreading it, was satisfied with 5000 (five thousand) copies of the record.

Not so when British interests are at stake; then the task of the Angel becomes indeed a superhuman one. The "atrocities" in Belgium arranged by Lord Bryce and a Special Committee (not investigated in Belgium but worked up in England into official form with the name of no witness anywhere given) supplied one of the Blue Books issued in 1914 by H.M. Stationery Office. We are told officially that over 1,000,000 (one million) copies of this Blue Book where printed and issued by the Stationery Office for the current year. That they were distributed we know: that they were bought or paid for by the public we are equally sure was not the case. At least half a million copies were sent gratis to America and distributed post-free throughout that country by British truth agencies.

We are also told that over 1,000,000 (one million) copies of "Sir Edward Grey's famous White Paper" were also "printed and distributed by H. M. Stationery Office."

Thus over two million copies of two British official warrants for the apprehension of Truth were issued, and paid for by the British Exchequer in the space of eight months-surely the most admirable evidence of England's care for and regard for the truth that we can find, even in her long records, in this respect. It becomes all the more admirable when we contrast it with the poor attempts at spreading the truth made by those interested in securing the Lady's release from her present guardian. These puerile efforts met with the fate that they deserved. We learned recently that 200 (two hundred) copies of the German official report on Russian atrocities in East Prussia had been sent to the German Ambassador in Washington on board a neutral (Italian)

Think of it. Two hundred copies of a German White Paper against two million copies of a British!

And see what befell them!

It was known that the German report on Russian infamies, unlike the Bryce report on German "atrocities", supplied all the details and was an authentic record of evidence taken on the spot, on the very ground violated, in the very houses burned and pillaged, from the mouths of those who had suffered and the whole given with names, dates, and localities so that any one might verify and confirm or contradict and deny. Clearly such a publication was an infringement of British copyright and this modest parcel of 200 copies could not be allowed with safety to the truth to reach its legal destination across the Atlantic.

So the Angel of Truth took wings to Gibraltar and acting through the Commandant of that gateway to Sea Freedom, held up the Italian steamship "Dante Alighieri" and made search for the tiny parcel. It was found to be at the bottom of the hold-in fact in the well of the ship where Truth used to reside-and could not be got out without discharging the entire cargo. So the Captain was required to give a promise to the Angelic representative that he would not deliver the parcel where he was legally bound to deliver it, but would illegally retain it at New York and hand it over on return to Gibraltar to the British custodian of truth and public morals. That the Angel should impose this order on the Italian Captain and that the Italian should obey it is not surprising; but that the United States Customs Officers in the port of New York should have permitted this gross violation of the Customs Laws of their Country and should not have compelled the delivery to the consignee of the goods manifested to him is surprising indeed-if one is not closely acquainted with the ways of American officials when asked to oblige an Angel.

A less striking instance of angelic vigour occurred in the case of the American vessel "Ogeechee" chartered by Congressman Herman Metz of Brooklyn to bring a cargo of dye stuffs from Germany to New York.

Among the cargo of this vessel were 26 cases containing copies of Nos: 10 and 11 of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt War Special, giving the full report of the Grey-Findlay case with facsimiles of the British Minister's "Guarantee" to the Norwegian Christensen for the kidnapping of Sir Roger Casement. This, too, was clearly a case for angelic censorship. So the 26 cases were taken off the "Ogeechee" and confiscated, not by process of international law, but by what may be called an act of spiritual sleight of hand.

In neither case, it will be seen, has the opposition effort to lay hands on the truth been successful. The sacrilege has been prevented.

It is true at some cost.

What with the £2,000,000 or so spent by His Majesty's Stationery Office; the Commandant of Gibraltar; the Captain of the "Dante Alighieri"; the Customs officials of the

Port of New York; the Press agencies and other distributing truth channels in America; and the forcible detention of the "Ogeechee" and seizure of her cargo, the bill of costs to meet the exigencies of safe-guarding the truth must indeed be a high one.

When we consider all the other multiform methods whereby truth is distributed, held in check, fed, housed, clothed and lodged over the neutral regions of the globe and the innumerable efforts called for to see that she is firmly taken care of at home and not allowed to wander or fall into the hands of strangers, we begin to perceive some of the reasons why Great Britain is spending nearly £3,000,000 (three million pounds) per day on the conduct of this gigantic campaign. A war against Germany is one thing; but a war in defence of truth and "the very cause of humanity itself" (vide Mr. Asquith's last pronouncement at the Guildhall) is another, and it is very hard for the mere outsider to say which is the more costly effort.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NOTE.

BOHEMIAN PRESS OPINION.

The Cas, a prominent newspaper of Prague (July 18) has a bold leading article which criticises the attitude of the United States in the present war. This, it avers, is determined chiefly by a lust for gain—as proved by the enormous figures showing recent profits—in the United States. The economic reaction of this will be felt in all European countries and England would be the chief sufferer.

The American government defends the freedom of maritime trade in its diplomatic notes which it sends to England and seeks to justify, to Germany the immunity of American citizens even aboard enemy vessels within the war zone. And yet tens of thousands of these citizens are working in hundreds of factories making ammunition and war material for Europe, and hundreds of ships carrying food are sent to Europe. It is with the most self-evident justice that the Austrian-Hungarian Note addresses itself to the big republic and requests that a real neutrality take the place of the purely formal one it has so far followed.

The Union of Praque writes of the American was against the Central Powers and resumes: The Vienna Note has fulfilled the splendid service of exposing the speciousness of the American death-dealers—that they would be willing also to supply the Central Powers with munitions, if England did not forbid it. The American government could easily forbid this export, since it involes a one-sidsd favoritism to one of the belliger ents.

The same objection must be ucaed against America's Facit consent to the "starving-out" policy of England —a flagrant violation of all international law. The morality of the issues at stake may possibly exercise no great influence at Washington — but the day may come when the Union will find itself in a position when a similar breach of the law of nations can be enforced against it. It must not be forgotten that the great Coalition of five powers is also interested in the western shore of the Pacific.

The Hlas als oapproves heartily of Burian's Note. It makes the justifiable remark that the text of the note may have been altered by its transmission via London. * It declares that Wilson talks of peace and humanity while the whole country is feverishly occupied in making weapons of death for the Entente. America was losing its best costumers through the blind rapacity of its manufactures of murderous instruments. Apart from this—the hideous injustice of the whole thing!

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.

Come Along, Senny.

To the Editor.

The following is a sample of British War

Office Appeal for recruits, the vulgarity of
which is disgusting.

Territorial Force. More Fighting Men Wanted Immediately for the Famous 1st London

(Royal Fusiliers)
The Parent Battalions Having Already
Distinguished themselves at the front.
Ages 19—40
Uniform at once.

4 reasons for Joining.

1.—Because it is a grand thing, in these days when all the world is under arms, to shoulder a rifle, and to take part YOUR-SELF in what the people of the future will call "THE GREAT WAR OF THE NATIONS."

2.—Because your girl will REALLY be proud of you if you do, although she may be sorry to lose you, and at first may try to dissuade you.

3.—Because, when years go by and your children sit by the fireside and read their history-books, they will be so proud to hear from their father's lips how he, too, was a soldier, and PROTECTED THEIR MOTHER and the Home.

4.—Because the King's khaki is a uniform that fits every man, makes a handsome fellow of him, and is the only kind of dress a real good lad likes to be seen in.

So Come Along Then, Sonny, and Join Now.

The type of mind that conceives such an appeal and the type of mind to which it is addressed betray a state of civilization one would not have thought possible even in this cant-saturated land. Compare with this degraded and vicious "ad" the sublime and noble sentiments that inspire the heroic youth of Germany.

H. K. Olden, Lucerne.

An Injustice.

To the Editor.

The Secretary of the Chamber of German-American Commerce has sent the following letter addressed to the Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy: the Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State and the Hon. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce.

New York, July 1, 1915.

Sir:

We are very much surprised to read in to-day's papers that the United States government contemplates taking over the radio station Sayville, Long Island. To put this station under martial law would practically mean making the service slower, more cumbersome and protected than it is already.

We beg to point out to you that unneutral messages can be sent unchecked by cable in unlimited quantities, and also by wire to Canada and from there by wireless to Europe. We absolutely fail to see the reason why the means of communication to Germany should be discriminated against and continually made more difficult, whereas, on the other hand, the means of communication between the United States and other belligerents remain unmolested, absolutely free and unhampered. This seems to us a manifest injustice against which we protest.

We hope you will take this matter under consideration, and remain, Chamber of German-American Commerce, Inc.

Secretary.

TWO POEMS,

A WARNING. (1863.)
The following poem appeared in Harper's

Weekly, New York, May 18. 1863.

We will remember it—England's "neutrality"—
We who have witnessed her cowardly craft;
Friendly in seeming, a foe in reality,

We will remember when round us were lying Thousands of gallant men, wounded and dead, Rebels on all sides our pathway defying— "Down with our rival!" was all England said.

Wiping her eyes while she inwardly laughed.

We will remember with lasting emotion, When her starved workmen were gasping for breath,

While stores of grain we sent over the ocean, Her ships came laden with weapons of death

We will remember her sham aristocracy, Cheerful and jubilant over our fall, Helping when treason would stifle demo-

cracy,
Turning a deaf ear to Liberty's call.

We will remember the Keokuk sinking, Riddled with balls "neutral England" had sent; We will remember her laughing and winking, Feasting arch-traitors on board of the Trent.

We will remember it when we are stronger, When once again we stand saved and erect; Her neutral mask shall shield England no

longer;
By her foul deeds she'll know what to expect!

Author's name not given.

A SECOND WARNING. (1915.)

We have forgotten it, — England's "neutrality", We have surpassed it by one of our own, Based on a specious but shameful legality, Masked by a smug, hypocritical tone.

We have forgotten how England then treated us, Jeered at our losses, our struggles, our tears, Shouted whenever our brothers defeated us, Captured our vessels with swift privateers.

We have forgotten how England then rated us; Nothing too vile of us then could be said; Snobs and aristocrats, — all of them hated us, Now they despise us, — our spirit is dead.

We have forgotten how England then scornfully Ridiculed Lincoln as "ape" and as "clown", While a whole nation, in reverence, mournfully Laid him to rest and immortal renown.

We have forgotten her earlier ravages, — Cities destroyed on our shelterless shore, Use in her ranks of the scalp-hunting savages! Read we the lives of our fathers no more?

We have forgotten it all; and, though stronger, Tamely we yield to her shameless decrees; Souls of our sires, respect us no longer, Whilewe thus cringe to the Scourge of the seas!

MAKE us remember it, lest our servility
Finally meet with the craven's reward;
God of our fathers, restore our virility!
Up from our knees! It is time for the sword.

John L. Stoddard.

THE REAL ROOTS OF ANGLO-AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

By R. L. Orchelle.

The Great War has disclosed so many deplorable wrongs and weaknesses, not only in our national body but in our national character, that all true Americans should hail it as a time for the sternest self-criticism and the most fearless analysis. Our childish national vanity and sensitiveness,-in themselves signs of immaturity, must not be permitted to stand in the way. I am convinced that the greatest peril for America today ties in the character and outlook of the particular kind of Anglo-American whom I have undertaken to dissect in the following short and wholly inadequate paper. We, like the English, are a people living in a state of all-pervading illusion, based upon beliefs and ideas no longer rooted in reality, or upon a credit and prestige to which we are no longer entitled. A new order of the world is to ensue upon this stupendous conflict, new values have been forged and new rankings among the nations, and the old are seen even now in process of decay or destruction. Many reasons have been advanced for America's astonishing and unjust attitude in this

war. But I believe that certain decisive personal and historical factors have been overlooked, and it is in these elements that I have sought to find the real reasons for the strange, in fact, monstrous hostility the average Anglo-American displays against Germany. And if I deal with the subject in an ironic vein, it is because I prefer, in this case to give way to irony rather than to sorrow or to anger. "Intercession, not Intervention!" should be our cry.

Since the foregoing and the following were written, the latest American Note has been received. The style and contents of that document, weak yet rigid like some thing of glass. are such as must alarm every American who cherishes the reason, the justice and the honor of his country. Once more we see how futile, how hopelessly insufficient is the dead language spoken by official diplomacy, how the people wander in darkness to be betrayed to death and disaster by "a scrap of paper."

The immense distance that separates the psychology of the people from the designs of even well-meaning politicians, is at the same time the gulf into which the nations fall. R. L. O.

The true reasons for America's intense partiality are quite different from those commonly given. "Belgium!" is the easy and obvious explanation, but in accepting this as a final analysis, both Germans and Americans deceive themselves. Let us see what really lies at the root of this injustice, this strange perversion of fact and reason, this mental myopia of America in the present European upheaval. I fear the analysis will be none too flattering for my countrymen. Since American opinion is in expression, if not in origin, mass-opinion, arising from mediocrity or the so-called "average", it will be necessary to consider the psychology of that precious individual whom the American proudly, but quite unnecessarily distinguishes as the "average American". This person is presumed, - by his fellows, - to embody all the glittering achievements of the most advanced civilization. Because his land is new, rich and immense in size, it is easy for him to confuse material with spiritual or moral qualities. His worship of mere size — the "greatest waterfall," - the "biggest trees," and so on, has become a worship of his civilization, himself and all that is comprised by that loose term "American." This pride, like that of most provincials, is strangely sensitive. He is, as we all know, extremely fond of describing his land as "God's Own Country" and his favorite manner of refuting any challenge to that claim is by means of his fists. If he adopts an intellectuall defense it consists of the unvarying formula: "Well, if you don't like this country, why don't you get out of it?"

This sort of American is, in fact, a retarded and mentally malformed product of time and outworn traditions, the undisciplined offshoot of transplanted European civilization whose finer features have found but scant nourishment on American soil. His soul, his mentality, is a peculiar blend of naivété, of a theoretical acceptance of certain high-flown copy-book sentiments and platitudes, of undeveloped or neglected logical and intellectual faculties, of an inherent contempt for the European, and a childishly exaggerated belief in his own superiority. Civilization is a word which he usually identifies with modern mechanical progress, and feats of engineering, such as the construction of skyscrapers. His political sentiments and principles date from Washington, the dead, diluted Rousseauism of Jefferson and the humor and humanitarianism of Lincoln all embodied in a few hackneyed phrases. His intellectual development is still in what the English call the mid-Victorian period. His religions are fantastic mixtures of biblical precepts, "uplift," weird "New Thought," and Christian Science - nearly all of them Teminine anodynes to the all-prevailing materialism of American life. His psychology is not really so complex as it is warped. His mind is not really so clouded as it is untrained. For there is nothing more rare in the United States than clear, accurate, objective thinking.

How was it possible, the amazed German asks, that English cant, falsehood and hypocrisy found so loud an echo and so general an acceptance in America? The answer to that is to be found in the historical fact that the same elements which fostered these unlovely qualities in the modern Englishman were imported into America by other Englishmen. English puritanism, which was at first inspired by a stout and even admirable spirit of religious independence, has gradually degenerated into the ugliest phases of smug hypocrisy, crafty calculation and those ignoble traits known in England by the name of "the Non-conformist concience."

Hence the struggle between two interests, moral and material—the defeat of the moral one, and the consequent need for pretense and dissembling. This type of American is nearly always of English extraction and comes chiefly from the New England States, settled, as we know, by the immigrants of he "Mayflower," - whose descendants now

despise all other immigrants. It is doubtful whether this species of American is really conscious of this clash, this cleavage in his

This is partly exemplified in that strange repulsive embodiment of the spirit of Greed, the cadaverous Rockefeller, ruthless and without conscience in his commercial wars, yet a pious church-goer in private. It stands revealed in the American politician, full of flaming eloquence and lofty ideals of liberty upon the election platform, yet an easygoing, bribe-taking "grafter" in office. It is at present more than conspicuous in the directors of those armament firms who prate of the inhuman barbarity of war yet do all in their power to prolong it so long as the new-cast metal they sell may return to them in the shape of blood-splashed gold. This mask of sham morality serves all classes. It is the dominating spirit of that type of "criminaloid Americans" of whom the wellknown sociologist, Prof. Edward A. Ross, has written-exemplary fathers and husbands in private live-in business cold-blooded. heartless and unscrupulous rogues.

Though sharp and cunning in objective trading and in acquisitiveness, it is a fallacy to imagine that the American is intellectually alert. His is peculiarly a peasant cunning and acuteness, a certain faculty sharpened by his environment, that works intensely within a very limited area. His impulses are often lofty and generous unless expedieucy intervenes too strongly. He has frequently a breezy and engaging manliness and simpliciity, but his processes of thought are limited in range, depth and strength. In the world of the subjective he is entirely lost. His fierce striving after material success produces a slackness not only in the moral, but in the intellectual faculties. His mind is accustomed to adjust itself from without, in obedience to the mass with which he feels-one result of the unindividual education te receives at the hands of his women-teachers in those great mills of the masses, the public schools.

By reason of this intellectual laziness the American has a great need of symbols, phrases, proverbs and platitudes. He will cheerfully repeat such sentiments as: "All men are born free and equal,"-yet regard the foreigner as belonging to a lower species and the negro as little more than a beast. "There's no disgrace in honest work," he will stoutly maintain-yet contemptuously condemn the newly-arrived immigrant to perform those manual or menial tasks he himself regards as degrading. He who has seem some brutalized American boss cursing a poor, despised labourer, often the finefeatured, sensitive representative of an ancient culture, may well have mused upon the irony of this American respect for "honest work." The foreigner is despised because he honestly believes that he is not being disgraced by

The German people could not understand how the supposedly fair-minded and intelligent people of the United States should have been so completely misled by the dishonest English cry of "German militarism." The explanation is very simple. In addition to the mental apishness of the American, and the overwhelming weight of the English press campaign, the soil had been prepared long before-and partly by the Germans themselves. Here again the visual, concrete symbol exerted its hypnotic influence over the uninformed mass-mind. Had not the American heard for years of the wonderful efficiency of the German army? And was he not familiar with the splendid uniform of the Kaiser, and was not the Kaiser called by the terrible title of "Supreme War Lord? Were not the moustaches of most German officers directed defiantly upward-a sure sign of belligerency-like the spikes of the martial Pickelhauben? Had he not read for years of the "Mailed Fist," and seen it in the drawings of his cartoonists-men ignorant as

What a compliment to us Americans that the Germans should have credited us with the capacity of judging for ourselves! The English did not overestimate the sense of logic or justice in the American, but met him upon his own level and spoke to him in terms he could understand. They played basely upon his inherent prejudices and ignorance, instead of, like the Germans, making noble appeals to his reason-which was undeveloped, or to his knowledge of European politics - which was non-existent. Why should he bother his head with facts of history when he can use his eyes? The picture of a ruined Belgian village will always arouse his indignation. He, like his English tutors, will sneer at the "word "Kultur," which has singularly fascinated him, and he will invariably associate it with ruins and refugees and demolished cathedrals. As for the responsibility for the war, that is a very simple matter-did not Germany declare it-against Russia and France and Belgium?

The American is unable to define what he means by Militarism. Yet he is firmly persuaded that there is something inherently noble in a republic and that monarchies are archaic institutions supported by conscript armies and a decayed, effete aristocracy. This he pictures as composed chiefly of bald, outworn rouès who wear coronets and perpetual evening dress and long for alliances with rich American heiresses who are often base enough to prefer a title to the "Mister" of some "plain, manly American." The fact that France, corrupt and vitiated though it be, happens to be a republic, that Lafayette, though by no means so useful to Washington as Von Steuben and De Kalb, offered his services to America in her War of Independence, is sufficient to enlist his sympathy on the side of France. England, to be sure, is a monarchy, but then the King, as he has been told, (rather frankly,) is a "mere dummy." And, of course, there was Magna Charta which his school-histories assured him was a very noble document.

This admiring attitude towards England is more or less the growth of recent years. I recall that in my schooldays England was still regarded as the arch-enemy of America. The name of Englishman called forth derision and contempt and the school-histories still thundered against the tyranny of George the Third—after one hundred and ten years Edward Prince of Wales, afterwards the backstairs plotter sgainst the peace of Europe, was at that time the symbol of English vice and moral depravity, and the Anglo-maniac an object of contempt in the eyes of his patriotic fellow-citizens.

the violation of the Belgian neutrality. He is also under the impression that the German army specializes in the murder of "women and children," as England has averred. Being a business man, as he proudly and constantly affirms, he is able to appreciate a business contract. And what was that famous "scrap of paper" but a sort of business agreement, hey? The lapse of its legality, the justification, nay, the imperative necessity of Germany's action, are nothing to him. It is enough that "Germany signed

that there paper in 1839." Being an old-fashioned sentimentalist, when it does not conflict with his being an up-to-date business man, the American is also able to appreciate a melodrama in which all the characters are stereotyped and plainly labelled. And what is the whole European war but a kind of titanic melodrama in which Germany plays the designing, brutal villain, Belgium the poor, betrayed, innocent maiden and England the unselfish and noble-hearted hero that sprang to her defense? Russia, to be sure, is a somewhat inconvenient factor, for he has heard of pogroms and of Siberia, but then he is willing to whitewash Russia, again according to the example of his English tutors, for did not she, like England, rush to the rescue of a "small nation"—namely Servia? What role be will assign to that lago among nations, Italy, remains to be seen. I prophesy that here too he will take his cue from England, although no foreigner is more despised in the United States than the "Dago" - and the mongrel assassins and blackmailers of the notorious "Black Hand" Societies.

Being a sentimentalist, -again when it does not conflict with his being a business man, -the American loves to think of himself as the protector of small nations, since that flatters what he calls his sense of chivalry. This is rooted in his absurd and immoderate woman-worship. Here, too, the German has much ignorance and prejudice to overcome. For is it not the firm belief of almost every American woman and such persons as the Countess of Warwick, that her German sister is tyrannized by her husband, that she is merely a patient slave of a Hausfrau? Need I recall the infamous falsehoods spread throughout America by French and English press bureaux, regarding the "brutal treatment" of the young queen Wilhelmina by her German husband?

By a cunning and unscrupulous process of inversion, the enemies of Germany have been able to turn the very virtues of the German woman into something discreditable to the German man. The same method has been employed with regard to other things in which German excellence could not be the English have unctroasly regarded these

denied. The American was willing to believe what he had heard of the wonderful efficiency of the German army. That made it all the easier for him to believe the English stories that this was merely the disciplined machine of the ruthless, aggressive, militaristic "war party." He was willing to admire German organization and even copy some of its methods in business, but now through English spectacles he sees that this was only part of a deep, well-prepared plot for acquiring "world-empire." He had always cherished a certain rustic respect for German learning and German philosophy, until his English prompters and his own hireling newspapers convinced him that the German professors had prepared the soil of war and conquest by inculcating dangerous doctrines in the people. Whereupon he found it an easy matter to pronounce or mispronounce the names of Treitschke, Nietzsche and Bernhardi. His contact with thousands of Germans in the United States had convinced him that they were a law-abiding and peaceable people. But these commendable traits were, of course, due only to the fact that they were slaves, drilled and driven into habits of obedience, and unlike the god-like, independent American, utterly lacking in "initiative."

Of a serious, spontaneous public opinion there is almost no trace in the United States. It is nearly always manufactured by the newspapers and therefore wholly artificial and variable. These newspapers are usually the official tools and mouth-pieces of trusts or corporations, or are themselves mere commercial enterprises dependent upon the income from advertisements. Their editors are chiefly business men or politicians. In European politics they blindly follow the voice of the London press, for few are capable of reading any language but their own. So far as Germany is concerned, it is prectically terra incognita. Yet the public are not only puppets in the hands of these men, but puppets of putty. They reflect public opinion only in so far as they flatter certain well-understood and deeply-rooted prejudices and passions. Who does not recall the shameless journalistic jingoism which produced the mass-hysteria which in turn produced that unjust and grotesque war with Spain in 1898? The cries against "Butcher Weyler," for his concentration camps?which were models of comfort compared to those of Butcher Kitchener in South Africa:the frenetic yells of "Remember the Maine?"blown up, not by the Spaniards as unjustly charged, but by an internal explosion? Only last year we had the inspiring speciacle of The American defends his opposition to huge and powerful America seizing the ports Germany on the grounds of his horror at of unhappy and dismembered Mexico because that stout-hearted old warrior Huerta refused to bow down to the holy American flag we

hoisted insultingly before the Mexicans.

English gold has furnished the fuel that has stoked the furnaces of the New York World, Times, Herald, and Tribune. But how many Englishmen, disgusted with the hooligan journalism of Lord Northcliffe, realize that his newspapers are nothing more nor less than a victory of the most degraded form of American yellow journalism over the English press, English politics and the English public? If in addition to the sheer weight and overwhelming mass of the English propaganda in America and the factors of a common language and many common traditions, we consider the romantic, sentimental conceptions of England which Americans gain from their acquaintance with English literature, the impossibility of American neutrality becomes still clearer. Nor must we forget the influence of English writers such as H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennet and Gilbert Chesterton who have a large following in the States and have done their utmost to cloud the light and distort the truth. Mr. Arnold Bennet, for instance, is paid £5000 a year for his services, and his articles, free of copyright, are frequently quoted by American journals. The American author, on the other hand, even though convinced of the justice of Germany's cause, is loath to risk whatever income he may derive from his English readers. One cannot expect moral courage from intellectual mediocrities. Exception must be made in the case of several brave and clear sighted American scholars, such as Dr. Thomas C. Hall, Professors Slocumb and Fullerton, John L. Stoddard, Senator Beveridge and certain journalists such as Mr. James O'Donnell Bennett and Herbert Corey. Nor most it be forgotten that the press of other cities, notably Chicago, is by no means so bigoted and unjust as that of

Naturally, there are many other influences at work in that chaotic, fermenting community of various nationalities, our great United States, which would explain the phenomenon of the blind rancour engendered there against a friendly nation. One should be slow to asperse by harsh, inclusive terms a people so diversified in kind, origin and sentiment as our own, but if one might seize upon the salient traits that dominate the "average" Anglo-American in his attitude in this war, it would be just and correct to describe these as ethical cowardice, historical ignorance and false and shallow sentimentality. The German has felt pain and horror at this outrageous miscarriage of justice, for he had believed in our so-called reverence for facts-

slavish American echoes and reflections of their own falsehoods as proof of their righteousness. In his heart of hearts the Britisher despises the American as an unmannerly "bounder," vulgarian and ignoramus. Yet he has been careful to foster that cheap sentiment of "blood is thicker than water," and "hands across the sea" at after-dinner speeches and to take advantage of certain ingrained traits of snobbishness in those who have social ambitions in London society. The Englishman still regards our country as a sort of English colony, and as we now see, with much justification.

Let the honest and sensitive German no longer stand appalled at those Americans who mouth and repeat British hypocrisy and British cant. The moral cowardice and pettiness of some of the so-called neutral nations furnish us with a deplorable spectacle of the baser qualities of human nature. And there where ignorance burns with so hot and murky a flame-inthat huge land of mass and quantity, England's American dependency, miscalled the United Stateswe have in addition the confirmation of an established truth. This truth, this law, was always passionately maintained by the one genius America produced, neglected and hounded to a drunkard's grave:

"The majority is always in the wrong," said Edgar Allan Poe.

The Zeppelin and the Newcastle Wasps.

A Vivid Description.

The following thrilling account of the Zeppelin attack on Newcastle was written by a Dane, Edward Welle-Strand, and appeared in the Berlingske Tidende.

"When, at the beginning of the war, the first Zeppelin reached England, and dropped bombs upon the just and the unjust, they did not all disturb the Englishman's proverbial phlegm. Gradually, however, they awakened the sporting spirit of the Islanders. The hunting of the grey monsters who dropped a rain of bombs over the cities, was more exciting than a lion-hunt in the African bush or a kangaroo-hunt in Australia. But they were also more difficult to hunt than wildbeasts. The daring hunters up to now have not been able to get a single good home-thrust. Lieutenant Warneford was the only one who had some success; and his glory came to a swift end.

The English cities of the north, who imagined that they stood outside the range of Zeppelin activities, reckoned without the Germans. On a Wednesday evening the news was flashed from that point in Belgium still held by the English to a seaside resort on the mouth of the Tyne, that a Zeppelin had been perceived proceeding in an easterly

The summer trippers were panic-stricken. A visit from a Zeppelin had certainly not been included in their programme of pleasures. Most of them hurried to arrange a comfortable sleeping-place in a cellar. But the Zeppelin was not to lord it all alone over the air above the little summer resort.

A dozen English aeroplanes flew like a swarm of wasps into the air, and the propellers made a sinister racket over the town, whose inhabitants were just getting ready for bed. The dangerous wasps swarmed on all sides about the German airship, which manoeuvered so skilfully that the little black insects could not make any impression upon the aluminium framework.

The first bomb fell with a monstrous crash in one of the principal streets of the town and tore a yawning hole in the asphalt. But the real goal of the Zeppelin was Newcastle. In the light, rather cloudy June night a great, grey airship swept over. At first it looked in the far distance like a great piece of torn cloud, but soon it was outlined sharply against the clear night. Majestically the grey monster swept over the city. Everyone who had a cellar at his disposal hastened to crawl into it before the bombs should crash upon the asphalt. The Zeppelin ilew at a considerable height, and its grey colour gave it such an astonishing resemblance to a cloud that it would have been difficult to follow its flight, but for the noise of the four racing propellers which indicated its track. The first bomb tore its way crashing into a house, and from then on it literally rained bombs.

A hail of iron went over the city, lampposts were bent up like blades of straw. pieces of roofs and windows plunged into the street, and red flames licked up from several parts of the town. But now the English anti-aircraft guns began to boom, and the little cloudlets of shrapnel surrounded the unbidden guest. The airship was also fired upon from the armoured cruisers, but the German was apparently unwounded. In great curves the airship flew over the city on both shores of the Tyne, and there was hardly any district in Newcastle and neighboring South Shields that did not make intimate acquaintance with the enemy's bombs. The visitor let fall one or two bombs over the river in the hope of destroying the ships lying there. After the Zeppelin had discharged all its bombs, it swept out to sea, followed by a swarm of aeroplanes, hot upon the chase."

New York reports for 1914 more than 5,000 serious cases of dog bites and 700 dog owners fined.

BELGIUM. EAST PRUSSIA, POLAND

The Respective Conditions of the Three Districts Affected by the War. Comparison of Damage Done.

RUSSIAN DEVASTATIONS.

Dr. Paul Rohrbach Tells of the Ravages in East Prussia. Wanton Wreckage. What Germany has Done for Poland, Vast Sums Spent on Road Building,

Before a very select audience, in the Kaiser Saal of the Kaiserhof, Dr. Paul Rohrbach gave a lecture, in his own inimitable and so attractive style, upon the subject of Belgium, East Prussia and Poland. Dr. Rohrbach is one of the few men having had the advantage of visting those three spheres which have been the centre of the fiercest fighting of the present war. He laid stres upon the fact that his utterances were purely un-official and merely his personal opinions.

Dr. Rohrbach is one of the keenest of observers, and the object of his lecture was to give his audience a realistic idea of the results of the war as affecting Belgium, East-Prussia and Poland. The lecturer was particularly emphatic in his declaration, that of those three war visited districts, the one that had suffered by far and away the most was East-Prussia. In order of damage done Dr. Rohrbach placed East-Prussia easily first, next Belgium, and Poland had suffered the least. Indeed it is exceedingly doubtful whether, when the balance is made up, whether Poland has not benefited by the war.

Damage Small. As regards Belgium, said Dr. Rohrbach the damage done was in truth confined to the track of the army, that is to say that only a very slight portion of the country was damaged and where harm had been done it was strictly owing of the immediate necessities of the military operations. Undoubtedly Aachen, Liege, Antwerp, Termonde, Dinant and Louvain had suffered. Louvain was the worst damaged, a fifth of the town having been demolished, and not the entire town as so often reported and generally believed-shot down in return for the wanton and deadly assaults of the Belgian Franc Tireurs upon the retiring German forces. Dr. Rohrbach told how he had travelled a thousand kilometres through Belgium, and most part of the journey he might look as far as he could on either side and see no traces of devastation. As for the damage to works of art, cathedrals, public buildings and so on, they were grossly exaggerated. All that talk of countless cathedrals and churches demolished was not true. There were not anything like that number of art treasures in Belgium people had been led to believe there were.

The damage done in Belgium there speak appraised at, say one hundred million of marks, whereas the same in East-Prussia might be taken as three hundred million of marks, and that at a very conservative reckoning.

Russian Vandalism.

In the matter of East-Prussia, it was quite a different thing. There out of sheer wanton malice and the spirit of vandalism, and not on account of the necessities of war, the whole country, wherever the Russians had set foot, was pillaged and to the utmost destroyed. The Russian idea of warfare was to destroy, to burn, to devastate. It was simply the desire to destroy German property. It was carried out systematically. Whole townlets and villages have been destroyed. In Schirwind, for instance, just one house remains standing. Dr. Rohrbach, as evidence of what he said, showed his audience some photographs taken be the firm of Schumacher, which bore testimony to the terrible ravages which the unfortunate East-Prussian province has sustained at the hands of the invaders. In these one saw entire districts, where towns had been, razed to the ground, nothing but smouldering bricks and mortar remaining He thought that such a ruin as Schirwind should be left just as it is, a place for travellers to go to in future times, that the world might have it at standing evidence as to how the Russians carried on war-a country which professed to be cultured. And all that for no military purpose whatsoever.

Insterburg Devastated.

At Insterburg, for instance, on their first visit of the Russians, the town was not damaged, the invaders evidently thinking that it would remain in their hands. But the second time they were there having no hope of retaining the town, the Russians dayastated it.

Incendiarism on a vast scale appears to be comprised in the Russian scheme of warfare and the Cossacks are the incendiaries. They carry about with them, stuffed into their long boots, strips of paper smeared with what appears to be a composition of powder and oil, which when lit flare up a strong and lasting flame. It is quite sufficient to attach one such strip to a wall, a sure. Every Cossack captured was provided refused to show his cards; the consequence

with a supply of those strips. And, not only did they burn, but they also plundered and what they could not take away they wantonly destroyed.

Agricultural machines were taken away wholesale and sent to the peasants in various parts of Russia, as a gift from the Tzar. The officers annexed all such things as pianos, pictures, clocks and furniture of all kinds, also women's clothing apparel sending the same home to their wives or relations. And not only that, but the officers behaved in a most bestial manner, leaving the houses they had occupied in a state of incredible filth.

The Russians, for some reson, which it is difficult to comprehend, took away with them on their retreat no less than 1000 civilians, almost entirely composed of old men, women and children. Those poor beings were placed in cattle wagons, the doors of which were closed and sealed. They were thus sent off on long journeys lasting several days. When finally the doors were opened, most of the occupants were corpses. On the road women had given birth to childen and mother and offspring were dead. As for those few who survived, they were nigh demented at the horrors of the journey. Where the few remaining have been taken to none know, to Samara or Astrakan? And why? It was all remindful of the devastation of Liveland 200 years ago.

In Poland.

Then Dr. Rohrbach took his audience with him, on a visit to Poland. He said that country anyhow in ordinary times was in an awful state of disorder. That the peasants had suffered severely for the Russians had stolen their horses and cattle. But he had seen vast flocks of geese, which feathered-biped might have been thought to have been a sore temptation to the soldier, but the Germans left them unmolested. No less than 150,000 hectars of land had been ploughed and sown with cereals by the Germans. The big sum of 340 millions of marks had been spent on roadmaking, which had made the land more accessible. A fine crop, it is already known, will be the result and its distribution is being arranged so that all shall be benefited. There will be sufficient after providing for the needs of the peasants and the army, for an export of a considerable quantity to Germany.

One item showing the manner in which the Germans worked, was the installation of 7 Lousoriums which had cost one million of marks apice, through which hundreds of thousands of vermin beridden soldiers had passed. And it was well known that lice are the carriers of contagious deiseases, for instance typhus.

Touching on the German invasion of the Baltic provinces, Dr. Rohrbach reminded his hearers that Kurland, in 1561, belonged to Germany, and that today there exists there the same methods of land tenure as in Mecklenburg. And we gathered from the speaker, that, in his opinion, Kurland, at least, should once more come under the civilising rule of Germany.

THE HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL CAUSES OF THE PRESENT WORLD WAR.

By Dr. S. M. Melamed.

(Continued)

In discussing the world historic motives for this war it is necessary to remember the ever widening reach of federalism within the British Empire, which the Tories had every reason to restrain. Many liberal politicians who, for reasons of religion or economics, are not friendly to Ireland, voted for the Irish Home Rule bill because they were persuaded that the centralization principle is obsolete and must be replaced by the federal idea. These politicians wanted not only an autonomous Ireland but an autonomous Scotland and an autonomous Wales. Even while the Home Rule bill was under Idiscussion in the Commons the Scotch member McGoven introduced a measure which provided for the autonomy of Scotland along the lines of the proposed autonomy for Ireland, while a movement was started in Wales which aimed at the autonomy of that

It was but natural that the effect of these divergent policies should not only affect the United Kingdom, but extend to the colonies and possessions. The Tories were even more concerned about the colonies than they were about England. The effect upon the Tories of the refusal of Canada to present two dreadnoughts to the motherland was simply staggering. The former Canadian Premier. Laurier, who was responsible for this result, was characterized by the entire Tory press as a revolutionalist and separatist.

In Australia, too, discontent with the motherland was growing, especially over the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which the Australians regarded as a menace to their country. In principle Australia and Canada were ready to support the English navy by all means in their power, but they demanded in return for this a voice in council regardoor or any woodwork, and the results are ding the foreign policies. Sir Edward Grey was that Canada declined to furnish the two promised dreadnoughts, and the former Australian Premier and labor leader Fisher told Mr. Asquith at the last colonial concerence of the Empire in London that Australia could only assume obligations if he was assured of certain concessions, especially the control of the foreign policy.

In a conversation with one of my friends at that time Fisher declared that Australia by no means regarded herself as a dependency of Great Britain, but an independent republic not to be dictated to by London. Australia will not hesitate to proclaim her sovereignty the moment the occasion for doing so arises.

The Tories were perfectly informed of the sentiment prevailing in the Kingdom and the colonies, and concluded, right or wrong, that nothing short of a foreign war would reunite all the members of the Empire and destroy the steadily increasing federal movement. The Tories said to themselves: "We, the lords and holders of the crown lands, have founded this Empire; we have ruled the country since William the Conqueror, and must continue to rule it at any price. If the realization of the federal principle creates a breach, it will not be confined to the Kingdom or the colonies, but extend to our possessions, and especially to India. The doctrine of Indian separatism has enough internal support as it is; it must not be suffered to find encouragement from without.'

Asquith, Liberal Imperialist, knew of these Tory anxieties and shared them in a considerable measure, but the dissolving process of Liberalism and the increasing demoralization produced by strikes, suffragette and Irish rebellions, prevented him from attacking this problem seriously with a view to finding a solution. His slogan was always: "Wait and see." He always awaited developments, and he expected now as the situation developed that he would be in a position to control it.

But he was mistaken. These various currents and tendencies were fraught with dangers of war, even if there had been no outspoken desire for war; but as there was a desire for war, and public opinion had for years been poisoned by the unconscionable Tory press, as in the case of the Times, which received subsidies from the Russian Government, it needed no overwhelming incentive to plunge the country into war, but on the contrary, great energy, effort and independence of thought and action, to avoid a war prepared by so many elements.

To this must be added the circumstance that the Cabinet includes an adventurer like Churchill, bent on war less from hatred of Germany than from a spirit of adventurous enterprise, and that the business of the Foreign Office is not conducted by Sir Edward, Grey, but by the unscrupulous and bitterly anti-German, Sir Arthur Nicholson. While Sir Edward Grey spent his week ends from Thursday to Monday, on his country estate, Sir Edward Nicholson was transacting important business affairs with the ambassadors of the Triple Entente, affairs which were not always approved by Grey but against which he did not protest because he is not a man of great energy, and is not so rated. He, moreover, knew that most of the high officials in the Foreign Office were anti-German and he lacked the force to challenge the whole Foreign Office to battle.

It is certain that Sir Edward Grey was burdened with obligations which he would not have assumed upon mature reflection and deliberate consideration. Thus it leaked out two years ago that a secretary of the Foreign Office was maintaining altogether too intimate relations with the leaders of the Conservative party and communicating to unofficial persons, notably journalists, information that was intended to be kept secret. In every case the Tory press was better informed as to what was going on in the Foreign Office than Grey's party organs. Even the Westminster Gazette, nominally the semi-official organ of the government, often was compelled to grope in the dark, although Mr. Spender, the editor of the paper, is accounted one of Grey's intimates. The Tory press was connected with the Foreign Office by subterranean passages, and for that reason the campaign of the Tory press against Germany was all the more dangerous.

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