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LATEST NEWS. HORT ITEMS OF INTEREST Hiness at Gallipoli.

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 have been io Allenstein where they were
vised by fied Marshal von Hindenuwg. London, July 29. The the returris
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have been driven to to te cosst and can only have been drven ond her ooss and
with dificuity hold ther own there.

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white sosidiess, 623 Indians.

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Cavacasan line.
New Yorkeneritan Red Corssing to tack of funds it it andourced that all the American
Red Cross

Associtions will have to be | Red Cross |
| :--- |
| wilthrawn in Ococitoors |

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 This needs confirm
never trustwority.
Russian Prince Not Received.
Petersburg, July 29. Much indignation is
expressed here at the refusal of King Ferdiexpressed here at the refusal of King Ferdi-
nand of Roumania to receive Prince Trubetz-
koi who has been koi who has ben sent by the Russian gov.
erment on a $a$ ppecal mision to


 the budget commesision of the Duna
 materials are essential sarcely krow what to
do Not only sis the costo to dye suffis enorm.
 ten to become unprocurable

 viding stells in great abundarce, as the war
may be very long and biter may be very long and bup. Copentagen, July 29 The entrance to
ine white
sea appars
to
be full of mines.
 up. The Russians appee
atack upon
Archangel
 sures have been ataen for the protection of
Archangel against a
nosibibe Oermas The entrance o the bay is heavily
strewn with mines. London, July 2 Trems. The of wetitlows ourt



 trat a a coation Ministry is unikely and that
Cunaris will remain in powere so ong on it has the confiderce of of the King, The new
Trench Minister, M. Guilemin, appars in-

 of fuly the $£ 10$ note was worth 141 roubles
 ket in Rusisian values ven
Paris, July 22. The aeroplane of the
wellhnown airman Benoist, was set afire



TRUTH in "TRUTH" and Deceives its Readers 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 namely that all goes well and
here is well provided for.
Very Wroth.
As an example, is an article in Truth, an
weekly English newspaper, which in the days weekly English newspaper, which in the days
when Henry Labouchere lived, had some
竍 when Henry Labouchere lived, had some
life and force in it, but since the death of
that that talented man, has sunk into dismal duil-
ness. 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 ail wrong when he
described us here as, "half starving" 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
caiés caiés, beer-halls and restaurants were
permitted to remain open until $1 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}^{2}$, 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. after eight or nine oclock.
Why so Angry? All that is perfectly true, then why, dear
Mr. Editor of Truth: 1 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
ewerything goes perfeetly well, that the everything goes perfeetly well, that the
people have all possible liberty, that everything is beautifully regulated, whilst with you, it
is all bickerings and quarrels; you are sent 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 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, account rail against the Contine
which is merely telling the truth?
On the contrary, if the name of your paper 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 worihy 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 which has committed the stupendous folly of
allowing Great Britain to become engaged allowing Great Britain or
in this, for her, suicidal war, the fatal issues in this, for her, suicidal war, he recognised
of which for her future are
by such men as Lords $\|$ Haldane, Morley an」 by such men as Lordd! 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 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 govern-
ment 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 over-
taken them at the Dardanelles, they have no adenuaie vision of the hopeless condition in
adhich in and encircled by several splendidly or-
ganised armies. The British public has no notion of the absolute fiasco of the attempts of the Italian armies at the Ifonzo, Gorz
and Krn districts, beaten everywhere, whilst and Krn districts, beaten everywhere, whilst
false news of their victories is daily printed
in all the English newspapers.

 of "Labby", would come out with the facts,
reprint the unbiassed articles from the Conreprint the unbiassed articles from the Con-
tinental Times, it would be doing an un-
utterable and glorious service in opening the utterable and glorious service in opening the
eyes of the English people to what is really
taking place. Already that much deceived
 inkling that all does not go so well as might
be, and the Northcliffe papers have had
the courage to

## the courage the likelihood

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 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. Hountry may be saved before
Hopellusions.
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 that that is a hopeless illusion. Tell them
the fruth, which is that Germany is chock the fruth, 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 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 namely that the entire country is permeated with the desire to win and a supreme con-
fidence 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 from the En
that there is
the Germans 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, war being spent within the Empire, and only wery little being spent outside of it, Germany as rich now as on the first day of the
, 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 kno
the truth, however painful it may be! the fruth, however painful In comment upon Mr. Stanhope's well-
deserved tribute to the famous and fearless deserved tribute to the famous and toat she attention of Englishmen his heroic attitude during the criminal Boer War and bid them
read his flaming poem entitled "The British read his flaming poem entitled "The British
Flag." A giant or two were still left in those
days!

A WEIGHTY MATTER. Grave Anxieties Concerning Cotto
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."

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

SUBMARINE WORK. Great Activity Shown and Many
Steamers and Trawlers Sunk. Eng-
lish Sink Germand lish Sink German Trawler. Sustained
Activity of the Diving War Boats 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 be:n set afire by a submarine, the crew was landed has been sunk, also the Danish schooners
Maria, Neptune and Lina. The crews were landed at Blyth.
The Westward Ho, trawler, has been sunk The Westward Ho, trawler, has been sunk
in the North Sea. The Norwegian barque Sagnedalen has been sunk and the crew Steamer Mangara and the steamer Ibo and the frawler Dovey have been sunk. An English submarine has sunk the Ger-
man armed trawlera Senator von Beerenberg. One man was drowned, two severely
wounded. The crew reached the Hornsrew Lightship.
The Nor 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 Engi 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 same kind.
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. Hudsou Maxim has just heen published by
Hodder and Stoughton. The writer states Hodder and Stoughton. The writer states
that should America be engaged in a great 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 rrashing, either the Germans
do so. A New War
When the European was is over a fresh war will break out, not on account of Eng-
lish commercial methods, but for reason of lish commercial methods, but for reason of
the senseless boastulness and arrogance of the senseless boastulness and arrogance of
the Americans, who believe that they can conquer the whole world, without any prior preparations. Ther insufficient fleet is today 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 weeks, could lander coasts, in half the time it would take her to mo
of $30,000 \mathrm{men}$.
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 spot. An army of 100,00 men, with modery, States, as Zenophon once crossed Persia with a thousand men. America in the future
must give everyone, alter 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 amouns 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 them the Royal Aide de Camps Brussati.
The Italian offensive has completely ceased.

London, July 20. General opinion here being that England has done more than he 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 ANDRASS
Miscarriage of the Intrigues of the The newspaper "Az Est" has publishe Julius Andrassy conerning the miscarrige the intrigues of the Italians in Bucharest and Budapest. The Count says:
Immediately
Italian war siren voices the outbreak of the coming from Italy, and in indirect ways personages individually to find sut if we i Hungary would leave our allies in the lurch, or exercise a pressure upon them in was said, reject the. Italy would then, and take the position, that on the conclusion of peace, the kingdom established by S 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 Hun-
garian kingdom than an enlarged Roumania. garian kingdom than an enlarged Roumania.
We must however make haste, for otherwise We must however make haste, for otherwise
they should with regret have to 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 separate peace with us. They are telling
the political personages in Bucharest: they would like very much to keep with them
whers. but if Roumania does not quickly decide they will be obliged to come to an under-
standing with us-since we are inclined any standing with us-since we are inclined any-
how to make peace-which naturally can how to make peace-which naturally can
only be on the basis of the maintenance of the integrity of Hungary.
on the lalians have based their calculations on the naivete of Budapest and Bucharest.
Tiiei altempts tiave remrainea' wittoout resuit 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 do not think that anyone will be found in
Roumania who will listen to them and 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 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 who incite the different countries against each other by the use of such deliberate lies, - maintaining before us that they would and then on our side than whater 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 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.t. Prudence Roumania from putting up with the Italian knacchiavellianism, and I hope, and even
knat kingdom seerainty that the statesmen of through the Italy, will advance calmiy and confidently Italy, will advance calmiy and confidently
along the way marked out for them by the
interests of their country

President, Assassinated
Hayti, July 29. President Guilleaume, who 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, night when Lincoln was assassinated. That was the high light in a long, busy and use-
ful private life and public career.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

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 Continental Times, Augbburger Strasse 38, Berlin

A Sign of the Times. There is the best of reasons for supposing
that Roumania is firmly intent on pursuing he wise policy of strict neutrality which has om the terrors of war. One of the mos from the terrors of war. One of ine most
significant signs, as showing that intention,
lies in the fact that the political agent of lies in the fact that the political agent o
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 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 tar-seeing. They at once recognised that Russia was offering that which did not be
long to her and had no likely chance o long to her and had no likely chance of
being hers. And that is why Prince Trou-
betzkoi was given the cold shoulder in Bucharest.
apital in high wure told, left the Roumanian capital in high dudgeon. And no wonder
For the firm attitude of Roumania means the coup de grace to Russia's last hopes of asthe highly cherished political fallacy of the Italian government. Not Quite Logical.
to sheer carelessness the lives 1000 American ciitizens 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 rairoad accidents and in such cases as the above,
than in any other country in the world. And yet President Wiison is, of a sudden, so extra-
ordinarily 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.
been a lull in the
There had been a lull in the activities of
The German submarine boats and that, the 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 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, 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 Abuse is Flattery,
Nothing better
Continental Times 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 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 fully capable of beating Servia today just as she has done in the past.
The English press is
he English press is today a phenomenon
of the Second Dark Ages.

ENGLAND'S CARE FOR THE TRUTH.
 thent
 rim 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 adven-
turous and far-seeing minds were aware of urous and far-seeing minds
the necessities of the case. the necessities of the case.
And now England has h
Truth, no longer at the bottom of a well, spilling in inadequate bucketsfull by a rotting cord or rope, is distributed by a magnificent
system of high pressure pumps in vast and fructiferous flo
whole earth.
whole earth.
No country
No country but receives the stream and
whe people but must bathe in the water
will or no.
Just as when the Angel of old descende Just as when the Angel of old descended
and troubled the waters, the sick men Jerusalem jumped into the pool, so to-day thei
descendants, the halt, the maim and the blin descendants, the halt, the maim and the blind
of the world's press, plunge headlong into Street, with full hands and a brimming heart
pours over the long-suffering Neutral Earth. pours over the long-sufienebilly dirty and
The Fleet was a proverbill even "stinking" stream in mediaeval days and since it came to be covered over with
the modern temples and halls of exact intelligence it
underground.
The manner in which the Angel has descended into the puddle to-day and troubled the waters of fame, as an expioit exceeds in
far-reaching effect and even in picturesque sorige win have record of.
ored
Let us inspect the process
When England declared war on Germany was the August, 1914, the reason assigned trality. The Angel flew all over the Earth 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 pulpit view as preached from a thousand pulpits
in the New World. Having thus provided in the New World. Having thus provided
ios the trutu to prevait aeross the vecean the Angel set to work to pile up ammunition on this side. The vioiation of Belgian neu-
trality 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 hind to burn the diplomatic agent left becompact 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 Lloyd George has been deploring the want of in another field of the war. If England's run as her "news" factories the war would have been long since over, with the Bar-
barian 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 over-
come the remorseless fire of the 42 centimetre cannons aimed by blind barbarism a angelic fortitude. Still the wide range of the
celestial weapons has been scarcely appreciated up to this. We had thought that higne organization refice: turn of the Statio 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. 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 $£ 700000$ " for printed matter and that for the
current financial year this outlay would "exceed $£ 1,000,000$.
Two items
official statement, stand out as quite the 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 pur-
poses 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 Casement's exposure in 1912 of the Putumayo
atrocities comitted under the aegis of a atrocities comitted
London Company.
Perhaps 5000 (five thousand) copies of
that Blue Book were bought by private individuals apart from the 1500 or 2000 srivent
out officially by the Foreign Office for press

That was a bona fide public demand on the spot of a long series of appalling crimes, supported by overwhelming evidence testimony.
The atrocities were unquestioned and the
press comments on them lurid; and the press comments on them lurid; and the
public appetite for atrocity, when the British ing it, was satisfied with 5000 (five in 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 but worked up in England into official form but worked up in England into official fore
with the name of no witness anywhere given) supplied one of the Blue Books
issued in 1914 hy 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
for the current year. That they were or paid forby thepublicwe are equally sure was not the case. At least half a million copies
were sens gratis to America and distributed were sent gratis to America and distributed
post-free throughout that country by British We are also told that over $1,000,000$ (one
truth agencies
Willion) coles "Si White Papies of "Sir Edward Grey's famo Whibue Paper" were also "printed
tributed by H. M. Stationery Office,
Thus over two million copies of two British
official warrants for the 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 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 report on Russian atrocities in East Prussia had been sent to the German Ambassador in Washington on board a neutral (Italian)
steamship. 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 German "atrocilues", supppied an win authentio weoord of evidence tahen on the spot, on the very ground violated, in
the very houses burned and pillaged, 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 confirm or contradict and deny.
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 Comman 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 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 Cibraltar 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 Italian Captain and that the thalian should
obey it is not surprising; but that the United obey it is not surprising; but 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
closely acquainted with the

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { closely acquainted with the } \\
& \text { can officials when asked to }
\end{aligned}
$$

A less striking instance of angelic vigour occurred in the case of the American vessel "Ogeechee" chartered by Congressman Her-
man Metz of Brooklyn to bring a cargo of dye stuffs from Germany to New York.] Amorig the cargo of this
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 for the kidnapping of Sir Roger Casement.
This, too, was clearly a case for angelic censorship. process of international law, but by what may proceas of 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
It is true at some cost.
What with the $£ 2,000,000$ or so spent by His Majesty's Stationery Office; the Commandant of Giibraltar; the Captain of the
"Dante Alighieri"; the Customs officials of the
distributing truth; chennels in Agencies and other 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
When we consider all the other multiform methods whereby truth is distributed, held
in check, fed, housed, clothed and lodged 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 the reasons why Great Britain is spendin nearly $£ 3,000,000$ (three million pounds) per A war against Germany is one thing; but 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 outsita
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 which criticises the attitude of the United
States in the present war. This, it avers, is determined chiefly by a lust for gain-as recent profits-in the United States. The recent profis-it of this will be felt in all
economic reaction of
European countries and England would be European countri
The American government defends the
freedom of maritime trade in its diplomatic notes which it sends to England and seeks American citizens even aboard enemy vessels within the war zone. And yet tens of thou-
sands of these citizens are working in hundsands of these citizens are working in hund-
reds of factories making ammunition and reds 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 neutrality take the place of the purely formal
one it has so far followed. The Union of Praque writes of the American 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 forThe American government could easily forfavoritism to one of the belliger ents. The same objection must be ucaed against policy of England -a flagrant violation of all international law. The morality of the
issues at stake may 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 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 the text of the note may have been deciares 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 its manufactures of murderous instruments. Apart from this-the hideous injustice of the
whole thing!

## TWO POEMS,

## A WARNING. (1863.) The following poem

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 cratt Friendly in seeming, a foe in reality, Wiping her eyes while she inwardly laughed We will remember when round us were lying Rebels on all sides our pathway defying-
"Down with our rival!" was all England said

We will remember with lasting emotion,
When her starved workmen were gasping While stores of grain we sent over the ocean, er ships came laden wir weapons of deain Cheerful and jubilant over our fall,
Helping when treason would stifle demo Helping when treason would
cracy,
Uurning 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
By her foul deeds she'll know what to expect!

## dissuade

 This seems to uswhich we protest. Chamber of German-

The Open Tribune.

## To our Readers.

 To the cutuene Alous, sony.

 Territorial Force. More Fighting Men 1st London (Royal Fusiliers)
The Parent Battalions Having Aready Distinguished themselves at the front.

## Uniform at once.

4 reasons for Joining.
-Because it is a grand thing, in these days when all the world is under arms, to
shoulder a rifle, and to take part YOURwLF in what the people of the future NATIONS." 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
-Because, when years go by and your
children sit by the fireside and read their history-books, they will be so proud to was a soldier, and PROTECTED THEIR MOTHER and the Home.

## that fits every man, makes a handsome

 fellow of him, and is the only kind of So Come Along Then, Sonny, and Join Now. The type of mind that conceives such anappeal 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. O. Olden, Lucerne.

## the Eun Injustice.

The Secretary of the Chamber of German American Commerce has sent the following Sectetary of the Navy: the Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State and the Hon. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce.

We are very much surprised to read in to-day's papers that the United States governstation Sayville, Long Island. To put this station under martial law would practically mean making the service slower, more cumWe beg to point out to you that unneutral messages can be sent unchecked by cable in unlimited quantities, and also by wire to son 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 Slates and other belligerents remain unmolested, absolutely free and unhampered.
This seems to

We hope you will take this matter unde

SECOND WARNING (1915 We have surpassed it by one of our own, ased on a specious but shameful legality,

We have forgoiten how England then treated $u$, Jered at our losses, our struggles, our tears, Captured our vessels with swift privateers

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

## THE REAL ROOTS

## OF ANGLO-AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

## By R. L. Orchelle.



 Joltowing short and wholly inadeopuate paper. We, like the English, are a people living in a
state of all-pervading illusion, based upon beliest and ideas no longer rooted in realit, or upon a credili and prestige to
to ensure upon this stupendous
 war. But I believe that certain decisive personal and historical factors have been overlooked,



 spokert by "fficial diplomacy, ,"
disaster by "a scrap of paper."
The immense distance that separates the psychology of the people from the designs of
even wel-meaning politicians, is at the same time the gulf into which the nations fall. R.L. $O$.
The true reasons for America's intense
patriality are quite different from those compariany ive "Belgium!" is the easy and
monly yiven. "bvious explanation, but in accepting this as
ond a final analysis, both Germans and Ameri-
cans deceive themselves. Let us sec what
really lies at the root of this iniustice, this really lies at the root of this injustice, his
strange perversion of fact and reaso, this
mental myopia of America in the present mentral myopia of America in the present
European upheaval. I fear the analysis will
be none too flaterering for my countrymen. Since American opinion is is in expression, if
not in origin, mass-opinion arising fom
mediocrity or the socalled "average", ft will mediocrity or the so-called "average, 1 t wi
be necessary to consider the psychoogy of
that precious individual whom the American that precious indivdoal whon didsinguishes
proudy, but quite unneessarily his ins is
as the "average American". This erson is as he average his fellows, - to embody all
presumed, by
the glitering achievements of the most adthe glitering achievements of the most 2d-
vanced civilization. Because his land is sew, tich and immense in size,
to confuse material weasy
cualitite. His worship of of mere size - the "qualtees. waserarship othe "tiggest trees,"
and so on, has become 2 worship of his
and civilization, himself and all that is comprised by that loose term "American". This pridec,
like that of moost proviniais, is strangely sensitive, Aescribing his land as "God's Own
ford of Country" and his favorite manner of refuting of
any challenge to that claim is by means of his fists. It he adopts an intelectual detense
it consisis of the unvarying formula: "Well, if you don't like
and mentally malformed product of time and
outworn traditions, the undisciplined offsthoot of transplanted European civilization whose
finer features have found but tscant nourishment on American soil. His soul,
mentality, is a peculiar blend of naivet,
and copy-book sentiments and platitudes, undeveloped or neglected logical and intel-
lectual facultes, of an inherent contempt for the European, and a childisisly exaggerated
belief in his own superiority. Civilization modern mechanical progres,s, and feats of
engineering, such as the construction of skyscrapers. His political sentiments and prin-
ciples 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, "uplitit", weird "New Thought",
and Christian Science - neariy all of them Teminine anodynes to the all-prevaiing
materialism of American life. His paychoHis mind is not trealy so clouded as it is untrained. For there is
the United States than clear, accurate, objective thinking.
tow was it possible, the amazed Gerrman
asks, that Engglish cant, talsehood and hypoasks, that English cant, falsehood and hypo-
crisy found so ood an echo and so general
an that is to be found in the historical fhect that Iovely qualities in the modern Englishman
were imported into America by otier Englishmen. English puritanism, which was
at first inspired by a stout and even admirabie spirit of religious independence, has
gradually degenerated into the ugliest phases
of stive 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 moral and material-the defeat of the moral
one, and the consequent need for pretense
and dissembling. This type of American is and dissembing. This type of American is
nearly alweys of Engish extraction and
comes chiefly from the New England Siates, settled, as we know, by the immirgants of of
he "Mayifower," whose descendants now
despise all other immigrants. It is doubtulul
whether this species of American is really conscious of this clash, this cleavage in his
nature. This is partly exemplified in that strange
repulsive embodiment of the spiritit of Greed repulisive embodiment of the spirit of Oreed,
the cadaverous Rockefeler, ruthless and
without conscience in his commercial yet a pious church-goer in private. It stands
revealed in the American poitician, full of flaming eloquence and lofty ideals of liberty
fipon the election plafform, yet an easyupon the election plafifrrs, yet an easy-
going, bribe taking "grafte") in office. It is at present more than conspicuous in the
directors of those armament
orrms who prate in their power to prolong it so long as the
new-ast meal they sell may return to them in the shape of blood-splasheded gold. This matk of sham morality serves all classes.
It is the dominating spirit of that type of 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 cumning in objective trading and in acquisitiveness, it is a fallacy
to imagine that the American is intellectualy to mamine that the American is intelectualy
alert. His is peculiarly a peasant cunning
ald by his aces, a cerrain faculy shantensel by his environment, that works intensely
within a very limited area. His impulses are often lofty and generous unless expedieicy
intervenes too strongly. He has frequently a breczy and engaging mantiness and simplici-
tiy, but his processes of thought are limited in range, depth and strength.
In the world of of the subjective he
In entirely lost. His fierce striving after is entirely lost. Miss fierce striving anter
materia success prouces a s.achens not
only in the moral, but in the intellectual only in the moral, but in the intellectual
faculties. His mind is accustomed to adjust faculties. His mind is accustomed to adjust
itself from without, in obedience to the mass With which he fels-one reselt of the un-
individual education te reeives at the hands of his women-teachers in those great mills
of the masse, the public schools. By reason of this intellectual laziness the
American has a great need of symbols phrases, proverbs and platitudes. He will
cheeffly repat such sentiments men are born free and equal," ${ }^{\text {" }}$-et regard
the foreigner as belonging to a lower species the foreigner as belonging to a ower species
and the negro as litite more than a beast
"Theres $n \mathrm{~d}$ disgrace in "Therest no disgrace in honest work," he
will stoutly maintain-yet contemptuously condemn the newly-artived immigrant to
perform those manual or menial tasks himself regards as degrading. He who has
seem some brualized American boss cursing a poor, despised labourer, often the fine-
featured, 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 his work! The Cerman peopie could not understan
how the supposedy fariminded and inteli-
gent people of the United States should lave gent people of the United States should have
been so completely misted by the dishonies English cry of "Cerman militarism," The
explanation is very simple. In addition to the mental apishness of the American, and
the overwhelming weigh of the English
press campaign, the soil had been prepared press campaign, the soil had been preared
long before- and partly by the Germans
themselves. Here again the visual, concrete 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
efficicency of the German army? And wa he not familiar with the splendid uniform of
the Kaiser, and was not the Kaiser called by the Kaiser, and was not the Kaiser called by
the tereribele titie of "Supreme War Lord
Whe Were not the moustaches of most German
oficerss directed defianty upward a sure sign of belifgerency-like the spikes of the
martial Pickelhauben? Had he not read fo years of the "Mailed Fist", and seen it in the
drawings of his cartoonists-men ignorant as

What a compliment to us Americans
the Cerrmans should have credited us the capacity of judging for ourselves!
English did not overestimate the sense Iogis or ujstice overessimate therian, sum
him upon his own level and spoke to in terms he could understand. They played basely upon his inherent prejucicess and ig.
norance instend of like the Cermans making noble appeals to his reason-which was un-
no
developed n-existent Why should he bother his head with facts of history
he hen he can use his eyes? The picture of a when he can use e his eyes? The picture of a
ruined Belgian village will always arouse his indignation. He, like his English tutors, will
sneer at the "word "Kulur") which has sinsueer at fascinated him, and he will invariably associate it with ruins and refugees and
demolished cattedrals. As for the responsibility for the war, that is a very simple
matter-did not Germany declare it-against matter-did not Ger many declare
Russia and France and Russia and France and Belgium ?
The American is unable to mean American is unable to define what he suaded that there is something inherently suaded wat hiree is somenting inherenty
noble in a republic and that monarchies are
 armies and a decayed, effete aristocracy. This
he pictures as composed chiefly of bald, he pictures as composed chiefly of balde,
outworr rouss who wear coronets and per-
petual evening dress and long tor petual evening dress and long for alliances
with rich American heiresses who are often base enough to prefer a titie to the "Mister" of some "plain, manly American," The fact
tbat France, corrupt and vitited though it be, happens to be a republic, that Lafayette,
though by no means so useful to Washington though by no means so useful to Washington
as Von Steuben and De Kabl, offered his services to America in her War of In-
dependence, 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 "mere dummy." And, of course, there was
Magna Charia which his school-histories assured him was a very noble document. This admiring attitude towards England
more or less the growth of recent years. recall that in my schooldays England was
still regarded as the arch-enemy of America. The name of Englishman called forth derisison and contempt and the school-histories still
thund dered against the tyranny of George the Third -atter one humdred and ten years Third-atier one hundred and ten years backstairs plotter sgainst the peace of Europe,
was at that time the symbol of English vice was at that time the symbol of English vice
and moral depravity, and the Anglo-maniac an obiect of contempt in the eyes of his
patriotic fellow-citizens. patriotic celow-citizens.
The American defends his opposition to
to Germany on of the Beigian neutrality. He man army specializes in the murder "women and children" 2s England has
averred. Being a business man, as he proudly averred. Being a ausiness man, as he proudly
and constantly affirms, he is abte to app preciate a business contract. And what was
that famous "crap of paper" but a sort o busines agreement, hey? The lapse of its legality, the justification, nay, the imperative
necessity of Germany's action, are nothing necessity of Germany's action, are nothing
to him. It is enough that "Cermany signed thim. It is enough h haa "
$\begin{aligned} & \text { that there } \\ & \text { Being } \\ & \text { when it }\end{aligned}$ d hen it does not conflict with his being is also able to appreciate a melodrama in which all the characters are stereotyped and
lainly labelled. And what is the whole European war but a kind of titanic melo drama in which Germany plays the designing
rutal villain, Belgium the poor, betrayed innocent maiden and England the unselfish and noble-hearied hero that sprang to her
defense? Russia, to be sure, is a somewhat incense? Russia, to be sure,
nnconvenient factor, for he has heard oo pogroms and of siberia,
willing to whitewash ussia, again according
to the example of his English tutors, for did ot she, like England, rush to the rescue o "small nation"-namely Servia? What role
"will assign to that lago among nations, Bealy, remains to be seen. I prophesy tha
here to he will take his cue from England here too he will take his cue from England
although no foreigner is more despised in although no forieigner is more despised
the United States than the "Dago" and the notorious "Black Hand" Societies. Being a sentimentalist,-again when it does
ot conflict with his being a business man ot conflict with his being a business man,
the American loves to think of himself as he protector of small nations, since tha latters what he calls his sense of chivalry
This is rooted in his absurd and immoderate woman-worship. Here, too, the Geeman has much isnorance and prejulice to overcome
For is it rot the firm belief of almost every
American woman and such persons as the American woman and succh persons as the
Countess of Warwick, that her German sister is tyrannized by her husband, that she
 Hroughour America by frechn and Enengis
press bureaux, regard ing the "brutal treatment" of the you
husband?
By a cunning and unscrupulous process been able to turn the very virtues of the
German woman into something discrediable to the German man. The same method has
been employed with regard to other things
denied. The American was willing to be-
lieve what he had heard of the wonderiul 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
admite German organization and even copy admire German organization and even copy
some of its methods in business, but now some of its methode in business, but now
through English spectacles he sees that this was only part of a deep, well-prepared plot
tor
thro 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 news
papers convinced him that the German pro papers coniveced hind the soil of war and
fescrs had prepared the conquest by inculcating dangerous doctrines in the people. Whereupon he found if ance
easy mater to pronounce or mispronounce the names of Treitschke, Nietzsche and Bernhardi. His contact with thousands of Ger-
mans in the United States had convinced mans in
him that they were a law:abiding and traits were, of course, due only to the fact
triat whey were slaves, drilled and driven into habits of obedience, and unlike the god-like independent American, utterly lacking in
"inititaive."
Of a serious, spontaneous public opinion It is nearly always manufactured by the newspapers and therefore wholly aruinally
and variable and variable. These newspapers yre usually
the official tools and mouth-pieces of trusts or corporations, or are themselves mere
commercial enterprises dependent upon the income from adveritisen or politicians. In
chiefly business men or European politics they blindly follow the voice of the London press, for few are cap-
able of reading any language but their own. So far as Germany is concerned, it it sprec
tically terra incognita. Yet the public are ically yerra incognita. Yet the public are
not only puppets in the hands of these men, buinion enty of puty. They retiect public tain well-understoon and deeply-rooted prejudices and passions. Who does not recall the shameless journalistic jingoism which
produced the mass-hysteria which in turn produced the
produced that unjust and grote gresque war with Weyler," for his concentration camps?those of Butcher Kitchener in South Africa;the frenetic yells of "Remember the Maine?"
blown up, not by the Spaniards as unjustly blown up, not by the Spaniards as unjustly
charged, but by an internal explosion? Only last year we had the inspiring spectacle o
huge and poweriul America seizing the ports of unhappy and dismembered Mexico because that stout-hearted old warrior Huerta refused to bow down to the holy American flag
hoisted insultingly before the Mexicans. English gold has furnished the fuel that has stoked the furnaces of the New Yorr
World, Times, Herald, and Tribune But how many Englishmen, disgusted with the hooligan journalism of Lord Northcliffe, realize that his newspapers are nothing more
年位s than a viclory of the most degraded nor less than a victory of the most degraded
form of American yellow journalism over the English press, English politics and the weight and overwhellming mass of the English propaganda in America and the factors
of a common language and many common traditions, we consider the romantic, senti-
mental conceptions of England which Americans gain from their acquaintance with Eng
ish literature, the impossibility of America neutrality becomes still clearer. Nor mus we forget the intiuence ornold Bennet and
uch as H. G. Wells, Arnold Gilbert Chesterton who have a large following in the States and have donether et utmost
to cloud the light and distort the truth. Mr. Arnolar for his services, and his aticles, tre year or his services, and his articles, free
of coprright, are frequently
fuoted by
or American journals. The American author
on the other hand, even though convinced of the justice of German's's cause, is loatio
to risk whatever income he may derive from his English readers. One cannot expect Exception must be made in the case of several brave and clear sighted America
scholars, such as Dr. Thomas C. Hall, Pro fessors 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 forgoten that the press of other cities, notably Chicago, is by
no means so bigoted and yujust as that o
New York.
Naturally, there are many other influences
at work in that chatitic fermenting commu-
nity of various nationalities, our great United
and States, which would explaid
of the blind rancour engendered there agains
 as our own, but if one might seize upon the
salient traits that dominate the "average" Anglo-American in his attitude in this war,
would be just and correct to describe these as ethical cowardice, historical igsorance and man has sfilt pain and horror at this out-
mageous miscarriage of justice, for he had rageous miscarriage of justice, for he had
beieven in our so called reverene for facts-
the Englsh have unctroualy regarded these
slavish American echoes and rellections of
their own falsehoods as proof of their righteousuness. In his heart of hearts the Britisier
despises the American as an unmannerly despises he American as an unmannerly
"bounder" vulgarian and ignoramus. Yei he has been careful to foster that cheap sentiment of "ood is"
"hands across the sea" at ater-dinner speeches and to take advantage of certain ingrained and
trats of snobbishness in those who have
scoil social ambitions in London society. The
Englishman still regards our country as Engitisman still regards our countryy as a
sort of English colony, and as we now see, with much justification
Let the honest and
longer stand appalled at thosese Aite German no longer stand appalled at hose Americans who
mouth and repaat British hypocrisy and British cant. The moral cowardice and
pettiness of some of the socalled neutral peetiness of some of he so-caled neural
nations furrish us with deplorable spec nation ofrissh us with a deplorable spec-
tacle of the baser qualities of human nature. And there where ignorance burns with so
hot and murky a flame-inthat huge land mass and quantity, England's American dependency, miscalled the United States-
we 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
said Edgar Allan $\qquad$
The zeppelin and the
Newcastle Wasps.
The following thrilling account of the Leppelin attack on Newcastle was written by
Dane, Edward Welle-Strand, and appeared a the Berlingske Tidende.
"WWhen, at the beginning irst Zeppelin reached England, and dropped ombs upon the just and the unjust, they did not all disturb the Englishman's pro-
derbial 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 wildbensts The daring hunters up to now have not been able to get a single gooc
home-thrust, Lieutenant Warneford was the ouly one who had some and his lory came to a switt 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. th news was flashed from that point in Belgium still held by the English to a seaside resorl on the mouth of the Tyne, that a Zeppeliin had been
direction.
The summer trippers were panic-stricken
visit from a Zeppelin had certainly not seen included in their programme of pleasures. Most of them hurried to arrange a comfort-
able sleeping-place in a cellar. But the Zepable sleeping-place in a celiar. But the Zep-
pelin was not to lord it all alone over the pelin was not to lord it all alone
A dozen English aeroplanes tiew like pellers made a sinister racket over the towir
whose inhabitants were just getting ready fo bed. The dangerous wasps swarmed on all
sides about the German airship, which ma noeuvered so skilfully that the little black the aluminium framework.
The first bomb fell with a monsirous cras in one of the principal streets of the towi and tore a yawning hole in the asphalt. But
he real goal of the Zeppelin was Newcastle in the light, rather cloudy lune night a great in the far distance like a great piece of torn cloud, but soon it was outtined sharply honster seclear night. Majesically the grey had a cellar at his disposal hastened to craw into it before the bombs should crash upon
the asphalt. The Zeppelin Ilew at a considerable height, and its grey colour gave
tsuch an astonishing resemblance to a cloud hat it would have been difficult to follow it filight, but for the noise of the four racing
propellers which indicated its track. The iirst bomb tore it way crashing into a house
ind from then on it literally rained bo A hail of iron went over the city, lampposts were bent up like blades of straw, pieces of roofs and windows plunged into
ine street, and red dlames licked up from English antitaircraft guns began to boom and the little cloudetes of shrapnet surrous als
the unbidden guest. The airship was als fired upon from the armoured cruisers, bu
the German was apparently unwounded. great curves the airship flew over the city
on both shores of the Tyne, and there was hardly any district in Newcastle and neigh boring South Shields that did not make in
imate acquaintance with the enemy's bombs. The visior let fall one or two bombs ove lying there. Atter the Zeppelin had dis-
charged all its bombs, it swept out to sea, rollowed by a swarm of aeroplanes, hot
upon the chase."
New York repors for 1914 more than
5,000 serious cases of dog bites and 700
dog owners fined.

No 1155. Vol XXII. No. 18

BELGIUM
EAST PRUSSIA
POLAND The Respective Conditions
of the Three DistrictsAffected by the War. Compariso RUSSIAN DEVASTATIONS. Dr. Paul Ronrbach Tells
the Ravages in East Prussia the Ravages in East Prussia
Wanton Wreckage. WhatGer many has Done for Poland many has Done for Poland.
Vast Sums Spent on Road Building.



 one of the few men having had the adxanage
of vising those three sphers which have been the contre of the fieresestighting of
the present war. He taid stres upon the he present war. He lidid stres upon the
 observers, and the object of his lecture was io give his audience a raxisitic ideat of the
esults of the war as affecting Belgiun, East russia and Poland. The lecturer was part
 tad suftere by frar and away the most was
 suffered the least. Indeed it is exceedingly
 ip, whel.

Damage small.
Belvim , sid
damage done sum, saic Dr. Roliriaci te track of the was in thutif contined to only a very slight portion of the country done it was strictly owing of the immediate necessities of the military operations. Un doubtedly Aachen, Liege, Antwerp, Ter monde, Dinant and Louvain had suffere ouvain was the worst damaged, a fifth o the entire town as so often reported and enerally believed-shot down in return for the wanton and deadly assaults of the Belgian Franc Tireurs upon the retiring German aves. Dr. Roirbach told how he hà mand look as far as he could on either side and see no traces of devastation. As for the buildings and so on, they were grossly ex aggerated. All that talk of countless cathe drals and churches demolished was not true There were not anything like that number
of art treasures in Belgium people had been ded to believe there were.
The damage done in Belgium there speak appraised at, say one hundred million o marks, whereas the same in East-Prussia night be taken as three hundred milion o marks,
the Russian Vandalism.
In the matter of East-Prussia, it was quite
different thing. There out of sheer wanto malice and the spirit of vandalism, and no on account of the necessities of war, the set foot, was pillaged and to the utmost to destroy, to burn, to devastate. It was simply the desire to destroy German property It was carried out systematically. Whole ownlets and villages have been destroyed In Schirwind, ior islance, just one house ref what he said, showed his audience some photographs taken be the firm of Schumacher, which bore testimony to the terrible ravages has sustained at the hands of the invaders. In these one saw entire districts, where town mouldering 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 the Russians carried on war-a country which professed to be cultured. And all that for - Insterburg Devastated
visit of the Russians, the town was no damaged, the invaders evidently thinking that 3 would remain in their hands. But the of retaining the town, the Russians davastInce 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 a strong and lasting flame. It is quite suffdoor or any woodwork, and the results are
with a supply of those strips. And, not only
did they burs, but they alsn plundered an
what they could not
estroyed.
Agricultural machines were taken away
wholesale and sent to the peasants in various 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 appare sending the same home to their wives
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 the on their retreat no less han 1000 civilian and children. Those poor beings were placed in cattle wagons, the doors of which were closed and sealed. They were thus
ent 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 fo mother and ofispring were dead. As nigh demented at the horrors of the journey
Where the few remaining have been taken o none know, to Samara or Astrakan? An why? It was all remindful of the devast tion of Liveland 200 years ago
In Poland.
Then Dr. Rohrbach took his audience with nyhow on insit to Poland. He said that country state of disorder. That the peasant 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 Ger-
俍 mans leff them unmolested. No less than and sown with cereals by the Germans. Th big sum of 340 millions of marks had bee land more accessible. A fine crop, it is already known, will be the resurt and its disbe benefited. There will be sufficient after providing for the needs of the peasants and quantity to Germany.
One item showing the manner in which he Germans worked, was the installation of Lousoriums which had cost one millio of marks apice, through which hundreds of passed. And it was well known that lice re the carriers of contagious deiseases, fo inslance typhus
Touching on
Baltic provinces, Dr. hearers that Kurland, in 1561, belonged to Germany, and that today there exists there he same methods of land tenure as in Mecklenburg. And we gathered from the speaker, that,
least, should least, should once more
civilising rule of Germany.
THE HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL CAUSES OF THE PRESENT WORLD WAR
D.S.M.
(Continuea)
In discussing the world historic motives for this war it is necessary to remember the
ver 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,
re not friendly to Ireland, voted for the are not friendly to Ireland, voted for the
rish Home Rule bill because they were persuaded that the centralization principle is idea. These politicians wanted not only an autonomous Ireland but an ${ }^{\circ}$ autonomous while the Home Rule bill was under \dis cussion in the Commons the Scotch member cGoven introduced a measure which pro
vided 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 thes Uivergent policies should not only affect Uningdom, but extend to the colonies and possessions. The Tories were even mor concerned about the colonies than they wee of the refusal of Canada to present two
dreadnoughts to the motherland was simply dreadnoughts to the motherland was simply
staggering. The former Canadian Premier Laurier, who was responsible for this result a revolutionalist and separatist. In Australia, too, discontent with th
motherland was growing, especially over the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which th Australians regarded as a menace to their co were ready to support the English navy by in return for this a voice in council regarin return for this a voice in council regar-
ding the foreign policies. Sir Edward Grey
promised dreadnoughts

## old Mr. Asquith at the

cerence of the Empire in last coler Fisher tralia could only assume obligations if was assured of certain concession
the control of the foreign policy.

In a conversation with one of my friends at that time Fisher declared that Austral
by no means regarded herself as a dependency 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 hesitaie to proclaim her sovereignty the momest the occasion for doing so arise. The Tories were perfectly informed of the sentiment prevailing in the Kingdom and the that nothing short of a foreign war would reunite all the members of the Empire and
destroy the steadily increas ng federal move ment. The Tories said to themselves: "We,
the lords and holders of the crown lands, the lords and holders of the crown land
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 princip 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 bas enough internal support as it is; it must not Asquith, Liberal Imperialist, knew of thes Tory anxieties and shared them in a considerabie measure, but the dissolving process of Liberalism and the increasing demoraliza-
tion produced by strikes, suffragette and Irish rebellions, prevented him from attacking this problem seriously with a view to finding
solution His sogat 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 curBut he was mistaken. These various cur rents and tendencies were fraught wit
dangers of war, even if there had been no dangers of war, even if there had been no
outspoken desire for war; but as there was desire for war, and public opinion hal able Tory press, as in the case of the Times,
which received subsidies from the Russia which received subsidies from the Russian
Government, it needed no overwhelming incentive to plunge the country into war, bit on the contrary, great energy, effort and it war prepared by so many element To this must be added the circumstance Churchill, bent on war less from hatred of Germany than Tromit a spirit of adventurous
enterprise, and that the business of the Foreig Office is not conducted by Sir Edward Grey, but by the unscrupulous and bitterly antiGerman, Sir Arthur Nicholson. While S Edward Grey spent his week ends from
Thursday to Monday, on his country estate Sir Edward Nicholson was transacting imof the Triple Entente, affairs which were no always approved by Grey but against which of, great energy, and is not so rated. H 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 wa
burdened with obligations whica he would not have assumed upon mature reflectio and deliberate consideration. Thus it leake out two years ago that a secretary of th
Foreign Office was maintaining altogether oreign Office was maintaining altogeth
too intimate relations with the leaders of the Conservative party and communicating to unofficial persons, notably journalists, inform-
ation that was intended to be kept secre. In every case the Tory press was better in
formed as to what was going on in the formed as to what was going on in the
Foreign Office than Grey's party organs ven the Westminster Gazette, nominally th was compelled to grope in the dark, althoug Mr. Spender, the editor of the pa
counted one of Grey's intimates. press was connected with the Foreign Office the campaign of the Tory press against G
many was all the more dangerous.
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