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STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1915.

LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Improvement Continues.

Athens, June 14. The state of the King is good, although the Monarch suffers from great weakness. His Majesty improves slowly.

A Prize.

Paris, June 15. The *Temps* states that an English cruiser has captured a ship full of provisions for Germany.

Volunteer Workers.

London, June 15. Many thousands have replied to the appeal of Lloyd George for volunteers to work in the factories for making munitions.

British Losses.

The latest English casualty list shows 134 officers and 1850 men. The grand total of English losses up to the 31st of May has been 10,955 officers and 258,069 of the ranks.

A Big Fight.

Hague, June 15. According to the latest London papers, the French lost in the recent battle of Carency no less than 18,000 men.

High Prices.

London, June 15. The *Manchester Guardian* in an editorial draws attention to the constant rise in the price of provisions. Meat has almost doubled in price.

Premium Offered.

Rome, June 15. The association of Italian ship constructors has offered a premium of 15,000 lire for the first submarine or torpedo boat carrying out a successful attack.

Albania as a Republic.

Paris, June 14. News has been received that Muffa Effendi has proclaimed himself President of the Albanian Republic. Meanwhile the Servians are taking steps to obtain their rights in Albania.

Cruiser Aground.

Constantinople, June 15. A small French cruiser has run ashore in the Gulf of Smyrna. A Turkish battery opened fire and flames were seen to burst forth aboard her. Two torpedo boats managed to tow her away.

Duma to Meet.

Petersburg, June 15. It is announced that a special session of the Duma is about to be called. It is stated that it is for the purpose of mobilising labor in connection with the war.

The Swiss Angry.

Zurich, June 14. A great deal of ill-feeling has been caused by the arbitrary manner in which the Italians have closed the frontier, greatly interfering with the food supplies of the country.

Australian Meat.

Melbourne, June 15. The Victorian government has advised the Imperial Government that owing to the shortage of meat further export has been prohibited. This measure comes at an awkward time, as the price of meat in England is already enormously high.

Position of British in Turkey.

Athens, June 15. It is reported that British and French subjects who have been residing in Beyrout when the war broke out, have been sent to the interior.

Coalships continue to arrive at Constantinople, evading the hostile fleet.

Suez Canal.

Paris, June 15. The receipts of the Suez Canal have been £4,804,711 less than the previous year. The loss sustained by the company during the first five months of the war was £6,500,000 but that decrease was reduced by the surplus of the earlier months of the year. The decrease would have been much larger had it not been for the great tolls paid by warships.

Tired Statesman.

London, June 15. It is understood that Sir Edward Grey has retired finally from his position as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Nor would it come as a surprise were the Premier to retire in face of the enormous difficulties and opposition he is meeting with. In that case the probable Premier would be Lloyd George, who is just now at the height of his popularity and has the whole country with him.

Wonderful News.

London, June 15. The Rome Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in search of cheering news concerning the prowess of the Italian Army, telegraphs as follows:—"Signor Barzilai today returned from an important mission to General Cardona, at the Army Headquarters, but, being bound not to divulge anything concerning the operations, could not give details of the army's splendid progress."

1,000,000 Russian Prisoners.
It is announced that since the first of June, no less than 1,000,000 further Russian prisoners have been taken.

English Forces.

London, June 15. It is claimed that the English forces in the field amount to 36 divisions, which would be about 612,000 men.

Run On Savings Banks.

Paris, June 15. The *Temps* announces that between the 1st of January and 10th of June, the withdrawals from the French savings banks were 64,497,282 francs more than the sums paid in.

To Be Operated on.

Petersburg, June 15. The Generalissimo of the Russian Army, the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaivitch is in Moscow. A consultation of doctors has been called. The Chief Doctor of the Army considers that a second operation is imperative.

Strikes in England.

London, June 15. The labor troubles here are by no means over. During the past week there have been five strikes in the Clyde district. The Masters are helpless, because if they discharge their men immediate employment is found elsewhere.

English War Drains.

London, June 15. In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that the costs of the war; which in the earlier periods had been one and a half millions per day; have now reached £2,600,000 and would be likely to reach the enormous sum of £3,000,000 per day.

Disillusionised.

Paris, June 15. The French press does not hesitate to express its disappointment regarding the timidity of Italy in advancing. The *Matin* writes:—"France painfully awaits the Italian offensive. That country has had nine months in which to place herself on a war footing."

All Goes Well.

Constantinople, June 15. The Turks report that all goes well at the Dardanelles. A small engagement took place yesterday and a machine gun was captured with considerable ammunition. Owing to his failure, the French Admiral Guepratte has been withdrawn. His place is taken by Admiral Nicol.

The Greek Elections.

A Solid Majority for the New Government. M. Venizelos Accepts the Outcome with Calmness.

Athens, June 14. The Gunaris Government has received strong support throughout the country. The adherents of Venizelos have 135 seats, whilst M. Gunaris will have at least 160, probably a good number more.

Probably the U 14.

Amsterdam, June 15. Several Dutch newspapers give an account of a fight between a submarine and five armed English trawlers early in June. It is most likely that this is the fight in which the U 14 was sunk. It was well-known for a long while past that the English trawlers had been armed.

Bombs In Carlsruhe.

A Fleet of Aeroplanes pay a Visit to the Capital of the Duchy of Baden and Inflict Serious Loss of Life.

Carlsruhe, June 15. This morning, between the hours of a quarter to seven and half past seven, this town was visited by a fleet of aeroplanes and a heavy bombardment followed. Eleven civilians were killed and five severely wounded. In the Hotel Germania alone, five people were killed. Many bombs fell upon private houses and fell through several stories. No military buildings or soldiers were touched. One bomb fell on the roof of the head Post Office, another in the neighborhood of the Court Theatre and pierced deep into the earth. One damaged the Karl Friedrich monument. A bomb fell in the Wall Strasse and failed to explode. At half past seven the airfleet retired. A German aeroplane destroyed one of the hostile planes; the occupants are dead. Another was forced to land at Schirmeck.

Expensive War.

London, June 15. The Prime Minister will ask the Commons on Tuesday for a very large vote of credit to finance the war expenditure for the next few months. The rate at which England is spending money can be judged from the fact that it was only on March 2 that the House passed votes of credit amounting in all to £287,000,000. Votes amounting to £325,000,000 had previously been sanctioned. The new vote will bring the total sum provided by this extraordinary machinery within the region of £1,000,000,000. *London Times.*

DIRECT DIPLOMACY

The Latest Note of the United States Looked Upon From the American Standpoint. It is Well Meant.

OPENINGS FOR REPLY.

The Plain American Way of Telling What is Wanted. Undoubtedly President Wilson Means it to be Friendly.

by Aubrey Stanhope.

Count Lamsdorff, being then Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Empire, once said to me:—"The ways of your American Diplomacy will be the death of me!" He was one of the very correct style of bureaucratic Ministers, a true Tchinnovnik. But it was just that very blunt and plain style of diplomacy that thus called forth the plaint of the ruffled Minister of State; which brought about the peace of Portsmouth, and ended what threatened to be an interminable war between Russia and Japan.

Here in Germany, I venture to think, that people are all a little inclined to take the plain speaking which takes the place of diplomacy in the United States a little too much to heart. The first note sent by the American government was to my knowledge considered as too emphatic by many Germans I know. I invariably tried to explain, that that was the way diplomatic business was treated in the United States. And I think I persuaded many that after all the note was not unfriendly and surely, as will be evident by the disappointment of the English and French press, at the contents of the second note, that that also is perfectly friendly to Germany. But *Reuter*, whose evil intentions know no end, either in malice or untruthfulness, had prepared the German public for a terrible note in the nature of an ultimatum.

TO PAVE THE WAY.

To understand the new American note fully, it must be remembered that President Wilson has one great idea. It is that he should figure as the mediator of peace when the right moment comes. And in the latest note, he hopes, without doubt, to pave the way for some understanding between Germany and England upon the subject of the submarine invasion. There is a second note, now on its way to England, which is the pendant to that delivered here on Saturday last. It is known to contain a strong suggestion that England should give up the "starring out" process against Germany, in return for Germany stopping the submarine invasion. If England should refuse that invitation the responsibility rests on the shoulders of the government of that country.

The entire American note to Germany is based upon one principle. It is that of the right of every American to travel at will wherever he likes without molestation. That is the principle which every American holds dear. You can see it written large all over him. He claims, in the present case, immunity from being suddenly sent to eternity for no fault of his own. It was that principle which permeated the entire spirit of the first note. In principle the President and Government of the United States could not accept the theory that the necessities of submarine warfare should justify the sacrificing of innocent passengers upon unarmored ships. That principle was asserted in the first note. It is repeated in the new and second note, and President Wilson addressing Germany, as an old friend, asks whether Germany will not recognise that principle. There is nothing unfriendly or threatening in that, but there is an appeal. And above all it gives opportunity for and invites reply! And there are so many replies which can be made. There is that which suggests itself at once: "That the United States government should undertake to examine ships leaving Ports of the United States, to make sure that there is neither contraband nor mounted arms in or on the ships carrying passengers." There is the proposition which could well be made: "That the United States, in order to prevent a so lamentable occurrence as that of the sinking of the Lusitania, should call upon England to give a guarantee that no steamer carrying passengers within the lines of British jurisdiction, should be permitted to carry weapons of defence or contraband. There is the question which America would like of all others to be put, namely: That England should undertake to allow American raw produce to pass through." [The German Consuls at New York should also have the right accorded to the English, of examining the cargoes of ships bound to enemy countries.]

THE POINTS.

But the main points of the entire new note are:—Firstly that it is no ultimatum, nor intended in any sense to be so, secondly that it is most evidently intended to give an

opening for further negotiations and suggestions.

And so, I most certainly think that the latest American note should be taken as a friendly document, intended to clear away, if possible, a condition of things which, as may easily be understood, has very much shocked sentiment throughout the United States.

The United States Ambassador has stated to several of his German friends, at the last Hoppegarten Race meeting, that something must be done otherwise the situation must necessarily become aggravated. But Ambassador Gerard knows full well there are none in the United States that want war, whereas everyone in the United States most strongly and emphatically desires that a repetition of the Lusitania incident should not occur. And from what I know of sentiment here, I am quite sure that every German would like to find some satisfactory manner of avoiding a recurrence of any such fearful catastrophe in the future.

The New Note.

Copenhagen, June 15. *Daily Telegraph* in a Washington cable, announced that the strained feeling between the United States and Germany, has very much toned down. The tone of the German press as regards the note has shown the conciliatory spirit existing. The reply is not expected for a fortnight at least.

Official Sentiment

Frankfurt a. M., June 15. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says, that although it is recognised in official circles, how difficult it is to reconcile the wishes of America with the German view of the necessity of continuing the submarine campaign, it is fully appreciated that the note gives opportunity for further negotiations.

Feeling In America.

Dr. Meyer-Gerhard interviewed by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* Correspondent on his Way to Berlin.

Frankfurt, June 15. A smart piece of journalism has been performed by the Christiansand Correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in interviewing Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, who is on his way hither, as special and confidential agent of Count Bernstorff and whose duty it is to try and simplify the difficulties between America and Germany on the subject of the submarine invasion. Dr. Meyer-Gerhard said that the reported existing war sentiment said to be dominant in America simply did not exist. The conflict between Wilson and Bryan is of very old date and has little to do with present events. It was precipitated by the particularly independent attitude adopted by Wilson, who did not show the last note to Bryan until it was completed. The trouble between the two must be taken as a private matter. The sentiment of the Government and people of the United States is not against Germany and above all there exists an absolute desire for peace. The feeling existing amongst the German Americans is splendid and their love for the Fatherland strong. Their enthusiasm over the internal organisation of Germany is striking as also their high appreciation of the successes of Germany in the field. The feeling of confidence is immense, although the *Reuter Agency* tries everything possible to damp it.

Stubborn Artizans.

In Spite of Appeals by the New Minister of Munitions the Working Man Remains Apathetic.

London, June 15. The Special Commissioner of the *Times* sent to report upon the situation in the Industrial Districts sums up as follows:—

"I hear people talking about persuasion and the excesses of the few and all that sort of thing. They are 'talking through their hats,' they know nothing about the real state of things. Persuasion is absolutely futile. I cannot find any evidence that Mr. Lloyd George's speeches have produced the smallest change in practice. On Friday Liverpool was placarded with contents bills—"Mr. Lloyd George's Grave Warning to Labour." On Saturday just as many men absented themselves from work on the Mersey as before, and it is an astonishing proportion.

Everybody in this part of the world and further north is looking for action by the Government. It would be welcomed, I verily believe, by the men themselves, or at least by most of them."

UNITED AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Strength of the Empire
French Fairy Tales.

LOYALTY OF THE SOUTH TYROLESE MEMBERS.

The Italian members of the Landtag from South Tyrol appeared before the Statthalter at Innsbruck on June 14th, in order to express the loyalty of their constituents and, as they expressly declared, that of the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the Italian Tyrol—whose devotion to the Emperor, the Royal House and the Monarchy none could doubt. The parliamentary members expressed their deep sorrow over the faithless and ill-advised proceedings of the Italian government which had permitted itself to be seduced into a dishonorable war by the plottings of freemasonry and under the falsest of pretences.

The pretense that Italy was to wage war in order to "deliver" the people of South Tyrol, had not only never been recognized by these people, but had even been indignantly repudiated by them. The members requested the Statthalter to bring to the notice of His Imperial Majesty the expression of their most fervent wishes for the victory of our arms and the assurance of their unshakable fidelity to the Emperor and the country.

THE ARMY WITHOUT A BACKBONE.

Three weeks have passed since the Italians "amidst roses, banners and hymns," declared their insane and mercenary war against their neighbor and ally. And with the exception of a small tract of land along the frontier, purposely evacuated by the Austrians, the Italians have not a single success to flaunt abroad in the world. The Italians are in uncounted Cortina, but have been unable to make any further advances. They have been beaten back with bloody losses west of Capriole and east of Lake Misurina. The serious reverses suffered by the Italians along the Isonzo have caused a deep depression throughout Italy and the artificial war-enthusiasm has already begun to evaporate.

All attempts to approach the main lines of the Austrian-Hungarian defenses have been beaten back with heavy losses. These facts cannot be concealed by flamboyant oratory nor the reports of General Cadorna, based upon the model of General French, affirming "the heroic spirit, the patriotic feeling and the marvellous courage of our troops."

FICTION FOR THE FRENCH.

The *Figaro*, a paper which still expects to be taken seriously, recently served up the following to its readers.

"Serious popular uprisings have occurred in Austria-Hungary, notably in the cities of Vienna, Prague, Brünn and Pest. The situation is especially serious in Vienna. The 24th and 25th of March were absolutely tragic. Barricades were erected in the suburbs of Mariahilf and Josefstadt. Bloody battles ensued and there were many wounded. The houses were covered with placards: 'We want peace! Down with the war!'"

In order to relieve the great distress and hunger the Emperor agreed to have three-fourths of the animals in the famous Zoological Gardens at Schönbrunn slaughtered. All the lions, tigers, panthers and the denizens of the aquaria were sacrificed."

What a picture this pathetic and idiotic yarn presents of the mental condition of the French! Some poor little wretch of a journalist with an old Baedeker before him sits and concocts childish lies so that the suffering and exhausted French, unable to stomach the truth, may find a false courage and satisfaction in the imaginary ills of their enemies!

THE ANTITHESIS BETWEEN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND RUSSIA.

Dr. Alexander Redlich, the famous publicist, has just issued a comprehensive work upon "The Antithesis Between Austria-Hungary and Russia." Dr. Redlich, in this valuable and interesting work, makes clear the point that Russia is the chief factor and danger in this war. Austria-Hungary and Germany in alliance with Turkey are the bulwarks erected against the Muscovite flood that threatens to swamp Europe. England and France have striven to weaken this bulwark, and also to give the yellow race an opportunity for ascendancy over the white.

R. L. O.

Submarine Prisoners.

The American Embassy in Berlin announces that inasmuch the English authorities have decided to treat the German Submarine Prisoners as ordinary Prisoners of War, the English Officers who had been deprived of their rights as Prisoners of War, have had the same restored to them and are now treated as formerly.

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THE TRAWLER.

It may not be known to all why it is that the German submarine boats pay such assiduous attention to the English trawlers. The trawler itself is a fishing steamer capable of containing in its hold 200 tons of fish, and there are said to be 2,000 Trawlers engaged in the British fishing industry. The moment the war broke out, the British Admiralty, finding itself very short of patrol and look-out boats, mobilised, as far as possible, all the trawlers into the service of the government. They were to be the eyes and the watch dogs of the British navy. More-over they were employed to lay British mines and fish up those laid down by the Germans. They were further, being very easy to steer, specially detailed to ram German submarine boats, a large cash premium being offered their captains and crews for such services, when achieved. This explains the quite special zeal with which the English trawlers are pursued and destroyed by the German submarine boats in their quests for prey.

ITALY IN TROUBLE.

The Daily Telegraph has a truly wonderful Rome Correspondent. So far as we have yet heard from the South Eastern front, wherever the Italians have attacked they have been badly beaten, and have invariably suffered heavy losses, a fact which has caused the ever-noisy Corriere della Sera to warn the country that the war is likely to be long and severe and the sacrifices of Italy very great. But that is nothing at all to Mr. Massey, the Rome Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, who writes about the Italians as though they were the finest fighting race the world has known; forgetting, or possibly never having heard of the manner in which they ran away from the forces of the Abyssinian King Menelik, and hastily concluded an ignominious peace with that dusky monarch.

The naiveté of Massey is unique. Seeking to boom the spineless Italian army, he telegraphs to his paper that a Radical Deputy, famous for his oratory, has been to the Italian front, but was bound not to divulge anything concerning the operations or give details of the army's splendid progress. He adds, "The great struggle, which spells so much for Italian nationality, has been entered upon with deep earnestness, by a people who ceased war demonstrations when war broke out, and gave themselves up to the grave work of carrying through the campaign seriously". One would imagine that Mr. Massey had not heard of the disgraceful state of uproar in which Milan found itself for ten days after the war broke out, when pillage and robbery were rife and millions of lire worth of damage was done to the property of inoffensive people. If the war demonstrations in Rome ceased almost immediately, which is quite true, it was, as everyone knows who has been in a position to judge, because such war demonstrations were purely artificial, and had no support from the people themselves, any more than the paid claqué in an Italian theatre represents the sentiments of the audience.

The war has never been popular in Italy because it was waged for no cause whatsoever, against the will of the serious and thinking portion of the community, and without the consent of the people. Such a war can have but one end and that end has already been shown in the continuous defeats of the Italians wherever they have attacked. It is difficult indeed for people knowing the Italians well, to take them seriously as a military power. Although they had eight months in which to mobilise, the organisation of the Italian army has already shown itself to be so weak, that appeals have been made to the French to send military organs to help. There are no doctors, no properly-organised service for the wounded and in fact the whole Italian army shows signs of being in a lamentable condition. The war with Italy has only been going on some three weeks and already one has become weary of reading each day, "Several attacks made by the Italians ended with the enemy being repulsed with heavy losses".

Grey Responsible.

Ramsay MacDonald holds the late Minister of Foreign Affairs Responsible for the War. Owing to his Aggressive Diplomacy.

London, June 15. The well-known leader of the radical workman's party, Ramsay MacDonald, publishes an article in the Labour Leader which is particularly awkward at this moment when the attempt is being made to mobilise the artisans of the country. He says:—"When Grey found that he could not make peace between Russia and Germany, he immediately started in to rush England into the war, for which purpose he gave Belgium as the excuse.

A STANDING DANGER.

"Many of us, during the past eight years, have seen in Grey a perpetual menace to European peace. When Asquith and Grey so constantly assured the House that the entente with France in no way entailed any responsibility upon England, they stated that which was not true. On that account stupid and dishonorable statesmen gave preference to the "Entente" over the "United Central Powers." When Grey sought to awaken interest for the "Entente," he pointed out the defenceless state of the northern French coast, but he forgot to tell his hearers that it was intentionally so unprotected, in order that the French fleet be concentrated in the Mediterranean. When Grey told in the House of the negotiations, he did not think it possible to tell the entire truth. He blamed the German guarantee for Belgium, because therein it was stated that it was the integrity but not the independence of Belgium which was secured.

GREY'S EVASIONS.

"Had Grey told all in the House of Commons, that is to say, had he communicated the offers made by the German Ambassador on the 9th of August, then his speech would not have called forth the warlike spirit it did. The European war is the result of an Entente and an Alliance, and the provocations of Sir Edward Grey's Foreign Policy.

MERE EXCUSES.

The explanations made in the House of Commons were nothing more than excuses, such as a Minister uses to cover his mistakes. This war is a war of the Diplomats, brought about by the influence of half a dozen people. Half a dozen people brought Europe onto the verge of an abyss into which she fell, for she could not help herself. And why did these horrors come about? We cannot answer that otherwise than that it was because, for eight years Sir Edward Grey has directed our Foreign Policy and that all is due to his shortsightedness and his errors."

The Times protests against the view taken by honest and heroic Ramsay MacDonald and says that it stains the name of England. This, in view of what the Times itself has accomplished in that direction is, to say the least, a depreciation of its own talents.

Sweden Indignant.

Under the Guise of Being the Protector of the Small Nations England Confiscates Shiploads of Neutral Goods.

Stockholm, June 15. There is much indignation expressed here over the arbitrary manner in which the English are confiscating ships and now, of late violating the mails.

The Aftenbladet writes:—"The anger at England having interfered with the Swedish post to America is continuously increasing. England makes much of the statement that she is the protector of the small powers, but she is behaving towards them in contravention of the international postal convention, as though it were worthless, whenever her egoistical sense so dictates. Even though the neutral powers have grown accustomed to suffer during the war many unjust interferences with their rights, none the less, our foreign policy has its dignity to protect, and there is no necessity for accepting national insults in peace. If our diplomatic representations are of no avail, then we must resort to reprisals.

BRIBERY ALSO.

Under the ironical heading of, "The Protector of Small Nations," the Stockholm Tidningen says that not only does England confiscate the Swedish postal matter, but she also seeks to bribe and influence the Swedish press. The paper publishes a sharp editorial against England and says:—"If the news of the English action be verified, public opinion in Sweden will protest very loudly. We cannot accept such an insult calmly and without retort. Sweden is one of the countries, which, according to English leading statesmen, is under the protection of England's world wide power. We do not ask for any particular protection and are quite satisfied with the modest request, that this protector of the small countries should not trample our rights under foot."

In regard to the attempts of England to influence public opinion in Sweden in her favor, the paper says:—"A power at war, which interferes with our rights, cannot convince us of the right of her cause nor the moral integrity of her conduct in the war." It ends up by stating that the means employed by the English are stupid and a painful surprise to the Swedish journalists, who from their youth out have always had a high respect for the proud independence of the British press and certain traits of English character.

THE BURIAL OF HOME RULE.

John Redmond Receives from England the Kick Which Rewards him for his Betrayal of Ireland.

The Emerald Isle's Immediate Future.

By Georges Chatterton-Hill, Ph. D.

Dr. Georges Chatterton-Hill is a well-known scholar and Irish Nationalist, whose contributions to the thought of the day have attracted attention in England as well as the Continent.

Without bugle or drum has Home Rule been carried to a premature grave. No flowers adorn the spot where its youthful but unsightly corpse reposes, no tears of regret bedew the soil hastily shovelled over it by eager British hands. But tears ought none the less to be flowing in Ireland to-day, not of regret, but of burning shame. John Redmond and his friends should be shedding them. For the meatless bone of Home Rule as understood by an English Cabinet dancing to the sound of the whip cracked by Ulster fanatics, these men betrayed their sacred trust. Leaders of the nation, representatives chosen to give voice to Ireland's hopes and convictions, they basely deserted the post of honor confided to them, they cast out the green flag on to the dung-heap, and sheltered themselves within the folds of the unspeakable Union Jack. And what defense have they? In answer to the accusation of knavery, they can put forward the one plea of insanity. Either they were dishonest knaves, or they were honest idiots. Whichever alternative they may prefer, their utter incapacity to fulfil the duties incumbent on them as Irish Nationalists is clear. They have but one thing to do: to cover their heads with ashes, and vanish into the regions of unbroken silence and perpetual oblivion.

The Home Rule Bill devised by Asquith and gratefully accepted by John Redmond and the Irish Parliamentary Party, gave Ireland a skeleton Parliament—a shadow devoid of all substance. But even a castrated Parliament, tied hand and foot to the pillars of Westminster Palace, with powers equal to those of a third-rate English Borough Council, was too much for Ministers terrorised by Sir Edward Carson and Lord Londonderry. The Amending Act, by which the Home scheme was to be "improved" so as to make it palatable to its most irreconcilable enemies, simply made the whole plan of so-called Irish self-government a farce. After the wealthiest part of Ulster has been cut-off from the rest of Ireland, the poor Dublin Parliament is no longer even a skeleton; it becomes the ghost of a skeleton. But John Redmond accepted the Amending Act, even as he had accepted Asquith's Home Rule proposals. Evidently he hoped to save his soul by playing the part of Lazarus meek and humble of heart, picking-up the crumbs that fell from the richly-spread table of the British Dives.

Then came the war; and the diluted, unsavory Home Rule Act, with the Amending Act attached to it so as to facilitate and hasten the process of putrefaction, was promptly shelved altogether—a vague promise being given to "put it into application at the end of the war". Again did John Redmond and his satellites surrender to the foe. The mirage of lucrative posts as Cabinet Ministers of Ireland haunted them night and day. The bait was attractive, and lured them ever farther along the path that leads to dishonor and disgrace. The vision of power and lucre acted on them like a fatal drug. They became purveyors to the English War Office, the indefatigable and enthusiastic recruiting-agents of Kitchener, they traveled up and down Ireland with the aid of English money and under the protection of English policemen, swamping the country with the foulest lies about "German atrocities" in Belgium, urging the sons of Erin to shed their blood in fighting with the Butcher of the Irish race for the "liberty of small nations". Ireland united with the Mother of Oppression, who during centuries has carried fire and sword over the fair fields and green hills of Erin—united with the accursed tyrant to whom she owes nothing but misery, starvation, ignorance, depopulation and whose settled and avowed policy has always been the ruthless extermination of the Celt—unites with England for the "defense of the sacred cause of freedom": even a lie so prodigious, so monstrous, so vile, so appalling, as this, was not too much for John Redmond and the politicians surrounding him. And meanwhile the British garrison in Ireland was increased to 90,000 men; seven newspapers were suppressed; the whole country was placed under what is practically martial law. The Defence of the Realm Act, which the Tsar himself could have been proud to sign, did not for one minute impede John Redmond's unhallowed—and unsuccessful—activity as recruiting agent for Kitchener. Never a protest did he utter against the imprisonment and deportation of Irish citizens, against the muzzling of the press, against the systematic terrorism organized by Dublin Castle. He only found time to join in the chorus of vituperation of Germany.

And now, at last, John Redmond receives from Albion the reward for his betrayal of Ireland, the reward due to him as a traitor and a renegade. Alas! instead of Letters Patent raising him to the rank of first Prime Minister of Ireland with a handsome salary, he gets but a kick—a violent, uncharitable kick, so violent indeed, as to smash his

political ribs without hope of repair. The mask has fallen from John Bull's face, and it is better so. An old Irish proverb from Connacht tells us that there are three things which a man must fear: the hoofs of a horse, the horns of a bull, and the smile of an Englishman. Whenever the Englishman smiles, the Irish know by cruel experience that he is plotting something more particularly devilish than usual. John Redmond forgot the wise old proverb; and he is smarting in all his joints to-day as a consequence.

The chariot of Home Rule has fallen with a crash down into the bottomless precipice, the walls of which are cemented by the blood of Irish martyrs and the broken promises of Albion, and it has carried with it, bound to its wheels, the corpses of John Redmond and his political friends. But if Home Rule is dead, Ireland is not. A time of trial lies before her—lean kine and bitter herbs must needs be her pittance during the next years to come. But it is better so! It is in the days of adversity that a nation learns to become strong, and the most recent of England's perjuries is an asset to be booked to the credit of the moral balance—sheet of the Irish people. The latter now knows what lies before it, and what it has to do. The fog of lies has been dispelled, the poisonous sweetness of an artificial atmosphere will no longer be inhaled. The Irish nation knows that it must rely on itself, and not on its implacable enemy. The fight will be a deadly one, but the Irish are a fighting race. England will not forget the miserable failure of the recruiting campaign in Ireland, she will not forget that, in her days of peril, when the first ominous cracks in the structure of her pirate empire revealed themselves, she was unable to draw from what she was accustomed to consider as the most fertile source of her strength; she will not forget that, in the first of the great wars which must inevitably annihilate her, the heart of the Irish nation went out to the German Liberator; she will not forget the magnificent campaign of the Irish in America. England will seek to vent on Ireland the wrath excited within her by her defeat at the hands of Germany.

Her brutal mailed first will lie heavily on Ireland. And again we say—it is better so! That first will reawaken the slumbering energies of the Irish race at home. And the new blood infused into Irish veins will course through them the more rapidly, the heart of Ireland will pulsate the more violently, because Ireland knows that the days of John Bull's pirate empire are numbered, and that the sun of Irish liberty, so long clouded over, will rise at no distant date.

THE HUMOR OF THE ALLIES.

No. 1. Optimism.

RUSSIA'S FINE ARMY.

From an Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

"General de Witte, King Albert's special envoy to the Tsar and the Grand Duke Nicholas, has just returned to Havre. He is full of enthusiasm for the Russian army, which he describes as the finest, the best disciplined, and the bravest he has ever seen. The retirements which it has made this year, General de Witte says, are of no importance. The chief of the Grand Duke's Staff said to him: "Our army retreated as far as Moscow in 1812. When we retreat it is in order to make a better advance. We must go to Berlin, and we shall go there."

General de Witte said that the same general informed him on May 14 that the abandonment of Przemysl had been decided upon by the General Staff because henceforth the place was of no military interest. "The Russian army," General de Witte concluded, "well equipped and provisioned—and it should be so by now—will do wonders."

No. 2. Pessimism.

TRUTH ABOUT AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

"It is no exaggeration to state that Austria is in agony, for everyone there is dying of starvation, and this applies to horses as well as to men. One can see the former fall from extreme weakness in the streets of the towns. They had no oats, and had to content themselves, as I did myself, with grain and Indian corn. Meat is only to be had five times a week, and very high prices have to be paid even for the worst quality. Milk is also very scarce.

The war loan was a failure, and the Government is now issuing lottery tickets at a penny each. The military value of the troops is diminishing daily in quality. Children of 14 and 15 years of age and old men of 60 and 62 have been sent to the front to make good the enormous losses sustained by the Austro-Hungarian army."

We quote the above, without comment but not without smiles, from the Daily Telegraph of June 9th.

Planos for Hire from 8 Marks 88, Lützow Strasse 68 J. Barske.

The Open Tribune.

To our Readers.

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

Opinions About Germany.

To the Editor.

The complete harmony between the people and the German Government is beautiful, it works like one man, wonderfully organized. Everybody tries to help everybody else; it is a sacred time, which must bear fruit in the deep soul of the nation. It is a time of adjusting, clearing, a great working of underlying power. It shows the real value of a nation and God will be with it! There is a great religious movement throughout Germany, all the churches are always open, every night they have services and are filled with worshippers. I expect great changes for the better in the religious realm after this war. There is nothing higher, than to give one's own life for one's brother! The strongest national feelings are being stirred up that are possible for any nation.

They have taken up this phantom expression of "German militarism" contained in English writings to stir up the world against Germany. In fact Germany has proved by former wars and this one especially, that its democratic army is needed on account of the geographical position of the country, of the jealous disposition of several of the surrounding great powers. Germany has never criticised the creation of such an army among other countries for any cause which could be considered a just one. Now I ask with what sense of justice other countries can presume to dictate to Germany and prescribe the extent or strength of both her army and navy when these opponents have themselves larger armies, like Russia and France and when England pretends exclusively to rule the waves of the whole world, by an immense navy? As a matter of fact the German army and navy have never threatened any friendly country. If this country had really been inclined for war, they doubtless would have chosen some more auspicious time, as say the Russian, Japanese war, the Fashoda crisis or even the Transvaal war. At present it is necessary to fight nearly all of Europe. Just contemplate how those opposed to Germany have injured her through lying journalistic organizations perfected and paid to defame, which have existed for nearly forty years. In the course of time these created false impressions of the most peaceful, hard-working country in existence. Even the highly-educated classes finally thought and spoke it with an unjustifiable contempt. During of the last 12 years England officially preached openly the encircling policy, which in itself was a political war, and endured up to this time. Germany has borne it patiently, as no other nation would have done. The tyranny of English navalism, which never existed in Germany's so-called militarism, has now at last also been felt by your own country and other neutrals. That the U. S. A. furnishes to the Allies war materials, thereby lengthening this terrible bloodshed whilst they pray for peace, nothing can justify. How intolerable the commercial monopoly and jealousy of England has been! What enduring patience Germany has had for so many years. The continuance of English predominance over your country is certain. If Germany should be vanquished, the U. S. A. would next be threatened as France, Holland and Spain in the past have been, and follow Germany as England's chief competitor and share the jealousy existing at present. It is certain if England is victorious, that she will not go alone against U. S. A. but with Japan and others. Besides what would the world at large win, supposing the commercial power of Germany was crushed? Everything would be more expensive in the world of commerce, as competition would be lessened. But this will not happen, as from the psychological standpoint Young Germany must win. Helas! Germany's great disappointment is to find that there is not a higher civilisation in the world, based on brotherly love.

Let us hope that America and Germany, the two most progressive countries in the world, will soon learn to understand their mission and jointly keep up to their ideals for the welfare of humanity. Germany especially is fighting for equal commercial world privileges and equality and freedom of the ocean highways for all. These are the universal neutral opinions expressed by different people, I an Englishman, have met here in Switzerland, including Americans (Bostonians) who have lived in Europe for 8 years, some who have lived in Egypt for 25 years and others in Paris for 30 years.

Zürich, June 6, 1915. T. S. Smith.

MONTREUX Lake Geneva Delightful Health Resort. Ideal Place for all Winter Sports. Several Mountain Railways, Kursal with Orchestra, Variety Performances, etc. Prospectus Free from Inquiry Office, MONTREUX.

German Submarine Lost.

London, June 15. One of Mr. Balfour's first duties in his new position as First Lord of the British Admiralty was on last Monday afternoon to announce the sinking of a German submarine boat. He spoke as follows:—"I have to make a brief statement to the House. I have to inform it that within the last few days a German submarine has been sunk, and of her crew, six officers and 21 men have been taken prisoners. The German Admiralty admits the loss and considers the missing boat must be the U 14, as she has not reported since her last assignment."

The English express steamer *Desabia* has been sunk. The steamer *Argyll*, from Hull to London, with a cargo of fish, has been sunk in the North Sea. Four men of the crew and the corpse of the Captain were landed in Harwich.

UNSATISFIED.

Thus Early in the Campaign Italy is Very Much Dissatisfied on Many Accounts, Troubles with Servia and Greece.

REPULSED AT ALL POINTS.

No Victories to Announce to an Expectant Public but Italian Troops Have Been Well Thrashed Everywhere.

Lugano, June 15. On all sides one hears nothing except the discontent in Italy concerning the war. The great expectations which had been aroused, the bombastic speeches made by the humbug d'Annunzio, the fantastic rhetoric of Salandra, the lies of the *Corriere della Sera*, concerning the wondrous mission of Italy, had altogether fired the light-headed and volatile Italian up to a point which caused him to believe that he was going to play a grand role, that success would be great and easily achieved, that the war would be merely a sort of triumphal march at the termination of which the well-known "grand aspirations" of the Irredentists would be realised, and the dream of "Greater Italy" become a fact.

A HOPELESS TASK.

But not a single ideal of the Italian chauvinist has yet been realised. And the war has been going on nearly a month. Instead of the easy victories which had been anticipated, the over sanguine and imaginative Italian finds that he has dropped into a most foolish undertaking, that his attacks against the granite mountain fastnesses of the Kärnten and the Tirol, are about as dangerous as the attack of the Allies upon the Dardanelles, and that he might easily lose the entire flower of his army there, without making any impression. At Gradiska the Italians have been beaten, at the Passo di Lago they have been badly handled and thrown back with great losses; at Isonzo they have been beaten, at Plava they left 1,000 dead upon the field of battle and had besides a large number of wounded. The Tirolese peasants; all expert rifle shots, whose national pastime is shooting competitions, have rallied to a man, full of a long nursed and latent fire of hatred against the Italian who has coveted their beloved territory. Those people are now fighting in the front ranks and what with their accurate knowledge of the country and the precision of their shooting, they are picking off the Italian leaders with the skill of experts of the rifle galleries.

A HARD PROPOSITION.

And instead of the war being, as the Italians had imagined, a glorious and brilliant military promenade, it has thus developed into a hard, thankless, exceedingly bloody campaign, consisting mainly in attacking almost impregnable positions and being constantly beaten back. Such warfare is enough to discourage any troops in the world and more especially those of the temperament of the Italians, who are ill-fitted for the dogged tenacious style of warfare which is entailed in a modern offensive action, such as that which they are undertaking upon two fronts.

POLITICALLY GULLED.

It is not only from the military point of view that the Italians are being so disillusioned, but almost as much from the political. It had been openly announced and telegraphed to the English newspapers, that a complete agreement had been reached between Italy and Roumania, by which the latter country was, on the 10th of this month, to abandon her attitude of neutrality and openly come out into the field as the ally of Italy. But, since then, the Roumanians have ceased to have any interest in Italy and Italian aspirations. The failure of the Italian efforts at the front and the crushing and continuous defeats of the Russians, were quite enough to account for the decision of the Roumanians to avoid all temptations of being drawn into a war in which they might easily share the fate of Belgium.

Another great irritant to the already much troubled Italian is the attitude of Greece. Up to now, the Italian Foreign Office—particularly ill-informed at all times, had cherished

the idea that with the elections, its old friend Venizelos would come back into power, and that once more, the connection so carefully nursed, would in conjunction with that statesman be renewed. But as is now known Venizelos is beaten and so, once and for all, vanishes the hope of help from Greece.

TRIPPED UP.

Again Italy has, politically, been badly tripped up by the latest action of Servia. The coming of Italy upon the scene of the war and the very foolish remarks of Salandra concerning the desire of Italy to occupy a part of Albania, was the immediate signal for the Servians to take measures to secure themselves the long wished-for harbor on the Adriatic. At almost any moment we may hear of some coup made by the Servians in Albania, where they have already occupied Elbassan and are marching, it is stated, on to Durazzo. This movement on the part of Servia has entirely taken the wind out of the political sails of Italy. The Servians are furious with Italy and should they meet the Italian troops they will make short work of them. By the same policy of straining after territory in Albania, Italy has offended the Greeks in the most serious manner. Austria is the only country that might have been able to appreciably help Italy to obtain a foothold on the Eastern side of the Adriatic. But with the recent withdrawal of Italy from her Allies, and her going over to the unlucky Triple Entente, her hopes in Dalmatia are for ever shattered.

MAGNIFICENT CARTOONS OF THE WAR.

A Diary in Colour.

The Work of Adolf Hengeler.

By R. L. Orchelle.

I have already written of the great activity in Germany art and literature stimulated by the war. The tremendous moral forces that vitalize the nation and render the efforts of all its enemies in vain, find a lofty expression in the pen of the poet and the pencil of the artist. If we judge the output of the allies in the same field, both by the standards of quality and quantity, we shall observe how little inspiration may be derived from a criminal cause.

I have just been edified, amused and thrilled by glancing through a collection of war cartoons by Adolf Hengeler, issued by the publishing house of Carl Schnell, Munich. Up to the present some six portfolios of these brilliant and original drawings have been published, each containing some six prints, exact reproductions of the original drawings in colored chalks. The color work is worthy of the great Munich tradition. These cartoons are the work of a master and there is no doubt that they represent the finest achievement inspired by the war in this field of art.

The bold technique, the rich color, the grim humor, corrosive satire and striking symbolism of these powerful cartoons must be seen in order to realize their full effect. There is in them a strain of the permanent and enduring—something that gives them not only a high artistic value, but an historic one as well.

Adolf Hengeler is not only a great draughtsman, but a poet and patriot gifted with a vivid and dramatic imagination. He has, moreover, what many patriots lack, a fund of robust and masculine humor. He draws in a language that is so simple that the idea, the thought, the message strike home in a single flash through the eye.

The English are wont to gush and chuckle over the infantile drawings and watery wit of Max Beerbohm. I suggest that by hook or crook they procure a set of these wonderful war drawings of Hengeler's and study them. This would enlighten them not only in a political sense, but an artistic one. These masterpieces have already excited great admiration among lovers of art in neutral, one might perhaps even say, enemy lands.

It is difficult to describe these terse, ironic or comic documents of the great cartoonist, but it may prove interesting to make the attempt.

One of the prints represents "King Edward the Sower," casting dragons' teeth over a bleak landscape. Death pirouettes behind him and in the dark furrows the heads of spears are beginning to sprout thick and fast.

Another shows the German eagle with the imperial crown presenting the first German visiting cards at Paris—hot iron eggs! Another print depicts the dusky immensity of space with the Earth poised in its orbit. Enormous tongues of flame are bursting from its surface, everywhere the torch of war glows crimson as blood. Mars is standing upon his neighboring planet and gazing in amazement at the grimly beautiful scene. "What is up with the old Earth?" he remarks.

The cartoons are of a convenient size, handsomely mounted and contained in a neat folder. Each portfolio of which five have so far appeared, consists of six prints. These striking and masterly war cartoons should be in every home and library.

*) Adolf Hengeler, Aus einem Tagebuch, 1914—1915. Each portfolio, 4 marks. Carl Schnell Verlag, Munich, Schillerstrasse 28.

CONFESSIONAL.

Mr. Austin Harrison States That Discipline Organisation and System Are Distasteful to the Englishman.

CONSCRIPTION ESSENTIAL.

But the New Government Has Given Up the Idea of Forced Military Service as the Country Will Not Have It.

It would seem almost incredible, and yet it is true. If it were written in a German newspaper people would say it was untrue, spiteful, prejudiced. But it appears in a leading English paper, on the editorial page and is written by a well known jingoistic writer, Mr. Austin Harrison, in the *London Standard*. He says, "Let us prove ourselves superior to the German machine, with its three, to us distasteful, premises—discipline, organisation, system."

Surely a most remarkable and astounding statement to make! Here you have the case of a real British writer upon political subjects, who in the course of a long, and we must imagine studied article, calmly tells the world, as a fact, that the British people, as a race dislike discipline, organisation and system. Can one imagine such a thing possible? And yet it is by no means an uncommon utterance heard in Great Britain, for, only a few days ago, an English statesman made use of an almost similar expression, referring to discipline as a vile German invention, a condition tantamount to slavery. Is it not wonderful, astounding, incredible? And yet it fully expresses a firmly-rooted belief, an article of faith so to speak of the average Englishman. The fellow really hates and resents anything approaching to those three fine qualities, which make nations great, which form the basis of all business success in the world, which stamp in ordinary life the difference of the man who does well and succeeds, from the man who does ill and fails. When one reads such a statement made by an English writer, when one hears of a British statesman endorsing a heresy like that, which declares that England wants nothing to do with discipline, organisation or system, why one stands speechless and aghast, and the natural question which at once suggests itself is: "What on earth are the English going to substitute for those three golden qualities, those three great principles upon which the corner stone of the greatest success of nations and individuals has forever been founded and will for all times remain."

CAN WE?

And the writer who is a man of the world a disciple of the Harmsworth school and has a fairly thorough but misused knowledge of Germany and the workings of what he calls the "German machine", proceeds almost immediately to express his doubt as to whether England can do without the hated "discipline, organisation, system".

He says:—"But can we? Do we know how to? Even if we did should we not all be running over each other without discipline, organisation and system; for this land (England) is the country of individualism, and war is a very exacting business, dependent for its success more upon organisation than upon courage or numbers. That is the whole secret of the German military machine. It is not that they are better soldiers, better shots, or more numerous. They are not. With the Germans, however, condition and position are in absolute accord. In the whole Austrian-German Empires there is only one mind—war; for the application of which the entire life forces and resources of the people work in unison. Opinion has gone. The sole idea of all the Germans is the most efficient means to apply the organisation of their fighting force!"

CHAOTIC CONDITION.

Then the writer proceeds to give some examples of the extraordinary chaotic conditions existing in England, which would seem to show that any common action has become impossible. He says:—"Here we are not constituted as in Germany. We have a 'No Conscription Fellowship Brigade' composed of war gibbers on moral, personal, and other theoretical grounds, who, whether conscientiously or not, are thus agitating for the King of Prussia. We have a movement connected with Labour working sabbatically against national effort and co-ordination, whose journalistic activities are daily recorded in the German press as symptomatic signs of the growing British disintegration. There are many other such bodies."

"The official Liberal organs openly agitate against the introduction of national service; Ireland would not stand for it, they tell us; the people do not want it. Compulsion is alien to the idiosyncrasy of Britain. Members of Parliament protest in public against the idea. Many of these men reason thus because they consider the war is going very well, and that the Germans must be defeated owing to the great number of nations arrayed against them. In a word they are ignorant, seeing that they know nothing about the Germans."

THE SITUATION.

"After ten months of war the Germans are able to claim over a million of Russian

prisoners, and still they hold Belgium and a rich part of France, and under the seas their strength is growing. Our 'No Conscription' gentlemen say, 'Well Italy has come in, and probably Roumania will come in, and Bulgaria, and together they will turn the scales.' We counted for ten months on the Russians. If any man thinks that the Italians have an easy military task, let him consult his map and study the mountain ranges which serve as a natural fortress for the Austrian frontier. And let him inquire into the economic position of Italy, into the capacity of that country for the production of munitions of war, and, if he can, let him compare those which the gigantic capacities of Austro-Germany, who for the last ten years have prepared with the whole strength of ninety million people for the war which we are now fighting."

THE TRUTH.

"The official German estimates of the Allied casualties, including prisoners, is five millions, of whom three millions are Russians. There is no bombast about this. It may be accepted as accurate. Five millions as the result of ten months fighting! Those who imagine the Germans are done cannot do better than ponder over these figures. Men who read these figures and still think that Britain can afford to fight on a limited scale (without conscription) must either be blind or lacking in all sense of patriotism. And indeed it comes to this: Will those who love their country suffer their honor to be jeopardised because of an utterly irresponsible and ignorant opinion of their country which fights at home for Germany?"

Since the above has been written, it is announced that the idea of Conscription has been given up by the new Government as the English people will not accept the innovation which it thinks savors of militarism and slavery. So according to Mr. Harrison, whose rabid articles in the *English Review* would make a cat laugh, we must understand that England is lost. Those pet words of the English traducers of Germany, "militarism" and the "machine", are really the glorious fruit of moral and mental qualities to which the English can never rise.

American Discovery.

New York, June 15. A new electrical ray, discovered by Mr. Charles Stanley, of New York, is now being investigated by the Government Department of Health.

It is claimed that Mr. Stanley's invention does all that is possible for the X-rays to do, and more, because the surgeon would be able to seek for bullets in a wound without fear of burning. There is no danger for the operator or patient.

The Sentimental Touch.

London, June 15. In the House of Commons at Question Time, Sir A. Markham asked:—"Are we to take it that the Prime Minister and the Government do not approve of the circular issued by Lord Kitchener calling upon married men up to 40 to enlist, and does he approve of the circular issued by Lord Kitchener, posted at the War Office asking, 'What does your best girl say?'" Does he consider that consistent with the honour and dignity of this Government?"

Mr. Asquith.—I must ask for notice of that question."

GERMANY INDIVISIBLE.

Perfectly Organised to Fight to the End. Ray Howard of the United Press Speaks Out Plainly.

PLENTY OF MEN.

Country has Mobilised Resources of Every Kind and is now Well Equipped.

New York, June 6. Ray W. Howard, president of the United Press Association, returned recently on the Philadelphia from a three months' trip abroad. He visited the belligerent nations of Europe for the purpose of inspecting the war news agencies located at the different battle lines. It is but natural that Mr. Howard received many interesting impressions while abroad, says the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*. He had much to say about the prospects for peace. The gist of his remarks was as follows:

SIEGE OF NATIONS.

The present war has introduced something new to the history of warfare—namely, "the siege of entire nations." The whole thing depends on which one can hold out the longest. The way matters are at present no one in any of the belligerent nations expects peace during 1915. Europe has become reconciled to the idea that the war may last from two to five years, and there is no hope whatsoever of peace in the near future. The entire business world abroad has prepared itself for a long war. Of course this does not mean that Europe would not be agreeably surprised if peace treaties were made soon.

The English think that their militia is sufficient to insure victory and that compul-

sory military service will not be necessary. Since it takes quite some time before the militia can be developed into an efficient army they will wait until it has been trained and equipped before they consider other steps.

GERMANY UNITED FOR WAR.

All rumors that the German nation is tired of war must be regarded as utter nonsense. No country is more unified than Germany. No people accept the sacrifices which the war has imposed on them with more readiness or more stoicism than the Germans.

Then, again, a treaty favorable to Germany would never receive the consent or approbation of the French and the English. Both admit that Germany secured great advantages for herself by striking the first blow, but the French army is now an excellent fighting machine.

PEACE NOT ACCEPTABLE.

By reason of this state of affairs it is only logical that the American talk of peace is not listened to kindly by any of the foreign nations. In military circles of the allies we are accused of being pro-German, and in France and England our well-meant peace proposals have been indignantly repudiated.

"Do you know," continued Mr. Howard, "that certain people here in the United States have made this country the laughing stock of all Europe. This eternal chatter about mediation and other equally futile and premature things have the effect of lessening our chances of being selected as mediator at the actual peace treaties. At the opportune moment America could undoubtedly be of great service to Europe as a mediator. But if things continue as before we will make ourselves appear so hopelessly silly that this will be impossible."

"I spent three months with the armies of England, France, Belgium, Russia and Germany and studied conditions in the different countries, and in Italy also, and I have come to the conclusion that the allies will never be able to annihilate Germany even if they should achieve a victory over the German troops. In fact, it seems quite certain that even before a partial success has been won the allies will find that a successful general attack is almost an impossibility. The end of the struggle will be only when one side or the other is absolutely exhausted."

GERMANY'S AMPLE RESERVES.

"Up to now Germany has not used any of her reserves. France, on the other hand, has increased her army so rapidly that it is now at the apex of its strength. Russia cannot furnish any more soldiers than she is doing at the present unless she drives her untrained masses into the field, and Hindenburg has certainly proved many times over that mere numbers mean nothing to him."

"There is no cause to assume that Germany will suffer a military defeat. Her losses have been great, but her enemies have also sustained heavy losses. If France and Belgium become worn out, then the allies' victory must be gained through England. As yet the Englishman has not suffered what France and Belgium have suffered, for the contingent of English troops has been relatively small."

"A press censorship the like of which has never been known in England before prevents him from realizing the horrors and the sacrifices of war. The time is not far distant when England will have to choose between three possibilities—namely, to abandon the press censorship and, with the help of the newspapers, influence the people toward that heroic spirit of self-sacrifice and self-denial which the Germans evidence, or declare compulsory military service in order to get a sufficient number of soldiers, or give up the plan of decisively defeating Germany."

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WAR DIARY.

June 7th 1915.

The King of Greece who was said to be on the way to recovery, has suffered a serious relapse and is critically ill. His mysterious sickness is surrounded by still more mysterious circumstances. This morning's telegrams from Athens reported that his condition was normal, that the German professors had proclaimed him as being entirely out of danger and had left Athens. In an exhaustive opinion they are said to have stated that the illness was caused by overwork, mental and physical strain resulting in blood poison and affecting the kidneys. The evening papers contained alarming reports that the King was lying at the point of death. This was undoubtedly true, unfortunately for the King and his people. But how is the discrepancy to be explained? Together with this morning's optimistic telegram a bulletin issued by the two German physicians von Eiselsberg and Krauss on May 29th was made known which had been withheld for a week, and was evidently published after the serious turn in the King's condition. It seems to me that there is an intrigue behind this whole business to discredit the German physicians and then to tell the Greek people, if they should lose their king, that it was due to the ignorance and negligence of the German doctors. We shall have to wait and see.

The English and French troops have again been severely beaten, under heavy losses, by the Turks at Seddul Bahr.

June 8th 1915.

An Austrian flying machine has attacked and destroyed the Italian airship 'Citta di Ferrara,' which fell into the Adriatic sea; her officers and men were saved and captured by the Austrians. This is the first time that a fight between airship and flying machine has ended fatally for the bigger craft. Herebefore we have heard only of fruitless attacks by flying machines upon Zeppelins. It seems that this experience illustrates the superiority of the Zeppelins over ships of other types as they are able to rise quicker than any aeroplane and prevent attack from above. Or is it that the Austrian flyers were so much superior to the Italian airship crew?

The Germans and Austrians continue to make steady progress in the East and daily to capture increasing numbers of Russian soldiers. One thing is most remarkable. The number of officers captured with their men becomes less the more men are captured. Russian prisoners give a twofold explanation: the Russian army is now so poorly officered that young unexperienced non-commissioned officers were promoted to be second and even first lieutenants which alone made it possible to equip the average company of infantry with at least one solitary officer. The other reason is that the mass of raw recruits which is nowadays called a Russian army, can be made to attack only by the officers remaining behind the

front and driving their men ahead with revolver and knout. This in turn would account for the enormous numbers of prisoners.

Last week's official list of casualties of the British armies contains in round numbers the names of over 900 officers and 20,000 men. This is called by the Times the normal wear and tear of the army. How long will and can the English nation stand this kind of "normal wear and tear?"

The *Imparcial* in Madrid, the official organ of the Spanish government, contains a highly interesting little item. It simply and soberly announces that the Spanish government has requested England to begin a friendly discussion about the possession of Gibraltar. Nothing can more clearly indicate what momentous consequences for the British Imperium this war is going to have.

June 9th, 1915.

Secretary of state William Jennings Bryan has resigned. This is the great news of the day! And it is announced that he has resigned on account of irreconcilable differences of opinion with the President and the cabinet in regard to the Lusitania note to be sent to Germany. It is said that he opposes the decided tone of the presidential draft of the note which would bring about war between the United States and Germany. Only further developments can decide the question whether this is correct or not. But I for one am inclined to believe that the whole quibble between the two men is nothing else but a parrying for position in the fight for the next presidential nomination of the democratic party. Bryan, it is true, is a convinced pacifist and it would be utterly inconsistent on his part, if he remained in a cabinet which would decide for war with Germany or any other power. Yet he put his name under the last note which was also drafted by the President and was certainly aggressive enough in its whole tone to make war at least probable. If he, as a convinced pacifist, objects to any belligerent policy of the United States, then he should have objected to that note at that time, and retired from his cabinet position.

But whatever his reasons may be, Bryan's sensational step is to be hailed with delight by every true lover of the maintenance of at least correct relations between the United States and Germany. It must greatly influence the attitude of the President and of the American people by compelling them to ponder once more whether it is right and fair and just to go to war with Germany at a time when she is already fighting against a world of enemies. The sending and delivery of the note has again been delayed by Bryan's resignation and it is to be hoped that its tone will be mitigated so that the undeniable very serious difficulties can be bridged over.

June 10th, 1915.

Bryan's resignation is still overshadowing everything else. He has addressed a letter to the President notifying him of his resignation and justifying it with the fact that the

President, in accordance with his sense of duty and conducted by the noblest reasons, prepares a note to Germany of which he could not approve without neglecting his duty towards his country. The subject was of so great importance that his remaining in the cabinet would be as unjust towards the president as towards the goal dearest to his heart, namely the prevention of a war. In his reply President Wilson declared he accepted the resignation with deep regret only because Bryan insists upon it. Speaking of their common work during the last two years, Mr. Wilson adds: "even now not the end but only the methods to attain it, are separating us." It is further said that Bryan very decidedly objected to an ultimatum to Germany because he was a convinced pacifist. These different statements, letters and hints can have only one meaning: that Wilson had drafted a note which would have to be considered as an ultimatum and would inevitably lead to war, while Bryan considered the moment as the proper one to emphasize his standpoint as a pacifist and to recommend himself in this capacity as the next presidential candidate of the democratic party. With other words, his scheme seems to be to pose before the American people as the "prince of peace" who has prevented the bellicose President Wilson from plunging America into a war with Germany. If he can convince the American people, and especially the German- and Irish-Americans, that this is true, he might be entitled to gain their support. But I am very much afraid that his reasoning will prove to be wrong. It might be easy for him to really convince the American people of his merits in preventing war, and this merit will be gladly and readily acknowledged. But Mr. Bryan is not only a convinced pacifist. He is an equally convinced and ardent prohibitionist and it is very probable that he thinks of repeating his performance of 1900 when he ran upon a double platform: free coinage of silver and anti-imperialism. At that time he made the great mistake of expecting that the adversaries of imperialism would swallow the free coinage pill and that the silver men would be satisfied with his anti-imperialism. This proved to be a miscalculation as the gold democrats, in spite of Carl Schurz, preferred to postpone the fight for and against imperialism until the fight for honest currency was decided. They preferred the high protectionist imperialistic McKinley who stood for the gold standard, to the silver-tongued anti-imperialist Bryan. If Bryan, in 1916, tries to run upon "pacifism and prohibition", he can rest assured that, in spite of him the great service which he has undoubtedly rendered his country just now, the German- and Irish-Americans will be united against him. It is hardly conceivable that the same men who have voted, and decided the election, against him three times will vote for him the fourth time when he stands for prohibition.

King Constantin of Greece has been operated upon by the two eminent German physicians who did not leave Athens but remained to save the king's life by their professional skill. The operation was entirely successful and it seems as if the king were out of danger. The two representative men of German science have won the heart of the Greek people by the simple unostentatious way in which they refused to accept the big remuneration offered them, declaring that they were doing military duty and had been detailed by their superior officers to attend a patient whose life is dear to the German Emperor and people. The university of Athens has created them doctores honoris causae and the king has bestowed upon them high decorations. During their stay in Athens both doctors have attended poor patients free of charge, and from fees paid them by rich patients, they have contributed the sum of 50,000 francs to the Greek Red Cross fund which has added to their popularity. The base intrigues against them proved futile.

June 11th 1915.

Ambassador Gerard formally called at the foreign office and delivered the note of the U. S. government in reply to the last note of the German government. As far as I could learn it is very moderate and mild in tone and leaves the door wide open for further negotiations. By no means does it bear the dangerous character of an ultimatum as was suggested in so friendly a spirit by our good friends in London. Probably tomorrow we shall in possession of the full text and then we may judge the better.

Bryan is beginning, in his accustomed style, to bombard the American public with personal statements because he, like Roosevelt, cannot live without being in the limelight of public attention. Undoubtedly he still has a large following in America, especially in the western states, but unfortunately for him these states command only a small percentage of the electoral vote in a presidential election.

American banking and financial circles are getting uneasy about the ability of their customers in Europe to pay their bills for the delivery of war material after the war. They have discovered that at the end of the war some European states which are heavily indebted to America might be compelled to take refuge in that old expedient of repudiating such debts by declaring themselves bankrupt and proposing to their creditors a settlement at a small percentage. And secondly they fear the immense amount of American securities held by Europe might be suddenly thrown upon the American market which would mean nothing less than a financial catastrophe compared to which Black Friday of 1874 would appear as child's play. This would be hard, but nonetheless well-deserved punishment for the unscrupulous prolongation of the war by greedy manufacturers of war material.

June 12th, 1915.

The text of the American note has been published. As predicted, it is very mild, moderate and fair in tone and substance inviting Germany to a discussion of the questions involved in the controversy. He who

reads it cannot understand why Bryan should have refused to put his name under it after he had signed the former note which was much more decided, even threatening in tone and could be regarded as a kind of an ultimatum. The former note simply placed Germany in a position either to give up the submarine warfare or to expect trouble with America. The latest note, it is true, explains once more very clearly the American standpoint, namely that the U. S. government could not and would not admit the legal validity of the German declaration of a war zone around England and that some way must be found to guarantee the safety of American citizens travelling on merchant or passenger ships. But it not only leaves the door open for further discussion but proceeds to offer formally the good offices of the United States to bring about an understanding with England in regard to the conduct of the war at sea. This is a kind of confession on the part of the American government that something in this direction has been hitherto neglected and that something should be done to remove the cause of the evil. From the beginning it has been Germany's standpoint that she was compelled to go to extremes by England's utter disregard of all rules of civilized warfare. If America does her duty in protecting the lawful trade of her citizens with Germany in goods not contraband of war, Germany would almost automatically cease her submarine war. We will wait and see what England will do.

June 13th 1915.

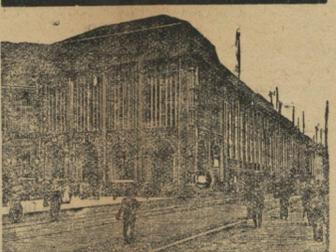
The German press generally has received the American note with friendly comments pointing out with a great deal of satisfaction the great difference in tone compared to the former one. The hope is expressed that the ensuing discussion will lead to a friendly understanding and it may rightly be said that evidently the strain which was becoming alarming, has relaxed. But there are voices, too, warning us not to be too sanguine now. They point out that the fundamental difference between the two governments is still existing. If England should refuse to mitigate her blockade of German trade in goods of all sorts, contraband of war or not, as she certainly will, in my opinion, the old controversy will be revived whether under such circumstances submarine warfare as exercised by Germany in the case of the Lusitania, is justifiable under international law or not. And then it might be realized that no progress at all has been made. But the main point at present is that the tension is over for the time being and that the gain of time in such cases is to be considered as a very great advantage. We may now say: Qui vivra vantage!

Some little sidelight on England's attitude is thrown by the fact that she now has gone so far openly as tamper with the U. S. mail by opening and partly confiscating American letters to Sweden forwarded with a neutral steamer. Sweden has vigorously protested in London and Washington. Will President Wilson stand this great insult?

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