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The continental times. Nr. 1252. Vol. XXII. Nr. 110 March 15, 1916

Berlin, Germany: C. White & Co., Ltd., March 15, 1916

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LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Latest Zeppelin Success

London, Tuesday. It is estimated that the damage done in the last Zeppelin raid amounted to £2,300,000.

New Minister of War

Lugano, Tuesday. According to a Paris despatch General Lyautey, up to now Governor of Morocco is likely to succeed General Gallieni as Minister of war.

Americans on the "Sirius"

Washington, Tuesday. Aboard the Swedish barque "Sirius," there were Americans. Mr. Lansing has instructed the American Consul at Le Havre to find out if possible whether the ship was blown up by a mine or torpedoed.

Nobel Prizeman Freed

Copenhagen, Tuesday. Prince Karl of Sweden, the President of the Swedish Red Cross Association, has obtained the release of Doctor Baranis, who had been held prisoner by the Russians. Dr. Baranis was an Austrian and winner of this year's Nobel Prize.

High Prices in Australia

The Hague, Tuesday. In Melbourne and other Australian harbors the dockers have refused to work until measures have been taken by the Government to reduce the high prices for the necessities of life, brought about by the war.

In Search of Money

Bern, Tuesday. The Crownprince of Serbia and the Premier Mr. Pachitch are travelling together and propose visiting Paris and London. Their object is to obtain money wherewith to reorganize the remains of the Serbian army.

Churchill Returns to the Front

London, Tuesday. In spite of the temptations offered him to stop and lead the opposition, Colonel Winston Churchill has thought it the wiser policy to rejoin his regiment and has left for the front.

Italian Politics

Lugano, Tuesday. From all sides are heard rumors of political troubles in the Cabinet. A crisis is expected towards the end of the week. The question of declaring war upon Germany is the burning question which is being agitated.

Italian Soldiers for France

Basel, Tuesday. According to the *Basler Nachrichten* Italian troops are being continuously transported into France. They are mostly of the older classes to work in non-combatant duties and thus relieve more active French soldiers.

French Prisoners

Karlsruhe, Tuesday. Eighty French Alpinist prisoners captured in the fight at Ober Sept, have arrived at Mulhausen. They tell that for two days they were almost without provisions, the snow having cut off the French from their transports.

Torpedoed

Geneva, Tuesday. According to a Marseille despatch the Mail Steamer "Bragance" has brought in 33 men of the torpedoed English steamer "Kelbridge." The Captain announces that the British two-master "Elisa" was also torpedoed.

Lack of Merchant Ships

London, Tuesday. M. Runciman has again addressed the House of Commons upon the subject of the shortage of ships. He said that in future all dried fruit imports would be prohibited except currants from Greece. Further that very shortly the import of fresh vegetables would be forbidden.

Dutch English Post

Rotterdam, Tuesday. The new Mail Steamers, two in number, which will do service between Holland and England, will be fitted out with a large number of water-tight compartments in the form of 2,500 hermetically sealed empty casks, which it is calculated would keep them afloat in case of a mine accident.

Servian Troops in Salonica

Athens, Tuesday. Several thousand of Servian troops have arrived in Salonica and have been

segregated in a district away from the rest of the troops. They are to form an artillery corps. They are described as being anything but likely looking soldiers and the fighting spirit appears to have entirely left them.

Count Berchtold's New Post

Vienna, Tuesday. Count Leopold Berchtold has been appointed Master of Ceremonies of the Crown Prince, Archduke Karl Franz Josef.

Missing Ships Appear

Amsterdam, Tuesday. The missing English steamer "Colchester" of the Harwich Line has reached here having been delayed by bad weather and having to help the Dutch steamer "Zaandijk" which had run onto a mine. The "Zaandijk" managed to reach Tilbury.

Warning by Clemenceau

Paris, Tuesday. In his newspaper *L'Homme Enchaîné*, which once more appears after having been suspended for a week, M. Clemenceau warns the people against the fantastic reports minimizing the French losses at Verdun and exaggerating those of the Germans. He says it is a great mistake to undervalue the offensive power of the enemy.

Danes Doing Well

Copenhagen, Tuesday. The Danish steamship companies are now beginning to render accounts for last year. The dividends which will be paid to shareholders run from about 30 per cent. to 100 per cent, after large sums in each company have been placed to reserve. As another proof of the present good economical condition of Denmark, the State Bank is now again able to give gold for paper money. The gold reserve is now double what it was at the beginning of the war.

VITAL QUESTION FOR ITALY

IF AUSTRIA TAKES VALONA THE
ITALIAN DREAM WILL HAVE
BEEN DESTROYED

FAILURE BEING REALISED

In the *Chicago Tribune*, Mr. Frank H. Simonds, author of "The Great War" writes prophetically concerning the existing precarious situation of Italy as follows:

Today there is left only one more step to complete the expansion southward of Austria from Cattaro to the Greek frontier, and this is the occupation of Valona. As the Anglo-French allies hold Saloniki, the Italians have so far retained Valona; if these ports are lost then the work of the central powers between the Danube and the Aegean and between Hungary and the Greek frontier is complete.

Valona of Great Value

The value of Valona is patent. It faces the Straits of Otranto, the narrow waterway connecting the Adriatic with the Mediterranean. Brindisi in Italy faces Valona as Dover faces Calais, and the distance is but a little more than forty miles. The Bay of Valona itself is the only considerable natural harbor between Cattaro and the Gulf of Arta.

As long as Italy holds Valona she holds the straits, but if she loses Valona then she loses the only really useful harbor she possesses on the Adriatic, for the harbors on the Italian side of the sea are few and insignificant.

For Italy the question is vital. If Austria is to take Valona now and become the master, if not the titular owner, of Saloniki tomorrow, then Austria will have destroyed the Italian dream of reviving the glories of Rome and Venice in the near east. Italy's own harbors on the Adriatic will be at the mercy of an Austro-German fleet and her whole future will be imperiled.

Poetic Justice

It is impossible to feel that there is not poetic justice in the present dangerous position of Italy. Her own ambitions have contributed to enlist the southern Slavs of Austria to fight against her. Their presence in the line against Italy has released German and Hungarian troops to fight against the Slavs, to conquer Montenegro and Serbia.

The full consequences of the Italian failure are just beginning to be appreciated in Rome. If the Germans win the war now, not only will Italy not get back the Trentino and Trieste, but instead of a neutral Albania and two independent Slav states barring the advance of Austria to the south, she will face a Balkan peninsula and an Adriatic shore completely under German and Austrian control.

Perplexing Problem

The problem of the Adriatic and the Aegean is one of the most perplexing the adherents of the allied cause have to face. It is easy to defend the allied proposals so far as Belgium and northern France are concerned. The liberation of both these conquered regions is easily proven to be desirable on ethical and national grounds. But what of Adriatic lands?

"Protecting" Another Little Nation



The "Protector" to the Protégé: "Garn! Wot 'ave Hi bought yer for, eh? You get right hup there hin the 'iring-l ine!"

(Drawn for the C. T. by A. Johnson.)

America and Mexico

Much Sentiment Aroused and Sides Taken. The President is for Mildness, Position of Carranza. Hearst Newspapers Attack.

Washington, Tuesday. The Mexican question is absorbing all attention. The first incursion to Columbus was a shock, but the second, in Arizona coming so soon afterwards has stirred everyone up to the extreme seriousness of the situation.

President Wilson has ever been shy of taking up the Mexican question and it has to him been the sore point of his administration. He has been repeatedly attacked by Senators and Congressmen and accused of acting in a manner derogatory to the honor of the United States in this matter and he has aroused, as regards Mexico, and his policy respecting that country, the enmity of the Roman Catholics.

Hearst Aroused

Quite specially is Mexico a question which has always been hotly taken up by the Hearst newspapers syndicate. Mr. Hearst himself having a vast ranch in Mexico and therefore his material interests having been at stake. So, as may be imagined, the entire row of Hearst journals are now full of the Mexican question and most of the others as well.

The President it is stated has sanctioned a military expedition to consist of 5,000 mounted troops. There are many, knowing a good deal about Mexico, who opine that

the number is not nearly enough and that at least 25,000 men should be sent, and some jingoes advocate the sending of a force of 500,000 troops and the annexation of Mexico to the United States once and for all. They point to the hundreds of Americans who have been killed in Mexico without any satisfaction ever having been given by the Mexican Government, and, yet again the absolute refusal of the Mexicans, when formally called upon to do so, to salute the American flag.

The President's Attitude

President's Wilson's attitude upon the Mexican question is mild almost to the point of timidity. Mr. Wilson believes that active interference of the United States in Mexico might lead to a general rising of the South American Republics against the United States.

Without delay three regiments of cavalry have been sent to the front.

The Ministry of War issues the remarkable statement that the expedition is purely defensive, which is just as little the case, as that the cannon aboard the English merchant ships are there for defensive purpose. The strictest censorship has at once been instituted so that during the past 24 hours exceedingly little news has been heard.

Demonstration For Central Powers

A delayed wireless telegram to the *Wolff Telegraph Bureau*, tells that on March 12, at the opening of the Grand Bazar in the Madison Square Garden, for the benefit of the sufferers in Germany from the effects of the war, and at which the diplomatic representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey took part, the gathering developed into a striking demonstration in favor of the Central Powers.

At the official opening no less than 25,000 people attended and thousands more, unable to obtain admission, waited without.

The Opening Speech

Doctor Emanuel Baruch, President of the Bazar Committee, made the inauguration speech in which he welcomed the visitors and stated that never before had the Citizens of German and Austro-Hungarian origin been so united together with their friends as at the present hour. A truly contemptible person it would be, who, next to his love for the new Fatherland had no room in his heart for the old one of his fathers.

The Higher Ideal

The German Americans, the speaker said, ought to show, that here also they could live up to the high ideals that they had as an inheritance and that they were worthy of being German Americans and the sons of Austro-Hungarians.

Count Bernstorff made a speech, in which he wished the enterprise all luck, and he met with a rousing reception.

The Bazar appeared as a big town full of shops. There was the old Nürnberg Platz, faithfully reproduced and the whole was so worked out as to be a masterpiece of German art and technical knowledge.

It had been expected that the Bazar would realise 750,000 dollars clear gain. Before the opening Doctor Baruch had received contributions amounting to 150,000 dollars, to which sum George Ehret added an extra 10,000 dollars.

The wife of President Wilson sent a lace pocket handkerchief together with her card upon which she had written her best wishes for the success of the Bazar.

British Press Angered

The Hague, Tuesday. The Washington correspondents of the English papers are markedly concerned over the effects of the German Memorandum of March 10, to the American people. They ask that a short sharp reply be given.

The Mexican Expedition

Amsterdam, Tuesday. According to the latest cables it appears that the American Government has been awakened to the necessity of adopting strenuous measures in dealing with the Mexican situation. For the moment 8,000 men, principally cavalry, are in motion, under General Funston's command, while re-enforcements, 20,000 strong, are in readiness.

Judged As A Clever Move

Impression Made by the German Memorandum. A New Form of Propaganda Addressed to the American People

Most Serious Charge

"New York World" Insists That if Germany Can Furnish Proof the United States Must Protest

London, Tuesday. The *Morning Post* has received a Washington cablegram which reads as follows:

The Memorandum which Count Bernstorff has handed to Mr. Lansing is an exceedingly clever move calculated to do us (the English) material harm. It is a new form of propaganda, and it is probably the first time in the annals of diplomacy, that a nation has made appeal to the people of another nation. The German Memorandum is in fact addressed to the American people.

The *New York World* says that the German declaration to the effect that the English Government has armed merchant ships for offensive purposes must be taken by the American Government as a serious charge. If Germany can furnish proof thereof, then it is the duty of the United States to protest energetically.

American Citizens Enough Warned

New York, Tuesday. In the last sitting of the Senate, Senator MacCumber, who had presented a Resolution to the effect that American Citizens should be warned from making use of armed merchant ships, withdrew his proposition upon the grounds that American Citizens had now been sufficiently warned, and that his Resolution might tend to interfere with diplomatic negotiations proceeding.

Lansing Reads Memorandum

New York, Tuesday. According to the *Associated Press*, Mr. Lansing has read the Memorandum to the latest German Note, but for the moment is unwilling to express any opinion concerning its contents.

In the State Department, it is further stated, that the charges made against the British Admiralty will be submitted to England for perusal before any further steps will be taken.

DILETTANTE POLITICS

Washington, Tuesday. The State Department has addressed the British Government, requesting it to supply the American Government with a copy of the secret instructions given to the Captains of Merchant ships. This is the first step taken since the delivery of the German note and Memorandum.

Relations Improved

Paris, Tuesday. The Paris *New York Herald*, which has usually distinguished itself for its anti-German attitude, now admits that during the past 48 hours the strained relations between the United States and Germany have very much relaxed and the international situation much improved. It further says that the attention of America is now mainly occupied with the question of Mexico. In Washington political circles (undoubtedly English and French) it is feared that the entire interest of America will be concentrated upon the Mexican question to the prejudice of other momentous matters. President Wilson, says the *Herald*, has come to no conclusion upon the German American negotiations.

U.S. PRESS

UPON THE "MÖWE"

New York, Tuesday. The entire American press is unanimous in lauding the heroic action of the Commander and crew of the "Möwe". Their deeds are generally summed up as being of the most courageous and brilliant the war has shown. The *Indianapolis Star* says: "All deeds at sea have been eclipsed by this enterprise." The *St. Louis Republican* writes of the undying fame which the "Möwe" has earned. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* says that the "Möwe" achieved the impossible. Many newspapers ask ironically "Where is the English navy?"

The Continental Times

Published Three Times a Week: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
An Independent Cosmopolitan Newspaper, Published in the Interests of Americans, a Convenient Medium for Advertisers in America and Europe.
..... Address all Communications to

The Continental Times

German Office:
Berlin W. 50, Augsburger Strasse 38
Telephone: Stalplatz 7660
Proprietors and Publishers C. White & Co., Ltd.
Responsible Editor—Aubrey Stanhope, Berlin W.
Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

Subscription Rates

By mail, postage paid, per month
United States . . . 75 Cents
Holland . . . 2/6
Switzerland . . . 2/6
Austria . . . 3 Kronen
Hungary . . . 3 Kronen
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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES may be seen at all Consulates and Embassies.

Misguided Italy

Italy like Serbia, was dominated by a grand National idea. Serbia's aspirations were the possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina and a free way to the sea. Those hopes have faded away and remain today, in the memory of the destroyed Serbian Nation, merely as a painful illusion of the past. Italy had, as its *idea nationale*, the possession of the Tyrol, Istria, Dalmatia, Trieste, Fiume and Pola. Italy, imagining that the Central Powers and especially Austria-Hungary were in a weak state, was foolish enough to believe that the right time to declare war against Austria and Hungary had come in May last, and thus easily realise the *idea nationale*. Italy like Serbia fell into the trap laid for her by the Entente Powers, and, like Serbia, its National aspirations may already be taken as having utterly failed.

It is a great mistake for the Italians to imagine they are great warriors. That is another *idea nationale* which has been exploded. The Italians are the finest masons in the world, they are superb as immigrants in the United States and are the only laborers who can be found to work side by side with the negro, or to turn out in the streets of New York and clear away mountains of snow in the midst of a blizzard; they stand alone as organisers of Secret Societies, "the Black Hand," "the Mafia" and so forth; they are unrivalled in the use of the stiletto as also in their love of macaroni. But when it comes to soldiers work, well the Italian, to use an American expression, "has not much use for it." And so we have seen him unsuccessful on the various Alpine fronts, the Isonzo, the Stry, in Tyrol; in fact everywhere where he has made attempts to carry out some military achievement.

The way the Italians scuttled out of Durazzo is fresh in the memory of all. Of course, taking a leaf out of the English and Russian books, the "scuttle away" was described in the Italian official despatches as a glorious tactical retreat. So undoubtedly the loss of Valona will be described as a victory. But with the loss of that city yet another *idea nationale* of the Italian people will have been relegated to the realm of "dreams of the past."

It is just in such ways as those adopted by Italy, that nations run to ruin. Italy as a nation was in a state nothing short of rotten and chaotic, when by luck soon after the war of 1870 it joined the Triple Alliance. Owing entirely to German influences and organisation, Italy had of late years been brought up to a condition of prosperity such as it had never known before. And now, all at once, it has thrown away all the good impulses and solidifying of the national industries of 45 years, sacrifices all its interests in a futile and hopeless war, with the sure result that Italy will return to the miserable conditions from which she was rescued.

The military and economical situation of Italy today is absolutely hopeless. A poor country, with a minimum of recuperative power, with an already too small population, the nation is piling up debts far beyond its means, is exhausting its resources and paralysing its industries, losing the flower of its youth and manhood in futile attacks, repeated with a pertinacity which, in view of the lack of results obtained, tells of the worst kind of leadership.

And in those and other ways *Italia la Bella* is paving the way for her return to the wretched position in which the nation was fifty years ago. Erythra, which cost the Italians so much blood and treasure is gone; the much coveted Albania exists no more for Italy, and exhaustion is evident on all sides and in all branches of national life. Italy now has merely the painful task of considering how it will be able to pay the indemnities which will be called for after the war is over, to consider whether it may not have to suffer the loss of Venetia and Lombardy. Poor misguided *Italia!*

Battleships Versus Cruisers

If there were a controversy between an experienced newspaper publisher and any number of naval officers over the best way to equip a newspaper plant we should unhesitatingly assume that the publisher's way was the best way.

Now there happens to be a controversy between a newspaper publisher and distinguished naval officers over the best way to equip an efficient American navy, and we unhesitatingly assume that the naval officers' way is the BEST way.

Naval officers are not presumed to know how to assemble printing machinery or a working newspaper force. Newspaper men are not presumed to have the scientific technical knowledge necessary to assemble a fighting fleet.

Secretary Daniels may be a competent managing editor in Raleigh, North Carolina. But when he tells Congress that the slow-going dreadnaughts are the ships we need, and when such naval officers as Commodore Stirling and Naval Constructor Bullard say that this is not so, we side with the naval officers. They ought to know. They do know.

Without any technical education at all, any observing man can read the naval lesson of this war.

That lesson recites over and over again the efficiency and power of the fast battle cruiser, with comparatively light armor and very long range guns, hurling explosive projectiles.

We fear that the armor trust is up to its old tricks in Washington. We hope that one of these tricks is not a successful playing upon the vanity and self-importance of Josephus.

—Chicago Examiner.

German News Here and There

The Hanseatic Cross of Lübeck has been awarded to Count Zeppelin.

The Kaiserin received in audience in Schloss Bellevue, Nurses Rosty and von Mihalotzky of the Austro-Hungarian Red Cross, who had been to visit the prisoners camp in Russia.

In the present War Loan, as in the previous, the School Children throughout the country are taking an exceedingly active share in obtaining subscriptions. They enter into the spirit of the undertaking with the utmost keenness. They accept subscriptions so small as 5, 10 and 20 Marks.

The Commander of the "Möwe" Count Dohna has sent a letter to the Women's Navy League with hearty thanks, in the name of his crew, for their telegraphic congratulations and generous donation in money in appreciation of the fine deeds of the sailors.

Lieutenant General Waldemar Count v. Roon, hereditary member of the Prussian Herrenhaus, announces the death of his fourth son, Albrecht v. Roon, Major and Battalion Commander of a Reserve regiment, who met his death on the field of honor at the front.

The following notice, which appeals to the patriotic sentiments of the woman's world, has been issued by the representative of the Commander General of the third Bavarian army corps in Nürnberg. "In view of the necessity for providing raw material for the wants of the army, it must be remarked, that the women are working in harmful opposition in the following out of the existing fashions, with exceedingly wide skirts with flounces and excessively high-heeled boots. In such manner large quantities of cloth and leather are wasted which might be put to far more useful purposes. It must be expected from the patriotic sentiments of our womankind, that this notice will suffice, in order that they shall restrain themselves from the foolishnesses of exaggerated fashions in view of the serious times in which we are living and that they will clothe themselves with suitable simplicity.

Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send it to a friend either at home or abroad.

Seeing is Believing

Dr. Ella Scarlett-Syngé an English woman physician who was attached to the Serbian Red Cross had apparently expected when she fell into German hands that she would be treated with brutality and quite as likely as not killed. She had probably read the Bryce faked Atrocity Report. She writes in the *Nation* published in London:

"Contrary to all my expectations the conduct of the German army was excellent in every respect. The men entered no occupied house without the permission of the owner, they took nothing without payment or a requisition paper. Never did I ask a German soldier in vain for half of his bread for a wounded Serbian soldier. Generally it was all given to me, and I cut the portion and returned half."

After some weeks of such experiences, Dr. Scarlett-Syngé's eyes began to open and she commenced to doubt other tales she had been told in England. So she asked permission to go to Germany and inspect the prison camps. The permission was freely given and she was even permitted to choose what camps she would inspect. She says of the results:

"In this short letter I can only say that I was justified in my belief that all was well with our men, and as a fine Canadian sergeant said to me at Giessen (whose regiment I had seen march out of Vancouver a year ago), 'If a man behaves himself he will have nothing to complain of!'"

Panama Slides Blow to Russia

Road from Vladivostok to West Needs Engines, Cars, and Rails Which Are Held Up.

Vladivostok, Tuesday. The news that the Panama Canal has been closed entirely comes as a heavy blow to Russia. With its wharves piled high with all sorts of war supplies and its railway facilities inadequate to meet the demands of the Russian army, Vladivostok has been looking anxiously toward the Panama canal and hoping for a report that the slides have been mastered and will permit the passage of ships carrying the rails, locomotives and cars necessary to speed up transportation along the 6,000 miles of railway which separate the Russian battle lines from Russia's greatest gateway for supplies.

So far not a single ship from New York has arrived bearing locomotives or railway cars. Four hundred and fifty American locomotives and 28,000 American freight cars have been purchased and many of them have been shipped. Several ships bearing railway supplies passed through the Panama canal before the slide of Sept. 18, which was reported to have cut off communications for an indefinite time. Because of the block in the Panama route, supply ships from New York have been ordered to Vladivostok by the Suez route, which takes several weeks longer under present conditions.

Heroic efforts have been made at Vladivostok to measure up to the expected responsibilities, but warehouses, docks, cranes, trackage and rolling stock were lacking to care for the avalanche of war supplies. Temporary tracks have been built in every possible direction. Warehouses have been enlarged, new piers have been thrown out. But the enlarged facilities have not been equal to the influx of freight and the worst is to come.

Subscriptions to War Loan

Of recent large subscriptions to the fourth German War Loan are: the Provincial Association of Westfalen, 50 million Marks; the Agricultural Assurance Company of Hessen-Nassau, 10 million Marks; Orenstein and Koppel Company, 2 million Marks; R. Wolf and Company, of Magdeburg-Buckau, 1 million Marks; F. Meyers and Son, 2 million Marks; Rice and Commerce Company, Hamburg-Bremen, 2 million Marks; Flensburg Savings Bank, 3 million Marks; Brothers Körting and Company, 1 million Marks; the Vulkan Works, of Stettin and Hamburg, 3 million Marks; Upper Schleswig Iron Industry Limited, 1½ million Marks.

The War Chemicals Company, 5 million Marks; Agricultural Assurance Company of West Prussia, 2 million Marks; West Prussian Fire Insurance and West Prussian Life Insurance Company, 1 million Marks; the Land Credit Association of Hannover, 3 million Marks; the Patzenhofer Brewery, 1 million Marks.

Press Opinions

Too Late Again

La Belgique Indépendante in a despatch from London says that the English now propose to make a quite special effort and display of strength. At last! England feels that the moment has come, in which it must take serious part in the fight. It feels, that the Allies have become impatient and are exhausted, and on that account it is getting prepared. The conscription measures taken show that England intends to organize a new army. That excites universal astonishment.

What? Can it be that the English really have the intention to take their part in the conflict? That in the eyes of most English would be ridiculous. They say: "Can anyone take us as so foolish? Their Government begins to realise that the beautiful game, that of letting others die for it, must cease. Unfortunately it took 18 months time to realise that fact. Of course it is merely that the English are a year late at least. The greatest deception of the war is that country which did its utmost to bring about hostilities.

"Can anyone who has lived in France for the past 16 months believe in you," says the writer addressing England "it is not only the Belgians who have been bitterly deceived by you absolute lack of principle."

A little further on the *Belgique Indépendante* goes on: "In the year 1914 the English Staff boasted about what it would do in 1915. In the year 1915 England decided to wait till the Spring of 1916. Now that country announces that it has discovered a quite new line of tactics; it renounces any idea of breaking through the German lines and prefers to force it back section by section with a hail of shells. Until success arrive it might take many years. In the meanwhile there is a Bruges, a Ghent, a Brussels and a Belgium. But it would mean the sacrifice of a few Grenadiers if England would consent to do its duty!"

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

KAISER FRANZ JOSEF NOTED TO BE IN WONDROUS GOOD HEALTH.

PRINCE ELIAS OF PARMA EARNS NEW LAURELS

The Turkish Harem

FRAU SENIE SOUL LECTURES UPON THE LIFE OF THE TURKISH WOMAN. THE TRAGEDY OF A MAUSOLEUM AND A GREAT AUNT. SUICIDE THE RESULT.

Vienna, Tuesday. All who have had the honor of seeing the Kaiser of late, tell of the wonderful good health the Monarch appears to be enjoying. His freshness, his elasticity, the clearness of his eyes and his activity, altogether are so remarkable in a man of his years, that Kaiser Franz Josef must be taken as a quite unique specimen of hale and hearty old age.

Not Surprising

And yet that the Kaiser should be remarkably well, even in his eighty-sixth year, is not very much to be wondered at considering the extremely healthy mode of life which he has adopted from youth up. Early rising has ever been his joy, then again he has ever abhorred excesses in any form, he has been devoted to country life, to mountaineering, riding and walking. He has always had the best of nerves and kept himself mentally and physically in hard training. If any man were to follow the line of life which Kaiser Franz Josef sets down for himself, healthiness would be the sure result.

A Princely Hero

Prince Elias of Parma, the brother of the Crownprincess, has distinguished himself in many ways, amongst others as a traveller, lecturer and writer. And he has now added another title to his already busy record by proving himself to be a keen and brave soldier. Prince Elias, who is married to the Archduchess Maria Anna of Austria, has just been decorated with the order of the Iron Crown and the war decoration in recognition of his specially good work at the front in face of the enemy. The family to which Prince Elias belongs is unusually large, he having no less than 18 brothers and sisters. His marriage has been a very happy one and has been blessed with one daughter and two sons.

Interesting Lecture

In the big Concert Hall Frau Senie Soul a few nights ago, spoke upon the subject of the life of women in Turkey. Frau Senie has lived long in Turkey and is married to a Mussulman. Great curiosity, specially amongst the women, had been aroused to hear what the lecturers had to say upon a subject about which so little is known and from which it was anticipated piquant details would be revealed. However, those expectations were not realised because Frau Senie told the truth which is, that the ideas which people form, of exotic luxury in oriental life within the sanctuary of the Harem are mostly all false. The truth is that the Turkish woman lives a life of exceeding, almost childish, simplicity. The Harem as depicted to the world at large in cheap highly colored lithographs is nothing beyond imagination. The day of the Pasha of many beautiful wives is forever past. Polygamy is well-nigh unknown in these days in Turkey, and frowned upon. The number of women in a Harem, as a rule merely signify a large retinue of servants, mostly blonde Circassians who may perhaps sometimes attract the attention of the master. Up to 1908 there were slaves in the harem, generally black people, who seemed quite happy under a not very hard life. They were treated more as children of the house than otherwise, for the Turks are by nature the most kind-hearted of people. Frau Senie told that the young Turkish women marry, just as in the west, at the ages of between eighteen and twenty and the men trust to the women folk of their families to find them wives. And, man and wife often do not see one another till after the marriage ceremony has been completed. Thus disappointments occur, but on the other hand divorce is made easy in Turkey.

The Inheritance Tragedy

The talk of the town of late, has been the extraordinary case of the suicide of the Member of Parliament Stojanovics. He was the possessor of a large castle and a rich great-aunt, but was himself ever short of money. The Great-Aunt, Countess von der Osten, had agreed to leave him all her wealth upon the condition that he should erect a magnificent Mausoleum to her memory in the grounds of his Castle. He was to inherit ten millions of Kronen. To comply with her wishes Stojanovics borrowed from money-lenders two hundred thousand kronen. The sum was not prodigious but the creditors were exacting and pressed him for repayment. In despair he went to the great-aunt. Instead of finding sympathy there, the Countess flew into a violent rage, tore up the will made in favor of Stojanovics. It might have been expected that a reconciliation would eventually take place, but, as ill-fate would have it, the great-aunt died the following day and upon hearing that Stojanovics committed suicide.

The Open Tribune To Our Readers.

We shall be glad to publish any communication from our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. These will be published anonymously, if so desired. The Continental Times is not responsible for the opinions of the contributors to this column. Contributors are requested to limit the length of their letters to the utmost, in order to avoid the necessity of curtailing by the Editor.

A Menace to All Nations.

To the Editor.

The English navy is a menace to every country in the world today, as the English nation cannot refrain from abusing the power their navy gives them. Our country has had this fact impressed upon it during this present European war.

The only countries now trying to rid the world of British Navalism, are the Central Powers, and they deserve the praise and support of every "Neutral." I, an American, am as much helped by every English war vessel sunk, as is any German, for a smaller English navy lessens the need of a large U. S. navy, and directly affects the amount of taxes I must pay.

Germany is doing all the work, and taking all the risk, and it seems only fair that one should show one's approval of what she is doing.

Last August, I found that there is in Germany an association called the "Marinedank." It is a charitable association for the help of war veterans of the Kaiserliche Marine, and those dependent upon them. Ever since then, I have been sending the "Marinedank" Mk. 5.00 for each English war-ship sunk, as a sort of thank offering. There is no patent on the idea. Any one else may do the same, who wishes to. The address is "Verein ehemaliger Matrosen der Kaiserlichen Marine, zu Berlin, S.O. 26." Frankfurt a. M. D. M. D.

Faulty Submarines.

To the Editor.

It is all very well to talk about America sending submarines to England and France, but the question of importance is, "can the Americans produce a submarine boat equal to that in use in Germany. The English evidently cannot and would willingly pay highly for the secret, as is shown by the enormous reward offered for the capture of a German submarine intact. That of course means that they want to find out how such boats are made.

As regards the American submarine boats the following is instructive.

The *New York American* learns that seven of the new type of submarines for the United States proved defective on their trial trips.

These boats were constructed by the Electric Boat Company of New London, Conn. Officials of that concern noted the sceptical expressions on the faces of the naval officers witnessing the tests. Knowing themselves the submarines were unworthy and that they would be rejected if offered the navy, the signals were given for a hurried return to the Quincy yards of the company.

The above does not look as though the American submarines were very wonderful. Any big engineering firm can produce a submarine of some kind, but to produce effective submarines appears to still remain a secret of which Germany holds the key.

Boston, U. S. Walter W. Burnham.

The Continental Times is the only newspaper published in all Europe which tells the truth in English.

At it Again.

To the Editor.

Apparently that absurd story about the women of Berlin parading the Unter den Linden in their thousands calling for bread and being on that account shot down by the Military will never die off in the English press. I find it served up again in all its naked untruthfulness in the last issue of the *Daily News* that has reached here.

Then again the mild illness of the Tzar of Bulgaria is used by the scribes of Fleet Street as a peg upon which to hang a tale of ill omen. It is boldly stated that Tzar Ferdinand's visit to Coburg has merely been a pretext for the Monarch to avoid being expelled his Kingdom. Could anything be further away from the truth than that? As we all know, the popularity of Tzar Ferdinand amongst his Bulgars knows no limits. How could it be otherwise, for has he not led his people to glorious victory and the successful realisation of their most cherished national ambitions and aspirations? Another account tells that the Tzar's illness is the result of an attempt upon his life! That is going the other scribe "one better." Bonn, Thursday. H. M. Nisbet.

THE WORLD OF THESPIS

More About the Theatre in Berlin, Paris, London and New York
Some Eloquent Comparisons

by R. L. Orchelle

The theatre and the literature of the theatre are not unfamiliar fields to me. Ever since my school-mates and I gave an ever-memorable performance of "Hamlet"—our ages all averaging about ten years—in a big barn in that far-off western city to which my thoughts often turn—the drama on the boards or between covers has retained its fascination for me.

I am one of those stubborn and unreasonable folk who maintain that no one has a right to make a pure business speculation out of the art of the theatre—that literature should be taught to live upon the stage—that the chief end and purpose of the theatre is not amusement, but entertainment—not distraction but reflection, not bald "life"—but the vision of the creative imagination. One need not be put down as a stodgy preacher of all that is dull and heavy when one insists that the term "edification" comprises, perhaps, the real function of the drama better than any other. This leaves room for the rollicking farce as well as the most gloomy Greek tragedy or modern problem play. Aristotle declared that high tragedy purged the human soul. This truth has been lost sight of by a nerve-racked, shallow, pleasure-mad age—lusting for sensation. We are not longer capable of real emotion, but only of thin, syrupy sentimentality.

We go to plays in order to digest our dinners, to satisfy our curiosity regarding some well-boomed actor or actress, to inspect the perfection of the female form, or to abandon ourselves to that state of uncritical mental mob helplessness which is ready to titter at the drop of a pin or indulge in orgies of laughter at jokes which in real life would never raise a smile.

The greatest bane of the real drama is that pitiful mortal—"the tired business man"—the Wall Street sharper and the Broadway office denizen who, having grubbed fiercely all day long in their efforts to get the better of their fellows, virtuously feel themselves entitled to some pleasure which will tickle only the eye and the ear and allow the masterly brain to rest and the well-lined paunch, just replenished at some Broadway hostelry, to perform its noble labors undisturbed.

So the proper fare must be supplied for these two unoccupied senses—something fluffy, "funny" and flashy—usually a "leg-show"—to use the elegant term coined by its devotees. The fare is, of course, eagerly provided by those keen-nosed speculators whom we call managers—some of whom, with white hair and clerical collar, have even a kind of theatrical Monte Cristo impressiveness about them. But they are only business men supplying other business men—and the business is indeed a profitable one. Yet our public is incessant in its complaints that our theatres provide only trash—our theatres maintain that the public will support nothing else. As for the critics, poor things, they are the mere vassals of the advertising managers of the newspapers, and "boom" a play or "roast" it—according to orders. To this pass has our drama come—something a little better and more expensive than the "movie"—something less artistic and genuine than the most grimy little marionette performance among the Italians of the East Side. And something less American than the most shabby itinerant circus.

In the *Continental Times* of Jan. 28th, I drew a contrast between the magnificence, excellence and endless variety of plays of every class offered by a single Sunday's program in Berlin. I refer the reader to that long list of dramatic, operatic and literary masterpieces. At the same time I deplored the condition of our own stage, and that of England. Of course, no cultured American, acquainted with the facts, would have thought of disputing anything so obvious as the low standards that prevail there—if standards they may be called. Yet I was attacked by an indignant person who had some confused idea that the particular variety of local patriotism he represented required a fiery defence of all our shortcomings in the field of the drama. The spread-eagleism of Oshkosh making itself audible in European capitals is unfortunately a phenomenon far too frequent—as the resident American must regretfully admit. In my former article I made but little reference to the French stage of which, despite its sensuality and follies, I have always entertained a high opinion. But since then I have been looking a little more closely into the dramatic menus it has been offering the French public during the war, and I must regretfully pronounce my judgment: "Thumbs down." That verdict must be pronounced by all who are capable of distinguishing rubbish from gold. It will be said, of course, that the frivolous, licentious and frothy programs of London and Paris are due to the fact that the people there must have something to cheer them up. In London this

usually takes the form of canting sentimentality—in Paris of spicy variations upon that eternal theme of "l'amour." My answer is that the German public has not found it necessary to be cheered up by degrading its theatres. It has maintained its intellectual and literary standards there as elsewhere—during the tragic hours of Germany's great battle for existence.

In Germany, to be sure, the theatre is a part of every man's life—a natural need—as it was among the ancients. He does not go to the play or the opera because it is a social function to do so, but because it gratifies his hunger for esthetic enjoyment or emotional experience. And though some of us with fastidious ideas, may find it odd to see portions of the audience produce sandwiches and fruit between the acts, this is but another proof that the German regards the theatre as a perfectly natural part of his existence, a necessity and not a luxury. It is, in fact, a vital force among the German people, as the English theatre was a vital force in the "spacious days" of Elizabeth when Shakespeare, Marlowe and Ben Jonson wrote, and later when Nell Gwynne peddled her oranges among the audience, and the gentlemen worthies smoked their pipes at the side of the stage. Puritanism, and, in our day, commercialism, have broken the direct contact between the soul of the people and the genius of the theatre.

But let us present the French program—without further comment. It is that of Oct. 22nd, 1915:

Comedie-Francaise, "Mademoiselle de Belle-Iste";—Albert Ier, "Ce Bon M. Zoetebeck";—Antoine, "Nouvelle Revue de Rip";—Cluny, "Les Surprises du Divorce";—Comedie-Royale, "La Princesse Volupta";—Dejazet, "Les Fiancés de Rosalie";—Folies-Dramatiques, "Veillées Nationales";—Gaité-Lyrique, "Le Bonheur Conjugal";—Michel, "L'Attente";—"Léonie est en Avance";—"Plus ça change";—Renaissance, "Fred";—"Séance de Nuit";—Trianon-Lyrique, "L'Oiseau Bleu";—Vaudeville, "La Belle Aventure";—Cigale, "La Belle Berg-op-Zoom";—Folies-Bergère, "Revue";—Mayol, "Une Nuit de Bonaparte";—Olympia, "Variétés";—Scala, "Made in Scala".

A list of plays which I cut from a recent *Daily Telegraph*, presents the following doleful record:

Adelphi, "Tina";—Aldwych, "Babes in the Wood";—Ambassadors, "More";—Apollo, "The Spanish Main";—Brixton, "Forty Thieves";—Comedy, "Shell out";—Criterion, "A Little Bit of Fluff";—Daly's, "Betty";—Drury Lane, "Puss in Boots";—Duke of York's, "Alice in Wonderland";—"Droitwood & The Parish Pump";—Gaiety, "To-Night's the Night";—Globe, "Peg o' My Heart";—Haymarket, "Who is He?";—His Majesty's, "Mavourneen";—Kennington, "Cinderella";—King's, "Kick In";—Kingsway, "The Starlight Express";—Lyceum, "Robinson Crusoe";—Lyric, "Romance";—Marlborough, "Jac Horner";—New, "Peter Pan";—Palladium, "Cinderella";—Prince of Wales, "Stop Thief";—Queen's "Oh! La La!";—Royalty, "The Man who Stayed at Home";—Savoy, "The Case of Lady Camber";—Scala, "The World at War";—Shaftesbury, "The Critic";—St. James's, "The Basket";—Strand, "Mr. Wa";—Vaudeville, "Samples";—Wimbledon, "Scarlet Pimpernel";—Wyndham's "The Ware Case".

Of the fifty-two plays in these Anglo-Franco lists, only two have the right to be considered accredited literature and accepted drama, "The Critic" by Sheridan, and "L'Oiseau Bleu" by Maeterlinck.

And now for a New York program—which I take likewise from an issue of a New York paper, published last October—the height of our theatrical season. I will venture no opinion upon the merits of plays unknown to me. But in most cases the titles suffice, as well as the utter absence of all that is distinguished in the dramatic literature of the nations.

Empire, "Sherlock Holmes";—Lyceum, "Our Mrs. McChesney";—Astor, "Hit the Trail Holiday";—Hudson, "Under Fire";—Globe, "The Whirl of Life";—Fulton, "Some Baby";—Gaiety, "Young America";—Belasco, "The Boomerang";—Shubert, "Alone at Last";—48th St., "What Money Can't Buy";—Lyric, "Two is Company";—Yorks, "Twin Beds";—Republic, "Common Clay";—Harris, "Rolling Stones";—Longacre, "The Girl who Smiles";—Booth, "The Two Virtues";—Playhouse, "The New York Idea";—Standard, "A Full House";—39th Street, "The Unchastened Woman";—etc. etc.

An American friend who arrived recently in Berlin sought to explain or excuse this reign of rubbish in our theatres by saying that New Yorkers were so overwhelmed by the tragedy of the war that they have no taste or desire for good or serious plays. I did not find this rather ingenious explanation convincing. If New York is prostrate and stricken to the heart by the great European tragedy, one may question its taste in indulging in a carnival of theatrical imbecility—or in such orgies of wild extravagance as characterized its New Year balls. The simple fact is that the plays of 1914-1916 differ but little in kind or quality from those before the

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Conditions.

1. The Place of Subscription is the Reichsbank. Subscriptions will be received

from Saturday, March 4, until Wednesday, March 22, 1 o'clock p.m.

at the office of the Reichshauptbank für Wertpapiere in Berlin (Postcheckkonto Berlin No. 99) and at all branch institutions of the Reichsbank having a cashier's office. Subscriptions may, however, also be made through the agency of the Königliche Seehandlung (Prussian Statebank) and the Preussische Central Genossenschaftskasse in Berlin, the Königliche Hauptbank in Nuremberg, and all German Banks, Bankers and branches, all German Public Savingsbanks and unions thereof, every German Life Insurance Company and every German Credit Association.

Subscriptions to the 5% Imperial Loan are also accepted at the counter of the Post Office in all places. On these subscriptions payment in full may be made on March 31, but must be made not later than on April 18. For computation of interest see section 9, last paragraph.

2. The Treasury Certificates are divided into 10 series and made up in denominations of: 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,000, 500, 200 and 100 Marks with interest coupons payable on January 2 and July 1 of each year. Interest begins to run on July 1, 1916; the first interest coupon is due on January 2, 1916. To which series any single Treasury Certificate belongs may be seen from its wording.

The Imperial Administration of Finances reserves the right to limit the amount of the Treasury Certificates to be issued; it is, therefore, advisable that subscribers signify their consent to an allotment of the Imperial Loan.

The redemption of the Treasury Certificates is effected by drawings of a series in the years 1923 to 1932 respectively. The drawings take place in January of each year, for the first time in January 1923; repayment is made on the first day of July following the drawing. The owners of the securities drawn may call for 4 1/2 per cent. Obligations unredeemable till July 1, 1932, in lieu of cash payment.

3. The Imperial Loan is also issued in denominations of 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,000, 500, 200 and 100 Marks with the same commencement and dates of interest as the Treasury Certificates.

4. The price of subscription is: for the 4 1/2% Imperial Treasury Certificates 95 Marks, for the 5% Imperial Loan, if Securities are demanded 98.50 Marks, for the 5% Imperial Loan, if registration in the "Reichsschuldbuch" (Registry of Imperial Public Debt) with right of disposal barred till April 15, 1917 is applied for, 98.30 Marks for every 100 Marks with an allowance for the usual interim interest (see section 9).

5. The allotted securities, upon application of the subscribers, are kept and administered entirely free of charge by the office of the Reichshauptbank für Wertpapiere in Berlin until October 1, 1917. No restraint on free disposal is implied by such deposit; the subscriber may have his deposit returned at any time—even before termination of this period. Loans are granted by the Loanbanks on the certificates of deposit issued by the "Office for Securities" the same as on the securities themselves.

6. Subscription blanks may be had at all Reichsbank institutions, bankers, public savingsbanks, life insurance companies and credit associations. But subscriptions may also be made without subscription forms by letter. The forms for subscriptions at the postoffice are issued by the postoffices.

war. A downward tendency, as in the case likewise of popular "literature", is none the less to be observed—the result of an insane desire to compete with the popularity of the kino. I suggest, for the sake of our national self-respect, that we return to the Punch and Judy booth—or even the old style nigger minstrel show. And long live the Eden Music!

The Continental Times is the only newspaper published in all Europe which tells the truth in English.

WILSON AND THE TARIFF

One of the curious characteristics of President Wilson is that his formal statements usually are open to several interpretations. Thus it is not quite clear from his recent letter to ex-Governor Cox of Ohio whether he is in favor of profiting in a tariff way from the lessons of the European war or "standing pat" on the Underwood Tariff Law. The President has been urged to establish a tariff commission, but he remarks that "the full powers of a tariff commission are already lodged in existing organs of the Government; most of them, and really more than the former commission had, in the hands of the new Federal Trade Commission." He thinks "the machinery exists for a thoroughly scientific treatment of tariff questions." While he leaves it to be in-

ferred that he might undertake a scientific revision of the tariff, it may be stated authoritatively that there is no intention of doing so in the near future. The President may consent to suspension of the free-sugar clause, but this would be merely for raising revenue. Mr. Wilson believes the tariff has not had a fair trial. This is partially true, in the sense that the European war has saved the law from a complete breakdown. The weakness of the law was apparent before the war began, when hundreds of thousands of workmen were dropped from mills and factories and scores of establishments shut down. Moreover, in nine months the revenues of the Government fell off over thirty million dollars.

Thomas F. Logan in *Leslie's*.

JAPAN'S CROWNLESS CORONATION.

November 10th is the date long ago selected for the Heaven-descended ruler of Japan to proclaim to the spirits of his ancestors his accession to the throne in Kyoto, the capital of *Dai Nippon* for over 1,000 years. The program for this event includes a revival of all the ancient rites and pageantry, with music and dances, said to date back twenty-five centuries.

In former times it was a crime even to gaze upon the sacred person of the Mikado. Now the residents of Tokyo demanded that the route from the palace to the Tokyo station be a circuitous one in order that the

entire populace might see his imperial majesty depart for the ancient capital. The Heaven-descended Emperor first proclaims his accession to the spirits of his ancestors, in a temporary temple, called Shunkoden. Here within a shrine reposed the sacred mirror, which, except on the occasion of the accession, is never removed from the imperial palace.

7. Allotment is made as soon as convenient after the subscription. The amount of the allotment is determined by the subscription office. Special desires regarding amounts of denominations are to be expressed in the space provided therefor on the front page of the subscription form. If no such wishes are expressed, the subdivision is made by the intermediaries according to their discretion. Later requests for changes in such division can not be entertained.

8. Subscribers may pay in full for amounts allotted to them at any time from March of this year.

They are obliged to pay: 30% of the allotted amount by the latest on April 18, a. c. 20% " " " " May 24, a. c. 25% " " " " June 23, a. c. 25% " " " " July 20, a. c.

Earlier part payments are permissible, but only in round sums of the face value, divisible by 100. Also the subscriptions up to 1000 Marks need not be paid in full until the first date of payment. On these amounts also part payments may be made at any time, however only in round amounts of the face value divisible by 100; though payment need only be made, when the total of partial amounts become due equals at least 100 Marks.

Example: Thus latest dates for payments are for: Subscribers of M. 300: M. 100 on May 24, M. 100 on June 23, Mk. 100 on July 20; Subscribers of M. 200: M. 100 on May 24, M. 100 on July 20; Subscribers of M. 100: M. 100 on July 20.

Payment to be made at the office to which subscription has been advised.

The 80,000,000 Marks 4% German Imperial Treasury Certificates of 1912 Series II, due for repayment on May 1 a. c. are taken in payment—without coupon—in settlement of allotted war loans at face value after deducting preliminary interest till April 30.

The current non-interest bearing Imperial Treasury Certificates are received in payment—after deduction of 5% discount from day of payment, but the earliest from March 31, till due date.

9. As interest on the loans does not begin to run before July 1, 1916, extra interest will be allowed subscribers on all payments for Imperial Loan at the rate of 5%, for Treasury Certificates 4 1/2% from day of payment, the earliest from March 31, until June 30, 1916; on payments after June 30, the subscriber must pay the extra interest from June 30 to day of payment. For payments through the post see below.

Example: Thus from the purchase price mentioned in section 4 there will be deducted:

I. In settlement of Imperial Loan	a) till			b) on			c) on		
	March 31	April 18	May 24	March 31	April 18	May 24	March 31	April 18	May 24
5% extra interest for	90 days	72 days	36 days	1.25%	1.00%	0.50%			
Amount actually payable thus only for	Securities			97.26%	97.50%	98.00%	Registration in Public Debt		
	Registration in Public Debt			97.05%	97.30%	97.80%			
II. In Settlement of Imp. Treasury Certif's	d) till			e) on			f) on		
	March 31	April 18	May 24	March 31	April 18	May 24	March 31	April 18	May 24
4 1/2% extra interest for	90 days	72 days	36 days	1.12%	0.90%	0.45%			
Amount actually payable thus only	93.87%	94.10%	94.55%						

With the Imperial Loan the amount payable for every 18 days, by which the payment is further deferred, is increased by 25 Pfennig, in the Treasury Certificates for every 4 days by 5 Pfennig for each 100 Marks case of face value.

In the case of Postoffice subscriptions (see section 1, last paragraph) interest is allowed for 90 days (Example Ia) on all payments made in full till March 31, on all other payments in full until April 18, even in case they are made before that day, interest for 72 days (Example Ib) is granted.

10. For the securities of 1000 Marks and over as well for the Imperial Loan as for the Treasury Certificates upon application Interim Certificates are issued by the Reichsbank Direction; the necessary with reference to their exchange for the permanent securities will be publicly announced later. The securities under 1000 Marks, for which no interim certificates are provided, will be completed with all possible speed and will probably be delivered in August of this year.

Berlin, February 1916.

Reichsbank - Direktorium.

Havenstein. v. Grimm.

entire populace might see his imperial majesty depart for the ancient capital.

The Heaven-descended Emperor first proclaims his accession to the spirits of his ancestors, in a temporary temple, called Shunkoden. Here within a shrine reposed the sacred mirror, which, except on the occasion of the accession, is never removed from the imperial palace.

The "Three Sacred Things," the mirror the sword and the gem, which, according to mythology, were bestowed upon the first ruler of the Sun-rise Kingdom by the Sun-Goddess, Amaterasu, travel to Kyoto with the Emperor and Empress.

The second ceremony takes place in the Shishin-den palace, a building in the same compound, and is the occasion of the Emperor announcing his accession to his subjects. There are present members of both houses of parliament, local governors and other officials representing the people.

(Lucia B. Harriman in *Leslie's*.)

THE AMERICAN PLAN.

"Well, old chap, do you think Miss Van Billion intends to buy you?" asked the first duke.

"My dear boy, I really can't tell, don't you know? Some days I think she does; then at other times, old top, I fear she is merely shopping," replied the second duke.

(Judge)

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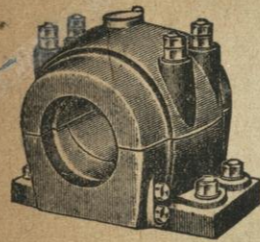
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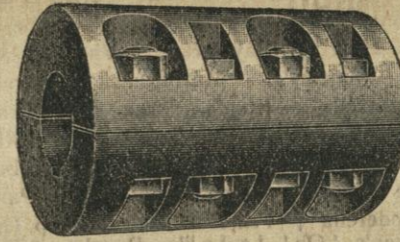
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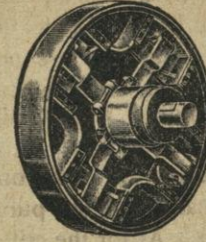
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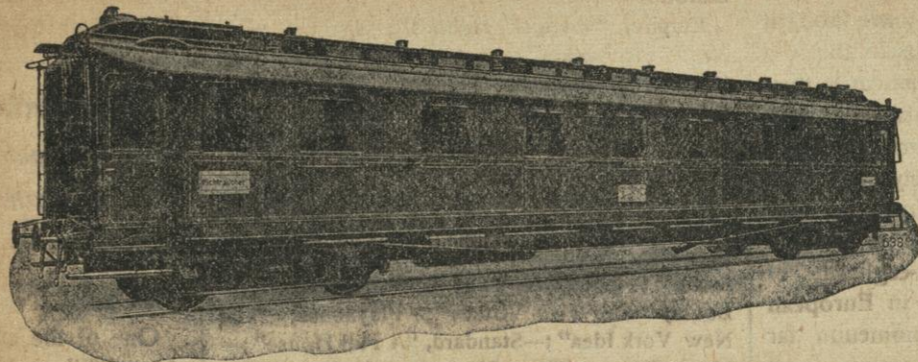
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