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ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN GENEVA VIENNA ROME

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1915.

Latest News.

Short items of interest from various sources.

Kitchener's Army on Strike.

Rotterdam, March, 4th. Difficulties are reported with regard to the transport of Lord Kitchener's new army to France. It is said that several units have refused to embark on account of the danger from German mines and submarines. The soldiers declared that they did not want to be drowned defenceless.

Novo Georgievsk Bombarbed by Germans.

Petersburg, March 4th. The fighting in Poland and Galicia is growing more furious day by day. The Russian line of fortresses is now within reach of the Germans, who are bombarding Novo Georgievsk with guns of the largest calibre. If this fortress should be endangered the position of Warsaw would become precarious as well.

King George Fears Submarines.

London, March 4th. *Westminster Gazette* announces that the King's journey to France has been postponed on account of the submarine danger.

Two Forts of Ossowiec Silenced.

Cologne, March 4th. Private reports to the *Koelnische Zeitung* say that two forts of Ossowiec (Northern Poland) have been silenced by German guns.

Boers Refuse to fight against Germany.

Rotterdam, March 4th. According to the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* six hundred Boers of the Middelburg District (Transvaal) have declared their intention to refuse to march against German South West Africa. 200 were arrested, the others returned home. Many Boers, who were opposed to the recent rising, nevertheless are dissatisfied with Botha's declaration of war against Germany.

Germans Advance in the West.

W. T. B. March 4th. A trench of 350 metres was taken from the French at Ville sur Tourbe. Pushing forward near Badonviller, the Germans gained another 1 1/2 miles, 5 miles in all during the last two days. Near Arras, the Loretto Hill positions were taken from the French along a front of one mile; 8 officers, 558 men were taken prisoners, 7 machine-guns and 6 light guns captured. Another French trench was captured in the Argennes near St. Hubert.

Contraband under American Flag?

Liverpool, March 4th. The steamer *St. Louis* from which 200 boxes of rifles, 80 motor-cars and many horses were landed, is said to have flown the American flag, when sailing from New York to Liverpool.

Submarines at Work.

Hook van Holland, March 4th. The steamer *Wrexham* when making towards the Hook of Holland, was pursued by a submarine, but managed to escape.

Calais, March 4th. A German submarine was sighted outside Calais Harbor. The coast batteries immediately started firing but the boat disappeared before the gunners had found the range.

Gibraltar, March 4th. The crew of the British auxiliary cruiser *Carmania* refused to leave port for fear of German submarines.

Bremen, March 4th. The captain of the American steamer *Golflight*, which arrived here with a cargo of cotton, reported that he had seen two freight-steampers torpedoed in the Channel. The pilot recommended the captain to take the route near Borkum, but he disregarded this advice and took the more northern route according to the German warning and thereby escaped the mines.

London, March 4th. Lloyds announce the steamers *Treasury* and *Virent* missing.

Turkish Success in Mesopotamia.

Constantinople, March 4th. Two squadrons of British cavalry with machine guns have been defeated near Ahoz, leaving behind 50 men killed and a large number of arms and ammunitions.

Roosevelt Raises Army Reserve.

Washington, March 4th. An "American Legion" of 200,000 men under the command of Mr. Roosevelt and General Wood is in course of formation. Membership of the Legion is open to all who have had previous army training. The Legion has the object to provide a military reserve in time of war.

Will Findlay be Tried?

Christiania, March 4th. *Oereblad* reports: Sir Roger Casement has asked the Norwegian Foreign Office to put Mr. M. de C. Findlay, the British Ambassador on trial for the attempted murder of Sir Roger. The latter has at the same time asked Mr. Findlay to surrender to the Norwegian courts.

The Dardanelles.

Views of one who unwillingly passed four days right under the famous fortresses.

Thinks them impregnable.

The outer works bombarded do not count for much.

The real strength is inside the straits.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

The combined fleets of the French and English have failed in their first great effort to capture the Dardanelles. It took the Allies over three months to make up their minds to action with the vast combined Mediterranean fleet of the two countries. And when, at last, decision was taken, the bombardment lasted 11 days, with interruptions owing to heavy weather. In the attack from the seaside, there were engaged some forty to fifty ships all told, and amongst them big line of battle ships such as the *Queen Elizabeth*, 23,500 tons, one of the quite newest superdreadnaughts of the British navy; the *Agamemnon*, 19,000 tons; the *Irresistible*, 15,250 tons; the *Majestic*, 15,150 tons; the *Vengeance*, 13,150 tons; the *Albion*, 13,150 tons; the *Triumph*, 12,000 tons; also the three French line of battle ships, the *Suffren* 12,730 tons; and the *Gaulois* and *Charlemagne*, each 11,300 tons. Indeed a goodly array of ironclads, added to which there were ever so many more whose names have not been given, and swarms of torpedo destroyers and torpedo boats.

An experience.

To comprehend the strength of the Dardanelles thoroughly, one must have seen them. I have steamed through those wondrously fortified straits six times. Indeed, I once unwillingly passed four days right beneath the main fortifications. I was travelling aboard an Austrian-Lloyd steamer from Volo to Constantinople and the commandant, in his haste to pass through before sunset, after which the Dardanelles are closed, made a mistake and we found ourselves stranded. During that period I had more than ample time, with the aid of good field glasses, to study those forts and indeed to make rough sketches of the principal ones.

Impregnable.

In my opinion the Dardanelles are impregnable! In the Club de Constantinople, I have listened to a British officer telling how, with the sacrifice of a given number of ships, he said three, he would undertake to force the Dardanelles. Admiral Lord Fisher, who is now at the head of the Admiralty in London, has given it as his opinion that the Dardanelles can be taken with a sacrifice of twenty old ships which should lead the way and act as cover for the rest. May be, but that supposition remains to be proved! Personally, from what I know of the Dardanelles, I believe the noble Lord to be wrong. For, if some twenty warships were to be sacrificed, there is not the slightest doubt but that the narrow channel, which forms the main difficulty in effecting a passage, would be blocked up, thus making further progress impossible.

The outer forts which have, during 11 days, been so heavily bombarded, are really merely of secondary importance. They are *Seddil-Bahr* on the European coast and *Kum-Kala* on the Asiatic. They are easy to bombard from the sea whilst the ships engaged can keep moving so as to make difficult target to the gunners within the forts. Neither are they modern like the fortified works which protect the narrows, some 25 kilometres up stream. For, it must be mentioned, there is a strong stream running from the direction of the Black Sea downwards.

The real fortresses.

The real fortresses are those which begin at *Kephes-Kalasi* on the Asiatic side, which in turn defends the perfect nests of wondrous earthwork fortresses, the most powerful of which are *Kale Sultanie*, on the Asiatic side and *Kalid Bahr* and *Machram* on the European. It is just where those last named fortresses are, that the channel is narrowest and the stream runs swiftest. At the same time there is a strong bend to be taken into consideration. What with the turn and the stream and the narrowness of the channel ships, as in the case of the one I was in, run ashore constantly. From that you can imagine the difficulties of great unwieldy ironclads, needing big spaces in which to manoeuvre, in trying to get through such a narrow space under a concentrated fire. The attacking fleet would be bottled up within narrow limits at the mercy of the powerful batteries, in a territory so marked

out that the exact range would be known of each unit of the enemies' ships. Moreover the entire fairway is thickly studded with contact mines as also those which can be fired from the shore the moment the enemies' ships are over them.

More difficulties.

But, even if the advancing squadron should be able to escape batteries and mines and wriggle its way through the tortuous passage between *Kale Sultanie* and *Kalid Bahr* which would be almost a miracle on the upper side it would find itself forthwith under a terrific fire from *Maidas* and *Nagara*. The entire shores for many kilometres, are bristling with masked batteries. And, be it borne in mind, how terribly handicapped the advancing warships would be by the narrowness of the waters and their consequent inability to defile or manoeuvre, as would be possible out at sea, in order to avoid the concentrated fire levelled upon them. At *Nagara* point, there is another sharp turn in the straits, almost as narrow as that between *Kalid-Bahr* and *Kale Sultanie*, with the heaviest of batteries on either side and a counter stream to work against. And those are some of the reasons why I believe the passage of the Dardanelles to be impossible.

Not yet taken.

But, anyhow, if we are to believe the reports from Constantinople, the outer forts, the weakest, oldest and most exposed have not yet been taken. And with that it is reported that the crack ship of Britain's navy, the *Queen Elizabeth* has been badly hit and that the *Irresistible*, the *Agamemnon* and the French ironclad *Suffren* have all been badly damaged. Further that the dismounted guns have been replaced in position. The Allies have, it is said, landed 60,000 troops, mixed contingents composed of Australians and Indians. If that be so it is an evil day for them because the Turks have got 130,000 troops of their best waiting with fanatical desire to get at an enemy which has made itself the most hated of all the Ottoman Empire has ever known. If the English have been so rash, we may easily see the first great and bloody battle of the *Djihad* or Holy War, proclaimed by the followers of Mohammed and Ali.

Enver speaks.

Most interesting is an interview had with Enver Pasha, by the most capable Correspondent of the "*Frankfurter Zeitung*" Herr Weitz. Says the Minister of War:—The action taken so far, by the Anglo-French squadrons, has had no further result than to badly damage some of the outer forts at the exterior entrance of the Dardanelles. On the first day the enemy shot from 800 to 1,000 shells, one officer was killed and one wounded. On the following days four men were killed, 14 wounded and 6 guns dismounted. On the following day three of the guns were replaced. It is important to know that those outer fortresses, concerning which there is said to have been such bitter fighting, are of the oldest of the Turkish works and their fall was quite likely. The real fortifications, naturally, do not lie outside there, where the enemy has a free field wherein to manoeuvre, and gives him the greatest advantages but within where the narrowness of the waterway places the greatest difficulties in his way, prevents him manoeuvring and compels him to pass through a defile strewn with mines and commanded by artillery. In that defence district it would be better for none to enter".

Nothing done.

In raised voice Enver Pasha continued: "Nothing that has yet taken place diminishes in the slightest the defences of the Dardanelles. They are intact, defended by men and led by officers, who are not alone ready to sacrifice their lives beside their cannons, but have been looking forward, for months past, with the utmost impatience to the time when they can measure strength with the over-confident enemy."

"After all their defeats in the west and east the enemy now comes along and is trying to win to its cause the neutral Balkan States. And more, there have been attempts made to disturb the populace of Constantinople

by means of phantasies and with the foolish hope thereby to disturb the Turkish government. If there has been any doubt as to the spirit existing here, it was dispelled yesterday by the enthusiasm shown in our parliament upon the occasion of the speech of the President and its unanimous acceptance. That is the true spirit, upon which the enemy had not counted."

Attempt to Blow Up St. Patrick's at New York.

New York, March 4th. During early mass a man carrying two bombs entered St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, with the intention to blow up the building in which about 800 people were present. He was immediately surrounded by detectives and arrested, but had time to throw a bomb towards the altar. Detectives put out the fuse immediately. The attempt was the outcome of an anarchist plot, which had come to the notice of the police. A reign of terror was to be established for which the destruction of the Cathedral was to be the signal.

Anxiety of the neutrals.

Much alarmed at the proposals of England for an extension of the blockade idea.

Copenhagen, March, 4th. According to news received here from Washington, the United States is very much against the French English idea of an extension of the blockade, and that a serious protest will be made. The press of the United States with the natural exception of the *Herald* is all against the British proposition.

The *Berlingske Tidende* says:—The latest measures of the British Government lead even the former believers to the conclusion that England is the greatest enemy of the neutrals.

The *New York Sun*, not remarkable for its friendliness to Germany says:—"American commerce is very severely harmed by the newest policy of the Allies, whereas we always had the hope that it would not be affected by the submarine boat campaign."

All the English papers appear to expect a protest from the United States, but they stand fast to the policy of the government.

A valuable capture.

Vienna, March 4th. The Austro-Hungarian forces, upon the occupation of Lodz, captured great stores of cotton which was duly sent to Vienna. Altogether there were some 6,000 bales, coming from America, India and Russia. That cotton was given over by the Ministry of war to the United Austro-Hungarian Cotton mart, for the use of home consumers. The first 2,000 bales were put up to auction to the Austro-Hungarian factories and were sold at about cost price. The second lot consisting of 2,500 bales, were sold direct to consumers, without the mediation of the middleman. Ten days hence further sales will take place.

Prisoners in England.

Amsterdam, March 4th. Some days ago you told of the good treatment of the British prisoners in Germany, as reported by the Swiss delegates. It is satisfactory to hear now from the Swiss representatives sent to England, that the German prisoners in Great Britain are treated perfectly well and that therefore people in Germany need not have the least anxiety regarding their captured compatriots.

Roumanian Attitude.

Rome, March 4th. The well known Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, Dr. Dillon, wires to his paper the fact, that owing to the German successes over the Russians in Bukovina and in East Prussia, and Sasonoffs' declarations concerning Constantinople, the desire of Roumania to participate in the worlds war has greatly diminished.

Objectionable postcards.

Paris, March 4th. The *Temps* states that a prohibition of the sale of postcards which announce that peace should be concluded has been ordered.

Archangelsk Closed.

Amsterdam, March 4th. The port of Archangelsk has for some time past been closed. All efforts possible were made, by means of the great new ice ship, to keep it open. But a screw defect took place and the 7,000 horse power icebreaker remained helpless.

Japanese Recalled.

Geneva, March 4th. All Japanese students throughout Switzerland have received notice to return to their native land in view of the mobilization.

Austria-Hungary.

The Austro-Hungarian Red Cross.

The Austro-Hungarian Red Cross Society has organized 2 field-hospitals for 300 men each, equipped with up-to-date instruments etc. In connection with these field-hospitals 14 Red Cross units have been sent to the front and 4 depots have been formed. These depots have to provide for the regular supply of all medical necessities for the medical branch of the Army and for the Red Cross. Three hospital-ships, also provided by the Red Cross, have been used to a very small extent only. Much good work has been done, on the other hand, by the Epidemic Laboratories, all under the direction of prominent bacteriologists. These laboratories have succeeded in checking the outbreak of epidemic diseases over a wide area.

The institutions, managed by the Red Cross at home, chiefly consist of Reserve Hospitals, Convalescent's Homes, Stations for soldiers who have become ill etc. Under the agreement with the War Office the Red Cross was supposed to provide beds for 518 officers and 16,000 men, but the total number of beds available at present amounts to 85,000, five times as many as were asked for. These institutions are supported, of course, not by the Red Cross Society alone, but also by corporations, societies, committees etc. of any descriptions as also by individual contributions.

The Society has been anxious to increase the number of nurses for the wounded, by voluntary helpers, women and girls who had to go through a few weeks' training. This arrangement is found to work satisfactorily in general. The transport of wounded soldiers in the different towns and cities has also been taken over by the Red Cross Society which for these purposes has enlisted the different fire-brigades; 700 units in all with a total of 17,000 members.

Other branches of the Red Cross work are concerned with providing refreshment to soldiers at the railway stations and on the roads; with the provision of underclothing and other things found suitable for the comfort of the men; with information offices for the relatives of soldiers; and with the censoring of letters written home by the prisoners of war in half a dozen more or less known languages.

The Red Cross has also undertaken to get information about the Austro-Hungarian military and civil prisoners of war in hostile countries and has recently been obliged to protest to the International Committee in Geneva against the cruel and barbarous treatment of Austro-Hungarian civil prisoners in Russia.

All this extensive work could not have been done, of course, without the ready support it found among the population of all nationalities, creeds and classes within the Monarchy. More than 7 1/2 million Kronen have been collected in Austria-Hungary for the Red Cross and 800,000 Kronen by Austrians and Hungarians abroad. About 1 million Kronen have been sent in besides by the affiliated societies.

Austria-Hungary in the Spanish Press.

After the beginning of the war Austria-Hungary probably got the worst of the lying campaign of the English and French Press. Spanish papers, relying upon the news from London and Paris, represented in August already the Austro-Hungarian army as completely routed. Vienna Parks were said to be turned into grazing space for cattle, the outer districts of the city being used for fortifications. Czechs, Hungarians and Croats, of course, mutinied every day. The Austro-Hungarian Embassy was only able to refute all these lies when direct connection had been re-established. The climax was reached, when in October a report was spread from Bordeaux that the neighborhood of Vienna would be flooded to check the Russian attack.

A change in the general opinion took place in Spain about that time. *El Correo Espanol* had defended the German-Austro-Hungarian cause from the beginning. It was now supported by the influential *El ABC*, which published regular letters from its splendid Vienna correspondent, Mr. Vilar. These papers were followed by all the other great Spanish newspapers, which now almost without a single exception, publish the Austro-Hungarian official statements besides those coming from Germany in which they place more trust than in the wild reports coming from Bordeaux, Paris, London and Petersburg.

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Not Just Yet.

Great were the jubiliations in Paris and London, for the Dardanelles had, according to the English and French papers, been taken. But, once more, the newspapers had fooled the public. What is true is, that for days, the allied fleets, composed of between forty and fifty war ships, have been industriously bombarding the old outer fortifications, which fringe the Asiatic and European coasts on the exterior side of the entrance of the Dardanelles. The Allies claim to have demolished those forts and the Turks reply, that damage has been done, but is comparatively insignificant. One thing which appears certain is, that the bombardment has been given up, whether finally or temporarily remains to be seen. And it is asserted, that the newest and smartest line of battle ship of the British navy, the Queen Elizabeth has been disabled and that the inflexible, Agamemnon, and the French ironclad Suffren are in similar plight. Whether all that is so remains to be seen. There must be no mistake made between the outer and inner forts of the Dardanelles. There is no comparison between them possible. The outer forts are as nothing. The inner forts everything. The first are old and feeble, the latter strong and new, so situated that any fleet attempting their capture, will find itself, quite surely, at a most serious disadvantage. In the outer seas the warships can manoeuvre about and thus have a fair chance of avoiding the shot aimed at them, whereas the forts are the target for every ships gun. But, once within the narrow straits, the situation is absolutely reversed and it is the forts which stand in the highly advantageous position and the ships just the contrary. But, if the combined fleets have taken 11 days, to only partially reduce the feeble outer forts, with all the advantage on their side, what on earth chance have they against the inner fortifications which are new, wondrously strong, manned by picked soldiers, full of ardor to strike the enemy hard; and the defensive works themselves so scientifically situated, from the military point of view, that all the advantages in a fight with an attacking fleet lies on their side. Maybe the Allied fleets will make another try. But, there is a saying which has it "He who attacks the Dardanelles bites granite!"

Truth versus Lies.

Of late we have been attacked in the London Times, the Morning Post and the dear little New York Herald of Paris. Evidently the Continental Times is, nowadays, attracting a great deal of attention, and, just as evidently, it is hitting hard the enemies of truth. Thus the attitude of those journals towards us is nothing if not flattering. The Continental Times, has, since the war began, published a series of articles from the pens of most illustrious Americans such as Benjamin Ide Wheeler of California; Professor George Stuart Fullerton, of Columbia University; Professor Sloane of the same educational institution; John Lawson Stoddard the well known traveller, lecturer and author, of Brookline, Mass; Herbert Sanborn, professor of philosophy at the Vanderbilt University; Professor John W. Burgess, of Columbia University and scores more, whose names are cherished and respected throughout the United States, and who have raised their voices aloud to try and stem the tide of folly and lies which during the earlier periods of the war seized hold of the press of America, and which, for a time misled public opinion in the United States. As Lincoln said, common sense, in the end, will always bring the American people round to the formation of a just decision. So it is today. After having been misled at first, the American public is coming round, very fast to the sense that it has been badly fooled by the English. That fact is what the Continental Times set out to show and has conclusively demonstrated. The truth is a pretty good asset to build up upon and the Continental Times is, for the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth! Unfortunately the world is full of the enemies of veracity.

The Significance of German Militarism.

By George Stuart Fullerton, Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University.

We need to remind ourselves that militarism is not peculiarly German. The German army does not compare in size with that of Russia, and it must be confessed by all that it has been, for nearly half a century a very peaceful force. Since its struggle with France forty-four years ago, Germany has kept the peace with all nations, in spite of her militarism. During this period the Russian army has constantly been used as weapon of aggression, Russia's last great war—that with her present ally Japan—being brought about by the seizure of Chinese territory to which she had no other claim than the desire to possess it. Russia's invasion of the territories surrounding her can only be compared to the inundations caused by a rising tide. She is always aggressive, and it needs a strong bulwark to hold her back.

French Militarism.

Nor is France without an army. She has, in fact, an army approximately equal to that of Germany, and yet her population is less than two thirds as great, and her geographical position is a more fortunate one, for she can be effectively attacked by land on only one side. Each Frenchman has to pay a higher price for the luxury of having an army and navy than does each German. He pays less than does the Englishman for the same luxury, but the burden is great, nevertheless. And if we use the term "militarism" to indicate, not the existence of a great army, but the presence of a warlike spirit, we must surely recognize that public opinion in France has been for decades vastly more militaristic than in Germany. The latter nation has had no desire to attack France, whereas the present-day Frenchman has been brought up to cherish the thought of a revenge to be attained with the cooperation of Russia.

Of Japanese militarism we need hardly speak. No nation has threatened the independence or any vital interest of Japan. Japan has started out upon a predatory expedition, and the alliance with England leaves her free to help herself, in the Pacific, to pretty much what she pleases. How far English-Japanese control of the Pacific can be made compatible with the interests of the United States remains to be discovered.

British Militarism.

Finally, what shall we say of British militarism? Here let us use a new word. A man may defend himself with a knife, with a revolver, or with some other weapon. And he may justly be regarded as aggressive if he attacks his neighbors, whether near or remote, with any weapon he regards as most convenient and most effective. The English are a practical people, and they have provided themselves most abundantly with the weapons which they find that they can use most effectively. In other words, England has cultivated "navalism" as no other nation has cultivated it, and that for generations past. We are all so accustomed to this phenomenon that it excites little comment even among those who declaim against militarism. That a little island off the coast of Europe should be able to hold in subjection vast populations in Asia, and, entering into an alliance with an Asiatic power which has also, in quite recent years, embarked upon a career of navalism, should dictate to other nations the terms upon which men may be allowed to live and to trade in the Pacific, appears to be taken rather as a matter of course. It is perhaps natural that there should not appear in the British journals, along with the many articles against militarism, fervent protests against navalism, a means of aggression even more dangerous to the world at large; but it is a little surprising that, since Japan has come upon the stage, more should not be heard upon the subject in America. No man in his senses would maintain that navalism differs from militarism in being only a weapon of defence. The British Empire was not built up by a fleet that confined itself to patrolling the coast of England, nor did the Japanese take Corea by staying at home and defending their own ports.

Militarism, or its equivalent, is not, then, the exclusive property of Germany. Other nations may be accused of being even greater sinners in this regard. Nevertheless, there is militarism in Germany, and it is of interest to us Americans to hear how the German defends its presence. Does he regard it as an evil, and, if not, why not? Suppose that we let him speak for himself, reserving our own judgment upon the subject.

Americans who have come much in contact with educated and intelligent Germans have heard the reason as follows: "Why in the world should we, above other peoples, be asked to deprive ourselves of a means of defence that seems to us essential to our welfare, and even to our national existence? We have shown abundantly that we wish to be allowed to carry on our industries in peace. But our great neighbor to the north is not so civilized that it regards a state of war with abhorrence. In fact it is always at war with someone, and it is a constant menace to us. Our neighbor to the west is civilized, but is embittered, and has for a generation made no secret of a hostile intent. The private person who lives between two hostile families may appeal to the

police to keep them in order. But where is the police to whom Germany may appeal to compel Russia to be civilized and France to be peaceable? There exists as yet no such police.

"Moreover, we beg you to remember that the real reason of the outcry which has been raised over our militarism is not that we have maintained an army, but rather that we have built a fleet. A nation not menaced as we are, and which, hence, has only wanted enough of an army to hold in subjection nations which it has conquered in various parts of the earth, has filled the world with clamor because we have built a fleet about half as big as its own. It does not want other nations to sail to and fro upon the sea as it does, for it regards the sea as its own peculiar property. What we Germans can not understand is by what reasoning it can be proved that English trade needs to be protected by an English fleet, but that German trade should not be protected by a German fleet at all.

"And, lastly, we beg you to bear in mind that it is not the man to whom a state of peace is peculiarly profitable that seeks pretexts for breaking the peace. During the past forty years Germany has been exceedingly prosperous. The Germans seem especially adapted for the attainment of success by dint of industry and intelligence and along the path of peaceful competition. Would it ever occur to us to undertake the thankless task of invading Russia? As to France, we want the French to be our allies against the uncivilized East. And why should Germany attack England? German trade has, under existing conditions, been overtaking that of England by leaps and bounds, and Germans would like nothing better than a continuance of such peaceful conditions. Peace has not seemed equally profitable to other nations, and that is the real cause of the present terrible war. War is a scourge to us as to other nations, but there is something that would be still worse. That something is the delivery of Germany into the hands of those who would crush her with a view to their own profit."

So much for the German view of German militarism. It is perhaps worth while to remind ourselves that German militarism is by no means all of Germany. Many thousands of us visit Germany every year, and we see a great many soldiers. But those that we see are not soldiers by profession. They are young men who are devoting one or two years to the task of learning how to defend their country in case of need. Soon they will go back to their homes and take up the peaceful occupations that are to fill their lives; Germany's real occupation is not war. Her attention is given to agriculture, manufactures, commerce, education, science, literature, music, painting, and to the working out of a social organization that guarantees to the masses of her population the enjoyment of those goods reserved, in some countries accounted civilized, rather for the few.

In this her real work Germany has been eminently successful. She has served herself, but she has also served the world, as every industrious and really civilized nation must. It does not follow, however, that every nation will thank her for the services. Private interests interfere with universal judgments. Germany's services to the world have not furthered Russia's desire to sweep down on Constantinople. They have not neutralized the Gallic sentiment of revenge. For some they count as feather when weighed in the balance against British commercial interests. The sympathies of men are scarcely to be compelled by general considerations. Nevertheless, we Americans, who have no immediate personal interests at stake, can afford to view the situation with some degree of impartiality. It inspires us with a lively curiosity, and we may well be eager to hear what may be urged by every party to the great dispute. Arguments that obviously draw their force purely from the self-interest of this or that party, and from no broader consideration, we are in a position to weigh more justly than the parties directly concerned.

Rockefeller Charities.

\$ 1,000,000 in War Relief.

From our own Correspondent.

New York, March 2nd. The gifts and pledges made by the Rockefeller Foundation since its establishment in December, 1913, to December, 1914, total \$ 9,000,000. In war relief alone up to Jan. 1 over \$ 1,000,000 had been expended, and a considerable sum since that date. The question of an English relief scheme for Belgian refugees in Holland formulated by Mr. Alden, M.P., has been referred for consideration to a commission headed by Mr. Wickliffe Rose, now investigating conditions in Europe for the Rockefeller Foundation.

Gold Gatherers.

Collecting gold has become one of the favorite amusements of the young of Berlin and has almost ousted the popular game of playing soldiers. The members of the Kaiser Wilhelm public school collected in the last weeks of February no less than 145,000 marks worth of gold.

Freedom of trade in Mediterranean.

Germany and Austria-Hungary Favor Competition Among All Nations—England's Position Not Politically Just.

England took possession of the sea route from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean by securing the control over four places: Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Aden. The Suez Canal is, or at least was before the advance of the Turks, in English hands, although officially it belongs to the "Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez," and all nations have a right to its use. The fact is, however, that the canal is closed to the merchant marine of the nations hostile to England, since the latter controls the entrances to the canal. All the nations have to take into account the fact that they are running chances of being cut off from their harbors at the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and beyond. This is especially true of Italy and Holland since these countries are greatly interested in the trade with the Orient and because they have colonial possessions beyond the Suez Canal.

It seems to have been accepted as a decision of fate that England was allowed to become mistress of the keys to the Mediterranean. Even France has come to terms and has become accustomed to the idea that in the south she is bounded by an English sea. Italy's politicians always have to be aware of the fact that because of her large coast line she can enter upon the offensive only if England does not object. Once the mistress of the Mediterranean, she now has fallen back to the third place since France, because of her connection with England, has ceded to the latter power the protection of her north coast.

Turkey now is trying hard to shake off the fetters which the English "friend" more than a hundred years ago forced upon her. Greece's attitude is dependent entirely on English wishes. Spain has to suffer that Gibraltar—the most strategic point in naval or mercantile politics—has to be left in the hands of foreigners.

The legal ground on which England bases her rights regarding the strongholds in the Mediterranean and in the Red Sea, is that of the protection of her interests, her connection with India. This is a right based chiefly upon might, a right which in the cause of that navalism has oppressed Europe for centuries. The German commercial route leads through the English Channel. According to the maxim of the protection of our interests, i. e., the right to this protection, which after all is not applicable to England alone, we could demand Dover. For what is fair to the Spaniards, must be fair also to the English. For the sake of her commercial interests England has occupied Malta, opposite Italy. Malta is an Italian island with an Italian population. If in the Mediterranean the right of might were not prevailing, this bulwark would belong to Italy.

In 1882 England took advantage of the disturbances in Egypt, clamoring for constitutional rights under the leadership of Arabi Bey; she bombarded Alexandria and occupied the country. The French, who had already lost the Suez Canal to the English, and who were humiliated at Fashoda, suffered this high handed deal, although they were hit hardest of all. Thus they had to back down, bound by the "Revanche" idea against Germany—a mistake which the French themselves slowly begin to see.

The day of reckoning is approaching. One should imagine that Italy, too, would recognize that something more important is at stake than a few hundred thousand Italians in the southern Tyrol. The time has come where she can lay the foundation for the return of that prosperity which she enjoyed during the time of the Roman Republic and during the middle ages.

Germany and Austria, however, do not strive for supremacy in the Mediterranean, but are favoring the free competition of the nations; furthermore they believe in the principle of the open door for the trades of all nations, the right of exchanging commodities without England's permission to do so, and the deliverance of the seas from English tyranny.

French Finances.

Brussels, Wednesday. The returns of the Paris town customs are waning sadly. In February and January the amount of 11,191,296 francs, a diminution upon estimates of 9,328,703 francs. The last Paris town loan was a failure.

Persians shy.

They don't want to accept English paper money and storm the Bank.

Petersburg, March 1. Russkoe Slovo has received a despatch from Teheran, to the effect that the Persians have become very shy of taking British paper money and that they stormed the Imperial Bank, which is an English concern, to get the notes changed.

Dutch Disapproval.

Rotterdam, Thursday. In Dutch shipping circles the latest naval policy of England is regarded as in the highest degree harmful to neutral shipping.

The Open Tribune.

Letters from our readers.

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.

American Opinion.

To the Continental Times.

I read recently your Editorial concerning press opinion of the United States. The writer was absolutely right. The Herald, Times, Sun and Tribune, no more represent public feeling in the United States than the discredited Poultony Bigelow does. It's the big western newspapers which reflect true American sentiment. The following is a quotation from one of them:—

Where has "militarism" led the British censorship? What has England to show to correspond to all the loud-mouthed bragging of Churchill and, alas, Lloyd George? What will sensible Englishmen say to it all when the pressure of war is taken away and they can freely speak their minds? And will not Americans be shamed by their admissions, already being made more freely than the London censorship permits the crowd to know, seeing we have almost out-Englished England in vulgar abuse of one of the best elements in our life, or indeed in the life of the world?

Were the situation not so shameful and dangerous one could afford to ignore it with a smile of contempt; but it is a very dangerous situation. We have been lied to so consistently that we have forgotten that Germany may triumphantly win, and that then among us an insulted, proud, and united German political party can with help from Ireland lead the Scandinavian, Polish, and Austro-Hungarian vote in an anti-English and anti-Japanese movement, whose outcome no man can foresee.

That vote is at least representative of 25,000,000 and will have much silent support from the Roman Catholic Church—and may at any time hold the balance of power. Germany can now hardly be crushed.

A competent expert says it would take an army of 5,000,000 to reconquer the fifth of France and the whole of Belgium against the forces of Germany, and that it would be a two to three years' work at least. Germany cannot be starved out. She and Austria-Hungary are self-supporting, and have moreover Holland, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Belgium, and part of France to fall back upon. She can hold out for seven to ten years—can Russia do that, or France?

Dresden, March 4, 1915. American.

Lord Charles.

To the Continental Times.

Lord Charles Beresford, who used to have a considerable reputation in the drawing rooms of London, has come out with the statement that the Germans attacking from airships or submarine boats should be treated as pirates. Poor old Lord Charles. You are very much behind the times.

Americans should remember that the first time they ever heard the name of Charles Beresford was in connexion with the following "heroic" deed. At the outbreak of the Civil War, a British gunboat landed a number of marines in the Harbor of Honolulu. There were three young cadets with the men one of whom was Charles Beresford. Under his leadership, an attack was made on the American Consulate, the Consul insulted and the coat of arms of the United States was torn down and thrown into the harbor. Now at that time the United States was at peace with England and there was no reason or excuse for such a black hand action. In the Court martial which followed it was proved that Beresford was the ring leader and had himself torn down the United States Shield from over the door of the Consulate.

Berlin, March 4, 1915. One who Knows.

That's Right.

To the Continental Times.

May I tell you that I enjoy your paper very much indeed and I find it is becoming better still every week. Some articles I have translated to friends, who did take much interest in them.

Osnabruck, March 4, 1915. Karl Tiemann.

To the Editor.

Your paper being widely read among the theatrical community I should like to express in the columns of the Continental Times sincerest thanks for the generous support, Herr Albert Pintsch has given to my fellow-actors and actresses, at present without employment, in so many different ways.

Your sincerely

Berlin, March 4. Vilma v. Mayburg

Koenigl. Hofschauspielerin.

Note. Herr Albert Pintsch has indeed, as we have heard from many quarters, been a generous donor to the cause of charity, the more to be appreciated as he has, as in the above case offered his assistance unknown to the public in general. Herr Pintsch has at present left for the front, taking a heavy motor-car with 8000 pounds of Liebesgaben to the German Crown-Prince's army. In the choice of these gifts Mr. Pintsch has thought of everything from wine and liqueur down to towels and handkerchiefs. Ed.

A Word to America.

By a prominent Austro-Hungarian Statesman.

There has always existed in Austria-Hungary a feeling of sympathy for America, and we have believed that it was not altogether unreciprocated. We knew very well that we were not so much in the thoughts of the people over there as they were in ours. Many Americans have very indistinct ideas, if any, about Austria-Hungary, and when they have chanced to visit us we did not know which side ought to be the more ashamed, we that one abroad had heard so little concerning us, or our visitors, because they possessed so little knowledge of European geography, history and politics.

But if Americans, with the exception of those living here, know us but slightly, it is likewise true that their acquaintance with Germany is limited. The articles which the ex-president of Harvard university, Chas. W. Eliot, wrote shortly after the outbreak of the war, in the attempt to interpret the public opinion of America, were remarkable indications of how exclusively the views of German life and activity held there are drawn from English sources. The Germany which he condemns, and to a very slight degree praises, is as different from the real one as a caricature is from a photograph. Germany, according to Dr. Eliot, is striving for a world wide empire, is an incorporation of militarism and concludes secret treaties without the knowledge of its people. It does not seem to him worthy of mention that England has appropriated a large part of America, half Africa, all India and all Australia. That Russia and France spend much more money on their armies than Germany; that England has laid down the fundamental principle: its navy must be as strong as that of any other two countries combined; that Sir Edward Grey made secret agreements with France, Belgium and Russia, which he denied before Parliament—these are facts of which the learned doctor has either never heard or has forgotten. In his view the German Empire holds Schleswig-Holstein, nine-tenths of whose population are Germans, in its power, against the will of the latter, and is altogether a detestable conqueror and oppressor, in distinction to England, France and Russia whom he apparently considers received their great possessions as a gift. The good doctor has also not the slightest thought of the well-known love of peace of our Emperor nor does he appear aware of the unremitting efforts of the German Kaiser to preserve the peace. In short Dr. Eliot discloses an ignorance concerning us and Germany that in reference to America would be surprising in one of the pupils of our secondary schools.

It would have been useless to attempt to make known to Americans, fed with English representations, that the Russian government had prepared the war a long time in advance, and that the English ministers had some time back laid the wire, so that it only needed the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolajewich to press the button for the explosion to follow. Americans who know Europe and have a sense for European ideas like the philosopher Fullerton have attempted to bring home, in some degree to their countrymen the truth in these matters, and what they have not succeeded in doing, it will not be possible for an Austrian, in the short space of a newspaper article, to accomplish. Let then an Englishman be quoted.

In the year 1909, there appeared in the English monthly, "The United Service Institution" a prize article written by a British naval officer, in which the following sentences occur: "We (Great Britain) do not go to war on sentimental grounds. I doubt if we have ever done that. War is the outcome of commercial disputes its aim is to force upon our adversaries by means of the sword, those conditions which we consider necessary for creating for ourselves commercial ad-

vantages. We make use of all thinkable pretexts and inducements as the reasons for war, but trade is the one that is at the bottom of them all. Whether we give out that a defensive purpose, the gaining of a strategical position, the breach of treaties and what not else has been the occasion, all of these rest ultimately on trade, the simple and sufficient reason for which is, that trade is for us a vital necessity". That is frankly said. And now comes the hypocrisy: an English manufacturer sent to Austrian, and probably to German public men also, on the outbreak of the war, his business announcement, to which he appended some political reflections regretting that in Germany the teachers and clergy had not impressed it upon the people: in business competition foreign countries must also be allowed to live. How does such Pecksniffian morality please Americans?

The Russian foreign minister, Sassonoff, who a few days ago in the Duma did his turn as a political thimble-rigger with much success, has called upon most of the countries which are not yet at war with us, to fall upon us, and secure for themselves a part of the booty, a portion of our territory or something from our commerce and industry. He proclaimed in diplomatic circumlocutions that Russia must possess Constantinople and the Dardanelles; and the prime minister and several enthusiastic representatives expressed loud and openly their assent. In consequence of this, England will if victorious, occupy Palestine and a part of Arabia; Japan has already begun to take China in guardianship. The world is to be divided up anew, and the Americans regard this as something very fine, if they can only join in the general chase to run Germany down.

The removal of German competition from the markets of the world can however be the end in view of only that small number of Americans who do not take into consideration that England and Japan would possess the place which Germany occupied. The great majority of them can hardly mean this. They join in the uproar against Germany simply because this note has been struck, and take sides against that country without much concern, because New York following London and Paris, has made it the fashion.

If England would starve us out, the Americans find it an excellent procedure because we do not deserve anything better, and if Germany takes precautions to prevent this, why it is a new piece of wickedness on her part, against which the sharpest protests must be made. Lord Rosebery said in a speech: the German-American wishes to direct America as the little Hindoo does the elephant on which he sits. The German-American desires only that America be impartial, while the English leader wants to direct the elephant on the wrong road, that it may help England tread down the enemy whom she cannot herself manage, and in so doing make possibly a dangerous false step.

Russian Trade Collapse.

A despatch from Petersburg tells of the terrible conditions of trade existing in Russia. From the last to the 15th of January the export trade was 2,553,000 roubles as against 50,312,000 roubles in the same period of the previous year. Imports stood at 8,526,000 roubles as against 58,358,000 roubles last year. The banks, for speculative purposes, have bought up enormous quantities of grain, so that the price of breadstuffs has risen exorbitantly.

Frightened to Sail.

Copenhagen, March 4th. According to the Politiken in the rivers Tyne, Humber and Thames there are 130 ships unable to sail because the crews are frightened of the German submarine boats and mines.

His Highness The Agha Khan.

Among the individuals who have sprung into prominence as British Agents in the conspiracy that brought on the present great war, is His Highness The Agha Khan. Among those acquainted with his life and character he has an unsavory reputation, and is just the man to do the dirty work of such a government as that of England.

Who and what he is to be found in the following memoir by a writer well acquainted with The Agha Khan's antecedents and life.

The Mohammedan religion is divided into many sects, of which the two most important are the Sunnis and the Shias. The Shias are less numerous and probably not more than one-tenth of the whole Moslem community; the rest are all Sunnis.

The Shias are subdivided into many denominations, of which the overwhelming majority are the "Twelvists," or the followers of the "Church of the Twelve Imams." The Persians, most of the Caucasian Mohammedans and most of the Indian Shias belong to this dominant branch, as also do many large bodies in other Mohammedan countries. To one of the many small and heretical denominations of the Shias belong the Ismailites, also called "the Sevenists," or the followers of the "Church of the Seven Imams," who were at one time one of the two principal divisions of the Shias and continued so from the eighth century to the thirteenth under various forms and names, viz.: Batinitis, Carmathians, Fatimids and Assassins.

During this period they played an important part in the history of the Shia movement, the Caliphate and in the development of the political evolution of Persia, till they were almost completely suppressed by Hulagu the Mongol Prince. The Ismailism of to-day, of which the Agha Khan is the head, is an unimportant and an almost negligible remnant of the notorious Assassin order which, under Hassan Sabbath (the well-known classmate of Omar Khayyam) and his descendant the "Old Man of the Mountain" filled Western Asia for more than 150 years (1090-1255) with terror till the Assassin kingdom was overthrown and the order was suppressed, as already mentioned, by the Mongols. From that time the order ceased to exist as a political factor, but small bodies of the sect surviving the persecutions became scattered and settled in Persia, Syria and India. At present the Ismailites are reduced to a very small number who mostly reside in Bombay and Surat in India, and also a few in Khorasu (Persia). They are regarded by the orthodox Shias as heretical. The Ismailites, including a section of Indian Khojas, now recognize the Agha Khan as their spiritual leader.

The present Agha Khan is the third of that name and is the grandson of the first Agha Khan (Hasan-Ali-Shah, 1800-1881) of Mahallat (a town in Central Persia). The latter pretended to be a descendant of the ancient Imams of the sect, and with a body of followers rebelled against the Persian government. Fath-Ali Shah however, sent an expedition against him which, after a fight, captured the disturber and brought him to the capital. He was detained for a while in Teheran as a prisoner but later, on the plea of making a pilgrimage to Mecca, the Shah released him. Once out of the Capital he, instead of going to Arabia proceeded to Kerman (the farthest province of Teheran but the largest one in the country situated in the Southeastern corner of Persia close to Baluchistan and India). On his way there he forged a royal firman with the Shah's signature appointing him to the governorship of that province. Taking advantage of the remoteness of the place from the capital and of the lack of communications with Teheran, he succeeded in establishing himself in that post and exercising his illegal authority for several months. The king, however, ordered the proper authorities to punish the forger and his position became untenable. Pursued by the authorities he fled to Baluchistan and from there to India, where he settled down under British protection, and in the midst of his followers. He served the political interests of the English rulers in India, who rewarded him with the title of "His Highness", together with a large pension. His son, Agha Khan the Second, pursued the same tactics in the service of his paymasters, giving his moral support to the English interest and policy. The present Agha Khan, or Agha Khan the Third, surpassed his predecessors in his pro-British inclinations, and, being brought up under English training, he became adapted to the European manner of living, which is entirely inconsistent with the traditional habits of his ecclesiastical position and religious profession. He used to pass most of his time in Paris and London in

pleasure and immorality. He is a mere English tool and is no more respected by the Mohammedans whose best element revolted against him and his "All India Moslem League." The indignation of the Indian Moslems at this attempt broke out during the Tripolitan and Balkan wars, when incensed at the British compliance with the enemies of Turkey the young Mohammedans denounced their pro-British leaders and so severely criticized them that both the Agha Khan, the then President of the said League in India and Syed Ameer-Ali, the President of the London branch of the same organization, were compelled to resign. The latter is learned and was bought by the English for a membership in the Privy Council.

The Agha Khan, the Assassin leader, is not "the spiritual head of the Mohammedans in India, East Africa and Central Asia," as the public is led to believe by cables from London, nor is he a pious man, but simply a paid British agent who, like his adventurer and exiled grandfather, boasts of a false nobility and misleadingly claims the possession of an influence that never existed, and to the respectfulness among his co-religionists that evaporated long ago. He is a charlatan and parasite of the highest order who cares more for decorations and titles than veracity and honesty. He is a skilful flatterer—an art by which he has succeeded in getting decorations and the orders both from England and from the Turkish ex-Sultan, and even from the German Emperor, whom he now condemns and calls "the enemy of Islam." He is a worldly hireling, immoral in character, absolutely indifferent to the religious duties of a good Mohammedan. His supreme pleasure is to wallow in the European cafes and places of ill-repute. He loves Paris more than Paradise, sells his conscience and his faith for worldly rewards. There is hardly one in ten thousand among the Indian Moslems whom he can claim as a follower. X.

More Ships sunk.

Brussels, March 4th. The Daily Express announces, that the Prince Eitel Fritz, auxiliary cruiser, has sunk the sailing ship Jean, on her way to Montevideo and the Kildalton which ship was bound from Liverpool to Montevideo.

Potatoes galore.

According to measures taken throughout the country, the next crop of potatoes is to be a record. Everywhere where there is spare land, it has been rented out at almost nominal terms, easily payable in instalments, under the conditions that the crop is to be largely of potatoes. In somewhat similar manner the people have been encouraged to increase the growth of vegetables.

England's Shipping.

Rotterdam, March 4th. In consequence of the German submarine invasion the number of ships which entered British ports during the last week of February was 174 as against 830 in the first week of the month.

Kitchener's Nephew.

Amongst the 400 civilian prisoners in the fortress of Geralsek near Kufstein there is a smart looking 35 year old Englishman, stated to be a nephew of Lord Kitchener's.

The True Friend.

Petersburg, March 3. According to the Novoe Vremja, the Japanese have decided to allow British ships to touch at Tsingtao four times a month only.

Young woman (whose husband has to go to the war), seeks position as ladies maid, or useful help or children's maid, preferably in an American family. Free now.

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Grand Piano by Bechstein.

America and Japan.

An American who has recently returned from Japan after a prolonged residence in that country states that in military, naval and official circles there is no longer any attempt to disguise the feeling that an approaching conflict with the United States is inevitable. In the event of a defeat of Germany in the present war it is believed in the Mikado's Empire that England will fulfil her obligations as ally, and come to her aid against Uncle Sam. In view of the ready response on the part of Japan to England's demand upon her to attack Tsingtao, the Tokio Government seems assured that it can rely upon England's fleet and army in the event of war with the United States.

The American declared that Japan has been carefully preparing for a long time for such a contingency. He said that every Japanese subject in America has an allotted task assigned to him by the secret service & that every Japanese in America is in reality a governmental spy. The bridges, Tunnels, railroad connections will be immediately destroyed by these Japanese, before Uncle Sam has time to collect his faculties, in order to prevent the transfer of troops and war material from the East to West.

The American military authorities are sadly negligent in guarding against such unexpected possibilities and before proper precautions are taken, there is no doubt that the gravest damage could be done to the lines of communication.

It cannot be too strongly urged on the American War Department to exercise control over all Japanese in the United States, that specific and definite instructions be given to all police authorities to keep watch over and report their movements and immediately confine them if the situation became critical.

Where to buy the Continental Times.

- Holland.
 - Hague: de Groot & Dijkhoff, A. van Hoogstraeten & Zn Plaatz 27, s' Gravenhage.
 - Rotterdam: Dittmar's Binnen en Buitenslandsche Bookhandel, 2, Gelderchestraat, Heinrich Kraft, Botersloot 163 b. Kiosken Maatschappij. Spoorwegboekhandel Station: Amsterdam, S'Hage, Maastricht, Rotterdam Beurs, Breda, Vlissingen, Arnhem, Nymegen, Eindhoven, Utrecht, Zrolle, Leeuwarden, Rosendaal, Tilburg, Venlo.
- Switzerland.
 - Neuenburg: Verlagsbuchhandlung F. Zahn, Bahnhofstrasse 13/15.
 - Basel: Bahnhofsbuchhandlung F. Zahn.
 - Bern: Bahnhofsbuchhandlung. Zeitungskiosk Bubenberg. Ferd. Wyss.
 - Lugano-Paradiso: Hotel Daetwyler.
 - Luzern: Bahnhofsbuchhandlung.
 - Olten: Bahnhofsbuchhandlung.
- Italy.
 - Rome: Wilson's Library, 22 Piazza di Spagna.
 - Naples: George Michaelson, Galleria Vittoria.
 - Florence: American Stores, Corner of Via Cavour and Via Alfani.

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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

London and Paris.

M. Norbert Jacques has just been giving a lecture in the Bluthner Saal, upon the subject of London and Paris. Although his name sounds French, he is from Luxemburg and therefore is a neutral, and, as such, has been able to travel about freely. According to the Tageblatt report, Jacques found journeys in such times as these mighty difficult. At last he reached Paris and found it to be a city of the dead. The theatres are closed and the cafés must shut at 9 o'clock, the boulevards are empty, there are scarcely any automobiles, elegance is a thing of the past. If one speaks to a Frenchman, he begins forthwith to tell of the glories of the army and assures you that in four weeks Liege will have been retaken. But it is all phrases invented to quiet the public. Already, in the middle of December, the Lyons Republican published a notice, which had escaped censorship, to the effect that the French had lost 300,000 men. All French, without exception, hate the existing government, which has found means to make itself as unpopular as possible in Bordeaux.

The sentiment in London is quite otherwise. Whilst in France all colors have disappeared and the women wear little else than black toilettes, London revels in bright costumes. The whole town is decorated with the appeals to join Kitchener's army, and, in spite of that, the recruiting agencies are empty. Troops change about daily and the country is swamped with pictures of colonial and other troops, but the effort to work up good spirits fails. For the war is not popular in England.

Extravagant Uncle Sam.

The cost to the Federal Government of maintaining its printing establishment at Washington approximates \$6,000,000 a year. An experienced, capable printer, it has been estimated, could pay the government a rental of half a million dollars, do all the work now being done at a cost of another half million less than the government is paying and still clear for himself between a quarter and a half million dollars.

An example of the high cost of government printing was the printing of the information required for the introduction of the parcel post. The Post Office Department at first advertised for bids on the work, but this was recalled on discovering that the law made it necessary for the work to be done by the government printing office. One commercial printing establishment had already prepared its bid, and later this was found to be less by \$10,000 on a \$36,000 job than the bill actually rendered by the government printing office.

Some time ago two battleships were built under identical specifications, one at a government navy yard, the other by a private company. The hull and machinery of the government constructed vessel cost Uncle Sam \$329,000 more than the hull and machinery of the one built in the private yard. Of course Uncle Sam is rich and can stand this sort of waste. Apropos the railroad situation and the insufficient advance in rates granted to the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission, coupled with the advice to the railroads to save their heads by more economical management, it should be said that the Federal Government operates the Panama Railroad, and the rates are the highest railroad rates in the world.

Frederic Warren

Exponent of **Jean de Reszke's** method
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The United States of America dragged by the chain of dollars.

One of the most interesting psychological appearances of the present war, considered from a universal standpoint, is the partiality of a large part of the public and the official point of view of the great American Republic. President Wilson, who as a man, enjoys very great sympathies in Germany, emphasized his strict neutrality, but the fact cannot be denied, that this so-called neutrality is a two-faced one. Immense quantities of war-material have been shipped from America to the foes of Germany and even the protests of influential Americans, — not to speak of the German Government—availed nothing. In a formal sense the neutrality even now is strictly enforced and the statement, that Germany furnished arms and ammunition to Spain during the Spanish-American War, is misleading. A comparison of the two cases in point, is wrong for the simple reason, that Germany would have furnished arms to America just as well, if the War Department at that time, would have given any orders. That we "are allowed to buy arms and ammunition from the United States now"—a statement merely made ad hoc, does not contradict the above assertion and shows a very superficial treatment of the point in question. That some firms make a lot of money out of these war-orders at present, will prolong the war without a doubt, but the attitude of American officialdom shows by its acts, that it follows a very hypocritical course.

America is chiefly an agricultural community and its credit depends entirely upon the produce of its soil. Germany always was one of its best customers and it received in exchange for its products, German goods, which could, if at all, not be manufactured in America as good and as cheap. The American artisan merchant and farmer therefore, are the chief sufferers in this economic crisis, for trade has almost come to a stop between Germany and most European States, which are called neutral. Since the declaration of the German Government, that the Sea around the British coast would be considered as being within the war-zone, the losses to American trade have increased and will increase still further.

England prevents the very lively trade between the ports of Bremen and those of the American coast, so that the German declaration should be considered simply as a way of self-preservation and retaliation.

The English Press, poisoning the American mind with false reports, tends to enhance American prejudice against Germany still further, so that American business-men, unable to know, that English Press-lies are manufactured for a certain purpose, in many cases express no desire to take up again the interrupted business connection with Germany. In short, America has lost its clear view of matters and now trails in the wake of Great-Britain, bound by a golden but heavy chain, a burden, which it cannot endure very long. All speculation, regarding future times, as far as business with Germany is concerned, are of no avail, because the German Government practically has taken all measures to make the Fatherland independent of all, or nearly all help from the outside. America, on the other hand, is absolutely dependent from Germany, as far as some articles are concerned, mainly clover-seed, Kainit, artificial or mineral manure, drugs and anilinedyes, all of which could be prevented from being sent to the United States by lawful measures. In consequence the army of unemployed will increase in America more and more, not to speak of the many barren fields, where formerly tobacco or cotton was grown. A wave of dissatisfaction will sweep over the broad country, and thousands of desperate men and women will become subjects to charity or revolt. All these terrible consequences will be laid to the door of the seducer, Great-Britain, but the Government of the United States will have to bear the brunt of the attack, on account of their partiality to the British cause. It will always remain a mystery, why the President and his Cabinet will follow such a course, which has deprived them of independence and which has no claim upon dignity, such as a great and powerful nation as the United States could enjoy. History however, will speak more insistent than all the English Press-lies are able to and America will become independent again, sooner perhaps, than many believe now. K.

Englands Disillusions Greatest.

Copenhagen, March 4th. The *Nationaltidende* says: The English and the British Prime Minister are for the first time beginning to realise clearly, that the worlds war is a far harder thing than they had first anticipated. When we glance back at the past seven months of war we find that all the Military leaders and statesmen have miscalculated. The German general staff in the imagination, that it could bring France to her knees before the Russian mobilisation was completed; the French and Russian leaders because they had not thought that Germany could bring into the field such a mighty army, to protect her two fronts, as she has been able to. The Russian Ministry of war, in its idea that it could annihilate the German army. The greatest disillusion however lies in Churchills so often repeated statement of his thorough satisfaction with the competency of the navy as being able to rule the seas, upon the top of which comes the German blockade. Even if Germany does not manage to seriously threaten England, there will still remain the disagreeable sentiment that England, professing to rule the waves, has been unable to defend her own coasts.

Don't Travel Without a Passport.

Everyone is familiar with tales that belated tourists told last summer upon returning from the war-ridden lands shortly after the first awful cry of "War" convulsed Europe. These experiences should be a lasting lesson to travelers to foreign lands who have heretofore gone without passports. No one expected the world-wide conflict which broke out so suddenly last August, and few tourists were prepared with passports to enable them to get from one country to another without delay. Last spring, when preparations for trips abroad were being made, those going to foreign ports were strongly advised to equip themselves with passports, even though they were not considered necessary in any country except Russia. This advice, is emphasized by a recent announcement from the State Department at Washington as follows:

All Americans going to belligerent countries should provide themselves with passports before leaving this country. Their applications, under the new regulations, must be made before clerks of courts. Each application should be accompanied by two small unmounted photographs of the applicant, one to be attached to the passport and the other filed with the department's records. Blank forms may be obtained from the department without delay upon request. Persons going to belligerent countries, except England, should have their passports issued by consular representatives of those countries in the United States. Americans who fail to follow this course will experience difficulty and perhaps detention in the countries which they visit.

It is well even to extend the suggestion to cover not only the nations of Europe at war, but all foreign countries. Do not leave the matter of obtaining your passports until the last moment. Because of the rigid rules now obtaining the Bureau of Citizenship which issues passports is already overworked, and difficulty is experienced in getting papers promptly.

Berlin Theatrical Notes.

Miss Rita Sacchetto, the charming and popular artiste, assisted by her nieces, is giving a performance in choreography and fancy dancing on March 14th, for the benefit of scientists, who have suffered reverses through the war. This beautiful actress always crowds the house and the performance should be most interesting and instructive.

The "Kleines Theater" last night celebrated the 200th performance of "Jettchen Geberl". The title rôle at this occasion was taken again for the first time in some months by Eleanor Bühler, probably the best representative of this difficult part. During March two new plays will be produced by the active management of the "Kleines Theater", in the first part of the month the drama "Laetare" by Ernst Legal and later Hollberg's comedy "Der politische Kannegiesser" will have its première together with Lessing's "Philotas".

The Wintergarten starts the new month with an excellently chosen programme. Prominent among the artists is Fritz Massary with Johann Strauss's "Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald", for which Otto Koenig has written the words. Fräulein Massary's truly Vienna temperament and vocal gifts are well-known to all who know Berlin at all. Olga Desmond's dancing is delighting an enthusiastic audience ever anew. Other artists who will contribute in filling the house, are Baggesen with his extremely funny juggling tricks, Emilia Rose, Jean Moreau and others.

Women's New Walk.

Effect of Full-Skirt Fashion.

From our Special Correspondent.

Monaco. The new "walk" which has appeared with the new skirts, was at once adopted by the Frenchwoman on the Riviera.

And now in the Casino at Monte Carlo and on the Promenade des Anglais at Nice all the women, American ladies prominent for their numbers, are trying to imitate her movements.

Since women have accustomed themselves to tight skirts and semi-japanese steps for so long, it will be rather difficult to change the way of walking all in a moment. It must be borne in mind that not only are the skirts full, and in the case of evening frocks flounced, but also they are cut well above the ankle, so that much attention must be paid to the feet.

The body is held very erect, and the knees kept tight and what the dancing mistresses call "turned out"; the steps must be medium in length and slightly springy. But care must be taken not to jerk, or the skirt will not hang well, and there must be no suggestion of dancing in the movement. Also the arms must on no account be allowed to swing. The correct movement requires practice and patience, but it may perhaps prove a distraction from war thoughts.

German Diction. — German lessons

Eva Wilck

Teacher of Geraldine Farrar — George Hamlin — Max Baer — Craik, Royal Opera, Munich — E. Lucy Gates, Royal Opera, Cassel — Estelle Wentworth, Stadttheater Freiburg — George Meader, Royal Opera, Stuttgart — Jane Osborn, Hannah, Boston, Grand Opera Co. — Emma Vilmar, Royal Opera, Berlin and many other prominent pupils. American pupils accepted for instruction without pay until funds arrive.

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A trump Card.

The New York Times says that Washington officials consider Germany played a clever game.

The Washington Correspondent of the *New York Times* writes:—

It has dawned upon officials here that the German Government had executed a rather neat and clever counter-diplomatic stroke in notifying the world of its intention to create a war zone around the British Isles by taking a leaf out of the British book, and doing the very thing that the British Government had done. The British and German war zone orders, as officially communicated to the State Department, were compared and closely studied to-day. This comparison was not found to be to the disadvantage of the Germans. It was even suggested that the German Government had played a trump card.

The situation.

The situation resolves itself something after this fashion: For England, the official date of the beginning of the war was Aug. 4. England waited until three months of the war had been fought and then served notice on the neutral powers of the world of her intention to establish a war zone. The British war zone was set up on Nov. 5. The Germans waited an additional three months, twice as long as did Great Britain, or until Feb. 4, exactly six months from the official British beginning of the war, and then announced its decision to establish a war zone, very similar to that of Great Britain, although somewhat more extensive. However, the principle involved with respect to both war zones is the same, since each is extensive enough to cover the high seas outside of the three-mile territorial limit, and the two war zones differ in importance only in degree and the character of the operations to be conducted in them.

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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES

Supplement

Letter of an Englishman to his German friends.

Although I am an Englishman and my country is at war with yours, I do not consider, however, that my loyalty to England need necessarily compel me to obliterate from my memory the long years of friendship I have entertained for Germany. Ever since I first went there as a student some nineteen years ago, I have always remained one of her staunchest friends and most enthusiastic admirers, and I am still so to-day, though in certain quarters it may be considered heretical to admit it. I have mixed so much with Germans and have been afforded such exceptional opportunities for studying their splendid State and Municipal governmental systems and, in fact, the entire civil and military administrative machinery on which German power and greatness depends. I am possibly, therefore, better qualified to estimate correctly what Germany's tremendous powers of resistance are destined to be during this conflict, than many of those whose knowledge of German international affairs is based mostly on hearsay, but who publish columns on the subject daily in the French and British presses. It is a pity that so many Englishmen when they visit foreign countries and especially European ones, are usually incapable of divesting themselves of their inherent insularity and racial prejudices. Because, by failing to realize that there is something new worth learning, or at any rate investigating, in every civilized land, much useful information slips by them unperceived to the detriment of their own country. The average Britisher's conception of patriotism is to entertain a pitying contempt for everybody and everything who have had the misfortune of being created outside the British Isles, and it is entirely due to this unfortunate temperamental characteristic that all we English have had such an unpleasant and rough awakening concerning Germany's might since the outbreak of this war. Individuals often get angry at first when suddenly startled, and this is exactly what has happened in England. She embarked on this campaign thoroughly convinced that at the first shout of the Triple Entente, the "Walls of Jericho" would almost instantly collapse and that within three months the German Empire would be in extremis. But to her disgust she has discovered that the Germans are not perturbed in the very least at taking on the whole of Europe, and if necessary any interested spectators who may care to take a hand in the game. In consequence, the disillusionment of my "sporting" compatriots knows no bounds, and the only comfort they get is by reading the volumes of above interwoven with slander, belched forth daily by their press at Germany's expense. But there is a comical side to the present situation which disinterested spectators are not likely to overlook.—Because the Germans have so far succeeded in withstanding, practically single handed, the onslaught of a gigantic coalition, the object of which is the total annihilation of their Empire, they are now being accused of having secretly spent years in preparing their defensive military machine for the sole purpose of subjugating Europe and especially poor little England. Personally, I have not the faintest notion whether the German Government is directly or indirectly responsible for this terrible conflagration, but what I do know is, that the German Nation has got its back to the wall and is fighting the largest military Powers of the World and such being the case, if any of the English people have a spark of sporting instinct remaining in them, they who, hitherto, have always been believed to be the admirers of true sport and of everything that is sportsmanlike in the roblest and highest sense of the word, then in my opinion, they should be the first to acknowledge what a magnificent fight the German nation is putting up. Even if your country should be eventually defeated, the terrific odds against which she is fighting will rob the victors of all glory, and impartial historians of future generations will assuredly dedicate it all to her.

For years I have incessantly impressed on my countrymen what a stupendous power the German Empire is, but my opinions were scoffed at and I, myself, was "dubbed" pro-German and was told that I was unpatriotic and belittled my own country, because I

maintained that in certain respects Germany was a greater country than England owing to the superiority of her military and educational systems. Now, if I a private individual could collect sufficient data for the purpose of enabling me to assess her strength at its true value, how much more should our Military Attachés have been able to do so, possessing all the advantages which the sacred robes of officialdom bestowed on them. It is evident, therefore, that our military representatives in Berlin were either criminally negligent and apathetic or else hopelessly incompetent, and I should be inclined rather to believe the latter. But in either case, it is preposterous for us now to accuse the German Government of wilful duplicity and impute to it aggressive motives for adopting precautionary defensive measures whilst the British nation peacefully slumbered. Such a point of view is as irrational as that of the Peace-at-any-price Party in the House of Commons who, prior to the war, was continually beseeching the Germans to disarm, so that Great Britain, with her vast colonial possessions wrapt tightly around her, might continue to sleep in perfect tranquility and free from all anxiety for the future. But when suggesting such an unbusinesslike and unpractical arrangement, British politicians completely ignored the fact, that were she to have adopted such a fatuously shortsighted policy, Germany would speedily have been smothered by her French and Russian neighbours and their cohorts of hangers-on. Instead of attempting to usher in the millennium before the world was ready for it, these well-meaning but misguided idealists would have served the case of civilization far better, had they directed their energies in bringing pressure to bear on their Government to heed the old classical dictum "Si vis pacem parabellum", but which preferred to pander to the ignorant proletariat for the sake of obtaining its assive votes on which depended ministerial posts and huge yearly salaries regardless of national security. So obsessed was the Government with Social reform, that had this war been postponed but a few years more, the probabilities are, that we should have had an appalling national disaster.

For some years prior to this war I contributed innumerable articles to our press, in which I showed how utterly futile it was to try and prevent a country like the German Empire, containing a population of sixty-eight millions and possessing the most perfectly organized and trained army which has ever existed, the second largest Navy and mercantile marine, and an ever increasing commercial and industrial prosperity, from expanding and acquiring colonies, Protectorates, Commercial spheres of influence, or whatever you choose for convenience sake to call them. I emphasised the fact, that quite apart from all equitable considerations, such a systematic and ruthless blocking policy as was being pursued by our Government with regard to Germany's legitimate territorial aggrandizement aspirations, would most certainly culminate in some such frightful worldwide cataclysm as has now actually come to pass. In direct contradistinction to this negative line of policy, I strongly advocated a rapprochement with her based on an amicable and equitable settlement by which she would be allotted certain spheres of influence in Asia Minor and Africa. I was opposed all along to the Franco-British Entente and still more so, to the fatal Triple Entente as I foresaw clearly that both these Agreements contained the germs of future international complications, and were thus bound to defeat their ostensible "raison d'être" namely, to safeguard the peace of Europe. To wish to cultivate friendly relations with France was admirable, but the modus operandi employed for doing so could not have been more clumsily devised and more calculated to injure rather than benefit France's interests, by the mere fact that the terms of the "Entente Cordiale" were shrouded in so much mystery, that nobody knew what they were or to what extent England had pledged herself to assist France should she be involved in a war. Besides, from the very outset, the French were permitted to exaggerate its political significance and placed an entirely different interpretation on it to

that which the British Government had originally intended. Its natural tendency, therefore, was to foster in them a spirit of misplaced confidence in their ability of waging a successful war of revenge against their old enemy and so recover their lost provinces of Alsace-Lorraine. But, as might well have been expected, the Germans viewed the whole transaction with the utmost suspicion and dislike, and especially the Triple Entente because they firmly believed, that its primary object was to head them off in every direction, and definitely prevent them from ever obtaining those outlets, the possession of which is essential for ensuring the future economic and commercial prosperity of their Empire. The immediate result of this threatening coalition was to compel Germany to redouble her armament efforts, and for having done so she is now being roundly abused by Great Britain and accused of compassing the destruction of Europe. If she had not maintained her lead in armaments I should like to know whether there is a single English Statesman worthy of the name, who would have been willing to stake his personal honour, that immediately the military preparations of France and Russia had been completed and they believed themselves sufficiently strong to crush her, that they would not have hesitated to seize upon the first opportune moment for picking a quarrel with Germany and forcing a war upon her. Sandwiched in as she is between two avowed and implacable foes such as they are, what else could she do than prepare for all eventualities? Is it conceivable that a great and progressive nation like the Germans, were going to incur the risk of being reduced to the status of a second class Power? The fact that Germany did not go to war with France in 1905 when the Moroccan crisis arose, speaks volumes for her peaceful intentions. Then if ever was the psychological moment for her to have done so, as France, Russia, England and Belgium were wholly unprepared for war their military affairs being in a chaotic condition.

No, in my opinion a combination of unfortunate circumstances but not Germany were the cause of this terrible conflict, however much in certain quarters it may be desired to attribute it to her. To act in self defense is frequently mistaken for aggression. For instance, suppose two persons have an altercation and one of them is suddenly seen to strike the other, would he not appear to be the aggressor in the eyes of anybody watching the scene a way off and to whom the words which were exchanged between them were inaudible? May not one man have said something to the other which compelled him to act as he did? Moreover, is it not conceivable that believing himself to be the weaker of the two, and realising that the other was fast losing control of himself, but deemed it expedient, therefore, to hit first and not incur the risk of receiving a staggering knock-out blow? This is exactly what happened in Germany's case. The premature mobilization of the Russian troops coupled with France's truculent and threatening attitude obliged the Germans for the sake of their own safety to declare war, and thus endeavour to deal the enemy a decisive blow before he was ready. But German critics declare that if Germany had not desired war, her military mobilization could not have been completed prior to that of her opponents. But they forget that her peculiar geographical position, namely between France and Russia, necessitated that her troops should always be in a constant state of preparedness to take the field at a moment's notice, just as the British fleet is maintained on a war-footing and is always ready for active service. The fact is, that by their clever scheming, the Russians succeeded in making the German Government appear to be the aggressor, when in reality it was merely dealing a defensive blow. But now because the Germans have objected to being annihilated ("butchered to make a Triple Entente holiday") and are defending themselves heroically in the face of overwhelming odds, their foes now blame them for their extraordinary powers of resistance and accuse them of having secretly compassed the down-fall of Europe.

In order to gain the sympathy of Neutral States Great Britain has advanced the preposterous plea, that she is championing the case of freedom against militarism.

If this were the case, she should then be waging this war against the whole world, as all civilized countries except the Americas have adopted compulsory military service and maintain large armies. Besides, she herself has of late become an ultra military Power, and has even gone so far as to adopt a veiled form of military dictatorship which is one of the most sensible things she has done, especially as Lord Kitchener is one of the very ablest of great Statesmen we have ever had. No! let us admit frankly that we are not fighting militarism, but only the wonderful German military machine that has raised the standard of military efficiency to such a pitch that it has so far enabled the German Empire to withstand, practically singlehanded, the onslaught of the hordes of a united Europe. The fact is that England realizes only too well that Germany's homogeneous military Governmental system is what stands between her and becoming the dominant commercial Power of Europe and which proud position she is perfectly justified in coveting. For, if it were not for the inconvenient counterbalancing effect of German military power, our naval preponderance would permit of our playing off one country against the other and whilst they were scrambling for the fence we should be gathering in the sovereigns. We are hearing a great deal just at present concerning the iniquities of this brutal and tyrannical German militarism but what about Navalism? Has it ever dawned on English people how ludicrously inconsistent their abuse of German militarism on land is, considering the fact that Great Britain's navalism aims at playing identically the same game on the sea; also that it is of equally vital importance to the German Empire's existence as a Great Power for her to retain her military supremacy as it is to our existence to retain our Naval supremacy.

I am fully aware that the German people are convinced that England was the evil genius who caused this war, but I venture to differ with them on that point. There is not the least shadow of a doubt that the British Isles were madly jealous of Germany and what is more, feared her. They knew that her commerce was on the increase and that her Navy was growing stronger year by year, necessitating a proportional increase in that of theirs and which was already costing them £ 45,000,000 annually. As it would have been suicidal for her to abandon the race in naval armaments. England was obliged, therefore, to redouble her efforts in the hope that the German Government would either tire of the contest or else go bankrupt, and which was a most probable contingency seeing that, not only had it to meet naval expenses but ever-increasing colossal military ones as well. However, in spite of her heavy naval expenditure England had no desire to become embroiled herself in a conflict with the Germans, although she may not have been adverse to seeing them humbled by other Powers. The flirtatious British Government had unquestionably whispered many "sweet nothings" into France's loving ear during those early halcyon days of the courtship, and prior to the conclusion of the mysterious "Triple Ménage". But judging from the lack of martial ardour displayed by the British Government by not adopting the most trivial and palpable military precautions commensurate with the foreign policy to which it had committed itself, I think I am justified in declaring that the one Prayer it offered daily to Heaven was that no occasion would arise necessitating the fulfillment of those promises it had made its mistress. Hence, my contention that we were not the instigators but involuntary participators in this upheaval. When the Austro-Servian crisis arose in July 1914 followed by the Austro-German-Russian one, the English Cabinet was placed in an appalling dilemma, and however much Germans may be incensed against us today, those of them who have studied political questions will, I feel sure, agree with me in this. On the one hand, the Government knew it had guaranteed to support France should she be attacked, but what was even worse still, it realized that if Russia should again receive an unavenged rebuff on Serbia's behalf, (she had already received several since the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria in 1909) the

probabilities were that she would sicken of the paralytic and impotent policy of the Triple Entente and, in consequence, would conclude an independent Agreement with Germany to the serious detriment of British interests in Asia Minor and Persia. But besides all this, there was yet another reason, no less important, which impelled the Government to adopt the course it did. For ten years' that scurrilous rag and insatiable scavenger "The Daily Mail", Lord Northcliffe's personal property and mouthpiece, and supported by its foster brother, the once distinguished "Times," carried on a systematic and ruthless anti-German campaign with a view to terrifying the gullible public and arousing its insensate hatred for Germany and all her works. The immediate result of this iniquitous policy was, that when the European crisis arose in July last, public opinion in England was already inflamed against the Germans, that however much one Government might have wished to do so, it would never have been permitted to draw back at the eleventh hour and leave France to her fate. Had it done so, it would not have remained in office twenty four hours. But what I am particularly desirous of impressing on the German nation, is the importance of differentiating in its hatred of England, between the individual Englishman and his Pressridden Government. I can assure you, that had the question of war or peace been submitted in the form of a Referendum to the people, there would have been an overwhelming majority in favour of peace because none of our working classes wanted war with the Germans, however much they may have been interested in the "Daily Mail's" exciting and sensational novelette anti-German jargon. They were simply rushed headlong into heel by their Government and its inexorable taskmaster, the press. Do not imagine that the mush you read in our daily newspapers is the true voice of the English nation. The childish and futile abuse which is now being heaped upon Germany comes solely from the pens of that handful of scum of Fleet Street Editors, who by their maniacal ravings have succeeded in hypnotizing my compatriots into believing that they abhor Germans and Germans, that the latter are barbarians but that the Russians are Saints. If, however, the "Daily Mail" suddenly veered round and commenced publishing leading articles rigorously decrying the war, and showing what economic and commercial suicide it was, what a baneful effect it would ultimately have on the interests of our working classes and on those of all other countries, and how unnecessary it was, seeing that prior to the July European Crisis, we had no tangible reason whatsoever for quarrelling with Germany, the latter would speedily witness the most startling revulsion of feeling imaginable against this conflict in Great Britain. Consequently, I maintain that it is the fault of our respective presses, we are all now murdering each other and are, thereby, retarding our civilization by hundreds of years.

But the question is: How can peace be once more restored? Unfortunately so long as both Germany and England are both quite convinced that each is certain eventually to smash the other there can be no possible prospect of a speedy settlement. However, those of us Germans and English who have still retained our mental equilibrium and have not allowed the war fever to take too strong a hold upon us, must strive to instil a little common sense into our respective unhappy compatriots. If ever there were an opportunity for the press to prove what a mighty power for good it can be, this is most certainly the moment of all others for doing so. As public opinion today is formed and influenced almost entirely by what the various daily newspapers write, of what vital importance it is, therefore, that they should, one and all, endeavour to uphold unflinchingly the standard of right or their interpretation of it, in as charitable a spirit as possible for those whose opinions differ from theirs and thus, to quiet rather than excite the unreasonable and harmful passions by which the ignorant masses are swayed. Only by this means is it possible to guide them along the path which is best calculated to lead to the most satisfactory results both for themselves and the good of the whole world.

WAR DIARY.

February 22nd, 1915.

Fieldmarshal von Hindenburg's general staff reports as the final result of the nine days winter battle in Mazur, the annihilation of the tenth Russian army under General Baron von Sievers' command, with a loss of more than 100,000 prisoners of war, among them not less than 11 generals, over 300 field guns, heavy artillery, a number of hospital, ammunition and subsistence trains, numerous field kitchens, vehicles of all sorts, immense quantities of filled ammunition boxes etc., captured by the Germans. The total loss must at least amount to 200,000 men, many field pieces are evidently left in the woods or have been thrown into lakes and rivers, where they will eventually be found by the Germans. To be able to grasp the enormity of these figures, one must remember that for instance the French army surrounded by the Germans at Sedan in 1870, numbered 83,000 men when it surrendered, having lost during the battle about 23,000 of prisoners and wounded and 17,000 killed. The "Cologne Gazette", usually a very reliable paper, is responsible for a most remarkable story. It reports from Rotterdam, the captain of a Dutch steamer just returned from a trip to England, had stated publicly that the British government offered him the sum of £100,000 if he would sink his ship and swear that it had been done by a German submarine boat. The British government hoped thus to irritate public opinion in Holland and other neutral countries against German recklessness. I am at a loss to believe the story. What the British government wants to pay an enormously high price for, can happen any day. But I believe also, that only practical reasons of this kind, not moral ones, would prevent the British government from offering such a price for such a deed.

The London "Daily News" has a special from Copenhagen that Germany had built within the last six months at least 120 big submarine boats, each one carrying more than one hundred mines weighing 1200 pounds a piece. If the "Daily News" sees fit to frighten Britishers still more by such fairy tales—the Germans would certainly not object.

The German press calls attention to the fact that the weekly magazine "The Crucible" in Richmond, Va., demands that the American people should inquire why President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan had not insisted upon a reparation by England for insulting the American flag. It is said that the British cruisers "Essex", "Suffolk" and "Carolina", about five weeks ago, met the American battleship "Texas" and signalled her to stop whereupon Captain Grant of the "Texas" ordered his ship to clear for action. This sufficed for the British cruisers to disappear as fast as they could. But the President is said to have disapproved of the action of Captain Grant and so have omitted to ask the British government for an explanation. The incident had been silenced by the American press for fear of offending England or rousing anti-English feeling in America. If this story is true, the independent part of the American press should take the matter up.

We hear by way of Geneva that the French minister Delcassé had told the editors of French papers, London and Petersburg were dissatisfied with the attitude of the French press, because they occupied themselves too much with the German victory in East Prussia and the activity of German submarine boats. It was their patriotic duty to counteract the depressed feeling in France and arouse fresh hopes for a new offensive movement at the front. This does not sound very encouraging for the allies.

Official British reports sent to neutral countries state that there had been bread riots in the suburbs of Berlin and that "the German provincial town of Heidelberg" had to distribute food among the starving inhabitants. Remarkable, most remarkable! We live in the Berlin suburb of Schöneberg, right between the neighboring suburbs of Charlottenburg and Wilmsdorf, and have heard nothing of bread riots. And "fine old Heidelberg thou fairest," as it is called by the German poet Scheffel, will rub its eyes in astonishment to hear that its inhabitants were starving.

But another fact is true. This was the first day under the bread ticket regime. Families received tickets entitling each member to buy bread or flour to the maximum amount of four German or nearly four and a half American pounds a week. By this scheme the government hopes to stretch the existing supply of bread stuffs so that they will reach until the next crop becomes available.

February 23rd, 1915.

The captain of a Danish steamer who sailed from England on February 18th, arriving in Copenhagen yesterday, reports that he sailed along the whole Eastern coast of England and across the North Sea without seeing one single ship flying the British flag. All ships showed a neutral flag, the Union Jack had entirely disappeared. The Union Jack swept from the ocean, not even the wildest imagination could have dreamed of this six months ago.

Ambassador Gerard delivered the reply of the U. S. government to Germany's last note today at the foreign office. I hear that it

contains a proposition, which might serve as a basis for a settlement of the existing difficulties, in regard to the declaration of a war zone by Germany, and the prevention of provisioning Germany from abroad by England. We have to wait for further developments.

Meanwhile the British government is considering steps to counteract the measures taken by Germany, foremost the submarine boat war against British commerce. England seems to begin to realize how much greater the danger of being starved is for England, than for Germany.

The American steamer "Evelyn", bound for Bremen with a cargo of cotton, has struck a mine north of the isle of Borkum and sunk, the crew saving their lives. It is not yet known whether she struck an English or a German mine and it is irrelevant in this case. Neutral ships have been warned often enough against taking this route, especially under a mine pilot, and the captain has to bear the consequences of his stubbornness. But if it is true, as reported tonight, that the captain of the "Evelyn" stated, the captain of a British cruiser "ordered" him, against his intention, not to take a more northern course but to keep to the south, then the matter would take a very serious turn. Then England would be responsible for the destruction of the steamer and must pay damages, regardless of the moral side of the case.

A highly interesting story is contained in a private letter from Japan, printed by the "Frankfurter Zeitung." When the governor of German Tsingtau Captain Meyer-Waldeck surrendered to the Japanese general Kamio after having fired his last round of ammunition, the two generals met for the first time. The Japanese, very politely, greeted his brave enemy and expressed the hope that Germans and Japanese would never again fight each other, entirely disregarding the English general, who was also present. Then general Kamio addressed Captain Meyer-Waldeck and the officers of his staff with these words: "Gentlemen, by the grace of my sovereign you will be permitted to keep and wear your swords in Japan." At this moment the British general chimed in: I have also to communicate to you, that by the grace of my sovereign... when general Kamio interrupted him with the question: "Can you produce a written order? I give you 24 hours to get an instruction from London by cable, otherwise you will not sign the minutes of these proceedings."

February 24th 1915.

It seems to be confirmed that another British transport has been sunk in the British channel. Several steamers arriving in Norwegian ports report that they saw, off the city of Hull, many military caps, parts of uniforms and military equipments, pieces of a wrecked ship etc.

Evidently great and well founded fears are entertained in Washington about the attitude of Japan towards China. Japan's demands are being regarded with distrust and alarm. Japan seems to have omitted to mention the most vexatious of her demands, when she informed her allies of her intentions concerning China. Washington begins to realize that Japan is using the golden opportunity to act in poor powerless China as she pleases, and to subject her practically to the dominion of little Japan. Europe can do nothing, Russia will get her part of the pie while England and the rest have the privilege to look on. Only the United States is able to veto the whole proceeding. But will she do it? I am afraid that Japan is fully resolved not to let this opportunity slip by unused; the fact that she is mobilizing her entire army, even calling her last reserves and territorial troops to arms, is conclusive proof that she would be ready to go to war even with America, if need be. And I doubt whether President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, pacifists as they are, will bring themselves to go into history as the men beginning war with Japan for China's sake.

Even at such serious moments the British cannot help being funny, without knowing it, as must be admitted. Some English papers assert in all earnestness, Germany was at the bottom of this trouble also; it was Germany which instigated Japan to her new policy, hoping to involve her into a war with the United States. What accomplished devils these Germans are in British eyes!

The London "Daily Express" asserts the German government in Belgium confiscated large parts of the food imported by the American aid committee to feed the Belgian population. Official figures are being published by the German government refuting these calumnies. This was hardly necessary. The American people know the official report of the committee which has explicitly declared that the German administration of Belgium not only helped the efforts of the committee in every possible way but also carefully, in the most painstaking way, carried out their promise not to use anything of the imported grain and provisions for military or government purposes. This should suffice.

An Indian regiment in Singapore has mutinied, Japanese troops have been called upon to quench the trouble. What a humiliation for England!

In the midst of war the city of Berlin finds time, money and enterprising spirit enough to venture an experiment of great importance. It has been decided by the municipal administration to buy and run the "Berlin

Electricity Works" which is the second largest plant of its kind. The city will henceforth sell electric light and power to the street car system of greater Berlin and to house owners, private citizens, etc. It is a gigantic scheme which would attract the attention of the whole world if it were contracted in peace time. But to start it in the midst of war, illustrates better than anything else of what metal these Teutons are.

February 25th, 1915.

The call to subscribe to a second war loan has been published by the management of the Imperial Bank. The proclamation says that the great success of the first loan had been called a victorious battle. The German people should and would win a second victory of the same kind, because Germany's financial and economical strength was not broken, it was to the contrary more powerful than ever. While the sons of the Fatherland were fighting to protect those at home, it was the duty and honor of every German citizen remaining at home, to provide the necessary means for a successful conduct of the war until an honorable and lasting peace could be secured. The loan conditions are about the same as those of the first one. Only the selling price is a little higher which is entirely justified by the fact, that bonds of the first loan are being quoted now at 100 and higher, while the selling price had been a little below 98, which would have justified an even higher price now. But the government wanted to go sure and decided to fix the price at 98 1/2. Again, the loan is a double one. One part consists of 5 percent treasury notes running for 6 1/2 years on the average, and Imperial bonds bearing interest at 5 percent also and running at least 10 years, after which time the government is at liberty to convert them or pay off. The amount to be subscribed for is unlimited as was the first loan. As will be remembered the first loan brought about 4 1/2 billion Marks, and it is confidently expected that about the same amount will be realized this time. Indeed, Germany's economical fabric is so sound and healthy, deposits with saving institutions have so enormously increased lately, that there is no reason why the expectations of the government and of financial circles should not be fulfilled, so much more so, as almost the whole amount raised by the first loan has remained in the country having been spent for manufacturing war materials of all kinds. Germany is sure to win another big battle on financial grounds.

England announces as her answer to Germany's modified blockade that all German private property is to be confiscated, no matter by which flag it might be protected. This is a rather empty threat as hardly any German private property is being carried by neutral ships except cotton which comes to Germany on board of American or Dutch steamers after representations against British confiscation had been made by America.

To correct wild statements made by English and French papers concerning the number of German prisoners of war, the following official figures computed by the Geneva international committee after reports sent in by the several governments have been published: on January 29th 1915 there were 49,350 German officers and soldiers as prisoners of war in France and French colonies, in England 72,477 and in Russia 20,300 or a grand total of 76,897 officers and men. Germany has to take care of about 700,000 prisoners of war and Austria of about 300,000 Russians. From these figures it can be seen that Germany alone has nearly ten times as many prisoners as have her enemies.

China has requested President Wilson to help her in her troubles with Japan. As is reported from Washington, the President is busily engaged in conferences with the Japanese and Chinese ministers, trying hard to find a way out of the dilemma. He certainly has no easy job on his hands. It looks as if he would recur to his favorite scheme recommending the two powers to submit their difficulties to a court of arbitration. But can such things really be arbitrated? Japan wants to subdue China in one form or another. China, hers if too weak, although many times the larger in territory and population, is unable to resist with any hope of success. In my opinion only one solution is possible: Uncle Sam must tell the Japs to behave themselves and leave China alone or fight. I would like to see the composition of a court of arbitration which should decide how far Japan's demands are justified while everyone of them is an infringement upon Chinese sovereignty.

Americans will hear with much regret that captain Kurd Rösler has died a hero's death for his country after having been decorated with the Iron Cross. Captain Rösler, before the war, was very active in the movement for a revival of sport in Germany, had visited the United States, was a member of several well known athletic clubs in America, had assisted in the engagement of trainer Kränzlein to instruct German trainers in American methods, as a preparation for the Olympian games to take place in Berlin next year, and was secretary of the committee in charge of these great international games. Captain Rösler was himself an excellent all round sportsman, equally efficient in pistol shooting, jumping, running and stone throwing. He

was well liked by everybody who had the pleasure to know him.

February 26th 1915.

Another English transport with 1800 men aboard is reported to have been sunk off Eastbourne. This time the telegram comes from Italy and is so positive that there seems to be hardly any room for doubt. But for an official confirmation we shall have to wait until the German submarine boats, now hovering around the British coast, have returned and reported. But about one thing no doubt is permitted any more: the German submarine boats are doing their deadly work very well, either by dropping mines or by torpedoes. So many British ships have been destroyed during the last few days that assurance rates have gone up fearfully and that most English lines have ceased to run their ships. The German announcement of a modified blockade was no mere bluff as English ministers and papers stated contemptuously. American assurance rates have also increased considerably after the loss of the "Evelyn" and another vessel which struck a mine.

The fact has leaked out that a short while ago Russia had tried a little intrigue to separate Austria from Germany. She offered, through the representative of a small neutral power, to give back to Austria the territory occupied by Russian troops in Bukowina and Galicia, to secure for her complete satisfaction on the part of Serbia for the assassination of the Austrian heir to the throne, and to secure her a loan under cheap conditions to pay her war expenses if she withdrew from Germany; then the allies would have no objection if Austria wanted to punish Italy for remaining neutral. The story is absolutely true. But what an abyss of meanness and stupidity to believe that Austria would accept such terms. And it should open the eyes of Italy as well as other neutrals about Russian honesty. England and France are certainly in fine company.

Our old friend, admiral Lord Charles Beresford bubbles up serenely once more, and in his accustomed style. Interviewed by a correspondent of the United Press, Lord Charles gave a stupendous illustration of his profound wisdom by telling the attentively listening world that Germany was eagerly awaiting the opportunity to torpedo, without warning, an American merchant vessel, and why? Because she knows perfectly well that this would mean an immediate declaration of war by the United States. With genuine surprise the American reporter asked Lord Charles Beresford whether Germany could so easily afford to add another powerful enemy to the seven or eight she already had? Because she feels that she is beaten and could use this addition to the list of her enemies as a pretext to ask for peace, was Lord Charles reply! Can you beat that?

The imperial medical board in Petersburg has declared Germany as infected with cholera. What next? We have had and are having some cases of cholera, that much must be admitted. These cases have appeared in camps of Russian prisoners of war, they are "made in Russia" in the truest sense of the word. The dreaded disease, which is raging in Russia, has been stamped out as soon as it appeared in Germany by the application of truly German scientific methods. Today Germany is undoubtedly the healthiest country in all Europe.

Professor Dr. Hans Friedenthal of Berlin University announces to have solved the problem of grinding straw so that the nutritive elements of it can be made available as human food. Such a discovery was bound to come some time, as I firmly believe that one day human beings will be able to digest properly, prepared wood. If there is nourishment in straw for horses, why should there not be for man also? Nature has solved the problem of changing an organic substance into organic substance, why should not man be able to do it? But if the professor should really have succeeded in solving this great problem just now, he would have rendered his country an immense service by frustrating all efforts of England to cut off food supplies from abroad.

February 27th, 1915.

English statesmen and newspapermen are obviously very uneasy about the turn, which President Wilson's proposals in his last notes to Germany and England have given the whole situation. I hear that the negotiations with the German government are proceeding satisfactorily. His plan seems to be to provide for shipments of food-stuffs and raw materials, not contraband of war, to Germany under the control of American officers, assisted by British consular officers in America, Germany's equivalent being the suspension of the order announcing the establishment of war territory around the British coasts. If England should not consent, then the American government would prohibit the exportation of war materials. Both eventualities would be equally welcome and acceptable for Germany. But for England either one means the abandonment of one of her most favorite schemes to starve Germany and to carry on the war. Without the complete interruption of Germany's food supply from abroad she could never hope to force Germany down upon her knees,

and without receiving immense quantities of war materials from America she could not dream of carrying on the war. She has been put in a hole, to use the political vernacular of America, or, as once a highly refined congressman from Boston expressed himself in the house of representatives, she has been deposited in a cavity. I wonder how she will get out of it. If she should remain stubborn, a strong anti-British feeling in America is sure to be the result.

An amusing speech has been held by the French minister Goyot in London. He defined the peace conditions to be imposed by the allies, as follows: Just as one hundred years ago the allies would not stop the war until Napoleon had surrendered and been banished, the allies would not conclude peace with a Hohenzollern. Prussia would have to be largely reduced, Rhineland and Westfalia would have to become independent, France would receive back Alsace and Lorraine, but no more in Europe, and Belgium would not be enlarged; Poland was to be restored and Russia would receive Constantinople, while the canal connecting the Baltic and the North Sea would be neutralized: the German colonies would be divided up between England, France and Japan. The Germans have an adage which says that hunters should never divide the skin before they had captured the bear. The German government evidently minded this truism when it admonished German politicians and papers not to discuss peace conditions before the war was won.

To retaliate for similar measures the German government has confiscated all private property of English, French or Russian subjects in Belgium. These interests are very large and the order involves a very heavy loss especially to Englishmen and Frenchmen.

It is said that Japan proposed the United States should sell the Philippines which would rouse a storm of resentment in America, if it should be true. But I do not believe it. The Japanese are not stupid enough to think for one moment that Uncle Sam would buy and sell whole peoples and countries like so many yards of cloth. Such an offer would simply be an insult to America, and would be considered as such. But does not even the fact that such a report—whether true or not—could be sent out in all seriousness, prove conclusively how the vacillating policy of the President in foreign affairs is misjudged by foreigners?

Official statements by the British admiralty have hitherto been considered by most people as trustworthy, though not by all. How thoroughly this reputation has been spoiled may be shown by the case of the Norwegian steamer "Regin", which was sunk by an explosion off the English coast. The British admiralty declared immediately that she had been torpedoed by a German submarine boat. The Norwegian consul-general in London caused a quiet investigation of the wreck and in the bottom of the ship a fragment of metal was found which evidently was a part of the mine or torpedo. Further investigation resulted in the discovery that it was the fragment of an English mine. The Norwegian government has published the report of its consul-general.

The Imperial budget to be introduced in the Reichstag when it reconvenes on March 10th, has been published. It provides 10 billion Marks for war purposes in addition to the ten billions appropriated before.

Berlin and other big cities in Germany are to undergo some inconveniences in the future. Owing to military requisitions and to a stringency of benzine and rubber, the number of taxicabs and private motor cars will be considerably reduced. Buses will, with rare exceptions, disappear entirely from Berlin streets. The venerable old horsecab will again be appreciated.

Large subscriptions for the new loan are reported daily. There can be no doubt that it will be a great success.

It sounds like irony but nevertheless it is true that there have been bread riots in neutral Italy while Germany has been quiet. The lack of shipping facilities has caused a famine in Italy which would be impossible in Germany. What would Italy do if she had to go to war?

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