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The continental times. No. 1177. Vol. XXII. No. 35 September 20, 1915

Berlin, Germany: C. White & Co., Ltd., September 20, 1915

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No. 1177. Vol. XXII. No. 35.

STOCKHOLM

ROTTERDAM

LUCERNE

BERLIN

VIENNA

ZURICH

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Political Prisoners Pardoned.

Stockholm, Sept. 19. By an Ukase of the Tzar all political prisoners are pardoned. That order releases no less than 100,000 convicts.

Turks in Egypt.

Constantinople, Sept. 19. A transport ship in the Suez Canal carrying ammunition has been attacked by a body of Turkish troops and several people aboard killed.

Hatred of Giolitti.

Lugano, Sept. 19. *Idea Nazionale* publishes a violent article against the former Premier Giolitti and says that he ought to be tried for high treason as he is plotting for peace.

American Note to England.

Washington, Sept. 19. Secretary Lansing has announced that the note to England is ready. It will not be despatched until the submarine question with Germany has been finally settled.

Frontier Fortifications.

Constantinople, Sept. 19. The Bulgarian fortifications on the Greek frontier has been completed. They are situated at Hanili, Gülmüdschima and Papatchair. A second line is being constructed from Philippopolis to Newrokop.

Frontier Troop Movements.

Budapest, Sept. 19. Considerable masses of Serbian troops are now being concentrated on the Bulgarian frontier. The Serbian Staff has declared such territory as being within the war zone.

Riga Evacuated.

Petersburg, Sept. 19. According to most recent information, the town of Riga has been almost entirely evacuated, 50,000 out of 74,000 of the working population having gone and most of the factories have transferred themselves to other cities.

Scandinavian Ships Captured.

Rotterdam, Sept. 19. Four Scandinavian ships captured by the English soon after the commencement of the war, are stated to have contained 73 million pounds weight of goods such as bacon, lard and skins. Most of those cargoes belong to American exporters.

Japan Profiting.

Tokio, Sept. 19. The Japanese are making the most of the opportunity of supplying Russia with munitions. One thousand two hundred factories have started in working upon producing explosives and material of war.

London's Treasures.

London, Sept. 19. The State, and other treasures of great worth, are being removed from the capital and, it is said, are to be taken abroad. This is owing to the fears of a Zeppelin raid which everyone here seems to expect as a certainty.

French Pessimism.

Zurich, Sept. 19. In the latest *Echo de Paris* that has reached here Marcel Hutin warns the French against optimism concerning Russia and the military situation of the Bar's armies. He adds that the French position in the Argonne is far away from being enviable and that the Crown Prince is preparing a formidable offensive movement.

Appeal to the Women.

The Crown Princess appeals to the women of the Empire for the Fund for the Children of Soldiers. Her Imperial Highness in a charming letter tells of the joy which the war-year has brought her in the birth of a daughter and asks mothers who have been equally happy to join her in the good work for the children of the soldiers.

English Losses.

London, Sept. 19. There is general complaint at the long delay in the publication of the casualty lists. The latest to hand which evidently dates back a considerable period, gives the names of 27 officers and 3,181 men. The principal losses are in the Dardanelles and mostly there consisting of Australians and New Zealanders.

Agitation in Sofia.

Sofia, Sept. 19. Twenty thousand Macedonian volunteers today paraded the streets of the capital. The refuse to hear anything of a peaceful settlement and call for hostilities against Serbia. Most of them are men who took part in the war of 1912-3. The Macedonians say that they can bring 100,000 men into the field.

Minister of Aircraft.

Paris, Sept. 19. Owing to the great dissatisfaction expressed regarding the aëria service a Minister of Aircraft has been appointed. He is Besnard a lawyer by profession. Clemenceau attacks the appointment saying that the Radical Besnard has been taken merely to curry favor with the harty to which he belongs.

BITING ON ROCK!

Moot Question as To What to do Concerning the Dardanelles Expedition, Awkward Questions in the House of Commons.

TERRIFIC LOSSES.

More than 7000 Casualties Amongst the English Forces Alone. And no Progress has Been Made. The Situation in Constantinople.

London, Sept. 19. The grave problem which comes up before the military authorities here is, what to do concerning the Gallipoli expedition. To use the Turkish expression, it is "biting upon rock!" [Parliament having once more met, unpleasant questions from insistent members cannot be avoided and the figures have to come out. And so the House and the country is told, all at once that up to the 14 of September the English casualties alone amount to about two army corps. Altogether those losses are 87,630 and they figure out as follows.

Officers dead, 1130; wounded, 2731; missing, 373. Of the men, killed 16,478; wounded 59,257; missing 8021.

The People staggered.

Such figures, with the knowledge that no appreciable results have been achieved, stagger people here. The Military Correspondent of the *Times* has already given his criticism of the entire expeditions in terms of withering criticism concerning a military staff which so far forgot its duties as to weaken two fronts so that both were inefficient.

We do not get much news out of the English papers, beyond the very heavy casualty lists, which tell that terrible sacrifice of life is taking place at Gallipoli. But the Dutch papers reach here, and the correspondence of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* in Constantinople; which tells of the great losses the English sustained during the last great attack, which all here know to have been a failure; is interesting. The Correspondent of the *Dutch paper* is known to be a reliable man, and, in describing the fighting near Anaforta, he says: "More than half of the attacking forces were lost, that is to say 39,000 men. But the English Chief in Command, Sir Ian Hamilton, did not give up. On the 15 August a further 15,000 men were landed and on the 16 August were sent to the attack but after a six hours fight, just as stubborn as the previous engagements, they were thrown back with terrific losses.

More Defeats.

On the 20th of August still more troops were landed, from two to three divisions and they were sent into action on the 22 August, again meeting with a resistance still fiercer than ever before. So badly had they been handled in those first attacks it came about that, on the 26th, the Gurkas refused to advance again and a mutiny broke out amongst the New Zealanders. And so further attacks had to be given up.

Between the 20 and 28 of August 800 officers fell. The Turks had as losses 16 officers and 1400 men, whereas the English lost 40,000 men of which half the number were killed.

Since that time there has been relative peace in the triangle of Anaforta. From the 6th of August to the first of September the English must, according to the calculations of their own officers, have lost 40,000 men.

WHY ENGLAND FIGHTS.

"Manchester Guardian" States That the Gallipoli Expedition is to Divert the Turks from Egypt.

London, Sept. 19. The *Manchester Guardian* contributes a new view of why England should think it necessary to sacrifice so many men in the Dardanelles expedition, and attributes it to the necessity of keeping the Turkish forces away from Egypt. That paper says, that with Russia defeated and there being no further necessity to invade Flanders on the part of the Germans, Egypt becomes the weak spot for Great Britain in the war. In other parts the fleet still remains the protection for England, but in Egypt that is not the case.

FANTASTIC REPORTS.

Foreign Newspaper Tell of Extraordinary Conditions Existing in the Turkish Capital. Which are Quite Untrue.

Constantinople, Sept. 18. People here are astonished to read in the French papers, notably the *Temps*, that extraordinary conditions exist in the Capital, that we are short of provisions, that prices are ruinous, and that it is owing to the prohibition of the export of provisions and the like, from Roumania and Bulgaria. Anything more misleading cannot be imagined. The Turkish capital can always obtain all the provisions it needs from over the Bosphorus, whence the supplies of foodstuffs are simply unlimited. The Turks wonder with what purpose such absurd reports are set about.

A CABINET CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

The Coalition Ministry Divided Upon the Great Matter of Conscription. "Morning Post" Attacks and Wants to Know What is Being Done.

AWKWARD QUESTIONS ASKED IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir Henry Dalziel Baites the Government. People are Asking "Where is the Great Man to Save the Situation?" "Daily News" Says Ministers Disagree.

London, Sept. 19. Now that parliament is once more opened the Cabinet is not only attacked in the House itself, but the press keeps busy with its criticism of the Ministry. All agree the a Ministerial Crisis is impending.

The *Morning Post* has an editorial upon the opening of parliament and the speech made by Mr. Asquith. It says that the Premier appears to be more preoccupied in defending the reputation of the Government than in showing the country some way out of all the troubles in which it finds itself. It says: "The English people takes no further interest in the government, all it cares about is that it should do its duty. There can be but one thought at the present time, and that is, as to how England can best assist its allies and to turn Germany out of their territory. Mr. Asquith tells us that enormous sums of money are being spent, as much as five millions per day. Anyone can spend money. What we would like to know is whether in spending those vast sums of money something is being achieved."

Dalziel the Baiter.

The Scotchman, Sir Henry Dalziel, is a perpetual thorn in the side of the government and he obtains private and exceedingly accurate information concerning what is taking place at the front, bad news which the Government knows of but does not wish to give out. Already more than once in the House of Commons members have asked the Premier whether he knows and can tell whence Sir Henry obtains his information. And Mr. Asquith has been compelled to reply that he did not.

Sir Henry Dalziel in his strong Scotch accent and rather dravling voice "wants to know" all kinds of things awkward for the Government. He wants to know for instance how it is that the Minister of War was not aware twelve months ago that there was a shortage of ammunition. He wants to know who was responsible for the fatal Dardanelles expedition. He asks whether it is true that that expedition is about to be given up, and, each day, so surely as Parliament meets, he is in his seat ready with a quantity of highly sensible—but to the Government exceedingly objectionable—questions.

A Bunch of Questions.

The latest questions asked and comments made by Sir Henry are these: "I would like to ask the Government whether it feels as optimistic, as it professed itself to be before Parliament rose for the vacations, as regards the Dardanelles operations. Sir Ian Hamilton has stated that there have been mistakes made at the most recent landing attempts. I would like to ask the Government what those

REVOLUTION THREATENED.

Defiance of the Government Proposition by Labor Member. Threat of General Railroad Strike if Forced Military Service be Introduced.

London, Sept. 19. As already known, the Trades Union Congress unanimously voted against conscription. In the House of Commons Mr. Thomas, the Labor Member and President of the Railroad's Association, created a sensation by making a strong speech in which he stated that if the Government brought in conscription the railroad employees would forthwith go out on strike in protest against it. He ended up a thrilling speech by saying: "I warn you! On the very day upon which Conscription is brought in you stand confronted with an industrial revolution."

The Parliamentary Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "The speech of Mr. Thomas came as the explosion of a bomb. His warning signified that on the day when the government should seek to call in a single railroad workman, the whole railway service would cease. It was a frank warning, from which it must be taken that a dangerous condition of unrest exists in the railroad world, which critical condition appears to exist independently of the question of conscription. Towards the end of the speech Asquith and Churchill arrived and listened with the utmost attention.

The impression given by the Parliamentary Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* is one shared throughout England and would appear to have sounded the death knell for conscription.

Renewed Strikes.

London, Sept. 19. Fresh strikes have broken out amongst the South Wales colliers. A thousand men have gone out on strike.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

Wilna Captured and German Combined Forces Sweeping all Before Them. Russian Collapse in Galicia. Italians Again Beaten.

Extremely important to all the military experts is the fact that the much bespoken renewed Russian offensive in Galicia has collapsed, and that the Russians are in full retreat.

It had misled Lord Kitchener, who in a moment of extreme weakness, deceived by the temporary display of energy upon the part of the Russians, committed himself in the House of Lords to make the most rash statement, that the German powder had burnt itself out in the Russian front.

A False Prophet.

The English Generalissimo had hitherto been discreet in speech, but now he has followed in the lines of the late First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill, and has undertaken, the dangerous role of prophet. The *Daily Mail* promptly challenges the accuracy of Lord Kitchener's conjecture as to German exhaustion being correct, and stated that the issue of events in Galicia would give the reply.

The answer has been given, more quickly perhaps than was expected, in the hurried retreat of the Russians, who, withdrawing in hot haste, have left much booty behind them. And General Kitchener, whose reputation is already extremely shaken by the persistent attacks made upon him by the Northcliffe press; stands still further stultified as a false prophet in military matters.

Further Lord Kitchener has striven to throw dust into the eyes of the British public inasmuch as he stated that present conditions resembled those of 1812. One naturally asks whether the English Minister of War has lost all sense of existing conditions in Russia, or that he merely seeks to mislead the very gullible British public.

The word has gone out in England, that Russia is leaving the fortresses she relinquishes empty shells denuded of all material of war. And yet, in Novo-Georgiewsk, the booty was 1,640 cannon, 23,219 rifles, 103 machine guns, 160,000 artillery shells and 7,098,000 cartridges. It was much the same in Kowno where 1,301 cannon were taken.

Many Prisoners.

The foolish theory of the "strategic retreat"; with which some of the English and most of the French papers are still seeking to mislead their readers into believing; has been dispelled in the minds of most people. If it needed any further contradiction it is given in the latest Staff reports from the Eastern front in which it is told that the Hindenburg army on the Niemen has captured 26 officers and 5,380 men, whilst Field Marshall Mackensen has taken 21 officers and 2,500 men prisoners, near 8,000 men the Russians have lost in prisoners alone in one day, and probably as many more in wounded and killed. That does not sound much like a "strategic retreat".

Wilna has Fallen.

As Sunday news came the long expected fall of Wilna which town had been fortified but was taken by assault by the army of General von Eichorn. Wilna has a population of 189,000 inhabitants, the eighth largest town in Russia. Already the Germans are close by Dunaburg, otherwise known as Dwinsk, a fortified town so situated on the Duna that it is difficult of approach. It is important as being a railroad junction and the last fortified position before Petersburg which is 450 kilometres further north.

The armies of General von Scholz, General von Prittwitz and Prince Leopold are hustling the Russians back northwards along a broad line.

Beaten Again.

The Italians have been busy again shooting off much heavy ammunition with a minimum of results, and whenever they seek to advance it is only to be badly beaten.

The Big Turkish Army.

Enver Pasha has given an interview to the *Tageblatt* Correspondent in which he says that the Turks have no fears whatsoever of the Italians and he hopes they will try and force the Dardanelles where his army is stronger than ever before. He stated that the Sultan has now 2,000,000 soldiers under arms, all good men, outside of the working regiments.

A Dardanelles Commission.

Paris, Sept. 19. A commission of the Chamber has been appointed in order to make inquiry into the transport service of the Dardanelles Expedition. The members of that Commission will travel to the Aegean Sea on hospital and transport ships.

A COMPLICATED SITUATION.

Roumania Appears to be Expecting Serious Events. Greece and Bulgaria Prepared For All Emergencies.

Vienna, Sept. 19. All at once quite special military precautions have been taken in Roumania. Railroad communication has virtually ceased or has been restricted to almost nothing. Foreigners are ordered to report themselves to the police offices. No further passports are given for people going abroad, and altogether the situation is one which looks most menacing.

At the same time the Greeks have called out their reserves and the Bulgarians are preparing their army for all emergencies.

Russian warships are hovering about the harbors of Constanza and Burgas, and the Powers have handed yet another note to Bulgaria.

ASQUITH'S MILLION ARMY.

The "Times" Tears to Pieces the Premier's Declarations Concerning Recruiting.

London, Sept. 19. Undoubtedly the Northcliffe press has decided upon the fall of the existing government. The *Times* takes the lead and its military Correspondent throws cold water upon the Premier's figures concerning recruiting. He asks, point blank, whether the three million army exists at all and whether those numbers were not merely those who volunteered and the greater number of whom were found unfit. He asks whether the 700,000 men already in the and the 300,000 in the navy are not included.

Russki In Command.

Stockholm, Sept. 19. It is stated that the Tzar has appointed General Russki as Commander in General of the Russian armies of which he himself has taken the supreme command.

The Continental Times

Published Three Times a Week: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
An Independent Cosmopolitan Newspaper, Published in the interests of Americans, also as a Convenient Medium for Advertisers in America and Europe.

..... Address all Communications to:

The Continental Times
Berlin W.50, Augsburger Strasse 38
Telephone: Steinplatz 7860

Proprietors and Publishers, C. White & Co., Ltd.
News Editor—Aubrey Stanhope
Literary Editor—R. L. Orchelle

Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

Subscription Rates.

By mail postage paid per month:
Germany . . . 2 Marks
Austria . . . 2½ Kronen
Italy . . . 3 Lires

Advertising Tariff.

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suitable manuscript, can under no circumstances
assume responsibility for their return.

The Dardanelles Again.

It was an evil day for the Allies when they listened to the voice of Russia bidding them to go and take the Dardanelles. At that time the Right Honorable Winston Spencer Churchill, the evil genius of his country in this war, was at the head of the British Admiralty and had a preponderating influence in a cabinet, the weakness of which is recognized on all sides. The predominant lust for adventure of that hair-brained scion of the house of Marlborough was at once inflamed by the desire to accomplish a feat which was generally reckoned nigh to impossible. And so, with all the assurance of ignorance and lack of knowledge of the extreme difficulty of the undertaking, Churchill, who was in Paris at the time the proposition of Russia was made, hastened back to London where he at once persuaded his friend, admirer and humble follower, Lloyd George, to back him up, and the weakest of Premiers of the century, Mr. Asquith, was rapidly won over.

First of all it was assumed that the Dardanelles could be forced by a strong naval power brought to bear. And the English papers, one and all, announced that it was merely a matter of a few days before the British fleet would be sailing up the Sea of Marmora, and the charming assurance was given by the best known correspondents that the taking of Constantinople was imminent. How lamentably those naval attacks failed is now a matter of history. They were repeated three times with negative results, and then it was decided that the only way to take the forts was by land. In the meanwhile the author of the reckless expedition had been relieved of his post and relegated to a minor place in the cabinet.

There was a considerable delay before the necessary number of troops could be gathered, the monotony of the interim period being varied by the sinking of several of the ships of the Allies, both by the shore batteries, and later on by German submarines, that had, with extraordinary enterprise, been brought thousands of miles to do the work.

Then a series of the fiercest land attacks took place, each in turn being repulsed with large losses to the Allies. The English papers, ever boastful and vainglorious in tone, announced terrific losses of the Turks, but that was not the case at all, the very nature of the country so full of impediments and irregularities being ideal for defence and deadly for attack.

Now it has come to the point when the English much doubt the wisdom of proceeding with the Dardanelles expedition. Even if it succeeded, the Russians are in such a condition that they would be unable to send troops there, and it would be well nigh impossible for the Allies alone to hold Constantinople, if they should ever capture it. Besides and above all things, the English losses alone are admitted to be 87,630 men, but probably very much more, and no progress has been made, and the invaders are literally just hanging on to a fringe of the rocky shore line.

So, no wonder the British government hesitates!

Wanted a "Big Man".

In sooth the English nation is not lucky just now. Atop of so many dire troubles, all the outcome of lack of organising power, under which "Old England" is suffering, there comes the cry of yet another form of disorganisation, the political. In other words the members of the British Cabinet cannot agree, that is the latest news from over the water.

The Cabinet it would appear is going to break upon the great question of Conscription. But away from that, the Coalition Government has shown itself totally incompetent to grapple with those most critical conditions in which the fate of the nation is at stake. The former Liberal Government was lamentably weak and was wrecked by the antics of that political Harlequin, Churchill. So the offender was degraded and a Coalition formed into which all the old party hacks of the Conservative side were incorporated, Balfour, Lansdowne, Chamberlain,

Bonar Law etc. etc. And thus was formed a vast and unwieldy Cabinet, composed of men differing in opinions, many of them having violent personal dislikes towards one another. Asquith in his weakness had thought thus to kill the terrible press criticism under which the Liberal government was daily flayed. The only result has been that the criticism, just as bitter, comes from the press of both sides. As for the Cabinet itself, two camps were immediately formed, the one for and the other against conscription. An appeal to the country might possibly be the result and it looks very like as though the existing government will have to resign.

As for the Englishman himself he is utterly tired of the wrangling of the politicians and wants to see some man rise up to save the country before it be too late. Lloyd George might have been that man, had he not become Minister of Munitions and made speeches that have offended both the workingman and the upper classes. Kitchener was a semi-possibility, but he has not the genius nor the magnetism necessary. He is too cold and hard. Haldane the biggest and broadest intellect amongst British statesmen might have filled the role, but was cast aside upon the puerile pretext, that before the war he was one of those who tried to prevent the war. In most countries a crisis brings forward the strong man to meet it. But in England there is none who stands out amongst his compatriots as the man to save the country in this its time of sore trial.

And that sad and depressing fact is what every intelligent thinking Englishman is bitterly realising to day. He calls for a man to lead, and calls in vain! Mediocrities all!

THE THREE STREAMS.

(Dedicated to American Munition Manufacturers.)

There is never rest in the mills,
They grind by night and day,
There is no peace in the mills
That are grinding life away.

The clean grey vigor of iron
Goes naked into the fire,
It cannot, the groaning iron,
Be forged to its desire.

Nor swords, that the strong may conquer
Nor the clean keen blades of the plough,
But the small weak things—that conquer—
The mills are grinding now.

Death is lord of the mills
And Death laughs loud today:
For there is no rest in the mills
That are grinding life away.

The small and glittering shrapnel,
And the wicked, gleaming shell,
The laughing, chattering shrapnel,
The grey mills grind them well.

There is never rest in the mills,
To bitter labor sold;
The masters of the mills
Gather their yellow gold.

Out of the mills two streams—
The yellow meets the grey—
The gold and the iron streams
That are grinding life away.

Out of the purple night
Comes the roar of the mills,
And a low noise in the night,
Sounding over the hills.

The voice of women that weep
Over their thousands dead,
And the third stream running deep,
The long, thin stream of red.

E. T. S.

THE THIRD WAR LOAN.

Only a Few More Days to Sign for the German National "Anleihe."

The closing date for subscribing to the great Third German War Loan is 1 o'clock, September 22nd.

All those who have not yet subscribed are therefore urged to remember this and to take advantage of this splendid opportunity not only to help Germany in its great fight for the liberties of Europe against Russification, and for the freedom of the Seas, — but, appealing to a lower, if equally legitimate, instinct — to make a good and safe investment. All banks, post-office and other institutions accept subscriptions. The *Continental Times* is able to state that quite a large number of clever American business-men have subscribed considerable sums.

Canadians Annihilated.

The New York *World* of July 16, published the following letter from

Goettingen, Germany, July 3: "Late in February the Fifth Royals, one of the crack Canadian regiments, eleven hundred strong, left Montreal en route for England and the great European war. Less than four months later, after weeks in the trenches at Ypres, only thirty-seven of those eleven hundred men were known to remain alive, and they are prisoners in the military camp here.

Overpowered by the gases wafted toward their positions, deserted by colored troops supposed to come to their support, all but destroyed by the deadly German fire, the little band of four non-commissioned officers and thirty-three privates was easy prey. The men portray the fight at Ypres as one of indescribable horror.

DISSOLUTION OF THE DUMA.

Asserted that Goremykin Misinformed the Tzör. Duma Members Ask their President to Visit the Monarch.

Petersburg, Sept. 19. It is general opinion, that the arbitrary closing of the Duma and the illegal arrest of so many of its members was a most ill-advised decision. The aged Premier Goremykin is much blamed, he being openly accused of having misinformed the Monarch in order to maintain his position as leader. On his return from the front Goremykin stated that the Emperor's decision was irrevocable for the empire. The Members of the Duma wished to hold a meeting in Finland but they were not allowed to enter the Finnish railroad station. Foiled in this, a decision was taken to make an attempt to persuade the Duma President Rodsjanke to pay a visit to the front and tell the truth to the Emperor and ask H. I. M. to receive a deputation of Duma members. Goremykin appears desirous of acting the role of dictator.

A "WARSCHAUER ZEITUNG"

An enterprising Newspaper issued in the Newly Annexed Town. Its Advertisements.

It is interesting as showing the thoroughness of the Germans, to know that almost as soon as Warsaw was taken a newspaper appeared under the name of the *Deutsche Warschauer Zeitung*. It is a nice, clean looking, well-edited newspaper and the last copy is No 36 of Tuesday Sept. 14. The first page has as features an order by the Governor General von Beseler, in which the people are warned that the penalty of carrying arms is death. Also has an article upon the Bulgarian situation and the official war news. It looks like being a good business proposition, containing as it does three pages full of advertisements. In those advertisements it is made known that a military market has been established, that a first class variety show, the Aquarium has been opened, that Warsaw has a Palais de Glace, a Kino, and that dinners are served in the restaurant of the Hotel de Rome, four courses for the sum of M2.50 pf; also that there is plenty of wine to be had at moderate prices.

BANK OF ENGLAND HIT.

Latest Zeppelin Visit to London Caused Much Damage. Big Factory Demolished.

Amsterdam, Sept. 19. Infinitely more damage was done upon the latest Zeppelin visit than generally imagined. Travellers from England tell that the Bank of England was struck by a bomb and a factory demolished, the damage done amounting to \$150,000. The dead and wounded count in their hundreds.

U BOAT NEWS.

London, Sept. 19. The Admiralty now admits the sinking of the E7 in the sea of Marmora. Three officers and the crew of 25 men are prisoners in the hands of the Turks.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, referring to Churchill's boast before he left the Admiralty, that the submarine danger had been set aside, says: "For the four weeks before the then First Sea Lord made that statement, 48 ships had been sunk, but during the four weeks after it rose to 84. We are now again assured that the danger is conjured, but we would like to feel that such is the case. What we do note is, that during the month of August the number of German submarine boats have greatly augmented, and that in the last week of August twenty ships were sunk, also that their tonnage was twice as great as that of any other previous week—the Lusitania week excepted."

The English steamer Natal, a transport of 4,100 tons, has been sunk.

Shipping Paralyzed.

Owing to the fear of the submarine shipping business has come well nigh to a standstill in the Aegean Sea. Many English and French ships desirous of leaving Salonika have remained there, fearing to start out German submarines having been reported in the neighborhood of Kessendre. The warships likewise are displaying great shyness in leaving shelter and prefer remaining in harbor to cruising about.

Transport Ship Torpedoed.

A despatch from Constantinople announces that an English transport ship, 15,000 tons, has been torpedoed in the neighborhood of Candia. The ship was on its way from Egypt to the Dardanelles. The transport sank almost at once.

Duma Members Arrested.

Petersburg, Sept. 19. The Duma member Tschaiden and seven other members of the legislature body have been arrested. All gatherings of the people have been forbidden so long as the war lasts. Members of the Opposition in the Duma are being forced to join the army. A later despatch announces that 17 more of the Legislators have been arrested and that the Duma is surrounded by troops.

Patriotism From "Punch."

Civilian Youth: "It's all very well to talk about policemen. But what could they do against us men?"

Patriotic Maiden (Promptly): "I suppose the authorities think that they would by quite a match for those who have remained at home."

A CLEVER SKIT.

The Life of Dorian Gray as Possibly Indicating the Future Fate of England. Those who Sit in Glass-Houses Should Not Throw stones.

A neat and modest pamphlet which is attracting much attention has of late been widely circulated in the clubs and other private circles in the Capital. It is entitled "The Picture of Dorian Gray." The author whose name does not appear, is evidently a man of literary talent with a considerable knowledge of political matters. He asks whether, in depicting the tragic fall of the brilliant and talented Dorian Gray, Oscar Wilde was not as a prophet foretelling the downfall of England. The writer suggests, that maybe the Dorian Gray, the man of the world of his time, is today embodied in the person of Sir Edward Grey, the type of the dominating Englishmen.

Many Critics.

Attention is drawn to the fact that Oscar Wilde was by no means the only Englishman who has shown up the weaknesses of his countrymen. The author quotes F. W. Robertson the well-known ecclesiastic, who says that with the English covetousness is a national malady, and that, that striving after gain, is the secret of England's greatness and its downfall, of its fame and its shame. It is the cause England's commerce, of its maritime power; the source of its quarrels and divisions, of the overwhelming poverty and more than heathenish demoralisation, of the degeneration amid the greater masses of the population.

Again, he quotes Rudyard Kipling from his book "Many Inventions", in which an Indian Prince sends the following message home: "Dost thou know the system of British statesmanship? It is this: Certain people who feel themselves called for that purpose, go about and talk with the lowly born, the peasants and say: 'Allow us to have the favor of speaking for you!' When they have received that permission they go to the council chamber where 600 un-armed men sit together, talk as much as they please, each for himself and his Hordes of small people.

"They are distributed into two Hordes and the one side abuses the other and are in continuous and bitter feud. They lie to such an extent that finally the people become intoxicated with their lies, and on their side commence to lie and to conceal their motives.

"When they desire a certain thing, they say it is true. When they do not wish it, even if it were death itself, they simply say that such a thing has never been. They speak and their speech is that of children, and like children they grasp at everything they want, unconcerned as to whether it belongs to them or to another."

Their Press.

To show how highly the English esteem their press, the author quotes the famous letter of Mr. A. G. Gardiner to Lord Northcliffe in which the latter is scathingly denounced, and left without a shred of reputation.

As regards the short memory of the English, the attacks now reported to have been made upon women and children by the Germans are cited, whereas, in the Boer War of 1901, they themselves behaved so barbarously in the matter of the Concentration Camps where the most brutal murder of thousands of women and children took place.

The great historian Seeley talks of the leaders of the fleets of the time of Queen Elizabeth, of Drake, Hawkins and Grenville, as freebooters and says that the founders of the Kingdom were not troubled with moral scruples.

Piracy.

The Cambridge Professor J. Holland Rose, states that the bombardment of Copenhagen by the English in 1807, was looked upon by the peoples of the continent as nothing less than piracy. And, a member of the House of Commons said: "The ruins of Copenhagen stand as the monument of the shame of an English Minister; the capture of the Danish fleet, a simple robbery." Yet today the English 107 years later, hypocritically talk of the breach of Belgian neutrality.

The anonymous writer ends up with the remark: "Don't you know the saying: 'Those who sit in glass houses ought not to throw stones?'"

AGE OF GERMAN GENERALS.

Too old at forty, or at fifty either, has, as a rule, no meaning in connection with the higher commands in the German army, says the *Westminster Gazette*. Haeseler and von der Goltz are 79 and 72 years of age respectively; von Hindenburg and von Mackensen are 68 and 66; von Kluck is 69, and of the same age are Prince Leopold of Bavaria and the Generals von Bülow and von Hausen. Von Bissing and von Falkenhause are each 71. Woyrsch, Eichhorn, Emmich, Moltke are 67, and the following have the number of years stated after them:—Linsingen, 65; Heeringen, 65; Scholtz, 64; Gallwitz, 63; Below, 62; Einem, 62; Falkenhayn, Chief of German Staff, 54. The Crown Princes of Württemberg, Bavaria, and Prussia, commanding armies, are respectively 50, 46 and 33 years of age. The latter would seem to be quite an exception.

The Open Tribune.

To our Readers.

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

Clean German Diplomacy.

To the Editor.

I am once more delighted to read the German Chancellor Dr. von Bethmann-Holweg's splendid address in the *Continental Times*, and Mr. Orchelle's introduction to the same. I do hope with you that the dark night of lying and intriguing diplomacy whose chief representative was England, is past, and the dawn of a new, truthful and straightforward political life has already set in in the world, heralded by Germany.

M. S.

Not Sauce for the Gander.

To the Editor.

The official attitude of our government in the Dumba affair is really infamous—this pretended regard for neutrality over a very moral letter indeed—and not a word said to the murder factories or the official recruiters for the British Army and Navy in the U. S.!

One wrong is heaped upon another, and always on the wrong side—always against that very people which, if the truth were known and if the power of the British lie and of British gold in our country were not so omnipotent, would make every true-blooded American espouse the great German cause as his own—or at least rise in his wrath to protest against the criminal partisanship displayed by his elected and paid public servants—false not only to the ideals of humanity but those of true Americanism.

I am beginning to doubt the existence of any real freedom in our land. Wherever I look I see nothing but the triumph of the basest powers and the most dangerous influences.

Under the circumstances it is not odd that the most fearless and independent American paper should be published right here in Berlin! More power to your elbow and do not let up your attacks upon the common enemy of mankind—the old grey octopus of the sea that not only strangles the nations, but befools them with its yellow slime.

Yours Faithfully,
Hotel, Berlin. A Sorrowing American.

A Classic Admirer.

To the Editor.

I appreciate your paper more than any other published, on account of the able men writing for you, and illustrating matters in a righteous way, without boasting, — the only proper manner to meet quacks. If I were a man of means I certainly would see that my friends in California got the paper, but to supply them is beyond my means. The yellow journals, I hear, are flourishing in Seattle. I know from pretty good authority, that the English press has bought up one paper there for — as I can understand — \$35,000. That is the poison they fight with — but prospects are at present very good. For Russia one could almost use the Parody of the Oenus rule of the Latin Grammar — as the *Kladderadatsch* brought it in 1870:— "And Paris (Russia), what is your finis?— Ignis, lapis, pulvis, cinis."

"Fire, Ruins, Dust, Ashes"—well, I am not for destruction, but it can't be helped, at least the Russians deem it necessary to destroy their own properties, at the same time hoping to retain them. Oh, sancta simplicitas!

Very truly yours,
Waggis, Vierwaldstätter See. Ed. T.

A Wandering Austrian.

The wanderings of an Austrian soldier named Andreas Meliska, aged 26, were described at Liverpool Police Court when he was charged with being an alien enemy and failing to register. He pleaded that he did not register because he was afraid he would be interned.

Detective-sergeant Sweeney, who questioned the prisoner at the Liverpool landing stage on Tuesday, said the man claimed that he was a Russian and produced a passport. He subsequently admitted that he was an Austrian, and that he had served in the Austrian Army, finishing his time last year. When war was declared against Serbia he rode on his bicycle into Germany, and from there to Holland, where he was sent to prison for not having a passport. When liberated he was sent back to Germany, but returned to Holland, and was again transported to Germany, but got into Denmark. After being there two days he was returned by the authorities to Germany. On the way he escaped from the escort by jumping from a train, and reappeared in Denmark. He was again arrested and sent to Germany. He made his way to Switzerland, and from there walked to Italy, where he obtained a passport from an old man. In March he joined a Greek steamer as fireman at Genoa and made several voyages to Cardiff. During this journeying he had made a big collection of foreign stamps.

A sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

THE "LUSITANIA" CASE.

NATIONAL MOTIVES IN THE "LUSITANIA" QUESTION.

Logic, Justice and Reason by an American.

By "Historicus, Junior."

II.
No one can challenge the rectitude of our ideals. But the things we do, are not in accord with the things we preach. We cry: "Peace! Peace!" and yet we do the things that prolong war.

Until our souls have been cleansed from this defilement let us not utter the holy name of "Humanity."

If we had abstained from these blood-profits, this world-war would have been over months ago, and for every dollar we make in this immoral and illegitimate manner we would make hundreds in an honest and proper way.

Normal industries languish.

That our regular and normal industries are famishing is largely evidenced by the great masses of our unemployed and particularly by the recession of the business of the U. S. Steel Co. It appears that only those industries are flourishing which contribute to the attack and injury of Germany, Austria, Hungary and Turkey. Not only are these war industries flourishing, but they are bulging by vast extensions to our armament works and the creation of new shops and the conversion of others as part of the great symposium of death-dealing industry. Sordid pelf for a comparatively few self-seeking and murderous industries is deemed more important than the true statesmanlike policy of stopping the war by withholding the means for its continuance, and thereby allow all our legitimate industries to revive with tremendous impulse and momentum.

Fictitious Neutrality.

We must not fool ourselves into the belief that such conduct as we are exhibiting, will receive the approval of history or that it is reconcilable with the humanitarian spirit that characterizes our nation as a whole.

I do not blame our people. It is not their fault. It is the fault of the comparatively few great representatives of the money power who are ready to make quick money in this peculiar way.

The judgment of history will pierce the veneer of pretence, and will not be satisfied with the fiction of neutrality. Let us be honest with ourselves. Let us not put "that flattering unctious to our soul," that our most potential attack on Germany is within the spirit of either theoretical or practical neutrality.

In living out our fiction of neutrality we are harming countless numbers of our own people, while helping to prolong the contest, with the result of killing and maiming hundreds of thousands of human beings that, but for our interference, would be alive and well and following peaceful occupations. This we do in the name of humanity and neutrality, and then we hold up our hands in holy horror if our misdeeds recoil upon us by reason of a condition for which we ourselves are responsible. All those men women and children whom we mourn today, would have been safe, had we given heed to that beautiful impulse of humanity, that most truly national trait of the American character, that pleaded that this gruesome traffic might come to an end. But, as frequently happens, the national conscience was stifled—specious reasons were advanced why that which was prohibited to the government, was fine and worthy, when carried on as "ordinary commerce." Just as if a thing could be wrong when done by the government, and right when done by the people of whom that government is the representative.

A State no wiser than the human beings of whom it consists.

James Bryce in his book, "Neutral Nations and the War," on page 5, gave voice to the same idea in another form:

"But a State is, after all, only so many individuals organized under a Government. It is no wiser, no more righteous, than the human beings of whom it consists, and whom it sets up to govern it.

"Has the State, then, no morality, no responsibility?

"If it is right," says Lord Bryce, "for persons united as citizens into a State to rob and murder for their collective advantage by their collective power, why should it be wicked for the citizens as individuals to do so? Does their moral responsibility cease when and because they act together? Most legal systems hold that there are acts which one man may lawfully do which become unlawful if done by a number of men conspiring together."

A Neutral may not furnish arms to a belligerent.

I am well aware of Jefferson's dictum that "Our citizens have been always free to make, vend and export arms," (vol. III p. 558); but I am also aware that he approved of Paine's proposition of a "Maritime Compact for the Protection of Rights and Commerce of Neutrals," which provided:

"And whereas it is contrary to the moral principles of neutrality and peace, that any neutral nation should furnish to the belligerent powers, or any of them, the means of carrying on war against each other," the

powers will prohibit "the exportation or transportation of military stores."

Trade in arms as ordinary commerce.
The point is constantly being made that dealing in arms is not prohibited to a neutrals, if done "in the ordinary course of commerce."

Forgetting for the moment that this commerce is *per se*, immoral, we may well ask whether what the United States is doing is "in the ordinary course of commerce." A single and wholehearted devotion of almost all our national energies to the production and transportation of contraband of war is certainly not what may be termed "ordinary course of commerce," and when these extraordinary activities result in furnishing one side with contraband of war, and no effort is effectively made, or permitted, by which innocent or non-contraband wares may be sent to the other belligerents—to the great harm of our normal and legitimate trade and industries—the situation is certainly anomalous. The freedom of the sea is hardly to be prized when it is all freedom for one side, and all foreclosure for the other.

Sale of arms on a large scale.

There is a high authority in Bluntschli who holds that when the sending of arms assumes such large proportions that, under the circumstances, it may appear to favor one of the belligerents, it should be prevented by the neutral government.

Contraband of war defined.

John Basset Moore, Proc. Am. Phil. Society, Vol. 51 (Jan.—March 1912) at page 18 says, "The term contraband of war denotes commodities which it is unlawful to carry to the country, or to the military or naval forces of a belligerent." He cites Kent, Woolsey, Manning, Creasy, Holland and others, showing the unlawful character of contraband trade.

During our war with Spain, a number of countries prohibited the furnishing of arms and ammunition of war to either party. Among these are Brazil, Denmark and Portugal. Japan forbade its subjects from supplying "arms, ammunitions, or other materials of direct use in fighting, to the men of war, or other ships used for warlike purposes or privateers belonging to either of the belligerent powers."

Germany's friendship in critical time.

Germany's attitude during that war is interestingly given by Ambassador Andrew D. White in his Autobiography, vol. 2 page 168:

"As to the conduct of Germany during our war with Spain, while the press, with two or three exceptions was anything but friendly . . . the course of the Imperial Government especially of the Foreign Office under Count von Bülow and Baron von Richthofen, was all that could be desired. Indeed, they went so far on one occasion as almost to alarm us. The American Consul at Hamburg having notified me by telegraph that a Spanish vessel, supposed to be loaded with arms for use against us in Cuba, was about to leave that port, I hastened to the Foreign Office and urged that vigorous steps be taken, with the result that the vessel, which in the meantime had left Hamburg, was overhauled and searched at the mouth of the Elbe. The German government might easily have pleaded, in answer to my request, that the American government had generally shown itself opposed to any such interference with the shipment of small arms to belligerents, and had contended that it was not obliged to search vessels to find such contraband of war."

Let us not forget the financial aid given to the United States during the Civil War. Germany was one of the few powers that loaned us large sums on our bonds when England gave financial and military aid to our opponent. This is the way Mr. Andrew D. White speaks of it on page 169:

"Of one thing I then and always reminded my hearers—namely, that during our Civil War, when our national existence was trembling in the balance and our foreign friends were few, the German Press and people were steadily on our side."

A condition, not a theory.

But the continued sending of arms and contraband to the allies spells annihilation to Germany. "It is a condition, not a theory" that confronts the German people. For them it is a question of life or death. The laws under which Germany is impelled to act are not the laws made by convention nor rules of treaty. There is now no such thing as international law in the great debauch of blood and riot going on among the nations. If there be such law, it is "more honored in the breach than in the observance."

Great Britain's love for international law.

Has Great Britain followed any law but its own will and convenience? When it found a German auxiliary cruiser anchored within the territorial waters of Chili, did not Britain commit the inconceivably cowardly act of sinking the cruiser, against the rules of international law and in violation of the sovereignty of Chili? Did any one bother

particularly about that inexcusably wanton act? But that was Britain. That was all right.

Self-Preservation.

It is thus Germany's duty—driven into a corner, fighting against the great nations and resources of the whole world—to prevent her enemies from securing arms and ammunition and all other contraband of war, at all hazards, by all means, and irrespective of the nationality that screens the instruments of death intended for her destruction. That this is Germany's duty under the immutable principle of Self-Preservation, a time-honored principle of international law, admits of no question. It is, however, more than a mere principle of international law, it is, in fact, the first and highest law of nations and all other laws, rules and regulations, must give way before it.

Grotius, the recognized Father of International Law, in "Rights of War and Peace," (chap. 2, par. 7), quotes Seneca as follows:

"Necessity, the great protectress of human infirmity, breaks through all human laws, and all those made in the spirit of human regulations."

Submarine to foil war-objective of enemies.

For obvious reasons Germany is compelled to keep her regular fleet of war-vessels near her borders and can only make use of her submarines to frustrate the war-objective of her enemies. It is quite clear, as our note says, that it is not feasible for submarines always to give the notice and observe the rules applicable to other vessels, in the matter of search, capture or destruction of enemy vessels or those carrying contraband of war.

Germany's War Zone.

The German War Zone notice is no essentially different from that proclaimed by Britain (*New York Times*, Aug. 12, 1914, page 3) to the effect that Britain would lay mines in the North Sea, in view of the methods adopted by Germany, and that "The British Admiralty must hold themselves fully at liberty to adopt similar measures in self-defence." . . . "But before doing so they think it right to issue this warning in order that merchant ships under neutral flags trading with North Sea ports should turn back before entering the area of such exceptional danger."

(To be continued.)

MR. LANSING'S LANGUAGE.

Brusqueness Not Firmness.

The feature of the new note to Germany which at once arrests attention is the abrupt change in the tone and style used by Secretary Lansing, says the *N. Y. American*.

The preceding note was couched in language which was scrupulously polite and in exact accordance with recognized diplomatic usage.

The style of the latest note is not so polite. The new Secretary of State appears to think that brusqueness and firmness are synonymous. There are others who agree with him. But such was certainly not the belief nor the practice of his ablest predecessors—of such men as Mr. Webster, Mr. Seward, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Hay.

The diplomatic documents of those famous Secretaries were all prepared with the nicest regard to polite diplomatic custom. And surely those documents did not lack power, firmness, dignity or effect.

It is to be regretted that Secretary Lansing could not have followed the usage of those greater men who preceded him.

It is quite possible to state even a declaration of undoubted rights in a form which may be justly offensive to the government to which it is addressed.

To be perfectly candid, we think that if Herr von Jagow were to follow Secretary Lansing's example and return an answer couched in the same brusque and imperative language, the indignation in this country would be very great.

And we think, in all soberness and earnestness—yes, and in all patriotism—that at this time, amid the manifold perplexities, distresses, miseries and calamities of war-cursed Europe that any communication to any of the European powers should be highly distinguished by that generous and polite diplomatic expression which not only does never weaken but does always powerfully strengthen the arguments of a just and courageous people.

Our concern over the unfortunate tone adopted by Secretary Lansing arises from no concern for Germany.

It arises from a deep and anxious concern for America.

Nay, more than that, it arises from a deep and anxious concern for the welfare of the race of which Germans, Britons, Frenchmen, Russians, Italians and Americans are all alike members—that great and dominating race whose forces and vitalities are being so terribly sapped by this dreadful war.

Russianized Britain.

"We congratulate the authorities not only on their action with regard to the *Labour Leader* publications, but also on their manner of doing it, though this has come in for some criticism," says the *Sunday Chronicle*. And it goes on to suggest that Bernard Shaw's "Commonsense About the War" should now be suppressed!

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

THE EXPORT OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.
Should the United States Government Allow It or Forbid It?

By William Bayard Hale.

II.

Suppose a man living in the next block came to you and said: "I want to kill my neighbor. I don't like his politics and the tone of his household, and I don't believe you fancy them any too well yourself. Please sell me a revolver to kill him with."

He would try to buy one of you himself, but I control the street, and he couldn't get it home if he did buy it. I will pay you cash. You are no friend of mine if you don't help me." Would you sell the revolver and have the stain of murder on your hands, or would you say: "I am a friend to you both, and I will sell neither of you that with which to injure the other. The fact that you can get the pistol home, and that he couldn't, even if I sold him one, has simply nothing to do with it. Under any circumstances, I would not sell to either of you or both of you. Go fight your own battles, if you feel you must, but leave my hands unstained."

If it is asserted that an embargo on the exportation of arms would act in favor of Germany, it must be in the same breath admitted that the continuation of the exportation of arms is acting against Germany and in favor of the Allies. This is, of course, the case. The argument is, then, that we should continue doing wrong in one direction, because if we do not we shall be doing wrong in the other direction.

The answer is that the wrong-doing lies in the providing of deadly weapons. So long as we continue furnishing instruments of murder, we do wrong; and all the more ignoble is the wrong if we furnish them to one side only. But the minute we cease providing weapons of death we cease doing wrong.

It is no concern which side, if either, will be benefited by our act or our failure to act. It is our concern, it is our only and our most solemn concern, to see to it that our act or our failure to act is itself righteous, humane, Christian. Not upon us rests the responsibility for possible effects. Those we may safely leave to a Providence, wiser than ourselves. The requirement on us is very simple—luckily. For who among us knows the rights of the European struggle? With communications with one side all but completely cut off, with all news censored by one side before it is permitted to reach our shores, who can pretend to that completeness of information that alone would justify us in assuming to declare which side is in the right? Nothing is more fatal to a pure-minded morality than over-indulgence in the habit of pursuing to their imagined conclusions the possible consequences of an action. Happily no system of ethics requires us to do that; certainly Christianity does not. Where the moral nature of an act is clear, our duty is clear. The results we cannot foresee; and, even if we could, it is not the results, but the ethical quality of the act itself, for which we are responsible. We may not do evil that good may come.

A feature of the present situation which renders our participation in the war peculiarly serious is this: To-day every country on earth which manufactures arms and ammunition on any considerable scale is engaged in the war—except the United States. There may be a few ammunition factories in Italy and Spain, but both of these countries are husbanding their small resources and cannot export. In former wars, such as those in which France fought Germany, the United States fought Spain, or Russia fought Japan, the belligerents might buy war munitions in a half-dozen other countries. To-day the responsibility for providing the warring nations, or any of them, with materials for increasing their murderous activities lies solely upon the United States.

It is not to-day, as it formerly was, a question of *where* a belligerent is to purchase; but *whether he is to purchase at all*. To-day, for the first time, a single noncombatant nation has to decide whether the combatants are to be supplied from without with murderous weapons or are to be restricted to the use of weapons of their own manufacture. The United States is face to face with the necessity of deciding whether we are going to add to the death list or going to keep it down.

And in making our decision, we have not only to keep in mind the circumstance that the arms we sell will go only to one side, but we have to remember that that side stands in no particular need of our help in the article of weapons. It cannot seriously be argued that it would work any particular hardship or unfair advantage on

Great Britain,
France,
Russia,
Belgium,
Japan,
Serbia and
Montenegro,

for us to say to them that (having imported arms and ammunition from us for a year) they must henceforth rely upon their own resources, as:—

Germany
Austria-Hungary and
Turkey

have had to do from the beginning.

The fact is, the plain, practical fact is, that for the best part of a year, by our willingness to manufacture deadly weapons for the gold of whoever would buy them, we have been conferring an unfair advantage upon one side to the war. It may be the side most of us look upon with favor; it may possibly be that we are seriously minded to continue conferring this advantage. The probability, however, is that most of us, whatever our private predilections, are unwilling, deliberately and after consideration, to have our country take a side, as practically it is now taking a side.

And especially must upon most of us the admonition of a real, actual, practical, neutrality gather peculiar force from the circumstance that such a practical neutrality in this war is in agreement with all the sentiments of humanity, all our natural horror of bloodshed. We have been calling and thinking of ourselves as neutrals, all the while sending shells and cartridges to the armies of one side, because we thought we must. Shall we not consider? Shall we not reflect? Shall we not take counsel of our own reason, declining to accept the ready-made declarations of the recipients of the big war-order profits? Shall we not understand that that neutrality means neutrality—and that it not only permits, but in truth requires, a Christian nation to keep its hands clean from the blood of men spilled in a quarrel not its own?

Is it not monstrous think to that a nation which calls itself enlightened, humane and even Christian, should manufacture implements of war and send them by shipload to enraged men bent on killing all they can reach whom they denominated "enemies"? The people of the United States have no "enemies." We desire to see no one killed. Are we not false to every suggestion of humanity, are we not unworthy of our century, do we not make Christianity a thing of derision if, for the sake of blood-stained money, we take deadly part in the struggle in the result of which we continue to protest we have no interest?

But the vast orders for war materials have created a sudden sense of prosperity. Stocks—some of them, at least—have gone up swiftly, and it is declared that the influx of several hundred millions of dollars means the beginning of a new period of prosperity.

It is, of course, unnecessary to pay any attention to this argument for the sake of any effect it may have upon the minds of Christian ministers. No one will aver that the clergy of the United States are mercenary. But the subject is one upon which they should reflect and inform themselves, because the real reasons behind the campaign in defence of the war orders are mercenary. The American people are not making and selling shells and cartridges for the Allies because the corporations want the money they can get for the abominable things, and wanting that money, have persuaded the people that there is no harm in making them. These corporations are interested in prolonging the war, and they are interested in convincing the country that the Allies deserve to be aided against the Germans; and, to advance their interests, they are using all their tremendous power over the press and over business.

It is not good to have in this country a great capitalized interest in war. Such an interest has been born and is at work here. It is doing the country immeasurable harm, by persuading it to a course of conduct unneutral, unwise, unchristian, inhuman. And, if it is allowed to succeed in its present undertaking, the War Munitions Trust—for, under the direction of J. P. Morgan and Company, that is what it has become—the War Munitions Trust will, by the time the present war has ended, have grown a colossus whose purposes will be by day and by night a standing threat to the peace of our land. There will exist in the United States a vested interest in war so tremendous that any enterprise upon which it might set its mind would be in danger of realization. Every possible friction between nations will be promoted. Every possible alarm will be invented to induce the United States Government to keep itself armed on to the teeth. The Japanese peril will cease to be a mere bogie. Do the people of the United States desire to capitalize virtue, or vice; to build up vast interests for the preservation of peace—or for the promotion of war?

(To be continued.)

And Doesn't Expect To.

Newlywed—My angel, I wish you wouldn't paint.

Mrs. Newlywed—Now, Jack, have you ever seen an angel that wasn't painted?

THE MILL SLAVES OF ENGLAND.

The Sham of British Rule.

by a Voice from India.

You Working People of England:—

Not very long ago, even before you had become aware of your rights, it is said that, your land was called "Merry England". Your ancestors toiled on the land to fructify it, and had leisure to sport and rejoice in green forests and on verdant lawns.

Now you sweat in mills and factories, are huddled in slums, shut out from the light of heaven and the life of Nature. The "storm-clouds" of the dead century gather thicker still over your heads.

Some years ago one of your socialist authors (Robert Blatchford who has since then betrayed his cause by selling himself to the infamous Harmsworth) wrote a book, and told you how to bring back the by-gone days of "MERRY ENGLAND", with the people's rights established on their soil.

But the tide of circumstance has been flowing all the while in another direction and your ruling classes have succeeded in keeping back the growth of your freedom. Even some of your radical reformers have fallen a prey to the greed of world-imperialism and have helplessly succumbed to reaction.

There are still among your leaders men who have kept alive the flame of Liberty and higher ideals; and they have spoken even in this terrible war-time when the very rights of Magna Charta are being withdrawn into the whirl of martial law in your country, but their voice is drowned by the savage tomtoms of Kipling and his like. Hear also a distant voice from India which lies numb under the shadow of your rulers, crushed and bleeding to death. Little hope is there of its reaching you, but it shall speak, and may not remain unheard before a higher tribunal.

It may be that some of you will awaken from the hypnosis of your Government by hearing the truth concerning its Empire which your rulers have assured you is a blessing for the people of India.

Know once for all, that it is a Gigantic LIE, and that instead of a blessing the British rule in India is a curse for the people. Some of your conscientious writers like William Digby, Ramsay MacDonald and Nevins have made it amply clear, but you have been kept in ignorance of the fact, and the glare of imperialism has been used to dazzle your eyes.

Poverty and disease unparalleled in the ages, ignorance and confusion, results of heavy taxation and neglect, systematic efforts at keeping the people of India benighted, and sowing religious discord among them to perpetuate a foreign rule, are the order of the day; while a show of education, justice, moderation, toleration and benevolence, is kept up to some extent. All that is to delude you and the world with the hollow farce of Pax Britannica!

There is a moral law at work in the universe that no nation which degrades another can escape degradation herself. And so with England. This moral poison infects almost the best among her peoples. John Morley, philosopher-politician, liberal-radical to the core, came in touch with the Indian Empire and all it implies, as Secretary of State, and became Lord Morley. He trampled on the very principles which he had been inculcating before. And why? Because he thought that the British empire was a blessing to Indians and must be upheld at any cost for the good of the Indians themselves, upheld by all the unliberal and reactionary measures which the English autocrats in India thought it necessary to devise. So he sanctioned the passing of sedition laws to gag and crush the people's aspirations for liberty. Perhaps he sincerely believed he was acting for the best. Perhaps he has found out now that he was mistaken. They say he walks with bowed head since this world war was ushered in, a war which he deprecates. Has he realized at last that it is the natural outcome of that system which he, against all his former principles, approved or condoned in 1907? Thus works the subtle poison of greed and pride and lust of power infecting even the most liberal intellects of a land. Reaction replaces the live-giving ideas of freedom, and belief in the beneficence of Imperialism obscures the judgment of a whole nation, so that a man like Lloyd George who hoped to socialize England, has to turn into an henchman of a reactionary Empire.

But the Great Law is inexorable. When a nation enslaves another it cannot keep alive the aspirations of liberty in its own land. Your rulers have enslaved other nations, so you have to succumb to slavery yourselves, unless now you can reassert your democratic rights.

In order to keep her dominion over the seas, which means dominion over many other lands also, England cannot brook another rising power; and so conspires to strangle her trade by not permitting her the freedom of the seas. Hence she makes alliance with her former enemies—enemies because of former Imperial jealousies which are sunk

now only because a greater jealousy takes hold of her—and so hurls a world into this terrible war.

Now they try to persuade you that you are fighting for your homes, your country, nay even for the freedom of a world! Blessed indeed would you be if you were really fighting for your homes and your country. The fact is that you are fighting to keep Ireland, India, Egypt, and Africa in chains, and to bring Persia and other parts of the world in bondage, aye, even yourselves eventually. You cannot but see it, however dimly, and so there can be no moral force in your blows. Your faint hearts will declare it to you sooner or later.

What profit had you, working people of England, from this world-empire even? Your slums reek of dirt and disease, and hunger and cold are not strange guests in many of your homes; while your ruling, professional and commercial classes live in beautiful dwellings and dress well, and eat of the best. They have been compelled to give you some kind of enlightenment, but they dare not enlighten you overmuch for the same reasons which compel them to withhold knowledge from India.

They call the German Government autocratic, but it is not strange that a higher socialism prospers under that co-called autocracy? See, how much better education they have given to their people; how much better they have organized the lives and homes of the German working class! This your rulers cannot do for you as long as they are drunk with the blood of oppressed races whom they exploit, as they, in a lesser degree, exploit you. Behold, Russia, your ally, her millions groaning for centuries under the nightmare of suspicion, knout, prison, and exile! What freedom can her Czars and Grand Dukes bring to the world, who enslave their own flesh and blood?

And thus the curse of down-trodden peoples descends on your land, and your own rulers will gradually snatch away the freedom which you won in the past. Lo, already the day of the freedom of your speech and action is setting; not because the Germans knock at your door—for they would gladly leave you in peace if your rulers would let them be—but the needs of your world-empire, nay, world-slavery, require it. You will be dragged in chains after the phantom of world-empire.

Is the power of sight still left you, we wonder? Can you see where this monster is leading you?

If Fate decrees that you may still exist as a nation purged and purified, you will rise in the wrath of a fooled and betrayed people and pull down this great tempter—British Imperialism and then turn to the task of reclaiming and regenerating your land. Thus you will be helping us and other subject races, even Russia, to shake off tyranny and to establish a free and constitutional form of government.

If not, it will be done through the hands of a nobler people, the Germans and their allies.

Three-quarters of the globe waits for freedom, and when it comes it will be no merit of yours.

The prize of its glory will have been snatched from your hands. The crime alone will hang round the neck of your nation and its shame brood over Britain for ages to come.

ITALY'S ECONOMIC LOSS.

Germans Take Away Gold.

"One thing that struck me in Italy when the war was about to begin," said Mme. Tsilka, wife of the former postmaster of Albania, and sister of Prof. Stephanove, "was the chaos caused in their financial and economic world by the withdrawal of the German and Austrian element. Nearly all the directors of the Italian banks were Germans; the owners and managers of many public enterprises also were Germans, who, departing, took with them all the gold reserve they could. That, of course, had a paralyzing effect on Italy's money market and commerce. Italy's trade with her former allies stopped, making a deadlock, and depriving thousands of her inhabitants of their daily bread.

"And I doubt if Italy will be able to win any laurels upon the field of battle, either. The Italians are not stolid fighters. They get easily discouraged, as their former campaigns have showed. It is already a month since the war began and they have not succeeded in overcoming a single serious obstacle of the enemy. The Italian war will greatly depend upon a first important engagement, failing in which the passionate Italian would soon lose his morale and it would be difficult for the Italian government to continue the struggle, as was the case in Tripoli."

"How about the fate of your own Albania?" Mme. Tsilka was asked.

"Will you be surprised to be told that I am optimistic, happen what will?" she answered. "Albania, you see, has many enemies. At the conclusion of the present gigantic struggle both the entente and the Teutonic empires will find free alliance a necessity for permanent peace in the Balkans. The present Italian, Serbian and Greek excursions in my country are simply 'catching fish in foul water.' When the war is over and the political sky brightens up, Europe will see to it that they withdraw within their proper boundaries."

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Cable Address: Efdorl.
FRANCIS J. L. DORL, President and Editor.

Subscription price, \$2.00 per year, \$1.10 for six months.
Foreign Subscription price, \$2.50 per year.

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