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STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Servians in Durazzo.

Vienna, Sept. 2. On the plea of defending their consulate the Servians have sent a strong detachment of troops into Durazzo.

Youthful Recruits.

Paris, Sept. 2. It has been decided to call in the class of 1917. Those very youthful recruits are summoned to the colors for the 7th of September.

Big Explosion.

New York, Sept. 2. A train load of dynamite blew up at Pinole, California. It contained 7,000 tons of explosive. Several people were killed.

Russian Ministerial Crisis.

Copenhagen, Sept. 1. It is stated that the Tzar proposes to have a new Ministry composed of only five men. Either Kriwoschin or Rodzianko will Premier.

Count Bernstorff in Washington.

Washington, Sept. 2. Count Bernstorff who had been away in New York, it is said attending to wireless despatches, has returned here.

War Council in London.

London, Sept. 2. A council of war has been held here. Present were Lord Kitchener, Mr. Asquith, Lord Crewe, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Selborne, and Mr. Mc Kenna.

Fasting and Praying.

Petersburg, Sept. 2. Once again it has been ordained that throughout the entire country the populace shall fast and pray in view of the critical condition in which Russia finds herself.

English Losses.

London. The latest casualty list gives the names of 85 officers and 1365 men. Brigade General Lloyd has fallen at the Dardanelles. From the 25 July to 24 August the English lost 2256 officers, from the 15 July to 14 August 30,319 men.

Nicolai's Staff.

Petersburg, Sept. 2. The head of the staff of the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaivitch, General Januschewitsch, has been appointed military aide to the Viceroy of the Caucasus. In his place General Alexei has been made chief of the staff of the Grand Duke.

Impeding Bulgarian Traffic.

Varna, Sept. 2. Russian ships have been hovering about this harbor and stopping and examining all Roumanian and Bulgarian ships coming in. The majority of such ships are taken in tow by the Russians and their cargoes confiscated. A second Russian squadron is cruising outside Constanza.

Sunk By Submarines.

The submarine invasion, which had not been quite so active in results for some time past, has been renewed and six ships are listed as being sunk, the principal being the Paroo of London, 2665 tons; the Shrikby of Cardiff, 2,196 tons; and the Glemby of West Hartlepool, 2,196 tons.

Japan Asserts Itself.

London, Sept. 1. The Australian Government through the Colonial Office has made strong protest against the Japanese holding possession of the German Islands which she seized in the Pacific. The Japanese, being remonstrated with, replied tartly that the time when Japanese policy can be regulated from London is long past and done for.

A Good Harvest.

London, Sept. 1. The *Daily Mail* announces that the Russian harvest is considerably better than last year, and that it will exceed the previous crop by 426 bushels. Of course, having this amount of wheat upon its hands, makes it all the more urgent for Russia that the Dardanelles should be opened.

Ministry too Big.

London, Sept. 2. It has been discovered, says the *Times* in a leading article, that the Ministry is too large. It is almost as bad as the late parliament where endless time was wasted in the asking of more or less useless questions. There are so many different opinions that it is almost impossible to reach a conclusion upon any subject.

No Loan From America.

Zurich, Sept. 2. According to the *Zürcher Zeitung* the English negotiations for a loan in America have failed. It is stated that the Morgan group that talked of taking up a 500 million pound sterling loan, upon thinking the matter over, decides that it has already a superfluity of English treasury notes. The pound sterling has fallen in value again. It is now below the lowest point so far known and stands over 6% discount.

AGREEMENT WITH AMERICA.

Count Bernstorff and Secretary of State Lansing Come to an Understanding Regarding Submarine Warfare. Question of Contraband. Washington, Sept. 2. The latest and best news is that an agreement has been come to between the Imperial German Government and the American Government upon the question of submarine warfare. From now on the German submarine commanders will not torpedo passenger steamers without warning unless the said ships attempt to escape or offer resistance. By this means the point made by President Wilson, that lives of innocent Americans be safeguarded, is gained and passenger ships must take the risks should they carry cannon as many are suspected of doing, or should they attempt to escape as several have done.

At the same time the German government enters a protest against cotton being made contraband, claiming that such is illegal. Germany sets forth that all ships not carrying contraband should be allowed to enter German harbors. This contention is engaging the attention of the U. S. government.

AUTOCRATIC SONNINO.

The Italian Premier Completely Dominates His Colleagues in the Cabinet. The Prime Minister in Turn Ruled by Sir Rennell Rodd.

Vienna, Sept. 1. The Turkish Military attaché in Rome, Major Mumtaz Bey has given an interview to a representative of the *Neue Freie Presse* in which he tells of conditions as they were when he left Rome. He says that the Premier Sonnino completely and entirely dominates the rest of his Cabinet colleagues. That Sonnino in his turn is just as much dominated by the British Ambassador Sir Rennell Rodd, and it was the latter who by constant intrigues, with both the Italian and English press, finally persuaded Italy to declare war upon Turkey. The people throughout the country are discontented with the war and the politicians are exceedingly angry and disappointed with the action of Roumania which country was counted upon quite surely to make war on the side of the Allies. That hope has now entirely vanished.

THE SHADOW OF DOUBT.

Press Opinions Which Show that Confidence is Lacking. Conscription Dropped in England. The Russian Collapse.

London, Sept. 1. The great news of the moment is that the Northcliffe press, after carrying on a most heated campaign in favor of conscription, suddenly veers round and not only drops the question but publishes a long letter from Lord Cromer showing that in view of class prejudice existing forced military service in England is out of the question. Lord Cromer, it will be remembered, together with Lord Curzon, was the warmest advocate of conscription.

It is significant that whereas the men of England are against conscription the women are warmly in favor of its being applied.

The highly influential *Manchester Guardian* calls upon the government, in view of the situation in Russia, to call Parliament into session. It says that it is useless for the Cabinet to strive any further to conceal from the British people the extent of the catastrophe which has taken place as regards Russia, nor is it any use trying to gloss over the seriousness of the situation of the big ally.

The *Globe* says that the Russians are losing day in, day out and only a peace can save that country from entire disruption. It is the duty of England to place before Parliament clearly and concisely the term upon which peace can be based, for the English people, in spite of all the constant announcements of victories, is beginning to become anxious and disquieted concerning the outcome of the Russian campaign.

Suchomilow At Tzarskoe.

Petersburg, Sept. 1. The former Minister of War has appealed to the Tzar to grant him another audience in order that he might have the chance of clearing himself of the grave charges made against him. The Emperor received the ex-Minister at Tzarskoe-Selo.

Turkey Wants No Peace.

Constantinople, Sept. 1. The reports published in France to the effect that Turkey seeks a peace separately from her allies excites the indignation of the official organ *Tanin*. It says that such a suggestion is a calumny on the Turkish nation, upon its religion and honor.

Duma Helpless.

Petersburg, Sept. 1. The *Rjetsch* inveighs against the utter helplessness of the Duma in face of the critical situation in which the Empire finds itself. It says that the government tries to convince the country that it is making progress.

THE THIRD WAR LOAN.

Issued under Most Propitious Conditions, Victories and Success on All Sides.

GENIUSES OF FINANCE.

Great Financiers Who have Rendered Noble Services. Helfferich and Havenstein. Faith in the People.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

Yet another "silver bullet" is about to be shot, in other words the third German war loan will be offered for subscription to the public tomorrow.

There is a saying that, it is not so much the gun as the man behind the gun that is of greatest import. And, it is the man or men who are behind the gun that shoots the "silver bullet" that are all important in this loan. Just like as Germany in her fields of battle has found a Hindenburg, a Mackensen, a Kluck, a Beseler, and ever so many out and out first class men, who win vast battles, capture the strongest fortresses as though it were the easiest thing in the world; so in her world of finance Germany in her moment of need has found giants of strength and ability in number, two standing out most prominently, Dr. Helfferich, the Prussian Minister of Finance, and Herr von Havenstein, President of the Reichsbank. In the financial arena, they are what Field Marshals Hindenburg and Mackensen represent in the war area.

Quiet Confidence.

The speech of Dr. Helfferich in the Reichstag a fortnight ago was remarkable for the quiet tone of confidence which it breathed from beginning to end. The Prussian Minister of Finance is essentially a modern man and he put the whole question of the new loan in a simple and popular form, so that everyone could understand. He told the entire story of this new loan in a speech that scarce lasted an hour. But the veriest tyro in finance could understand every point made, each argument brought forward, and those that had listened to Dr. Helfferich's speech went away feeling that they knew all about the financial situation of Germany and full of confidence that the nation would respond completely to the financial demands made upon it. That speech inspired confidence and at the same time aroused a sentiment of elevation and patriotism from one end of the country to the other. It made every subject of the Kaiser feel that it was a national duty to take up what he could afford of the loan and at the same time gave the pleasing impression that it was a mighty nice and safe investment.

Looking Round.

And looking around the would-be subscriber to the Third War Loan, can well feel that the situation of his country is glorious. There is no longer today any doubt as to the success of the German armies, it is merely a matter of how great that success is each day. Forts of late have fallen with well nigh the rapidity of ninepins, each day adds large districts of new territory to the already vast territory of the country of the enemy occupied by the Central Powers. Poland is in the hands of the united Imperial armies, Galicia is being cleared out of the last vestiges of the enemy, the Baltic Provinces are admitted to be as good as gone from Russian hands. The Russians are trembling for the safety of Petersburg and considering the question of transferring the seat of government and the treasure of the country to the town of Nijni Novogorod. In the West the Allies appear to have been paralysed, unable to take the offensive, although so many troops of the Central Powers had been detached and were busy in the East.

The Picture Within.

And, if the subscriber to the new loan looks at the interior conditions of the country, they also are of a nature to fill him with confidence. All is in perfect order. The war has built up so many new trades and the Germans have shown such adaptability to mould themselves to fresh conditions created by the war, that there is work for all, and, although it would be an exaggeration to say that business is brilliant, it is right to say that in many places commerce is brisk. In the coal trade for instance, there is quite a boom, and if there were more hands to work the mines, the coal trade would be much greater still.

Full of Money.

The savings banks throughout the country that greatest tell-tale of national individual prosperity are in brilliant state. There is enough money on deposit with them to pay this new war loan twice over. Whilst in France the savings banks have been steadily depleted, in Germany deposits have steadily

augmented, to such a point that Dr. Helfferich is able to announce in his remarkable speech, that the Savings Banks had a balance of no less than twenty milliards of marks, a larger sum than ever was known to stand to their credit before the war commenced. That is a most astonishing state of affairs and one which speaks eloquently for the healthy financial conditions of the nation.

Faith in the People.

Talk about the *bas de laine* of the French—today stuffed with depreciated Russian stock and patched at the heel with valueless Panama scrip, what is it in comparison with the solid 20,000,000,000 of marks which lie deposited so safely and comfortably in the vaults of the savings banks throughout Germany?

Well might the Prussian Minister of Finance tell the Reichstag, at the close of his able speech, that his greatest faith was in the people. England had, he told, raised a war loan, the major portion of which was subscribed by the banks. Germany on the contrary wants this its third loan, to be subscribed by the people and desires that thus, as far as possible, every man throughout the country shall have an interest, not only in the front, where the soldiers are pushing forward continuously towards victory, but also at the back, in the financial mobilisation which makes the victories at the front possible.

And already, even before the subscription lists are opened, money by the millions has been announced as being forthcoming from various prominent firms and institutions. But what will please the Prussian Minister of Finance more than all else, we may be quite sure is, that the Savings Bank of the Berlin district Schöneberg, that had taken up one million of marks worth of each of the first two war loans, now subscribes three millions. Assuredly a straw showing which way the stream is flowing!

THE RUSSIAN COLLAPSE.

Great Difficulties in the Russian Empire Owing to the Refugees. Bad News is Now Known.

Copenhagen, Sept. 1. *Politiken*, a paper inclined to be pro-Russian, is staggered by the enormity of the Russian losses. It says that such casualties have never been heard of before. Even including Sedan and Metz, the entire number of prisoners in the war of 1870-1 only amounted to 400,000. The Russians (in the Polish Balkan Provinces) have so far avoided a complete collapse but the many defeats they have received count more than any of the previous collapses.

According to news from Petersburg great efforts are being made to stem the tide of refugees which is sweeping continuously in the direction of the big towns. In many cases the priests place the churches at the disposal of the homeless, and so very many of those buildings are filled to overflowing with exceedingly dirty people who settle down and make their homes there. Anyone having a knowledge of the Russian Moudjik can appreciate how terrible the invasion is. But they have nowhere to go, the Russians themselves have burnt their homes down.

Owing to the unexpected inflow of refugees provisions in Moscow have risen to prices hitherto unknown. Most of the refugees arrive entirely unprovided with money. In Moscow there is a bitter sentiment against the Poles and it looks as though the acrimony is such against them, that there might easily be a pogrom.

There is great excitement and depression concerning the continuous defeats which are now fully known and no attempt is made any further to conceal them. The town is full of wounded and sick soldiers, each one of which forms a centre of discontent and the rankest treason is heard against the Emperor and the leaders of the army, the latter being openly denounced as traitors and cowards.

DEATH OF PEGOUD.

The Famous Aeroplanist Attacks a German Aeroplane and is Shot Through the Heart.

Paris, Sept. 2. Great is the sorrow shown here concerning the death of the famous trick-airman Pegoud. As was natural the moment the war broke out Pegoud became attached to the aeroplane corps and was made a lieutenant.

Pegoud was alone on his machine, and with much courage attacked a German aeroplane. He had with him a machine gun and had already shot off several bands of cartridges without effect when, all at once, he was shot through the heart and at once his machine dropped, landing within French territory. When shot Pegoud was at a height of 1000 metres.

Another well-known French air pilot, Lieutenant Michoux, has been found next to his machine dead. He also had been shot.

THE COURSE OF WAR.

The Russians Being Forced Out of Their Last Positions in Galicia. Grodno Doomed. Fighting in the Vosges.

From the moment Luzk, the key fortress of Volhynia fell, the Russians had to leave the few positions they still held in Galicia. There are two other fortresses Rowno and Dubno, that form a triangle with Luzk defending the railroad communications of Volhynia, but they cannot stand out long and are probably making as strong a defence as possible in order to give the Russian troops lower down time to save what they can of their forces and guns. Brody the last of the Galician strong points held by the Russians has been relieved by General von Boehm-Ermolli, and the beaten enemy is being kept on the run by General Count Bothmer. The situation of the Russian army just here is extremely precarious and it might easily be surrounded.

Grodno Tottering.

Quite quietly the stronghold of Grodno has been surrounded and already the outer works have given way to the persuasive influences of the big guns that had been brought into position. The outer western front has been stormed by the north German Landsturm and fort 4 taken. The garrison of 500 men has been captured and later on fort 4a was captured at the point of the bayonet by the Baden troops, the garrison consisting of 150. The Russians have evacuated several other positions, so that the capture of the entire fort cannot be long delayed.

About Bialystok.

The forces of Prince Leopold of Bavaria have been doing fine work in clearing out the wooded country to the north of Bialystok, and north of Pruzana has taken 1000 prisoners. Generals von Scholtz and von Gallwitz are dawdling upon Bialystok and taking many prisoners, the last batch 3070.

In the West.

In the Vosges the Germans have retaken the greater part of the ground they lost a few days ago and the much fought for Lingekopf-Barenkopf position has been recaptured. Incidentally 79 Alpinists were taken prisoners.

EGYPTIAN RUMORS.

Abbas Hilmi the Real Khedive of Egypt has Left Vienna for Switzerland. Reported Negotiations with the English.

Vienna, Sept. 1. The real Khedive of Egypt has left here after remaining for a long while and has gone to Switzerland. This has given rise to a report that he has gone to the neutral country in order to try and make terms with the English for a return to his former position as ruler. It is well known that the newly appointed and, so-called Khedive, whom the English have placed as ruler of Egypt is thoroughly tired of his quite artificial position and that he has a personal and intense dislike to being shot at as has been the case twice. He goes in fear of his life and wants the British government to pay him the considerable sum he is now receiving, and be allowed to retire into peaceful private life somewhere in England, for he cannot live any more in Egypt where he would surely be killed if left unguarded.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Meeting of the Burgermeisters of Vienna and Ofen-Pest at the Palace of Emperor Franz Josef. The Capital Beflagged.

Vienna, Sept. 1. One of the immediate effects of the war, and one of the very best, is that it has drawn the Austrians and the Hungarians much closer together than was the case before the war. Thus particular significance is attached to the meeting of the Mayor of Vienna, Weiskirchner, and the Mayor of Ofen-Pest, Barczy, which took place at the Imperial Palace at Schönbrunn. The two Mayors were received simultaneously by the Emperor who greeted them with marked cordiality and made inquiries as to the conditions existing in the two capitals of which they are the civic chiefs. His Imperial Majesty said that it was a great consolation to him to see the two Mayors in friendly relations together and that he hoped that they would use their influence, so that both their cities should work as best might be for the common weal of the Empire.

In honor of this unique occasion the streets of Schönbrunn and Vienna were richly decorated with the flags of Austria, Hungary and Croatia and there were celebrations of the most cordial character in the beautiful City Hall. This visit of the Mayor of Ofen-Pest is much talked of here.

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On the Trail of the Russian.

In truth the Russian conducts war upon the most incomprehensibly brutal lines. Can anything be more cruel and useless than the idea of retreating, pillaging, burning and devastating as they do. We have been told that so great is the lust for destruction amongst the Russians, that their soldiers in the course of those retreats have been told off in large numbers to tread down the growing crops so that they shall not reach fruition. When the Germans entered Kovno, the Russians, deliberately shot dead all their horses, thousands of the poor beasts were thus slaughtered.

How thoroughly the Russians devastated East Prussia, is today known to all. It was terrible. But that they should lay waste and devastate their own country sounds as an act of reckless folly to which there are no bounds. The first might have been taken as an act of savage spite, as the barbarous impulse of troops who felt themselves beaten, and not being equal to hurting the enemy, imagined that wanton destruction of property and cowardly misuse of brute power upon helpless people, was a fitting punishment for the enemy. Such wanton destruction merely excites contempt in the minds of all right thinking people.

But absolutely incomprehensible to the mind of the civilized nations, is the manner in which the Russians, without the slightest compunction, destroy the property of their own people. That national suicidal mania has been exercised to the utmost extent possible in Poland. In their retreat, it is stated that no less than 5000 villages were entirely wiped out, and in their own territory two hundred towns and 900 villages have been either totally or partially destroyed by the Russians. The damage done in Poland is estimated at 2 1/4 millions of Marks. Besides there are endless numbers of farms, landed properties, castles and country houses and more than 100 churches sacrificed, more than 1000 damaged. Enormous supplies of wheat and other grain and provisions have been requisitioned. Two million beasts, oxen and sheep, and a million of horses were either requisitioned or died for want of fodder. The small peasant throughout Poland is quite ruined and with the landed proprietor matters are about the same. All the factories in Warsaw and Lodz are at a standstill, the Russians having damaged the machinery and destroyed the buildings. About 400,000 operatives are idle and epidemics, hunger, typhus, cholera and other diseases, the results of want and misery, are rife.

All these troubles which the Russians brought upon their own land, the officials of the Central Powers are trying to remedy. But the track of the Russians is a road sown with horrors and universal misery.

Trophies Never in the annals of war have of War. such figures been heard of as in the present great international conflict. Never before have such stupendous armies been brought face to face, never in all the campaigns of the world have the casualties been so large, the number of prisoners taken so great, the quantity of artillery so numerous or the expenditure of ammunition so vast. And now the largest monthly list of prisoners and booty is given out, for it is announced that, during the month of August, the Armies of the Central Powers captured in the eastern fronts no less than 269,839 men of the line, 2000 officers, 2200 cannon and 560 machine guns. And each day thousands more Russian prisoners are being brought in and we are told that the list of guns at Kovno and Nowo Georgiewsk is not yet complete. Moreover Grodno, known to have a large garrison and much artillery, is likely to fall at any moment.

TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS. Cant, Calumny, Commercialism

"War is business. Business is business." —Globe.

"We are fighting to preserve our national existence, our independence, our liberties—all those things without which Britons cannot live." —H. E. Morgan.

"President Poincaré's visit to Russia last year, at the tragic hour when German ambition was preparing to involve the world in war." —Jean Cruppi.

"Germany cannot win because her cause is based upon a fallacy and no fallacy has ever made a permanent conquest over mankind." —Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"True news for Britons abroad." "Overseas Daily Mail." —Advertisement.

"Tirpitz Thrown Overboard. Explanations to President Wilson. Dropping the Pirate." —Daily Mail.

"German Excuses. Chancellor preparing the way for a Climb Down." —Daily News.

"I suppose someone will be writing to tell me that Goliath was a dwarf, and that the Kaiser is a gentleman. I believe some people find pleasure in contradicting any generally accepted fact in history." —Spencer Leigh Hughes.

"In fact, Italy has found a conscience." —Teresa di Maiano.

"We could at any time, at a price, break through the German defensive." —Colonel Maude, Military Expert.

"From a mass of falsehood and prevarication, which it should shame the Minister of a great Empire to utter, and which will deceive nobody who has not already closed his eyes and ears to the truth, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg permits the sinister ambition of his country to emerge." —"An Englishman," Daily Mail.

"We cannot afford to play the fool any longer." —Austin Harrison.

"A man with one arm or one leg can do excellent work as an agricultural laborer." —"Morning Post."

"There is no sacrifice which would not weigh lighter than a feather, if only it would free us for ever from the domination of Germany." —"An Englishman," Daily Mail.

"The exit of Lord Haldane from public life means the beginning of the end of the war." —Arnold White.

"Where Ignorance is Bliss."—A little Austrian child stands up on Daddy's desk to kiss the portrait of the Austrian Emperor." —"Daily Mail"

"Most of us are anxious these days, especially those of us with friends or relatives 'out there'. This strain is best met by a timely course of Hall's Wine." —Advt. in London Paper.

"Germans Steal Railway." —Daily News.

"For thirteen months Americans have tamely submitted to seeing the weak, whom they had covenanted to protect, wronged. They have seen their own men, women and children murdered on the high seas, without any action on their part. Our spirit has been so abject that Germany has deemed it safe to pursue her course." —Roosevelt.

The Bryce Report.

If the truth were only known there would no longer be any estrangement between Germany and America upon the question of the so-called Belgian atrocities.

That is the purport of a letter we publish today from a well known American, Mr. Noeggerath, who has a wide experience of European politics and has travelled all through Belgium since the outbreak of the war. Mr. Noeggerath takes up the Bryce report and draws special attention to the fact, that in the narration of that well-known personage, no attempt is made to prove any of the assertions made. Mr. Bryce tells of a quantity of reported atrocities, which correspond exactly with reports which Mr. Noeggerath had heard when he went on a journey of inquiry into Belgium, the kind of wild rumors which imaginative people start going, probably founded on some trivial incident, and which, as they proceed from mouth to mouth, increase in intensity of horror till at last they become terrible tales, atrocities. But never in one single instance, try as he would, could he find any witnesses to confirm the supposed atrocities, for the good reason that none existed. It is most remarkable that a man in the position of Mr. Bryce should allow his name to be attached to a report, which is full of the crudest calumnies against the people of a great nation, without ever having taken measures to verify the accuracy of the terrible statements contained therein. Evidently Mr. Bryce has been imposed upon, but that in nowise excuses a man of his experience of the world, a Right Honorable, an ex-Ambassador and famed historian, for setting forth to the world as facts a lot of wild, malicious and untrue statements. It would be interesting to hear what the Right Hon. James Bryce has to say in reply to the serious charges made against him in this matter.

VIRIBUS UNITIS. AMERICA AND GERMANY.

NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

A Hungarian Day in Vienna. Led by the Hungarian Prime Minister, Count Tisza, and by the Croatian Bonus Skerlec, about 470 Hungarian, Croatian and Slavonian municipal officials arrived in Vienna to present Emperor Franz Josef with a loyal address. The city was in festival dress. The Hungarian flag was seen everywhere, and the visitors were greeted with rousing cheers by the populace.

The Austrian Prime Minister, Count Stuerghk, welcomed the guests and said that the war had shown, as nothing else could have done, what the united strength of Austria and Hungary could accomplish against a world in arms.

Count Tisza in his reply spoke of the deep feeling of comradeship which had bound Austria and Hungary together during this giant conflict. "We have won victories because we are strong and united," he declared.

A Word for Tyrol. Field Marshal Grand Duke Friedrich has sent the following telegram to the commander of the "Landesverteidigung" (Defenders of their Country) in Tyrol: "I send my heartiest praise to all the brave fighters on the Plateau of Lavarona, who made such a gallant stand and routed the hated enemy. I am confident that all further attacks will be repelled with equal success by this living wall of valiant regular and volunteer troops who are protecting our dear country of Tyrol."

This message refers to the fighters of the Plateau of Lavarona where the Italians were completely defeated. And yet to read the Italian reports, the "Cadornaments"—as a German journalist wittily calls them, one would imagine that the organ-grinders were proceeding from victory to victory.

A Spanish Tribute. The Spanish war correspondent, Juan Pujol, has had a most interesting interview with Field Marshal Grand Duke Friedrich in Vienna, from which we take a few extracts.

When he heard that the correspondent had been with the allied armies in Galicia, the Grand Duke cried out, with a boyish delight: "An eye-witness of our splendid victories!"

"I have described these important victories for my countrymen," replied Juan Pujol, "I am happy to say that the overwhelming majority of the Spanish people feel an inmost sympathy and amazement at the accomplishment of the brave troops of Austria-Hungary."

"Did you have any opportunity of studying the work of our Engineer Corps?"

"Yes, indeed. I also spoke with the Spanish officers who were attached to the Headquarters Staff upon this point. They all spoke enthusiastically and with amazement of the fine work done by the Engineer Corps."

"Yes, yes," said the Grand Duke smiling. "When one has such troops as these, it would be impossible to doubt the ultimate success. I have never been in doubt of it, even in the most trying moments, such as are inevitable in these gigantic operations. My confidence has not been misplaced. The resultant happenings have shown that I am right."

"A propos," the Grand Duke continued, "I hear you are going to the south front. That will again strengthen your opinion of our troops. Our brave soldiers stand there as strong and unshakable as the very mountains of Tyrol. All the enemy's attacks are shattered against them and will continue to be shattered."

"I felt," concludes Juan Pujol, "that I had come in contact with a great, noble-minded and far-seeing personality."

The New Victory. The army of Böhm-Ermolli, pursuing its invincible forward march, has driven the stampeding Russians out of the town of Brody. It is very evident that at the present rate of procedure in a short time not a strip of European territory belonging to the Central Powers will be in possession of the enemy. But their clutch is firm upon the enemy's land on all fronts.

Brody lies 90 kilometres north-east of Lemberg and only a few kilometres from the Russian frontier. This Galician town, which has a population of 20,000, principally Germans, was occupied by the Russians in the first days of war and has therefore lain for thirteen months in the hands of the enemy.

Count Koloman Tisza. We regret to hear that Count Koloman Tisza, the brother of the Hungarian Prime Minister, was wounded in some of the latest fighting in Russian Poland. This distinguished officer received a shot in the knee-cap. The bullet has been removed. Count Tisza's other brother, Count Ludwig Tisza, is not yet sufficiently recovered to return to the front. So now both the gallant brothers of the Prime Minister have been wounded upon the field of honor in defence of their fatherland.

Our Intellectual Liberty. Events at the University of Utah have provoked professors and students into revolt against "repression, opportunism, and dictation." This demand for academic freedom is extolled in America as a "healthy sign."

The newly-formed American Association of University Professors has urged all professors to withhold their applications from the University.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

An Experienced and Much Travelled American Utters Home Truths. Plea For Better Understanding. UNFRIENDLY VIEWS.

Mr. J. E. Noeggerath Paints a True Picture of Recent Political Events. Belgium, Bryce and East Prussia.

The following letter from, Mr. J. E. Noeggerath, a native-born American, who has had exceptional opportunities during the past few years of studying European politics, written to a friend in the United States, is of particular interest at this moment when there are so many misunderstandings between Germany and America which in truth have no right to exist. Mr. Noeggerath writes simply and to the point, and the truth stands writ large in every line of his lucid letter which reads as follows:

"I believe, that you will agree with me that it is in the interest of the U. S. as well as of the German Empire to make every effort to remove the obstacles that may have resulted from misinformation, in order to bring about a better understanding between the two peoples. With this in mind I take the liberty to put before you some of the causes of the present misunderstanding as they appear from observations and investigations made over here during the last months of this war.

Baseless Accusations.

The Germans were justly wrought up by the lack of sympathy, the many expressions of contempt, the baseless accusations printed by the leading papers and magazines. Though friendly comments were published, the unfriendly ones overshadowed them completely, particularly at the beginning of the war. I know that the press frequently gives a wrong picture of the mind of a nation but how is, in such times, a foreign country to judge of public opinion in another country if not by the press? At any rate the fact remains that very often America showed little power of just comprehension: for instance, it readily believed the long enumerations of German atrocities in Belgium related in the Bryce Report, atrocities that never occurred.

I feel certain that a close scrutiny not of the extracts in the newspapers but of the documents themselves compiled by the Bryce Commission in a separate large volume and appended to his famous report on alleged German cruelties, will convince you of their utter unreliability and of the carelessness, to say the least, of the work of that Commission, which swore in not a single witness and gives no names. It is simply a collection of stories such as were casually told to me when I was travelling through Belgium. As an American of partly Belgian descent I had especially good opportunities to investigate these matters all through Belgium. Practically never, except when it was a case of fighting the civilians, was the claim put forth that reprisals had taken place in the villages and cities I visited, through these had been designated to me in other cities as the very atrocity centres; nor was in any case a substantiation of a story even attempted. I consider my experience the most shocking proof of the psychosis of the war. That a man like Bryce whom, up to a month ago, I considered one of the finest men of England, should let himself be turned into a tool in such matters, has not greatly assisted me in obtaining a higher opinion of the powers that be in England, nor of British official reports.

The saner minds in Great Britain are beginning to see that point. The Labour Leader in Manchester for one is conducting a healthy campaign against the atrocity mongering.

The Real Offenders.

Many American papers have construed "frightfulness" to be a characteristic of German warfare only, while the excesses of frightfulness committed by the Allies, beginning with the dropping of bombs on the neutral city of Luxembourg in the very first month of the war, continuing with the bombardment of the undefended towns Victoria, Swakopmund and the Belgian coast towns by the British where many Belgian civilians were killed, including women and children, and with the dropping of bombs on the open cities of Freiburg and Karlsruhe by the French, at least equal the German practice. On the other hand the alleged German barbarities and what-not are continually made the basis for expressions of the greatest contempt for the German nation, while the atrocities that actually were committed by the Russians in Eastern Prussia created but a ripple of excitement, and the bestial Congo-like Belgian outrages upon the German soldiers were not believed at all.

I personally know of a dozen authenticated cases where the eyes of Germans were cut out or torn out, but that was by no means the worst that happened there.

East Prussia Devastated.

The fact was evidently not appreciated in the States that of thirty five thousand houses destroyed in Prussia, practically all were burnt down by the Russians for no reason whatsoever, and that wholesale tortures of men, women and children took place. I have in my possession the photographs of

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.

An American's Tribute.

To the Editor.

May I encroach upon your space for a few words of tribute to a gallant soldier, Major H. Jungé?

We met for the first time and sat together at the dinner given last January (1915) in honor of the German Kaiser's birthday in Meran. I was drawn to him immediately, as by a powerful magnet. He was one of the handsomest and most attractive men I have ever seen,—the beau ideal of a German officer. He had served at the outbreak of the war in France, but later had been transferred to the army of Hindenburg in Poland, where he had been shot through the lungs. His wound was healing here, and he was already eager to return. I listened, spellbound, to his brilliant conversation and contagious optimism, and as I looked into his flashing eyes, my love for Germany and admiration for her splendid army grew apace.

I saw him only once more, but the strong affinity between us deepened rapidly into friendship, and soon his portrait stood upon my desk. It stands there now before me, set in a tasteful frame, carved by a young Meraner, who himself has gone to the Italian frontier to defend Tirol. Today a letter came to me from Major Jungé's . . . widow! The Valhalla has grown richer by his entry into its assembly of immortals. On the 16th of July, in the great battle before Prasnitz, to whose victory he had worthily contributed, a shrapnel bullet gave to him the death which he no doubt would have preferred to any other. I know not where his mortal form may rest, but here before his picture, as before a shrine, I lay a wreath of laurel and forget-me-nots, and water them with tears. Germany is vastly poorer by his loss, yet what a heritage of inspiration he has left for all who loved him,—his friends, his family, his Fatherland! It is from individual bereavements, such as this, that we can best appreciate the mighty sacrifices which the nation makes continually.

For this brave, noble officer was only one of thousands, who daily, just as bravely, just as nobly, are marching to their death, that all their enemies may be repelled, and that these hard-pressed lands may reach at last their full security with honorable peace. We honor them unspeakably, but let us pay our reverent tribute also to the daughters of the Fatherland,—those countless, unnamed heroines, who send forth uncomplainingly to danger and to death their husbands, fathers, sons and lovers, and mourn them, if they fall, uncomplainingly! All honor to these men and women of Germania! God make us worthy of such souls, while we await, submissive to His will, the victory they live . . . and die, to bring! Meran. John L. Stoddard.

Truth for America.

To the Editor.

Enclosed find cheque for my subscription for the coming month. Your valuable paper is eagerly welcomed and each copy is mailed to my friends in America so that from one source, at least, they will read the truth of this great war and know the actual conditions existing in Germany.

Sincerely, H. W. B.

Two Germans who had their eyes stabbed out; one of these men is alive today. I own other photographs of atrocities. A school full of young German girls were found mutilated, violated and dead. They were buried by members of the German Red Cross. I call your attention to the authenticated case of the German couple who were made to kneel down in front of a table, hands tied on their back, their tongues nailed to the table. So they starved. On August 20, 1914, the bodies were discovered in a farm two miles east of the City of Gumbinnen.

Before the war began, the violence and the cruelty of the Russians were sufficiently well-known in America to have made such occurrences appear plausible enough. Now nobody believes them, at least not to any degree that shows comprehension.

I do not record these facts for the sake of arousing feeling against the Allies, but for the purpose of showing how utterly wrong the balance of criticism swung in an important part of the American press and how Germans had good cause to feel bitter about the newspaper attitude.

(To be continued in our next issue.)

The Mouth Fighters.

The New York Herald says, "It is worth noting that those English writers who rail at the United States for its 'frozen neutrality' have so far failed to illustrate their literary contributions with pictures showing themselves lined up at Kitchener's recruiting stations."

HAMBURG IN AUGUST 1915.
THE GREAT SEA-PORT IN WAR-TIME.

By Elise Buchenberger, Hamburg.

A year has passed since the world war began. At first it was a question between Serbia and Austria; but soon one country after another became engaged in the conflict, until at last the "horror" spread over most of Europe, into Africa and parts of Asia. When the soldiers left for the front they hoped to be home by Christmas of that year; but December passed, the New Year came and the fighting continued. At present our men are advancing all along the Eastern line, impregnable Warsaw has been stormed and taken, Riga is nearing its fate, and the enemy is steadily being driven out of that one little stretch of land in Galicia, where they seemed to have had such a strong hold. Hindenburg is the great hero! He is admired and loved by all. In all the store-windows his picture can be seen side by side with the Kaiser's.

It is almost possible to realize just what hardships the men have to undergo. Near the large Eppendorfer hospital a "Schützen-graben" or trench has been built by the soldiers here, so that the public may come and see for themselves just how their soldiers live, thus getting a faint idea of the life at the front. The small fee of Pfennigs 50 is for the benefit of the Red Cross.

At the very entrance are the large "Wolfsgruben"—large deep holes, which are hidden by turf or twigs and in which are pieces of broken glass or pointed iron posts; then come the barbed wire protections and behind these in the first trench—a narrow ditch not quite as deep as a man. A small "Unterstand" can be seen fitted up like a tiny playroom, where the men can rest after their three or four hours duty. Small side trenches lead into the second, third or perhaps a fourth trench, where the officers' "Unterstand" may be found. Here too colored prints or sketches adorn the walls, many of which have been drawn by the soldiers themselves in odd hours. In the center of the room is a small table with benches on either side, while in the back long low boards covered with straw and blankets form a fairly comfortable resting-place. The ever important telephone and electric light complete the furnishings of the little room. A large tree near by is used as a point of observation; concealed in its branches is a gun, so well hidden that if it was not pointed out everyone would pass by; little guessing what those green leaves were covering. Pontoon bridges and a small fort too can be seen; while at the furthest end of the field is the first field-lazaret, which usually is about 15 kilometers from the front line. It is large enough to contain 18 beds. The lazaret itself is built of asbestos plates, each one numbered, so that the house can be put up in the quick time of fifteen minutes, while the lazaret itself can be entirely fitted out with its bed, tables and all necessary articles within half an hour. Only the very severely wounded are brought here, the others are transported to the lazarets further away, where the Red Cross nurses are waiting to care for them or if possible send them home to the large city hospitals.

When the soldiers are well enough to go out, they receive invitation after invitation from the people of the town. Boat rides are planned or excursions to some country resort near by. Aumühle in the Saxonwald is a favorite spot, for the air is refreshing, the walks in the cool green woods quieting to the overwrought nerves, while the coffee has a reputation of its own. Many of the men have lost the use of their arms and hands, but they always find others willing to help them in such a kind manner, that they are not reminded of their own helplessness and the beauty of the hour is not spoiled by sad and distressed faces. The Fährhaus on the Alster is another spot much favored by teaparties given for the soldiers; but what they like perhaps best of all is when some kind-hearted lady invites them to her own home, gives them coffee and cake (the latter is the treat of the day) and then lets them enjoy her garden until twilight comes and supper is served. The soldiers seldom talk about the war, for their one wish is to try and forget the horrors of it all; they talk however of everything else imaginable and talk incessantly.

Tiny booths are found at every railroad station, the same as at the beginning of the war, where coffee, bread, soup or cigars are given to the soldiers going to or coming from the front. The young girls and ladies, who care for the soldiers, want, wear uniform dresses and little dainty white caps. Generally they ask their hungry guest if he has anyone to send him packages and if not just what he would most like to have as a "Liebesgabe". Strange to say most of them, who have been to the front, will invariably answer, "Suspenders". These are so often used for bandaging, that the supply gives out far too quickly and the soldier is only too thankful when a new pair arrives.

This summer all vacant lots in the city or on the outskirts are turned into vegetable gardens. The poorer people have planted their potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, etc., and come out every Sunday to spend the day in

their bit of green. Where formerly there was a stretch of green grass, now patches of vegetables can be seen, promising the people food for the coming months. Even private gardens have blossomed into vegetable gardens instead of displaying their usual variety of gay and choice flowers. The blossom of the potato has now far more beauty to the owner than his rarest buds of former seasons. So Germany provides for itself by utilizing every bit of ground, thus thwarting England's plan of starvation. The Vierlanden—the famous vegetable, fruit and flower gardens near Hamburg—are a beautiful, gratifying sight; the fruit trees are so loaded that the branches have to be propped up, to prevent them from breaking under the weight of the ripening fruit. Even the nut trees promise an unusually large crop.

People with small children or those who are in need of their yearly "cure" are going to the seashore or to their "bath" as in former seasons; in fact, some of the resorts on the Baltic Sea or in the Harz are so crowded that it is with difficulty that rooms can be had. Travemünde and the Holsteinische Schweiz are always crowded with Hamburgers. The Holsteinische Schweiz is a beautiful lake country. Formerly, according to tradition, watersprites lived in these waters, enchanting the knights, who chanced to pass that way and enticing them to the depths of their cool watery home. A large oak which was the trysting place of these fairies and their lovers can still be seen. These legends add to the beauty of the spot, giving a fascinating charm to the wooded walks or the boat-rides and making one forget for a moment the horrors going on at the front.

But in the city one cannot forget! On Jungfernstieg—the principal street in the business part of Hamburg—a large statue, representing the German patron saint St. Michael, was erected on August 2, just one year after the war began. The figure, which is made of wood, is called "Der Eiserne Michael," for soon it is to be covered with a coat of tiny nails, hammered in by the people themselves. These nails can be bought at the price of Mk. 1.—, 2.—, 3.— or if one can give more, small gold ones can be had for Mk. 100.— and large ones for even Mk. 1000.—. With a stroke of the hammer the nails are driven into the statue, until at last the figure will be completely covered and the Eiserne Michael will be a true representation of these iron times—an expression of the power, will and faith of the German people. Many prominent Hamburgers were present at the unveiling of the statue. To quote Pastor Hunzinger, who spoke a few deep-feeling words: "This Eiserne Michael is a symbol that we are not only fighting for our land and our lives, but for our honor, our souls and our God!"

So great was the enthusiasm to drive in the first nails, that within the first quarter of an hour Mk. 8000.— were received and up to three o'clock of that day Mk. 15,000.—, a splendid beginning for the fund which is to benefit the families of the soldiers and those who have been taken prisoners.

Thus a year has passed. The soldiers drilling daily on the commons remind us that the world-war is still waging; the boys and women shouting "extras" tell us that we are steadily advancing, while letters from the front speak of the confidence of our men and brothers and assure us that we need have no fear. "Tell your people in America," writes one big, splendid-looking soldier, who belongs to the Garde Regiment in Potsdam, "tell them that every German will do his duty to the last."

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

"Russkoe Slovo" Reassures the People. Petersburg Said Not to be in Danger.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31. Discussing the present situation, a high official military authority, in an interview with the *Russkoe Slovo*, foreshadows the probable occupation by the enemy of Bialystok and Vilna in the near future, when the Russian Army retiring eastward from the Vistula will be deprived of the use of the trunk line linking the Polish theatre of war with Petersburg. We should still, however, retain two trunk lines and many branches, guaranteeing the uninterrupted withdrawal of the Army. Through the possibility is also recognized of the enemy's further eastward advance, this authority avers that such a movement does not constitute a grave menace to Petrograd, since measures have already been adopted to check an offensive in this direction and ample forces are concentrated at necessary points.

Technical Superiority.

It is admitted that the enemy's successes are less due to numerical preponderance than to technical superiority, in which connection it is stated that the increase already effected in the supply of munitions has infused fresh vigour into the Russian forces. Russia's assumption of the offensive is not far distant. While not disguising the difficulties of the situation, due to the errors of the past, we are firmly confident that they will be followed by the moment of complete triumph.

IRELAND'S WOE.
"BLOODY SUNDAY."

Among the reasons, the actual and historical reasons,—political, mercantile and journalistic,—for England's crafty and deliberate entry into the war for the annihilation of her unwelcome and efficient rival, it seems to us that altogether too little attention has been paid to the dangerous and threatening character of the Irish crisis, immediately preceding England's declaration of war. But it was partly to avoid the terrible consequences of this that Grey, Asquith, Churchill and Lloyd George decided to precipitate their country into a monstrous and unnecessary war. In this sense the blood spilt in Dublin by the bullets of British soldiery four days before the war was but the prelude to the blood to be spilt in Europe by the machinations of British statesmen. The following editorial from the *Irish World* of New York, presents that tragic day in Irish history in a clear and moving light.

"On the 26th day of the month of July every Irishman and woman worthy of the name mentally registered the first anniversary of what will always be spoken of in Ireland as Dublin's 'Bloody Sunday.'" On this date a year ago a regiment of British soldiers quartered there and known as the King's Own Scottish Borderers, shot into a defenceless crowd of innocent men and women on Bachelor's Walk, and made another record for British tactics in Ireland that will not soon be forgotten.

English steel is no new issue in Irish politics. From Strongbow to Cromwell, and from that butcher of Drogheda on to Balfour whose order "Don't hesitate to shoot," drew the condemnation of the whole civilized world upon his policy of repression, Ireland has been spilt on the Trident of that erstwhile mistress of the waves whose glory today is a thing of the past, and whose mad efforts to hold her broken empire together make mirth for the watching nations.

The thread of events leading up to the Dublin massacre of "Bloody Sunday" is too well-known to our readers for much explanation. Sir Edward Carson, the present Attorney General of England, if you please, was then in a state of revolt with his Ulster Braves behind him against any granting of a Home Parliament for Ireland. Orangism had spoken. The wheels within wheels that rotate for the centuries oppression of Ireland had been put in motion.

In violation of all the accepted doctrines of British army honor and fairplay, English army leaders had struck against heretofore recognized authorities and boldly declared that in the event of an Ulster uprising they would not strike against their fellow Orangemen and Unionist brethren, even in the interest of the land from which the taxes for their salaries were wrung, and the King of England, Georgius Rex, meekly acquiesced in their mutiny and gave them back their jobs as defenders of the British Empire.

These loyal servitors, paid by Irish money to protect Ireland and her interests, slunk back to their posts, knowing well that their action singled them out for future promotion, and that when the time came their British masters would know on which side their allegiance was given.

But Ireland had not been idle all this time. The God of eternal justice from one year to the other has always set some sentinel or other as guardian of her destinies. The man who was fated to do the right thing at the right moment was the man who organized the Volunteer Movement—Eoin MacNeil.

It has often been said that with the coming of the Volunteers Ireland was infused with a new soul. That is true, and with the soul there was also born a body capable of sane action and vigorous movement when time was ripe for its services. Up to the formation of the Volunteer Movement, all the arms and other equipments necessary for the fitting out of an army had been pouring unrestricted into Ulster. Great houses, whose rightful owners, by the way, had been banished to Hell or Connaught long before, were thrown open as "hospitals" to the Ulster chivalry that, having consigned the Pope for all the 12ths of July they ever knew to the bottomless pits of perdition, were willing and ready to send King George after him.

Unionist money backed them up, Unionist officers drilled them, Unionist ladies learned to make bandages and apply "first aid" remedies to these embryo heroes whose "cold feet," by the way, are still clinging to the kindly soil of Ulster, while the Connaught Rangers, the Enniskillen Dragoons, the Irish Rifles, the Dublin Rifles and a score of other "Papish" brigades have been wiped out and reformed again and again on the firing line.

When the Irish Volunteer Movement became widespread enough to "look like business," the English authorities suddenly woke up to the fact that such movements in Ireland were illegal and no more arms should be allowed to enter the country. An Irishman with fire in his eye and a gun to his shoulder never agrees with John Bull's digestion, and the thought of a trained, disciplined army of civilians, ready at a minute's notice to stand up for their rights, was not to be tolerated.

That was why the King's Own Scottish Borderers were sent out from Dublin on the

26th of July, last year, to stop and disarm the body of Volunteers that were taking back to safety the load of munitions for their use just landed at Howth. How those munitions were defended; how the Scottish Borderers had to run to shelter; how the Dublin Police stood aside and refused to fire, are matters of history now, and need no repetition. Neither do we need to tell of the King's Own Scottish Butchers slinking back to the city when nothing more formidable stood before them than a crowd of taunting small boys and some holiday folks leaving the tram on Bachelor's Walk. How these doughty warriors opened fire and shot down everyone and anyone within the range of their guns!

Inside ten minutes Bachelor's Walk looked like a battlefield with dead and wounded on all sides.

In the meantime, the King's Own Scottish Borderers were making their getaway to barracks before the indignant citizens should realize what had happened.

The visitor in Dublin to-day who sees along Bachelor's Walk rude crosses painted in black on the steps of door-ways and the quay wall, and asks what their meaning is of any child in the street, will be told that they mark the places where women and children were shot down by English soldiers on "Bloody Sunday," July 26, 1914.

RUSSIAN PROMISES AND POLAND'S FUTURE.

By A. J. Black.

In his opening speech of the present session of the Reichstag the Chancellor with a few words referred to the future of Poland. Although, he said, he would not make any hypocritical promises as Russia had done, he was looking upon the present military occupation as the starting-point of a new national, economical and intellectual development of that country. Germany will not only further the individualism of Polish national life, but even at the present time ask for the assistance of the population in the administration. It is interesting to compare these remarks with the Grand Duke Nicholas's proclamation: "A United Poland under the scepter of the Russian Czar . . . free in her religion, free in her language, and free in her self-government." While Poland was waiting for this rosy promise to materialize, Liberal opinion in the Czar's dominion was inclined to fear that Russia had done all she intended to do for the Poles when she granted them municipal self-government a few months ago. The reactionary party openly declared that this measure—which was not to take effect until 1916—was as much as Poland could or ought now to expect. The Petersburg *Novye Vremya*, voicing this sentiment, wrote: "It will be time enough to speak about further reforms in the days when the general hopes of victory over the common enemy are crowned with complete success. And in the meantime, in these days of the cannon's roar, we have given to the Poles all that we ourselves enjoy."

The liberal parties were by no means satisfied, for a tacit understanding exists that Polish autonomy will also mean a change in the internal policy of Russia in the direction of Liberalism, and if one fails the other may fail. This section of the Russian press was, therefore, bitterly disappointed that more had not been done for Poland, and complained

that the mere concession of such a small thing as municipal self-government did not in any way fulfil the solemn pledges made by Russia to the Polish people. The measure itself received very unfavorable criticism, and some papers flatly said that it contained all the bad features which characterize Russian municipal legislation, that it perpetuated all the worst evils of bureaucratic government by establishing, "favored classes, governmental vetoes," and continuing Jewish disabilities. The Polish newspapers went so far as to complain that they wanted political, not municipal, freedom and demanded the right to rule themselves as a free people. Only during the latter part of July the Warsaw *Nowa Gazeta* declared that Russia had not lived up to her word and called for a generous measure of self-government on the ground that Poland had borne the brunt of the present war, and had therefore earned the right to ask Russia for repayment in this form.

One of the Polish members of the Duma was frankly pessimistic and believed that the Duma would never grant Polish autonomy. He said: "The Duma, in general, has not shown any interest in the Poles. Whatever individual political groups have expressed is of no concern. In September they framed a project of a real political union; in October they spoke about Polish autonomy with legislative chambers; in November about the possibility of administrative self-government, and in December they already found that 'more or less' self-government must suffice."

The real value of the promises may be judged from the fact that, soon after the publication of the manifesto of the Commander-in-Chief to the Poles, the committee on press affairs "suggested" to the editors of the Petersburg newspapers not to treat the manifesto as a promise of autonomy, because mention is made only about the annexation of Prussian and Austrian Poland to the Polish Kingdom, but autonomy is not promised.

Herr Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg clearly appreciates the situation, when he says in his speech: "A geographical and political fate has compelled Germans and Poles to fight each other for centuries. The remembrance of these old contrasts has not lessened our respect for the Polish nation nor for the enthusiasm, patriotism and endurance with which it has defended its old western culture and love of liberty against Russification. It has proven its worth and will come out of this war more purified than ever before."

LONGUET ON BLATCHFORD.

In a recent issue of *L'Humanité*, Jean Longuet, one of the ablest French Socialist leaders, said: "A comrade who has not had the opportunity to follow Blatchford's writings during the last few years, and only remembers the brilliant Socialist writer of Merrie England," asks me why in my last article I spoke of his 'exaggerating jingoism.' To point it out to him it is only necessary to extract this monstrous sentence from an article written in the *Clarion* (July 6) by our unhappy comrade: "Nothing less than the extermination of the German people is required to ensure us a permanent peace." This goes further than any of the insanities written by our worst jingoes. They will be satisfied with cutting Germany into pieces. Even my brilliant colleague, M. Barres, does not wish to exterminate all the Germans."

All those who approve the policy of our paper in making a stand for truth, honor and justice, are requested to send us the names and addresses of their friends here and abroad. We are prepared to send them the

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AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

By Simon W. Hanauer, formerly U. S. Vice Consul General at Frankfurt

"And the Lord sent Nathan unto David." Book Samuel II. 12.

I.

In my letter of May 12 to Bank-President Dale, which was published by the Daily Dispatch of York, Pa. and the Continental Times of Berlin, I sounded a note of warning as to our government and people continuing the same attitude and line of policy maintained towards Germany and her allies since the outbreak of the present war.

In my essay "The Death Struggle of Europe", published by the Continental Times and re-printed in newspapers of Europe and United States, a clear statement of the political position of the contending nations, and how it bears on the United States, was given. The events which have occurred since the publication of this essay have proved the correctness of my views, and the unsatisfactory state of our relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary fully justified my note of warning.

It should be a matter of serious concern to us when two great powers (Germany and Austria-Hungary), containing 120 million people, with whom we always have cultivated amicable relations, now charge us with "violating our duty as a neutral and showing favors to—and supporting their enemies so as to make us virtually an ally of the Big 4: Russia, France, England, Italy, and their other enemies."

Our accusers maintain that "the immense supplies of arms, munition and real contraband of war furnished by United States to their enemies, they (Germany and Austria-Hungary) have sustained greater injury than by the active participation of Serbia, or Belgium in this war!

Furthermore, they stamp as sophistry and subterfuge the declaration of our Secretary of State (Bryan): that by furnishing these immense supplies of war material we are not infringing on international law, but would commit a breach of neutrality were we to stop these supplies."

This Bryan Doctrine, adopted by our government seems strange and illogical, and is unsupported by precedents or tradition of our national history. (Note "Extracts from Porter's speech" appended below.)

Consider this: If a cargo of rattlesnakes were to be shipped for the purpose of being used against one of the belligerent nations, our authorities would promptly seize it without first consulting international law books or considering the chances of the rattlers reaching their destination or the harm they might be able to inflict. Now, 100,000 of these venomous serpents—if placed in the fields or the streets of Germany or Austria-Hungary would never do a fraction of the deadly work which a single car-load of shells or cartridges execute among the lines of German and Austrian-Hungarian soldiers.

Nor would our government allow the shipment of cholera-, typhoid- or yellow fever-bacilli intended to spread disease among the armies of any of the belligerents. About 95 millions of the population of the United States claim to be Christians and, though divided into numerous sects not at all in harmony with each other, they all profess to follow the teachings of Jesus Christ, the immortal preceptor of brotherly love and the champion of humanity.

Let President Wilson and his co-religionists reflect for one moment as to what Christ would say, were he to appear or would communicate with them, concerning the manufacture of death-dealing missiles and implements of war by American Christians which by them are sent to Europe for the purpose of mutilating and killing their Christian Brethren of Austria-Hungary and Germany, making widows and orphans of many millions of women and children, devastating homes, burning and wrecking towns, etc.

Methinks, Christ would disown such followers and he would treat them as he did the money changers in the Temple.

Neutrality, such as could sustain—and Christianity, which might approve—the furnishing of these immense supplies for destroying friends and fellow-Christians, would be a sham, a hollow pretence!

Not only considerations of Duty (real Neutrality) Religion and Humanity but also political i. e. prudential reasons should move the U. S. to change the attitude hitherto maintained towards the belligerents and to abstain from favoring Russia, Great Britain and their allies in their struggle with Germany and Austria. For by adhering to its hitherto maintained policy and unfriendly attitude towards the two last-named nations our country will raise an antagonistic force which will prove of great danger in the future. The feelings of the German and the Austria-Hungarian people are intensely agitated and will settle to deep and lasting hostility against us unless we speedily stop the supplies of war material to their enemies and assume a determined position towards British aggression and autocracy.

My former avocation here as correspondent of American newspapers and, later on, my sixteen years' service as a Consular officer of the United States at Frankfurt-on-Main, and possessing full command of the German language, brought me in close contact with

many classes of German society (judges, lawyers, editors, officials, public writers, clergymen, artists and business people, manufacturers, bankers, etc.).

Thereby I gained much knowledge of German character, idiosyncrasies, habits and affairs generally.

Consequently I have ample opportunity, in private converse and at public places to learn the state of mind of the people. Greatly to my regret I observed that the feelings of the Germans, formerly so friendly towards our country, have undergone a great change since the outbreak of the war. The causes for this alteration of feeling are well known and consist of the following points of their Bill of Indictment:

1. that the government and people of the United States have in manner word and deed shown decided partiality for Great Britain, to such a degree as to forego their own dignity and interests and to interdict and sever the commercial relations existing between the United States and Germany and allies, also the sea traffic and commerce between United States and Europe (Holland, Scandinavia, etc., etc).

2. The steady manufacture of large quantities of arms, ammunition and explosives, aerial and submarine craft, and supplying these to the enemies of Germany and allies.

3. The harsh and unfriendly spirit shown in the diplomatic notes of the United States government sent to Berlin, which notes are worded like an ultimatum from a power intent on war.

4. The unfriendly, antagonistic feeling pervading the American people as expressed in their newspapers and the speeches of their prominent public men.

I deem it my duty to call the attention of my fellow citizens to this state of Public Opinion in Germany which to me seems a foreboding of peril to our country.

In conversation with many intelligent Germans, I have tried to assuage their feelings of resentment and bitterness towards the U.-S. but with little or no effect. It is rather fearful to listen to their argument: "You Americans profess to be friendly and to observe neutrality. Look at the hundreds of wounded and cripples limping along our streets or lying in the hospitals of Frankfurt and other towns; think of the thousands of our dead soldiers. Many, many of these, our dear fathers, sons or brothers, have been mutilated or killed by your American shells, bullets, swords and bayonets; think, too of our soldiers' widows and orphans, of their disconsolate parents and relatives, of the Russian ravages in Prussia and Galicia.

I can not make any rejoinder to arguments like these.

RUSSIA SURELY DOOMED. An American Captain's Opinion.

Germany has paralyzed Russia. Let me quote from the report made by Captain F. B. Nulson, returned in June from Holland, where he was on duty with the Red Cross. Captain Nulson was on the front in France and Belgium, as well as in Austria and Russia, and he emphatically denounces the reports of German atrocities as fairy tales and that the only atrocities he saw committed were by the Russians in Eastern Prussia. There, he says he saw children whose wrists had been cut in order to make them unfit for military service later.

"The Germans," says Captain Nulson, "will retain their position on the Western front as long as they desire. What I have seen with my own eyes fully justifies my believing that four allies are necessary to drive one single German soldier from his position. Russia will be the first country forced to surrender and I claim that hers will not only be a complete defeat, but also a speedy one.

"Until Russia has been detached, the Germans will simply hold their position in the West, and only then the second part of the campaign will begin. It is out of the question to compare the German with the Russian soldiers whom I have seen; these were one and all poor, half-famished creatures, who were only too happy to have fallen into the hands of an enemy who gave them warm clothing and decent food.

"The neat little stories published in the newspapers via St. Petersburg about the brilliant Russian bayonet attacks and the breaking down of the German offensive are simply clumsy fakes.

"I have seen the Russian fighting and know by experience that it was impossible to get these fellows to withstand the German attack."

The Viewpoint, Texas.

JOFFRE'S FUTURE.

Any one who has seen amateur fisherman on the Oise, the Marne or the Seine will understand General Joffre's desire to go fishing after the war, on a barge towed from canal to canal. Compared with that placid state, fly-fishing is the strenuous life and trolling for pickerel with a hired oarsman, is carking care. Nirvana is nothing to such philosophic repose, which no fish is so inconsiderate as to disturb. A man who has seen too much of war could hardly find an opposite more complete.



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