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No. 1159. Vol. XXII. No. 17.

STOCKHOLM

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1915.

LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Further Mobilisation.

Bucharest, Aug. 8. Further classes are being

called into the army. They are in all ten new contingents called out. English Losses London, Aug. 7. The latest casualty list

gives the names of 45 officers and 1294 men.

Another list gives 46 officers and 600 men. New President. Lisbon, Aug. 8. Bernardino Machado formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs has been

elected President of the Portuguese Republic. Bombs in Belgrade. Vienna, Aug. 8. An Austrian aeroplanist has destroyed the Belgrade railroad station,

set the wharfs on fire and damaged the

Strikers Successful.

barracks.

London, Aug. 8. The Scotch miners, like those in Wales, have scored a victory and obtained an increase of wage owing to the efforts of Lloyd George.

A Wilson Message.

New York, Aug. 8. It is announced that President Wilson will shortly present a message to Congress upon the subject of national armaments.

Trouble in Hayti.

Philadelphia, Aug. 8. The Navy department has been notified to keep 900 men ready to go at once to Porte au Prince. A start is expected to be made tomorrow.

Lloyd George.

London, Aug. 8. The Minister of Munitions in a speech says that the horizon is very dark and matters look badly in Russia. He is perturbed but not frightened.

Note Unsatisfactory.

London, Aug. 8. The Morning Post announces from Washington that the latest English note is unsatisfactory. A further protest will be lodged by the American government.

President Edison.

inventor has agreed to accept the presidency of a marine inventions Bureau which Secretary of the Navy Daniels desired him to take. Germany Benefits.

Rotterdam, Aug. 8. Owing to the English coal export prohibition, the Dutch government has given an order for 600,000 tons of coal in Germany.

English Losses of Officers. Washington, Aug. 8. The Associated Press

announces that the English losses of officers since the commencement of the War amount to 12,642, of which 3685 are dead and 1115 No Desire to Serve.

New York, Aug. 8. The Sun Ottawa correspondent telegraphs that recruiting in East Canada has almost come to a standstill. The leading papers chide the younger men for their ack of enthusiasm.

Italy Gets Money.

Lugano, Aug. 8. The negotiations between England and Italy have resulted in the latter country receiving a large loan. It is understood that this is the price of Italian assistance in the Dardanelles.

Not True.

Constantinople, Aug. 8. The report published in the London Times to the effect that the new bridge connecting Galata and Stamboul had been destroyed by a submarine is totally untrue.

Ridder Versus Hearst.

New York, Aug. 8 Editor Ridder is sueing Hearst the newspaper owner for a million dollars damages. Hearst published an accusation against Ridder charging him with being engaged in supplying aeroplanes to the Allies.

Angry Italians.

Lugane, Aug. 8. The latest outcry against the Turks in Italy is on account of the finding of a message from the Turkish government to the Senussis offering them a large sum to join in the Holy War.

New Landing Stage.

Lugano, Aug. 8. It is evident that the English have no idea of giving up the Dardanelles expedition. They have sunk four Italian steamers near the shore and are making a large landing stage out of them.

A Refusal.

Vienna, Aug. 8. The latest prospects brought forward by the Entente Powers have been refused by the Bulgarian government. This may be taken as final. The agreement with Turkey appears assured.

Life As Usual.

Stockholm, Aug 7. The Petersburg Telegraph Bureau is at pains to inform the world that it is a great mistake to imagine that it is dull in the capital. It says life is normal, the places of entertainment crowded and 700,000 roubles were taken in last Sunday's races by the totalisator.

The "Pass of Balmaha."

Cuxhaven, Aug. 8. The English prize crew brought into Cuxhaven aboard the American ship Pass of Balmaha consists of a Lieutenant Harold Harris and four sailors. The American captain, as the submarine appeared, advised them to throw their arms overboard and to hide below deck, advice they quickly followed. There they remained although the submarine had only placed one man aboard—the steerers mate Lanns,--who in spite of the five to one against him brought the ship in here. The American ship had a cargo of 4000 bales of cotton.

A Consul's Adventure.

Hamburg, Aug. 8. Most remarkable were the adventures of Consul Wilhelm Litten, stationed at Tabriz when the war broke out. When the Russian Cossacks arrived he sought refuge in the American Consulate. But on the occasion of a renewed attack Consul Litten fled into the Kurdish desert. In Binab he was recognised and attacked but escaped by the use of his revolver. He reached Mossul 15 days later in an exhausted condition and joined a caravan to Bagdad, in rags and without any money whatsoever and there he found the Minister Prince Reuss and accompanied him to Teheran.

Consul Listmann in Buschire on the other hand was captured by the English.

THE WAR.

Forces of the Central Powers Busy Sweeping Away the Remaining Russians. Towns being Rapidly Evacuated Turks and

The Russian still oppose a futile resistance to the armies of the central Powers. In the South the Russian lines have been broken though in three places by the forces of the Archiduke and General Mackensen. In Bessarabia hard fighting continues.

Between the Vistula and the Bug considerable fighting has been proceeding.

The Russians showed quite special zeal indenuding Warsaw prior to evacuating that town. They went so far as to dismount the letter boxes and take them away. Kowno New York, Aug. 8. Thomas Edison the and Wilna have been evacuated by the

In Bulgaria, where the course of the war is being watched with keen interest, the taking of Warsaw and Iwangorod created sensation. The russophiles were much de-

In England and France, the Russian defeat is fully understood, but efforts are made to gloss it ever as a tactical retreat. The Times however is honest and says that the fall of Warsaw is a severe loss. Warsaw was the centre whence a telling blow could have been struck at the heart of Germany letter on. The fall of the fort signifies that such an offensive will be impossible for an indefinite period. The fall of Warsaw will entail the giving up of the great Vrstula forts. The capture marks an important point in the war. The full earnestness of the situation must be realised. Those in England who seek to diminish its importance are doing the nation an ill service.

The Turks.

The Turks report having repulsed the English with heavy losses upon Sed-ul-Bahr. Ashmead Barlett in a latter from the Dardanelles says that the position is just exactly as it was six weeks ago.

The Turks have driven the Russians over the frontier near Erzerum and are on Russian territory. The English appear intent upon in attack of the Asia Minor coast.

The Italians.

Luck seems to be forever against the Italians. Their latest reverse is in the Tirol, at the Col di Lana. They left 200 dead and the position in the hands of the Austrians.

AMERICANS IN GERMANY. Lies sent to America by the Paris Correspondent of the New York World.

In its weekly report the "American Association of Commerce and Trade" says under the heading of "Americans in Germany":-

The New York World of June 29 prints a Paris dispatch to the effect that "Americans, fleeing from Germany, state that the Americans still remaining in Berlin, excluding the diplomatic and consular official, war corresspondents and German-Americans, number less than 100 About 500 Americans

remain in all of Germany" In order to correct the error in the Paris dispatch, we state that, according to information furnished by Consul-General Julius G. Lay in Berlin, about 800 Americans are at present in Berlin and about 4000 in all of Germany.

The "fleeing" Americans constitute largely American moving picture men who hasten to America to deliver their war records. They are expected to "flee" back to Germany upon conclusion of their mission, while other American business men travel back and forth in pursuit of their affairs.

GERMAN NOTE RECONSIDERED.

Growing Change of Sentiment in America Regarding the Latest Proposals Made.

AGAINST MUNITIONS EXPORT. Many People Think That the War Must be Stopped. The Coming Peace Demonstration. Why Ger-

many Can Face the World. New York, Aug. 8. Now that a certain amount of time has passed, the good sense of the majority of the American nation is coming to the fore, with the result that the last German Note, after having been fairly and calmly considered, is taken to be as was intedend by its authors,—a document which is out and out friendly and conciliatory.

All in all it may be taken now, that any danger of complications of a serious nature have been set aside and that the President is perfectly loyal in his declarations of peaceful intentions. The Orduna question has been satisfactorily arranged and the sinking of the Leelanaw has never been called into question, as it was appreciated that the crew was treated with special courtesy, that no lives were lost and that the matter of damages is a question for further consideration before the courts.

No Responsibility.

As regards the loss of American lives aboard the Iberian, that matter has been gone into and the Consul at Queenstown has reported that it is established without doubt that the Commander of that ship refused the call of the submarine to stop, and that therefore all the responsibility for what has happened rests with him.

It is hoped here also, that the German idea that the American government sought to restrain the German navy from making use of the submarine, will once for all be dispelled. The Sun, a non-German sheet, says that idea is sheer nonsense. It is reasoned that should America take up such an attitude, she would in case she had war tomorrow, have debarred nerself from the full use of the fine fleet of submarines upon the country are concentrating their special attentions. For there are a great number of recognised naval authorities here, who are of the opinion of the English naval Admiral Scott, that the submarine is the warship of the future and that the oversea craft will in course of time disappear, that is to say the big line of battle and heavily armoured ships; and that rapid cruisers will be used for police duty, and that quite specially large size destroyers will play a most prominent role.

Opinions Differ. President Wilson has just one difference of opinion from that of the German government and it is upon the point of the opportunity which he insists should be given to those aboard passenger ships, or in fact all ships, to get away with their lives. And it has been noted here, with satisfaction, that the Germans themselves have found a way to is that thoroughly humane end, by the adoptation of far carrying guns aboard the submarines which have been shown efficacious at several miles distance. That Germany has been able to accomplish this, is looked upon here as yet another tribute to her extraordinary mechanical resourcefulness. It enables her to force any ship to stop and do as she has been doing lately, call upon the Captains to come and report to the submarine. As an American diplomat has said, "The President does not care how many ships the Germans blow up, but he is particulary sensitive concerning the sacrifice of American life without warning. If the Captains of merchantmen refuse to stop when called upon to do so, why then the responsibility of what happens rests with them."

That the peace party is increasing by leaps and bounds there is no doubt. For, whilst the few are reaping vast sums in the production of munitions and material of war, the country in general is suffering very severely and the continuance of the war has become nauseating to the majority of the

Mr. Taylor, one of the best-known Americans, formerly Minister to Madrid, has come out with a strong statement to the effect that the coming peace conference to be held as Washington, must call upon the President to summon a special sitting of Congress, in order to forbid the export of material of war of all kinds.

At a meeting of the American teachers, Dr. James Earl Russell said "You may hate, love or fear the Germans, but none can help admiring the perfection of the machine which today enables them to hold the entire world in check. The secret of Germany's success lies in its educational system."

THE SITUATION TO DATE.

The Military Position as it Appears Sincethe Collapse of the Russians in Poland.

> A TRIUMPH OF ORGANISATION.

Bickerings and Disagreement Amongst the Allies. The Grand Row Between French and Kitchener.

Just now there is a pause, a lull which comes of the fact the Russians are retreating in all directions and that the forces of the Central Powers are engaged in the uninteresting yet highly important task of sweeping up the disordered remains of the enemy.

None deny the Russians the honor of having made a stubborn fight; that is the inborn nature of the Muscovite. He has very much of the oriental in him, and he believes the maxim of all Eastern races, that to gain time and to prolong operations is everything. The Turks used to think that way, until the machine gun appeared upon the scene and quickly convinced them that rapidity meant everything in modern warfare.

Hopelessly Compromised. It is now accepted, even by the Russians themselves, that the situation as regards Poland and the Baltic provinces is hopelessly compromised. It is a question only of, "retreat, and save what is possible." The Russians are grand masters of the art of retreat, which is only natural, for as the saying is, "much practise makes perfect."

Riga, although at the time of writing not yet fallen, will in all probability have surrendered by the time this is in print, and the same applies to Kowno, and when Kowno succumbs it will not be long before the same fate overtakes Wilna, and Petersburg becut off.

The anonymous and wondrous new general, solemnly announced by the Petersburg Correspondent of the Times, as the man who had risen as a military Messiah, and would perform the part of a miracle worker and save the Russian army, has not materialised. Dashko Demetriew who had written to a friend in Sofia, that he would die defending Iwangorod, is in flight with the rest, and the fortress he was to have saved fallen without having offered very serious defence.

The Russian papers; which, more or less, influence the small amount of public opinion allowed to exist in Tzardom; publish as a shop to the people, long articles concerning the military events of 1812, and evidently seek to spread the impression that what happened to the forces of Napoleon then, is about to be repeated, only on a much more extensive scale, with the armies of the Central Powers. To use a Russian term, "Kak Skaski!" which signifies, "What nonsense!"

With what the English, with their love for catch words, dubbed the "Steam roller!" otherwise the Russian army which was to have crushed the joint enemy to pieces; rolling backwards in a very wobbly condition towards Moscow, and thus the great campaign has come to an entirely new phase in its history.

The New Operations.

It must not be expected that the war picture is going to alter at once, as an impatient and unreasoning section of the public thinks. The soldiers of the combined armies have been, for weeks and weeks, engaged upon the most exhaustive and strenuous marches bloody assaults, nerveracking bombardments, forced night and day marches and so forth, and will need a good long rest. With such vast armies as exist, progress must necessarily be slow. The Russians have to be cleared out to the last man, and, above all, measures have to be taken to insure against their return. All that takes time. When the whole is complete, some weeks will have passed. For then will be the time when big events, when the big decisive battles will be fought, battles which will surely have a far reaching effect in bringing this, already far too prolonged, war to an end.

The Picture Alters.

For months past all attention has been centered upon the vast and complicated developements on the eastern front, upon those wondrous series of military tactics the like of which the world has not seen before. And now, when the meshes have closed in upon the supposed invincible armies of the Tzar, and the forces of Nikolai Nikolaivitch are in full and disordered retreat, the picture alters. The Eastern campaign has been decided, now it comes to the turn of the armies of the Allies in the West, to show what they can do in face of military strain upon them, which will come before many weeks are out.

The armies of the Central Powers are intact, their regiments are as full as upon the 1 by the calling out of the class of 1896.

first day of fhe war. The spirit of rank and file is that born of a series of victories and military successes all along the line. The confidence of every man in the strength of his arms and the justice of his cause exists as a sort of fanaticism, an asset of the highest military value. All is unity, there are no differences of opinions, the organisation is such that all works like a beautifully regulated piece of powerful machinery. Can anyone imagine, that when those armies march westwards, they are likely to fail when the day of the big decisive engagement takes place?

The Other Side.

The picture on the other side is quite different. Since the commencement of the war, for one reason or another, General Joffre has summarily dismissed hundreds of his Generals. When the French President recently paid a visit to the front, we are told that he was received with cries from groups of soldiers of, "Down with the war, peace at any price!"

Until about a month ago, travellers returning from France, without exception, told of the fine spirit existing amongst the troops there, of their enthusiasm, of the popularity of the war. But since then all who come from the French side tell of the depression existing, of the sullen and discontented mien of the soldiers, of the sentiment that the war is useless and victory out of the question.

And since the knowledge of the Russian defeats, that spirit of pessimism must have augmented.

On the English side there comes the extraordinary news of a most serious difference of opinion, or worse, between the Commander in Chief in Flanders, and the Minister of War at Whitehall. The Principal officers at head staff quarters have taken sides, for and against, and many of them have returned nome in disgust. In the House of Commons the criticism of the conduct of the war has been scathing, one member openly expressing himself, that all the officials of the war office should be strung up to the lampposts and hung for their failure to duty at a so critical period in the history of the country. The new government has, by a thousand signs, been shown to have entirely forfeited the confidence of the country. Those are just a few of the many troubles existing in England, but quite sufficient to showhow difficult both the interior and military positions have

BULGARIA'S NEEDS.

Must Have a Free Outlet Through the Danube to Budapest Independently of Servia.

"Diplomaticus" in the B. Z. a. Mittag publishes an interesting interview with Dr. Stoianoff, the Bulgarian State Debt director, who is here in connection with the new loan which is being made by the Disconto Gesellschaft. Dr. Stoianoff amongst other things said, that in three years Bulgaria had had two wars and no deficits in her budget. Bulgaria is making rapid progress and has amassed substantial gold reserves. What the country has at heart, is to induce the powers to grant her a free outlet on the Danube. Hemmed in.

For the year 1915 Bulgaria has ready for export 800,000 tons of grain, in addition to that is 200,000 tons of maize from last year. So, alto ether one million of tons. But the Danube is held closed by Servia whilst the primitive harbor of Dadeagatch is totally inadequate and further is now closed by the English. And thus the economical future of the country has become burning—a matter of life and death.

"Diplomaticus" sums up what he gathers as needful for the economical developement which Dr. Stoianoff seeks. He says that Bulgaria as the outcome of this war, must have economical breathing space and elbow room. She must no longer, owing to her geographical position, be as a wedge, so that bitter neighbors can be able to commercially throttle her. And so, Bulgaria must have a straight road to the Danube via Orsova, in order to be able to have direct communications with Budapest, without hindrance from Servia.

Another Need.

The second territorial demand of Bulgaria is "Bulgaria for the Bulgarians." The Macedonian question can only be radically solved. Any arrangement with Servia, which country so shamefully betrayed Bulgaria, is out of the question. It is just like Austria and Italy, it is indisputable. Every true Bulgarian is a life enemy of Servia. Thus it is that an understanding with Turkey has been possible and with Russia impossible, for the only road to a greater Servia, lies over the corpse of

Soldiers Already Scarce.

Rome, Aug. 7. Some surprise is cause !

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All Lies.

Over and over again special missions have been delegated to go and find out the conditions under which English prisoners live in Germany. And that, merely because the British press and a couple of Members of Parliament imagined, or wished to imagine, probably for the sake of a public cry, that those prisoners were maltreated. Two Ambassadors, several Swiss delegates, Mr. Jackson of the American Embassy and many more, have visited the camps and have unanimously reported that the said prisoners were perfectly well fed housed and treated. That question having been settled once and for

all, surely it is time to let the matter drop. It will be remembered that the Continental Times recently published copies of a number of letters from British prisoners here to their relatives in England, in which they told that the reports in the newspapers at home concerning their ill treatment were all lies.

Difficult to Comprehend.

To people living in Germany, it is difficult to comprehend how, a sober sided, and undoubtedly serious politician, like Mr. Bonar Law, can go around telling his people, as he has been doing, that victory is sure for the English. The Unionist leader is evidently not a military man but suriely, even a civilian can easily see how almost hopeless England's chances of victory are. To win a war needs success in the field. But can the English show such achievements? The time to strike, for England, might have been when the Central Powers were engaged in deadly struggle with the Russian armies. But the English did nothing! Why not? inquires the Secolo of Milan. Why not? asks the Russian government. Why not? queries the Morning Post.

Bulgaria not Deceived.

The agents of the Quadruple Alliance are making desperate efforts to try and draw the neutral small Kingdoms or the Balkans into the vortex of the war. The latest of such endeavors appears to be centered in a note tendered to the Greek government in which the Hellenic nation is asked to give up the rich harbor of Cavalla to Bulgaria in return for some vague and non defined territory in Asia Minor. In Athens the indignation of the government and people knows no bounds. Cavalla as is known, is the head quarters of the great tobacco shipping trade, whence millions of dollars worth of the "weed", is yearly sent to America.

One the other hand the Servians, who must certainly be given credit for having stood staunchly by Russia, are invited to give a part of Macedonia which they hold to Bulgaria.

Meanwhile the astute Bulgarians, of whom the Entente Powers seek to make a victim. in order to pick the chestnuts out of the fire, in their ill fated Dardanelles expedition, is displaying exceeding coyness at the prodigal offers, made by the over generous donors, to present her with territory which is not theirs to give.

Bulgaria is not in the least deceived knowing full well that Russia and Servia are her deadly enemies. So, she is negociating in the most friendly manner with Turkey for the cession of that portion of the Dadeagatch railroad which is essential for her to possess. And she declines the offers of the Entente Powers.

The Turn of the Tide.

The great military events which culminated in the collapse of the Russian forces in Poland have marked the turn of the tide in the long lasting vast international war. The Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaivitch would have the world believe that the ousting of his armies from Poland is merely in the nature of a carefully planned, tactical retreat. No one believes a word of that!

The plain unvarnished truth is that the Russians have been very severely beaten and measures against England.

that their armies [have] been so crippled as to necessitate a thorough re-organisation. Until that has been completed, the Russian power of offensive may be taken as having lapsed. And it will occupy a long timeeven if it be possible at all—to accomplish that renovating process.

During the period in which the Russians may be endeavouring to re-organise their disorganised forces, the Central Powers are sure not to waste time. Their attention will now be turned to the Western front, and, we may all be quite sure that everything will be done to bring about a decisive issue in the West, with as little delay as possible. The war has ceased to drag. Big events are in sight!

The Provident It is amusing to hear that Russians. the Russians, before relinguishing Warsaw, detached the public letter boxes and took them away. The reason why they should have attached so much importance to those letter boxes is strange, as the Russians, being the most illiterate people in Europe, write very few letters. It must have been interesting to see a train load or so of Warsaw letter boxes ariving in Petersburg.

Floating One after another Russian towns Populations. are being evacuated. Riga, Kowno, Wilna are the latest in which the civilian populations have been called upon to "get up and get out". Petersburg is already reported to be full to overflowing with belated people for whom no house room is to be found in the capital and who walk the streets homeless and miserable. If the famous "strategical retreat" continues the Russian government will have an economical problem of the greatest difficulty to solve.

A TALK ON FINANCES.

All in the Best of Order says Minister Hellferich.

Money Needed will be Forthcoming. Minister of Finance Hellferich has given an interview to the Correspondent of the Pester Lloyd. He said: "Our financial condition, after the first year of the war remains a strong as ever. All the money needed for the war will be forthcoming, without our having to resort to any artificial measures as has been the case with other countries. The third war loan, which will be issued in the course of the coming September, will be another success.

"I congratulate the Austro-Hungarian monarchy on the success of its loan policy. It has, from its war loans, furnished no less than seven milliards of Kronen. That is as much as France altogether with her long and short period obligations has been able to find for the national defence. With her long period war loans, France has found 2,300 millions and out of that 700 millions had to be paid back to make up for the deficit of the unlucky loan of June 1914; so there remain 1,600 millions over. The effort of the Danubian Monarchy, in the field of the long time loans, is five times as great.

"The English calculations of three million sterling per day has already been passed. A few days ago, in the House of Commons Asquith said that the daily costs were three million two hundred thousand per day. I note that development with pleasure, but my patriotism does not impel me to try and emulate England in that direction."

U Boat Work.

The English steamer Midland Queen has been sunk in the Irish Sea. Lloyds reports five trawlers sunk. The sailing ship Hans Emil has been set a fire. The crew was picked up by the Danish steamer Tyr.

The captain of a trawler who failed to go to the aid of a shooner that was being attacked by a submarine, has been tried before a court at Devenport and dismissed. The barque Vanadis has been sunk in the

PLENTY OF AMMUNITION.

North Sea. She was laden with mine logs.

The idea that the Turks were running short of ammunition appears to be rapidly dying out in England.

The Reuter correspondent at the Dardanelles writes:-

"For goodness' sake tell people at home what a tremendous proposition we are up

So spoke a battalion commander to me as we crouched in the parched earthiness of his dugout [in Gallipoli], watching the puffs of enemy shell-bursts in the rear through the fly-netting which screened the sloping entrance. The Turks were merely pin-pricking, their favourite method of keeping up an irritating liveliness between our own attacks and their regular response of counter-attack. Their prodigality of ammunition in this direction certainly does not lend much colour to the rumours of shortage.'

Protest against Wilson.

New York, Aug. 8. The majority of Americans consider the latest reply by England to the American Note highly unsatisfactory and as a livel upon the United States. The newspapers are angry and state that England is abusing her control of the seas. The Banking and cotton interests of the south demand that the President take energence

SATISFIED PRISONERS. Constant Complaints Made Concerning

the Treatment of the English Prisoners. They Are Contented and Satisfied. Have Been Shown Great Kindness.

Over and over again inquiries have been instituted by independent and neutral judges, in order to find out whether the accusations made in England, that the British prisoners in German captivity were not well treated, were true or not. The American and Spanish Ambassadors here have taken the matter up, the Swiss delegates have twice given their verdict. In each and every case, the report has shown that the English prisoners in Germany receive good treatment, that they are not subject to injustice, and that they are contented.

The only real point which has come to light is, that the English prisoners of all others are by far the most insubordinate, quarrelsome and refractory. They dont want to work when called upon to do so, they do not like their French colleagues, and they abominate and look upon the Russians with

Yet another report is published, this time made by Mr. Jackson, of the American Embassy in Berlin. It merely serves to corroborate what all other people have said, whose duty it has been to make a report, namely that the prisoners have no complaints and are satisfied.

The Camps.

Mr. Jackson visited the Camps of Stendal,

Zerbst, and Wittenberg. In conversation with British and other prisoners Mr. Jackson found that they had practically no complaints to make of the existing conditions. All the wounded men said that they had been well treated in hospital, and several at Stendal stated that they had been shown great kindness in the temporary hospitals to which they had been brought immediately after their capture. One of the non-commissioned officers (Corporal Frazer) had recovered from his wounds to such an extent that he was to take part in a boxing match with the French camp champion in a few days. In my conversation with the prisoners at Stendal," says Mr. Jackson, "there was no complaint about the food, and not one of them even mentioned the subject."

Dont like Colleagues.

At Zerbst there are very few British noncommissioned officers of higher rank, and as there are few German guards in the camp, much of the camp discipline is in the hands of the French and Russians, which does not give satisfaction to the British prisoners. Mr. Jackson continues: "Several cases of punishment for breaches of discipline had occurred, and one British soldier told me that he had been tied to a stake-last December. The Commandant explained that this was the regulation punishment for the prisoners, and for German offenders as well, in places where there are no cells, and that two hours at the stake (all that is given on any one day) is considered as equivalent to 24 hours' solitary confinement.

At Wittenberg.

The camp at Wittenberg was still in quarantine on account of typhus fever, and Mr. Jackson was unable to go inside. He was able to look over the camp, however, and to see many prisoners at a distance. It appeared to be clean and in good order, and the men looked in good condition. Most of the medical work inside the camp is done by captured medical officers, principally French and Russian, but among the number are Captain Priestley and Surgeous Vidal and James La Fayette of the R A.M.C., of whom the last two are to be sent back to England when the quarantine is raised. Major Priestley will be detained until certain proceedings against him are closed.

A COMPARISON.

An English newspaper publishes a letter in which the writer says draws the attention of his countrymen to the fact, that whereas the Duke of Wellington had a force of 160 000 well disciplined troops under him, England has lost twice that number of men in the present war.

WARNING THE GOVERNMENT. In this war the country is ahead of Parliament and far ahead of this already discredited Ministry. The country will sweep the dreaming temporisers into the oblivion they have earned. There will be a great upheaval, and it is coming sooner than the Ministry realises. (Lovat Fraser in the Daily Mail.)

Submarine Sunk. Vienna, Aug. 8. Yet another Italian submarine has been sunk by an Austrian sub-

Italy and Turkey. Paris, Aug. 8. The somewhat unreliable Havas Agency is responsible for the report that Italy has addressed the Porte a demand

for xplanations and apology. Full of Hope.

marine. She was the Nereide.

Paris, Aug 8. There appears to be a set of people here full of hope that Roumania wil give way to the blandishments of the Entente and take up arm, against the Central Powers. The departure of the Roumanian Mi ister from here is taken as a hopeful sign. Call To Congress.

Manchester, Aug. 8. The usually reliable Manchester Guardian says that Congress will be called together in a tew weeks in order munitions of war.

VIRIBUS UNITIS

News from Austria-Hungary.

The Fall of Warsaw.

Almost exactly on the anniversary of the outbreak of war between Russia and the Dual Monarchy comes the glorious double message: Warsaw captured, Ivangorod fallen! A year ago the light-hearted city braced itself to meet the dark and unknown future, heavy with stark question. To-day the flags that stream from every window show that her faith in victory was not misplaced, that her hopes have not been denied. All the afternoon the streets were thronged with a rejoicing crowd, among which a strong Polish element was noticeable. Their joy and high spirits were especially demonstrative. The strains of "Polen ist noch nicht verloren" sounded continually, and impromptu speeches were made and heartily applauded. In the evening great masses of people gathered before the War Office, from which floated the German, Hungarian and Turkish flags by the side of the Austrian. The people sang patriotic songs, including the "Wacht am Rhein", gave cheers for the two Emperors, the united armies and every soldier who showed himself at the windows of the War Office. A passing Polish Legion was greeted with cheers, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

Germans Cheered.

A pretty incident was witnessed when a heavy automobile filled with German soldiers, came by. The Germans were greeted with storms of applause, and replied with three cheers for Vienna and the Viennese. The police were necessary to clear at least a partial way for the traftic in the principal streets. The same scenes of rejoicing were enacted all over Austria. In Buda-pesth every street flew the flags of the victorious allies, and at night the city was illuminated. In Prague thousands of people gathered in front of the German consulate and sang the German and Austrian national anthems. They afterwards formed themselves into a triumphal procession.

In Cracow a proclamation by the city council was posted on the walls, which began with the words:

"Citizens! We announce the joyous news that after a hundred years, Warsaw is free of the Russian yoke." In the evening the greater part of the population joined in a musical festival procession.

In Croatia the news was received with great joy. Flags appeared everywhere, and the Croatian press celebrated the epochal event in patriotic articles.

In Trieste a patriotic speech by the Mayor German and Italian was enthu received. The thunder of the cannon from the battlefield of Görz over the water, mingled with the music of the triumphant processions.

Opinions on the Victory.

The head of the Polish Club, Dr. Ritter von Bilinski, expressed himself as most delighted with the news, and declared that he intended to call a special meeting of the Polish Club to discuss and fittingly celebrate the great event.

Privy Councillor Alois Freiherr von Czedik,

"The news of to-day must fill the heart of every subject of the Dual Monarchy with the greatest joy. It is an amazing military advance, which no one could have expected in so short a time. The preparation and carrying out of the program has been brilliant, and argues a splendid military superiority and mastership. Under such leadership, who can wonder that the troops make wonderful progress and that the whole army is imbued with extraordinary spirit? This deed will always be a bright page in the history of Austria-Hungary and Germany."

Austrian Crown Prince at the Front.

Franz Molnar gives a touching picture of the visit of the Austrian Crown Prince to his troops in the mountains of Halicz, the same victorious corps which had stormed the bridge-head of Halicz of passed over the Dniester. The visited the artillery, and watched for a long time from a port of observation the effect of the his guns.

"It was a touching scene," says Molnar, "and its poetic significance could only be appreciated by one who had been a long time in the field, as each brave old Carpathian landsturmer appeared before his Prince. Since his last inspection they had been through the frightful Spring campaign in the Carpathians. Reduced in numbers, but keyed up with the joy by battle, the veterans stood before the Heir-Apparent, and when the Crown Prince reminded them of his first visit, tears stood in their eyes. Behind them thundered the Russian cannon, before them stood, deeply moved, the young heir to the throne, and over the cheeks of the veterans, who stood stiffly at attention, keeping perfect line, ran the tears they could not restrain. It was a wonderful moment, the epilogue of the war in the Carpathians, the bitter winter campaign which neverthele-s brought so much honor to our army."

This visit of the Crown Prince included a festival mass in the old church of Halicz, at which the church-music of Haydn and Gounod was played by "an army doctor and three non-commissioned officers who to pass a law prohibiting the export of | had brought their instruments with them to the front."

The Open Tribune.

To our Readers.

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

The Code of British Diplomats.

To the Editor.

Some time ago we read of the astounding conduct of the British Minister in Christiania, named Findlay, in offering a reward of so many thousands of pounds sterling for the making away, in other words the assassination of Sir Roger Casement, the well-known Irish patriot. That was an act so discreditable to the reputation of British diplomacy, that everyone expected that the diplomat in question would be disowned by his government. But nothing of the kind has taken place and the British Government thereby stamps that act upon the part of its representative, with its approval.

But quite lately I have read in the Continental Times of Sir Bax Ironside, the British representative at Sofia, having to leave his post in the Bulgarian capital, because it was found that he had been compromised in the plot to kill King Ferdinand. So here we have a case of two British diplomats engaged in the unholy work of stimulating assassination! Surely a revolution as regards

English diplomatic methods. But in the case of Mr. Bax Ironside, he is not only convicted of being engaged in a plot to kill, but he is likewlse a man of a dishonest past. In the summer of 1909 I spent the two hot months in Santiago at Vina del Mar, never Valparaiso. The hot months there

are January and February. The following story was told me there, by the victim himself. It seems that a Mr. Campbell, one of the big men in the English Colony, a partner in one of the many large English Commission houses with which Chili abounds-played cards at the Santiago club with the then Mr. Bax Ironside, and the latter lost to him a sum of \$300. That sum Mr. Bax Ironside did not pay at once, saying that he did not have so much money about him, but would send a cheque. Days passed and still no cheque arrived. Mr. Campbell said he did not like to dun the Minister, suposing, of course, it was only a lapse of memory and expecting each day to get his cheque. Finally, to his astonishment, he heard that Mr. Bax Ironside had left Santiago to take ship for England from Valparaiso. On this Mr. Campbell took the next train to Valparaiso, where he found Mr. Bax Ironside, already aboard the steamer standing on the deck, surrounded by the members of his colony assembled to wish him "Bon Voyage". He approached the Minister, who displayed great embarrasment, and said, "Pardon me, Mr. Bax Ironside, but I fear you have forgotten your little debt to me." "Oh yes! to be sure I have forgotten, but come here to the library", and the Minister sat down and wrote him a cheque, which Mr. Campell thanked him for and wished him "Bon Voyage", and took the train home to Santiago.

Imagine the surprise of the recipient of the cheque, when the Bank upon which it had been drawn told him, that not only did Mr. Bax Ironside have no money there, but that he never had any.

Mr. Campbell talked the matter over with some of the other principal members of the British colony and they decided that it was a disgrace for such a man to represent England and that it would be well to write a letter to the Foreign Office enclosing the dishonored cheque and relating the whole circumstances. That letter was sent registered to Downing Street. It was naturally expected that the retirement of Mr. Bax Ironside would soon be heard of. The result-? The next thing they heard was that he had been appointed Minister to Switzerland and had been created a K. C. M G!

Can you imagine England, the England one was taught to admire and reverence, having such a man as this, and Findlay, to represent her?

The affair made an awful stir in Santiago and Valparaiso and was the talk of the English Club and Colony while I was there, and there are many who could substantiate the story. As I said, I got it from the victim himself who found no words strong enough to express his opinin of Mr. Bax Ironside.

I remember my friend, Madame Desprez, the wife of the then French Minister to Chili,she is a daughter of General MacClellantelling me that Mrs. Bax Ironside told her that her husband often struck her and at a house party where they were, she had to borrow money from my friend to pay her tips, as he never gave her a cent although the money was hers.

I seem to remember some one having told me since I left South America, that the poor woman had died of a broken heart over his outrageous treatment of her. I thought this story might interest you. Undoubtedly the acis are very interesting primarily of themselves, secondly as still further showing the type of men who are allowed to wear the British Diplomatic uniform.

Munich July 27. An American Woman

GERMAN CIVILIZATION, THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE.

By R. A. COE.

Since the outbreak of the present war it trained, efficient, intelligently patriotic? Has is almost impossible to obtain in the American press a presentation of the German side of the case. Very few journals in this country have the impartiality to give due space to the German side of the question, and, although a few able statements of the German case have appeared in this country, they have mostly been academic in character. So I have attempted to present the question in such a way as to appeal to the rank and file of Americans. I feel so deeply on the question that I would like, if such a thing were possible, to say to all American people what I know and feel about the German people, in this their greatest struggle for the maintenance of their civilization.

My ancestors were English who came to America in colonial times. Several of them served in the American armies in the Revolutionary War. I mention this, not that it is of the slightest importance to any one, but simply to show that I am one of perhaps a few of those of English descent who have sympathy with Germany in this fight of the fatherland for what I consider the preservation of the greatest civilization that has ever arisen upon this earth. I read a great deal about the Germany of Goethe and Schiller, and about German science, German industry and thrift, from the pens of many writers who in the same articles denounce the German government and what they term German militarism. They tell us in effect that this war is to overthrow the German government and German militarism. In other words, what they propose to do is to have the Russian teach the German how to be clean and sanitary; the Latin teach him sanity and stability of character, and how to be truthful; the Japanese teach him how to be honest; the Englishman teach him diplomacy, Christianize him, liberalize him. These things in effect are what so-called writers in the American press and periodicals are actually telling the American people. Even some people of German descent express these views. It seems to me, when I read much of the stuff that has been written about Germany recently, that many writers who have been considered persons of unquestioned sanity and judgment have been turned topsyturvy and have lost every trace of reason and sobriety when they come to deal with the present war. As before said, they eulogize German progress and denounce the very ing that made German progress a possibility.

What I admire in the German people is their honesty, their stability of character, their solid qualities, their love of order and system, their ability to establish just government. The fact that in Germany they have solved, or nearly solved, so many governmental and social problems has only been possible because of a strong government. We could not have had the modern Germany of science, industry and progress but for the constructive work of statesmen like Bismarck. All the things which Germany has attained would have been utterly impossible but for her strong government and her ability to defend this because of her military system. It seems so strange to me that even men like Oswald

G. Villard overlook this fact.

I have just received and read in the December Open Court the article by Poultney Bigelow. His analysis of the situation appears o me to be as erratic as most of the other stuff I have read from English pens. Let me briefly sum it up: The superiority of the English form of government over that of the German-England a liberal, democratic country composed of 400,000,000 patriotic citizens. This is his point of view, and the current one too. But among these 400-000,000, let me ask, what is the percentage of illiteracy? With the exception of Canada and Australia, what is the condition of the native population of her colonies? India, the principal of her possessions, with 300,000,000 population, exports an annual average of about 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. What percentage of the native population have ever eaten wheat in any form? What percentage of them, as compared with other portions of the world, die of famine and starvation; what percentage of them are any less illiterate since they have been under the English government? And again, what percentage of them are in the slightest degree any better off than they were, since they have been under the English government? Now the English army-of what is the rank and file composed? Are they patriotic English citizens enlisted for the defence of their country? Rather, are they not hirelings of all shades of complexion, of all kinds of religion and of various nationalities, many of them bloodthirsty savages who enlist for a meagre monthly salary because it is the easiest way open to them to eke out an existence? At home in England are they turning away volunteers for service in the English army? The average Tommy Atkins, from other points of view, what sort of chap is he? The best thing about him is what there is of Teutonic blood in his veins. This has left him a foundation out of which better stuff might be developed than he is at preent. Is he at present well-educated, well-

his individual progress been a marvel in this age? He has his good qualities, but he is coarse, vulgar, egotistic, overbearing, certainly very much lacking in all the qualities that culture gives. He believes the gold brick handed out to him in England in the name of liberty is genuine. He is given certain licenses, it is true, which he thinks are liberties. We must judge the English system and the English government by the fruit that it bears, and we must measure the German system and the German government by the same measure. From the Encyclopadia Britannica Year Book, 1913, we learn that the German percentage of illiteracy is a very small fraction of one per cent. ! learn from the issue of the New York Nation of April 2, 1914, that Germany doubled her wealth in ten years-something never approached by any other nation. We know that every German citizen can provide against want for his family by insurance at a minimum of cost not attained in any other country, under any other system. We know that he has a physical, moral and intellectual training superior to any other nation. We know that Germany, in proportion to population and area, produces more and provides better for her people than any other country. A number of years ago I learned that the average length of life was greater in Germany than in any other country, that the average German exceeded other peoples in chest expansion, in physical development.

Now, about the question of patriotism,has the world ever before witnessed a spectacle like that when the German Emperor invited to his presence in the royal palace the members of the German Reichstag, and placed before them the correspondence between the governments of the various nations relative to the present war?—and from his view of the situation there was not one single dissenting voice. Has the world ever seen a spectacle like the unanimity of the German peoplemen, women and children-as to the justness of their side in this war, and their willingness to make any sacrifice for their fatherlandproperty, life, everything they possess? Does that argue average dissent or general dissatisfaction with the kind of government they have? Or, not to be too lengthy and tiresome, if we judge a tree by the fruit that it bears, it seems to me preference must be given to Germany rather than to any of the nations with whom she is at war. To this I might add a quotation from an article on the "Wealth of Germany", in the New York Nation, April 2, 1914: "German wealth is estimated to be \$99,000,000,000, and fully one-tenth of this belongs to the state,-that means to the people-chiefly in the form of railways, mines, buildings, factories and canals. From this government-owned property a considerable percentage of revenue is realized, lessening the burden of taxation upon the people. A continuation of this system will, in time, bring the German government into a position in which no taxes need be collected from the people."

Now, as to the question of government, the right of suffrage, when properly understood, is as fairly distributed as in any other country. In proof of that, there have been as many as 12,000,000 votes polled in Germany out of a population of 66,000,000. In what other country has that percentage ever been polled? Has it been even in our own country? The proper adjustment of the governmental machinery is indicated by the equilibrium between the representatives of the various classes and interests involved. Germany has one hundred and ten socialist members in her representative body, and a proportionate representation is maintained for wealth, labor, and different religious parties as in no other country. Let me ask Mr. Poultney Bigelow what percentage of England's 400,000,000 he supposes will volunteer for service in England's armies? Is the percentage large, even in Canada or Australia? Is it large at home? On the other hand, does he not realize that there are very few Germans in any country, under any clime, that are not ready to render any service in their power for their fatherland? I believe Germany could raise an army (if it were possible to get them home) in America alone larger than will volunteer for service for England out of her 400,000,000. Does that argue any lack of patriotism sympathy or satisfaction with the government of the

Now, there is one more question that is being very much discussed—English writers attribute the causes of the war to Germany or to German militarism. Owing to German good sense and their maintaining a military equipment sufficient for defence too strong prior to 1914 to be attacked, we had peace in Europe for fortyfour years, with France all the time preaching revenge and, through her press and from many sources, insulting the German people. There have been a number of times during that interval when circumstances and interests would have held German alliances intact. At the time of the Russo-Japanese war she could easily have crushed France, owing to

Russia's inability to assist; or she could have easily and safely attacked both Russia and France had she had any designs such as are at present attributed to her; or might she not have conquered Belgium at the time of the Boer war? Has she not been at peace during a period of forty-four years with all the small nations adjoining her? And she would to-day be at peace with Belgium but for English intrigue. Not only has Germany, prior to this war, been at peace for forty-four years, but her efficient military system and citizen soldiery have especially kept France at peace. Read French history prior to forty-four years ago. Has she ever so nearly had stability of government? Did she ever before make any such percentage of progress along all lines as she has during the last forty-four years?—and in my opinion she owes it wholly to the fact that a big policeman was just across the border, who made her behave herself. And so the progress of Germany's allies has been made possible by the protection of her so much denounced military system (her efficient citizen soldiery).

I might write at length on what German industrial development has done for all mankind. Take only one item, sugar. What would be the price to-day to the consumer in any part of the world, if you deduct what German enterprise has done for that

industry?

How about England's relationship to the peace of the world? Deduct her intrigue for the last hundred years and most of the calamitous wars could have been averted. We need only mention the Crimean war, the Russo-Turkish war, the Russo-Japanese war, as well as the present world calamity, all of which we owe to English international politics and intrigue. Nor has English meddling with the affairs of other nations been alone confined to Europe. No other nation has ever attempted to meddle with American affairs. Her intrigue during the Civil War was an endeavor to bring about the division of the nation. Without any real friendship for either section, her object was to separate them in order to weaken them. Americans should remember the Sackville incident of October, 1888, as an illustration of English meddling with our domestic affairs. They should not forget the Venezuelan controversy, or things more recent-the jingoist English methods employed to defeat the American-Canadian reciprocity measure, and our strained relations with lapan, no longer ago than last winter, when President Wilson made a personal appeal to the American Congress to repeal the Free Tolls measure because there were diplomatic reasons necessitating it. It will be recalled that shortly after the repeal of the measure our friction with Japan ceased. We can never have international peace until English intrigue is given a black eye. This can only be done by some other power building a navy large enough to compel England to attend to her own affairs. It is not very hard to show that she has been the international trouble-maker. These are statements, but by going into detail I can verify

As before stated, I am of English ancestry, yet I have an intense sympathy with and for the German people, and believe that although so greatly outnumbered by the allies in men and resources, Germany is going to win in this fight, and that the greatest civilization that has ever arisen on this earth is going to be preserved for the continued betterment, not only of those who love the German fatherland, but for all mankind. German honesty, morality, scientific, social and cultural development, protected by her strong government made possible only by her citizen military system, are going to continue to hold in check and keep a brake on Russian savagery, French hysteria and want of balance, English political trickery and intrigue, and, because of the intelligent patriotism and individual efficiency of her people for whatever duty calls upon them to do, they are going to win this fight.

Open Court (Chicago.)

Lone Airman's Peril. Involuntary Loops for 5,500 Feet. By the English "Eye-Witness."

On Monday last one of our airmen had a thrilling experience. He was alone in a single-seater aeroplane, in pursuit of a machine. While trying to reload his machine gun he lost control of the steering gear and the aeroplane turned upside down. The belt round his waist happened to be loose, and the jerk of the turn almost threw him out of the machine, but he saved himself by clutching hold of the rear centre strut-the belt slipping down round his legs.

While he hung thus, head downwards, making desperate efforts to disengage his legs, the aeroplane fell from a height of 8,000 feet to about 2,500, spinning round and round like a falling leaf.

At last he managed to free his legs and reach the control lever with his feet. He then succeeded in righting the machine, which turned slowly over, completely "looping the loop," whereupon heslid back into his seat. This constitutes a record even in a service where hairbreadth escapes are of daily occurrence.

Sweden's normal annual export of butter is valued at about 12,000,000.

THE WOUNDED TRUTH.

"Pressism" The Real Peril of the Nations.

By R. L. ORCHELLE.

more flamingly than any other war, that if the final decision of all struggles still depends upon the "ultimo ratio" in a world that is but as a feather in the vortex of physical forces,-yet the spoken or written word, the unuttered thought and unexpressed emotion are mighty and magnetic influences swaying men's minds as the moon sways the tides.

Now and then, when I can isolate myself from the tremendous swirl and current of events, I beat a mental retreat into that period of green, unbroken peace before the war-when the world was what it may never be again-and we too were as of another race and another time. Whenever I retire into one of these peaceful oases of the mind, I seem to see arising before me a demon peculiarly modern, with iron arms and leaden eyes and an insatiable thirst for paper and ink-a hideous mechanical idol that stamps and chatters and purrs in underground vaults in every city of the earth. And this is to me a symbol of the modern slavery of men. Before the war the monster had never had an opportunity of exerting his far-reaching and evil influence. But now that the world has gone up in flame he has succeeded in poisoning the seas and in blackening the skies. We know the trite old saying that the pen is mightier than the sword-"among the rule of men entirely great." But in a world of pygmies entirely small the press is mightier than the tongues of poets or of prophets. So it is not that fictitious monster "Militarism" which appalls me in these retrospects of mine, but the real and actual monster of "Pressism"-the enslaver of mankind and itself a slave in the ban of the powers of darkness.

It is not the heroic use of the engines of war that I regard as the annulment of civilization, but the debased use of the engines of civilization. The 42 centimetre siege gun is a noble animal compared to the modern rotary press. With each it is abuse and not use that degrades.

The dull wire lying in the ooze of the Atlantic bottom flashes a falsehood along all its miles of length, and whole nations are infected.

Those of us who have realized this truth, have guarded ourselves against the contagion of the false and myriad-winged word. We have installed in our brains a kind of intellectual censorship which 'bars out the insidious germ of falsity that causes whole nations to go sick or mad. Despite all attempts to preserve a proper philosophic detachment, one is forced to seek for concrete examples and it is among Germany's enemies that one finds them abundantly and frequently. I recall the black night that seemed to descend upon London-how the swift universal, unimpeded triumphal tour of the Great Lie made its way throughout the land and over the world. There were times when I longed to shout the truth from the house-tops or proclaim it from the top of the Monument or St. Paul's. But the presses of Lord Northcliffe had jaws of tireless steel and the tentacular cables that radiated from England's heart ran to the uttermost ends of the earth. The "publicity campaign" of the Allies,

to use a shoppy and detestable phrasethe slogans, the stock phrases and the political platitudes, have proved one thing to an over-powering degree-the hypnotic power of suggestive terms, the easy acceptance of the reiterated, still reiterated lie. We hear Sasanoff repeating in the Duma, that Parliament beneath the knout, the abhorrent and puerile claptrap about the German slaughter of "women and children". Even now the man utters his childish lieseven now-when the long-prepared, deeplaid plots of this arch-conspirator are collapsing in dolorous ruin, when the shattered legions of Muscovite mediaevalism are being hurled back into the Asiatic night and the dog-like hordes consumed in their thousands by the invincible offensive of the Germansthat struggle of light against darkness. But no! striking a pose upon a mountain of corpses sacrificed utterly in vain, the Russian statesman, with every seam and rivet of the Empire cracking about him, lets the old, worn galvanized falsehoods slip from his lips. And the words uttered in the night of St. Petersburg are repeated like words of Holy Writ in the crepuscule of Paris and the fog of London. They go by England's monopolized cable to New York where they receive a slimy unction from the Herald and the World, to Boston where the debased helot who directs the British Transcript will cast his verbal whitewash over the maligned, misunderstood Cossack.

Ah! the immortality of the Lie! This upas-tree has the habit of the banyan-whose branches take root in the soil, then spring hideously aloft as trunks. And in these black colonnades the reason of men has been erring for over a year. Not even the sharp bright sword of the German Michel has availed to cut through the horrible thickets.

England was the first land to debauch the modern world with advertisement. Both before the war and during it this method had been pursued with success. The spirit of adver- 1 they are married men.

This war has taught us, more fiercely and | tisement is deception and the spirit of England's propaganda is advertisement. It draws its power from something that is weak in human nature, weak, and in our day, perhaps corrupt. But it does not only traffic upon our weaknesses, but upon our virtues. Its appeals come upon us disguised in the garb of humanity, sentiment, chivalry or patriotism, and then they are most dangerous. Then they acquire almost the power of an elemental force which draws sustenance from all that is sound or noble in the hearts of men. It has rich soil to feed upon and in war, alas, that soil has irrigation that is richer and nobler still.

When, in addition to all this, we consider the ape or parrot in man, the fundamental animals that cause him to repeat the easy phrase or copy the ready mental attitude, instead of hewing his own way through facts and circumstances,-we see how the disturbance of his emotional and mental centre of gravity is at the mercy of every charlatan and trickster, religious, political or financial. Behold Italy—an example of pathological patriotism. Because the gold of the Entente purchased a bankrupt poet and a battery of venal newspapers, thousands of Pietros and Guiseppes are staring with sightless eyes from the sun-bleached slopes of the Tyrolese hills.

The mere weed-like growth of vast, wriggling democratic masses capable of reading muddy newspapers concocted by mediocre minds, does not justify oratorical demagogues in attributing to them the rare faculty of thinking. The war has proved that modern multitudes are not only incapable of thinking, but incapable of acting. Between the hidden web of the diplomat and the open attack of the soldier there is no intermediary stage. Here again the immense moral and intellectual superiority of the German people becomes manifest-like someglittering phenomena in an age almost devoid of noble ideals. I have asked Englishmen, Frenchmen and Russians to explain what their nations were fighting for. And all they could give me in answer were the dead and hollow phrases that had been stuffed ready-made into their mouths -those absurd generalities and pretenses of which the whole Entente is one single living denial-"freedom of Europe"-"the crushing of militarism"-"the sanctity of treaties"-"the rights of small nations." They believed what they said, they were sincere-ignorance and the Great Lie may have routed all logic and all reason, but surely not all sincerity. But the German always knew what he was fighting for, and his reasons had roots, in logic, in history and in actuality.

Man in the mass is ruled by gravitation and cohesion. This is especially true in warwhen the imagination and passions of men are in the ascendancy and thought and judgment in abeyance. War produces this numbing of the brain at a single blow-but it may also be slowly engendered by a gradual and systematic press propaganda—as the Germans have discovered to their cost. In the first instance it is violent but honest and open rage, a pure eruption of the lava of the heart, but in the second instance it is like to become implacable hate with roots that have fastened themselves in the brain and destroyed the vision. I am no pathologist, but I should say the latter applies to the state in which the French mind finds itself to-day.

Nowhere are there any leaders, but merely voices and figures. Germany alone has its pre-eminent man, its high-priest and its patriarch-the Kaiser. This is proved by the fact that against him personally the leaden spears and muddy missiles of the whole Allied world are flung. Calumny, like Death, loves a shining mark.

And as for those "free and enlightened" multitudes in our own land, I confess that I never take up an American newspaper without a dreadful sinking at the heart. The sheep instinct and the mob hypnosis seem to agitate our millions more easily than in any other land. We lighten and we darken like fields of grain to every breath that blows. We are stampeded in herds, we have lost the art, the terribly difficult art, the incalcuable prize of free thought and clear thought. We have lost the honesty of thought. And this dreadful curse that has descended upon us I trace almost directly to the baneful influence of our newspapers. I see their corrosive effect upon the American mind-from that of our doctrinaire president, juggling terribly with the rights and destinies of nations in order to defend an untenable position assumed in haste and wrath, to that of the ungrammatical lout reporter who abjures the people "to stand behind the president." Where great men do not arise, the people perish. Where truth goes garmented in rags and the Great Lie is set high in the seats of reason, the people are ripe for precipitation into slaughter, though the heavens are hung with fiery signs and seraphs cry warnings with tongues of thunder.

To the bedside of stricken Truth let us bring our small nosegays of flowers, and let us hope that we need not, ere the war be out, lay a wreath upon her grave.

Most of the good listeners are men, and

British Prisoners in German Camps.

EXCLUSIVE AND OFFICIAL LISTS.

Gefangenenlager Munsterlager.

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