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George Washington

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LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES,

New Leaders

London, Tuesday. According to the Times, Sir Arthur Paget and Sir Bruce Hamilton have been given important military appointments.

Unrest in Turkestan Copenhagen, Tuesday. Martial law has been proclaimed in Turkestan in consequence of the serious riots which have recently broken out there. **Request** Refused

Constantinople, Tuesday. The English request for the handing over of a Greek and a German subject to them, has been refused by the Prefect of Crete.

The Paris Council

Paris, Tuesday. All the delegates to the International Conference have arrived. They include Salandra and Sonnino, Asquith, Kitchener, Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey.

Postal Piracy

The Hague, Tuesday, The Commander of the "Nieuw Amsterdam" on its journey from Rotterdam to New York, was compelled to leave all its postal matter in England.

The Mexican Campaign Washington, Iuesday. General nounces that Villa has escaped him and has taken to the mountains. He asks that further reinforcements be sent to the Mexican frontier. Yuanschikai Gives Way London, Tuesday. The President of the Chinese Republic has given up all pretentions to becoming Emperor. This decision it is thought will end the Southern rebellion and satisfy Japan.

U-Boat War **Causes** Panic

The presence of German U-Boats in the Channel and about Havre has caused consternation. The submarines are hanging round near the entrance of the harbor of Havre with an audacity which knows no limits. Several ships are stated to have been sunk within five hundred yards of the entrance to the harbor. It is even stated that the steamers "Kannik" and "Sirius" were sunk within the harbor of Le Havre. In the Mediterranean a French Mail boat, the "Patria" has been torpedoed and Lloyds Agency reports the sinking of the "Saint Cicilie.'

The French steamer "Hébé," 1,050 tons has been sunk; the British steamer "Arne" has been sunk; the British fish transport steamer "Khartoum" has been sunk and it is supposed that nine men of the crew have been drowned. Of the crew of the sunken "Minneapolis" eleven were drowned.

All Americans Saved The American Embassy in London announces that all the Americans aboard the "Sussex" have been saved.

The Dutch steamer "Duiveland," 1,300 tons, laden with ballast from London to Hull has been sunk.

The Lyon Nouvelliste announces from Paris, that the Dieppe-Newhaven passenger service has been stopped until further notice. It is hoped that passengers and goods may be conveyed via Havre and Southampton.

The Dutch-English passenger service is utterly upset. The "Prince Hendrik" and the "Koningin Wilhelmina" still remain in England apparently fearing to make their trips

In the sinking of the "Minneapolis," which took place in the Mediterranean on March 25, eleven deaths occurred out of which ten were English.

The "Manchester Engineer," 2,813 tons has been sunk. The Italian steamer "Port Smirne" on the way to Alexandria reports having received a wireless appeal from an English steamer which had been torpedoed.



Mr. Dutchman: "Who felled my tree?" Johnnie B .: "I couldn't tell a lie if I tried-that German chap did it." (Drawn for the C. T. by A. Johnson.)

NANCIAL STRANGE CONCLUSIONS DRAWN BY AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT IN COLLIER'S WEEKLY REGARDING THE CASH RESOURCES OF ENGLAND AS COMPARED TO THOSE OF GERMANY

THE REAL ISSUE **AT WASHINGTON** à l'Anglais OPINION OF WILLIAM BAYARD HALE

WHO WENT TO MEXICO AS PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPRESENTATIVE

In the latest issue of the New York American, March 2, which has reached here William Bayard Hale, the well known author and politician who went to Mexico as "special Representative of President Wilson" publishes a striking article of which the following are some of the principal points.

The Great Question

Forced by public opinion, the President has submitted to the Congress of the United States a question involving the foreign policy of the Government. As the President himself would put it, the question is : "Shall the rights of American citizens to cross the ocean on board of armed vessels of belligerent Powers be surrendered, at the dictation of the German Government?"

Is this a truthful statement of the question? On January 18, at the instance of President Wilson, the Department of State transmitted to the Governments of the Allied Powers a communication in the course of which it was declared, as the opinion of the United States Government, that "there can now be no reason for the maintenance of even small calibre guns on merchant ships" unless the guns were for the purpose and with the intent of depriving submarines of "their un-doubted right with safety to warn and search such merchantmen."

Brushing aside at one stroke all verbal sophistry on the subject of "offensive" and "defensive" guns, the United States Govern-ment then said that "any such armament of merchant versels now might be regarded as offensive armament."

The Government Impressed The memorandum went on to state that the Government of the United States was "very much impressed with the reasonableness of the argument that any merchant vessel which carries guns in any position has forfeited her non-combatant character.' The memorandum concluded with the statement that the American Government was "seriously considering" ficials in this sense.

Why Russia Attacks

London, Tuesday. According to the St. Petersburg Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph the sole object of the Russian offensive, in which the losses have been so enormous, has merely been to obtain higher standing positions before the thaws set in.

Greek Financial Troubles

Athens, Tuesday. Greece has to face a deficit of 150 million Drachmas. The Veniselos party refuse to sanction extra taxation. Greece can under no circumstances accept the conditions laid down by France and England for the advance of the needed cash.

Scandinavian War Profits Stockholm, Tuesday. The Ferm Shipping Company, belonging to the Minister of Marine Broström, declares for the year 1915 a dividend of 216 per cent. For the past three years the dividend was 30 per cent. The United Steamship Company of Denmark has raised its dividend from 8 to 25 per cent.

Belgian Attaché as Swindler Bern, Tuesday. The former Belgian Attaché in Berlin, Monsieur van den Bulke has been condemned, together with his mistress, by the Paris courts for having perpetrated swindles on an extensive scale. Monsieur van den Bulke had appropriated charity funds which were in charge of the Belgian Legation of which he formed a member.

Russian Workmen Riotous Petersburg, Tuesday. According to the Russkoje Slowo and Rjetsch the working men, specially in the Government works, are becoming exceedingly riotous and troublesome. The Military Governor threatens the severest punishment against agitators or strikers. Thirteen workmen are stated by the Socialists to have been hung and from the Nöbel 30, and Putilow works 100 workmen sent to the front.

France Flooded With Paper Money

Paris, Tuesday. The Bank of France has been authorised to issue a further three milliards of Francs worth of paper money. This signifies that France has a note issue of the unprecedented figure of 18 milliards of Francs. France is spending daily 87 million of Francs for war purposes. A new War Loan is necessary, but its flotation under existing circumstances appears to be impossible. New taxation is out of the question in view of the strong opposition to any such measure in the Chamber.

I his may The Danish ship "Sklodsburg," 1,700 tons, has been sunk. According to the Kölnische Zeitung 4 other ships have been sunk.

Wild Reports

Washington, Tuesday. Reuter is responsible for wild reports concerning a breach of diplomatic relations and such like, as regards the sinking of the "Sussex." These must be regarded with exceeding suspicion, since no American lives have been lost and the probability is that the "Sussex" ran onto a mine.

Sunk by Mines

The Dutch steamer "Duiweland" struck a mine and is lost. The Harwich steamer "Cromer" has brought to the Hook of Holland the captain and 22 men of the crew of the steamer "Empress of the Midlands", 2,224 tons which ship had run onto a mine.

Norway Anxious

Copenhagen, Tuesday. Owing to the heavy shipping losses insurance premiums have risen enormously.

The War German Official Report (Western Front)

Staff Head Quarters, March 27. Owing to having blown up our positions at St. Eloi (south of Ypres) over an area of 100 metres, the English inflicted losses upon our company stationed there.

North east of Vermelles, as a result of a mining contlict we took many prisoners. South of La Boiselle we kept back weak British attacks with our artillery.

(Eastern Front)

The Russians have been attacking the forces of Marshal Hindenburg with special energy; their efforts were principally directed against the lines northwest of Jacobstadt. They sustained heavy losses without any successes. We took 59 prisoners and two machine guns.

South of the Narocz Lakes serious attacks by the Russians were repulsed. West Prussian troops near Mokrzyce recaptured our positions lost on March 20. They captured 21 officers and 2,140 men.

Austrian Report (Italian Front)

Vienna, March 27. At several points on the Italian front yesterday there was severe fighting. At the Görz salient our troops captured the entire enemy position from the northern portion of the Fadgora heights. In the course of that operation, 13 officers and 525 men were taken prisoners.

(South-east Front)

In the neighborhood of Durazzo two Italian cannon with munitions have been found.

(Balkan Front)

In return to visits of aeroplanes to our positions at the Doiran lake we made an aeriel trip to Salonica and dropped bombs on the new harbor, the petroleum harbor and the Entente Camp.

It is interesting, yes indeed amusing to read in that excellent serial, Collier's, that Americans are asked to believe, that, because England was able to find subscribers for a War Loan of £600.000,000, consequently Great Britain and its allies must win the war. The writer signs Marcossen, which name does not convey weight any more than the reasoning of his article.

Barnum Advertising

Of the manner in which that loan was raised Marcossen writes

"For once the British method of financing forgot its dignity its traditions and cut loose. The most fertile advertising brains in the kingdom linked their talents to the machinery of print, and the country was inundated with every conceivable kind of appeal. If you opened your morning newspaper at breakfast the whole front page asked you the question : 'Have you subscribed to the New War Loan?' The next day you would be met by: 'Have you answered the call for practical patriotism ?' Not only were the London papers carrying these advertisements, but they found a medium in every town and city in the kingdom.

"But this was only one phase. England fairly blazed with posters. Wherever you turned, in town and country, you were confronted with some new and startling appeal. Like the recruiting bills, they were marvels of color and phrase. You saw a huge lion-emblem of British supremacy-surmounting the sentence: 'Back to the Empire with Your Savings.' You beheld a German soldier struggling under a crown piece, and over it the words: 'Lend your five shillings to the country and crush the Germans.' "

Wild Appeals

And the writer proceeds to give examples of how the entire hoardings of Great Britain were pasted thick with the wildest and most vulgar advertisements, the British Government throwing all dignity to the winds and seeking to influence the English public by the broad and vulgar tricks of advertising which made the name of Barnum notorious. After 4 weeks the Loan was subscribed or almost all. And great was the self-glorification in England.

A Contrast

A little later, the third German War Loan was announced for subscription, quite quietly, without any tam tam, wrthout any wild worded advertisements, no Barnum-like advertisements, no "blazing posters"; the people were just given the terms of the loan and in staid and dignified terms reminded that it was the duty of all patriots to subscribe, as money was necessary to back up the efforts of the soldiers at the front and to bring the war to a victorious conclusion. No limit was placed upon the amount to be subscribed. It was left to the patriotism of the people.

As a result, in 18 days, between the 4th and 22nd of September over 12 milliards of marks that is to say £600,000,000 were subscribed with all the indications of enthusiasm.

The Latest Loan

A fews days ago, as will be remembered, Germany concluded its fourth War Loan which brought in 18 days the stately sum of 10,800,000,000 marks which may be taken roughly as £540,000,000 and it will be interesting now to note whether England will be able to make reply or will, even by spending vast sums upon "Blazing Posters," be able to raise a like portentous amount of money

England Pays the Piper

And, it must be remembered all the while, that England is "paying the piper," is the financially responsible godfather of the entire Quadruple Alliance.

England is today paying out for war ex-penses together with the cash it has to find for Russia, France, Italy, Belgium, Servia and Portugal close upon six million of Pounds Sterling per every 24 hours, that is to say about double the expenses of Germany, Therefore it is evident that where Germany realises a War Loan of £600,000,000 Great Britain ought, in order to equalise matters, raise double that amount, which is quite out of the question.

Things Have Changed

It is fair to say that the Marcossen Collier article was written some months ago, in November, and that since then the earlier ideas which Mr. Lloyd George had enunciated regarding the financial power of England to crush Germany, have been rudely shaken and the words of the former Chancellor of the Exchequer have been squarely upset by those of his successor, for Mr. MacKenna not only does not talk of the overwhelming power of the British Millions, but he solemnly warns the English that unless they entirely reform their ways and lead a life of Spartan like simplicity the situation will be exceedingly precarious for the nation and the prospects of winning the war compromised.

An Expensive Loan

England, by means of the notorious "Blazing Posters," and other tricks for getting the people to part with their money, has been able to get the latest home loan at $4^{1/2}$ %. But in the interim, there has been the £100,000,000 American Loan for which over 6%, including expenses, was paid. That all financiers agree was a fatal step, which will inevitably prevent any more 41/2 War Loans being floated. The interest on two milliards of pounds is even at 4¹/₂% 90 million.

A Heavy Burden

At the end of the present year England will have a total of war expenses for the two years of £2,250,000,000. This includes loans to Allies and colonies.

The one-time proud symbol of British credit, the Consol, has slumped as low as $55^{1/2}$ and has become practically unsalable.

The language of anomer paragraph Wilson's January 18th communication to the Allied Powers is significant: Reiterating, as he had already done again and again, his grave doubt of the legal right of so-called merchant ships to carry arms, he remarked : "It is submitted that all nations should be animated by a desire to save the lives of innocent people, and therefore should not insist upon the exercise of any supposed technical right."

A Complete Change

Mr. Hale states that immediately after that President Wilson made a complete volte face of opinion and attributes that change to the fact that "England had declined to give its approving nod. England frowned upon the idea." Says Mr. Hale:

"I Cannot Consent"

To-day the President is telling Congress: "I cannot consent to any abridgement of the rights of American citizens in any respect." A forthight ago he was urging this very abridgement of the rights of American citizens -if it be a right to tempt death by taking passage on an armed ship.

To-day he is asking Congress to assure the world that it entertains "no divided counsels" on a subject on which he himself has within the month entirely, completely, diametrically and absolutely reversed himself. To-day, the President is denouncing those who are meekly content to "yield."

But who are really "yielding," and to whom are they "yielding?" Here is no question of "yielding" to Germany-because what Germany proposes to do is to act precisely in accord with Mr. Wilson's suggestion. The "yielding" in this case is a surrender to the British allies, who would deny us the right to carry out a measure with the reasonableness of which the Administration was impressed only six weeks ago.

What Is the Question?

In view of these unquestionable circumstances, what is, in truth, the question which the President is submitting to Congress? Is it in truth to be stated thus: "Shall the United States, at the instance of the German Government, surrender the right of Americans to travel on armed ships?"

Or is it, rather, to be thus stated;

"Shall the United States, at the instance of Great Britain, surrender its right to enact such legislation as it deems proper for the safe-guarding of the lives of its own people?'

The real issue between the President and the Congress is as to whether the United States of America is or is not a Sovereign State.

A Vital Moment

The question of the submarine and the armed merchantman is one vital to the defence of our shores. It is upon the submarine that the people of the United States shall have chiefly to rely for defence in case of war. It behooves us then to enhance, not to impair, the efficiency of the submarine. The proposal made in our armed merchantmen note of January 18th was recom-

(Continued on Page 2.)



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All advertisements should be handed in or sent direct to the office or through a recognised Advertising Agent,

The Editor, while always glad to consider suitable manuscripts, can under no circumstances assume responsibility for their return. All letters must be addressed to "The Editor."

On sale in principal cities of Europe and the United States.—The Continental Times is delivered aboard all incoming and outgoing steamers.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES may be seen at all Consulates and Embassies.

The Reichsbank

One of the most remarkable revelations in Germany arising out of the war, is the manner in which the Reichsbank has been able continuously to add to its gold reserve. Each week since the war began, without a single failure, the gold reserve in the Reichsbank, upon which the credit of the nation depends, has been augmented until it has today reached the stately proportions of 2,459,500,000 of Marks. In other State Banks, for instance, in those of Russia, France and England, the fluctuations of the gold reserves have been immense and unceasing, up one day and down the next, whereas the Reichsbank gold reserve has constantly and continuously augmented, each week making yet another high water mark record of the national possession of the yellow metal. And, there is still plenty of gold in the country, stored up by old fashioned people who are possessed of the hoarding mania, but who could pay their gold into the Reichsbank if they wished.

At the head of the Reichsbank stands Doctor Rudolf Havenstein, who, during the nine years in which he has been President of that great institution, has done wonders in the way of developing the national financial mobilization which, since the commencement of the war up to present date, has stood his Fatherland in such good stead and has enabled War Loan after War Loan to be floated with an ease and success which has astonished the financiers of the world. President Havenstein has always advocated a gold policy, and, it is just that gold policy which has "won out" in the present war. The fact of that large gold reserve being safely stored in the vaults of the Reichsbank has given the Banks, the Business Institutions and the People, throughout the country, that confidence which has reflected itself in the enthusiasm displayed amongst all classes in subscribing to the various War Loans. The people of Germany have felt that the national financial machine is of the best, that it is splendidly controlled, and, that its Chief Engineer is an expert of the highest order. That being so, they have poured in their milliards for war purposes with the utmost readiness and will do so, again and again, as often as the need arises.

German-Americans In America Miss Ray Beveridge Talks Before the

Members of the Authors' Club in Berlin

On Saturday evening last, Miss Ray Beveridge, nowadays Special Correspondent for the Hearst Newspaper Syndicate, made an address before the assembled Members of the Authors Club of Berlin.

Explaining that her Passport with which to come over here from America had been granted under the proviso that she should not broach international politics, Miss Beveridge dived at once into the question of the German-Americans in the United States and the reasons why they had exercised comparatively so small influence. She summed it up as being, that before the war the German element in America had so assimilated itself as to have well-nigh forgotten its origin. Only when the war broke out did they fully appreciate the fact of their being Germans. The German-Americans in the United States had sought to surround themselves with German comfort, culture and good organisation, but they had done nothing for the Fatherland. They had worked hard and well for America and developed that country. George Washington sought them out for his bodyguard. In every big fight for a great issue the Germans had saved America, Abraham Lincoln had gathered the backbone of his

army from the Germans. Terrible Hatred

Miss Beveridge had been, she said, astounded by the German hatred she found existing in America and the idea that the Germans were barbarians. And she had told them of German culture, of the freedom there and the lawfulness exsisting, how a woman could take her knapsack and wander through the woods alone unmolested.

Under Difficulties

The speaker described her difficulties at first in obtaining a hearing in America, whither she had gone to collect money for the German Red Cross. Finally arrangements were made to give a lecture in the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia, and at her first appearance an audience of 5,000 came to listen. A number of successtul lectures were subsequently given, chiefly upon the subject of German life at home and at the war front and specially upon the necessity of the American women using their influence against the exportation of ammunition from the United States. As a result 15,000 Marks was collected.

Embargo Movement

Miss Beveridge told how she had remained on in America to organise the Embargo Association which when she left the United States had established 4,000 separate organisations all over the republic. Money and coworkers were found, Jews, Protestants, Catholics and Freethinkers all co-operated. She as an American woman shared, with a million other American women, the same orrow concernin the attitude of America The women of America, she assured the audience, were not only opposed to a war with Germany but to any war at all. "Now," concluded Miss Beveridge, "I have come to Germany to support with my pen the German cause in letters addressed to the 20 million readers of the Hearst newspapers and in that work I look to the Writers of Germany to assist me in so great a task." The lecture was a great success punctuated with applause.

HE MIGHT BE WRONG WELL KNOWN WRITER ADRESSES Mr. ELIHU, ROOT UPON BELGIAI QUESTION

(By Joh W. Burgess)

Mr. Elihu Root reported to have said in his address to the state convention of his party in Carnegie Hall, Feb. 15, that at the time of the entrance of the German forces into Belgium all the parties to the war were parties to the fifth Hague convention of 1907. Mr. Root ought to know about that, since he was secretary of state of the United States -that is, the chief diplomatic officer of the government-at the time. Nevertheless, as an old student of international law and the history of diplomacy, older even than he, and interested scientifically in getting at the exact truth in this matter and every other matter of history, I am compelled to call his statement most respectfully in question.

Not Ratified

According to Mr. James Brown Scott's work on "The Hadue Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907," published in the summer of 1915, two of the parties to the present war have never ratified this convention, viz., Great Britain and Servia. Mr. James Brown Scott was the secretary of our delegation at The Hague convention of 1907 and is an accurate scholar, having scientific interest in the truthfulness of his statements. Now, the German troops entered Belgium on August 4, 1914. Servia was a party to the war on and after July 28 preceding. Great Britain declared war formally against Germany on August 4, a few hours after the entrance of the German troops into Belgium, but she had two days before this, according to the statement of Sir Edward Grey in No. 148 of the so-called "British White Paper," assured France that she would enter the war as France's ally in case of war between France and Germany, and France was a party to the war before the German forces entered Belgium.

Thus two of the parties to the war, Servia and Great Britain, the one both formally and actually, the other practically, if not formally, were not parties to the fifth Hague convention of 1907 at the moment when the German forces entered Belgium. This fact abrogates this fifth Hague convention altogether during this war, because the 20th article of the convention declares:

The provisions of the present convention do not apply except between contracting powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the convention.

Moreover, it must be remembered that in ratifying this convention the government of the United States laid down the express condition that nothing contained in the convention should be construed as requiring the United States to interfere or entangle itself in or with the political questions of foreign states or to relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY CONDITIONS THAT WILL HAVE TO BE MADE WHEN PEACE COMES The Slav Agitation

BIG DIVIDENDS PAID. PROSPECTS OF THE FOURTH WAR LOAN VERY FAVORABLE

Vienna, Tuesday. From time to time, and more each day, one hears talk of the prospects of peace and the probable arrangements which will have to be made. And, it is evident to all that the negotiations are likely to be prolonged, just as the questions to be settled are various and complicated. It is clear that the practical extinction of Montenegro, following closely upon the conquest of Servia, marks a very long step on the part of Austria towards the supremacy of that country in the near east which is one of the main issues of the great war. In any treaty of peace that is to come thereafter the question of the Adriatic must play a dominating part. For Italy and for Austria it will be the main problem; for Austria it is, in fact, a question of life and death.

The Slav Agitation

One and all here, no matter what side in politics, are fast and tight determined that, for the sake of the future generation, the great Slav anti-Austrian agitation must forever cease. The head-quarters of the intrigues, which kept the dual Monarchy in a state of continual unrest for so long, and which had become intensified and embittered since the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908, were in Belgrade and Cettinje. Had the hopes of the Southern Slavs been realised, Austria and Hungary would have been deprived of their windows to the sea, and Trieste and Fiume would have been taken away from them. But now all that is changed.

Servia being backed by Russia had long ago become a deadly menace to the freedom of action of Austria-Hungary, a daily mounting peril to the Habsburg existence. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, so basely assassinated at Sarajevo, had planned to unite all the southern Slavs of Austria-Hungary in a separate state. Whether that plan would have been feasible or not is doubtful. In any case it exists no more. Since then the political arena, following upon the events of the war, has increased mightily in area and, in the near future, not only will the southern Slav controversy have to be settled so that it shall not be likely to again disturb the peace of the Monarchy, but the Adriatic question will have to be definitely reckoned with and a final and complete settlement made. For when the war is over, this country has a great future, problems of expansion to be dealt with and consequently there must be a thorough settlement which shall do away with all matters which have been as political irritants in the past.

The Open Tribune To Our Readers.

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

Matters in Ireland

To the Editor: Sir!

I must apologise for troubling you with these lines. My excuse is that I believe The Continental Times is the only paper which can give a truthful account of the present state of affairs in Ireland which are causing me a good deal of worry just now. The German Press brings such contradictory reports that it is impossible to get a clear idea of how matters really stand. The attitude of the Nationalists with regard to the compulsory duty question is amazing. Does Redmond really voice the feelings of the Irish nation? I have been asking myself lately whether the leaders are idiots or madmen or scoundrels! Have English lies and slander influenced our people so much as to make them forget the treacherous foe at home and go to Flanders to murder men who have never harmed Ireland or her people? Some of our so-called patriots have, I heard, tried to excuse their attitude by empty talk about Ireland's debt to and sympathy for France. We owe no debt to the French. Their hospitality to our refugees of long ago has been trebly paid for by the blood of our best and bravest sons who left their lives on so many battle fields in defence of the French cause.

In the beginning of the war I hoped and prayed it would bring us nearer to the aim we have been struggling towards so long. I believed that better days were dawning for our unhappy country and that we could be free once more, but shame on those men who in their responsible position of leaders have used their influence to swell the army of British mercenaries with honest Irish men. to mislead their followers by vile falsehoods and slander of a land which is fighting for its liberty and its rights against a world of foes. They are like ravening wolves waiting for an opportunity to tear their prey to pieces. But-they are fighting for Culture and Freedom and the "rights of small nations" and in order to do it well, they have filled their ranks with men who appreciate Culture, Justice and all the rest of those fine things

ABOUT CENSORSHIP

Chicago, Tuesday. Edward P. Bell, London correspondent of The Daily News, and Paul Scott Mowrer, Paris correspondent, have rendered public service of importance in pointing out the absurdity of the news censorship maintained by Great Britain and by France.

In an article published in The Daily News recently, Mr. Mowrer said: "By suppressing the truth the censorship has caused discontent, has given power to rumors worse than the truth and has undermined public confidence. It has prevented the nation as a whole from criticizing and stimulating the government. It has thus enabled abuses to continue for months which, had the press been free, would have been instantly suppressed. Worst of all, it has enabled administrative inefficiency to continue unchecked, with its continual 'Sh h! Trust the authorities! Remember, we are at war! Don't criticize! Leave everything to us!"

The more autocratic countries work under a considerable degree of secrecy all the time. Their normal activities, therefore, are not interfered with so much by the specially rigid censorship of war times. But France and Britain are democracies—the former both in form and in fact, the latter in fact, though nominally ruled by a king. Pitiless publicity is the normal condition for those nations. With the adoption of a rigid system of censorship the efficiency of the governments of these countries is impaired at the very time when the need is for the highest degree of efficiency.

Blunders that have characterized various activities of both Great Britain and France during the progress of the war would have been remedied sooner under the play of a free press. Do not throw away your **Continental Times** after reading it, but send it to a friend either at home or abroad.

German News From Here and There

The Empress received in audience, at Schlosse Bellevue, the Peruvian Minister v. d. Heyde and the Bulgarian Minister, Dimitri Rizow and his wife; also the Persian Minister, Hussein Kuli Khan.

Princess Eitel Fritz has gone to Bad Kissingen, there to take a cure at the Dappel-Saalfels sanatorium.

Duke Ernst Günther of Schleswig Holstein has arrived in Berlin and is at the Hotel Bristol.

Count Zeppelin has been paying a visit at Statf Head Quarters.

The Art Association of Munich has organised an exhibition of the works of Trübner, in the New Museum, Wiesbaden. There are on exhibit 32 works by the Master, covering the period from 1874 to 1915 They give a characteristic picture of the development of the artist.

Ludwig Loewe Dividend

At the General Meeting of the Ludwig Loewe Company, a dividend was announced of $35^{\circ}/_{\circ}$, as against $30^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ in the previous year. The capital this year was augmented from $7^{1}/_{2}$ to 10 million Marks. Large sums have been placed to the reserve fund.

Reception at Lyceum Club

A reception took place on Monday at the Lyceum Club in honor of the Foreign Association of German women. Prominent were a large number of visitors from the Baltic provinces. The Lady President Frau von Rath received. Herr von Teh, the President of the Baltic Association; Baron von Ungarn-Sternberg and Herr Petersen represented the interests of the Germans driven out by the Russians.

Doctor Grautoff exhibited some cinematograph pictures of the Baltic Provinces. Fräulein Marie von Bunsen made a speech about the land and people of the Baltic Provinces, the latter who for 700 years had bravely defended their German rights. Frau Frobenius von Boetticher expressed the thanks of the Baltic visitors.

Issues and Events

So far as I can comprehend the issues and events, the claim of Mr. Root that this country was obligated to interfere in the conflict between Germany and Belgium, and his criticism of the administration for not having done so, have no foundation of any kind, least of all any legal foundation.

I am a Republiaan of the first generation, an older Republican than Mr. Root himself. My Republicanism began on the battlefields of the civil war. My first vote was cast for Gen. Grant for President and I have never in my life voted for a Democrat for anything. I have also thought that it might have been the better policy for this country to have recognized Huerta as president of Mexico, and I have felt sure that if the administration had forced Great Britain, from the start, to respect our rights of trade with neutrals and in non-contraband with Germany and Austria-Hungary, there would have been no submarine warfare on merchant vessels.

A Reckless Assault

Nevertheless, I was not prepared for such a reckless, unfounded assault upon the policy of the administration from so responsible a source. As a Republican it has grieved me most deeply, and as a loyal American I cannot view this effort to influence the country to abandon its peace and neutrality and plunge itself into the cost, sufferings and horrors of war under such pretexts as anything short of an indifference to the interests of our own country which is positively appalling.

The Real Issue

(Continued from Page 1.)

mended alike by the spirit of humanity and by the peculiar interests of the United States. The position of the Administration is the positive one that we are inhibited from any legislation, no matter how necessary for our own interests, unless we can beforehand obtain for it the assent of England.

Congress always supports a President in his foreign policies, right or wrong, for obvious reasons. But if the day ever comes when the people of the United States exhibit servility of spirit the history of American independence will have ended.

War and Dividends

The annual report of the General Austrian Land Credit Association shows, like in the instance of many other big financial concerns, that the war has proved a remarkable stimulant to many an honest business. At the recent general meeting held, it was announced that the gross profits for the year had been 15,636,170 Kronen, out of which it was proposed to pay a $20^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ as against a $17^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ dividend in the previous year. The net gain had been 3,689,780 Kronen more than in the year of 1914.

Another company that has been doing right good business is the Austrian Bergund Hüttenwerksgesellschaft, which finds itself in the happy position of being able to pay the highest dividend it has ever done, namely $18^{\circ}/_{\circ}$, as against $12^{1/2}^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ in the previous year. The Vienna Locomotive Works Association pays a dividend of $18^{\circ}/_{\circ}$, as against $14^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ in the past year and $16^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ in 1913. The First Austrian Jute Company pays a dividend of 60 Kronen per share, as against 54 Kronen in the previous year.

The famous Mautner and Son Company, has raised its capital from seven to ten millions of Kronen and will bring it up eventually to twenty-four million. Coal and sugar Companies have done well all along the line.

New War Loan

Following the example of Germany, Austria-Hungary will soon issue its fourth War Loan and none here doubt but that it will be as successful as the first three. There have been several meetings between the Minister of Finance Ritter von Leth and Freiherr von Schuster, the President of the National Savings Banks. The first War Loan was a 51/2 % issue at the price of 971/2 % and brought in 2,135 million Kronen. The second, issued at 951/2, brought in 2,630 million and the third issued at 951/2 netted 4,150 million Kronen. The fourth War Loan promises to be a great success seeing that the deposits both in the banks and the public savings banks are just now particularly high.

THE AFFECTIONATE PEDAGOGUESS There was a young teacher named Ludlum, Who'd pick up her pupils and cudlum; But at teaching—good night! That jane was a fright— She couldn't do nothin' but mudlum! (-Strickland Gillilan). very much with niggers and indians!

How dreadful, how disheartening it is to those who truly love Ireland to see the leadership in the hands of men who pander to England and who would ruthlessly sacrifice every man in Ireland today for Britains honour and glory. I know men in Ireland, splendid patriots whose whole life has been devoted to the Irish cause. Where are they now? Why are they silent at a time when the future of our country is at stake? Have Englands traps been so carefully laid that there is not one fearless Irish patriot left to warn our people of the abyss towards which Redmond and consorts are driving them? Is there no one to tell them that our Fate will be finally sealed if our men are all led to the slaughter in France?

When the French battlefields are covered with the bodies of their Irish victims and at home who are so "thickheaded" and refuse to be duped are dispatched into safe quarters, then England will probably honour us with Home Rule, with Redmond at the head as England's most loyal subject ! Where are we drifting to? We women don't know much about politics, but one thing every sensible, thinking Irishwoman does know and that is that we will never get a Home Rule which would benefit us. We know that England would never let the reins loose when a matter of such vital importance as Ireland's freedom is in question. I hate and fear Redmond's Home Rule because I know it will only bring us evil. It will give us an appearance of liberties we shall not possess and in reality bring us more closely to England than before. I hope I shall never see the day when Home Rule comes into action, because it will be voted in treachery and deception.

One good thing this war has brought about, one that is very important to us. The truth about Ireland is dawning on the Continent! For centuries England has deceived the world by the most shameless lies about. us and our country. Every one believed that we were only half-civilized, rough, ignorant and lazy. Few took the trouble of finding out the truth. I have heard such extraordinary opinions from people of various nationalities about us that I could have laughed if it were not so tragic. Some German literary men have taken up the matter now and I hope they will succeed in setting their countrymen right on this matter. I hope too that the sympathy between Ireland and Germany in this war will develop intoreal and lasting friendship, for we are indeed badly in need of a powerful friend.

An Irishwoman in Austria.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916.

THE FRANC-TIREUR Patriot and Assassin

by R. L. Orchelle

ferocious - that lifts itself above this mutual slaughter of uniformed hosts, or rather that stands apart from them. This is the franctireur-part criminal, part patriot, part coward and part hero. He is the furtive and forbidding irregular who slinks between the armed soldiers and the unarmed populace; and he is dreadful and dangerous chiefly because he effaces the sharp line that divides these two classes, yet claims the privileges of both. We cannot deny him a certain admiration, as we must grant it to all men who risk their lives-even to robbers and pirates-but in order that war may not become still more terrible than it is-it is necessary that he be ruthlessly stamped out.

Law, reason, justice,-humanity -if one may still use that hideously-abused word in connection with war-that very abnegation of humanity-are all against him. The regular soldier may be a fighting animal, but he is at least a trained, a controlled, a recognized and a recognizable fighting animal-the franctireur is a treacherous, hidden and irresponsible private butcher. Upon the heads of those nations that condone his deeds, upon the foreheads of those journalists who invest him with a specious heroism, must fall that burden of unnecessary horror and woe which accompanies the tragedy of war.

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The circumstances that surround the acts of the franc-tireur are often heart-rending. The bullet discharged by the hidden civilian pierces the hearts of his own family. The guerilla "defending his home"-the classic excuse for the franc-tireur, -brings about the destruction of that very home. The citizen "defending" his city subjects it to the most severe and legitimate reprisals. The laws of war are clear and definite and it is necessary that they be rigidly upheld. War, which annuls most things, must for the very preservation of those virtues it may still claim, suspend at times that mercy which, under other circumstances, tempers human justice. It must do this or degenerate into the chaos and anarchy of indiscriminate slaughter.

It is well, in view of this iron necessity, that we refuse to glorify the franc-tireurfor his blind rage and murderous folly increase the havoc and irresponsibility of war. We need not deny him our pity-pity which is above all due to the innocent members of his family. Let us consider the human side of this question. It is emotional and therefore dramatic, and the dramatic forever besieges and attacks our hearts.

There is one figure-a figure both tragic and | proaches, dusty, exhausted, footsore-usually hungry and thirsty. Is is possible that he intends to rest for a while in the village; to buy provisions or if need be, requisition them. It is possible that he may even quarter himself upon the inhabitants for the night. Or he may march through the village with scarcely a glance at the houses or inhabitants. Unless he be Russian, it is fairly certain that the invader will destroy nothing, for an undamaged village and an undisturbed population are assets to the conqueror. The weary troops, panting and sweating under their packs, reach the market-place. The solitude, the silence are almost uncanny.

A rifle-shot rings out-a soldier groans and tumbles at the feet of his comrades. And now begins a wild and scattered fusillade. Puffs of smoke dart forth from many windows. The men halt, startled, amazed ; their comrades fall about them-a terrible fury seizes them at this dastardly attack from ambush-they return the fire - bullets crash into the doors and shutters of the houses whence the shooting comes-they rush forward and batter in the doors-furious combats take place in the narrow halls or rooms. Or machine-guns are brought up, or light field-pieces and the houses raked with fire. What a moment ago were peaceful cottages have suddenly become enemy redoubts that shelter not soldiers but assassins.

The issue is seldom doubtful. The franctireurs are slain in their own homes, and with them frequently those innocent persons, men and women and children whom their insane folly exposed to accidental death. Or they are seized with smoking rifle or shot-gun in hand-their hands and faces begrimed with powder, their hair dishevelled, their eyes blood-shot. And now instead of being treated as honorable but vanquished enemies with that sudden access of friendliness that follows upon the fury of battle, they are regarded as felons whose lives are forfeit to the law. The punishment is swift and immediate; and in view of the conditions, cannot always be absolutely discriminate. A blank wall, a firing-squad, a volley, and a number of corpses over which relatives weep and wail, whilst the soldiers mournfully bury their own dead-the victims of dishonorable warfare. It is also written in the law, and sanctioned by usage, though not always observed, that the house of the franctireur be burnt above his head. For by the code of combat it has been dishonored both as a private home and a military defense. * * *

vindictive population. The journalists and politicians responsible for inciting the peasantry of the villages and the rabble of the towns against the invader then sought to cover up the tracks of their folly and their guilt by spreading through the world those tales of "atrocities" which found their monstrous culminating point in that document under which the once-honorable name of James Bryce now lies buried in infamy.

The character of French franc-tireur warfare in the war of 1870 and the character of the franc-tireur himself are described with fearful realism by Zola in his Le Debâcle. The torture of the German prisoner or spy as painted by the great realist, reveals that Gallic lust for cruelty which has produced the Apache, that hyena of civilization, and whose theatrical presentation may be seen in the blood-curdling performances at the Grand Guignol. The French have always glorified the franc-tireur in their literature and art. Their very school-books abound with stories and illustrations of these noble patriots, some of them girls and women, firing upon the unsuspecting soldiers of the enemy.

The feminine franc-tireur need not operate by fire-arms. A notorious instance is that of the latest French "heroine," a young girl by name of Emilienne Moreau, and an alleged nurse, who has been decorated by General Sailly for the wanton murder of five German soldiers. It stands to reason that if the soldiers were strong and active they would not have permitted themselves to have been overpowered by a mere girl. The men were slain while weak and defenseless in the hands of this French "nurse."

A very popular picture in French homes is entitled "Un brave !"-painted, I believe, by Detaille. It depicts a villager kneeling before his door-step in full view of his terrified women-folk, and firing upon the soldiers advancing up the road. The franctireur, to be sure, is usually not so bold as this, and prefers the shelter of a house, a church or even a hedge

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The sentimentalist who is unable to follow effect from cause, will be disposed to ask : "But is the poor man doing anything else than defending his country, his home, his family?" It must be granted that this is a natural, and until the laws of war became formal between civilized nations, a noble instinct. But today the answer must be : If he would help defend his country, his place is among his country's thoops. If he would defend his home, he can best do so by remaining quiet and bidding his neighbors also remain so. The same thing applies to his family, for unless loot, rape and destruction be their object, as was the case with the Russians in East Prussia, in Poland

slain, tortured or mutilated by a hybrid and | lives and property were not the objectives of specific military attack, but were lost owing to the element of uncertainty in bombardments, or as a result of deliberate deception on the part of their governments. Most of the ruthlessness which modern warfare has assumed may be traced to the gradual infractions of the principles of international law by Great Britain. It was Britain who, at the instigation of Charlatan Churchill, brought into being not only the armed munition-transport and passenger liner, but that new franc-tireur of the sea-the armed merchantman. Despite all sophistry and vilification Britain's guilt may be proved from cause to consequence, point by point, and measure for measure. * *

> It is to the interests of civilization that war be conducted as a duel rather than as indiscriminate slaughter. But since the equable terms and conditions upon which duels are fought are fearfully and grotesquely suspended both as to size, armaments and numbers when nations fight it is the more necessary that certain rules be accepted and observed by all. Colonel De la Poer Beresford, formerly military attache in St. Petersburg, cautioned his countrymen as follows in a letter he wrote to the Times in comment upon the ignorant and incendiary speeches of Lloyd George:

> "I honestly wish that the civilian population might be enlightened upon the following points: the view prevails in the Russian, the French and the German armies that civilians and persons in civilian clothing are not entitled-no matter what the reason—be it rage, patriotism or despair-to fire upon the soldiers and officers of an invading hostile army-and that persons guilty of such crimes (in the military sense) are to be punished ruthlessly by death, and in specific instances with the burningdown of the houses from which the shots have been fired. Dura lex, sed lex !"

The ignorance of Britain's statesmen and Britain's writers, not to mention her military men of cheap and easy fame like Churchill and Kitchener, in much that pertains to military ethics and science, has caused endless confusion and many outrages. This ignorance has been augmented by the perversities of the press and popular writers, and has resulted in such dreadful abominations as those committed by the crews of the "Baralong" and "King Stephen"-the deliberate, cowardly massacre of helpless men. At the outbreak of the war Mr. H. G. Wells, for instance, wrote foolishly-furious articles declaring that if the Germans ever landed in England they would be fired upon by everyone capable of using a rifle-whether it was lawful or not. In other words he was advocating that the civilian population of his own country expose itself to the same fate that befel the fanatic and blood-thirsty franctireurs of Louvain and other Belgian towns -swift and merciless punishment by all the rules of war. Mr. Well's lack of faith in the ability of England's regular troops to repel an invader has, to be sure, been rather conspicuously substantiated wherever and whenever they have met their opponents in

The question of defense by irregular troops under proper leadership and some distinguishing badge, has been provided for in the international rules of war. The "embattled farmer," properly organized and led, may be recognized by the enemy as an honorable antagonist. But the franc-tireur remains the outlaw among honest soldiers and honest citizens. He must be suppressed by civil as well as military law so that the rules which govern both may remain inviolate. Those governments which condone his existence or even commend his deeds are guilty of rendering thrice more terrible all the agony, suffering and horror which already accompany the giant disaster of war.

a fair fight.



A detachment of the enemy is approaching

a village. The peasants have been warned not to resist-but some of them are sullen and full of a smouldering resentment and a thirst for revenge. They go to their houses,

Such was the course of events in various parts of Belgium and in some parts of France whenever the franc-tireur took up arms against regular troops. There were instances in which the lawful reprisals were complicated by the exasperation of the troops the shutters are put up. The invader ap- who found their comrades treacherously

and Galicia, the soldiers of the great civilized nations wage no personal war upon harmless non-combatants.

It is true that non-combatants have perished in this war, as in all others, but they have usually, if we once more except Russia, perished indirectly or accidentally. Their

Submarine Warfare and America

Impressions as to German Public Sentiment Regarding the Utilisation of the U-Boat Against Armed Merchant Ships (By Sumner H. Doulton)

Of late indications have been multiplying | close of 1915 the U-Boats of the Central that German popular opinion will out, from the chrysalis state in which it lay dormant for many months past, on the hitherto so gingerly handled subject of German-American relations, as affected by the war generally and its submarine aspects in particular. The cocoon is about to burst and there is little room for speculation as to what color butterfly will emerge.

The gist of the coming demands, that are now casting their shadows before them, may be stated in a nutshell. First, large sections of the German people are convinced that in the relentless prosecution of the U-Boat warfare there is presented the most effective means of dealing deadly blows to England, second, it is deemed essential to wield this weapon regardless of any further considerations.

England's Danger

We may dismiss the first proposition with a few words, its correctness being almost self-evident. England depends, not only to maintain her overseas trade but for her very existence, upon the practically undiminished tonnage of at least her own mercantile marine. Any appreciable shrinkage entails immediate danger to the country's wheat and general food supply with a corresponding rise in prices all round, owing to increased treight rates. A deteriorated trade balance and dwindling national wealth are the natural consequences. For transport of troops and many other military and naval purposes, more than a quarter of the total British tonnage had to be withdrawn from the trading service. Of the so important fishing fleet, it is said, gradually as much as threequarters has been diverted from its workaday uses. Add to this the extraordinary congestion in the chief English ports and the serious lack of dock labor, and the ground would seem well prepared for the submarine to begin its fatal work. According to statistics from the outbreak of the War till the

Powers accounted for nearly one and onefifth million register tons in enemy merchant ships, of a total of more than a million and a half tons sunk by warships of all classes. The extent of the damage already done by these ghostly little marauders of the sea, whilst on their hitherto comparatively "good behavior", furnishes room for reflection as to what their potential powers of destruction might be, after certain restraining influences, below referred to, should have been removed. This brings us to the second point under review, and the gravamen of the German people's complaint.

Germany and America

If anyone should venture to suggest that the German people have been long-suffering in watching the birth, evolution and what looks like the definite crystallization of the American conception of 'neutrality', he would hardly be guilty of exaggeration. Those of us Americans, who owe their knowledge of Germany-and better still of England tooto a many years' residence in both these countries, can but marvel at the splendid self-restraint of practically all German classes, the ruling and the ruled, in contemplating, first with serene confidence, then with bated interest, gradually with ever-increasing alarm, the manifestations of American concern for the tremendous issues of the European conflict. With infinite patience, with unbounded generosity, self-searching in mind, and everready to propitiate where precedent or appearance seemed against them, they tried to understand the American spirit, to fathom the true inwardness of that conglomeration of heterogeneous elements, we are so proudly pleased to call the American nation. They made due allowance for everything, for the strong ties of kinship, tradition and custom, above all the powerful links of a common language, that naturally bind us to England; they recognized our idealistic sympathy for the sister republic France, and finally being themselves practical folk with a keen business | instinct, they did not even grudge us our alacrity in turning the general commercial chaos to legitimate profit. To the unprincipled machinations alone of the hostile press, in full control of the world's cables, Germany attributed that large measure of bias created in the American mind by the shameless concoctions and lying monstrosities served up to our reading public by a portion of the American newspaper and journalistic world.

The Bitter Cause for Complaint Germany did not have to wait long before getting an inkling of the general stand official America was likely to take. The first bitter cause for complaint, of course, was the enormous supplies of munitions furnished to the Allies. It soon became evident that, in interpreting 'neutrality' and dealing with questions of international law, that canker in the body of our jurisprudence, the letter, as distinguished from the spirit of the law, was still uneradicated. The same principles that, twenty years ago in wicked old New York, let a 'dummy' sandwich pass for a meal and turned your corner beer-saloon into a Raines law hotel, are today applied by our Washington statesmen, in arriving at the preposterous conclusion that it is lawful and not only compatible with but-save the mark!essential to true neutrality, to permit the supply of munitions of war to one group of belligerents in such unrestricted manner that entire industries have been revolutionized and numerous mushroom factory towns sprung up over night to grapple with the exigencies of this nefarious trade. Again, when Germany committed that technical violation of Belgian neutrality, the storm of American indignation burst forth with unmeasured ferocity; they cared not about the why and wherefore-the letter of the contract had been offended, the terms of the bond had been broken, the mo tgage must be foreclosed, and hang the equity of redemption! Let us turn, for a moment, to the reverse of the American neutrality-medallion, and see with what official sentiments Uncle Sam regards St. George and the dragon.

From the ouiset, whenever Great Britain committed a high-handed act the natural tendency of which should have been to thoroughly ruffle the plumage of the American Eagle, that puzzling bird underwent a complete metamorphosis; the talons dropped that bundle of darts, which a moment ago had been threateningly pointed at the Teuton, and the imperious screech gave way to the gentle cooing of the dove.

Trade Paralysed

Our legitimate trade with the Central Powers as well as with the Neutrals was stopped, the term contraband arbitrarily enlarged until it became all-embracing, our mail-bags on neutral ships were ruthlessly rifled, our citizens insulted and forcibly detained, a scandalous system of commercial espionage and impudent control was openly established in our own ports, to the utter abrogation of our dignity as a sovereign people. And what did our government do? Where British arrogance was too barefaced to be passed by with conniving complaisance, a few mild protests were forthcoming and our urgent grievances smothered in futile diplomatic notes, to be filed in London, safely out of harm's way-for future reference!

It hardly needed the famous German memorial of February 8, 1916, to the neutral powers, that henceforth armed merchantships of the belligerents would be treated as war vessels, to bring the badly strained German-American relations to a climax. Our Administration's persistent claim that Americans had the right to travel on the Allies' ships, had long ago been recognized by Germany as being a ready response to Britain's appeal for help to paralyse the one effective weapon available to Germany in her war against England, the submarine. While the German people's confidence in the wisdom of the leadership's policy, in all directions, remains unshaken, they now feel it their bounden duty to place the definite sense of German popular opinion on record : "The object at stake is the greatest possible-the continued existence of the Fatherland. We are not quite sure whether the shuffle was square, but we cannot afford to drop out of the game on an American bluff." In ordinary parlance the Germans know our country will never be guilty of the criminal folly of allowing itself to be drawn into the seetning European whirlpool, for no reason under the sun.

TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS Cant, Calumny and Commercialism

"The British Empire, that Land of Beauty Virtue, Valour, Truth. Oh! who would not fight for such a land ! ... Take Eno's Fruit -Advert. in "Windsor Magazine." Salt."

"Merne Johnson, 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Johnson of Logan, has been invited to speak at public meetings at Underwood. He will speak on "The War and Public Opinion," the same subject on which he spoke recently before the Harris Grove Farmer's Club at Missouri Valley. The boy has a remarkable grasp of public questions and speaks with fluency and power."

-Iowa Paper.

"Millions in India are waiting to serve," was the keynote of the opening speeches. In the presidential address, Sir Satyendra Sinha said the supreme feeling in India was "admiration for the self-imposed burden England was bearing in the struggle for liberty and freedom and pride that India had proved herself not a whit behind the rest of the empire in the assistance given the mother country."

Continuing, Sir Stayendra expressed the hope that "the spontaneous outburst of loyalty had dispelled, forever, all distrust and suspicion between the Indians and their rulers."

-Dubuque Herald, via London.

"Dr. Fuehr accepts without critical examination the documents seized in Brussels to show that Belgium herself violated neutrality by her negotiations with England. For this purpose he simply takes the material handed out officially, some of which is palpably -Book Review "Argonaut." forged."

"Ah! THAT'S what makes them fight so well. Macintosh's Toffee."

-Daily Chronicle.

"The women of Germany have cast their gold and jewels on to the smoking altars of Krupp and Moloch; the women of Britain are casting their gold and jewels into the temple of tenderness, balm and healing." -Twells Brex on Red Cross Sale.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916.



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