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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916.
Every Friday Spectal Business Section
Original Cartoon by the fanmesus Catronsist

## SPECIAL FEATURES

Special Cartoon by A. Johnson .page 1 0 Boat War Causes Panic.
The Real Issule at Wastington The Real Issue at Wassington
Prance Flooded with Paper Money", The Paris Council. The Merixaca Campaign
Scandinavian War Profitits. Scandinavian War
The Reichsbank
The Reichsbank
Ludwig Loewe Dividend
Reception at Llyceum Club
R.ception at Lyceum Club.
Austo-Hungarian uetter
German Americans in America The Pranctireur
Submarine War
Adverisements
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 inportant military appointme Copenthagen, Tuesday. Martial law hat Copeniagen, Tuesday. Martial law has been
proclaimed in Turkestan in ionsequene of the
serious iots which have recenty brocken out there. R which have recenty brem
Request Refused Constantinople, Tuesday. The English request Tor the handing over of o Oreek and a German
subject to them, has been refused by the Pre. sect of Crete

The Paris Council Paris, Tuessay. All the delegates to the
International Conerence have artived. They include Salandra and Soninio, Asquith, Kitchene Loyd George and Sir Edward Postal Piracy
The Hague, Tuesday, The Commander ofthe "Nieuw Amsterdam" on its journey from Roter-
dam to New York, was compelled to leave all dam to New Yokk, was cound
its postal matter in England.
its postat mater Mexican Campaign

nounces tha mountain. He teask that further
taken to the mone
reinorements be sent to the Mexican frotier.
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 rebelion and thought will
satisty Japan.

Why Russia Attacks
London, Tuestay. According to the St. Peters.
Burr Corresondent of the Dalu Telegraph the
oole obiect of the Russian oftensive sole obiect of the Russian offensive, in which
the loses have been so enormous, has merely the loseses have been so enormous, has merely
Seen to bain higher standing positions beiore
the thaws set in.

Thaws set Financial Troubles
 retuse to sancion extres accept the conditions
under no cricumstane
laid down by Frane and England for the advance of the needed cash.

Scandinavian War Profits

 dividend was 30 per cent. The United Steam-
ship Company of Denmark has raised is divi. dend from 8 to 25 per cent.
Be/gian Attachée as Swindler Bern, Tuesday. The forner Belgian Attaché
in Berl $n$, Monsieur
van den Buker has been
 an extensive sale. Monsieur van den Bulte
had approprited charity funds which were in
the charge a member
formed a morkmen Riotous
Russian Work Petersburg, Tuesday. According to the Russbjel
Stowo and Rjetech the working men, specially
 tary Covernor threatens the severest punishment against agititors or strikers. Thirten workmen
are stated by the Sociaists to hhan been hung
and
workmen sent to the front.

## France Flooded

Paper Money been authorised to issue a further three milliards of Francs worth of paper money. This signities that France has a note issue
of the unprecedented figure of 18 milliards 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 floation under existing circumsstances appears to be imeossible. New taxation is out of the question
percher in view of the strong opposition to any such measure in the Chamber.

\section*{U-Boat War Causes Panic

Channel and about Havre has caused con-} sternation. 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 to the harbor. It it even stated
that the steamers "Kannik" and "Sirius" entrance to the harbor. It is even stated
that the steamers "Kannik" and "Siruss
were sumk within the harbor of Le Havre. were sunk within the harbor of Le Havre.
In the Mediteranean a French Mail boat,
the "Petin" the "Patria" has been torpedoed and Llopds
Agency reports the sinking of the "Saint Cicitie," French steamer "Hébe" 1,050 tons, has been sunk; the British steamer "Arne"
has been sunk; the British fish transport has been sunk; , ine bins.
steamer "Khartoun" has seank sunk anditi is
supposed that nine men of the crew have supposed that nine men of the crew have
beend rowned. 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 "unfouse" have been saved.
The Dutch steaner "Duiveland," 1,300 tons,
The laden with ballast from London to Hull has been sunk. The Lyon Nouvelliste announces from
Paris, that the DieppeNewhaven passenger Paris,
sevvice hat the Dien been stopeed until further notice. Itrice hoped benat passengers and goods may
be conveyed via Havre and Southampton. The Dutch-Enelish passenger service is
itterly upset. The aprince Hendrick
 trips.
In
the sinking of the "Minneapolis," Which took place in the Mediteranean on
March 25 , eleen deents occurred out of
which ten were Englisht. which ten were English,
The "Manchester Entiner", 2,813 tons has
been sunk. The Yratian steamer "Poort been sunk. the way to Alexandria reports
Smirne
havine received a wireless appeal from an having received a wirelesss appeal from an
English stemer which had been torpedod.
TThis may have been the Minneapoles.
 has been sunk. According to the Koinisca
Zeitung 4 other ships have been sunk.

Wild Reports Washington. Tuesday. Retter is responsible
for widd renorts concerning a breach of

 American lives have been lost and the pro-
bability is that the "Sussex" ran outo a mine. Sunk by Mines The Dutch steamer "Duiweland" struck a
mine and is lost. The Harwich steamer "Crome" has brought to the Hook of
Holland the captain and 22 men of the crew of the steamer "Empress of the Midands",
2,224 tons which slip had run onto a mine.

Norway Anxious Copenlagen, Tuesday. Owing to the heavy shipping losss
enormously.



Mr. Dutchman: "Who felled my tree
Johnnie 3.: "I couldn't tell a lie if I tried-that

## GREAT FINANCIAL DUEL

## st

EOLI ENOLAND AS COMPARED TO THOSE OF GERM ANY
It is interesting, yes indeed amusing to
read in that excellent serial, Collier's that read in that excelent te oelia, ceve, that, because
Americans are asked England was able to fiid subscribers for a
Wen
Won War Loan of $£ 600.000,000$, consequently
Great
Britho war. The writer signs Marcossen, which name does not concey tight any more than the reasoning of his arivie.

| Barnum Advertising |
| :--- |

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 king. dom lined their talents to the machinery of
orint and the country was inundated with ey concecivable kind of appeat: If you opened your
morning newspaper at brakkast the whole front page asked youper the quesion: thave you sub.
scibed to the New War Loan? The next day yout would be met by: Have you answered the
all for

 UBut this was only one phase. England fairly
blazed with posters. Wherever you turned, in town and county, you were conirionted with
some new and starting appeal. Like the recruiting bills, they were marvels of color and
phrase. You saw a huge lion - emblem of
pBithe British , supremacy -surmounting the sentence:
Beck to the Empire with Your Savings. You
Beald crown piece, and over it he words: Lend your
five shillings to the country and cush 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. England. A Contrast
A little later, the third German War Loan Was announced for subscription, quite quietly,
without any tam tam, without any wild worded advertisements, no Barnum-like advertisements, no ""lazing, posters"; the people
were just given the terms of the loan and in were just given the terms of the loan and in
staid and dignified derms reminded thatit twas 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 placed upon the amount to be subscribed.
It was left to the patriotism of the people.
and 22 nd of September over 12 milliards of marks that is to say $£ 600,000,000$ were subscribed with all the indications of enithusiasm. The Latest Loan
A fews days ago, as will be remembered,
Germany concluded its fourth War Loan Germany concluded its fourth War Loan
which brought in 18 days the stately sum which brought in 18 days the stately sum
of $10,80,000,000$ marks which may be taken roughly as $5540,000,000$ 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 money.

England Pays the Piper And, it must be remembered all the white,
that England is "paying the piper," ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ the that England inandialy responsible godiather of the entire Quadruple Alliance.
England is today paying out for war ex-
penses together with the cash it has to find
 Sterligg per every 24 hours, that is to say Therefore it it eve event that wherer Oermany
realises a War Loan of $800,000,000$ Oreat Britias ought ino order to equalise maters
traise double that amount, which is quite out of the question.
Things Have Changed
It is fair to say that the Marcossen Collier
article was writen some months artice
November, and that since then the earlier November, and Llayd Sieorge had enumciated
ideas whic Mr
regarding the financial power of England to regarding the finanacial power of fntland top
crust Cernany, have been rudedy shaken cruss the words of the former Chancellor of
ane
the Exhequer have been squarely upset by
 power of the British Millions, but he
solemly warns the English that unless they
solen

 An Expensive Loan
"England, by means, of the notorious


 41/2, War Laons being filoeded, 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 toal of war expense for the
two years of $82,250,000,000$. This includes
thans

|THE REAL ISSUE AT WASHINGTON OPNON OF willam byarp 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
Forced by public opinion, the President
has submitted to the Congress of the United States a question involving the foreign policy
of the Goverment. As the President him-
oelf of the Governm int the question is: "Shall the
self would put it,
rights of American ccitizens to cross the
ocean on board of armed vessels of belliger ocean on board of armed essels of belliger-
ent 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 Preside
Wilson, the Department of State transmitte to the Governments of the Allied Powers
communication in the course of which communication in the course of which
was declared, as the opinion of the United
Stase 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 guns were for the purpose and with the
intent of deppiving submarines of "their un-
doubted right with safety to warn and search Brushing aside at one stroke all verbal
sophistry on the subject of "offensive" and sophistry on the subject of "offensive" and
"defensive" guns, the United States Governdeetensive guns, the United States Govern-
ment then said that "any such armament of
merchant vessels now might be regarded as The Government Impressed The memorandum went on to state that
the Government of the United States was
"very "very much impressed with the reasonable-
ness of the argument that any merchant
vessel which carries guns in any position vessel which carries guns in any position,
has forfeited her non-combatant character."
The memorandum concluded with the state. The memorandum concluded with the state
ment that the American Government wa
"seriously considesits" seriously consides
ficials in this sense.
The language of
The language of another paragraph in Mr.
Willon's january 1 tht communication to the Allied Powers is significant: Reiterating, as
he had already done grave doubt of the legal right of again, hilled
merchant shins to merchant ships to carry arms, he remarked:
"It is sumbitted that all nations should be
animated by a desire to save the lives of innocent people, asire therefore should not
insist upon the exercise of any supposed
tech technical right." A Complete Change
Mr. Hale states that immediately after that President Wilson made a complete volte face fact that "England had declined to give its approving nod. England frowned upon the idea." Says Mr. Hale:
To-day the President is telling Congress: rights of American citizens in any respect,"
A fortaight ago he was urging this very abridgement of the rights of American citizens passage on an armed ship.
To-day he is asking Congress to assure
the world that it entertains no no divided
counsels" on a subject on which he himself counsels" on a subject on which he himself
has within the month entirely, has within the month entirely, completely,
diametrically and absolutely reversed himseff.
To-day, the President is denouncing those who are meekly content to ""ield,", and to
But who are really "yielding, But who are really ""ielding," and to
Hhom are they "yielding? Here is no
question of "yielding" to Germany-because question ormany proposes to do is to act
what Gectisely in accord with Mr. Wilson's sugprecisely in accord with, Mr. Wilson's sug-
gestion. 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 Ad winine reasonabieness of which the Ad-
ministration was impressed only six weeks

What Is the Question?
In view of these unquestionable circum-
stances, what is, in truth, the question which the President is submiting to Congress? Is
it in truth to be stated thus: Shall the
Unite States, at the instance of the German Government, surrender the right of Americans
to travel on armed ships? to travel on armed ships?
Or is it, rather, to be
"Shall the United States, at the instance
of Creat Britain, surrender its righ to
enact such iegislation as it teems proper
for the safe-guarding of the lives of its 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 Sovereiga
State. A Vital Moment
The question of the submari
armed merchantman is armed merchantman is one vital to the de-
fence of our shores. It is upon the sub.
marine that the people of marine that the people of the United Suates
shall have chiefly to rely for defence in case
of war. It behooves us then to not to impair, the efficiency of the submarine.
The propesal The proposal made in our armed mer-
chantmen note' of January 18th was recom-
(Continued on Page 2.)

## Conlinentilat ©itmes

 Adifes al Commmatatom to
The Continental TImee
 $-2$ Embew





## The Reichsban

 Germany arising out of the war, is the manGermany arising out of the war, is the man-ner in which the Recchsbank 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 Reichs-
bank, upon which the credit of the nation bank, upon which the credit of the nation
depends, has been augmented until it has teday reached the stately proportions of
$2,459,500,000$ of Marks. In other State Barks. for instance, in those of Russia, France asd
England, the fluctuations of the gold reesrves have been immense and unceasing, up one day and down the next, vhereas the Reichs-
bank gold reserve has constantly and conbank gold reserve has constantly and con-
tinuously augmented, each week making yet
another high water mark record of the another high water mark record of the
national possession of the yellow metal
隹 national possession of the yellow metal
And ther is still plenty of gold in the
country, stored up by old fashoned people country, stored up by old fashoned people
who ore possessed of the hoarding mania, but who could pay their
Reichsbank if they wished.
At the head of the Reichsbank stands
Doctor Rudolf Havenstein, who, during the nine years in whichş he has been Presiden 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 ${ }^{\text {good soad }}$ stead and has
 astonished tre financiers of the world.
President Havenstein has always advocated
a gold policy, and, it is ust that gold policy a gold policy, and, it is just that gold policy
which has "woon out" in the present war. The fact of that large gold reserve being
safely stored in the vaults of the Reichshank safely stored in the vaults of the Reichsbank
has given the Banks, the Business Instituions
 enthusiasm displayed amongst all classes in subscribing to the various War Loans. The
peopie of Germany have felt that the national peopple of Germany have felt that the national
financial machine is of the best, that it is financial machine is of the best, that it is
splendidly controlled, and, that is spiendialy controliea, and, That being so, they have poured in their
milliards or war purposes with the uthost
readiness and will do so, again and again, readiness and will do so, again and again,
as often as the need arises.

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 rendered public service of importance in
pointing out the absurdity of the news
and censorssip by France.
by France
In an article published in The Daily News
receetily, Mr. Mowrer said: "By suppressing recently, Mr. Mowrer said: "By suppressing
the truth the censorship has caused diss content, has given power to rumors worse than the truth and has undermined public
confidence. It has prevented the nation as confidence. It has prevented the nation as
a whole from criticizing and stimulating the a whole from criticizing and stimulating the
goverment. It has thus enabied abuses to governmen. for months which, had the press
continue free mould have been instantly
been free, would been free. would have been initantly
suppresed. Worst of all, it has enabled administrative inefficiency, to continue unchecked, with its continual 'Sh ht Trust the
authorities! Remember, we are at war!
 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 Britian are democracies-the former
both in form and in fact the later in fact though nominally ruled by a kinger. Pitiless publicity is the normal condition for those
nations. Wth the adoption of a rigid system of censorship thep efficieiency of the
governments ot these countrice is impaired governments ot these countries is impaired
at the very time when the need is for the at the very time when the
highest degree of efficiency. Blunders that have characterized various acivities of both Great Brition and France
during the progress of the war would have deen remedied sooner under the play of a
tree press. free press.

## German-Americans <br> In America

Miss Ray Beveridge Talks Before the
Members of the Authors' Club in
Berlin On Saturday evening last, Miss Ray for the Hearst Newspapes Syndicate, mbade an
address before e the assembed Members of he Authors Club of Berlin.
Explaining that her Passport with which
to come over here from America had been granted under the proviso theriat shad been
not broanch international politics, Miss Beveridge dived at once into the quiestion of
the German-Americans in the United States 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 Gerrman element in A America had so assimiated
itself as to tave well-nigh forgotten its origin Only when the war broke out did they fully The German-Americans in the United States
had sought to surround themselves with Cerman comfort, culture and good organisation but they had done nothing for the Father-
land. They had worked hard and well for land. They had worked hard and well for
America and developed that country. Ceorge America and developed that cuunty. Corg
Washington sought them out for his body guard. In every big fight for a great issue Lincoln had gathered the backbone of his army from the Cermans.
Miss Beveridge had been, rhes esid, astounded
the German harred she found existing in sy the German hatreed she tound exising ever
Americand the idea that thermans. And she had told them of Ger
Gart
 tawe hess kaxpask and
thee her
woods alone unmolested.

##  <br> 

and
and
,
as
esstul lectures were subsequently given
hielly upon the esbject of cerman life a
home and at the war front and specially
pon the necesity of the American women
 result 15,000 Marks was collecie
Embargo Movement
Miss Beveridge told how she had remained
in America to organise the Embargo As



 adience, were not ouly opposed to 2 war
with oermany but to any war at all.
"Now" condude Miss eever ide . come to Germany to support with my pen
the German cause in letters addressed to the 20 million readers of the Hearst newspaper
and in that wors took to trewritirs,
Germany to assist me in so great a ask." Germany to a ast
withe apture
with aplaus.

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
Schosse Bellevue, the Peruvian Minister


Duke Ernst Ginther of Schleswig Holstein
has arrived in Berin and is at the Hotel
ars Count Zeppelin has been paying a visit
at Staff Head Quarters. The Art Association of Munich has organ-
sed an exhhibition of the works of Triubner,
 are on extibit 32 works by the Master,
covering the period from 1784 to 1915
They give a characteristic picture of the

Ludwig Loowe Divide
At the General Meeting of the Ludwig
Loewe Company, a dividend was announced
 $71 /$ top 10 million Marks. Large sums have
been placed to the reserve fund.

Reception at Lyceum Clua
A reception took place on Monday at the
Lyceum
Assocition of German women. (ie Prominennt
 von Rath received. Herr von Ten, the Prest-
dent of the Balic Assciation Baron son
Ungarn. Siernberg and Heltr Peiersen repre-Ungan-Sternberg and Herr Petersen repre-
sented the inneress of the Coermans driven
out by the Russians.


 benius von Boeticher
of the Baltuc visiors.


AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
ONDITIONS THAT WILL HAVE
BE MADE WHEN PEACE COMES

## The Slav Agitation

a dividends paid. prospec vERY FAVORABLE

more each day, one hears talk of the erro-
spectson of pace and the probabile arangee
ments which will have to be mad. And
it is evident to all that the negotiations are is evident to all that the negotiations art
ikely to pe pororged, just as the question
in se setled are various and complicated. to be settled are various and complicated.
It is clear that the practical exinction Montenegro, following closelv upon the
conquest of Servia, marks a very long ste on the part of Austria towards the supremac
of that country in the near east which is
one of the main issues of the great war Ine of treaty of peace that is to come there-
In ant teq the question of the Adriatic must play
ait atiter the question of the Adriatic must play
a dominating part. For taly and for Austria
a dominating part. For Ilaly and for Austria
it will be the main problem; for Austria

> The Slav Agitation

One and all here, no matter what side politics, are fast and tight determined that
for the sake of the fuuture generation, th great Slav anti-Austrian agitation must for
ever cease. The head-quarters of the in trigues, which kept the dual Monarchy i
sate of continual unrest for so long, which had become intensified and em bittered 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 laken a that is changed.
all
Servia being backed by Russia had long ago become a deadly menace to the freedom
of action of Austria-Hungary, a daily mount ing peril to the Habsburg existence. The
Archduke Franz Ferdinand, so basely asassiArchduke Franz Ferdinand, so basely assassi-
nated at Sarjevo, had planned to unite all nated at Sarajevo, had planned to unite an
the southern Slavs of Austria-Hungary in the southern Slavs of tuestriat ingany in a
separate state. Whether that plan would separe ben feasible or not is doubtul. In
have case it exists no more. Since then the political arena, following upon the events
of the war, has increased mightily in area of the war, has increased mightily in area
and in in the near future, not only will the and, in the near future, not only win
southern Slav controversy have to be settled so hat it shall not be likely to again disturb the peace of hie Monarchy
question will have to be definitely reckoned with and a final and complete settlement
mate For when the war is over, this country has a great future, problems of ex-
pansion to be dealt with and consequently the re must be a thorough settlement whic shall do away with all maters which hav War and Dividends
The annual report of the General Austrian Land Credit Association shows, like in the
instance of many other big financial con cerns, that the war has proved a remarkable stimulant to many an honest business. At the recent general meeting held, th was announced that the gross profits for the year
had been $15,336,170$ Kronen, out of which it was proposed to pay a $20 \%$ as against 17\% dividend in the previous year. The than in the year of 1914 .
Another company that has been doing right good business is the Austrian Berg.
und Hütenwerksesellschaft, which finds itself in the happy position of being able to pamely $18^{\circ} \%$, as against $12^{1} / 2^{2} \%$ in the previous year. The vienna Locomotive Works Asso $14 \%$ in the past year and $16 \%$ in 1913 . The
First Austrian Jute Company pays a dividend First Austrian Jute Company pays a dividenen
of 60 Kronen per share, as against 54 Kronen in the previous year.
has raised its capital and Son Company, millions of Ktonen and will bring it up eventually to twenty-four million. Coal and
sugar Companies have done well all along sugar
the line.

New War Loan
Following the example of Germany, AustriaHungry will soon issue its fourth War Loan
and none here doubt but that it will be as successful as the first thrice. There have been several metings betwen the Minister of
Finance Ritter von Leth and Freiher von Schuster, the President of the National Savings Banks. The first War Loan was a $51 / 2 \%$
issue at the price of $977_{2} \%$ and brought in ,135 million Kronen. The second, issued third issued at $951 /$ neted 4,150 million Kronen. The fourth Wart Loan promises to
be a great success seeing that the deposits both in the banks and the public sav
banks are just now particularly high.
the affectionate pedagoouess There was a yourg teacher named Ludlum,
Who'd pick up her pupils and cudum; But at teaching-good night! Bur at eaching-good night
That tiane was a trightShe couldn't do nothin' but mudlum!

The Open Tribune To Our Readers.

## monn in

 $=$ is not responsible for the pinions of thecontrubtors to this column. Contributora are
requested to limit the length of their lettere
to the utmost, in order to avoid the necessitus
of curtailing by the Editor.

## ro the Editor:

Matters in Ireland
I must apologise for troubling you with
these iines. My excuse is that 1 believe The Continental Iimes is the only pajer which state of aftairs in Ireland which are causing German Press brings such contradictory repors that it is impossible to get a clear
idea of how maters really stand. The attitude of the Nationalists with regard to the con pulsory duty question is amazing. Does Red
mond really voice the feelings of the lrist nation? I have been asking myself lately
whether the leaders are idiots or maden or scoundrels! Have English lies and slander intuenced 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 reland or her peopple? Some to excuse their attitude by empty talk aboul Ireland's debt to and sympathy for France
We owe no debt to the French. Their hos pitality to our refuges of long ago has
been trebly paid for by the blood of our best and bravest sons who efft their lives on
so many battie fields in defence of the French In th 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 uuhappy 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 Briish mercenaries with honest 1 rish men and slander of a land which is fighting for is liberty and its rights against a world of foes. They are tike ravening wolves waiting
for an opportunity to tear their prey to pieces. But-they are fighting for Cultur
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 thing very much with niggers and indians!
How dreadful, how disheatenits How dreainu, how disheartening in is to
those who truly love Ireand to see the eadership in the hands of men who pander England and who wo every man in Ireland tocay for Briaing
honour and glory. I know men in Ireland splendid patriots whose whole life has been devoted to the Irish cause. Where are the tow? 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 conssorts are driving them Is there no one to tell them that our Fate will be finally sealed if our men are all le When the French batt
with the bodies of their Irish victims and it home who are so "thickheaded" and refuse to be duped are dispatcheed into safe quarters, then England will probably honour
us with Home Rule, with Redmond at the head as England's most 'logal subject Whert dhing every sensible, thinkking Irishwoman dees know and that is that we will never
get 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.
hate and fear Redmond's Home Rute because I know it will only bring us evil.
It will give us an appearance of liberies wi shall not posssss and in reality bring us more
cosely to England than before. I hope hall never see the cay when Home Rule omes into action, because it will be voted
in treachery and deception. One good thing this
One good thing this war has brought
bout, one that is very important to us. The ruth about Ireland is dawning on the Coninent! For centuries England has deceived he world by the most stameless lies abou us and our country. Every one believed
that we were only half civilized, rough nding out the truth I have heard suck exdraordinary opinions from people of various
tind nationalities about us that 1 could have
laugied if it were not so tragic. Some Geran literary men have taken up the matter Sow and I hope they will succeed in setting
heir countrymen right on this matter. their countrymen right on this matter.
hope too that the sympathy between reland and Germany in this war will develop into real and lasting friendship, for we are indeed badly in need of a powefruil freend.
An lishwoman in Austria

THE FRANC-TIREUR
Patriot and Assassin

## I R. L. Orchelle

There is one figure-a figure both tragic and
ferocious - that lifts itself above this mutual ferocious - that lifts itself above this mutual
siaughter of uniformed hosts, or rather that stands apart from them. This is the franc-
ireur-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; 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 pirates-but in order that war may not be-
come still more terrible than it is-it is come 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 con still use that hideously-abused
nection with war - that very oldier may be a fighting animal, but he at least a trained, a controlled, a recognized and a recognizable fighting animal-the franc private butcher. Upon the heads of those oreheads of those journalists who invest him with a specious heroism, must fall that burde panies the tragedy of war.

The circumstances that surround the acts
of the franc-tireur are often heart-rending. of the franc-tireur are often heart-rending.
The bullet discharged by the hidden civilian pierces the hearts of his own family. The excuse for the franc-tireur, -brings about the estruction of that very home. The citizen seevere and legitimate reprisals. The laws of
war are clear and definite and it is necessary war are clear and definite and it is necessary
that they be rigidly upheld. War, which nnuls most things, must for the very preser
vation of those virtues it may still claim, ouspend at times that mercy which, under It must do this or degenerate into the chaos and anarchy of indiscriminate slaughter.
It is well, in view of this iron necessity, hat we refuse to glorify the franc-tireur crease 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 there sieges and attacks our hearts.

A detachment of the enemy is approacime not to resist-but some of them are sullen nd full of a smouldering resentment and hirst for revenge. They go to their houses,
the shutters are put up. The invader ap- complicated by the exasperation of the troops

## Submarine Warfare and America

 Utilisation of the U-Boat Against Armed Merchant Ships
## By Sumne

Of late indications have been multiplying
hat German popular opinion will out, fron he chrysalis state in which it lay dorman for many months past, on the hitherto so
gingerly handled subject of German-American elations, as affected by the war generally nd its submarine aspects in particular. The
cocoon is about to burst and there is little oom for speculation as to what color butterly will emerge.
The gist of the coming demands, that are now casting their shadows before them, may be stated in a nutshell. First, large section of the German people are convinced that
he relentless prosecution of the U-Boat warare 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 considera

England's Danger
We may dismiss the first proposition with 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 mmediate danger to the country's wheat and general food supply with a corresponding
rise in prices all round, owing to increased
ireight rates. A deteriorated trade balance nd 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 rading service. Of the so important fishing leet, it is said, gradually as much as three quarters has been diverted from its workaday ses. Add the this the extraordinary conerious lack of dock labor, and the ground would seem well prepared for the submarine (ho begin its fatal work. According to sta-
istics from the outbreak of the War till the
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 quart himself upon the inhabitants for the night
Or he may march through the village with scarcely a glance at the houses or inhabitant s. Unless he be Russian, it is fairly certain that the invader will destroy nothing, for an un-
damaged village and an undisturbed popudamaged village and an undisturbed popu-
lation are assets to the conqueror. The weary troops, panting and sweating under their packs, reach the market-place.
the silence are almost uncann
A rifle-shot rings out-a soldier groan and tumbles at the feet of his comrades. An now begins a wild and scattered fusillade
Puffs of smoke dart forth from many win Puffs of smoke dart forth from many win-
dows. The men halt, startled, amazed; their comrades fall about them-a terrible fury seizes them at this daslaraly altack from
ambush-they return the fire - bullets crash into the doors and shutters of the houses
whence the shooting comes-they rush forwhence the shooting comes-they rush for-
ward and batier in the doors-furious combats take place in the narrow halls or rooms. Or machine-gurs 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 franc
tireurs are slain in their own homes, and tireurs 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. O
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 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 relative
weep and wail, whilst the soldiers mourn weep and wail, whilst the soldiers mour
fully bury their own dead-the victims ully bury their own dead-he vichish
dishonorable warfare. It is also written the law, and sanctioned by usage, though no always observed, that the house, of the franc-
tireur be burnt above his head. For by the code tireur be burnt above his head. For by the cod of combat it has been dishonored both
private home and a military defense.

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
who found their comrades treacherously
slain, tortured or mutilated by a hybrid and
vindictive population. The journalists and politicians responsible forinciting 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
"atrocite" culsinating point in that document under
which the once-honet which the once-honorable name of James Bryce now lies buried iy infamy
The character of Fretch fianc The character of Frentch fianc-tireur war
fare in the war of 1870 and the cheracter fare in the war of 1870 and the character of
the franc-tireur himself are described with
fearful realism by Zola in his The torture of the German prisoner or sp 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 glorifie the franc-tireur in theil literature Their very school-books abound with stories
and illustrations of these noble patriots, some of them girls and women, firing upo
unsuspecting soldiers of the enemy. The feminine franc-lireufneed not operate by
fire-arms. A notorious instance is that of fire-arms. A notorious pnstance is that
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 hoines
is entitled "Un brave!"-painted, I belies by Detaille. It depicts a villager kneeling before his door-step in full view of his terrified women-folk, avd firing upon the
soldiers advancing up the road tireur, to be sure, is ustially not so bold this, and preters the she
church or even a hedge.

The sentimentalist who is unable to follow "But is the poor man doing anything than defending his country, his home, his family ?" It must be granted that this is natural, and until the laws of war became formal between civilized na
instinct. But today the answer must be: he would help defend hita country, his place
is among his country's troops. If he would defend his home, he can best do so by re maining quiet and bidding his neighbors also remain
his family,
struction be
struction be their object, as was the case with the Russians in East Prussia, in Poland
and Galicia, the soldiers of the great civilize and Galicia, the soldiers of the great civiiized
nations wage no personal war upon harmless non-combatants.
It is true that non-combatants have perisher usually, if we once more except Russia,
perished indirectly or accidentally. Their
lives and property were not the objectives
of specific military artack, but were lost owing to the element of uncertainty in
bombardments, or as a result of deliberate 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 merchantman. Despite all sophistry and vilification Britain's guilt may be proved from cause to consequence,
measure for measure.

## It is to the interests war be conducted as a d indiscriminate slaughter.

of civilization that But since equable 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 Beresiord, formerly military attache in St follows in a in comment upon the ignorant and incendiary speches 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 in civilian clothing are and persons matter what the reason-be it rage, patriotism or despair-to fire upon the soldiers and offipersons guilty of such crimes (in the military sense) are to be punished ruthlessly by death,
and in specific instances with the burningand in specific instances with the burning-
down of the houses from which the shots

The ignorance of Britain's statesmen and Britain's writers, not to mention her militiary
men of cheap and easy fame like Churchill and Kitchener, in much that pertains to military fusion and many outrages. This in confusion and many outrages. This ignorance
has been augmented by the perversities o has press and popular writers, and has re
sulted in such dreadful abominations as those committed by the crews of the
"Baralong"and "KingStephen"-the deliberate, "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 every-
one capable of using a rifle-whether it was one 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 it 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 a fair fight.
The question of defense by irregular troops ng badge, has leadership and some distinguishinternational 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 amo. But the franc-lireur 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

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$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { themselves practical folk with a keen business } \\ & \text { instinct, they did not even grudge us our }\end{aligned}\right.$ 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 bias created in the American mind by the shameless concocions an to our readins public by a portion served up to our reading public by a portion
of the American newspaper and journalistic

The Bitter Cause for Complaint Germany did not have to wait long before
getting an inkling of the general stand officiat getting an inkling of the general stand official America was likely to take. The first bitic cause for complaint, of course, was
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 dis-
tinguished from the spirit of the law, was still tinguished from the spirit of the law, was still uneradicated. The same principles that,
twenty years ago in wicked old New York 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 neutraility, to permit the supply of munitions of war to one group that entire industries have been revolutionized and numerous mushroom factory sprung up over night to grapple with the when Germany committed that technical violation of Belgian neuirality, the storm of measured 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 motgage must be fore closed, and hang the equity of redemption!
Let us turn, for a monant, to the reverse of the American neutrality-medallion, and see with what official seitiments From the ouiset, whenever Great Britain committed a high-handed act the natural
tendency of which should have been to
 plete 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 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 sitizens insulted and forcib detained, a scandalous system of commercia 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 to be passed by with conniving complaisance, a few mild protests were forthcoming and diplomatic notes, to be filed in London, safely out of harm's way-for future reference! hardly needed the famous German memorial of February 8, 1916, to the neulral of the belligencerornalmed merchantships vessels, to bring the badly strained German American relations to a climax. Our A 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 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 bounde duty to place the definite sense of Germa popular opinion on record: "The object a
stake is the greatest possible-the continue stake is the greaest possible-
existence of the Fatheriand. quite sure whether the shuffle was square game on an American bluft") In ordinat parlance the Germans know our country will never be guilty of the criminal folly of allowing
itself to be drawn into the seething European whirlpool, for no reason under the sun.

## TARTUFFE and ANANIAS



"Mene Johson, 8 year.old son of Mr. anvied to speak at public meeting at Underwood He will spaak on "The war and
Phblic Opinon, , the sme subiect on which he spoke recently before the tharisic Orove Farmers Club at Misowi valley The boy hasa a remartable grsasp of public questions
and peals "Millions in India are waiting to serve" was the keynote of the opening speachss
In the presidential address, sir satyentra Sinha said the supreme feeling in India was admiration for the selfi-imposed burden England was baring in the struggie for
Iiberty liberty and freedom and pride that India
had had proved herserf not a whit behind the
rest of the empirit in the assistance ivienthe rest of the empi,
mother country:
Contunuing, Sir Slayentra expressed the hope that "une sponaneous outbursto t t logaty
had dispelede, forever, all distrust and suspicion between the Indians and their rale
"Dr. Fuenr accepts without criveat examination the cocuments seized in Bussels to
show that Beagium herest vionated neutrality by her neeooiations with England. For this purpose he simply akes the material handed out officially, some of which is papabaly
forefic) "Ah1 THAT's what makes them fight UThe women of Germany have cast their gold and jewls on to the smoking alurr of
KKina dend Mocho the wome ot Briain are asting their goid and jewest into the

close of 1915 the U-Boats of the Central fifth million register tons in enemy merchant half tons sunk by warships af all The extent of the damage already done by hese ghostly little marauder of
whilst on their hitherto comparatively "good behavior", furnishes room for reflection as oo what their potential powers of desiructio 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

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And although in the very nature of things it represents the German point of view, it does And although in the very nature of things it represents the German point of view, it does
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