

The continental times. No. 1163. Vol. XXII. No. 21 August 18,1915

Berlin, Germany: Continental Times, G.m.b.H., August 18,1915

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The Continental Times

PRICE: 20 Pf., 5 CTS.

A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

PRICE: 20 PF., 5 CTS.

No. 1163. Vol. XXII. No. 21.

STOCKHOLM

ROTTERDAM

LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1915.

LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Birthday of Franz Josef. Vienna, Aug. 18. Kaiser Franz Josef celebrates to-day his 85th birthday.

Venizelos not Received. Athens, Aug. 17. It is not true, as reported in the French papers, that the King has given an audience to Venizelos.

Paris, Aug. 17. A Washington cable tells that 400 locomotives and 20,000 railroad waggons have been ordered for Russian. They are to be delivered at Vladivostock.

Rolling Stock for Russia.

End of Free Albania. Sofia, Aug. 17. Our diplomatic agent in Durazzo has returned here as the position

he held has been abolished. The diplomatic corps in the Albanian capital has ceased to exist. Arbitrary Occupation.

Athens, Aug. 17. It is reported here that the Island of Chios has been occupied by English, and Samos by French troops. Their joint numbers amount to 70,000 men.

Contract Annulled.

Athens, Aug. 17. The Greek government has annulled the contract which had been given to the Saint Nazaire works, for the construction of a 33,000 ton Super-Dreadnought.

Mallisoris Against Albanians.

Belgrade, Aug. 17. The Mallisoris have assembled in great force and intend to drive the Montenegrins out of Antivari. It is stated that they have already beaten the Montenegrins in a bloody engagement.

Two Million Prisoners.

Frankfurt a. M., Aug. 17. According to figures estimated by the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Central Powers now have more than two million of prisoners to look after.

Austrian Administration. Vienna, Aug. 17. A regular train corps service of Austrians has been organised to administer the Polish railroads in districts

occupied by the Austro-Hungarian army. Shortage of Maccaroni. Naples, Aug. 17, Owing to the closing of the Dardanelles and the consequent failure of the supply of hard wheat, maccaroni, the staple food of the people, has enormously risen in price.

England Charters Ships. Amsterdam, Aug. 17. The Allgemeene Handelsblad states that the English are chartering all transport ships they can possibly find in the United States.

Norway in Trouble.

Christiania, Aug. 17. The war is affecting Norway seriously. The Storthing is taking measures to regulate the supply of food, fuel, illuminants, food for animals, etc. etc.

Cotton Contraband. Copenhagen, Aug. 17. The New York Herald, in a Washington cable, announces that Sir Edward Grey has notified the American

government that cotton has been listed as contraband. In Warsaw. Warsaw, Aug. 17. A number of American newspaper correspondents have arrived here.

Several Polish Legion leaders have come here to offer their services to the Central Powers. Forty political prisoners have been liberated. The actress Kasiemira Laslowska has been killed by a stray bullet. Attack upon Americans.

New York, Aug. 17. According to a despatch from Brownsville, Texas, 100 Mexicans in the darkness of night crossed the Rio Grande. They surrounded a military patrol of 21 Americans, killing one and wounding two. The Mexicans escaped.

Thoroughly Evacuated. Petersburg, Aug. 17. Riga has been what may be termed "carefully evacuated." Every-

thing possible that could be of use to the enemy has been removed. All copper from the roofs, the rails of the tramways and a large statue of Peter the Great have been transported eastward. Gunaris Resigns. Athens, Aug. 17. After the chamber had

elected the Venezelist member Zavitzianos to President of the Parliament, the Gunaris Ministry resigned. In all likelihood Venizelos will form a Ministry, which will, like the outgoing one, be strongly against any cession

of territory as proposed by the Powers of

the Quadruple Alliance. The Gold Reserve.

Once more, as has been the case ever since the war began, the Reichsbank shows an increase of the gold reserve, this time of 1,683,000 marks. The entire gold supply lying in the Reichsbank now amounts to 2,404,373,000 of marks worth. At the same time the note circulation has been reduced by 68,717,000 marks.

Carpentier Injured. Paris, Aug. 17. Georges Carpentier the French champion boxer has met with an accident. After serving some time in the ranks of the army he became an aviator. Being pursued by a German machine, he was forced to land and managed to reach the French lines, but only after sustaining serious

Vienna War Expenditure.

Vienna, Aug. 17. The Burgermeister reports that 400,000 persons are receiving State aid, already amounting to 58,000,000 Kronen. The municipality has expended over 75,000,000 of Kronen in purchasing food, chiefly flour, sugar, coffee, potatoes, coal, petroleum and fodder, and re-selling it to the public at cost price.

Harwich Bombardment.

Hoek van Holland, Aug. 17. The late airship raid over Harwich caused an explosion in Fort Langoard. Many soldiers were wounded. A bomb struck a wing of the post office and caused a conflagration of the mail matter, part of which was destroyed by fire and much by water. The postal service has since been most irregular.

English Losses.

London, Aug. 17. The National Revue publishes an article showing the great losses the war has caused in the ranks of the British aristocracy. In the field there are 184 members of the House of Lords, four Scottish and 25 Irish peers. Of the sons of Peers 423 are at the front, out of which 203 are elder sons. Of those, 43 elder sons are dead.

A Bad Harvest.

London, Aug. 17. It is now known as a fact that the harvest outlook throughout Great Britain is exceedingly bad. As the Indian and Russian supplies of grain are shut off, England will have to depend very largely upon America aud Argentina for her wheat supplies. According to latest accounts to hand, the American crops are not so prolific as had first been announced, and late rains have done much damage.

Helmets for Soldiers.

Paris, Aug. 17. The Intransigeant states that the French Government has already provided 300,000 steel helmets for the troops at the front, and others are being supplied at the rate of 25,000 daily. These caps, which closely resemble those used by the old time sappers, are painted gray and are hardly visible at a distance. Already specimen casques have been received in Paris after undergoing a fusillade at the front. They all bear marks of bullets which would have killed soldiers wearing the regulation képi.

England Explains.

London, Aug. 17. The Daily Mail Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the British Ambassador has made a public explanation of what burdens England is carrying in this war. To a represensative of a Moscow newspaper he said that victory was a matter of artillery and munitions. The Germans had not diminished their forces in the West. It would damage the Russian cause were the English to advance without being sure of success. The Ambassador draws attention to the enormous sacrifices made in the Dardanelles, the aim being to release Russian trade communications. Owing to that the offensive strength of the western front had been weakened.

U BOAT ACTION.

Bombardment of the British Coast by a German Submarine.

Quite a new departure has been inaugurated by the action of a German submarine which has audaciously the bombardment of Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven on the West Coast of England. According to the Reuter Bureau report the damage done was very slight. But, even if that be so, the moral effect has been considerable. Fire was seen to break out at several points. It is stated that there was no loss of life. Further details are awaited with

Whitehaven is a town with about 3000 inhabitants and is a central coast guard station. Parton and Harrington are quite near

THE SUNKEN TRANSPORT. British Admiralty Admits the Sinking of the

Royal Edward.

London, Aug. 17. After a considerable lapse of time since the event took place, the Admiralty announces the torpedoing of the transport Royal Edward in the Aegean Sea. The transport had a crew of 220 men and was carrying 1350 troops and 32 officers. About 600 out of 1600 men were rescued. The Royal Edward was carrying reinforcements to the 29th division and members of the sanitary corps.

IMPOSSIBLE PROPOSITIONS. Count Julius Andrassy Clearly

Points Out the Positions of the Balkan States.

NO CHANCE OF SUCCESS. Quadruple Alliance Powers Formulate Outrageous Requests to Greece, Servia, Roumania and Bulgaria.

Vienna, Aug. 17. There is no living politician more competent to give an opinion on the Balkan situation than Count Julius Andrassy. For no statesman has made a more thorough study of the Balkan nations or had more practical experience concerning them than he.

Therefore, at this particular moment, when all eyes are centered upon the action of Servia, Roumania, Greece, and very especially Bulgaria; an interview which Count Julius gives the Ad Est, upon the subject of the Quadruple Alliance and the Balkan States, comes as particularly instructive reading.

In that interview, amongst other things, Count Julius Andrassy says: - "The Quadruple Alliance stands in a pecarious position. It has exerted itself to the utmost and used all means possible to bring the various Balkan states under one roof and utilise them as allies. To that end, it has striven to reconcile implacable enemies, an attempt which has been a veritable trip to Calvary.

A Hopeless Inception.

"At the seat of the movement by the Quadruple Alliance diplomats, there has probably been the idea of completely upsetting the terms of the Treaty of Bucharesta hopeless inception. For, the Bulgarian statesmen recognise, in spite of appearing advantages, that a grave danger for their country lies therein. Now, what is it question of? The Entente seeks to put an end to Turkish domination in the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. For that purpose Bulgaria must be won over to the cause and persuaded to declare war upon Turkey. But no one is going to believe that, in the place of Turkey Bulgaria is about to become master of Constantinople; much more is it clear to all. that the Russians would become the successors of the Turks on the Golden Horn. But, if the Bulgarians should once help the Russians to get there, they would never again be able to drive them out.

Russia as Master.

"On the contrary, Russia, once established at Constantinople, would forthwith become master of all the Balkan States. Constantinople in the possession of the Russians would at once become the capital of the whole Balkan peninsula. Sofia would merely be as a suburb, and the Tzar of Bulgaria a vassal of Russia. Can there be any Bulgarian statesman who would lend himself to such a proposition, or would sacrifice the blood of his country to such an end?

"Let us take it, that Greece, Servia and Roumania were willing to give up the desired territory, would even then, the enlarged Bulgaria be able to carry out an independent policy, side by side of such a mighty neighbor as Russia? The Bulgarians hade always been good reckoners. We can therefore accept with consolation, that the efforts of the Entente Powers in Sofia will

"Greece according to the desires of the Entente Powers is to attack Turkey. That country is asked to pick the chestnuts out of the fire for them and take part in the occupation of the Gallipoli peninsula. For dubious compensations she is asked to give up Cavalla and eventually Salonika and Greek-Macedonia. But even should Greece attack Turkey and beat her, she must sacrifice her independence to an orthodox Byzantium.

"If Russia should win, there would be a competition as to the possession of the Greek Islands, the Aegean Sea would become a new battle ground and Greece would forever be compelled to go with the strongest, for she could no longer follow her own line. Greece therefore cannot accept the Entente Powers

As Regards Servia.

"As regards the proposals made to Servia on the part of the Quadruple Alliance, they are altogether the most pitiless and unjust. Servia has, during the course of the war, in spite of her very brave defence, suffered terrible losses, and now, when Austria-Hungary is more victorious than ever before, Servian territory, which she captured two years ago in bloody fraternal contest, is to be given up? That is impossible.

"Servia has rendered great services to the Entente, and, shall she now bend her knee to the hated Bulgar? The steps now being taken by the Entente Powers at Nisch will be nothing beyond a bitter illusion for Servia. Let us hope that Servia is calmed down for I all times and sees how false the road was when she thought that she could attack her bigger and stronger neighbor Austria-Hungary, and further her exaggerated ambitions by challenging her to a fight to the death.

ZURICH

A Curious Proposal.

"The proposition made to Roumania is too curious. Now, just at the time when the Central Powers are continuously defeating the Russians and have penetrated far into Russia, Roumania is asked to give up acquired territory. Even fortresses, which up to now have been reckoned impregnable, cannot withstand the prodigious strength of the Central Powers, and now little Roumania is asked to attack those Central Powers in order to compensate herself for the loss of the Dobrudscha? Even if that plan were to succeed, Roumania, should Russia come into possession of the Dardanelles, would be deprived of breath, in which case she must commercially suffocate. In truth, not an enticing outlook for Roumania."

THE WAR.

Russians Retreating and Keeping up Rear Guard Engagements. Kowno and Nowo Georgiewsk Doomed. Advance Upon Brest Litowsk.

By an amazingly clever series of tactical military combinations the Russians are being foiled in their attempt to retreat in good order and re-concentrate their forces. That they have lost close to 300,000 men since the 14th of August, that have fallen into the hands of the Central Powers forces as prisoners, is alone quite enough to show how utterly the project of the much talked of "tactical retreat" has failed.

Moreover, the finale has yet to come. It is known that there are large forces bottled up in Kowno and Nowo Georgiewsk; let us put it at, say between 60,000 and 70,000 men in each and at a conservative reckoning 1,500 cannons in the two fortresses. And both are bound to fall!

Importance of Kowno.

The Russians, just as the Germans, are keenly alive to the importance of Kowno, because this is one of the forts which was not intended to be given up, in the Russian plans of regrouping. If Kowno falls, Russia has lost a position so important that the task of recovering lost ground will have become almost hopeless. Constant sorties are being made by the defenders, and each time the Russians lose a large number of men and guns. The Germans under General Litzmann, the ground having been prepared by a previous heavy bombardment, in which the famous 42 centimeter Krupp's took part; made an assault upon the South West forts of Kowno, with rich results, taking 4500 prisoners and 240 cannon, with much other booty. Kowno is being contionuously and furiously bombarded.

In the north Generals von Gallwitz and von Scholtz are very active in driving the enemy

eastward and yest erday captured 1800 prisoners. To the north-east two positions of considerable importance have been stormed about Nowo Georgiewsk and 2400 prisoners and 19 cannon were captured. In all, the day was one of stirring events, several forts being taken, 9325 prisoners captured and 260 cannon wrested from the enemy.

Brest Litowsk the Goal.

Meanwhile the armies of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Field Marshall von Mackensen and the Archeduke Ferdinand are actively pushing forward with the very important strategical point of Brest Litowsk as objective. The Prince is advancing by quick marches from the west and has reached Biala, another important point. Meanwhile the other armies are advancing along the line of the Bug and must be by now half way between Wlodawa and Brest Litowsk. Both armies have reached points equidistant from Brest Litowsk of about 20 Kilometres.

Very Important.

Brest Litowsk is very important, for the same reason as Kowno. The Russians it appears had no idea that the forces of the Central Powers would go so far and had counted upon it as one of the places where a re-grouping of the scattered armies could be made. The fortress itself is not of first order nothing like so strong as Kowno and Nowo Georgiewsk, but its position, lying as it does amid swamps, makes it difficult to approach. When Brest Litowsk falls and the entire network of railroads is lost to the Russians, almost impossible difficulties will arise as far as a renewal of the offensive is

In the west all is quiet. At Bepaume an English aeroplane with two occupants has been captured.

Airmen Busy.

Petersburg, Aug. 17. During the past few days German aeroplanists have dropped bombs on the line between Warsaw and Grodno. BULGARIA STANDS FAST Attempts of the Entente Powers to Inveigle the Kingdom Into War Against Turkey. Tempting

Offers of Needed Territory. AN HONORABLE DECISION.

Bulgarians Hope that When the Campaign is Over the Injustices of the Treaty of Bucharest Will be Corrected. Opinions of a Patriot.

Sofia, Aug. 17. There is the best of reason for assurance that Bulgaria is going to remain true to her policy of the strictest neutrality. The importance of the attitude of Bulgaria at the present moment must be obvious to all. The Entente Powers have never ceased trying to persuade Bulgaria to come into this war, and they have been of late more and more insistent. Everything which it is known Bulgaria would most wish, has been promised her by the agents of the Entente Powers, Macedonia, which it is her ideal to have; Cavalla, of which harbor she was deprived by the unjust clauses of the treaty of Bucharest.

Bulgaria Stands Firm.

But Bulgaria stands firm! She has no intention of taking the mean advantage suggested against Turkey, a foe she learnt to appreciate and respect in the late Balkan war. She sees clearly that her lot is bound up in that of Turkey, and with the Mohammedan power she remains friends.

All here recognise that Bulgaria was most cruelly deprived of the fruits of her victories in the war of 1912, by the machinations of Sir Edward Grey, who, instead of allowing peace to be arranged at Kirkilisse- as it was on the verge of being done by the futile London Convention,- with the results that nothing was done, but Bulgaria was left exhausted and helpless, a prey to the machinations of Roumania and Servia. That none here will ever forgive or forget. There is not a Bulgarian today who will ever rest in peace until the time when Macedonia is restored to Bulgaria and Cavalla be given back to her by the Greeks; but there is not a Bulgarian who wishes to have those territories back as the price of an attack, better, a stab in the back, against a neighbor that has done his country no harm. Yet that is what is proposed to Bulgaria by the Entente. Powers, and her answer is, "No!"

An Honorable Attitude.

Such an honorable attitude on the part of Bulgaria does not astonish anyone who knows this country. Bulgaria is quite prepared to await the issue of the war, trusting in and feeling sure of the victory of the Central Powers, and confident that, when that war is over, the reward of her refusal to be bribed. into a betrayal of her duties as a neutral will be recognised, and that the injustices imposed upon her by the terms of the treaty of Bucharest, will be amended and Bulgaria granted her rights.

The military author Wassil Angelow, writes in the Kambana: "Everyone of us who has manly sentiment, and feels himself to be a Bulgarian, must rejoice at the collapse of the Russian army. Pray God, that the courageous Austro - Hungarian and German armies be given the strength to beat the Russian army and tread it down into the mire, in order that Russia may never again disturb Europe and the Balkans with her wild rapacious instincts."

Sobranje Not Summoned.

The premier Radoslawow has stated that a grand meeting of the Sobranje will not be called, as the time has not come to discuss political matters. The Government he says, is strong enough to conduct business. The Cabinet expects to obtain from the Turkish agreement as much as what the Quadruple Entente offered.

ENGLAND THE FINANCIER. Great Britain Prepared to Pay the Bills for all the Ailies.

The Petersburg Viedomosti writes:- The British financial mobilization for the purposes of the war has reached already a high level, as England furnishes with money not only her own Government, but the other States of Europe fighting in the common cause. Money is the main nerve of war, and also a basis of victory. Evidently the English Parliament fully realizes the importance of its financial mission, and therefore places no obstacles in the Government's way, although Mr. Asquith warned them in his recent speech in the House of Commons that the amount of loans to the Allies may yet grow with the growth of the number of the Allies. No matter how many new Allies will join us England will fulfil faithfully her great mission of financing them. In this respect the part England is playing in this war is unique, and fills all the Allies with faith and determination to make a maximum effort against the common enemy.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

The Continental Times

A cosmopolitan newspaper, tree of political bias, published in the interests of Americans, also as a convenien medium for Advertisers in America and Europe to reach their customers at small expense. ddress all communications:

The Continental Times Berlin W. 50, Augsburger Strasse 38 Telephone: Steinplatz 7860 Proprietor, C. White, Berlin News Editor—Aubrey Stanhope Literary Editor—R. L. Orchelle Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

THE PATRIARCH EMPEROR. (Francis Joseph, aged 85). Throned on the peak of more than four

score years, The summit of a life too vast for tears, Throned in his love of peace, his poets' songs, And in the majesty of tragic wrongs, Throned on the glowing tempests that aspire From out his peoples' heart, throned in the fire Of beacons thrice triumphal, lo! he stands. The Nestor of the Nations, and his hands Shed blessing, many blessings fair they shed And laurels on the living and the dead. Joined with the salvoes and the festal cries, The moans of tyranny that gasps and dies, The heavens filled with thunder and with flame, -

A folk reborn-in triumph and in fame. The double-crested eagle seeks the sun -A grateful nation's praise: "Well done! Well done!"

Where are Those Millions?

The Russians, according to the Peterburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, are particularly inquisitive concerning the millions of troops that had been talked of as being raised by Lord Kitchener. The Muscovites ask "where are the millions armies of England" so constantly that it gets on the nerves of the correspondent and he made it the subject of his despatch.

But the truth is, that there are no millions of British troops in view. There was a good deal of what in America is called "tall talk" concerning millions of men that would surely be drawn to the colors in England. But that was early in the war. Now there is no longer such boasting.

A little while ago, a despatch, described as official, was sent from Petersburg, and published by the Reuter Agency, suggesting that at the moment when Russia was fiercely battling in the East, it would be a propitious and befitting moment for England and France to develop an offensive movement in the west. The London Times hotly took up the cudgels on behalf of Britain, saying that England had done more than her duty, for, by agreement, she had promised a force of 160,000 men in case of war; but that she raised 600,000 men, a wonderful feat for a non-military country. The article, which cannot have been pleasant reading to the Russians, ended up by saying that the incalculable services rendered by the British fleet was quite sufficient alone to have made the assistance of England invaluable.

The truth is that the Dardanelles expedition has swallowed up about a couple of English army corps; forces which would have been invaluable in Flanders, but have been mere food for Turkish bullets in Gallipoli. England has wasted thousands upon thousands of lives in frontal attacks, at Neuve Chapelle alone 27,000 men were sacrificed for the gaining of a trifling strip of ground.

But nowadays as the Russians plaintively remark, the English do nothing. The Times editorially puts it: "It is disappointing and disquieting to find that in spite of the Prime Minister's promise, reports from Sir John French come in with less and less regularity. And yet there has been considerable fighting and the English casualty lists are enormous."All of which causes the Times to remark further: "When will the government understand that we are a nation prepared to accept the ill chances of war as well as its successess? To hold back news just because it is not good is to show that you do not trust people to be brave in the face of misfortune". Evidently the Times has reason to know that things go amiss at the Flanders front.

Noble Attitude In these times, when mean of Bulgaria. instincts and grasping tendencies prevail amongst so many of the smaller States, it is refreshing to note the courageous and loyal attitude adopted by Bulgaria. That kingdom, so ill-treated and betrayed after the late Balkan war, in which she did the lion's share of the fighting, has of late been approached by the diplomatic representatives of the Entente Powers and promised most tempting and desirable rewards, if she would only abandon her neutrality and attack Turkey. But to her everlasting honor, Bulgaria has refused pointblank to entertain the miserable proposals made to her. Invited to stab in the back a neighboring state, that had done nothing against her, Bulgaria refuses to attack Turkey, a brave people whose soldiers are already fighting the forces of two great powers. It always pays not to be a coward and undoubtedly, when the terms of peace come to be made, Bulgaria's admirable conduct, in

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL VON MOLTKE.

General Staff Harbored No Plans of Military Conquest. War to Defend National Existence.

HISTORYS STERN LESSON.

What Washington Said. Case of Belgium. Generous Tribute to English Soldiers. About the Lusitania.

General von Moltke with Colonel Edwin Emerson, given for publication in the Washington Post, continues as follows.

"I am in a position to assure you positively," said the Field Marshall, "that our General Staff harbored none of those plans of rapacious military conquest of which our enemies are always prating. Any one who would deliberately plan such a universal horror as the present war, involving so much suffering for our own people, would be a maniacal monster. No one of our general staff, I assure you, ever conceived a scheme so manifestly disadvantageous as that of engaging simultaneously with such numerically superior forces as those of our five most powerful military and naval neighbors.

Germany's Defensive War.

"We had to take this war upon ourselves to defend our national existence, to which our envious enemies wanted to put 'an end. Their intentions toward us were well known to us and therefore we were ready for war. You will understand that we had to be ready against attack, if only by reason of our political and geographical situation. hemmed in as we were by a ring of jealous enemies all armed to the teeth. If your United States were a comparatively small country like ours, and were closely surrounded by such menacing neighbors as Russia, France, and England have been to us, your country, too, either would have to arm against immediate perils of war or you would have to resign yourselves to national humiliations like those suffered by Corea or China within recent

"We prepared against war, not for war. Did not your greatest president, General Washington-lay down for you the lesson: 'In time of peace prepare for war!, We have had to learn the same stern lesson from our own history, from our Thirty Years War and from our Seven Years War. Then, as now, we were surrounded by a ring of enemies then, as now, French and Russian soldiers came swarming over our borders, burning and devastating German towns and villages wherever they went.

"As I said before, we are fighting this war in self defense. True, we have pushed our defense beyond our frontiers, acting on the sound military principly that the most effective defense is offense, and because it is obviously preferable to keep the theatre of war as far away from our homes as possible; but our war is none the less defensive, since we are fighting for our national existence.

Sheer Necessity.

"We pushed through Luxemburg and Belgium for the simple reason that we preferred to advance over that predestined theatre of war into France, rather than have the French and the English, together with the Belgians, advance through the same theatre of war into Germany. Of course the French would have preferred to have us run our heads against their frontier fortifications elsewhere, while they for their part might make their long contemplated dash through Belgium into our flank; but why should we accomodate them in this?

"Our General Staff had absolutely convincing reasons for anticipating this French-English plan. Were we not justified, therefore, in getting ahead of the French-English offensive in this region?

"When war broke out we gave Belgium the same chance to escape the horrors of war that we gave to Luxemburg, and we offered an indemnity as well. Indeed we showed far more consideration toward Belgium than England has shown toward neutral states either in this war or in previous wars. We repeated our offer to Belgium after the fall of Liège. The government of Belgium, mislead by vain promises of help from England and France, cast our offer aside, set loose its army and people on our troops, and this drew upon herself the military extinction that speedily overwhelmed Belgium.

"While the Belgians until their final stand at Antwerp were left badly in the lurch by the tardiness of their promised British and French succor, this does not mean that the English expeditionary troops did not do their best.

England's Fighting apacity.

"Considering the severe shocks those troops received from us in their defeats at St. Quentin on August 28th and 31st, and considering the discouraging circumstances of their precipitate retreat toward the Marne, harrassed as they were by our sharp pursuit through many days and nights, they held themselves together remarkably well, and only thus did they escape annihilation or utter dispersion."

Here I ventured to express some surprise at this frank concession to British bravery, having heard from other sources that the German soldiers in the field did not think

very highly of their British opponents. "Why should we begrudge our enemies a soldier's tribute to bravery?" said General von Moltke. "We do not believe in calling pon uthe shoulders of Britain." these so critical periods, will not be forgotten. our enemies hard names. You may have

The brilliant and interesting interview with I noticed that our German people, unlike the English, French and Russians, have no scurrilous nicknames for our enemies. Indeed, I must confess that I and my fellow officers are somewhat surprised at the lengths to which our enemies go in their wrath against us. Every day I read things in newspapers from London, Paris and Petersburg which astound me by their tone of childish spite. I cannot conceive of any German newspaper indulging in such a tone. If any of our papers did so I am sure that its own readers would turn against it.

"Of course some of our comic weeklies in their cartoons like to poke fun at some of the well-known traits of the Russians and English, particularily at the 'colored English,' as they call the Hindro auxiliaries; but our leading staff and field officers always have had a high opinion of the recognized soldierly qualities of the English, Scotch, and

"My own feeling is that it is better and more honorable for a soldier to appreciate the good qualities of his enemy, rather than to belittle him. We must all recognize that England's soldiers have always shown brave and steadfast qualities. These military virtues are of special avail to them in that form of warfare which has developed of late. I doubt, however, whether England's newly-recruited armies would show the same capacity to maneuever in the open field, but I believe rather that they would soon be out-maneuvered.

"Since the English campaign in Flanders has changed from open field movements to stationary trench fighting, and not much is left of their original expeditionary corps, we can reach no practical judgment concerning the maneuver efficiency of the present English army in the field, nor of their capacity for tactics and for field strategy."

Von Moltke Asks a Question. I had another question on my lips, but General von Moltke with a smile raised his hand and said:

"Now may I, in turn, ask you a question?" "Certainly," I replied.

"What is your opinion," he asked, "in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania?"

"What special point have you in mind?" returned. "If you had been soming to Europe at the

time when the Lusitania last sailed," he asked, "would you have embarked on her?" "No, certainly not."

"Precisely," remarked General von Moltke. "Not being a diplomat, nor a lawyer, but as a soldier, I fail to see why war zones on land are recognized and respected, while war zones at sea are to be disregarded. If some neutral non-combatants in the midst of war operations were so crazy as to attempt to cross a battlefield, riding on a hostile ammunition wagon, which made it a practice moreover to carry a false flag, they would become an instant mark for slaughter the moment they came under the sights of our gunners, no matter who these noncombatants might be, and no matter what were their nationality, age, or sex.

"Your American compatriots who chose to sail on the Lusitania, despite our published warnings against crossing the naval war zone in enemy ships and against the Lusitania in practicular, simply courted death. We can no more give up our practice of destroying such hostile munition carriers at sea than we could give up destroying hostile ammunition trains on land whenever our batteries can bring them under their fire.

"If Americans will confine themselves to sailing on their own ships without contraband, if they will take measures that the American flag is not misused by one of the belligerents, then they will be just as safe from the attacks of our "underseaboats" on the open sea as they are safe in their own home waters. An American ship is the same as American soil; an English ship in the same to us as English soil. We are making war on England."

CONTRASTS.

England, long the victim of landlordism, of wealth grasped in a few hands, while a monstrous poverty stalked among millions, had been rendered stupid both at the top and at the bottom. Luxury and arrogance at the top, and hunger and dissipation at the bottom, are not conducive to mental activity. John Brisben Walker.

NO DOUBT OF IT.

Can anyone doubt, reading the news intelligently, that the situation is a serious, if not a perilous, one? (Lloyd George.)

A SPEECH IN THE COMMOMS.

"But sky-staring is not enough for us. We have to put forth all our strength. The events in the East, whatever they mean, portend that.

They mean that a larger share than ever of the burden of this struggle will be cast

VIRIBUS UNITIS. NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The Emperor's Birthday. The entire country is getting ready for the celebration of the Emperor's Birthday on the 18th of this month. This day, on which Emperor Francis Joseph will complete his eightyfifth year, has during the sixty-seven years of his reign always been a holiday "par excellence" for the Dual Monarchy. At the beginning of the second year of war the whole population will look with thankful hearts to their Emperor and with him to the resplendent feats of arms accomplished by the army as well as the navy.

More than ever will the aged monarch look back with pride upon the many years of his rule. Austria-Hungary of today, this admirable community of different races, different nationalities and confessions, the solidary fight for Emperor and Fatherland and the exalted patriotism: all this is the result of Emperor Francis Joseph's efforts during his long reign. It is the product of his motto: "viribus unitis." The brave army, now gaining such splendid success in North and South, the more than excellent navygiving daily examples of its initiative and heroism in the Adriatic-are the result of the imperial precaution for the military defence of Austria-Hungary and the work of Emperor Francis Joseph.

This is the conviction of the whole population of the Habsburg Monarchy, and in all provinces great preparations for the national holiday are being made. In Hungary a great demonstration is being planned, and deputies of all the larger cities are to go to Vienna personally to do homage to their beloved Emperor. The Mayor of Prague has published a proclamation, asking to celebrate the Emperor's Birthday with special solemnity, and similar proclamations have been issued in other cities. It may well be expected that this year's celebration will outshine those of all prior years,

Archduke Karl Francis Joseph at Budapest.

A full week Archduke Karl Francis Joseph and the Crown Princess have been staying at Budapest. Although in the first place their visit to the Hungarian capital concerned the various hospitals and other military institutions, it offered a welcome occasion for a number of imposing patriotic demonstrations. The reception-which we have mentioned in a previous issue-was of a most hearty and enthusiastic character. The young Crown Prince made a deep impression upon the whole population with his complete knowledge of the Hungarian language and its popular idioms. His amiability and kindness to everyone has taken all hearts by storm, and the Crown Princess Zita has rapidly become the favourite of the Hungarian people.

Just about a year ago-at the outbreak of the war-the Crown Prince paid his first official visit at Budapest. The progress of the war and the part the future ruler has played in it, has won him the sympathy and love of all nationalities. His constant travels in all districts affected by the war, his repeated visits in the trenches and at the immediate fire-line, have made him extremely popular. This fact is not to he underrated by any means, and may be well noted by the enemies of the monarchy. They have as much failed to disturb the internal politics by the murder of Sarajewo, as they were mistaken about thre great powers of resistance of the Empire.

Baking of Pastry Again Permitted.

In spite of the unfavorable weather of the past few weeks, the crops have suffered only little damage and the harvest may well be called above the average. The baking of pastry is now again permitted, and all restrictions have been declared out of force. There will be plenty of bread for everyone, even if the war should last another year. With light heart we can look upon the blockade war of our enemies which they are conducting in the name of "civilisation and humanity".

The New Red Book.

The Austro-Hungarian secretary of Foreign Affairs has published the first supplement to the collection of documents concerning the violations of international law by Russia and Servia. Barbarous cruelties and inhumanities have been officially established. Similar to all previous Red Books published by the Imperial Foreign Office, this booklet is again an incontrovertible accusation against the friends and allies of the French, English and Italian nations who claim for themselves two thousand years of civilization. The Russian invasion now fortunately at an end in Galicia and Bukovina, has added another chapter to the human history of civilization. To assault defenceless women ten to fifteen times in succession is certainly an achievement upon which Paris, London and Rome may look with great pride. To be sure the gentlemen at London and Paris need not complain about not being mentioned in the Red Book. A few drastic descriptions are published of shameful treatment of Austro-Hungarian citizens in French and English internation camps. As allies of Russia these countries do not wish to be considered in-The Times. | ferior to their friends in the north.

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.

Bullying the Swiss.

To the Editor.

I met yesterday a Swiss basiness-man who had broken off his holiday in order to return to his office as he considered that the situation caused by the question of the importation of food-stuffs into Switzerland was so grave that he did not care to be absent. He further informed me that the demands made by Great Britain in this respect were of such a degrading nature that the Bundesrat, after discussing the same, broke up in angry confusion. He also told me that, as a patriotic Swiss he and his family would sooner live on potatoes than be subjected as honest neutrals to such humiliation. What is particularly worthy of note, is the fact that hitherto -much to my astonishment, I must confess—the German-speaking Swiss in this part of Switzerland at any rate, appear to be very friendly towards Great Britain, or, if one likes it better, to have a certain amount of antipathy towards Germany, and my Swiss friend has frequently spoken in extenuation of the British government when I have bitterly criticised it, or rather the people who composed it and still partly compose it. If no statesmen are procurable for the Foreign Office surely some gentlemen are available.

> Yours truly, A Briton.

Russia's Vandalism.

To the Editor. The British Press glories daily about the splendid manner in which the defeated Russians are carrying out their "retreat" and "shortening of line." But there is not a single voice raised against the wanton destruction by the routed Russian army remains of crops, cattle, homes, in short all the property of the already famine-stricken Poles. The Poles, being divided among themselves, have suffered the horrid fate of being divided finally between others,-and this whole Moscovite aggression was based on the assumption that, may the worst happen, Russia proper will not suffer from an invasion or from being a battle ground but the Poland of the Poles will bear the burden of destruction. And Britain who professes to fight for the "subject nationalities" for the "freedom of small nations" has not the slightest veto with her "gallant ally" the Moscovite, against the devastation these eastern hordes effect in the land of the

I suggest the immediate constitution of a commission, which is to establish the losses so caused the Poles, in order, that in due course the account might be presented for payment to those who will be able to pay for the devastation caused by their "glorious 'allies."

Yours very Obediently

Illyricus.

THE LONDON PRESS.

There is a delightful versifier on the London New Age, P. Selver by name, whose humorous, exact and withering estimate of the press that made the war we take a wicked delight in reproducing.

PLACARDS (May 1915).

The doggish harbinger of the Express Yelped in the cadence of a green crescendo. Haldane has shoved the country in a mess,-This was the tenour of its innuendo.

The pustules of the leprous Daily Mail Festered, and from them oozed vermilion slanders,

Faithfully putting dullards on the trail Of all that is not happening in Flanders.

In streaks of black that sprawled on sickly buff John Bull had vomited his slimy babble. saw the gobbets of his monstrous bluff Gulped down and savoured by a mangy rabble.

The harvest thickened as the day advanced,— The advent of the afternoon was rendered Bleak with Pall Mall and Globe, whose

emblems pranced Shrieking the drivel tricksters had engendered.

saw their hirelings making much ado, I saw edition gobble up edition. And lies that cackled lustily at two,

At six had met their death by malnutrition. And as the sun went sloping to the west, The Evening News began its twilight twitter. With yellow blazonry its ha'penny crest Almost eclipsed the Star's virescent glitter.

Then as I tottered homeward, these again Were ousted by yet newer, madder ravings. For from the morning dew till evening's wane Bawd Humbug pandered to his puppets' cravings.

P. Selver. The New Age may indeed have little circulation and no advertisements, both of which are due to its abhorrence of the methods of its fat contemporaries described above, but it certainly has courage and we wish it well.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

Germany, having given the necessary warning, England knew perfectly the risk she

was running, and it is incomprehensible that

she treated so inhumanly passengers who

did not understand the danger. The English

Admirally should have prohibited the trans-

AS OTHERS SEE US. A Letter to one of our Anglo-Maniacs,

My dear Sir:

You have written me, - "I am afraid you do not unterstand America's high ideals and strict neutrality in relation to this war." Your supposition is correct. I do not understand them. I might ascribe this to my own mental density, if I found anyone else here who could understand them. But I do not. We are all equally incapable of comprehending them. To use a Wall Street phrase, upon the European market American ideals have sunk below par and its neutrality is not even listed. This fact may come as an unpleasant surprise to those of you who sit complacently under the preaching of imported British clergymen, whom you snobbishly prefer to the American brand, for you still cherish the delusion that you are following "high ideals" in your appalling travesty of neutrality, which is now causing 86 per cent of the deaths or wounds of German soldiers.

I do not know whether anglophile America cares what Europe, outside of England and the Bon Marché, may think of her, but it is worth while telling her that she is neither admired nor respected by the neutral nations. They feel amazement, disappointment and contempt for her cringing, cowardly attitude toward Great Britain, whatever their own sentiments may be toward Germany and Austria-Hungary. I am also sure it would be hard to find, even in the ranks of the Allies, an honest, independent thinker, who would see in our policy either high ideals or real neutrality. How often have I heard during the last ten months such words as these:-"We are profoundly disappointed in America. How can that formerly proud and liberty-loving nation meekly accept the injuries to her trade and the humiliations to her self-respect inflicted by Great Britain, without displaying some of the spirit of 1776 and 1812? How can so intelligent a people believe the lies with which they have been flooded by a Press, largely controlled by London? How can they pray to God for peace and talk of their neutrality, while sending constantly huge stores of ammunition to kill more Teutons and to prolong the war? Holland and the Scandinavian countries have forbidden the exportation of warmaterial. Why does not America do the same? Of all the Neutrals Americans are the loudest in professing love of peace, but the most backward in their proofs of it."

Such words come not from Germans only. Swiss, Swedes, Russians and even some Italians have written similar sentiments to me, and in their press one reads at times still sharper criticism. "No neutral nation has played so mercenary and contemptible a rôle as America", says one. "There is money in it", says another, and all American ideals of course are based upon the dollar". A neutral journalist recently wrote: "America has become an active enemy of Germany,a nation which has always been friendly to her, and from whose pure blood she drew nothing but benefit. She has turned about to help destroy that great people. She presents in our eyes a picture more repulsive that many of Germany's open enemies, and she actually glories in her prejudice and ignorance."

What the Allies Think.

Moreover there is little doubt that the Allies themselves regard you merely as unscrupulous traders, easily gullible and "negotiable.". After deceiving you with lies, and flushing you with fulsome flattery, they laugh at you behind your backs. They chuckle over your acceptance of their stories of "innocent Belgium", the chopping-off of childrens' hands, wilful destruction of works of arts &c, &c, and urge the inventors of them to continue the good work. The almost incredible folly of America's crying "Me too" to Great Britain's efforts to whitewash blood-soaked, pogromized Russia, and to transform the "Bear that walks like a man" into a worthy ally and promotor of civilization, is also greeted everywhere on the Continent with laughter and astonishment. "What will not America swallow?" people ask, as if you were a set of credulous dupes. Well, honestly, have you not been? I know that some of you Anglophiles on the Atlantic coast even find the employment of Asiatic and African savages quite permissible in a European war between white Christian peoples. To a herd of Senegal negroes, whom the most ardent anglomaniac would hardly wish to approach without a disinfectant, you figuratively sing: "Onward, Christian Soldiers!" and you can read with satisfaction of a cunning Gurkha hurling his favorite weapon, a long knife, at a German University student in the trenches, and deem the splitting of the latter's skull a worthy blow struck by this colored brother in behalf of civilization! Any instrument may be used against that "Militarism" which English Navalism, with the assistance of a hired world, would fain destroy! What wonder that the Neutrals, as well as thousands of Americans in German-speaking lands, are stupified at such infatuation, and ask:-"What is this venom that has stolen to your brains, that you can think and act so"?

What does "American" Mean? You tell us we are un-American. I tell you we are infinitely more American than

you if "American" means an independent spirit, which revolts at this disgraceful truckling to Great Britain, unworthy of our fathers and our national character. The Navy League of Great Britain says in its annual report:-"The sea can endure but one master, and that master must be the widespead British empire, whose navy must dominate every line of sea communications to any place in which she has any affairs." You are the slaves of that master. Your fathers refused to be. Do you realize that you cannot ship now any cargoes whatsoever to neutral lands without England's consent? Millions upon millions worth of American goods cannot be brought to such countries because England refuses her permission! Do you not, can you not, will you not see that England makes herself thus a tryrant that defies the accepted laws of nations, and loathes you in her heart because you take it all, like sheep? What is the matter with you? I sometimes think you shut your eyes to England's cruel past and bullying present, because you,-as a waning factor in American's population, instinctively hate and fear the rise of any other race than that from which you sprang, and which you, half a century ago, considered to have produced the only real Americans.

That is, however, no reason why you should hate the Germans. Quite the contrary. Most of the immigration into America of recent years has been of Slav or Latin origin. German immigration has almost ceased. You know that the Teutonic race constitutes one of the most valuable elements in the population of our country. What you declining Anglomen ought to do is to assimilate with the Germans, as against less useful influences. Instead of that you have, by your cruel calumnies and hostile attitude towards Germany in her great struggle for existence, made the lives of millions of loyal Americans of German origin almost unendurable. Do you ever stop to think that of the population of Greater New York less than one-fifth is native American? | Do you realize that in that one city there are for example, nearly a million Italians? In many other cities and particularly throughout New England the situation is still more significant. If you proud, yet servile, Anglophiles continue to hold yourselves aloof, and take your war-news and your orders from Great Britain, you are on the road to ruin.

British Condescension.

Would it do you any good, if some one could convince you that the John Bull you adore despises you? It is a fact. A few naif enthusiastic summer-tourists in Britain, charmed, by its antiquities, may not believe

But let them live for a while with the English, in England, and they will feel that the contemptuous condescension shown by Britons toward Americans is unendurable to anyone save a toady.

Whoever has come from India to Europe on a. P. & O. Steamer, will never forget the evidences of ill-breeding and often downright insolence shown there by the travelling Briton and the imitative stewards towards Americans and even towards Australians. How often have I heard the latter complain of this indignantly! Just now it suits Great Britain to make much of you; but do not think that what she telegraphs you represents the world's opinion of America. You do not, as a rule, read anything but English, and Britain takes good care that you shall get only what "Mother"thinks is good for you. Let me quote a few extracts, not from the nobly edited papers of Germany, for these you would consider partisan, but from the journals of some neutral lands.

Neutral Opinions. The "Svenska Morgenbladet" of Stockholm expresses what I believe to be the prevalent opinion in European neutral countries regarding the sinking of the "Lusitania." "The spiteful language indulged in by the American Press toward Germany in reference to the "Lusitania" is not becoming in a country which allowed American citizens to travel on that vessel, virtually as protectors of a cargo of ammunition. America is herself accessory to the sinking of the ship, and thereby forfeits from a moral standpoint all right to complain. If she declares war, she can injure Germany no more than she has already done by her "neutral" shipments of war-material. Wilson's attitude is that of a powerful partisan, favoring England at the expense of Germany. He has done nothing to check England's efforts to starve the German people, although he knows that the cessation of the war of starvation would mean the end of the submarine war on merchant ships." Another Swedish paper, the Stockholm "Aftonbladet" writes:-"Germany had foreseen that the "Lusitania" would take on board war-material, and she addressed a serious warning to the United States through her ambassador. That is what we call acting correctly and honorably. If the 5400 cases of munitions which the "Lusitania" was carrying, each contained 1000 cartridges, it would make a total of 5,400,000 shots, which might have destroyed at least 150,000 Germans. In times of war, as in times of peace, it is forbidden to convey travellers on

portation of passengers on such vessels." The "El Debate" of Madrid holds the same opinion, and says:-"England desired to starve all Germany without regard to women and children, or even to the neutrals who live in that country. One should think of that, when one is passing judgment on the catastrophe of the "Lusitania"." "La Tribuna" of Madrid also points out the absolute criminality of the Cunard Line, which did not hesitate, in spite of warnings by Germany, to take passengers on board an armed ship carrying contraband of war. It considers Germany's action absolutely justified. Other neutrals express the same conclusions. For example, Dr. Kuyper, former president to the Hague Council writes in the "Standaard":- "The public opinion which commences to prevail here frees Germany from responsibility, and places it principally on the passengers who had been warned and might have crossed the Atlantic on steamers of the Holland Line; secondly, on the furnishers of war-material who used the aforesaid passengers as a living shield to guarantee the sure transport to England of arms and munitions, sold to her at a high price; and, finally, on England herself, who had armed the "Lusitania." To quote from three other Holland journals, "De Residentiebode," the "Het Vaderland" and the "Rotterdamsche Courier" would be practically to repeat the above ideas. The "Anzeiger de Bâle," Switzerland, says:-"We must bear in mind that the Cunard Line has boasted of the security offered by its steamers because they were armed. This is in absolute contradiction to the denial published by the English Admiralty in reference to the "Lusitania." But even admitting that this steamer was not armed, it was unquestionably an auxiliary cruiser of the English fleet, and by reason of that fact the owners of the "Lusitania" pocketed yearly large sums of money which the British Government paid as subsidy. This quality made of the "Lusitania" a ship of war . . . and justifies fully the action of the German submarines. All the reproaches uttered concerning the loss of so many lives ought justly to be addressed to the Company, which permitted this ship to carry passengers, despite the fact that it was an auxiliary cruiser. One must blame the spirit of commercial greed, which places money-returns above all sentiment of responsibility. Moreover the passengers who trusted their lives to such a ship are themselves not without fault." The "Tagblatt" of St. Gallen, Switzerland, writes:-"Once more a cry goes up against German barbarism because the German empire acts energetically against an auxiliary cruiser, bringing to the Allies warmaterial delivered by a neutral State, and also because Germany's weapons are stronger than those of her adversary. If transatlantic travellers mock at dangers of which they have been warned so loyally by Germany, it is their affair. They act at their own risk and peril." Most of the Swiss papers adopt a similar tone. It is evident, to one who reads the Press of European neutral lands that they not only do not share the views of the anglicized New York Press and its echoes in America, but that the look on the United States Government as practically a well-paid mercenary in the employ of the Triple Entente, and regard Pres. Wilson as more or less of an ally of England. This view is, of course, also held by the majority of Germans and Austrians. A month ago, some pupils in a German school were asked to write in Greek, as a dictation exercise, an answer to the question:-"Who are our worst enemies?" Most of the scholars answered "England," but some of them wrote "America." When asked by their teacher why they had done so, one lad replied:-"Because I prefer an open enemy to a concealed one." What Bullying can do.

Two hundred years ago, the English poet, Pope, wrote:-"Where London's column, pointing at the

Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies." When England has had wars with civilized nations, she has hired others to do much of the fighting, reserving for her own part two safer and more potent weapons,-money and secret agents. So is it now. In all the capitals on earth her agents are at work for her, especially in neutral lands. Alfred Harmsworth, (Lord Northcliffe of unsavoury reputation), owns and directs not only the Daily Mail and London Times, but certain papers of New York, which you naïvely deem "American." He is said to own even the Novoie Vremya. At all the cable-terminals around the globe, as well as in the editorial rooms or at the cashiers' desks of many influential journals sit agents of Great Britain. They poison public opinion in New York, they undermine it in Amsterdam, they calumniate in Lisbon, they bribe in Stockholm, they tempt a servant to betray his master to them in Norway, they plot in Madrid, and

incidentally join Russia in the "Strangulation

of Persia," as Mr. Shuster has so ably told

ships which have ammunition on board. | us. In poverty-stricken Italy they have at | last succeeded. As a consequence, Italy has become a vassal State of England, humbly accepting in return for her money a British supervision of her Customs! At all important frontiers also may be seen Great Britain's employés. At New York all your exports must be passed by them. At the Swiss border they make sure that nothing goes into the land of William Tell, and that nothing goes out of it, except what they permit. Nay, England even demands the right to have her agents now inspect at any time the books of Swiss merchants! In Holland, Norway and Denmark also these censors of neutrality examine imports and investigate the contents of private letters! Sweden protests indignantly against this, but the small nations can do nothing, and America will do nothing to prevent such outrages. For the great Bully tells you to accept her theory of guilty "Militarism" versus blameless "Navalism," and you meekly say,-"Yes, Mother dear!" Words fail me.

Some English People.

You tell me that you do know some delightful English people. So do I. A man with a cancer has portions of his body that are still healthy, and may be even beautiful. But he is doomed all the same, unless perhaps swift surgery can save him.

From England's two million paupers, from the innumerable sodden, hopeless men and women in her slums, from her unpatriotic, sport-besotted youth, whom Press and Clergy try in vain to galvanize to heroism, from her immoral aristocracy, from her atrophied State Church, and from her relatively inefficient laborers, of whom it may be paradoxically said that Work is the curse of the drinking classes,-from all these nothing permanently great or morally uplifting can now come. Britannia fuit! Do you ever think of this,that England with her gigantic navy, can bully you, and ruin your business and that of other neutral nations, but can do nothing for herself? Her famous Admiral Fisher has retired in disgust. Jellicoe, the great, might as well be a wax figure in Madame Tussaud's. The few ships England has a last ventured to send to the Dardanelles have been sunk or mauled to impotence. For heaven's sake, why do all those Dreadnaughts rot at anchor, instead of coming out and risking half their number, if need be, in hunting down the German submarines or forcing a passage somewhere? In a word, why does not this Navy, bursting with warships, Do something against somebody except helpless or cowardly Neutrals?

What a Spectacle!

In wild confusion the members of her Parliament accuse the Cabinet of making a money-deal out of their salaries, while one yells out:- "For God's sake act like Britons!" and another cries:-"We are living in a fool's paradise, and we bury our heads in the sand. I tell you we are not going to win in this war!" Not a strike has occurred in Germany; but English workmen are striking everywhere and practically "holding up" the country for more pay. Lloyd George who recently accused them of being, as a rule, a drunken lot, now claims almost dictatorial powers to force them to turn out a certain amount of ammunition. The nation is divided between those who wish for universal conscription and those who fear it. Kitchener's boasted army refuses to materialize. The golf-ball is still more seductive than the cannon ball, and football fields draw thousands who care nothing for the fields of Flanders. The working men accuse with perfect truth the Cabinet of having made this hellish war, and in a meeting of 3000 people recently an aged workman pleaded the necessity of peace with Germany,-a nation "which has given so much evidence of extraordinary creative ability". "We English laborers," he said, "would injure ourselves most, if we wanted to help murder the Germans, whom we need, as we need the light in order to see." Think of that, my dear Angloite. After ten months of war, an English working man says that of your "Barbarians, Pirates and Huns!"

The Beginning of the End.

The truth is, your infatuation for everything British has blinded you to facts. In the dialect of the race-course,-dear to British souls,-you have "put your money on the wrong horse". The vast conspiracy against the Teuton, which looked so promising last August, is breaking down, In the east the Russian Colossus, who, you hoped, would swagger into Berlin and Vienna in triumph, is now beaten to his knees, and when he is disposed of, things will go more rapidly in the west and south Meantime, the former tyrant of the seas is desperate. Foaming with helpless rage, and green with envy, reaching out for her trident and finding in its place a golf-stick, decadent England bribes, threatens or seduces every possible people to come and help her. But those whose itching palms accept it sell themselves to servitude. Poor France will never rid herself of John Bull, tightly paddocked in Calais, unless the German helps her drive him out. Italy has received her price, but must send half a million of her hapless sons to die for Britain's benefit, while England cynically asks for security Italy's gold reserve and Custom House receipts! What a humiliation for the Italians! It is

quite possible England may proceed to dump Americans securities in Wall Street, and otherwise bribe or brow-beat the United States financially, if it declines to join her motley press-gang. America's "Yellow Peril" comes not so much, at present, from Japan, as from Great Britain's gold. It seems, however, incredible that the Rooseveltian madness,--so easily understood politically-, can at this stage of the conflict go so far. Should any poet be engaged, after the style of the unspeakable D'Annunzio, to stir you up to imitate Italy and Portugal, you are not likely to be stampeded into such folly, It would be wiser to inscribe upon your banners the words of "Mr. Dooley,"-"Whiniver I'm called on to fight for Gawd an me counthry, I like to be sure that the senior partner has been consulted!" John L. Stoddard.

GREY'S EYE TROUBLE. (With apologies to Lustige Blätter.)

Sir Edward Grey's eye affliction is, we regret to say, far more complicated than we had at first supposed. The following is a complete diagnosis.

First of all, the distinguished Minister is suffering from long-sightedness—he manifests an utter incapacity for seeing the things closest at hand.

Secondly, there are also many symptoms of short-sightedness-he is quite unable to read the official German bulletins.

Thirdly, the unfortunate Minister of Foreign Affairs is suffering from double-sight-when he looks at Kitchener's recruiting figures.

Fourthly, there are serious symptoms of color-blindness-he is utterly unable to distinguish one ship's flag from another. Fifthly, there have been most alarming

symptoms of blurred vision—the invalid is utterly unable to tell an armed English ship from an unarmed one. Is there no remedy for the suffering

patient? He has tried rose-colored spectacles when regarding the English situation-but without avail. He has used the darkest smoked glasses

when regarding Germany's future-but these have proved useless. He has used Churchill's Lotion for Bloodshot Eyes, but this has merely aggravated his

He has experimented with magnifying glasses when regarding British victories-but these proved disappointing.

He has likewise experimented with diminishing glasses when regarding German victories -with equally unsatisfactory results.

Some of the symptoms are as follows: He closes one eye-wherever international law or neutral rights are concerned.

He closes both eyes-when the English casualty lists come in. He is afflicted with twitching eye-lids-

when the reports of the latest German submarine successes are brought to him. He is seized with convulsive opening of

the eyes, ears, mouth and nostrils when the bulletins of the Russian disasters are published. The condition of the patient may be characterized as desperate. He is threatened with

total blindness. The general opinion among international oculists appears to be that it is a case of double cataract and that there is no cure save that of resorting to an operation with German steel, performed under the anaesthesia

THE STEP-MOTHER.

of Northcliffe gas bombs.

An interesting letter from an American naval officer on board the U.S. cruiser North Carolina, which has been in the Mediterranean for some months, recently appeared in the American press.

Speaking of the situation at Gallipoli the American officer said that there seemed no likelihood of the Turkish positions being forced. But what chiefly struck the American ob-

server was that the "British" offensive was conspicuous by the absence of the English themselves. "Thousands and tens of thousands of wound-

ed French, Australians and Irish arrive in Egypt" he wrote; of one Australian regiment of 1000 men "only 67 came back". In summing up his impressions this frank

but acute observer, remarks: "The English have sent the Australians and the Irish to the front. The beloved Motherland is prodigal of the blood of her

step-children." The history of Great Britain's world Empire is written in the blood of her step-children; they fill the coffins, she fills the coffers.

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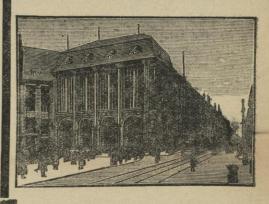
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