



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The continental times. No. 1172. Vol. XXII. No. 30 September 8, 1915

Berlin, Germany: C. White & Co., Ltd., September 8, 1915

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QD4VJIIDSHSS78G>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

HOTEL
ESPLANADE,
BERLIN.

The Continental Times

STOCKHOLM
Grand Hotel
and
Grand Hotel Royal
Managing Director: Nils Trulsson.

PRICE: 20 Pf., 5 CTS.

A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

PRICE: 20 PF., 5 CTS.

No. 1172. Vol. XXII. No. 30.

STOCKHOLM

ROTTERDAM

LUCERNE

BERLIN

VIENNA

ZURICH

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Army Store Burnt Down.

Paris, Sept. 7. The army supply store at Clichy near Paris has been completely burnt down. The losses are very serious.

Another Air Duel.

Paris, Sept. 7. It is announced that the Comte de la Rochefoucauld has been killed in an air duel, in the same manner as Pigoud.

Lemberg—Lublin—Warsaw.

Warsaw, Sept. 7. The line of Lemberg—Zamosc has once more been opened for traffic. That frees the passage from Lemberg, through Lublin to Warsaw.

Heavy Loss of Wheat.

Newport News, Sept. 6. The great corn stores of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad have been burnt down. They contained 500,000 bushels of corn and the damage is rated at million of dollars.

Italians Interned.

Constantinople, Sept. 7. The Turks have formed concentration camps for the Italians they detained on account of their being available for the army. The principal camp is at Angora in Asia Minor, on the Bagdad Railroad.

Indian Unrest.

Constantinople, Sept. 7. There is a great deal of unrest in certain parts of India amongst the native element. The Afghans supported by a number of Indian mutineers are reported to be marching upon Quetta.

Troubles at Gallipoli.

Athens, Sept. 7. The troubles between the regiments of the Allies grow. It has now been found necessary to post Senegalese and Indian troops between the white English and the French troops as they disagree so much.

Not a Bit of Use.

Sofia, Sept. 7. The propositions which have been made by Serbia to Bulgaria are quite unacceptable. The Servians profess to make concessions but demand twice as much as they are prepared to cede. Such propositions are of no use.

Dismissed Colonels.

Milan, Sept. 7. General Cadorna appears to have taken a leaf out of the book of General Joffre, and, after having dismissed a number of his Generals, he has now placed 21 Colonels on the retired list for not displaying enough energy.

A Hit at Greece.

Frankfurt a. M., Sept. 7. The Constantinople Correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* telegraphs that the Bulgarians have cut off the railroad communication with Greece and that thus Salonika is barred from the eastern railroad route. Further that the Bulgarians no longer allow Hellenic officials to cross over into Bulgarian territory.

Chinese in America.

New York, Sept. 7. Eighteen Chinese Naval officers have arrived in the United States, headed by Admiral Wei Hsun, who is the chief constructor of the Chinese navy. They will stop in New London ten months to study the building of the submarine boats being there constructed for their country.

A Pessimistic Englishman.

Rotterdam, Sept. 7. An Englishman, who for some time past has been talking at large in cafés and similar places of public resort about the inadequacy of military preparations in England, the ineffectiveness of the voluntary system, and the degenerate spirit of the people, has been arrested in Rotterdam. The charge against him is one of conduct tending to endanger the neutrality of Holland.

Russian Finance Troubles.

Petersburg, Sept. 7. There have been great difficulties in trade here owing to the scarcity of small change. Silver and copper coins are becoming all the while scarcer. The Imperial and other banks are stormed by the populace who want to get coin in return for paper money. There is also a dread amongst the people that the Savings Banks money will be forcibly appropriated by the Russian government.

Panic in Petersburg.

Petersburg, Sept. 7. An organized attempt to create a panic here very nearly succeeded. All at once telephonic news was sent out from a number of instruments throughout the town, telling that Riga had been taken and that the Prussians were marching upon the capital. A semi panic set in and the newspaper offices were besieged. As soon as possible special sheets were printed telling that the reports were unfounded. A number of arrests were made of those who had been active in telephoning.

It is reported that the journey of the Tzar to the front is merely a blind to cover the departure of the Imperial family to a safer place in the inner portion of the Empire.

AUSTRIAN SUCCESS.

The Army of General Boehm-Ermolli Defeats the Russians in Volhynia.

One of the most successful Generals in the war of late times has been the Cavalry Commander von Boehm-Ermolli who has been successfully engaged in relieving Galicia of the last of the Russian invaders and has now advanced into Volhynia.

General Boehm-Ermolli has just achieved a great success along a front of 40 kilometers between Podkamien and Radziwilow. The Russians had there formed a strong defensive position and occupied a height called Makutra to the south west of Brody. The Austro-Hungarian troops were irresistible and stormed the difficult positions with the greatest courage and as first results captured 3000 prisoners.

In east Galicia, Generals Count Bothmer and Baron Pflanzer-Baltin have pushed forward and all the Russian forces have been driven back into Bessarabia.

The Army of General Hindenburg is clearing out the country about Friedrichstadt and his cavalry yesterday brought in 790 prisoners. Around Grodno the cavalry of General von Gallwitz is busy picking up the many detached Russian forces and have captured a further 1000 prisoners.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria is reported pressing forward south of Grotana, near Slonim, fighting his way through the Russians who offer a stubborn resistance.

The whole of the northern district from Wilna to Petersburg is alive with refugees whose position is truly most lamentable. There are it is stated now no less than eleven million of such refugees who are carrying their lars and penates along with them as best they can. As a result the roads are simply choked up with them, roads already churned up and destroyed by the passage of artillery. And, to make matters worse heavy rains have fallen for several days past.

A HEAVY SENTENCE.

Six Months Imprisonment For Sending Pro-German Articles to the United States.

London, Sept. 7. Theodore Sington, journalist, of Manchester, was charged yesterday before the Manchester Magistrates under the Defence of the Realm Act with sending to an American journal, the *Textile World Record*, of Boston, articles calculated to prejudice the Government in its relations with foreign Powers.

Mr. Wingate Saul, who prosecuted, said that the defendant was a native of Salford, the son of German parents, who had assumed British nationality. He obviously was a man of strong pro-German sympathies, and had his articles fallen into hands other than those into which they fortunately did fall, they would most likely have done something to disturb the happy relationship between this country and the United States. One of the articles—and it was a sample of others—suggested that the Government had encouraged the underhand purchase of German dyes, and, further, that it had blunderingly "muddled into war, muzzled the world's commerce, and browbeaten and bullied neutral trading countries, large and small. The muddle in dyes, sugar, and wool were all on a par. In effect, they meant that the British Cabinet is doubtful of military success, and finds itself compelled to rely on economic pressure regardless of the interests of neutrals."

The Magistrates sentenced the defendant to six months' imprisonment.

ORIENTALS VISIT BERLIN.

Prisoners from Zossen are Taken to See the Sights of the Capital. They Hammer Nails in the Hindenburg Statue.

One of the uncommon sights to be seen yesterday in Berlin was a troop of most picturesque looking Orientals taking great interest in seeing the sights of the Capital. They were prisoners from the Camp of Zossen and were being taken around under the guidance of a German officer in several large waggons. The trip included the Imperial Palace, the Linden, the Thiergarten, the Siegesallee and what pleased them immensely, the mammoth Hindenburg wooden statue into which they hammered one nail each.

The Tzar Takes Command.

Paris, Sept. 7. According to a *Havas* Agency telegram the Russian Emperor announces to President Poincaré that he himself will now take command of his army and proposes leading it to victory. The French President in reply telegraphs that the presence of the Russian Emperor at the head of his army is a signal for the Allies to pursue the war energetically to a successful issue.

"WHERE WE HAVE FAILED!"

Colonel Repington Tells his Countrymen of the Many Failures in the Campaign by the British Staff.

A STINGING ATTACK.

Collapse of the Munitions Supply. The Dardanelles Fiasco. Strategic Sense Absent. Straight Talk About the Antwerp Blunder.

Perhaps one of the most significant signs of the times, is to find the military critic of a great English newspaper writing a series of letters concerning the existing campaign under the heading of "Where we have failed." It denotes a return to a desire in England that the truth should be known, a wish to which the *Continental Times* drew attention in its last issue.

The writer is Colonel Repington, who has made a very enviable name for himself, since the war began, as a perspicacious and true prophet upon military matters and who has not hesitated to tell his countrymen when matters were being mismanaged. And, it is owing to his pen that the English first obtained the knowledge that the supply of munitions at the front was insufficient.

Article 1 of the series has just appeared in the *Times* and Colonel Repington tells his countrymen the truth about how they have failed, in words that cannot be taken as liable to restore confidence in doubting minds as to the precarious position in which Great Britain finds itself. The following are some extracts from the first letter:—

Not Been Happy.

"The higher direction of this great campaign on the British side has not been happy or particularly fortunate. It is the subject of severe criticism in the fighting services. It is necessary for us all to examine where we have failed and why, and to invent new and better machinery for conducting the war."

"The dispatch of the original Expeditionary Force to the principal theatre at the outbreak of hostilities, and to the decisive point in that theatre, was also planned in peace, and, though unduly delayed for some days, was an act inspired by sound strategy."

"Our overseas expeditions, leaving the question of the Dardanelles aside, did not show equally good peace preparation, and subjected us to some unnecessary rebuffs."

After some congratulations upon the success of England in seizing German colonial possessions, Colonel Repington continues:—

Subsequent Mistakes.

"So far so good, but when it became a question of what we should do next, attention to principle became less marked. Even at sea the Admiralty made some mistakes. Cradock's defeat, the loss of ships in the Channel, and other episodes, remain to be explained. We think, perhaps rightly, that the superiority of our Grand Fleet deprives the German Navy of any reasonable hope of victory in the North Sea, while elsewhere the fleets of Russia, France, and Italy are doing as well as can be expected. At the same time, we have to remember that the German High Sea Fleet has not yet attacked; that the initiative is with it; that its Zeppelins give it the advantage in strategic reconnaissance; and that if the Germans do no more at sea than they have done already, their Navy will be not only beaten but disgraced. For the sake of prestige alone the German Navy is bound to fight. When the great test will come we do not know. But it has not come yet."

Absence of War Genius.

"The higher direction of the war on land has not been brilliant since the initial decision of August, 1914. We have since, it is true, increased our force in France, and to that extent have done wisely, but all the other improvisations of the Cabinet have shown conspicuously an absence of genius for war. The failure to organize the munition supply in all its many branches; the failure to adopt national service; the Antwerp fiasco; and last, but not least, the expedition to the Dardanelles, were one and all grave faults the bad effects of which are still unexhausted. To put it brutally, we have not been governed in the strategic sense. We have merely drifted. Even if the military resources available at home during the summer had been sent to France, we should have been able to take a more active, perhaps a decisive, part in the offensive of our French Allies, and the reason why more men and guns and shells were not available is traceable to the munition failure, for which the Cabinet were to blame. The writer defended the Antwerp fiasco at the time, on account of statements made to him by high authorities in England, but inquiry in France subsequently convinced him that these statements were unwarranted. Scatterbrained Expedition."

"The expedition to the Dardanelles was a serious secondary operation which promised,

in the opinion of its promoters, extraordinary advantages if it succeeded, but was from first to last directed from London in the most amateur and scatterbrained fashion. It was originally launched without knowledge of the nature of the enterprise undertaken. It lacked the elements of surprise and impetuosity, the twin pinions which carry enterprises of this nature to a successful conclusion. It was conducted with forces inadequate to attain the ends in view. In withdrew a large army as well as munitions from France at the moment when the Western Allies were making their great effort. We tried to make two coats out of cloth scarce adequate for one. We found ourselves insufficiently strong on both fronts, and there is nothing good to be said for the strategy which produced the military situation of May, 1915. The art of being too weak anywhere to accomplish anything is not one that has been taught in any schools, and Heaven alone knows where and from whom the late Government picked it up.

If Russia be Defeated.

"The writer has said a score of times, and repeats once more, that success elsewhere will not atone for defeat in France, while success in France will bring the war, as nothing else can, to a satisfactory conclusion. Success in France has been prevented, and is still jeopardized, by errors and failures for which the late Government were mainly responsible, but, unless these errors and failures are repaired, the Coalition Government will be responsible for them too. In what situation shall we be, for example, if Russia is seriously defeated, and the enemy's divisions then stream back to the West?"

"It is not with impunity that a Cabinet ignores all the lessons of experience and all the precepts of the greatest masters of the art of war. Since August, 1914, our Government have done nothing else but ignore them. We are reaping the fruits of a harvest of inexperience."

AN ANGRY OFFICER.

London, Sept. 7. A Staff officer writer to the *Daily News*:—"It is as inconceivable to soldiers as it must be to other people that such an article as that of *The Times* Military Correspondent to-day should be allowed to see the light. Neither strikers nor 'slackers,' nor any other category of recalcitrants, can be blamed for believing that the Government is afraid to do anything, when day in and day out the Northcliffe Press derides with impunity both our Government and our conduct of the war."

ENGLAND'S MONEY TROUBLES.

Owing to the Policy of Letting Things Slide Financial Complications With America are Most Serious.

London, Sept. 7. A fresh low level record has been established for the rate of exchange on New York, the sovereign having gone down to 4.63½. In consequence the prospects of success of the British financial mission to America are very small.

The *Daily Mail* says: "Through sheer lack of foresight on the part of the government and its advisers the present serious deadlock in the monetary relations between America and Great Britain has arisen."

"This lack of foresight, or incompetence in handling a long-threatening situation, has caused amazement in the leading business minds in the City."

"The situation which has arisen—in which, owing to the expense of remitting, it is practically impossible for people to send money to the United States in payment for imports—was foreseen months ago, and has been the constant subject of comment in the public Press and in business circles. The huge imports of foodstuffs and munitions from the United States for ourselves and our Allies have caused an ever-increasing demand for dollars in New York, in exchange for sovereigns here, to pay for those imports. The demand has been such that the rate of exchange of the dollar for the sovereign has fallen to an unprecedentedly low level, and yesterday remittance was reported to be at a standstill, the whole of the business being utterly disorganised."

As Special Plenipotentiaries.

Petersburg, Sept. 7. The Russian Emperor has sent two special envoys, the one to London and the other to Paris. They carry autograph letters from H.I.M. to King George and President Poincaré. It is reported that the tenor of the two communications is to urge, both countries to assume an active offensive movement in order to save Russia from the precarious position in which it finds itself. It is well known that Russia has been exceedingly impatient concerning the quiescent attitude of the Allies at the western front.

BIG SHIP SUNK.

The Allan Line Steamer Hesperian Blown Up off Fastnet. In all Probability Caused by Mine. All Passengers and Crew Landed Safely at Queenstown.

The big Allan Line steamer Hesperian, 10,920 tons register, bound outwards, has been sunk near Fastnet. She was carrying several hundreds of passengers, it is stated six hundred in all, when of a sudden an explosion took place which was of great force and sent those sitting upon deck flying in all directions. Simultaneously a vast column of water, rising to the height of the topmasts, was sent up into the air and fell upon the deck, deluging the already much frightened passengers there. It was then just getting dusk, which at this time of the year would mean about a quarter to six.

Good Discipline.

Captain and crew behaved with the utmost coolness and the boats were lowered without delay and all the passengers provided for. Signals for help were sent out by wireless and for a time it was hoped that the ship might be saved. Before long a tug was on hand and the Hesperian taken in tow, but at half past six it was evident that she was settling down, and the Captain and crew were taken aboard the tug. At about a quarter to seven the Hesperian went down head first. Not a soul was lost either of the passengers or crew and all reached Queenstown, but, as may be imagined, without luggage and only the most meagre necessities.

The weather conditions at the time of the explosion were perfectly still, a fact which very much assisted in the lowering of the boats and the embarking of the passengers, all of which was done with the greatest precision. The suggestion was naturally made that the accident was caused by a torpedo, but no torpedo boat was seen and the enormous upheaval of water undoubtedly points to the presence of a mine rather than to the action of a torpedo.

News in America.

According to cables that have been received from America, the news of the sinking of the Hesperian has not caused any particular excitement. The fact that the steamer is English, that no lives have been lost and that there is the greatest probability that a mine caused the trouble, all go towards calming the public mind.

The President and the Secretary of State are represented as having no greater knowledge concerning the incident than what they have read in the papers and the further comforting news from the American Consul in Queenstown to the effect that no lives of United States citizens have been lost. Even the anti-German jingo papers do not seem to find material enough in the Hesperian incident wherewith to make trouble.

There Are Losses.

London. A late telegram announces that, contrary to what was first stated, thirteen of the passengers of the Hesperian are missing. The corpse of an elderly woman has been brought to Queenstown. The losses altogether are 20.

The American Consul reports that the Hesperian was armed.

AMERICAN STOPPED.

A Well Known Newspaper Correspondent, Mr. Archibald, Detained at Falmouth and Documents Seized.

When the Holland-America liner Rotterdam put in at Falmouth the police authorities detained Mr. James F. J. Archibald, an American war correspondent, on a charge of performing an unneutral service, in that he carried German and Austrian dispatches from the Embassies at Washington destined for Berlin and Vienna. Mr. Archibald was subsequently released, but the dispatches were detained by the authorities.

Through his detention Mr. Archibald lost the boat, but the British authorities facilitated his journey by sending him to another coast town where he could overtake the Rotterdam. Mr. Archibald was attached to "Scribner's Magazine," and is also correspondent for a group of American newspapers.

Mr. James F. J. Archibald was in Berlin during the earlier periods of the war when he represented the *New York Tribune*, *Times*, *World* and *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington.

The New War Loan.

The subscriptions to the new War Loan are coming in a manner which is very satisfactory to the Government. The Rositzer Sugar Co. subscribes 2 million of marks; the Upper Schleswig Railroad Supplies Company, 3 million marks; the Aachen Company for the Furtherance of Industry, 10 million of marks; the Lennep Savings Bank, 1½ million of marks; the Essen Colliery Company 1½ million marks.

The Continental Times

Published Three Times a Week: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
An Independent Cosmopolitan Newspaper, Published in the interests of Americans, also as a Convenient Medium for Advertisers in America and Europe.

Address all Communications to:.....

The Continental Times
Berlin W. 50, Augsburger Strasse 38
Telephone: Steinplatz 7860

Proprietors and Publishers, C. White & Co., Ltd.
News Editor—Aubrey Stanhope
Literary Editor—R. L. Orchelle

Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

Subscription Rates.

By mail postage paid per month:
Germany . . . 2 Marks . . . 3 Francs
Austria . . . 24 Kronen . . . 75 Cents
Italy . . . 3 Lires . . . 2 Guilders

Advertising Tariff.

Front page: 1 inch (2½ centimetres) in single column 10.—
Other Pages: 1 inch (2½ centimetres) in single column 7.50
Small Advertisements: 60 Premises per line . . . 500.—
Whole Page Advertisement (not front page) . . . 250.—
Half Page Advertisement (not front page) . . . 125.—
Quarter Page Advertisement (not front page) . . . 62.50.—

On sale in all principal towns of Europe, New York and Chicago.—The Continental Times is delivered aboard all incoming and outgoing steamers to and from the United States.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES

may be seen at all Consulates and Embassies.

The Editor, while always glad to consider suitable manuscript, can under no circumstances assume responsibility for their return.

A Terrible Indictment.

On of the most terrible indictments that could possibly be brought against the government of any nation in time of war, is contained in the first letter of the military expert of the London Times, one of the best known and most capable of writers upon military matters of the day. Colonel Repington, the writer in question, minces no words and he takes his countrymen to task in a manner which is almost brutal in its directness and openness of expression. In England, where the spirit of doubt has already set itself deeply into the soul of the people and the subject of the issue of the war is causing the utmost concern and even alarm, this article by Colonel Repington must necessarily strike very hard. In truth one wonders that the censorship allowed the printing of such matter.

Amongst other things the military critic of the Times does not hesitate to say that there has been an absence of war genius shown in the direction of the campaign on the part of the government. He covers the bitter pill but thinly when he says that the movements of the troops have not been governed in the strategic sense. He calls a spade a spade, and writes frankly about the "Antwerp fiasco", and of the Dardanelles expedition which he says was, "directed from London in the most amateur and scatterbrained fashion." He has dared to say what most Englishmen have thought for a considerable time past, that the Dardanelles expedition was launched without any knowledge as to the seriousness of the undertaking.

Colonel Repington goes still further and he calls attention to the military absurdity of the breaking up of the British forces and thereby becoming weak in two directions—both at the Dardanelles and in Flanders. And he ends up with a most serious warning to the government, that it holds a terrible responsibility and, tells the Cabinet that, so far, it has not lived up to the necessary height needed to cope with the alarming situation in which the country stands.

Altogether the attack made by Colonel Repington is the most serious imaginable and is evidently intended as the forecast of a mighty assault by the entire Northcliffe press upon the Coalition Government.

Financially Undoubtedly the experiences Disorganised. gained in this war will bring about great changes in England in the future. When hostilities broke out a lawyer was Minister of War in that country—result unpreparedness. A civilian who knew nothing about Naval matters was First Lord of the Admiralty—result muddle. There stands at the head of the treasury department of Great Britain today, a Barrister, and as a result complete confusion reigns in the national finances and the golden sovereign has dropped so, that not only has a record low level of exchange with America been reached, but business has thereby been utterly disorganised. In Germany they manage things better. Here when a Minister of Finance is sought, he is chosen as an expert, for instance Dr. Helfferich. An Admiral is chosen to direct the naval department and a General to be Minister of War, and so everything works along perfectly smoothly. For many years the First Lord of the Navy in Great Britain was a retail bookseller.

SUBMARINE LOST.

U 27 has not Returned to Port and Must be Considered as Lost. Passenger Ship Takes Offensive.

The Admiralty announces that U Boat 27, last heard of on Aug. 10, having then sunk a small English cruiser, has not since been reported and not having returned to harbor must be taken as lost.

Also that on the 18. August, at 7 in the evening, a German submarine was fired upon by an English passenger ship. The submarine had previously attempted to stop the ship by firing across her bows.

AMERICANS IN GERMANY.

MESSAGES TO CHICAGO.

The Great Peace Meeting.

On Sunday the 5th of September and Monday, the 6th, the "Monster Meeting" of the Friends of Peace and the American Independence Union takes place at Chicago, Illinois. In size, enthusiasm and importance it is supposed that it will exceed the famous mass meeting at Madison Square Garden on June 24. Chicago shall make her voice heard in our land and behind her determined "I will!" millions of Americans will rise and cry out against the traffickers in Death. Here, if ever before, the voice of the people will be heard and its wish, its eager desire, made known. The result will prove whether the United States are really a government "of, for and by the people," as the fine phrase goes—a phrase which seems almost like a mockery in our ears today, or whether our country be only a congregation of sheep-like multitudes, dominated by a one-man policy, by a corrupt press and by a powerful clique of plutocrats.

This war, curiously enough, which has rivetted the warring nations so closely together within their own confines, has caused our own to crack and creak at every joint and seam. The most glorious opportunity that was ever presented to a country for achieving a great ideal, has been flung away like so much dross—great wrongs have been committed and the foul tempest of greed tainted, with the odor of corpses, have swept across our land from east to west. In hundreds of foundries, in thousands of mills and factories, the manufacturing energies of our rich country have been converted into instruments of murder—the wheels spin, the furnaces roar, the lathes turn, the powder mills groan, so that the blackest and most reactionary group of criminal powers may be helped to assassinate the greatest, most progressive people in Europe.

There is something terrible in this thought—and it becomes more terrible when we consider that it is excused by a cynical technicality.

Let us hope that our good-natured, lazy-minded millions may at last arise and make their will known in no uncertain terms.

"Down tools!"—let that be the cry of the Unions enlisted in the services of death and destruction. Every American who returns to our country after a stay in Germany returns as a missionary in her cause, with a heart filled partly with indignation and partly with shame. Telegrams from the Americans in Germany have been sent to the Great Conference at Chicago. The following two come from Munich:

"The American Truth Society of Munich in endorsing object of meeting strongly protests against vile misrepresentations by Anglo-American Press regarding Germany's responsibility for outbreak of war, and denounces un-American attitude of New York papers."

"Greetings. Hearty sympathy for the object of your meeting from the American Church in Munich."

From the Americans in Berlin this message was sent to Chicago:

"The Americans in Berlin send heartfelt wishes for success of noble endeavors. The fair name of America must at all costs be redeemed in the eyes of humanity and history. One glimpse of the real living Germany would reveal the truth to our countrymen. Let our national motto be: 'Intercession, not Intervention!' Let our neutrality be one of the open arms of brotherhood not the iron arms of fratricide."

Other greetings, and messages have been sent by Americans in other cities in Germany.

IN PESSIMISTIC MOOD.

The "Avanti". Tells of the Great Change of Sentiment in Great Britain. No More Boasting Heard Now.

Lugano, Sept. 7. A London letter published in the *Avanti* tells of a very pessimistic sentiment which has come over the English. It says that the more thoughtful section of the community sees clearly how tremendously the chances of success have gone over to the side of the Central Powers. The Correspondent goes on to say that a similar spirit has taken to hold of the politicians who see in the serious answer of Sir Edward Grey to the Chancellor's speech, and the recent utterances of Lloyd George, an entire absence of the former tone of elation which had previously marked their utterances. There is now no longer any reference made to the intended destruction of Germany and such like expressions which were so common some while ago in the speeches of the English statesmen.

The fixed aversion of the English to conscription is another pessimistic factor and the utter failure of the last hope, which had been placed upon the Balkan states joining with the Entente, has quite upset all English optimism.

Most Useful Booty.

Frankfurt a. M., Sept. 7. Whilst the Russians and French have lost such a large amount of railroad rolling stock, that they are crippled in their military movements thereby, the Central Powers have a rich booty of both in passenger and goods wagons which have been captured from the Belgians, French and Russians. Those wagons count in their thousands.

TODAY AND 1812.

The Russian Belief that Measures which Applied to the Time of Napoleon are Good, Today is False.

WARSAW DESPOILED.

But German Industry and Inventive Genius Makes the Soldiers Quite Independent of the Produce of the Invaded Country.

Warsaw, 7. Sept. The quite extraordinary pains taken by the Russians to carry away everything is founded on the Russian misconception, that a repetition of 1812 is possible. The following account of the last days of Warsaw before it was taken, cabled to the *Chicago Daily News*, gives a vivid impression of how the Russians act.

He says: "On Thursday evening, July 15, the Russian authorities announced that the official evacuation of the city would begin on the following Sunday. As a matter of fact it began immediately. Police visited every house, and one American was told to try to induce the inhabitants in his building to leave at once for Russia, as distinct from Poland. Empty freight-cars were quietly accumulated on sidings until thousands were available.

"While 350,000 citizens, including nearly half of Warsaw's Ghetto, thus departed eastward, nearly another 350,000 of peasants came trooping into the Polish metropolis from the neighbouring districts. Practically the entire population of the districts north and south-west came in a ceaseless procession day and night—tired, dust-whitened peasant families with their cattle and portable goods, thronging the roads converging on the city. In Warsaw itself literally tens of thousands of homes were broken up instantly. I know of four cases of men worth more than £200,000 last month who are now nearly penniless.

Factories Stripped.

"Simultaneously with the evacuation, all property likely to be useful to the enemy, especially metal machinery, was removed or destroyed. Factories were feverishly stripped, and owners of plants were granted free transport to the eastward for what they could save. Day and night one heard the periodical roar of dynamited factory plant that was embedded in concrete or was too cumbersome to dismantle and transport. Every fragment of this dynamited metal was taken eastward on the railway.

"Warsaw newspapers made their last appearance with issues announcing the evacuation. Their linotype machines were rooted up and carted away. Police and soldiers visited every printing establishment and every newspaper office, taking founts of type and dismantling presses. Hardly a ton of copper fitting was left in the city.

Warsaw knew no stoppage of work in that week. In post offices, banks, telegraph offices, law courts, and the various municipal departments men were busy dismantling.

Removing All Copper.

"Day and night gangs of soldiers were briskly stripping league after league of copper telegraph wires from the poles. Church doors were flung open and the edifices were crowded with weeping and praying Poles and Russians, among whom passed ministering priests in their gorgeous robes, while aloft in the towers huge bronze bells were unsung lest they became food for Krupp cannon later on. All church bells, archives, treasure, gem-studded, ritualistic implements, screens, vestments, and ikons were carried over the Vistula and away to Russia. It is reported that the vault of the Church of the Holy Cross in Kravoski-street was opened by chopping, and that the sacred heart preserved there was removed to Moscow."

"All crops around Warsaw were destroyed when no troops could be spared to garner them. Villages were razed to the ground and the city's suburbs were surrounded with trenches. Suburban residents were ordered to retire into the city to avoid injury in the pending rearward action planned to take place while the last dynamitings are carried out. Three Vistula bridges, including the new Praga Bridge, more than a mile long and costing £1,250,000, are lined with sand-bags and wires are set in readiness to explode land mines at the last moment before the Germans enter Warsaw."

Of No Avail.

But after all, the great care taken by the Russians in denuding the city was of little avail. Another war correspondent, this one accompanying the Germans, tells how futile it all was. Whilst the Russians are living in the spirit of 1812, the Germans, in that of 103 years later, arrived with far greater supplies than any taken away. If is Herr von Puszt, well known *Tageblatt* Correspondent who tells what he saw of the German arrival. He says the whole of Poland is full of transports. It the roads are bad more horses are hitched on, that is all. The horses lighten the work of the field railroads which spring up on all sides as though by magic, they seem to grow up out of the earth so quickly are they built. Steam and horse power are both used.

After the railroads and horse equipages come the great big traffic autos. Tents are run up and at once a factory for repair's appears, where axles can be mended, window trpanes renewed, in fact all breakages set right. The auto service consists of 500 met

VIRIBUS UNITIS.

NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Victory Everywhere.

The victorious forward march of the Austrian-Hungarian army strides on with giant footsteps. Already the brave troops have cleared not only almost all north-eastern Galicia of the enemy, but also the first stronghold of the Volynian three-cornered cluster of fortresses. Now that Luck has been carried by storm we may hope that Dubno and Rovno will soon share the same fate. Then the threat that overhanging the frontier of north-eastern Galicia will be entirely removed.

In the South also all the attacks of the enemy have been repulsed and Commander-in-Chief Archduke Eugene, who has been visiting Trient, has every reason to be satisfied with the conditions. Not less satisfactory was the visit of the Austrian heir, Archduke Karl Franz Josef to Russian Poland. The Royal inspector visited Radom, Novo-Alexandria, Ivangorod, Lublin, Kielce, and not only found the most excellent conditions prevailing, but was enthusiastically received everywhere by the inhabitants. With her own territories freed from the enemy, Austria-Hungary will be able to prosecute the war in the enemy's country and the victorious troops are keenly anticipating this latest development of the war.

The Italian Ruffians.

The official paper of the fortress of Trient, *Risveglio Tridentino*, has published on its front page a series of atrocities perpetrated by the Italian troops in the valley of the Sugana. A six-year old boy in the parish of Fracena who was digging potatoes, and who did not at once obey the command to remove himself, was shot dead. Another young boy in the parish of Castelnuovo was shot for a little reason. In the neighborhood of Ollo close to Borgo an old man of 70 years, who was to act as guide to a detachment of Italian soldiers, and who falling exhausted by the roadside, refused to go any further, was beaten to death with clubbed rifles. In Telve a nun was robbed of 80 Kronen under threats of death. At Carcano a girl of 26 years, by name of Trentinaglia, was robbed of 100 Kronen.

The *Risveglio* remarks that further crimes and outrages may be expected.

Innsbruck's Pride.

From Bosnia comes the proud news that the first flag captured from the Italians has been brought to Innsbruck. It was taken in a hard fight with the 115th Italian infantry in which the Colonel-in-Command of the Italian regiment as well as several other officers were taken prisoners, and most of the remaining officers were killed. The heroes of the day were the Innsbruck "Haus-Regiment" and the actual gallant capturer of the flag was Anton Brugger, a transport-driver.

Horse Races in Vienna.

It would amaze the enemies of the Central Powers, especially the blinded and misled mobs, fed full of idiotic lies as to the "collapse" of the Dual Monarchy, if they could see the interest which this "dying" Empire takes in such pure luxuries as horse-racing. For it is about to have its Derby—the Austrian Derby!

Bookmakers and betting had been banished for a long time,—but now all is to be as before the war—even though the same enthusiasm cannot be expected. Budapest had most successful races during August—both from a sporting point of view and a financial one.

Eight races are to take place every day. Compare this with the "substitute races" for Epsom in England!—and the absolute death of racing in France since the war!

"Orses" still running races in Austria-Hungary! the sporting Britisher will cry. "Why, blast me h'eyes, I'd a heard 'as 'ow they 'ad gone and heaten up 'all their 'orses!"

Cadorna's "Offensive".

That marvellous organization for the desimination of truth—the *Agenzia Stefani*, worthy ally of *Reuter's* and the *Agence Havas*, is talking of the coming winter campaign. It declares that, thanks to the "wonderful" offensive of Signor Cadorna, the enormous difficulties of the situation have been "brilliantly" overcome. The moral and numerical superiority of the Italians is so great that the Austrian-Hungarians are no longer capable of carrying out an offensive. The Italians, says the *Agenzia*, are now in a position to await the coming snow-storms with composure. Thus snow and rain are the natural allies of Italy. Austria-Hungary, still holding the positions it held at the beginning of this marvellous Italian "Offensive", smilingly asks itself whether Italy has laid in a sufficient supply of rain-coats and umbrellas—that valiant weapon of the d'Annunzio-Sonnino-Salandra combination—sold at reduced prices to corrupt old John Bull.

and about 2000 traffic and other autos. It moves with extraordinary rapidity. Provisions fill the heavy autos and the officers have their automobiles arranged so that they can live in them. It is all a marvel of German industry. With such equipment impediments are as nothing and all difficulties disappear. Never during the course of the Polish campaign have the troops felt the want of provisions or munitions. Therefore tactics which were applied against Napoleon, are futile in the present case."

The Open Tribune.

To our Readers.

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

An Optimistic American Lawyer.

To the Editor.

There is no greater German protagonist and enthusiast than I am, though I confess to being a "pure" American.

I feel and always have felt that it is decidedly inhumane for American citizens to send ammunition and guns to the Allies and that for American citizens to do so was inconsistent with the so-called peace prayers which this country publicly made some months ago. The United States Government as such does not send any of these supplies.

I have read with keen regret the attitude which the German people have taken of the last note which the American diplomats sent to yours, because I have felt that your people misunderstood the real purport of the note. I am sending it together with supposed extracts from German newspapers in Germany.

I was gratified to see that Hermann Ridder of the *Staats-Zeitung* understood that the note was addressed between the lines to England as well as to Germany.

We are well informed, through our newspapers, of the war situation. We find that the submarine warfare has interfered with perhaps 1% of the allied commerce. This you will agree with me is very small. On the other hand, England has practically stopped American goods going into Germany and German goods coming to America, for the latter of which we Americans are very hungry, indeed.

The point of the note was that neither belligerent must interfere with the free right of neutr commerce and passage of persons on the high seas. It means that England must not interfere with German goods coming from Holland, for instance, to New York.

It was found in the State Department that the greatest expedient was to take up one country at a time or we would accomplish nothing from either. Since human life is the most important thing in the world and since American manufacturers control in a way American politics, it was deemed most essential to take up the question with Germany first. Germany was taking American lives, England was interfering with American merchandise. If German diplomats were really smart, in my opinion, and the German people also, they would say to the United States that they would stop submarines from interfering with neutral lives and commerce, or even belligerent commerce. We would then get after England and compel it to allow free passage into Germany of non-contraband of war material, also free passage into the neutral countries on neutral ships of any kind of merchandise and above all allow neutral countries' ships to bring to us German products and German merchandise. If England refused to do this we would most likely retaliate in some form helpful to Germany, either by declaring war or an embargo on the export of munitions or the like.

If we did not get satisfaction from England, and Germany was displeased, it could again commence its submarine warfare as in the past.

I am sure that when the German people realize this thought they will more easily get what they want than by trying the present methods which you must feel affects the honor of this country.

It is hurting Americans very much for you to feel that the trend of American sympathy is with the enemy allies. They are very much mistaken. There is a great deal of sympathy among us for them, but there is also an equally great sympathy for the Teutonic allies, dependent entirely upon our interest. I hope that somebody in authority in the glorious Fatherland will see the unwritten words in the note in the proper light and that no complications with that country will ensue, I hope rather that the shoe will be placed upon the other foot, namely, that of Germany's enemies.

With continued good wishes for a successful Germany, I am, Yours Truly,
Counsellor-at-Law.

WHERE WILL IT END?

Recognition of the Catastrophe. Depression Existing in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 7. The entire Russian press is busy discussing the question as to how far the German offensive will reach in Russia.

A "run" has taken place upon the Banks and Savings Banks of the Capital.

The *Rjetsch* says: "Each step the Germans take in Russia the situation becomes more and more precarious. The question now stands, how far are the Germans going to advance, and to what point will Russia be threatened."

In the Duma despondency reigns and the question is generally asked, "What are we going to do now?" In the quandary it is suggested that the election of a Coalition Ministry for National Defense might be the best way to meet the emergency. The existing government keeps up the old time system of deceit and concealment.

THE KEEPER OF THE SEAS.

Germany's Ideal is Ireland's Hope.

By Sir Roger Casement.

Few persons in Ireland and still fewer in Germany have ever thought of a possible political connection between the remote Atlantic island and the Great Central European Empire.

Yet in the past a close connection existed, brought about not by political but by religious and intellectual ties.

Irish priests, Irish teachers, Irish monks came across the sea and, travelling through Gaul or by the Rhine, brought to the fair lands of Southern Germany the gospel of self-sacrifice and founded there many of the earliest fane of Christianity.

It is equally certain that Germans ventured in those early days to Ireland. More than one of the existing Irish churches, erected in the 9th and 10th centuries, reveal evidences of German origin, much of the design being clearly traceable to a known German model.

This is particularly noticeable in the old cathedral churches of Clonfert (Galway) and Cashel, the Chief See of Munster. What this early connection might have developed into it is impossible now to say.

The invasion of Ireland by the savage Norman warriors of Henry II., each resolved on tearing a petty kingdom from the bleeding body of "the Island of Saints", effectually cut off communication between Ireland and the Continent.

The ports, with few exceptions, fell under the power of the invaders; and the more cultured but less warlike native inhabitants were driven to a policy of endless reprisals from internal strongholds and isolated fastnesses.

Thus the civilizing link between Western Christianity and mid-European culture was served by that policy of expansion, involving the isolation of Ireland, that even in Plantagenet days marked out England as the central fortress of a Pirate Empire.

Foiled in the attempt to reduce France, despite the skill of their island bowmen, the Kings of England turned more and more to Ireland as the vantage ground whence the scheme of "Empire" might be developed.

The reduction of Ireland became a necessity of the empire-builders. The policy, only dimly perceived at first, became clear to the astute intellects of Henry VIII and his daughter Elizabeth. In the seventy years of their joint reigns they laid the foundations of British grandeur, of British world power, of that mighty imperial structure that row challenges at once the wonder, the admiration, the fear and the repulsion of mankind, in the pillage and destruction of the gentler civilization of the Irish people and the subjection of their rich and fertile island to the grim needs of British expansion. England called the tune, but Ireland paid the piper. A more carefully-planned policy was never more ruthlessly executed. The horrors of the Thirty Years war in Germany are but a pale reflection of the infamies perpetrated in Ireland throughout the century when Tudor England was emerging into imperial Britain.

No European people possessed richer or more authentic records of their past than the Irish. These, like all else the island held, were warred on with set purpose. The mind of a people must be destroyed if their bodies are to be subjected. Every record of the past was destroyed wherever the arms of English civilization could penetrate. The war was long and pitiless, the most horrible in the records of modern civilization. Its outcome, in the beginning and middle of the 17th century, gave to England complete control of all Irish resources and with these she proceeded to apply elsewhere the lessons of expansion derived from the plunder and subjection of Ireland.

Without Ireland there would be to-day no British Empire. That, the fundamental fact of British world dominion on which the whole vast fabric rests, must be laid close to the heart of Germany if the German people are ever to play that great part in human affairs, outside of Central Europe, their many great qualities entitle them to regard as a legitimate function of German unity and a just use of German strength.

This, then, is the message of Ireland to Europe—this is the connection between Ireland and Germany. Both have a common enemy, both have the same implacable, conscienceless foe. Could she do it, England today would do to Germany all that she has wrought on Ireland. And the same insults would accompany the same destruction.

Just as the Irish have been defamed, depressed, outraged and held up to universal contempt, so would the German people be assailed—so are they assailed in every quarter of the globe where the English lie can carry weight and spread its asphyxiating gases.

A common foe, a fixed enmity should beget a common interest and a fixed policy.

So far Germany has entirely failed to understand the facts of the Irish situation, and doubtless out of honest good-will to England she has neglected many opportunities of making herself acquainted with the facts of the Irish situation.

One of the chief errors of later European diplomacy in its dealings with Great Britain

has been the complete absence of any intelligent effort to get in touch with Irish thought and feeling, or to understand the position of that country and the aim of its people.

In this Germany is not more culpable than other antagonists of England in the past, for, with a few exceptions, none of those who have tried conclusions with Great Britain have ever taken the trouble to look to the further island, on the undisputed control of which so much of British power and prosperity have rested. And yet the easiest way to embarrass and upset British policy and to disintegrate a British offensive abroad was surely lain through that neglected island. Had Germany at the time of the Boer war, say, when the antagonism of England was taking definite shape, sent even a Consul to Ireland and began a systematic study of Irish conditions, she would not have been betrayed into the recent error of believing that the threat to British security in Ireland came from the Ulster Volunteers. The buffoonery of the "Ulster rebellion" deceived no Irish schoolboy: yet it "gravely impressed" European Statesmen and Diplomats. Sir Edward Carson as leader of the "Ulster rebels" was of much more service to English policy on the Continent than he can ever be to the cause of law and order at home as English Attorney-General!

It served English purposes that he and his subsidized "generals" should be accepted abroad as the armed avengers of a religious war—"an English Thirty Years War." That European diplomats in the British capital should have advised their governments that the Ulster Rifles would yet wreck the British Empire is a proof that European diplomats have yet much to learn before they should be accredited to London. They should pass their apprenticeship at Dublin.

The British government was exceedingly well served by Sir Edward Carson in his character of the rebellious Covenant, both at home and abroad; and it aided him with all foresight whether he discoursed at Belfast or Homburg.

The Liberal Ministry armed the "rebels," the Crown smiling approval. But it prohibited at once the importation of arms to Ireland when Irish Nationalists began to imitate the methods of the Ulstermen.

Downing Street knew perfectly well where Irish "loyalty" lay. It is not Belfast today that is denied rifles or is ringed around with mines or hostile garrisons, but the empty harbours and closed ports of the South and West. While Sir E. Carson ascends to the throne of Law and Order, those whose crime is love of Ireland are serving long sentences in jail or pass as fugitives over sea.

A definite German policy towards Ireland, in the event of war between Germany and Great Britain, should have been an essential part of the German war-scheme.

Without such a policy in the future Germany may win the present war on the Continent, but she will never win sea freedom abroad.

Had there been a definite German-Irish policy, had German methods been less scrupulous and less openly sincere to England, the Irish Volunteers today might have been a well-armed force.

A well-armed Ireland would have exercised a more deterrent effect on a belligerent England than even the "violated neutrality" of Belgium could have overcome.

An armed Ireland might have meant a disarmed, a peace-preferring England.

Germany had scruples about interfering in the "internal affairs" of her neighbours that were honourable to her statesmen; but she might at best have studied them more closely.

As a result she finds today that the neighbour whose interests she respected would leave her neither internal nor external affairs of her own to deal with, but would reduce her to a position of permanent impotence and vassalage.

The aim and intentions of England, moreover, have not been hidden under a bushel.

They have been again and again proclaimed in the leading organs of English opinion and in innumerable works on English policy. They were perhaps, never more clearly expressed than, with the approval of the late Lord Roberts in the preface to a book issued in London in 1905, called "The Peace of the Anglo-Saxons," by Major Stuart L. Murray. Lord Roberts wrote that he endorsed Major Murray's views "with great pleasure." These are some of the opinions on international right and the rights of others, expressed by an officer of the British army, to which its late Commander-in-Chief subscribed so willingly.

Major Murray says:

"It cannot be too clearly stated that international law is no protection except to the strong, and that the only laws which great powers recognise as binding are those of power and expediency." (Page 44.)

"The worst error in war is a mistaken spirit of benevolence. . . . It was not in such a spirit of weakness that we wrested the Command of the Sea from the Dutch, that we fought the great struggle against Napoleon, or seized the Danish fleet at

Copenhagen in 1807 to avert its possible use against us." (Page 48.)

"If one nation yields to another nation, such weakness only encourages its opponent to play the same game of threats again." (Page 39.)

"Russia interprets international law simply as pleases herself, without the slightest reference to anyone else's opinion. And so will every other belligerent who is strong enough." (Page 44.)

And finally this supreme expression of fixed British policy:—

"The question is: Who will have the Supremacy . . . ? To share and agree is impossible" (page 81.)

Here spoke not alone Mayor Murray or Lord Roberts, but every English leader, general and statesman of the last four hundred years. Here spoke the true England—

"To share and agree is impossible"—England must have all.

Montesquieu tells us that Roman arrogance rendered the Kings of Antiquity "stupid" before the claims the Ambassadors of the Republic prefixed to any possible conditions of accord. The armies of these Sovereigns entered the field, directed by an intelligence that was already overthrown. The British mind faces its opponents with a very similar assurance that men can be overmastered and rendered "stupid" by claims that admit of no compromise and by a fixed purpose that rejects equality as an insult. It is this arrogance of mind Germany must assail. Had relations of friendship and understanding between the German people and the Irish people existed before this war, that arrogance would have been already impaired when the shock of battle threatened.

Today, some beginnings of an understanding between Irishmen and Germans are being perceived. The foundations of a common policy, inspired by common hope are already laid in America and have already served a common purpose there and one that has compelled respect. The future may yet see these transferred to Europe and to Ireland.

For one thing is certain. The day German statesmanship can transform diplomatic "Good will to Ireland" into active aid to Irish nationality, that day lays not only the foundations of Irish liberty, but lays the foundations of a far wider freedom, and ensures a lasting peace of the world.

The arrogant mind that finds it impossible "to share and agree", faced with the image of an enfranchised Ireland rising from the Western Seas amid the crash of European conflict, will become a mind more meet for repentance. For England fights less with men than with mind, with cunning, with money—and these things need security at home. Were it possible to give effective help to Ireland, be it today or in the years to come, that security is troubled. The Englishman's mind thus assailed, his courage, which never rested on warm blood but on cold water, evaporates.

A free Ireland, today but a project, may yet become one of the possibilities of the German fight for security at home and thus ensure, with peace to Europe within her continental borders, liberty and freedom for all on the highway of the world.

"HOCHLAND."

Another Fine German Magazine.

We are constantly amazed at the great number of excellent and high-class literary magazines possessed and surely read and supported by the Germans. While in England and America, the better class magazines have a terrible struggle to survive—one need think only of the recent death of the *Gentleman's*, *Longman's*, *Macmillan's*, *Idler*, *Critic*, *Putnam's*, etc., the educated public of Germany keeps its fine reviews alive. *Hochland* is a handsome literary magazine with many illustrious contributors. It contains beautiful reproductions of art in color and monochrome. Its readers belong to the most cultured German circles.

It is important that Americans devote themselves to the study of German, if only to get in closer touch with stimulating modern German thought.

Published by Verlag Jos. Kosel, Munich. M.16 per annum.

GERMAN SEA HEROES.

The Epic of the "Ayesha."

The "Marinedank" publishes an illustrated booklet describing the wonderful, almost incredible story of those survivors of the gallant "Emden" who escaped in the schooner "Ayesha" and after terrible and thrilling adventures by land and sea, arrived safe in Constantinople, ready once more to serve their Fatherland. The story of Captain Mücke and his gallant men is one of the most inspiring romances of modern times. It is one more proof of that tremendous and heroic spirit which fills Young Germany. The breed of heroes produced by the most virile race in Europe, if not in the world, has performed wonders in this war. Every true American's heart must glow to read these lines. German Vikings—Count von Spee, Weddigen, von Müller, von Mücke—their valiant deeds cover the world from the far-off Cocos Islands to Chile, Madras, the North Sea and the Bosphorus.

Published by Marinedank-Verlag, Berlin S. 42. Price, 1 Mark.

THE FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN THE WAR.

By Philipp Broch

Director of the Imperial and Royal General Commercial Bank, Vienna.

Part II.

In the case of these institutions with gold deposits of 1077 million Kronen at the end of April, the falling-off in connection with the war loan amounted in all to 14 million = 1 1/2 per cent and this represent, here also only a part of the inward flow of fresh money since the first of the year.

How does the alleged violent plundering of our savings-banks, occasioned by the subscriptions to the war loan, appear in the light of these actual facts?

The stock of cash deposits in the Austro-Hungarian money institutions amounting in round numbers to 20 milliards, remains therefore an untouched, further strong financial reserve-force for the future.

We are on this account strongly equipped to meet the coming financial demands, whether they are made upon us for the continuing of the war, or for the tasks of peace.

The Security of our War Loans.

We have no need to shrink back from the question whether the financial efficiency of the Monarchy after the war will develop in such a way as to be equal to its increased liabilities.

At the end of 1913, the Austrian public debt amounted to . . . 12.5 milliard Kronen, the Hungarian to . . . 5.5 " " "

Total 18.— " " "

Of this amount, 7 milliards in Austria and 3 milliards in Hungary, together 10 milliards, represent investments in state railways, including private railways which have been taken over by the state; so that more than the half of the public debt represents productive applications of capital the returns from which, in the main, meet the interest charges and provide a sinking-fund for paying off the principal.

The railway system of the Monarchy has a length of 45000 kilometres, and on those lines which traverse the Alps are to be found the most imposing triumphs of engineering skill. On the other hand, Italy, for example, with a public debt, before the war, of 15 milliard lire, controls a railway system of 17000 kilometres.

The total state revenues amounted in the years

	1900	1913	Increase
In Austria	1654 million.	3486 mill.	1832 mill.
" Hungary	989 " "	2072 " "	1083 " "
	2643 million	5558 mill.	2915 mill.

The revenues of the two states have increased by an amount of almost 3 milliards since the year 1900. The total payments to the government, including those for use of the railways, for the post, telegraph, etc. amount therefore to about 110 Kronen per head of the population.

In Austria alone, the personal incomes of the population, subject to tax, so far as known, amount to 6.7 milliards yearly, and the total personal income-tax is preliminarily assessed at 134 million Kronen.

The wealth of the people belonging to the Austrian half of the Empire is estimated at 200 milliards, a figure, which in consideration of the known incomes subject to tax, amounting in all to nearly 7 milliards, is certainly not set too high.

The state succession duties upon the change of title of this gigantic capital amount to scarcely 35 million yearly, in consequence of the as yet very low rate at which they are placed.

The yield of the land tax, which more than 20 years ago experienced a reduction but since then has never been raised, amounts, in consequence of this reduction, to about 50 millions, as against 70 million in 1890, although the normal value of the agricultural production in Austria alone, without Hungary, has grown, in consequence of continued consolidation and improvement in management, to 5 milliards yearly.

These data surely allow the conclusion that the Austrian budget as well as the Hungarian which is framed on similar principles, possesses elasticity enough to be able to increase the revenues for the purpose of meeting the interest demands occasioned by the expenses of the war, without laying upon our industrial life burdens, which would limit its movements, and impair its ability to compete in the markets of the world.

In what way a healthy industrial development affects the state revenues is shown us by the rise in the income of the Austrian state alone since the year 1900.

The direct taxes have increased by 153 million, the customs-duties by 80 million, stamp taxes and fees by 73 millions, the income of the tobacco administration by 127 million, post and telegraph by 109 million, receipts from transportation lines by 561 million, from forests and crown lands by 8 1/2 million, from mines by 16 million.

The total revenue of the Austrian state alone, that is, without Hungary, has within this time, as before mentioned, advanced from 1654 to 3486 million, an increase of 1831 million, or more than doubled itself.

These are the figures of a normal economic development in times which were often politically greatly disturbed; and what a fulness of industrial and cultural productions the Monarchy has brought forth during this time!

If once the great political anxiety can be removed from our industrial life, which for so many years like a heavy incubus has weighed upon every desire to inaugurate great enterprises, and has caused us such great damage by reason of the frequently recurring political crises and interruptions to business, we shall then have the experience, that the German Empire had after the war of 1870—71, by which its Federal Union was accomplished, that the war has loosened the chains which bound our economic life, that it signifies not destruction merely, but also — rejuvenation and renewal, and that it will give an impulse to our productive abilities which no peace was able to evoke.

The demand that will set in after a long period of limited supply will be all the stronger, and will offer to the spirit of enterprise a wide field for its manifestation.

Our industrial life will enter upon an era of the greatest development, and with an increased activity and creation of capital, will certainly be able to afford the state a yet greater support.

The Entente lands also wish to isolate us economically in the future. But just as they have by this attempt during the war more benefited than injured us, so will they too by such a policy in time of peace only do damage to themselves.

Such a policy will afford the *United States of America* the opportunity of drawing increased advantage from the great industrial development that will soon take place.

The import of Austria-Hungary from the North American Union amounts to 330 million Kronen, and our export to the Union to 70 million. The Union therefore has already a trade balance in its favour of 260 million Kronen in gold in its dealings with us, and this difference will in the future yet further proportionally increase the more it is able to take the place of the Entente-countries in supplying our market, the purchasing power and needs of which will hereafter be yet greater than at present. Especially will the projected extensive reorganization of our agricultural industry offer a strong stimulus to the import of agricultural machinery from the United States, which is already a very respectable one.

The Austrian Stock-Market in Time of War.

Although the whole interest of the public seeking investments, especially since Italy's declaration of war, is exclusively directed to the emission of the war loan, yet Austro-Hungarian stocks still claim undiminished attention. In spite of the modest rate of interest which these stocks pay compared with the war loan, quotations have continued to rise, and it is characteristic for the working of the Austrian stock-market in time of war, that the supplies of stocks and other securities arising from the exchange operations in connection with the war loan are quickly taken up at rising prices. For every parcel that comes on the market there are several takers, and so these financial problems which the war has raised have also found their gratifying solution.

The Food Supply during the War.

The question of feeding our people during the war has been no less satisfactorily regulated. The people willingly accommodated themselves to the restrictions demanded by the circumstances and understood how to keep house with the supplies that were in the country.

This economy has caused an essential improvement in the proportion of provisions on hand to the number of the population. While at first, with the continuous using up last season's crops, an increasing contraction of the food ration was feared, we are now in a position where this can be improved both in quality and quantity. And so the starving-out war, in which we should go to pieces, has like so many other calculations of our enemies, failed because of the firm determination of our people. While we were learning to be saving with our old supplies, the whole working energy of our country population was directed towards preparations for the new crop. The war has also proved to be a great teacher for our agricultural industry.

The fields were tilled with redoubled energy. By utilizing every foot of soil that was at all suitable for cultivation, an agricultural intensity was developed such as we have never known of in times of peace. Children have sown the seed, women directed the plough and old men swung the scythe over luxuriant meadows. A rich blessing seems assured to this labour. The promising young crops spread out endlessly on every side, covering the land as with a variegated carpet, richer and fuller than we have seen them for a long time. And as mother earth, undisturbed by the great work of destruction which men are directing against their own productions, undisturbed by the streams of blood which drench her fields, renews and makes them young again, so will the genius and industry of man, overcoming all the wounds which this war has inflicted on humanity, fully complete the work of restoring peace among the nations and of all that has been destroyed.

