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No. 1149. Vol. XXII. No. 7.

STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

English Losses.

London, July 15. The latest casualty list gives the names of 57 officers and 1887 men.

Vast Fire.

Petersburg, July 15. For several days past a vast fire has been burning at the extensive wood-works of Burkow in Archangel. The damage is enormous.

Callaux and Wife Assaulted.

Paris, July 15. Whilst automobiling around Paris, the vehicle in which M. and Mme. Callaux were driving was stopped and the pair violently assaulted by an angry crowd.

Prisoners Sentenced.

London, July 15. The two German prisoners who tried to escape from Leigh, by means of burrowing a tunnel, have been condemned to three months hard labor.

Warship Badly Damaged.

Petersburg, July 15. The Russian armoured cruiser Rurik was badly damaged in the last naval battle off Gotland. She is being repaired in Cronstadt.

Wants Conscription.

London, July 15. Lord Landsdowne in the House of Lords has stated that England cannot win the war unless she adopts conscription.

Financing Their Allies.

Petersburg, July 15. *Novoe Vremia* states that England and France have undertaken the entire financing of both Belgium and Serbia.

Russian Forced Back.

Petersburg, July 15. The *Russki Invalid* states the German troops have crossed the Narew and that the Russians have had to retire to Orecyz-Lydnia.

Burnt To Death.

London, July 15. Whilst flying over Brighton in his aeroplane the aeroplane constructor Harry Lilley was burnt to death in the air owing to his machine taking fire.

Greek Protest.

Athens, July 15. The government has formally protested to the British Minister against the tampering of the English censors with Greek business despatches to America.

Duma Of No Use.

Petersburg, July 15. The Minister President Gorymekin has expressed the opinion that it is useless to call the Duma, saying that it can do nothing. There are reports about that Gorymekin will be compelled to resign.

Against Winter Campaign.

Zurich, July 15. The *Neuen Züricher Nachrichten* says that the French soldiers do not want to hear anything concerning a winter campaign. They hate the idea. And it is the same in the ranks of the other allies of France.

A Warning.

London, July 15. The correspondent of the *Times* in Petersburg telegraphs that in military circles in Russia, none too great faith is placed in the offensive about Lublin, and therefore the British public must not be over sanguine.

Argonnan Victory.

The latest victory of the Kronprinz in the Argonnan Forest resulted in 68 French officers being taken prisoners and 3,688 men. This is the more remarkable as the French had, according to what prisoners have stated, intended to have signalled the national festival, the 14 of July, by a great victory.

Expecting Invasion.

Petersburg, July 15. The Minister of the Interior has issued an order to all the Governors throughout Russia, to the effect that if the enemy appears, the people are to be instructed to take away all foodstuffs and fodder, to remove all metals and to be specially careful to take away the church bells, most of which are made of copper.

The Savings Banks.

Up to the end of March, the Berlin savings banks had the enormous amount of 362,820,316 marks deposited with them. In spite of the war, the increase of deposits over withdrawals had amounted to no less than 17,593,268 marks for the year. The savings bank of Berlin contributed eighteen millions of marks to the first war loan and thirty five millions to the second.

Churchill Again.

London, July 15. The United Service Gazette publishes an article from an Admiral, without name, attacking Churchill severely. It makes him responsible for the loss of the three cruisers, torpedoed on one day by Captain Weddigen; the Antwerp fiasco, the folly of the Dardanelles, the loss of the Lusitania, and those of the Good Hope and Monmouth.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Presents the American Ambassador With Note for the United States.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Imperial and Royal Government Wishes Washington Cabinet to Prohibit Export of Material of War.

Vienna, July 15. The Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Burian has presented a Note to the American Ambassador, Mr. Penfield, to be transmitted to the Government of the United States. It reads as follows:—

The very serious effects, arising from the fact that for a long while past there has been an enormous trade in material of war carried on between the United States and Great Britain and her allies; whilst Austro-Hungary as well as Germany have been completely cut off from the American market; have from the first occupied the most serious attention of the Imperial and Royal Government. When now, the undersigned permits himself to draw the attention of the Washington cabinet to this matter; which has hitherto been in discussion only with the Imperial German Government; it comes of the call of imperative duty, in order to seriously try and protect those interests entrusted to his care from further most serious damages, which have been brought about, by the existing situation, just as much for Austro-Hungary as for Germany.

America's Position.

The Imperial and Royal Government feels fully assured, that the attitude, which is adopted by United States Government in this matter, is inspired by sentiments of the strictest neutrality, and that she is acting lawfully in keeping within the lines of her international rights. And so, the question arises, whether the conditions, which have been brought about undoubtedly independently of the government of the United States, have not assumed a form which is antagonistic to the intentions of the Washington Cabinet, indeed quite opposite to its desires. Should this question be answered in the affirmative—and the Imperial and Royal Government cannot but suppose that it will be so—then of itself, there naturally comes the further query, as to whether it is not possible; indeed it appears so indicated; that measures should be taken calculated to further carry out the wishes of the United States as regards the belligerents, namely to maintain a strictly impartial attitude.

Does Not Hesitate.

The Imperial and Royal Government does not hesitate, likewise to answer affirmatively in this question. The American Government, which worked with such zeal at the Hague Conference, has certainly not overlooked the fact, that ways and means of neutrality do not exhaust themselves in the exchange of the few documentary fragments of a treaty relating thereto. Let us specially look at the genesis of Article 7, Clause XIII of the Convention, upon which the United States clearly stands in the present case and the wording of which, it cannot be denied, is a formal testimony for the toleration of commerce in war materials as now being practised in the United States. But according to all authorities on International law who have been engaged in the consideration of this special question, a neutral country must not admit the commerce of munitions of war to assume such proportions, as to cause the neutrality of that country to be called into question.

Not Neutral.

We must, in judging the admissibility of contraband trade, as assessed by experts in such matters, come to the conclusion that the export of War-Material from the United States, as it has been practised in this war, is not in harmony with the calls of neutrality.

It is not a matter now of American industry, engaged in the production of war-material in times of peace, being protected. Far more it is, that that industry, in consequence of the war, has assumed enormous proportions. In order to manufacture the endless masses of weapons, munitions, and other material of war, which Great Britain and her allies have ordered in the United States during the past months, not only has it been that the existing plant did not suffice, but it has become necessary to enlarge and increase, by building new factories and employing more workmen, to such an extent that is has entirely altered the commercial aspect of the country.

America's Right.

The American Government has therefore the indisputable right, to issue an order prohibiting the export of those vast quantities of war material which, it is a matter of notoriety only reach one of the two combatants. If the United States would avail

herself of her rights in this matter, in order that no reproach could be made her, that she had not acted in keeping with the terms of national right, she could enact a brief law for the prohibition of the export of munitions of war.

For if in principle it be correct, that a neutral land should not abandon the attitude she has taken up according to her statutes as regards the enemy, as long as the war lasts; so also the principle may alter, as it reads in the preamble XIII of the Hague Convention, which clearly states a case for exception: "Ou l'expérience en démontrerait la nécessité pour la sauvegarde de ses droits." That case is moreover given to the American Government, that Austro-Hungary just as Germany is cut off from all commercial intercourse with the United States, without the justification that an effective blockade having been established.

Wants Intervention.

As against the possible objection, that with all good-will American manufacturers cannot, owing to the war, deliver supplies to Austro-Hungary and Germany as they are enabled to do to Great Britain and her allies; it can well be replied, that the Central Powers undoubtedly are in a position, to give an answer. It is quite sufficient to say that the enemies of Austro-Hungary and Germany inhibit the delivery of provisions and raw material, so that the legitimate commerce in those articles between the United States and the Central powers is not permitted. If the Washington Cabinet should be willing to take steps in that direction, it would only be in the sense of the high held traditions of the United States, that she should stand for the freedom of legitimate overseas trade, and at the same time earn the great credit of having prevented the enemies of Austro-Hungary and Germany from carrying out their ignominious intentions, of utilising her as a means of destroying the United Empire.

The I. and R. Government therefore in the name of the splendid spirit of good intercourse which has always existed, and never ceased, between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the United States, appeals to the friendship of the United States, to hearken to this appeal made in all friendly spirit, and that she should, for the reasons herewith formulated, give this highly important matter her most serious attention.

A revision on the part of the Government of the United States in the sense desired by the I. and R. Government would according to its conviction, be not only within the framework and of the rights and obligations of a Neutral Government, but on lines founded upon humanitarianism and the love of peace, those sentiments which the American government has always had inscribed on her banner.

The undersigned has the honor, to request the good services of the Ambassador Extraordinary of the United States, Mr. Frederick Courtland Penfield, and begs him to forward the above by telegraph to the Washington Cabinet, and takes the opportunity to express to His Excellency the American Ambassador his sentiments of high esteem.

Burian, m. p.

THE ARMY ADS.

London, July 15. In the House of Commons, Sir L. Chiozza Money asked whether the Prime Minister was aware that the responsible recruiting authority had issued an official poster to the following effect:—"Push and Go; It is better to Go than to be Pushed"; whether this poster was to be taken as an official intimation that the Government had decided to adopt a policy of conscription in the near future; and whether it was with his sanction that the voluntary system was supported by threats?

Mr. Tennant, who replied, said:—"As I have stated before, advertisements have to be framed to meet all tastes. I would add to that they must meet all phases of inclination and intention and the most variegated forms of sense of duty. The answer to the last two parts of the question is in the negative. Sir L. Chiozza Money.—Is my right hon. friend aware that these advertisements are disliked as much by those who support voluntarism as by the supporters of compulsory service?"

Mr. MacCallum Scott.—Are not the words, "It is better to go than to be pushed" a correct interpretation of voluntarism?"

Mr. Tennant.—It is a matter of interpretation.

KITCHENER RECRUITING AGENT.

Says that Number of Men Offering Themselves do not Suffice. The Alternative.

FIRST STEP REGISTRATION.

Compulsion may be Necessary. Sir Edward Carson Thinks German Military Methods Superior to English.

London, July 15. Recruiting, in spite of all the advertising and other methods applied, lags, and the great question of the moment here, is whether or no conscription will have to be enforced. The trump card of the Ministry in the cause of Enforced Military service, was played, in the Mansion House speech of Lord Kitchener. In such manner the various British Governments have been wont on occasions of great national interest to address the British public and to attempt, by direct appeals to the people, to find out the sentiments of the nation.

Field Marshall Kitchener is no orator, but he has a frank soldierly way of expressing himself and on this particular occasion he was far more ready in speech than he has ever been known before.

Definition of Germany.

The following is Lord Kitchener's definition of the position of Germany.

"The thorough preparedness of Germany, due to her strenuous efforts, sustained at high pressure for some 40 years, has resulted in a military organization as complex in character as it is perfect in machinery. Never before has any nation been so elaborately organized for imposing her will upon the other nations of the world; and her vast resources of military strength are wielded by an autocracy which is peculiarly adapted for the conduct of war. It is true that Germany's long preparation has enabled her to utilize her whole resources from the very commencement of the war, while our policy is one of gradually increasing our effective forces."

More Recruits Wanted.

Then the Field Marshall came to the question of the day the necessity for a larger supply of recruits than is being supplied at the present time. He said:

"It is an axiom, that the larger an army is, the greater is its need of an ever-swelling number of men of recruitable age to maintain it at its full strength; yet, at the very same time, the supply of those very men is automatically decreasing. Nor must it be forgotten that the great demand which has arisen for the supply of munitions, equipments, etc., for the armed forces of this country and of our Allies also, as well as the economic and financial necessity of keeping up the production of manufactured goods, involves the retention of a large number of men in various trades and manufactures, many of whom would otherwise be available for the colours."

By degrees Lord Kitchener worked up to the ticklish question of Conscription, as follows:—

Tribunal of Conscience.

"Excuses are often very plausible and very arguable, and seem quite good until we examine them in the light of duty before the tribunal of our conscience. To take only a single instance. Are there not many Special Constables who, being of recruitable age, are really qualified to undertake the higher service which is open to them? Perhaps the favourite excuse for neglecting to join the colours is one which appears in various forms—'I am ready to go when I am fetched'; 'I suppose they will let me know when they want me'; 'I don't see why I should join while so many others remain behind'; 'To be fair, let us all be asked to join together'; 'After all, if the country only endures and does not command us to enlist, does not that prove that it is not a duty to go, that only those need go who choose?'"

"Granted that legally you need only go if you choose, is it not morally 'up to you' to choose to go? (Cheers.) If you are only ready to go when you are fetched, where is the merit of that? Where is the patriotism of it? (Cheers.) Are you only going to do your duty when the law says you must? Does the call to duty find no response in you until reinforced, let us rather say superseded, by the call of compulsion? (Cheers.)"

"It is not for me to tell you your duty; that is a matter for your conscience. But make up your minds, and do so quickly. Don't delay to take your decision and, having taken it, to act upon it at once. Be honest with yourself. Be certain that your so-called reason is not a selfish excuse. Be sure that hereafter, when you look back upon to-day and its call to duty, you do not have cause, perhaps bitter cause, to confess to your conscience that you shirked your duty to your country and sheltered yourself under a mere excuse. (Cheers.)"

"It has been well said that in every man's life there is one supreme hour towards which all earlier experience moves and from which all future results may be reckoned. For

every individual Briton, as well as for our national existence, that solemn hour is now striking. Let us take heed to the great opportunity it offers and which most assuredly we must grasp now and at once—or never. Let each man of us see that we spare nothing, shirk nothing, shrink from nothing, if only we may lend our full weight to the impetus which shall carry to victory the cause of our honour and of our freedom." (Loud cheers.)

Then finally the Minister of War told of the failure of existing methods, and of the necessity for having all available men, fit for duty, registered.

Hinting at Conscription.

"The time has now come when something more is required to ensure the demands of our forces overseas being fully met, and to enable the large reserve of men imperatively required for the proper conduct of the war to be formed and trained. (Hear, hear.) The public has watched with eager interest the growth and the rapidly-acquired efficiency of the New Armies, whose dimensions have already reached a figure which only a short while ago would have been considered utterly unthinkable. But there is a tendency perhaps to overlook the fact that these larger Armies require still larger reserves, to make good the wastage at the front. And one cannot ignore the certainty that our requirements in this respect will be large, continuous, and persistent; for one feels that our gallant soldiers in the fighting line are beckoning, with an urgency at once imperious and pathetic, to those who remain at home to come out and play their part too. (Cheers.)"

"Recruiting meetings, recruiting marches, and the unwearied labours of the recruiting officers, committees, and individuals have borne good fruit, and I look forward with confidence to such labours being continued as energetically as hitherto."

"But we must go a step further, so as to attract and attach individuals who, from shyness or other causes, have not yet yielded to their own patriotic impulses. The Government have asked Parliament to pass a Registration Bill, with the object of ascertaining how many men and women there are in the country, between the ages of 15 and 65, eligible for the national service whether in the Navy or Army, or for the manufacture of munitions, or to fulfil other necessary services. When this registration is completed we shall anyhow be able to note the men between the ages of 19 and 40 not required for munition or other necessary industrial work, and therefore available, if physically fit, for the fighting line. Steps will be taken to approach, with a view to enlistment, all possible candidates for the Army—unmarried men to be preferred before married men, as far as may be." (Cheers.)

After Lord Kitchener had had his say, it came to the turn of Sir Edward Carson who is the avowed Champion of Conscription. The leader of the Ulster party said:—

Carson For Conscription.

"Now, in estimating for a few moments the forces we have to deal with—because this, after all, must be the measure of our necessary sacrifices—let us never for a moment leave out of mind the great organization with which we are confronted. There is no use abusing the Germans. That won't kill one of them. Recollect that upon the signing of a decree, as at the bugle's call, men of any class and any age in Germany go to the colours. Contrast our methods with that. We have to set up against that our voluntary recruiting—so far. So far that system has, as we are told, been successful, but it is now on its trial, and if voluntary recruiting and the appeals of Lord Kitchener fail, does anybody for a moment think that we ought to hesitate to apply compulsory service? People seem to forget that the very existence of the country is at stake. If it becomes necessary to apply conscription and we refuse, what is the alternative? To surrender at discretion? Never! (Cheers.)"

"No, we have a fixed task before us. So long as an enemy soldier continues on French, Belgian, or Russian soil no question of peace can ever enter into the thoughts of any honest-patriotic and courageous man in this country."

"It is our primary duty towards our Allies to see this matter through with them and we will, at whatever cost. But to not let us underrate the difficulties. That is the extremest folly of all. We have been for 11 months at war, and the Germans are still in firm occupation of almost the whole of Belgium and a considerable portion of France. The task before us is a Herculean one."

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The Austrian Note.

Baron Burian, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, has, through the Ambassador of the United States in Vienna, Mr. Frederick Courtland Penfield, sent a diplomatic note of the greatest interest to the Washington Cabinet. In it Baron Burian appeals to the United States; in the name of the long-time good relations which have existed between America and Austro-Hungary; to consider very seriously whether it is not possible for the government of the United States to stop the exportation of those munitions of war which are being sent in such enormous quantities, from the factories of America to the enemies of the Central Powers.

This newest of the many Notes which have seen light of late, makes the point that according to article 7 of the Hague Convention, any power has the right to restrict the export of munitions of war by its citizens, if it should come to a pass that the production reaches such a point as to endanger the neutral status of the country where such munitions are manufactured.

The Note, in very diplomatic but none the less clear language, tells the Washington Cabinet that the attitude of neutrality which the United States Government has so often and so emphatically affirmed as being its aim and object to maintain, is most seriously menaced by the quite extraordinary quantities of munitions of war, of all kinds, which are being systematically delivered to the enemy of the Central Powers. Baron Burian, whilst fully admitting that the United States has been within her legal rights in acting as she has done, yet thinks that in principle it is not the same thing. He therefore asks the American Government to pass a law prohibiting the exportation of munitions of war, or else, to somewhat equalise matters, to put a stop to the inhibition of foodstuffs and raw materials to Austria and Germany, from the United States.

Without any doubt the American Cabinet would most gladly oblige the Austro-Hungarian Government, because United States trade is suffering very severely from the action of Great Britain in arbitrarily bottling up the trade of the world, except with herself and her allies; and would gladly see the principle of the freedom of the seas fully re-established. But England appears to turn a deaf ear to all protests, and, as she happens to have more warships available than any of the rest of the powers, why it is difficult to see how President Wilson, or anyone else for the matter of that, is going to persuade the Britons to give up their so tyrannical domination of the seas.

Pessimism In France.

Neue Freie Presse tells of the Disappointment of the French at the Lack of Success of their Troops.

Vienna, July 15. The *Neue Freie Presse* in a communication from London states that very important occurrences have taken place which will not be without their ultimate influences in the issue of the war. President Poincaré returned sooner than he had intended from the front, because both the people and troops had demonstrated against a continuation of the war. Information received from France tells of these being undoubted signs of the people having become weary of the war. Both the people and the troops have the greatest dislike to the thought of a second winter campaign. Thereby arises the discontent which is caused by the too weak support given by the English, which is far and away behind what had been expected and promised. Furthermore the English and French staffs are not in accord and the lack of unity works upon the general spirit of the army. The Russian defeats in Galicia and the retreat from that province, have worked in the sharpest manner upon French sentiment. In wounded, sick, and dead the French army is losing at the rate of 200,000 men per month.

WOMEN OF AMERICA!

An Eloquent Appeal Made by the American Women in Europe to those of their Sex in the United States.

Listen, Women, Listen!

Give Ear to one who has Heard at Close Range the Piercing Wail of the Women and Children of War-Mad Europe!

By *Agatha W. Bullett.*

A great shuddering horror has passed through us all; a cry has gone up which has reached the utmost ends of the earth. On the seventh of May a thousand souls were lost at sea. A thousand souls went down, victims to the mercilessness of a war in which they had no part. A thousand souls hurled heedlessly to Eternity, is an awful thing.

But oh, women of America, women of my homeland, the loss of life on the Lusitania is but one black episode in a huge chaos of blackness. Far off from the hell of battle, on a continent of safety, it is hard for you to have realization of the dread things that have become a part of our being here. Draw near with me awhile; see the wreck of nations, the breaking up of the fountains—death, agony, gaping wounds staring you in the face; sobbing homeless children, desolate women with all they love gone, men without hope, without chance, gloom, blackness, despair.

Must be Stopped.

See these things that wring the heart of Europe, Women of America, they must be stopped and we must stop them. The women of Europe cannot; they bend low beneath a sorrow that finds no end. We can stop them and we must. There is a way, there is but one way, and that way lies with us. Listen, women, listen! For every life that went down on the Lusitania a hundred, a thousand lives have bled their last on the battle field, mowed down by the deadly freight with which the Lusitania was so full. Our President appeals to the Law of Humanity and places it above the man-made laws of interest-clashing nations. Well, may he do so. But before we presume to call the nations of Europe before the bar of Humanity, we must be sure that our own hands are clean, our own consciences pure. We dare not fatten on the blood of countless thousands. We dare not grow rich on the heart-cries of widowed women and orphaned children. We dare not pile into our coffers blood-red gold and think to make white our souls with alms to Belgium, Serbia and Poland's poor. Oh, country-women of mine! Give ear to one who has heard at close range the piercing wail of the women and children of war-mad Europe! Till now we of America have fed with feverish haste the flame which without our help would have smouldered and died. Our men may talk of the articles of the Hague Convention and our rights as American citizens, but we women have something higher and holier to consider—our duty as human beings. While bullets made in America dye red the fields of Europe, the word humanity is a mockery on our lips, yearning for peace is dead fruit in our hearts.

Unholy Work.

The women of Europe cry out to us in their despair of soul: "Put an end to the unholy work, You women of the New World, who like us suffer, love and bear, see to it that your men no longer profit by the anguish of the world! See to it that your bullets are sunk to deepest hell before they become drenched with the blood of our dear ones. By the Almighty God to whom we pray—by the Holy Christ who pleads for us—by the blessed Virgin Mother who has suffered and knows our suffering—we turn to you and implore for mercy, for help!"

Women of my country! Join together in an appeal to our men. We have a task before us greater than the world has ever known. Let no sun go down without earnest, unabated effort. Or the blood of Europe's slain will be on us and our children.

Dangerous Situation.

Welsh Colliers in Ugly Mood. Defiance of Government. Insist on Large Increase of Wages.

London, July 15. The situation in the Welsh colliery districts is far more serious than had been expected. The outlook is so earnest that it is proposed that the Premier Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George shall go down to Wales and try and conciliate the men. The leader of the workmen, a man named Hawthorn, has made an incendiary speech in which he called upon the men to stand firm and defiantly stated that the men would have nothing to do with the attempted coercive measures of Lloyd George, and that they had no idea of allowing themselves to be terrorised. He said that if the attempt was made to bring the men under the influence of the Munitions Bill law, the situation would be worse than ever.

It will be remembered that a Royal proclamation has lately been issued, forbidding the workmen of England to go out on strike. This measure appears to have further irritated the laboring classes.

The *Daily Telegraph* anxiously asks where all this is leading to. The *Times* calls upon the Government to stand fast and to resist the exactions of the colliers.

RUSSIA AND REVOLUTION.

Professor Theodor Schiemann Gives his Views Upon the Condition of the Muscovite Empire.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

Army Affected by Propaganda. Convulsive Official Celebrations of Supposed Victories.

One of Germany's greatest authorities on Russia is Professor Theodor Schiemann of the University of Berlin. His contributions to the history of the war, such as "Germany and World Politics," and "How England Prevented an Understanding with Russia," rank among the most luminous and scholarly of contemporary documents. Professor Schiemann has always maintained that it was futile to expect revolutionary outbreaks in Russia incident to the war. The war against Germany had the support of the people and was opposed only by the Socialists. This is the view maintained by Professor Schiemann in a pamphlet just published by Georg Reimer, Berlin, entitled "Russia on the Road to Revolution".

In less than twenty pages, Dr. Schiemann portrays the effect of the war on Russia. This description should be read by all who would form a judgment regarding the internal conditions of Germany's most dangerous opponent, so far as this may be based on reliable indications during the war. It is Professor Schiemann's opinion that the feeling in Russia has totally changed, and that the revolutionary propaganda has now affected 20 or 25 percent of the army.

"This revolutionary propaganda is closely connected with the repeated cases in which officers have been shot by their soldiers. This has taken on dimensions of which the army leaders of the Central Powers have scarcely formed an accurate idea, and which totally undermines the faith that even the bravest Russian officers have reposed in their troops."

It is also Dr. Schiemann's opinion, which he substantiates, that Russia has been economically ruined by the enforced maintenance of the army.

The Commander-in-Chief was indifferent to this destruction of Russia. He is entirely lacking in comprehension of social and economic matters. He required food for his soldiers and food was supplied, very often badly and always in unequal quantities—nevertheless, it was supplied. The whole country was thereby thrown out of its economic groove. The conclusion of the pamphlet gives us the deepest and most significant glimpses of what is fermenting in the heart of that vast and chaotic empire. All these tendencies, though they have by no means diminished the hatred of Germany, have considerably increased the popular dissatisfaction with the government, a fact of which the revolutionaries take full advantage. As early as February of this year, the police of St. Petersburg were aware that the revolutionary centre had succeeded in creating an organization which was far superior to that of 1905. The government had the threads in its hands, and knew a great deal, but not everything. Yet it decided that it would be dangerous to proceed with wholesale arrests, fearing that this might precipitate an outbreak, and thus produce an unfavourable reaction in the west—upon Roumania and Italy. The government also believed that this movement would be suppressed by the victorious penetration of Hungary, and an advance upon Budapest, whereas, in the case

of a Russian defeat, in which, to be sure, they did not believe, everything, according to their opinion, would be lost. This view also prevailed in court circles. The bestowal of a post of honour upon the Commander-in-Chief for uniting Galicia with Russia and the convulsive official celebrations of victories throughout the empire, were nothing but a means for quieting the propaganda. The collapse which occurred immediately afterwards in Galicia was the beginning of the end.

Whether it be that Russia succeeds in quickly concluding a peace by means of her still-remaining fragments of an army or, suppressing a revolution by surrendering the resident aliens to the peasants, remains to be seen. In this case the entire blame for the disasters of this war would be laid at the doors of the western Allies and the aliens,—the Jews, Germans, Estes, Letts, Lithuanians and Poles. These people would be expropriated, forcibly banished or annihilated, and a terrible fate would overwhelm the Germans in Russia. The further development of the agrarian reforms of Stolypin would bring the peasantry of Greater Russia across the still inviolate national boundaries of the Peipus and the swamps of the Pripet to the frontiers of the German Empire. The aggressive idea, which is the soul of modern Russia, would by this means acquire an undream-of power and tenacity, which in a comparatively short time would strive to attain its revenge by quite other means. It would through this acquire firm support in the re-established belief in the invincibility of Russia among the many millions of alien tribes from Finland to the Black Sea, who would be forced to seal this acknowledgment with the destruction of their civilization. At the same time Russia would remain the most powerful factor among the Balkan peoples and thereby one of the greatest dangers for the Central Powers.

Should there be no peace, it is possible that the revolutionaries may attain their end—a General Strike of all industrial workers and of the entire proletariat, as well as of all the revolutionised state institutions—(post, telegraph, railways, etc.) in that moment in which the shattering of the army by constant defeats, and the propaganda had advanced so far as to unleash the military revolt. This would entail universal anarchy. An armed insurrection would very likely occur in Finland and the Caucasus, and would bring salvation to the alien peoples of Russia, in the great territory between the Baltic and the Austro-German frontier on one side and the Peipus and Rokitno swamps on the other, precisely as an early peace would destroy all these elements of Western European civilization."

In a few final words Professor Schiemann turns his attention to the changes in the Russian ministry. The Cadets are striving for a coalition ministry, with the cry "War to the finish and Parliamentary rule." Dr. Schiemann declares that the crisis has become acute and that its end cannot be foreseen, but that all signs indicate that Russia is on the road to revolution.

Dardanelles Impregnable.

Leading English Newspaper Considers that the Strength of the Famous Forts have made the Expedition Hopeless.

London, July 15. Of late there is a growing conviction that England is wasting time, ammunition, and much valuable life in a futile attempt to capture the Dardanelles. Each day brings long lists of the dead who have been mown down by the machine guns of the Turks. The *Daily Telegraph*, which has nowadays become the most popular London newspaper, voices the opinions so often heard and writes:—It is not saying a word too much, to state that never before has an army battled in a so forlorn hope. The nature of the land is such as to make defence very easy and the offensive well nigh impossible.

The Turks would have sufficed by themselves for the defence and were strong enough to have placed us in a hopeless position. But now we have to reckon that they are led by German. In long years of thorough study of the coming worlds war, the Germans had worked out the most brilliant and rapid methods of defence. Where such are not possible they have developed defensive war to the highest pitch. We have seen that in France and Flanders. In all such things, the Turks have shown themselves to be the most apt of pupils. The Peninsula of Gallipoli, is, from nature, ideal for purposes of defence, and has been, built up into the state of an impregnable fortress by the Turks and Germans. For us there is nothing to do but to call a finish, for the Dardanelles action was, and is, a hopeless adventure.

Bellcose Montenegrins.

Cetinje, July 14. King Nicholas has made a speech at a banquet given in honor of the Serbian Generals. He said that the Montenegrin army was desirous of marching against the common enemy.

Hopes That Failed.

Great Hopes of a Decisive Victory at Arras and La Bassée Doomed to Disappointment.

What is known as the Battle of the Loretto Heights, resulted at first in a semi victory for the Allies, only to be followed by the Germans regaining all the ground which they had at one period lost. However, from the general orders of the day it was quite evident that both English and French expected a great victory.

The English order read:—"The operations planned aim at a decisive victory, not a local success. The aim of the first army is; to break through the enemy's lines, obtain possession of the highway La Bassée-Fourmes, and then advance upon Don."

But the success of the French likewise was far and away in arrears of what was expected, as shown in the following order of the day.

"After nine months of campaigning, the time has come to make a final effort, to break through the lines of the enemy and afterwards as first object drive the Germans out of French territory."

"The moment is propitious. Never was the army stronger, nor inspired by greater courage.

"The enemy appears to have but a few divisions at disposal at our front, our strength is four times as great as his. We are in possession of the most powerful artillery which has so far been used on the field of battle."

"Today it is no question of an ordinary surprise attack, or of the capturing of a few trenches. It is a matter of attacking the enemy with the utmost force, of beating him, of following him with the utmost persistence and tenacity, without regard to fatigue, hunger, thirst and suffering."

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.

Two Moralities

To the Editor.
Perhaps you will feel interested in the enclosed letter which I have just sent to the *New York Evening Post*.

Having read the very interesting article in your paper issue referring to two different standards of morality I ask that you will be good enough to allow an American of American birth who has been living and taking care of American commercial interests in Germany for some time to express his views as to the difference between the American and German conception of submarine warfare and the Lusitania case.

More than a thousand lives were lost in the Lusitania tragedy—this is so horrible and dreadful that it makes our hearts bleed and everyone will easily understand the excitement of the American people. But no one who knows anything of Germany and who has had the chance to witness the practical sympathy shown by the German people whenever a tragic or shocking accident presented an opportunity for help (viz: Italian earthquakes, mine accident at Courrières, France, Titanic, etc.) will admit that the feelings of humanity are less strong in Germany than anywhere else.

Is it possible for us fully to realize the extent of the sacrifices of blood which this war requires daily and hourly! Do we know how many wives have lost their husbands, how many children their fathers and how many parents their sons? They number hundreds of thousands and all bear it quietly and with dignity, but to call this absence or even lack of human feeling would be almost criminal.

Germany has never had any serious difference with our country and certainly had a right to expect from America the same sympathy which was shown England and her Allies. It came as a great disappointment to Germany that the majority of the American people (apart from the German element) not only showed no sympathy towards that country but did their best to turn almost every incident and occurrence of the war to the disadvantage of Germany.

Have we forgotten all the grievances which we have suffered from England? Do we really believe that Russia, the cruel oppressor of the Jews, Finns, Poles, etc., has suddenly become a highly cultured nation and the Czar's Government almost a kind of benevolent institution!

We could not find words strong enough to condemn the so-called German atrocities in Belgium, according to Belgian, French and English reports, but have we ever heard a word about the tragedies in East Prussia and Galicia, where many thousands of innocent, aged men, or women and children were murdered or carried away when the Russians pillaged and burned the country! Is this less cruel because England used all its power to keep it from our knowledge?

Now we say that our case is better and our morality of a higher standard.

How shall I explain this to the Germans who must see that America makes huge efforts to supply England and her Allies with money and all kinds of death-dealing devices to help them continue the war and kill as many Germans as possible? But whenever Germany tries to prevent this traffic and to sink the transports which carry munitions and are ruthless enough to take non-combatants on board, our moral judgment revolts against the action of Germany!

Have we gone beyond a lame protest when, regardless of the accepted Principles of International Law, England decided to prevent any kind of shipment from America reaching Germany with the object of starving out a whole nation irrespective as to whether they were combatants or not.

Our moral judgment unfortunately did not revolt against this.

If we want to come to an agreement with Germany which shall make impossible the recurrence of such horrible tragedies as the sinking of the Lusitania, I feel that we must prove our intention not to let our actions be governed by sentiments but to deal with Germany impartially and to give her fair play.

I have never relinquished the hope that our country should take the lead in a supreme effort to stop this bloodshed and restore peace to the world. But for God's sake let us try to be fair to all parties. Let us win their confidence and convince them that we are not Pharisees, that we are their friends and Neutrals, not only to the letter but also to the spirit of the Law.

I do not think that we could do better to prove the moral quality of American humanity and leave a more glorious inheritance to our children.

C. George Boker.

WHY?

Why do the firms that advertise a new collar or new shirt always place it about the full neck or the broad chest of the athlete?

SEAS OF TROUBLE.

England in Great Danger of Losing her Gold Reserves and her National Credit. Too Great Expenditures.

ENORMOUS EXPENSES FOR TROOPS.

The Improvised Army Stated to be More Costly Than the Great Continental Forces. How to Raise Money.—Differences of Opinion.

London, July 10. It was sure to come! The country is now beginning thoroughly to realise that the prodigal expenditure which has been going on cannot last for ever. And in consequence the cry of retrenchment and economy is heard on all sides. England keeps on paying vast sums for munitions to the United States, and, not being self-supporting, has to buy the greater number of her foodstuffs from abroad. Moreover what agricultural produce she might have produced at home, has been much diminished by the impossibility of obtaining hands to work upon the farms. As with her military situation so also with the financial. England has suddenly awakened to the truth and finds that in spite of the loud vauntings of Lloyd George concerning the endless wealth of the country, England is financially in a tight corner.

PAYING FOR HELP.

England is just now paying, besides her vast war costs, enormous sums to Russia and is constantly called upon by France for financial assistance. She owes heavy sums, to the Bank of England for advances made—much over 150,000,000 sterling. This will have to come out of the next loan, which is thus heavily mortgaged. In Parliament attention has been drawn to the fact that the small army of England costs far too much and that even at that it is insufficiently supplied. A member of the House told how, to his knowledge, recruits had been trained for months and months and had never had a rifle in their hands. The old story is there and the full-st evidence, concerning the lack of ammunition complained of by General French.

GOLD SCARCE.

It has been known all along that the gold supply was far shorter than it should be. The Belgian gold was first taken, then Russian gold was sought, France contributed what she could to bolster up the meagre gold supply of the Bank of England; meagre compared to the heavy calls. One day this week there was a call for £2,000,000 worth of gold which had to be sent west.

The *Daily Telegraph* takes the matter up editorially and writes:—"There is by no means a surplus of hard cash, as the low rate of discount would appear to indicate. Money will shortly be much dearer, even if the gold reserve, upon which our credit hangs, be not seriously in danger of becoming exhausted. The greatest difficulties arise in making the payments for our imports. Each day it becomes more and more difficult to arrange, and they must be paid for in gold." The paper calls for the immediate issue of a large loan.

The *Manchester Guardian* talks of a forced loan which shall be made upon all classes. This it proposes instead of the new war loan, about the raising of which there appears to be the greatest anxiety. There is also talk of extra taxation, but the country is already taxed up to the neck and as incomes have fallen all round owing to the failure of dividends, extra taxation can hardly be made at such a moment.

The *Daily Mail* states that the enormous deficit can neither be covered by loans nor taxation. The only way out lies in the more strenuous output of industrial productions and the setting aside of all unnecessary expenses of the state and of individual house expenditure.

The *Morning Post* writes: "The cost of our improvised army is stupendous. It is greater than that of the armies of Germany and Austro-Hungary, which stand on all the fronts.

WANT MORE AEROPLANES.

In the House of Commons the Unionist Member Hicks calls upon the government to supply more aeroplanes and states that the only way to protect England from an invasion of Zeppelins is to have swarms of aeroplanes ready at a moments notice. He asks why it has been that the English have not replied to the German onslaughts in England by sending a fleet of aeroplanes to Kiel and Cuxhaven. He says that there ought to be an invasion by aeroplanes every week into Germany. "If," he said, "England could each week send into German territory an air flotilla of 50 to 100 aeroplanes, it would teach Germany what war really means." He then went on to call for the building of vast airships, of the type of the one existing in Russia.

An expression of English muddle and ignorance at its worst.

The Under Secretary of State for War, Mr. Tennant, meekly replied that it was quite easy to say that England was short of aeroplanes and airmen. Such a charge might be made against every branch of the military service. The Air Service stood well comparatively with that of the other armies in the field. The number of flyers had been increased tenfold since the commencement of the war.

Mr. Lloyd George has of course something to say about aeroplanes and he differs from Mr. Tennant. On a visit to the Colonial Aeroplane Company's works, he said:—"The Germans have many more aeroplanes than we have. One British aviator goes as far as about two or three Germans. (Cheers.) But at the same time we want more aeroplanes, and I am so glad that you

you working at them here, and working so well and so skillfully at this requisite work. This is the first time I have visited a factory of the kind, and I have been extraordinarily interested in seeing the work you are doing. I am exceedingly obliged to you, and on behalf of the Government I thank you. The more of these machines you can turn out the better it will be for our brave fellows in France. (Cheers.)

It is the only way we can detect the hidden gun emplacements of the enemy. Those splendid aviators and observers find out exactly where the trenches and guns are, and then our artillery gets to work, and when they have smashed away defenses our infantry will turn the Germans out of the trenches. But your job is the first." (Cheers.) Thus England, led by its bombastic little Welsh Mullah goes madly down the path of death to the accompaniment of "cheers" and under its old and embecile delusion that one Englishman "is as good as two or three Germans." The nation of shop keepers seems to have forgotten how to calculate.

THE ANGLOMANIACS.

A Pungent Oracle on the War.

A volume of clever and witty dialogues has been published in America entitled "The Catechism of Balaam, Jr." Its power is not lessened by the fact that its author is more passionately convinced of the justice of Germany's cause, than coolly cynical in the creation of epigrams. We quote one of these telling little dialogues:

Q. Well, with whom should Americans sympathize?

A. Oh, with the Allies, of course. Dear me, yes, can you doubt it? Are we not Anglo-Saxons? The more than seventy per cent. of us who are Germans, Irish, Austrian Slavs, and persecuted Jews from Russia, must not interfere with Anglo-Saxon unity, y'know. Didn't England do her best to preserve that unity at the bayonet's point in 1776? Didn't she do her best to restore it by holding up our ships, and stealing our sailors till 1814? Didn't she strive for our unity by fitting out very many war vessels, financing, officering, manning and arming to destroy our commerce, in 1860-64? Don't the columns of her newspapers and periodicals, so full of insults toward us, show how she loves us? Then, again, must we not show that the American spirit of fair-play is equal to the English by siding with the seven nations which have jumped on the two? Must we not show our love of frankness and honesty by siding with the nations which deliberately put a ring around Germany, which plotted her overthrow merely because she was a commercial rival, which harbored insane hatred of her for forty years, and which yet pretend that Germany started the war merely because she struck without waiting for their knives to enter her vitals? Must we not side with the alliance which includes the Moor, the Arab, the Negro, the Hindu, the Cossack, the Apache and the Hooligan? Must we not prefer the civilization of Omsk and Tomsk of Warsaw and Kishineff, of the knout and the pogrom and the hopelessly corrupt and enslaving Russian church—must we not prefer these to the civilization of Nuremberg and Munich, Dresden, Berlin, Bayreuth, Oberammergau, Vienna, Buda-Pesth and Prague—Bremen and Hamburg—Bonn and Heidelberg—Goethe and Schiller, Wagner and Strauss, and a thousand scholars and leaders of thought; the civilization of industry, peace and intelligence? Oh, surely we Americans must prefer hatred and jealousy and deception to simple honesty and straightforwardness; we must prefer the Hooligans and the Apache, the gull of the English manufacturer and the insanely-revengeful dupe of Delcassé, to the industrious, sober-minded German; we must prefer the mongrel hordes of niggers and half-niggers, Hindus and Tartars, to the pure stock of the white race, the civilizing Teuton, we must prefer the cowards who band together in overwhelming numbers before they dare attack their victims; we must prefer the squealers who began to whimper and call the Germans names the minute the Germans began to trash them, we must prefer the liars who din into our ears all the absurd stories which reliable Americans on the spot promptly deny. Oh yes, these must be our preference.

The newspapers tell us so.

THE NEW EUROPE.

"Das Neue Europa", edited by Dr. Paul Cohn, and published at Zurich, pursues its good work of clarification and intellectual discussion. Its tone is lofty and dignified. The last number to hand contains several excellent articles, such as calm but annihilating answers to the incredible outbursts of fury of Prof. William Ramsay and M. Marcel Sembat. Nor is humor lacking. This striking little periodical is bound to achieve much good in preparing the fields of thought for the seeds of peace and understanding.

TO AMERICA.

By Angela Morgan.

"America is Keeping up the War by Sending Ammunition",—the Voice of the Nations.

"Miss Angela Morgan is a well-known poetess in the United States and was one of the leading delegates at the Women's Peace Congress at the Hague. She arrived in Europe a few months ago with a wrong impression as to the origin and responsibility for the war. Against the protests of her friends, and, we regret to say, some American Diplomatic officials, she decided to visit Germany. After a few weeks' visit to the chief cities of the Fatherland, she began to believe that American public opinion was being deceived by the newspapers and that it was a crime against civilization for America to be shipping munitions of war for the destruction of human life. She therefore wrote this fine poem, which is now being reproduced in the leading newspapers of America."—Ed.

America, my stalwart land, cradle of giants yet My soul is sick to hear the shame [to be, The nations tell of thee. My heart is sad, that in this hour When thou shouldst rise to sovereign power, A mocking world has made thy name Target of ridicule and blame, Crying that thou hast Peace betrayed Who loud for Peace hath prayed.

America, my motherland, womb of a nation yet to be, And hast thou heard the people's scorn? My sorrow wakes and cries to thee, O, land where I was born. Here in this crisis of the world, When strength on stubborn strength is hurled, When thou and thy desires should be The utterance of liberty, Thy white neutrality should stream, Symbol of Christ's and Lincoln's dream, A signal to the suffering lands— Lo, thou art blinded with the rest And blood is bright upon thy hands And bitter on thy breast.

Yea, all have sinned, America, We, too, are slayers of the slain, Our crime as quick, our wrong as red As that which shamed the Master's head And mocked the Master's pain. And thinkest thou thy prayer avails Because thou didst not draw the sword? The scaffolding thou didst not make And thine was not the word which spake To crucify our Lord? America, thy protest fails. From out the gloom, His figure stands And lo! This thou hast shaped the nails That pierce the Saviour's hands. America, my land, my home Where lives my hope, where pleads my heart, Arise, and play thy noble part: Canst thou not govern as thou wilt To stay thy people's guilt? Where is thy clean, heroic pride, Where is thy rugged will that planned A continent by freedom spanned? And art thou bond, or art thou free That this, thy crime should be? Not thine to judge, America, 'Twixt nations wrong or nations right, Eternal justice will decide. See thou that thine own hands are white In the Eternal Light.

Speakest of precedent or creed When higher forces urge thy fate? All man-made edicts soon or late Must yield before the Cosmic Need That spells the Future's right. Be thine the hand to lift the light, Be thine the arm to strike the blow That severs human hate from hate; Be thine the word to start the flow Of sympathy and brotherhood That make the Future's good. Out of this hell of Blood and wrath This whirlpool of a world's despair There breaks no day, there leads no path Unless thy people dare. It is thine hour, America; No word but thine can lift this curse; It is thy moment to fulfill Thine errand in the universe, Ambassador of that great Will That herds and holds the stars in space And guides the human race. Fail not, fail not, my motherland! A world is waiting on thy choice. Be thou that strong, triumphant State Who dares to be immaculate Who dares to lift the human cause Above the cant of minor laws. Be thou that great enduring Voice To speak the most majestic word By nations ever heard.

America, I see thy goal I see thy high, resplendant soul, A torch upon the Future's gate, For those who plead and wait. From out the thunder of that hill Where the sad Christ is bleeding still, From out the terror and the rage, The anguish of our stricken age, Humanity beseeches thee: "Be thou the saviour of all lands, Wash thou the stain from off thy hands And set the nations free!"

THE DANGERS OF ANGLOMANIA.

By Yandell Henderson, PH. D.

Professor of Physiology at Yale University.

The perils of the shameful and almost incredible betrayal of the American people by the hireling Anglo-American press of New York are strongly presented in the following article by Professor Henderson. And this betrayal involves the grossest and most heinous injustice of which a nation supposed to be neutral could be guilty of towards a friendly nation waging a stupendous struggle against colossal odds, not only for its own rights and liberties, but for those of all neutral countries, including our own. For the destruction of English sea-tyranny will make the blue highways free for the sons of all men. R.L.O.

Now, if ever, those who do not agree with the popular outcry against Germany should speak out, and should stand stubbornly against prejudice, abuse and ridicule for fair play and neutrality.

Through the stupidity of Germany's diplomacy Germany's case has never been fairly put before Americans, while England's case has been presented with consummate skill. It is too late to remedy this condition. But every one who cares for America first should at least protest against those who by appeals to prejudice and hatred are trying to drag our country into this war. I refer particularly to the gross and repeated misrepresentations of German aims and civilization which President Charles W. Eliot has published in the *New York Times* and elsewhere, and to the talk in which Theodore Roosevelt has recently indulged. One of the deplorable results of such talk is, that the German-Americans are now sneered at as "hyphenated Americans." The only hyphenated Americans who really deserve our contempt and dislike are the rapidly multiplying breed of Anglomaniacs.

Many of the Anglomaniacs among us seem to have forgotten that the Lusitania was not an American ship, and to care more for British ships than our own. The continuance of British dominion over the seas seems to be their chief concern. It is true that the British navy protects us and could punish us almost as much as if we were still a British colony. But it would be better for our self-respect if we had to stand on our own legs. If we were compelled to maintain an efficient navy and to require universal military service of our young men on the plan employed in Switzerland and Australia, we would not be open to such jeers at us and at our president as rang through the London music halls a few days ago.

The sinking of the Lusitania was horrible chiefly because it was dramatic. It probably saved ten times as many lives as it cost. The ammunition which the Lusitania carried would have slaughtered thousands. Have not those who may be made widows and orphans in Germany a right to expect of their government that, in any way possible, will prevent that ammunition from reaching their enemies?

Around Germany is a ring of millions of enemies mad with hatred. Suppose that American ammunition enables them to break in, how will German women fare at the hands of such savages with a veneer of discipline as Cossacks, Ghurkas, Sikhs, Turcos, and Senegambians? Would not our forefathers have been justified in any act which would have kept arms out of the hands of

the Indians who ravaged northern New York under Burgoyne?

It is claimed that we and our women and children have a right to sail up and down the English channel and the Irish sea on British ships. But we have an equal right to sail the North Sea in German ships. England prevents us from enjoying the latter right or from even traveling on our own ships to Germany, with a new kind of blockade.

We have protested, but we should not think of going to war with England. Germany advises us not to travel on British ships. War is organized murder, and in this death grapple of the English for continued supremacy and of the Germans for existence one side has fundamentally as much right and necessity in trying to starve and struggle by sweeping ships off the seas as has the other. Compared to what England and Germany have at stake, our interest is a trifle, to be covered by higher rates of marine insurance—to be paid by the consignees of our shipments.

We ought to have protested against the subjugation of Belgium. But if an international court ordered Germany out of Belgium it would be bound to require Russia to give Finland back her constitution, and to stop persecuting Jews and Poles. It would have to order England out of Hong-kong, India and South Africa, and would ask hard questions about Ireland. It would order Serbia out of Bulgarian territory, Belgium out of the Congo and France out of North Africa. No nation engaged in this war has clean hands. But in this war itself no one of them is fighting for any other than patriotic motives, national defense, the pressure of fearful necessity, and the clash of irreconcilable interests.

As for atrocities, Belgium, Serbia, East Prussia and Poland have probably been no more thoroughly desolated than Georgia after Sherman's march to the sea. Away from ordinary social restraints men always do such things. It is rare for a militia company here to have a field day, or a college class to hold a reunion without a certain percentage making beasts of themselves. There was a crop of "war babies" over on Long Island after our soldiers left Montauk Point in 1898.

While we have no adequate reason for declaring war on Germany, Germany has sufficient reason for declaring war on us, if it would at all lessen our shipments of the ammunition with which her sons are being killed. It is practically impossible for us to stop shipments now. We are all, including pro-Germans, profiting by it. It is restoring prosperity. It would perhaps be unfair to England and France to stop it now. But let us not send our women and children to protect it. Give the Germans a chance to stop it if they can. Above all, let us not be hypocrites in condemning the atrocities of people on both sides who are half crazy with fear and hate, when we Americans, looked at through German eyes, are calmly fattening on blood money.

Bad Blood Between American and British Sailors.

British and American sailors were not on friendly terms at Alexandria, according to the "North Carolina's" crew. Taunts by the British that the United States was "afraid to fight" resulted in several street encounters, and much hard feeling was shown.

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EXCLUSIVE AND OFFICIAL LISTS. (No. 7)

Gefangenenlager Sennelager. Brown, Charles, Priv., Royal Scots. Brown, James, Priv., Royal Scots. Buret, Samuel, Lce. Corp., Royal Scots. Bush, Albert, Priv., Royal Scots. Baker, Victor, Priv., 2nd. Suffolk Rgt. Bird, Nelson, " " " Blakes, Frank, Dr., " " " Bradford, Henry, Priv., 2nd. Suffolk Rgt. Bradman, Lionel, " " " Baum, Frederick, Priv., 1. Cheshire Reg. Birch, Thomas, Priv., 1. Cheshire Reg. Borroughs, Thomas, Priv., 1. Cheshire Reg. Bardsley, Robert, Priv., 1. King's Own. Bendle, Richard, Priv., 1. King's Own. Bishop, Fred, Priv., 1. King's Own. Blockham, William, Lce-Corp., 1. King's Own. Boothe, John, Priv., 1. King's Own. Booth, William, Priv., 1. King's Own. Braithwaite, William, Sergt., 1. King's Own. Bridson, William, Priv., 1. King's Own. Brotherhood, John, Priv., 1. King's Own. Brown, Joseph, Lce-Corp., 1. King's Own.

Bowsher, George, Priv., Royal Scots. Burus, James, Priv., Royal Scots. Batton, James, Priv., Royal Scots. Cooper, James, Priv., Royal Scots. Clarke, Frederick, Priv., Royal Scots. Caines, Frederick, Priv., Royal Scots. Dickson, Archibald, Priv., Royal Scots. Dowle, Karl, Priv., Royal Scots. Erskine, William, Priv., Royal Scots. Harper, William, Priv., Royal Scots. Haggan, James, Priv., Royal Scots. Keogh, Michael, Priv., Royal Scots. Saver, Edwin, Priv., Royal Scots. Lloyd, Joseph, Priv., Royal Scots. Swington, David, Priv., Royal Scots. Syle, Philipp, Priv., Royal Scots. McCourt, John, Priv., Royal Scots. McElvogue, Joseph, Priv., Royal Scots. McEntyre, Pieter, Priv., Royal Scots. McCabe, John, Priv., Royal Scots. Ryrie, William, Priv., Royal Scots. Robertson, John, Priv., Royal Scots. Smith, Joseph, Priv., Royal Scots. Willets, Frederick, Priv., Royal Scots. Weston, George, Priv., Royal Scots. Dikken, Reg., Corp., Hampshire Regt. Etheridge, George, Priv., Hampshire Regt. Fisher, Frederick, Priv., Hampshire Regt. South, Frederick, Priv., Hampshire Regt. Paine, Francis, Albert, Priv., North Lanes. Warren, Ernest, Priv., North Lanes. Bindom, William, Priv., Coldstream Guards. Fozorthy, Harold, Priv., Coldstream Guards. Allen, Joseph, Priv., Royal Irish. Blakesway, Edwin, Corp., Royal Irish. Brien, Patrick, Priv., Royal Irish. Crowley, Charles, Priv., Royal Irish. Dodd, James, Priv., Royal Irish. Joley, Edward, Priv., Royal Irish. Hesty, Richard, Priv., Royal Irish. Hynes, Michael, Priv., Royal Irish. Nenesso, Thomson, Corp., Royal Irish. Hopkines, Peter, Priv., Royal Irish. Hargreaves, Harry, Corp., Royal Irish. Layton, Edward, Corp., Royal Irish. Lovatt, Victor, Priv., Royal Irish. Minogue, Daniel, Priv., Royal Irish. Macdonah, Wilfred, Corp., Royal Irish. Mc, Gregor, Thomas, Priv., Royal Irish. Nagle, John, Trommler, Royal Irish. Neill, Robert, Priv., Royal Irish. O'Hara, Thomas, Priv., Royal Irish. Raodan, William, Priv., Royal Irish. Roche, John, Corp., Royal Irish. Sullivan, Thomas, Corp., Royal Irish. Styles, Michael, Priv., Royal Irish. Woods, James, Priv., Royal Irish. Arkell, Edwin, Priv., Royal Field Art. Croft, Charles, Sergt., Royal Field Art. Davies, Rees, Driver, Royal Field Art. Miller, John, Priv., Royal Field Art. McDonnell, John, Priv., Royal Field Art. Redding, George, Priv., Royal Field Art. Jownshemd, Frederick, Priv., Royal Field Art. Bagge, Samuel, Priv., Light Infant. Elms, William, Priv., Light Infant. Long, Ernest, Priv., Duke of Cornwall's L. Inf. Niblett Raymond, Priv., Duke of Cornwall's L. Inf. Fibles, Cristoph, Priv., Duke of Cornwall's L. Inf. Beardsby, George, Priv., Yorkshire Light Inf. Naylor, Harold, Priv., Yorkshire Light Inf. Robinson, Frank, Corp., Yorkshire Light Inf. Wakefield Harry, Corp., Yorkshire Light Inf. Brown, Georg, Priv., Lincoln Reg. Jackson, Charles, Serg., Lincoln Reg. Phillips, Hendrik, Priv., Lincoln Reg. Peat, Charles, Corp., Lincoln Reg. Browly, William, Priv., East Lancashire. Hughrs, James, Corp., East Lancashire. Higgins, James, Priv., East Lancashire. Horsley, Frank, Corp., East Lancashire. Merritt, Alfred, Serg., East Lancashire. Whiteside, James, Priv., East Lancashire. Carnson, Frederick, Priv., Cheshire Reg. Jones, William, Priv., Cheshire Reg. Reley, Harold, Priv., Cheshire Reg. Hubbard, Leonard, Priv., East Surrey's. Tairweather, John, Priv., Highland Inf. Lester, Georges, Priv., Highland Inf. Muley, Thomson, Priv., Somerset. Stone, Frank, Priv., Somerset. Compton, Walter, Priv., Welsh Reg. Perks, Spencer, Priv., Welsh Reg. Honson, David, Priv., Cameron Highlander. Ogg, William, Priv., Cameron Highlander. Thompson, George, Priv., Cameron Highl. Niel, William, Serg., Suffolk Reg. Wilson, Horace, Priv., Suffolk Reg. Smith, Josef, Priv., Suffolk Reg. Rairison, Philipp, Priv., Royal Lanc. Roberts, David, Corp., Royal Lanc. Bourn, John, Priv., King's Royal Rifles. Knight, Henri, Priv., King's Royal Rifles. Anderson, William, Priv., Connaught Rang. Lawly, Thomas, Serg., Connaught Rangers. Fitzgerald, Christoph, Priv., Connaught Rang. Atzell, Frank, Corp., Royal Fus. Cox, Ben, Priv., Royal Fus. Prince, Charles, Edward, Priv., Royal Fus. Phillips, George, Corp., Royal Fus. Robertson, William, Priv., Royal Fus. Thompson, George, Serg., Royal Fus. Abthorpe, Philipp, Priv., Northumberl. Fus. Brooklanks, William, Priv., " " Bell, Thomas, Priv., Northumberland Fus. Claxton, Charles, Corp., Northumberland Fus. Franks, Joseph, Corp., Northumberland Fus. Garrett, Henry, Priv., Northumberland Fus. Green, John, Priv., Northumberland Fus. Harman, George, Priv., Northumberland Fus.

Gefangenenlager Münster. Allen, James, Priv., R. Angl. Ir. Andrews, Ernest, Priv., South-Staff R. Bamberg, William, Priv., R. Pembs. Bridge, William, Priv., Art. R. I. Browkon, William, Priv., R. Pembs. Buckman, John, Priv., R. Fus. Clefford, George, Priv., J. R. 7. Coun, Patrick, Priv., West-Riding. Connelly, Richard, Priv., R. Fus. Dakin, John, Priv., Goldst. Douvery, Richard, Priv., West-Riding. Fouette, James, Priv., Royal Munster Fus. Fritz, Gerard, Priv., Royal Munster Fus. Fritziwold, John, Corp., Coldst. Foswelle, Hank, Corp., Coldst. Fox, Joseph Rich., Priv., Cheshire. Gelder, Hubert, Priv., Yorkshire Light. Gibson, William, Priv., Coldst. Horgan, Jean, Priv., Royal Munster Fus. Howard, Arthur, Priv., J. R. 2. Long, Patrick, Priv., Munster Fus. 2. Lyons, Charles, Priv., Lancers R. 9. Masgas, James, Priv., J. R. 4. Mahony, Thomas, Priv., West-Riding. Manus, Andrew, Priv., Cameron. Meads, Charles, Priv., E. Pembs. Meredith, Albert, Priv., R. Cheshire. Myray, Frank, Priv., Royal Munster Fus. Oballaghan, Denies, Priv., Royal Munst. Fus. MacParry, Michael, Priv., Royal Munster Fus. Praddish, William, Priv., Royal Munster Fus. Ryan, Philipp, Priv., Irish R. Guards. Shazall, Harold, Priv., Royal Munster Fus. Steil, Godefroy, Priv., Naval Brigade. Stedenson, Wald, Priv., Derby. Suilvan, Jones, Priv., Royal Munster Fus. Syken, Herbert, Priv., Royal Munster Fus. Wate, Frederick, Priv., Wilts. Woods, Thomas, Priv., Royal Munster Fus. Yquie, Jesse, Priv., Hampshire R. I.

Gefangenenlager Merseburg. Allan, James, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Anderson, James, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Beattie, Richard, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Booth, James, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Brown, James, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Bruce, Wallace, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Canning, David, Corp., Gordon Scotland Reg. Cruickshank, Alexander, Priv., Gordon S. Dickson, David, Corp., Gordon Scotland Reg. Dunn, James, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Forbes, George, Corp., Gordon Scotland Reg. Grant, William, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Higgins, John, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Jackson, Thomas, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Kelly, Francis, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Lockerbie, William, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. MacTues, Charles, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. MacWilliams, Donald, Priv., Gordon Scotland R. Martin, James, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Munro, George, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Rattray, Hendry, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Selby, Frederick, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Semple, John, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Smith, George, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. Smyth, William, Corp., Gordon Scotland Reg. Urquhart, Alexander, Sergt., Gordon Scotland Walker, George, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg. White, James, Priv., Gordon Scotland Reg.

Gefangenenlager Erfurt. Brookway, James, Priv., 4. Middlesex Regt. Darville, Percy, Priv., 4. Middlesex Regt. Garrett, George, Corp., 4. Middlesex Regt. Gilbert, Bertram, Priv., 4. Middlesex Regt. Hillier, Guili, Priv., 4. Middlesex Regt. Maming, Henri, Priv., 4. Middlesex Regt. Milton, James, Priv., 4. Middlesex Regt. Russel, Albert, Sergt., 4. Middlesex Regt. Strange, Henri, Priv., 4. Middlesex Regt. West, Frederick, Priv., 4. Middlesex Regt. Whiffen, Frederick, Priv., 4. Middlesex Regt. White, Albert, Priv., 4. Middlesex Regt. Watson, Thomas, Priv., 4. Middlesex Regt. Jergus, Jean, Priv., Scottish Rifles. Shulver, Joseph, Priv., Scots Fus. Dance, Alfred, Priv., Royal Berks. Jordkam, Charles, Priv., Royal Berks. Hughes, Arthur, Sergt., Royal Berk. Simmonds, William, Priv., Royal Berks. Shaw, Fredrick, Priv., Royal Berks. Woolford, Thomas, Priv., Royal Berks. Rourke, Daniel, Priv., Irish Guards. McWhartons, John, Priv., Irish Guards. Andrews, Douglas, Priv., Royal Scots.

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