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# mlinental Time

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#### LATEST NEWS

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES,

#### Rebels Defeated

Schanghai, Tuesday. The Government troops have captured the Rebel stronghold of Suisi.

#### Geraldine Farrar Married

New York Tuesday. Miss Geraldine Farrar, the wellknown American Diva announces her marriage to Mr. Lou-Tellegen.

#### U-Boat Work

London, Tuesday. According to a Lloyd's despatch the steamer "Rothesay, 2,007 tons,

#### Portugal Preparing

Lisbon, Tuesday. Portugal is taking protective measures. The usual lightships are being temoved and a special watch kept upon foreign shipping

#### Servians for Salonica

m, Tuesday. A telegram received here announces that the Servians in large numbers are being sent to Salonica to reinforce the troops there. They come from Corfu.

#### Japan Helps Rebels

Petersburg, Tuesday. It is stated that the leader of the Rebels in the Southern portion of China recently received 20 millions of Dollars from the Japanese for the purpose of keeping the revolution going.

#### Servian Recruits Wanted

Lugano, Tuesday. The Servian Legation in Rome issues a notice to the effect that all Servians up to 45 years of age are requested to report to be medically examined and join the army in Corfu.

#### Bob Sleighing at St. Moritz

St. Moritz, Tuesday. On the Bobsleigh Run here, the Cramticesco Prize was won by Mr. Auffm' Ordt, on his Bobsleigh, "Seal." He also won the Curver Prize with the "Seal." Snow conditions were splendid and a large number of people watched the races.

#### Many Railroad Accidents

Lugano, Tuesday. Five bad railroad accidents have taken place on the Italian Adriatic line of late. It is suspected that they are the work of revolutionaries. There have also been a number of incomprehensible conflagrations causing millions worth of damage.

#### Neutral Zone in Albania

Zurich, Tuesday. The Neue Züricher Zeitung has information to the effect that confidential negotiations are in course of being carried on between the Greek and Bulgarian governments in order to arrange a neutral zone in South Albania

#### Ran on the Rocks

London, Tuesday. The Spanish steamer Principe de Asturias ran on a reef off San Sebas ian. She sank in 5 minutes. Three hundred and thirty eight passengers and 107 of the crew are missing. Fifty-seven passengers and 86 of the crew were saved.

#### Pasitsch Talks

Athens, Tuesday. According to the Salonica Siecle the Servian Premier M. Pasitsch after having had a talk with General Sarrail expressed himself as convinced that there would be a speedy change in the military situation of the Entente and after that Servia would have a glorious future before it.

#### Essad Tirana Rests

Petersburg, Tuesday. The Russkoje Slowo Rome correspondent says that the man formerly known as Essad Pasha, but whose name today is Essad Tirana is seeking to play a big role in in that city. But that the Consulta has ceased to take him seriously and regrets having given him so much money. Essad says he is tired of war and needs rest.

#### Airships Visit Hull

The Chief of the Admiralty Staff in Berlin announces that on the night of the 5-6 March, Naval Airships visited Hull and the Humber docks and dropped bombs. Effective results were observed. The airships were under heavy fire but returned to their head-quarters

#### Destroyer Sunk

In the Humber.

Frankfort-on-the-Maine. According to a despatch from Amsterdam the British Destroyer "Murray" has sunk at the estuary of the river Humber. Twenty-two men of the crew were drowned.

This is probably the result of the recent Naval airship raid. The "Murray" was one of a fleet of sixteen Destroyers built in 1913, known as the II class, 1200 tons displacement with a speed of 34 knots. In times of peace its crew would be 120 men.

#### New American War Minister

Washington, Tuesday. The Minister of War, who will take the place of Mr. Garrison is Mr. Newton Diehl Baker, a lawyer of Martinsburg, Va. and is 45 years of age. He was Mayor of Cleveland. Like President Wilson bearers of Cleveland. Wilson he was a graduate of Johns Hopkins

#### OFFICIAL ORGAN

AGAINST THE ALLIES

Athens. Tuesday. The organ of the Ministry, the Embros bewails the geographical position of Greece which makes it the easy plaything of the Allies. It expresses the envy felt at the so much stronger position of Roumania. which, owing to its situation, can defy the intrigues of Russia.

#### ENGLAND FACES

FINANCIAL CATASTROPHE Minister of Trade, Sir Walter Runciman, who is a large shipowner, has written a letter to the Times in which he says that if the Government requisitions half a dozen more ships, freight rates will rise from 60 to 90 shillings and that Englands stands face to face with financial Catastrophe. He thinks it would be well the British public should be made clearly aware of the full seriousness of the outlook.

#### Mine Bound England

London, Sunday. The number of ships that have sunk upon striking mines is causing much uneasiness. It is not known how the mines are laid, but they abound around the British coast and are of new construction and extraordinary explosive force. The one that blew up the "Majola" has been described as being like a vulcan and sent up a water spout 150 yards high and literally shattered the entire ship.

#### Subscriptions To War Loan

Amongst some of the recent subscriptions to the new War Loan have been: Allgemeine Elektrizitätsgesellschaft 10 millions. Savings Bank of Kleve, 31/2 million Marks, against 3 millions to the last loan. Savings Bank of Schwelm, 3 million, making up 12 millions to the four loans. Görlitz Town Savings Bank, 21/2 millions and the Rothenberger Assurance Company 1 million of Marks, both the same as in the last loan.

Bochum Mining and Smelting Company, 6 million Marks, as against 3 millions in the third loan and 1 million in the first and second. Ilse Mining Company 11/2 million Marks; Waghäusel Sugar Factory, 2 million Marks; Leather Company of Aachen, 1 Million

#### Monster Petition

Against Export

Of Munitions Amsterdam, Tuesday. According to the Haager Nieuwe Courant a monster petition has been presented by the Republican Senator Kenyon. It bears 1,035,697 signatures of petitioners who begged the American Government to stop the export of Munitions of War. The Senators from Iowa, Wisconsin and others are in favor of the export being

The Reuter agency was aware of the so important Kenyon petition but intentionally kept Europe in 'ignorance of it. This may be taken as an example, showing how the Reuter Agency uses its power and how it fools the Americans in failing, in the contrary direction, to send the news from here.

### Revelations of An English Officer

MR. MACINTYRE OF THE "CLAN MACTAVISH" TELLS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PROVIDED CANNON FOR OFFENSIVE PURPOSES AND NOT AS ORNAMENTS

It is now, once and for all clear, owing | The first shot made away with some of to the revelations of Officer MacIntyre of the "Clan Mactavish," that all British trading ships are armed by the English authorities and prepared to return the fire of any ship, submarine or otherwise.

The following narrative, as told by an officer of the sunker steamer, is the clearest acknowledgment of the claim made that British merchant ships are in truth armed and that they therefore must be treated as war craft. This fact now so plainly demonstrated, will surely have a strong effect upon the minds of the American legislators in forming a clear opinion as regards the much discussed question of armed merchant ships and their treatment in the future.

#### The Attack

On Friday last the steamer "Tilbury" arrived in the Thames, having aboard 18 men, officers and crew of the "Clan Mactavish".

The third officer Mr. MacIntyre gave the following interesting account of the attack by the "Möwe." He said that on Jan. 6 the "Mactavish" was about 100 miles south of Madeira, when two ships were sighted. One of them steered a course parallel with the "Mactavish," but they noticed that it kept coming in closer all the while. The other ship made a direct course towards them. They took the two ships to be ordinary trading craft.

#### The First Call

"At about half past five in the afternoon," said Mr. Mac Intyre, "I went up onto the bridge to relieve the Captain and the fourth officer who wanted to go their tea. It was almost dark and we were sailing without withe small sip, which came towards us, had a light at the foremast. It rapidly overhauled us. At 5.55 it sent out the Morse ignal, 'What ship are you?'

"I communicated with the Captain, Captain Oliver, who instructed me to give no answer. Then a second time the ship made the same signal. We signalled back asking the name of their ship and the reply came: 'Author, of Liverpool'; upon that we gave

#### The Surprise

"Then we immediately received the signal 'Stop at once. I am a German cruiser.' The Captain upon that gave instructions to go full speed ahead. I signalled back that we would stop, but that was only a bluff. On receipt of the signal, the German ship stopped. As a result she remained behind. Just as soon as the German ship noticed that we had not stopped, it opened fire. Our gunners were given orders to return the fire and then the fight commenced. I territorial waters.

#### men. We then telegraphed to the German ship, saying that we had stopped, but it was some time before they could read our signal. All that time the firing continued.

our ventilators, killed a soldier on guard

and some Laskars. The next shot went

through the Steward's cabin and that of the

second officer and strewed the deck with

Damage Done

one struck the upper portion of the engine

room and killed 17 Laskars and wounded

five. Then a shot hit the steamer below

the water line. Upon that the Captain gave

the order to cease firing and to stop the

ship. Some of our shots must have struck

because we were only forty yards away. I

was told that one of our shots killed two

"Several shots flew over our heads, and

splinters. A third shot hit the bridge full.

The whole thing occupied just a quarter of an hour. As soon as they saw our signals the firing stopped. Any Wounded Aboard? "The Germans signalled asking if we had any wounded aboard. I replied that we had a few. They then sent a boat with a German officer and boarded us. When called for, Captain Oliver appeared and the German

cruiser.' The Captain answered: "I fired to protect my ship. When my Government places cannon aboard my ship, I make use of it. It is not there as an

asked 'why we had fired upon a German

ornament."

The Germans then mustered us on deck in a line and stood with drawn revolvers facing their prisoners. After a while they received orders to get into the boats. The Laskars panic stricken rushed to one of the boats and filled it. My boat and that of the second officer were ordered to the "Appam." The Captain and the first officer were detained aboard the "Möwe."

#### Further Captures

Mr. MacIntyre went on to tell how the "Möwe" then cruised to the north of the estuary of the Amazon, and there it was that the "Corbridge" was captured. Three days were passed there, the heat being intense. When they parted company with the "Appam," the "Corbridge" was sunk. The "Möwe" was painted dark yellow and otherwise transformed. Twenty-four days later the "Westburn" was captured, taken to Teneriffa and afterwards sunk. They had at first been transferred to the "Westburn." They were finally released. The "Westburn" was deliberately sunk by its German crew in plain sight of an English cruiser which had no power to interfere they being within Spanish

#### NO MONEY FOR WIDOWS

OR ORPHANS

Petersburg, Tuesday. In the Duma the representative of the Minister of Finance M. Kuşminski said that the Empire had no money at disposal for the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the war, "not a Kopeck!", he stated.

M. Schingarew replied that the attitude of the Government was the acme of cynicism. He added that the unwillingness to serve in the army was already great enough but the wicked declaration of the Government would make that feeling far greater.

M. Kusminski, in spite of the evident anger of the Members of the Duma at his brutal statement, proceeded to make matters worse, saying that the families of fallen soldiers ought to be provided for by private charity.

#### WAGES PAID IN WAR LOAN

London, Tuesday. The movement for the payment of part wages in War Loan, which began with the Cabinet, is expected to spread to M.P.s. There is curiosity among bankers to know how far the movement is likely to go. "It is a compulsory loan", said the manager of a large bank.

Sir Thomas Shann, a former Lord Mayor of Manchester, said: "I think it would be a good thing for the workpeople if part salaries were paid in War loan. They might not care much for it now, but they would realise the benefits later when they will have more need of the money.'

Ministers, it is stated, have agreed to receive a quarter of their salary in War Loan.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, Vice-President of the
Sheffield Chamber of Commerce: "Unless made compulsory the workers would never agree to it. But it would be a very good plan if made compulsory.

## Greece Accepts

#### New Conditions

Athens, Tuesday. The Greek Government has received the German Memorandum concerning the torpedoing of armed merchant ships and the accompanying recommendation to warn its citizens against travelling aboard steamers belonging to the belligerents. The Greek Government has replied that its officials have been directed to issue the warning to all Greeks.

#### German Official Report (Western Front.)

Staff Head Quarters, March 6.

Lively mine fighting has been proceeding north east of Vermelles. English infantry have made

several attacks, but have been stopped by our fire. On the east bank of the Meuse the day passed more quietly than usual. But there were several small encounters yesterday and the day before in the course of which 14 officers and 934 men were taken prisoners.

Small British divisons, after heavy artillery preparations advanced into our trenches, north east of Vermelles. They were driven back at the point of the bayonet.

In the Champagne a surprise attack was made east of Maisons de Champagne and our positions were re-captured which the French had taken on Feb. 11th. Two officers and 150 men were cap-

In the Argonnes we pushed forward north of La Chalade following upon a big mining

In the Woevre the Village Fresnes was taken by storm. In some of the houses to the west the French still hold on. We took 350 prisoners. One of our airships bombarded the Bar le

Duc Railroad heaviyl.

#### America and U-Boat War.

German Memorandum Has Reached the United States Aboard the Steamship Rotterdam. Congressmen Still Against the President. Senate Wavering.

The German Memorandum was due to reach New York yesterday by the Steamer Rotterdam. It will be remembered that there is likewise attached the documentary proof of the British Government having been accessory to the arming of the merchant ships, and upon the possession of which proof Germany decided that in future other and more summary methods must be adopted towards merchant ships than had hitherto been the case. The whole argument and decision of Germany stands upon that evidence, and it is imagined here, that once the President and the Government of the American Republic have perused those incriminating papers, there will no longer be the slightest hesitation in accepting the resolution of the German nation as being perfectly just and

#### Involved Situation

In Washington the situation continues to be exceedingly involved, but no decision has as yet been taken. The President would appear to have more or less imposed his will upon the Senators, but it is not the same with the House of Representatives, where, behind the scenes, there appears to be a great deal of secret workings amongst the Democratic Members, who seem to wish to use the opportunity to prevent the re-election of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Bryan has reached Washington and a great number of the Democrats have rallied round him.

#### The President

In Trouble

New York, Tuesday. Undoubtedly the position of President Wilson becomes each day more difficult. The shadow of doubt as regards the wisdom of his policy is setting stronger and stronger over the country and is reflected in the ever increasing strength of the opposition to him of the Members of his own party.

Most important at the present crisis is the conference which the President has had with the Speaker of the House of Representatives Mr. Champ Clark, who is one of the most popular and influential figures in American political life, and with other leading politicians. This would clearly show that Mr. Wilson has realised that he can no longer carry on his "one man" policy, and that he must bend the knee to public sentiment and the undoubted spirit of Congress, which is all the while becoming more and more irritated because of the chauvinistic attitude of the President.

#### A Friend of Senator Stone

Speaker Champ Clark is a man of exceeding independence, who would in nowise allow himself to be influenced by Mr. Wilson. He is a lawyer and Democrat, and at the same time a close friend of Senator Stone, the President of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, the man who has so keenly opposed Mr. Wilson.

After the Conference was over, Speaker Champ Clark said: "We work quite independently of Mr. Wilson, according to the the opinion of the House. I told M. Wilson, that the resolution, warning the Americans against travelling aboard armed merchant ships, would be accepted by a majority of two to one, should it be brought up now before the House of Representatives.

#### May be Three to One

Some of the Members of the Conference thought that the majority would be three to one in favor of the resolution. At the conclusion of the Conference it was evident that the President had decided to maintain the position indicated in his letter to Senator

President Wilson is encouraged in the attitude he takes by a great number of telegrams and letters which he keeps receiving from all parts of the country, urging him to stand by the contents of his letter to Senator Stone. On the other hand, from all parts of the Union there come letters and despatches to the Foreign Office, imperatively urging the acceptance of the Resolution concerning the warning of Americans against

travelling upon armed merchant ships. Senator Gore has brought in his concurrent Resolution for the warning of Americans against travelling in armed merchant ships and says that the correspondence between

(Continued on Page 2.)

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A "Big Sea Dash"

There appears to be an idea in England that Germany is going, at a given moment, and as a great surprise, to make a grand Naval demonstration against England and challenge the flower of the British navy to come out of its retirement and show what it can do. The recent wondrous feats of the "Möwe" would appear to have once more awakened the nervous sentiment of the English naval writers as regards the British Navy. And they ask, somewhat dubiously: "Is it all well with our navy?"

Of late Mr. J. H. Follen, described as "The well-known Naval writer," has written upon the subject of the British navy, and, states with positiveness, that "Germany is endeavoring to set the stage for some desperate adventure by sea." According to the writer, it behoves Great Britain, in view of the fears concerning the Naval surprise. being engineered in Germany, to spend plenty of money upon its Navy. But instead of that the British Government is reducing expenses. And he says dolefully, referring to the imagined German Naval attempt: "Should such a stroke succeed, all our efforts would have been in vain, and 'Kultur' would be very near its vision of world-domination."

Mr. W. H. Wilson, another English expert writer upon Naval matters, under the heading of "What about the Navy?", expresses his conviction that Germany means mischief on on the seas. He considers, that in the near future the crisis of the war will be reached and that then: "Success or failure may depend on some great naval stroke by the enemy." And Mr. Wilson appears to feel considerable doubts regarding the control of the British Navy, for he says: "In command the Germans have a great advantage. They are under direct naval control and not governed by a committee." He then proceeds to tell that the British Navy is in the hands of a Civilian who knows nothing whatsoever about naval matters and that he has three other civilians to help him who are equally ignorant. And he goes on to dilate upon the wondrous efforts the Germans have made in the building of warships and the rapidity of their construction in this line, which he says, "out-does anything Great Britain can accomplish."

Thirdly we come to the writing of an American, Mr. Macmechen, aeronautical engineer and President of the Aeronautical Society of America. He has quite made up his mind that Germany is about to attack England at sea. He asserts that the Germans will attack with guns far outranging the British and backed up by Fokker Aeroplanes and Zeppelins armed with a new pneumatic gun capable of firing armor piercing projectiles. He goes into considerable detail concerning that new pneumatic gun, which he states will enable an airship to strike with terrific destructive force any object aimed at. And he ends up his article with a lurid picture of the tragedy when the German fleet comes out, and asserts that there will then be a conflict so terrible in its ferocity as to defy imagination.

All that sounds very awful, exceedingly sensational, and one might take it extremely imaginative. It denotes very clearly one thing, namely the alarm which has been caused in the minds of people by the submarine boat and the anxiety which the announcement of the new U Boat warfare upon armed merchantmen has brought about, both in England and the United States.

SALVATION ARMY BEQUEST

Mr. Edward Mossom Owen, Grosvenorgardens, London, senior partner in Myrtle, Burt, and Co., merchants, of Cooper-street, Manchester, and Java, has left a will of £205,298, of which £150,000 will go to the Salvation Army. The bequest has come as a great surprise. It is understood that no conditions attach to the bequest and that the signature of General Booth will suffice as a receipt.

AMERICA AND U-BOAT WAR.

(Continued from page 1.)

President Wilson and Senator Stone makes him all the more enthusiastic concerning his

"In my motion," said Senator Gore, "there is nothing derogatory to American rights. It states, that it is the view of Congress, that American Citizens should avoid availing themselves of their right to travel upon armed merchant ships!"

**Against International Right** 

In official circles it is stated, that Mr. Wilson's dictum contained in his letter, that the United States must protect the rights of all or any group of nations from being violated, is worded against all the European nations at war.

The Government it is understood has sent a Note to England apropos of contraband and the confiscation of postal matter. It contains an energetic protest. To that Note the British Government has replied that it holds complete jurisdiction in its own waters, even over postal matter.

#### The Mondell Resolution

Washington, Tuesday. In the House of Representatives the Republican Congressman Mondell made a strong attack upon the Government and demanded the immediate acceptance of his urgent resolution to the effect that American Citizens should be warned against utilising armed merchant ships to travel upon.

Congressmen Mondell said: "When anyone, being fully informed as to existing conditions, asserts that American Citizens have the full and uncontrolled right to travel upon armed ships intended for the war zone, then I must conclude that anyone making use of such right must either be one who desires to play politics against the National honor, or has a desire to entangle his country in the war."

#### The Latest Cabinet Sitting

Washington, Tuesday. The latest news is that there has been a Cabinet meeting concerning the new U-Boat warfare proposals and that there were special discussions between the President and Mr. Lansing which led to no definite conclusions. It was decided to await the documents, known to be on their way here, containing the directions of the British Admiralty regarding the attacks by submarines.

Cabinet discussed all the possibilities which have arisen owing to the new German Memorandum. That it was decided to address England, asking whether it was true that the English merchant ships had received secret instructions concerning their arming themselves for offensive purposes against submarines and whether the charges preferred of the uses made of those armaments, as quoted by Germany in several cases, coincided with English reports.

#### Two Opinions of Americans

In the Lokal-Anzeiger two opinions upon the situation as between the United States and Germany, upon the U-Boat warfare, are given. The first comes in the form of an article by Mr. von Wiegand, the Special Correspondent of the New York World. The writer opens by stating that the questions of the coming elections are much involved in the present discussion. In the coming contest, the German Americans, the Irish, the pro-English, the Roman Catholics and the politicians Bryan and Hearst are all against

#### Mr. Gaffney's Opinion

The former Consul-General in Munich, Mr. Gaffney, gives a brief interview, the gist of which is that it is a mistake to imagine that the wellknown abstention in the Senate is to be regarded as a victory for Mr. Wilson. That would be a great mistake. It merely signifies that the Senate has no intention of approving Wilson's wordsplitting and the hobby horse principles he rides. Had the Senate decided to stand by the President the sitting would have had quite another aspect. Mr. Gaffney quotes, as showing the hypocrisy of the whole outcry of the "freedom of American Citizens to travel anywhere they like," that the Passports of the members of the Ford peace party were so rigorously controlled, that according to the visé given, they were not allowed to visit any country at war. And Mr. Gaffney draws attention to the contrast between that and the President's so strenuously asserted claim that Americans have a right to travel wherever they will, to visit the war zone and to even take passage upon armed merchant ships.

"But," Mr. Gaffney concludes, "the American politicians are not going to stand for that!" And he warns people here against being misled by supposed news from the United States which has filtered through England and been doctored there so as to give Germany a false impression of the situation and sentiment existing in America. The accused was acquitted.

#### Press Opinions

Bad Condition in America Upon the subject of conditions existing in America the Chicago Tribune writes:

Nick Hunt says our policemen's uniforms are so designed that they cannot draw their revolvers quiekly enough. The London police do not have to draw revolvers.

We have established a condition of helpless law and successful lawessness. We do not punish, we do not correct. We fume and forget. Violence is encouraged by every possible opportunity. We tolerate it as a means of settling everything from a barroom row to an argument in congress, from a labor feud to a political quarrel.

The American organization of society is corrupted by violence and by tolerance of violence. If a criminal finds it convenient to shoot a policeman at State street and Jackson boulevard the policeman is shot. Anywhere that it lis convenient or profitable to commit murder, murder is committed.

What is the Danger? In a recent Washington letter to the Chicago Tribune Arthur Sears Henning writes about

the President's recept addresses.

Administration Democrats in congress were loath to discuss the president's speeches for publication. As the president changes his mind on one question after another they are becoming extremely wary of burning their bridges behind them. Many of them confess that they do not reserve themselves so calmly as does the president.

"If the United States is in such imminent danger of war as President Wilson said in his speeches yesterday, then the president's preparedness plans are wholly inadequate," was the comment of Senator Sherman of Illinois today. "So far as I have been able to determine from the vague suggestions as to details of his program, he does not intend to prepare us for immediate trouble but for some future trouble. I think the president should immediately advocate an enlargement of the regular army and a material increase in the national guard. Then he can discuss and develop his citizen army later, after we are prepared for the first danger."

#### "Let Wilson Tell All."

"He should tell the country about what is troubling him," said the senator, "instead of attempting to mystify it more completely than ever.

Representative Wilson of Chicago commented in similar vein.

"What does the president mean?" said Representative Wilson. "Why doesn't he tell the country exactly what is the matter, exactly what is the difficulty? President Wilson evidently we to fright some one. He apparently wants the country to The influential Evening Post says that the | believe he is the one man who is standing between peace and war. For my part I think he should tell the country exactly what was in some of the messages he says have frightened him so much.

"Also I think he should be more frank with the country and advocate a real preparedness program, instead of the hodgepodge plan suggested by Secretary of War Garrison. If we are facing all of the trouble Mr. Wilson spoke of yesterday, we should prepare immediately for any eventuality instead of preparing to prepare for something likely to happen four or six years from now. I wish the president would come right out into the open and say something definite."

#### Peace or War

According to reports from Washington the Army War College and the Navy General Board have seized upon the interest excited by the Pan-American Scientific Congress, which has only to do with the peaceful development of the American republics and establishment of friendly relations among them, to enlarge upon their war "preparedness" scheme as something necessary for the defense of all-America and the vindication of the enlarged Monroe Doctrine.

#### A Difficult Question

It may be assumed that alliance in the war will lead to closer trade relations after it between Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, and that one of the first results of peace will be a general readjustment of treaties among the belligerent powers. It is a moot question whether war absolves each party from all antecedent treaty obligations. The British contend that it does; Continental jurists have refused to admit this sweeping proposition.

#### The Submarine

Submarines can be quickly and cheaply built. Mr. Schwab recently completed ten for Great Britain in five months. While we are building our dreadnoughts which will be needed very badly in the first line of defence, we can quickly provide enough submarines for temporary peace insurance. (From the Chicago Examiner).

Prosecutions In Ireland

The Irish Independent tells that a teacher by name MacCabe was arrested in the railroad station of Sligo, and in his trunk were found 42 Gelignit cartridges, 20 percussion caps, and other explosives. In his luggage was a list of explosives, guns, munitions etc. Also a signal alphabet and literature concerning the Irish Volunteers. At his house were 28 Semaphor charts. The prosecution asserted that it had been his intention to blow up railroad bridges and canal locks. The defendant asserted that he intended to use the explosives for fishing purposes. The Judge stated the law to the effect that anyone found near a railroad bridge and carrying explosives came under the Defence of the Realm Act.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Armed Merchantmen and Submarine Warfare. Cannot Understand that America Should Seek to Curtail Efficiency of U-Boat

#### At Konopischt Honors Conferred by Emperor

Franz Josef. Strange Action Against the Royal Hungarian Railroads

Vienna, Tuesday. Austria-Hungary in the fullest sense backs up the German idea concerning the treament of armed merchant ships, and it is difficult for people here to understand how it can be that America, a country which in the future is likely to have to trust very largely for its coast defences to the submarine, should wish to restrict the workings of that arm in which Germany and Austria-Hungary have proved themselves so strong and so resourceful.

Today the Italian fleet is being kept at an exceedingly respectful distance from our coasts, just by the fear of the Austro-Hungarian submarine service which has hitherto given the Italians such painful warning of its prowess.

The Pester Lloyd, in a long article, in which the question of the armed merchant ship is treated, announces that the delay given before the new style of action expired upon the last day of February, and that the new U-Boat warfare was to commence from the first day in March. But may-be the real date has been intentionally left uncertain, and particularly in the case of the United States, for, it is known, that the Government in Washington has specially asked to see all the papers concerning the order for arming merchant ships before taking any decision in the matter.

#### **Hohenberg Confirmations**

The confirmation of the children of the late Heir to the Throne and the Countess Hohenberg has just taken place near Prague and the ceremony was performed by the Cardinal Prince Bishop, Freiherr v. Skrbenssky in the festively decorated church of Konopischt. Present to witness the confirmation were, the Guardian of the orphans, Doctor Jaroslaw Count Thun and a large representation of godfathers and godmothers and relations, the Archduchess Maria Theresia; the Archduke Karl Franz Josef was represented by Dr. Jaroslaw Count Thun. The children of Count and Countess Thun were present and were also confirmed.

#### Crownprince and Art

The Archduke Karl Franz Josef, the Heir to the Throne, is displaying a quite marked energy in carrying out the many duties that fall to his lot. Amongst other visits this week, H.I.H. paid one to the jury free Exhibition of the United Female Artists and Sculptresses of Austria. The Imperial guest was received by Countess Misa Wydenbruck-Esterhazy, Frau Olga Brand-Krieghammer, Baroness Helene Krauss and the Committee. The Arduke was exceedingly amiable and stopped more than an hour admiring the many exhibits displayed.

#### Honors for Politicians

The Kaiser has conferred the high honor of the Service Star of the Red Cross upon Baron Burian; the Minister of Finance, Doctor von Koerber; the Minister of War, Freiherr von Krobatin; and the two Minister Presidents, Count Stürgkh and Count Tisza.

His Imperial Majesty has also ordered that special expression of his recognition for the great bravery they have shown in the flying service be conveyed to Naval Lieutenant Heinrich Schiapon and Naval Lieutenant Alfred Lerchand, also to Frigate Lieutenants Johann Ritter von Ritschl and Wilhelm Cavellmann.

#### Uncommon Case

A remarkable and quite unusual case has been brought against the Royal Hungarian State Railroads by the widow of a notary of Budapest of the name of Arpad Kovacs, in which damages were claimed.

Arpad Kovacs with his family was travelling in the district of Stropkoolyka. Hearing that the Russians were coming and that there was a train in the station of Izbugyaradvany, which was placed at the disposition of those who wished to flee, he hurried thither. Soon after the train had started the guard told the notary that the Russians were already in the station of Kocskocz. The train came under fire and Arped Kovacs fell back dead with a bullet through his body.

The widow claimed 75,000 Kronen, giving as reason the neglect of the station master who was thus answerable for the death of her husband. The Budapest Court of Justice gave much time to the case, but the Judges finally determined that the matter could not in any way be looked upon as a railroad accident and that Arpad Kovacs had been the victim of destiny.

#### Floating Mines

Copenhagen, Tuesday. The Swedish Naval Staff announces that numerous floating mines have been observed on the south coast of

## The Open Tribune

To Our Readers.

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

M. le Redacteur.

Voilà qui vous interéssera: Le Bund publie des extraits de lettres d'une Suissesse habitant dans une colonie africaine du Portugal. Notre compatriote a trouvé un moyen ingénieux pour échapper à la rigueur de la censure anglaise: elle correspond en patois alémanique qu'elle fait passer pour du flamand. Elle dit, entre autres, - et nous reproduisons à titre de curiosité - que par suite des gros achats de l'administration militaire anglaise, les victuailles, sauf la volaille, sont hors de prix, le commerce et l'industrie nuls. L'arrogance croissante des nègres envers les femmes blanches est inquiélante et a engagé ces dernières à s'armer et à faire des exercises de tir. Les noirs refusent obéissance et travail, depuis, font-ils entendre, «qu'ils sont appelés à mettre de l'ordre en Europe.» Berne, mars 6. Mme Gerard.

The "Daily Liar" Again To the Editor: The Daily Mail published reports from "a correspondent" who purported to have been at dinner with the two sovereigns on their meeting at Nish, and who also reported about a journey on the Balkan Express. An official inquiry into the whole matter has been held at Sofia with the result that the whole story is found to be untrue. It is a pity that even so much energy was wasted on finding out this humbug, as the swindle is apparent to every man who carefully read the report and knows the things described therein. From the first moment I read these reports from "a correspondent" I did not take them seriously but booked them as British humor, to which one gets so accustomed in these times of war. These reports are nothing else than the customary superficial patch-work of the British Press, of such irresponsible individuals who sit in Fleet-Street or Printing-House-Square and carefully follow the foreign papers chiefly such which are not otherwise read n Britain or which are written in language which the Briton does not understand,and then manufacture their phantastic reports. But as they are not intelligent enough to give the most thoughtful exactitude to their patch-work, their obscure "make up" can easily be detected. So this correspondent or rather patcher of the Daily Mail says he travelled on the Balkan Express, which went in the direction from Constantinople to Nish to Budapest-Vienna,-yet he describes his meeting in the train with King Ferdinand of

wers itself that a man, even if he is a British journalist, cannot travel at the same time on two expresses going in opposite directions. This singular lapse disposes of the whole genuineness of the report, but there is an additional one. The correspondent talks about his arrival at the Nord-Bahnhof in Budapest. It must have been very long ago he was in Budapest and his memory has played him a trick, because, though there is

Bulgaria, when the King visited the Balkan

Express. Now, the Kings visit happened,

after he left the German Emperor at Stolac

where he joined the Balkan Express anp

from Stolac the King travelled with the

Balkan Express back to Nish, therefore he

visited that express which went in the di-

rection from Vienna-Budapest to Nish, to

Sofia-to Constantinople. The question ans-

there is none! Zürich, Feb. 17, 1916.

an East-, also a West-, and even a South-

Bahnhof in Budapest,-just Nord-Bahnhof

Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send it to a friend either at home or abroad.

#### Lost Ships

The London Times publishes a list of the ships lost within the space of three days owing to the attacks of submarines or from striking mines. It gives the following:

"Dido", English, 4,749 tons; "Souevier", English, 4,515 tons; "Denaby", English, 2,987 tons; "Mecklenburg", Dutch, 2,855 tons; "Trignac", French, 3,275 tons; "Fastnet", English, 2,227 tons; "Bogatyr", Danish, 1,360 tons, "Birgit", Swedish, 1,117 tons; "Tummel", English, 531 tons; "Marechiaro", Italian, 412 tons.

The above would appear to be a very incomplete list, for the "La Provence", described as the finest ship of its kind in France; the "Majola", the "Empress of Fort William" the "Tornaby" and the "Reaich" do not appear and many more besides.

The Petit Parisien states that a French mine boat has been sunk of Le Havre. The Liverpool Underwriters Association announces that it has lost £2,441,500 in the month of January, of which over one and a half million is due to submarine boats and mines. All the shipping insurance corporations have raised their already high premiums a further 15% from the first of

#### THE LATEST BOOKS

MORE ARMS FOR THE INTELLECTUAL BATTLE.

Reviewed by R. L. Orchelle.

gien, Herausgegeben von Dr. Paul Rohrbach. Verlag Carl Curtius, Berlin.

This is another of those analytical German works destined to tear great gaps in the tissues and nets of lies spread over the world by the press of Belgium, with its systematic incitement of the populace up to the fall of Antwerp, and its dreadful responsibility for that hopeless and insane franc-tireur warfare but for which Belgium might have been occupied without the loss of a single civilian

The book has a short preface by Dr. Paul Rohrbach, the eminent German publicist, in which he calls attention to the damning admission by the irresponsible Winston Churchill that the naval brigade which he in his abysmal amateur folly had sent to Antwerp "was destined to fight side by side with the exhausted Belgian soldiers and the population

The compiler has sown his text plentifully with photographic reproductions of extracts from Belgian newspapers, and their fury, frenzy and ignorance in lashing up the passions of the Belgian populace must be accounted as one of the greatest crimes for which journalism must be held accountable in this war-and it has many black crimes to its name. The cowardly and treacherous attacks of the hidden franc-tireurs upon the unsuspecting German troops, the officers and men assassinated under the guise of hospitality, the nameless tortures inflicted upon wounded Germans, and the cruel persecution of helpless civilians in Belgian cities, must all be attributed to the incitements and falsehoods of this hybrid, semi-Parisian press. Precisely in the same manner, but in another direction, such men as Lord Northcliffe and Horatio Bottomley-if men they may be called-have upon their heads the blood of the "Baralong" victims and those of the "King Stephen".

The scope of this interesting contribution to the militant literature of the day may be seen from the chapter headings: Remarks upon the Character of the Belgian Press. War Lies and other Fakes. Reports of German Demoralization. Proofs of the Good Behavior of the German Troops. Spy Fever and the Persecution of Germans. Maltreatment of German War Prisoners by Belgians. The

Belgian Franc-tireur War. All these things are proved, not by wild, unsupported and indiscriminate charges à la the Bryce report, but by the indisputable evidence of the Belgian press itself.

Christliche Missionen in Indien, von A. Raman Pilai. Philosophical-Theological Faculty, Paderborn.

This is a most valuable and interesting essay by a well-known Indian scholar, at present at Göttingen. It was first published in Theologie und Glauben, a German periodical devoted to religious and philosophical subjects. Dr. Pilai, who is familiar with all popular and religious tendencies in India, gives a splendid historical resumé of Christian influences in the land of the Hindoo, from the dim legendary pilgrimage of St. Thomas to the vast proselytizing organizations of to-day. The success which has attended some of these efforts he attributes partly to the opportunity offered the Indian of the lowest caste to improve his worldly position by the acceptance of Christian faith and values. With these he surrenders his self-sacrificial indifference to material prosperity.

The Christian convert thus becomes the rival of his Christian preceptor—and we have the strange phenomenon of British missionary zeal, usually the forerunner of British greed or trade-imperialism, sowing the seeds which will in time undo the work of British politics. The Hindoo observes and, to a certain extent, imitates. The kind of material and pharisaical Christianity which is revealed by the entire course of British history in India and elsewhere enlightens, but neither converts nor convinces. For it is the tragedy of Christianity that its theories are constantly controverted by the practice of its alleged adherents. There is in its precepts so much incompatible not only with the life instinct, but with the forms and forces of the material, pragmatic and hedonistic tendencies of our civilization. In moments of frankness the English, the chief exemplars of this cleavage, avow it, as Lord Curzon at Simla in Sept. 1905: "We have intentionally separated religion from politics." But they have not only done this, as Dr. Pilai remarks, but they have also separated it from culture, the moral basis of every nation. The Hindoo of to-day is therefore placed before the alternative of accepting the creed and customs of his Western conquerors with all their attendant materialism and loss of national characteristics, or he is obliged to remain the Indian pure and simple-and bow his neck to the arrogance, the greed and power of the usurper.

It would appear, however, that the enlightened and patriotic Hindoo of to-day has found vent for his spiritual, intellectual and national energies in another direction. His orthodox Hindooism is weakened by his

Massenverhetzung und Volkskrieg in Bel- | contact with Western civilization, yet he does not, for all that, accept Christianity. He becomes a monotheist who sees in Krishna, Rama and Christ merely human teachers. "The great ideal of an awakened Orient, of an Indian nation, of a free and enlightened people" is the goal upon which his mind is set.

The leaders of the Indian Nationalist movement have grown astute through their familiarity with the system by which Britain first conquered, then exploited, India, and the means by which she still maintains her hold upon au enormous territory and a proud and ancient people. But they have also, I believe, awakened to the significance of modern Germany as the antidote and solvent of the British system—the irresistible German idea which has already strengthened other nations of the East or Near East-Japan, Turkey, Bulgaria. China already feels the inspiration and vitality of German thought -form out of formlessness, and out of order strength. It is the secret which once planted in the hearts of the Indian people by their leaders, will snap the fetters of British bondage like threads of gossamer. It is by Indian hands that Indian liberty will be achieved, but many of the moral and intellectual weapons used in that great deliverance will be found to have been forged in Germany.

#### TO GET FOREIGN TRADE

The termination of the war in Europe will be the beginning of an era of business competition the like of which the world has never seen. The manner in which the tariff and shipping problems of this country are handled will play an important part in our coming commercial campaign and will be of vital moment to us as a nation. The consideration of these two features, and more especially the matter of customs laws and regulations, will come under the care of the Bureau of Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department. The essential work of extending and maintaining our foreign trade focuses largely in this bureau also.

The Foreign Trade Advisers of the United States Government should be more than ordinary individuals. The ideal chiefs for the branches of this bureau should be thoroughly educated, polished, broadgauged, experienced business men as well as diplomats. It would be well for them to command several languages. They should also be familiar with political economy, foreign and domestic trade problems, political conditions abroad and should be tactful and competent to deal with shrewd men and great principles.

There should be at least three heads for this bureau, each having control of special lines. There should also be six assistants to the Foreign Trade Advisers with the proper clerical complement to bring the bureau to its maximum of efficiency.

The business men of the United States should try to induce Congress to appropriate the necessary funds for this purpose. W. E. Aughinbaugh in Leslie's.

Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send it to a friend either at home or abroad.

#### TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS

Cant, Calumny and Commercialism. "Russia and her Allies are full of vigour

and spirit, and their confidence in final triumph has not only never wavered, but is -M. Sazonoff. increasing every day." "Sir Edward Grey's speech will no doubt result in removing from the minds of neutrals the pernicious effects of the unscrupulous

propaganda carried on by German and -Daily Telegraph. Austrian papers." "Vailima was at that time the residence of the German Governor-a desecration since

happily removed."

"It was the Prussian obsession that in these days of internationalism national trade might be advanced by the aid of aggressive militarism that united civilization against -New Age. Prussia."

-Punch.

"We are persuaded that Servia and Montenegro will see better days. Their trials are only temporary; and will come to an end with the common triumph of the just cause of the Allies." -M. Sazonoff.

"Britain is a stupendous procession of strong men-so strong they have time to halt procession, form ring, watch a scrap over divergent news of little importance when whole issue involved is continued existence of British empire!"

-Boston Transcript from Eng. Press. "Sailors or soldiers are never despondent; they know that victory is ordained for us in the end, however much they differ as to ways and means and the time that must elapse before the reward of their valorous efforts can be reaped. It is impossible to listen to them without becoming convinced that the moral ascendancy has passed to the Allies by land and by sea."

-E. B. Osborn, Morning Post

The following official

# Memorandum re the Fourth War Loan

is now being widely circulated in the German Press.

# 4½ 6 German Imperial Treasury Certificates 5 German Imperial Loan, unredeemable until 1924

begin ning of the great war that has been forced upon the German people by its enemies in shocking wantonness from envy, thirst for revenge and lust of conquest. Hard battles had to be fought against the enemies' superior forces. Heavy and sanguinary though the struggle was, our troops have accomplished unsurpassable feats of valor and covered themselves with everlasting glory. On all theatres of war in the west and the east they have achieved splendid successes with their arms, upon their death-defying bravery the enemies' attacks set on foot by every means were shattered. But the enemies are not yet wrung down, hard battles are still ahead; but we look forward to them with confident faith in our strength aud our clear conscience. The German people fighting behind the front too has shown itself equal to all the domestic hardships occasioned through the war, by industry and thrift, by distribution and organization; and it will persevere for the future in self-discipline and firm determination to the victorious ending.

The war has constantly made large claims upon the finances of the empire. Hence the necessity of emitting a fourth war loan.

There are issued 41/2 per cent redeemable Imperial Treasury Certificates and 5 per cent Obligations of the Imperial Loan. The Treasury Certificates are divided into 10 series, which commencing with 1923 fall due annually on July 1, after the drawing of the single series has taken place 6 months previous. The subscription price for the Treasury Certificates is fixed at 95%. As the Treasury Certificates have an average currency of 111/2 years, the actual rate of gain in price, consisting in the difference between the face for 72 days. value and the price of emission of 95%. Moreover the owner of a drawn Treasury Certificate shall have the right, in lieu of redemption to keep the Treasury Certificate as a 41/2 per cent Obligation, and, what is more, without liability to be called in before July 1, 1932.

The subscription price for the 5 per cent obligations of the Imperial Loan is 92.50 Marks, in the case of entry in the Register of the P blic Debt 98.30 Marks for every 100 Marks nominal val e. The obligations, as was the case with the preceding war loans, are unredeemable until October 1, 1924, i. e. they provide up to that date a five per cent return, without any restriction as to their disposal even prior to October 1, 1924. As they are issued 11/2 0/0 below par and there is in addition the prospect of repayment at the nominal value after a number of years, the actual rate of interest is higher than 5%.

Treasury Certificates and Obligations should, according to the stated conditions, be regarded as being of equal value. Both kinds of the new war loan may, therefore, be most highly recommended to all classes of the people as a large interest bearing and absolutely safe investment.

For the Subcriptions most comprehensive arrangements have been made. They are accepted at the Office of the Reichshauptbank für Wertpapiere in Berlin (Postscheckkonto Berlin No. 99) and at all branch institutions of the Reichsbank having a cashier's office. Furthermore subscriptions may be made through the agency of the Königliche Seehandlung (Prussian State Bank) and the Preussische Zentralgenossenschaftskasse in Berlin, the Königliche Hauptbank in Nürnberg and its branches as well as through all German Banks, Bankers and their branches, all German Public Savingsbanks and unions thereof, at every German Life Insurance Company and every German Credit Association, finally for the Obligations of the Imperial Loan at the counter at all Post-Offices. With so extensive a range of agencies the most convenient opportunity to participate is offered to the widest circle of all ranks and classes in all parts of the empire.

Prospective subscribers must, in the first place, procure a subscription form, which may be obtained at the places above-mentioned, for Post-Office subscriptions at the Post-Office in question, and which only requires filling out. Subscriptions by letter without using subscription forms are also permissible. The blanks for the Post-Office subscriptions have a simplified form, as with them only two dates of payment count. In the rural delivery districts and the smaller towns these subscription forms may be obtained through the postman. The filled up blanks should either be handed to the postman in an envelope addressed "to the Post-Office" or placed without a postage stamp into the next letter-box.

The money need not be paid immediately at the time of subscription; the payments are spread over a lengthy period. Subscribers may pay in full at any time from March 31.

They are required to pay:

30% of the amount subscribed at the latest by April 18, 1916, 20%, " " May 24, 1916, 25% " " June 23, 1916, 25°/0 " " July 20, 1916.

As for the rest part-payments are permissible according to requirements, but only in round amounts divisible by 100. Also the urgent demand of the Fatherland.

More than eighteen months have gone by since the amounts under 1000 Marks are not forthwith due in one sum As a single payment must not be lower than 100 Marks, the subscriber of smaller amounts, particularly of 100, 200, 300 and 400 Marks is conceded considerable latitude with reference to the dates on which he may wish to pay an instalment. Thus a subscriber of 100 Marks is at liberty to pay that amount as late as July 20, 1916. A subscriber of 200 Marks may pay the first 100 Marks on May 24, 1916, the remaining 100 Marks as late as July 20, 1916. A person having subscribed 300 Marks likewise has only 100 Marks to pay by May 24, 1916, the second 100 Marks on June 23, the remainder on July 20, 1916. There always occurs a postponement to the next date of payment, a long as not at least 100 Marks are to be paid

Post-Office subscribers must make payment in full by April 18 a. c. at the latest, unless they wish to pay as early as

The first coupon is due on January 2, 1917. Thus interest begins to run on July 1, 1916. For the period up to July 1, 1916, at the earliest, though, from March 31, compensation is provided in favor of the subscriber by way of interim interest calculation, i. e. on payments for the Loan 5%, in the case of the Treasury Certificates 41/2 0/0 interim interest from the day following that of payment is allowed on account of the amounts payable. Accordingly 5% interim interest calculated on every 100 Marks will bring these figures: For payments on March 31, 1916 1.25 Marks, for payments on April 18, 1916 1 Mark, for payments on May 24, 1916 0.50 Marks. The 41/20% interim interest calculated for payments at the same dates on each 100 Marks comes to: 1.125 Marks, 0.90 Marks and 0.45 Marks. On payments after June 30 interim interest will be added from June 30 to the day of

interest works out average at somewhat higher than

With respect to Post-Office subscriptions interest is allowed on payments in full up to March 31, for 90 days, on all other payments drawing and repayment at par, of obtaining a considerable in full up to April 18, even when made before that day, interest

> For the purpose of payment subscribers are not required to have the money ready in cash. A person having an account to his credit at a savings bank or bank may have recourse thereto in effecting payments. Savings banks and banks will afford every accomodation concerning withdrawals, particularly so, if subscriptions are tendered through them. If a subscriber owns securities the loan banks of the empire put him in the way to receive the necessary advance, by granting a loan. For these loans the rate of interest is reduced by a quarter of a per cent, viz to 51/4, while ordinarily the loan interest rate is 51/2 %. With reference to the length of the loan borrowers will receive the greatest consideration at the loan banks, in a proper case by way of an extension of the loan granted, so that there need be no apprehension of a call at an inopportune time,

> The 4 per cent German Imperial Treasury Certificates due for redemption on May 1 of this year Series II of 1912 are accepted-without coupon-in settlement of allotted war loans at par, less interim interest to April 30. A person so tendering obtains a concurrent interest benefit as the interim interest in his favor on the war loan is 5% or 41/2%, while the interim interest to be deducted from the face-value of the Treasury Certificates only

> Those selecting for the Imperial Loan Registered Public Debt subscriptions, besides the abatement in the quotation of 20 Pfennig for every 100 Marks enjoy all advantages of Public Debt entry, which consist mainly in the protection afforded by such registration against all damage arising from theft, fire or other loss of the obligations; in consequence the care of their safe keeping is avoided and furthermore all administration costs are saved, as the entry in the Public Debt Register as well as the collection of the interest are not connected with any fees whatsoever. The interest particularly may on application be credited or transmitted regularly and free of charge to a designated savings bank or association. Only the subsequent transcript of the obligation, which, however, shall not be admissible before April 15, 1917, is subject to a moderate fee. In view of the great advantages offered by the Public Debt Registration a retention of such registration for the longest possible period is highly advisable.

> The prospectus submitted demonstrates that both in the redeemable 41/2 per cent Treasury Certificates and in the 5 per cent Obligations of the Imperial Loan a safe and profitable investment is presented. It is the duty of every German, according to his circumstances and means to contribute, by subscribing to the utmost extent, to a complete success of the loan such as will not rank below that of the former Loans. The German people has on the occasion of these loans given magnificent proofs of its financial power and of its unbending purpose of victory. Therefore it may be confidently expected that everybody will dedicate the last mark at his disposal to this war loan. By means of aggregate subscriptions (schools, industrial and other concerns) small individual amounts can be made available. Even the smallest subscription is important. Let everyone be mindful of the debt of thanks owing to the faithful fighters at the front who stake their life daily for the folks at home. Let all contribute in order that the great goal of an honorable and lasting peace may soon be reached. To thus help crown the work is the

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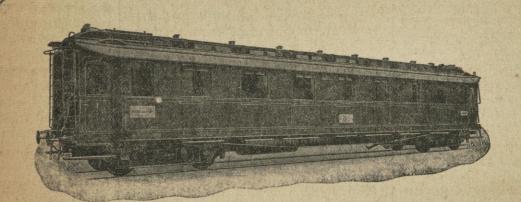
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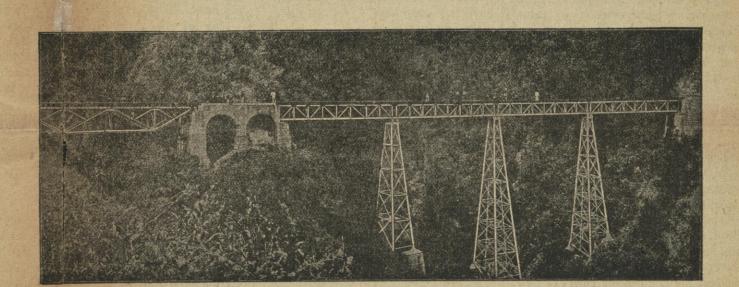
# INKE-HOFMANN-WERKE BRESLAU



The principal manufactures of the Linke-Hofmann-Works are all kinds of Railway Cars, Locomotives of any type, size and gauge, and Machinery Plants for any purpose up to the largest dimensions. The works employ about 7000 workmen and officials and their annual output amounts to about 1500 passenger cars, about 6000 goods trucks and about 200 heavy locomotives, besides other steam and oil engines with capacities of up to thousands of H.P. each. The works own an area of ground requal to about 260 acres); about half this space is covered with buildings, the remainder being reserved for future extensions. The Linke-Hofmann-Works are therefore one of the leading firms of their kind. Their manufactures were awarded the Gold Medal of the Prussian State for industrial merit as well as 5 "Grand Prix" of the World's or International Exhibitions at Paris 1900, Milan 1906, Buenos Aires 1910, Brussels 1910, Turin 1911, besides frequent "honorable mention."

Deutsch-Luxemburgische Bergwerksund Hütten-Aktiengesellschaft

Abteilung: Dortmunder UNION, DORTMUND i. Westfalen



Iron and Steel Constructions for Bridges and Buildings -Points and Crossings-Railway freight-cars-Wheel sets and Springs for Locomotives and Railway-cars— Steel-castings and Forgings for Ships and Machinery.

Patent Steel Pilings Larssen System D.R.P.