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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916.

## SPECIAL FEATURES

| Revelations of an English Officer .page Airships Visit Hull <br> Clemenceau's Paper Stopped America and U-Boat War England Faces Catastrophe Geraldine Farrar Married Destroyer Sunk <br> Japan Helps Rebels A Big Sea Dash Austro-Hungarian Letter Confirmation at Konopischt Press Opinions <br> Letters from Correspondents Subscriptions to War Loan The Latest Books Advertisements |
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LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES,

Rebels Defeated
Sclanghai, Tuesday. The Government troop
Geraldine Farrar Married New York Tuesday. Miss Geraldine Farra,
he wellkown American Diva announces her narriage to Mr. Lou-Tellegen.

U-Boat Work
London, Tuesday. According to a Lloyd",
despatch the steamer "Rothesay, 2,007 tons,
Portugal Preparing Lisbon, Tuesday. Portugal is taking pro-
ective measures. The usual lightships are being emoved and a special watch kept upon foreig

## Servians for Salonica

Amsterdam, Tuesday, A telegram received here
nnounces that the Servians in large numbers ree being sent to Salonica to reifinorce the
roops there. They come trom Coffl

Japan Helps Rebels Petersburg, Tuesday. It is stated that the
leader of the Rebels in the Southern portion leader of the Rebels in the Southerm portion
of Chin reenty recived 20 millons of Doolurs
from the lapanases for the purpose of keeping the revolution soing

Servian Recruits Wanted Lugano, Tuesday. The Servian Legation in
Rome issues a notice to the effect that aid Servins up to 45 yeare to of age arect requested o report to be medically examined and jo
he army in Corfu
Bob Sleighing at St. Moritz St. Morit, Tuesday. On the Bobsseigh Run


Many Railroad Accidents Lugano, Tuesday. Five bad railroad accident
bave taken place on the Italian Adriatic ling of late. It is suspected that they are the worl
of revolutionaries. There have also been sing millions worth of dama

Neutral Zone in Albania Lurrich, Tuessay. The Neue Zuricher Zeitung
has information to the effect that confidential egotiations are in course of being carried out between the Oreek and Bulgarian government Albania.

Ran on the Rocks
London, Tuesday. The Spanish steamer
Prinite de Asturias ran on an reef off San
Sebas ian. She sen bundred and thirty eight passengers and 107 o and 86 of the crew were saved.
Athens, Tuesdisitsch Talk
Athens, Tuestay. Aceording to the Salonica
Siede the servian Premier $M$. Pasitsch after
taving had a talk with laving had a talk with Oeneral Sararail expressed
imself as convined that there would be
sed


Essad Tirana Rest
 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 seriousty and regrett having given
him so mane
war and needs rest. Essad

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

Destroyer Sunk In the Humber despatch from Amsterdam the Britis Destroyer "Murray" has sunk at the estuar of the river Humber. Twenty-two men of the crew were drowned.

New American
War Minister
Wastington, Tuesday. The Minister of War
Whh will thene the place of M. Garison
Mr. Newion Dieh
Bater



OFFICIAL ORGAN
AGAINST THE ALLIES
Athens. Tuesday. The organ of the Ministry of Greece which makes it the easy plastitio of the Allies. It expresses the envy felt a the so much stronger position of Roumania which, owing to its situation, can defy the intrigues of Rusia,
ENGLAND FACES
FINANCIAL CATASTROPHE Lendiden, Tuesday. The fither of the
Minister of of Tare, Sir Walter Runciman
ho Who is a large shipowner, has writen a
letiter to the rimes in which he syis that if
fhe Covernment requisitions half a dozen
dot
 it would be we
he made oclearl
of the outlook

## Mine Bound England

 Landan, sunday. The number of ships nuch uneasines. It is not known how the ress are laid, but they abound around the and extraordinary explosive force. The one that blew up the "Majola" has been described as being iike a vulcan and sent up a waterpout 150 yards high and literally shattered

## Subscriptions

To War Loan
Amongst some of the recent subscriptions Elekrizizitatsgesellschaft 10 millions. Saving Bank of Kleve, $3^{1 / 2}$ million Marks, against 3 millions to the last loan. Savings Bank of Schwelm, 3 million, making up 12 millions
to the four loans.
Cörlitz Town Savings Bank, $2^{1 / 2}$ millions and the Rothenberge Assurance Company 1 million of Marks, both Ae same as in the last loan.
6 million Marks, as against 3 millions in thy lhird loan and 1 million in the first and second. Ilse Mining Company $11 /$ million
Marks; Waghhausel Sugar Factory, 2 million Marks; Waghäusel Sugar Factory, 2 million
Marks; Leather Company of Aachen, 1 Million Marks;
Marks.
Monster Petition
Against Export
Amsterdam, Tuesday, Of Munitions Haager Niecuwe Courant a monster peition has been presented by the Republican Senator
Kenyon. It bears $1,035,697$ signatures of Kenyon. It bears $1,035,697$ signatures of
peitioners who begged the American Govpeititioners who begged the American Gov
erment to stop the export of Munitions of War. The Senators from Iowa, Wisconsi
and others are in tavor of the export heing and other
forbiden. The Reuter agency was aware of the so
important Kenyon petition but intentionall important Kenyon petition but intentionally
kept Europe in ignorance of it. This may kept Europe in tignorance of it. This may
be taken as an example, showing how the be taken as an example, showing how the
Reuter Agency uses its power and how it
fols the Americans in trary direction, to send the news from here

On Friday last the steamer "Tilbury"
artived in the Thaines, having "Clom arrived in the Thaines, having aboard 18
men, officers" and crew of the "Clan Mactavish".
The
The
following interesting Account of gave by the "Möwe." He said that on Jan. 6 of Madeira, when about 100 miles south One of them steered a course parallel with the "Mactavish," but they noticed that it
kept coming in closer kept coming in closer all the while. The
other ship made a direct course towards dinary trading craft.
dien then
The First Call
aid Mr. Mac Intyre "I went internoon, bridge to relieve the Captain and the fourth officer who wanted to go their tea. It was
almost dark and we were sailing without light, uJThe smallt ou. which came wowards overhauled us. At 5.55 it sent out the Morse
signal, 'What ship ate you?" II communicated writh the Captain, Captain Then a second time the ship made the name of their ship and back asking the Auihor, of Liverpool'; upon that we gav our name.
"Then we immediately receive the signa 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 Germat stopped. As a result she remained behind. Just as soon as the German ship noticed
that we had not stopped, it opened fire.

Revelations of An English Officer
MR. MACINTYFE OF THE "CLAN MACTAVISH" TELLS THE BR
GOVERNMENT PROVIDED CANNON FOR OFFENSIVE PURPOSES NO MONEY

FOR WIDOWS
Petersburg, Tued OR ORPHANS epresentative of the Minister of Finance M. Kusminski said that the Empire had no money at disposal for the widows and "not a Kopeck"" he had fallen in the wa not a Kopeck!", he stated
the Government was the acme of cynicism.
He added that the unwillingness to serve in the army was already great enough but the
make that feeling far greater
M. Kusminski, in spite of the evident anger
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 payment of part wages in War Loan, which
began with the Cabinet, is expected to spread o M.P.s. There is curiosity among banker to know howofar the movement is likely to
go. "It is a compulsory loan", said the
. manager of a large bank.
Sir Thomas Shann, a former Lord Mayo
of Manchester, said: "I think it would be good thing for the workpeople if part salari
were paid in War loan. They cere muich for it now, but they would realise
the benefits later when they will have more reed of the money."
Ministers, it is stated, have agreed to re ceive a quarter of their salary in War War Loan
Mr. Arthur Balfour, Vice-President of the 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

The first shot made away with some
our ventilators, killed a soldier and some Laskars. The next shot wern
through the Steward's through the Steward's cabin and that of the second officer and strewed the deck wit
splinters. A third shot hit the bridge fuil.

Damage Done
"Several shots flew over our heads, and one struck the upper portion of the engine
toom and killed 17 Lostars foom and killed 17 Laskars and wounded
five. Then a shot hit the steamer belo the water line. Upon that the Captain gave
the order to cease firing and to stop the the order to cease firing and to stop the
ship. Some of our shots must have struck sini. Some of our shots must have struct
because we were only forty yards away. was told that one of our shots killed two men. We then telegraphed to the German
ship, saying that we hed was some time before they could read out signal. All that time the firing continued The whole thing occupied just a quarter on
an hour. As soon as they saw our signal! hhour. As soo
he firing stopped.

Any Wounded Aboard? ny wounded aboard. I replied that we had a few. They then sent a boat with a German officer and boarded us. When called or, Caplain Oliver appeared and the German
asked fwhy we had fired asked 'why we had fired upon a Geiman
cruiser.' The Captain ${ }^{4}$ if fired to protect my ship.
Government places cannon aboard my ship make use of it. It is not there as an ornament:"
in a line and hen mustered us on deck in a line and stood with drawn revolver
facing their prisoners acing
received orders to get into the boats 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 deained aboard the "Möwe

Further Captures
Mr. Maclityre went on to tell how the
"Mowe" then cruised to the nothe estuary of the Amazon, and there of the that the "Corbridge" was captured Thre days were passed there, the heat being intense When they parted company with the"Appam," was painted dark yellow and "therwise "Westhurn" was cany-four days later the and afterwards sunk. They had at first bee transferred to the "Westburn." They wer 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 Spanist erritorial waters.

Greece Accepts
New Conditions
Ahens, Tuescay. The Greek Government lerning ships and the accoompanying recom merchan 0 warn its citizens againg trovellinendatio steamers belonging to the belligerents. Th Oreek Government has replied that it oficiais have been
warning to all Greel

## German Official Report

Staff Head Quarters, March
Lively mine fighting has been proceding north
east of Vermelts. English infanty have made Several attacks, but have been stopped by our fin
On the east bank of the Meuse the dayy pase
 the course of wh
taken prisoness.

## Small British divisons, after telon

 parations addof Verneles
of the eayonere
In the Chanampagne a surprise attack was made
ast of
east of Maisons de Champagne and our positions
werer recepputed which the French had tuken on
Fen Feb. 1thth. Two officers and 150 men were cap.
tured
In the Argonnes we pushed forvard north of

## a Chalade following upon a big mining peration


French still hold on
Duc Raitroud hais heavily

## America and

U-Boat War the United States Aboard the Steamsh Rotterdam. Congressmen Still Against The President. Senate Waverin The German Memorandum was due
reach New. York yesterday by the Ste Rotterdam. It will be remembered that there is likewise attached the documentary pro of the British Government having been cessory to the arming of the merchant ship, and upon the possession of which pro aerny decided that in future other a towards merchant ships than had hitherto
the been the case. The whole argument and dencion of Germany stands upon that evPresidend it is imagined here, that once the Republic have perused those incriminating papers, there will no longer be the slightes hestion in accepting the resolution of the German nation as being perfectly just and
right.

In Washingolved Situation be exceedingly involved tuation continues to as exceedingly involved, but no decision ha pear to have more or less imposed his win upon the Senators, but it is not the same with the House of Representatives, where behind the scenes, there appears to be a gre deal of secret workings amongst the Demo the oppoter, who seem to wish to us Mr. Wiilson. Mr. Bryan he the re-election ton and a great number of the Dashing have rallied round him.
The President
In Trouble
New York, Tuesday, Undoubtedly the day more difficult Wilson becomes each day more difficult. The shadow of doub stronger and stronger over the country and is reflected in the ever increasing strength the opposition to him of the Members his own party.
the conference with the Speaker of the Hersident has ha tives Mr. Champ Clark who is Rep of most popular and influential figures American political life, and with other leading poititicians. This would clearly show that Mr. Wilson has realised that he can no longer carry on his "one man" policy, and that h hust bend the knee to public sentiment and all the while becoming more irritated because of the chauvinistic attitude the President.

A Friend of Senator Stone
Speaker Champ Clark is a man of exallow himself to be influenced by Mr. Wilso He is a lawyer and Democrat, and at the the President of the Cond of Senator Stone Affairs of the Senate the man who has keenly opposed Mr. Wiilson
After the Conference was over, Speaker
Champ Clark said: "We work dependently of Mr. Wilson, according to the he opinion of the House. I told M. Wil son, that the resolution, warning the Amer
cans against travelling aboard armed merchan cans against travelling aboard armed merchan
ships, would be accepted by a majority two to one, should it be brought up no

May be Three to
Some of the Members of the Conference one in tavor of majority would be three to clusion of the Conierence it was evident th the President had decided to maintain the indicated in his letter to Senat

President Wilson is encouraged in the attitude he takes by a great number of tele grams and letters which he keeps receiving stand by the contents of his letter to Senat Stone. On the other hand, from all part patches to the Foreign Office imperatively urging the acceptance of the Resolution co cerning the warning of Americans again travelling upon armed merchant ships. Resolution for the warning of American against travelling in armed merchant ship and says that the correspondence betwee

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916

Continental Cimes
Pubilshed Throe Tlimes aWeek: Monday, Wedressday, Filday.
 The Contine ntal Times



Soberertoon Rate



 Thay be seen ant int ineminill times

## A "Big Sea Dass

There appears to be an idee in England


 come out of it retirement and show wath it
an do. The reent wondrous feats of the
 awakened the nervous sentiment of the
English naval writers as regards the British
Navy And they ask, English naval writers as regards the British
Navy. And they ask, somewhat dubiously:
"Is it all well with our nayy?" Navy. And they ask, somewhat
"Is it all well with our navy?"
Of late Mr. J. H. Follen,
Of late Mr. J. H. Follen, described as
"The well-known Naval writer," has written "The well-known Naval writer," has written
upon the subject of the British navy, and,
states with positiveness that "Germany is states with positiveness, that "Germany is
endeavoring, to set the stage for some
desperate adventure by sea." According to desperate adventure by sea. According to
the writer, it behoves Oreat Britain, in view
of the fears concerning the Naval surprise 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 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 have been in vain, and 'Kultur would be
very near its vision of world-domination.'
Mr W H. Wilson, 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 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 o the British Navy, for he says: "n command are under direct naval control and not
governed by a committee." He then pro-
ceeds to tell that the British Navy is in the ceeds 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 war-
ships and the rapidity of their construction this line, which he says, "out-does anyhing 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 England at sea. He asserts that the Germans
will attack with guns far outranging the will attack with guns far outranging the
British and backed up by Fokker Aeroplanes and Zeppelins armed with a new preumatic gun capable of firing armor piercing projec-
tiles. 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 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 abo
England and the United States.

## SALVATION ARMY BEQUEST

 gardens, London, senior partner in Myrtle,Burt, and Coo, 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 Salvation Army. The bequest has come as
a great surprise. It is understood that no conditions altach io the bequest and that the
signature of General Booth will suffice as a signatur.
receipt.

## america and u-boat war. 1 Press Opinions <br> Bad Condition in Americ

President Wilson and Senator Stone makes him all the more enthusiastic concerning his
action. "In my motion," said Senator Gore, "there is nothing derogatory to American rights.
It states, that it is the view of Congress, It states, that it is the view of Congress,
that American Citizens should avoid availing
themselves of their right to travel upon armed themselves of therchant ships
m

Against International Right 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 conBritish Government has replied that it holds complete jurisdiction in its own waters, even

## The Mondell

## Resolution

Washington, Tuesday. In the House of Representatives the Repubican 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 warned against utilis
ships to travel upon.
ships to travel upon.
being fully informed as to existing conditions, asserts that American Citizens have the full and uncontrolled right to fravel upon armed
ships intended for the war zone, then I must 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 desire to entangle his country in the war

## The Latest

Cabinet Sitting
Washington, Tuesday. The latest news
that there has been a Cabinet meeting concerning the new U-Boat warfare proposas
and that there were special discussions be and that eresere and Mr. Lansing which
tween the President anclusions. It
led to no definite concic led to no definite conclusions. It was decide
to await the documents, known to be their way here, containing the directions of
the British Admiralty regarding the altack by submarines.
The influent
Cabinet discussed all the possibilitites the have arisen owing to the new German
Memorandum. That it was decided to dress England, asking whether it was true that the English merchant ships had received
secret instructions concerning their arming secret instructions concerning their arming
themselves for offensive purposes against themselves for offensive purposes agains
summarines and whether the charges preferred of the uses made of those armaments, as
quoted by Germany in several cases, coin-

Two Opinions
of Americans
In the Lokal-Anzeiger two opinions upon and Germany, uporn the U-Boat warfare are given. The first comes in the form o Correspondent of the New York World. Th writer, opens by stating that the questions o
the coming elections are much involved i the present discussion. In the coming contest he German Americans, the Irish, the pro-

English, the Roman Catholics and the politicians Bryan and Hearst are all agains | ticians |
| :--- |
| Wilson. |

Mr. Gaffney's Opinion
The former Consul-General in Munich, Mrst of which is that it is a mistake to
imagine that the wellknown abstention in imagine that the wellknown abstention in
the Senate is to be regarded as a victory for Mr. Wilson. That would be a great mis
ake. It merely signifies that the Senate ha ake. It merely signiifies that the Senate has spliting and the hobby horse principles h the President the sitting would have had quite another aspect. Mr. Gaffney quotes, as
showing the hypocrisy of the whole outcry showing the hypocrisy of the whole outcry
of the "freedom of American Citizens to travel anywhere they like," that the Pass-
ports of the members of the Ford peace cording 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 strenu-
ously asserted claim that Americans have a right to ravel wherever they will, to visit
the war zone and to even take passage upon armed merchant ships.
"But," Mr. Gaffney can 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.

Upon the subject of conditions existing
America the Chicago Tribune writes: America the Chicago Tribune writes:
Nick Hunt says our policemen's uniforms are
so designed that they cannot draw their revolvers
so designed that they cannot draw their revolvers
quiekly enough. The London police do no quiekly enough. The London police do not
have to draw revolvers.
We have established a condition of helpless
law and successful Ta, lessness. We do no
. We have established condition of helpless
law and successul la aessness. We do not
punish, we do not corree.. We fume and forget.
Violence is encouraged by every punish, we
Violence is encouraged by every possible op-
portunity. We tolerate it as a means of
seltling everything from a barroom row to an settling everything from a barroom row to an
argument in congress, from a labor feud to a political quarrel.
The Americal
The American organizition of society is cor
rupted by violence and by tolerance of violence
If a criminal finds it convenient to shoot a policeman at State street and Jackson booleovard
the policeman is shot Anywhere that it lis cenvenient or profitatiy to commit murder,
murder is committed.

What is th, Danger? Tribune Arthur Sears fienning writes about the President's recen idddresses. Administration Democrats in congress were
toath to discuss the president's speeches loath to discuss the president's speeches for
publication. As the president changes his mind on one question after another they are becoming extremely wảry 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' his speeches yesterday, then the president's
preparedness plans are wholly inadequate," preparedness plans are wholly inadequate,
was the comment of Senator Sherman of
Ulinois Illinois today. "So far as I have been a
to determi ne from the vague suggestions to details of his progrom, he does not intend to prepare us for immiediate trouble but for
some future trouble. 1 think the president some future trouble. think the president
should im rediately advocate an enlargement of the regular army and a material increase
in the national guard. Then he can discus and develop his citizen army later, after we are prepared for the first danger."
"Let Wilson Tell All."
should tell the country about what "tre should tell the country abour what
is roubling him," said the senator, "instead
of attempting to mystify it more completely of attempting to mystify it more completely
than ever.
Representative Wilson of Chicago comRepresentative Wilson of Chicago com-
mented in similar vein. mented in similar vein.
"What does the president mean?", said
Representative Wilson. "Why doesn't tell the country exactly what is the matter exactly what is the difficulty? President
Wilson evi \&ntlun one. He apparentily vanils the country to
believe he is the one fnan who is standing
between peace and between peace and war. For my part
think he should tell the country exactly what was in some of the messages he says have
frightened him so "Also I think he should be more frank with the country and advocate a real pre-
paredness program, instead of the hodgeparedness program, imstead of the hodge Garrison. If we are facing all of the trouble
Mr. Wi ilson spoke of yesterday, we should prepare immediately for any eventuality in-
stead of preparing to prepare for something likely to happen four or six years from now.
I wish the president would come right out I wish the president would come right out
into the open and say something definite." Peace or Wa
According to reports from Washington
the Army War College and the Navy Genera he 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 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 "pre
paredness"" scheme as something necessary for the defense of all-America and the vind
cation 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
ither and that one italy, and that one of the first results of
peace will be a general readjustment of reaties among the belligerent powers. It is party from all antecedent treaty obligations The British contend that it does; Continental jurists have
proposition.


AUSTRIA-HUNGARY Armed Merchantmen and SubUnderstand that America Should Seek to Curtail Efficiency of U-Boat At Konopischt
Honors Conferred by Empero
Franz Josef. Strange Action 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
fences to the submarine, should wish to Germany and Austria-Hungary have proved themselves so strong and so resourceful
Today the Italian fleet is being kept a 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 hitherto given the Italians such painful
warning of its prowess.
The Pester Lloyd, in a long article, in The Pester Lloyd, in a long articie, 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 com-
mence from the first day in March. But may-be the real date has been intentionally
left uncertain, and particularly in the case of 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 Kono-
pischt. Present to witness the confirmation were, the Guardian of the orphans, Doctor presentation of godfathers and godmothers and relations, the Archduchess Maria Theresia; the Archduke Karl Franz Josef was re-
presented by Dr. Jaroslaw Count Thun. The children of Count and Countess Th
were present and were also confirmed. Crownprince and Art
The Archduke Karl Franz Josef, the Heir 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 Ex-
hibition of the United Female Artists and Sculptresses of Austria. The Imperial guest was received by Countess Misa Wyden-
bruck-Esterbazy, Frau OIga Brand-Kriegke was exceedingly amiable and stopped more than an hour admiring the many exhibits displayed.

## Honors for Politicians

The Kaiser has conferred the high honor 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 Lieutenan Johann Ritter von Ritschl and Wilhelm

Uncommon Case
A remarkable and quite unusual case has been brought against the Royal Hungarian
State Rairoads 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
hutried thither. Soon affer 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 hrough his body.
The widow clain
as reason the neglect 75,000 Kronen, giving who was thus answerable for the death of gave much time to the case, but the Judges finally determined that the matter could no in any way be looked upon as a railroad the victim of destiny.

## Floating Mines

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

The Open Tribune

To Our Readers.


#### Abstract

We shall be ghad to publibh cany coms  mously, t so so chasired. The continenexal ITmes


 is not repponsible for the opinions of thecontrouturos to this columm. Contriuturs ars
 of curralizing by the Elitor.
M. Te Redacteur.

Voila qui vous interéssera: Le Bund
publie des extraits de lettres d'une Suissesse
habitant dans une colonie africaine du labitant dans une colonie africaine du Portugal. Notre compatriote a trouvé ur
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 volaille, sont hors de prix, le commerce et
lindustrie nuls. L'arrogance croissante des nègres envers les femmes blanches es inquiélante et a engagé ces dernières
s'armer et à faire des exercises de tir. noirs refusent obéissance et travail, depuis,
font-ils entendre, «quils sont appelés à mettre de l'ordre en
Berne, mars 6

## The "Daily Liar" Again

The Daily Mail published reports from "a at dinner with the two sovereigns on their eeting at Nish, and who also reported about a journey on the Balkan Express. An official
inquiry into the whole matter has been held ult 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 every man who carefully read the report and
knows the things described therein. From the first moment I read these reports from
"a corresponden" I did not take them seriously but booked them as British humor, to which one gets so accustomed in these times the customary superficial patch-work of the British Press, of such irresponsible individuals who sit in Fleet-Street or Printing-HouseSquare and carefully follow the foreign papers
chiefly such which are not otherwise read in Britain or which are written in languages which the Brion does no understand,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, 一yet he describes his meeting in the train with King Ferdinand of mulgaria, when the King visited the Balkan Express. Now, the Kings visit happened,
after he left the German Emperor at Stola after he left the German Emperor at Stolac where he joined the Baikan 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-
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 whol This singular lapse disposes of the whole additional one. The correspondent talks bout 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
an East-, also a West-, and even a SouthBahnhof in Budapest,--just Nord-Bahnho Bhere is none!
Zürich, Feb.

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 mes or from striking mines. It gives the following:
"Dido", English; 4.749 tons; "Souevie",
"gnlish, 4,515 tons; "Denaby", English, $2,98 i$

THE LATEST BOOKS
MORE ARMS FOR THE INTELLECTUAL BATTLE.

Massenverhetzung und Volkskrieg in Bel
gien, Herausgegeben von Dr. Paul Rohr bach. Verrag Carl Curtius, Berlin.
This is another of those analytical German This is another of those analytical German by the press of Belgium, with it systematic Antwerp, and its ropadful responsibility for that hopeesess and insane franctireur warfare
but for which Belgium might have been occupied without the loss of a single civilian
life. The book has a short preface by Dr. Paul
Rohrbach, the eminent German publicist, in
which he calls attention to the damning adwhich he calls attention tiot ede damining ad
mission by the irresponsible Winston Churchivil that the nuvel brigade which he in his
abysmal amateur folly had sent to Antwerp abysmal amateur folly had sent to Antwerp
wwas destined to fight side by side with the exhausted
of the city.

## with compiograer has repowroudctions of eo extracats 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 treacherousattacks of the hidden frace-tireurs upon the unsuspecting German troops, the officers and
men assassinated under the guise of hospimen assassinated under the guise of hospi-
tality, the nameless tortures inflicted upon of helpless civilians in Belgian cities, mus all be attributed to the inciements 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 "King Stephen"
The scope of litis ine
the militant literature seen from the chapier headings: Remark upon the Character of the Belgian Press
War Lies and other Fakes Reports man Demoralization. Proofs of the Good Behavior of the German Troops. Spy Fever
and the Persecution of Germans. Maltreatmen of German War Prisoners by Belgians. The Belgian Franc-tireur War.
All these things are proved, not by wild
unsupported and indiscriminate charges a andeporred and indiscriminate charges evidence of the Belgian press itself.
Christliche Missionen in Indien, von A, Ra man Pilai. Philosophical-Theological Faculty,
Paderborn.
This is a most valuable and interesting essay by a well-known Indian scholar,
present at Göttingen. It was first published i Theologie und Glauben, a German periodical devoted to religious and philosophical sub-
jects. Dr. Pilai, who is familiar with all popular and religious tendencies in India 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 ndian of the lowest caste to improve his Christian faith and values. With these he naterial prosperity
The Christian convert thus becomes the rival of his Christian preceptor-and w have the strange phenomenon of British
missionary zeal, usually the forerumner of British greed or trade-imperiaism, sowing 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, history in India and elsewhere en
but neither converts nor convinces. 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 he life instinct, but with the forms and forces of the material, pragmatic and hedonistic 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 if from culture, the moral basis of ever placed before the alternative of accepting the with all their attendant materialism and los 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. ened and patriotic Hindoo of to-day has ound vent for his spiritual, intellectual and national energies in ano:her direction. Hi
orthodox Hindooism is weakened by hi
contact with Western civilization, does not, for all that, accept Christianity.
He becomes a monotheist who ses in
Krishna, Rama and Christ merely huma 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. movement have of the Indian Nationalis fariliarity with the system by which Britain
first conquered the 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 an
solvent of the British system-the irresistibe German idea which has already strengthene Japan, Turkey, Bulgaria. China already feels
the inspiration and vitality of German though the inspiration and vilality of German thought strength. It is the secret which once planted
in the hearts of the Indian people by their
leaders, will leaders, will snap the fetters of Breat is by
bondage like threads of gossamer. It is Indian hands that Indian liberty will be tellectual weapons used in that great de-
liverance will be found to have been forged
n Germany.

TO GE
TO GET FOREIGN TRADE 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 our coming commercial campaign and will
be of vital moment to us as a nation. consideration of these two features, and more especially the matter of customs laws and
regulations, will come under the care of the regulations, will come under the care of the
Bureau of Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department. The essential work of extending and maintainng our foreign trade
focuses largely in this bureau also. The Foreign Trade Advisers of the United
States Government should be 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 the Foreign Trade Advisers with the proper
clerical complement to bring the bureau t its maximum of efficiency.
The business men of the United States priate the necessary funds for this purpose.
W. . Aughinbaugh in Leslies.

Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send it to 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 "ncreasing every day." - M. Sazonoff. result in removing from the minds of neutrals the pernicious effects of the unscrupulous
propaganda carried on by German and propaganda carried on by German and
Austrian papers."
-Daily Telegraph "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 agressive might be advanced by the aid of aggressive
militarism that united civilization against Prussia." - New Age. "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 strong men-so strong ting have watch a scrap
halt procession, form ring, whole issue involved is continued existence of British empire!'
"Sailors or soldiers they know that victory is ordained for us in ways and means and the time that must elapse before the reward of their valorous 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

## 4: : Berman Imprial Treasury Certicicates 

More than eighteen months have gone by since the begin ning of the great war that has been forced upon the German 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 have accomplished unsurpassable feats of valor and covered
themelves with everlasting glory. On all theatres of war 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' 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 The German people fighting behind the front too has shown
itself equal to all the domestic hardships occasioned through itself equal to all the domestic hardships occasioned through
the war, by industry and thrift, by distribution and organi the war, by industry and firm determination to the victorious ending.
The war has constantly made large claims upon the fourth war loan.
There are issued $4^{1 / 2}$ per cent redeemable Imperial
Treasury Certificates and 5 per cent Obligations of the Im. Treasury Certificates and 5 per cent Obligations of the Im10 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 $11 / 2$ years, the actual rate o interest works owe ies fie prospect, by way of an earlier
$5 \%$. Besides there is fie drawing and repayment at par, of obtaining a considerable gain in price, consisting in the difference between the face
value and the price of emission of $95 \%$. Moreover the 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 $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent Obligation, and, what is more, withou liability to be called in before July 1,1932 .

The subscription price for the 5 per cent obligations of the Imperial Loan is 9.50 Marks, in the case of entry in the Register of the F blic Debt 98.30 Marks for every 100 Marks nominal val e . The obligations, as was the case
with the preceding wal loans, are unredeemable until Oc with the preceding 1,1924, i. e. they provide up to that date a five per cent return, without any restriction as to their disposal below par and there is in addition the prospect of repayment at the nominal value after a
actual reasury Certificates and Obligations should, according to the stated conditions, be regarded as being of equal most highly recommended to all classes of the people as most highly recommended to all classes of the people
a large interest bearing and absolutely safe investment.
been mer the Subiptions most con the Office of the Reichshaupt beenk für Wertpapiere in Berlin (Postscheckkonto Berlin No. 99) and at all branch instititions of the Reichsbank having a cashier's office. Furt|fermore subscriptions may be made through the agency of the Konigliche Seehandiung (Prussian kasse in Berlin, the Konigliche Hauptbank in Nürnberg and its branches as well as through all German Banks, Bankers and their branches, all Gexman Public Savingsbanks and unions thereof, at every German Life Insurance Company and every
German Credit Associat in, finally for the Obligations of the German Credit Associat fn, finally for the Obligations. of the
Imperial Loan at the colanter at all Post-Offices. With so extensive a range of agences 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, pro 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 tipwns these subscription forms may be
obtained through the postrlan. The filled up blanks should either be handed to the postman in an envelope addressed "to the Post Office" or placed without 3 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:
 As for the rest part-payments are permissible according to re-
quirements, but only in round amounts divisible by 100 . Also the
amounts under 1000 Marks are not forthwith due in one sum As a single payment must not be lower than 100 Marks, the sub-
scriber of 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 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 March 31. 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 Caytes $41 / 2 \%$ interim interest from he case of the Treasury Certificates $41 / \% \%$ 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, 19160.50 Marks. The $41 / 2 \%$ interim interest calculated for payments at the same dates on each 100 Marks comes une 30 interim interest will be added from June 30 to the day of payment.

## With respect to Post-Office subscriptions interest is allowed on

 payments in full up to March 31, for 90 days, on all other paymentsfull up to April 18, even when made before that day, interest in full up to
for 72 days.
For the purpose of payment subscribers are not required to have the money ready in cash. A person having
au 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 subcriptions are tendered through them. If a subscriber owns securities he loan banks of the empire put him in the way to receive the
ecessary advance, by granting a loan. For these loans the rate of interest is reduced by a quarter of a per cent, viz. to $5^{1 / / s}$ 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 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 loan granted, so that

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 intersst 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 comes to $4 \%$. 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 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 entry in the Public Debt Register as well as the collection of the
interest are not connected with any fees whatsoever. The interest 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 oderate fee. In view of the great advantages offered by the Public Debt Registration a retention of such registration for the llongest
possible period is highly advisable.
The prospectus submitted demonstrates that both in the redeemable $4^{1 / 2}$ per cent Treasury Certificates and in the 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 ccasion of these loans given magnificent proofs of its financial power and of its unbending purpose of victory. will dedicate the last mark at his disposal to this war will dedicate the last mark at his disposal to the 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 wing to the faithful fighters at the front who stake their
ife daily for the folks at home. Let all contribute in order 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 soon be reached. To thus help
urgent demand of the Fatherland.


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