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LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Gallieni's Successor

Paris, Sunday. The successor of General Gallieni as French Minister of War is General Roques. The nomination came as a surprise, it having been generally reported that the post would be given to General Joffre.

Changes in Russian Command

Basel, Sunday. According to the *Baseler Nachrichten* there have been great changes in the Russian military command. The new Commander in Chief is a General Swerth, and in the West front, General Michnewitsch.

The Sinking of the "Sirius"

Washington, Sunday. The Washington Government has been informed that there was no German submarine in the neighborhood of the "Sirius" when that vessel was sunk. There were seven Americans aboard the ship.

Entente Conference

Amsterdam, Sunday. In order to satisfy the Italians, it has been decided to hold the Entente Conference in Rome. Mr. Lloyd George will represent England and it is stated will be accompanied by Sir Edward Grey.

Fire in Constantinople

Constantinople, Sunday. A fire has completely destroyed the Austro-Hungarian Hospital of the Red Cross. Three hundred and twenty-five wounded soldiers were within the building when the fire broke out. In spite of a panic which took place all the wounded were saved.

Spain Remains Neutral

Madrid, Sunday. The fact of Portugal entering into the war has naturally had a strong effect in Spain. In view of the excitement prevailing the Government has sent out a notice affirming that Spain is determined to remain strictly neutral.

Bazar a Great Success

New York, Sunday. The German Bazar has been an immense success and has quite astonished New York by its completeness. On the first three days over a million of Marks were taken in, that sum being far in excess of all expectations.

Big Credit Asked For

London, Sunday. In the course of the coming week, Mr. Tennant, the Under Secretary of War, will move in the House of Commons for a vote for the support of the 4 million army which England aspires to organize. The army, up to now, has consisted of two million men.

HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSSES

From yesterday's German Official War Report it appears that the Russian losses in the recent fighting south of Dünaburg have been extraordinarily severe. Thus in front of the German positions on Lake Marocz alone 9270 Russian dead were counted.

ITALIAN DEFEAT

Lugano, Sunday. The latest Italian attack upon the Tolmein front has been an entire failure. The Austrians made counter attacks, occupied some important Italian positions and took 16 officers and 433 men prisoners.

ANOTHER DUTCH

STEAMER SUNK?

London, Sunday. According to an unconfirmed report emanating from Lloyds, the Dutch steamer "Palembang" of 6674 tons has been torpedoed in the North Sea on her way to Java.

Amsterdam, Sunday. *Handelsblad* recommends caution in crediting this English news.

BRAZIL AND GERMAN SHIPS

Amsterdam, Sunday. Reuter reports from Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian Government is about to commence negotiations with a view to chartering the German ships at least for the coastwise trade.

Case of The "Tubantia"

High Feeling Aroused in Holland by the
Loss of Its Finest Merchant Ship.

Struck Mine, and Not

Torpedoed

Amsterdam, Sunday. As might well be expected the loss of the magnificent new passenger steamer the "Tubantia", has excited the Dutch people up to a very high pitch and at first, it having been recklessly reported, by the Captain that the ship had been torpedoed, without doubt an exceedingly ugly feeling had been aroused against Germany. Thus the important *Rotterdamsche Courant* published a very strong article saying, that the Commanders of submarines must be warned to be more careful and attention was drawn in unmistakably serious terms, to the unjust hardships falling upon the small Neutral nations owing to the double blockade, the submarine blockade of England by the Germans and the English blockade of the German coasts.

As the Dutch say, they suffer on the one side from the English who wish to shut in Germany, and for that purpose blockade the North Sea, and on the other side from the Germans who fight for the freedom of the seas and in so doing torpedo ships and set mines where ships are likely to pass. The Dutch now call for a fairway for trading ships not belonging to any of the belligerent countries, for ships such as the "Tubantia" bound for Buenos Ayres.

Not Torpedoed

It was at first asserted that the "Tubantia" was at anchor at the time of the explosion, which, if true, would have denoted that the damage which caused the sinking of the ship was done by a torpedo. But that does not appear to have been the case. Amongst the passengers was the American Consul in Stuttgart, whose name is stated to be Schilling. He bears testimony that the "Tubantia" was not torpedoed, but ran onto a mine, that the ship was not stationary at the time, but only stopped two minutes after the explosion occurred.

Narratives of Survivors

Immediately upon the explosion taking place, the engine rooms of the "Tubantia" filled with water and she took a strong list to starboard. In spite of that 34 boats were lowered. Before long a number of ships of various kinds arrived from Flushing, in response to the wireless call for help. The ship struck on the mine at 2.2 A.M. and foundered at 5.45 A.M. Three hundred and seventy-seven out of the 381 people aboard have been landed. Of the four missing nothing is known. It is supposed that a wrong count may have been made. The wrecked passengers of the "Tubantia" were landed by various rescue ships.

Mines Abound

The Northhinder Lightship, near which the "Tubantia" sank, has to be passed by all ships on the route from Hook of Holland to the south. It is well known that the neighborhood is sown with mines, and only quite lately one of the Flushing-Tilbury Mail Packet ships was sunk off there. It lies about eighty miles from the Dutch coast. Sixty-five of the passengers who had sought refuge on the lightship were taken off by torpedo boats. The Mail matter has been entirely lost.

ANOTHER SHIP IN DISTRESS

Amsterdam, Sunday. According to a call received another ship, this time the "Ask" a Swedish steamer, is in trouble off the Northhinder Lightship where the "Tubantia" sank. She has been taken in tow by the Dutch steamer "Liesbet."

FLOATING MINES IN DISTRICT

Hamburg, Sunday. According to news received floating mines have for weeks past been noticed about the district in which the "Tubantia" met with mishap. In consequence all steamers passing in those waters exercised the utmost care. For the past two days an English submarine had been noticed and on the morning of the 15th it was sighted near the Noordhinder Lightship.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN

Petersburg, Sunday. An Imperial Ukase has been published ordering the issue of a new War Loan of two milliards of Roubles at 5 1/2% interest, repayable in ten years.

AMBITIOUS TREND OF JAPANESE ASPIRATIONS

NEW PLANS OF CONQUEST LAUNCHED BY PRIME MINISTER COUNT OKUMA
WHOSE PACIFICIST IDEAS MUST BE DOUBTED

WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE RICH DUTCH COLONIES

STRAITS OF SUNDA AS IMPORTANT TO JAPAN AS GIBRALTAR TO ENGLAND.
EYES SET ON JAVA AND SUMATRA

By Edwin Emerson

At the Bristol Hotel in Berlin last week I met an American traveller, Mr. Ernest J. Euphrat, on his way back to New York from Japan. He had come by way of Singapore, Suez, Italy and Switzerland.

This American traveller was full of interesting tales concerning recent native riots in Singapore, Cairo, and Alexandria, dreadful depression in Italy and the like, but what most interested me were his first hand reports from Japan.

New Plans of Conquest

In particular he told me of the new plans of conquest of my old "pacificist" friend, Count Okuma, now Prime Minister, and of the latest inflammatory speeches and articles of another old friend of mine, Yushuro Takekoshi, a member of the Japanese Diet, and late editor of the influential *Kokumin*, who commands a great following in Japan.

One of Mr. Yushuro's most warlike addresses, of which my American friend showed me a printed report, has been reproduced in English (apparently with the approval of England and of Prime Minister Okuma) in the January number of *Commercial Japan*, echoes of which are just reaching our American press and likewise some European newspapers, among them the *Amsterdam Handelsblad* and the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin.

The article is entitled "The Next Step in Our Naval Plans" and sets forth in detail how Japan, having conquered Formosa, Korea, Southern Manchuria, Kiautschau, Yap, with the Marshall and Caroline Islands, must now set herself to grab the South Sea Islands, the Dutch colonies Java and Sumatra and all the Malay islands, by which Mr. Yushuro means the Malay Archipelago, Borneo, the Philippine Islands and also the Hawaiian Islands. Herewith I give some of his arguments set forth in this article.

Japanese Ambitions

"Japan's logical expansion is no longer west and northward, where we have gone far enough, but eastward and southward. The South Sea Islands are the immediate field on which we must fix our ambition. As a happy result of our war with Germany we have occupied the Caroline and Marshall Islands; these, however, are not fruitful islands, but mere rocks in the sea. We cannot claim to have found firm foothold in the South Sea until we have acquired Java and Sumatra. Situated between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific these islands have the greatest strategic importance for us. The Strait of Sunda is a strategic water-way as important to us as Gibraltar or the entrance to the Dardanelles is to England. These islands, in the hands of a strong naval power, should establish and maintain a powerful naval station there, could become an impassable barrier to any fleet wishing to push through the Strait of Sunda. Once Japan shall have seized these two islands (Java and Sumatra) and shall have established a strong naval station there with powerful fortifications, coal depots, torpedo boats, submarines and mine layers, as well as an ever-ready squadron of battle cruisers and dreadnoughts, no foreign fleet will ever be able to force its way through this strait into Asiatic waters. "Our Christian preceptors are always telling us how it is the white man's burden

to 'civilize' other races. Now that we have attained western civilization, is it not likewise our duty to teach the blessings of civilization to others, and thus to lighten the labors of our Christian friends? I hold that it is our special duty to deliver our Malay brethren from their present yoke of Dutch misgovernment. No one can deny that we Japanese have Malay blood in our veins. Some of our Malay brethren in Java, Borneo, and the Philippines are in open war with their Dutch and Yankee oppressors. Why should not Japan enter into treaty relations with the chiefs of these tribes, as well as with the governments of the Netherlands and the United States, to the end of taking our brothers under our protection like the famous 'protectorates' of Europa and America?"

Full of Promise

All of this sounds interesting, and promises continued occupation to our American League of Peace, after the league shall have smoothed down the ruffled spirits of Pancho Villa, Carranza, Nicolai Nicolaievitch, D'Annunzio and Isadora Duncan.

Personally I find nothing surprising in these Japanese plans. They are the natural dreams of a race of warriors and conquerors. The last time I visited Count Okuma in his charming bowers of Tokyo, he told me unctuously of his fond plans for universal peace and the blessings of civilization but when I told him of the civilizing labors of the Germans at Tsingtao, the old statesman's eyes flashed as he denounced European interference in the destinies of Asia. Then already Count Okuma's friend, Yushuro Takekoshi, was voicing Japan's new war cry, "Asia for the Asiatics" by which he meant, "Asia for the Japanese", analogous to our Monroe Doctrine "America for the Americans".

Highly significant, though, is the fact that Japan's brazen designs on the Asiatic colonies of Holland and the United States should be voiced so openly at the very time when Count Okuma's ambassador in London was signing Japan's adhesion to the Entente's five-fold pact against any separate peace with the Central Powers.

In this matter, too, the "little brown brother" is showing himself an apt pupil and follower of his bully, big brother, John Bull, who "protects" such little peoples as the Greeks, Persians, and Egyptians by robbing them of all they hold most dear.

Still Hungry for More

Even as John Bull, having appeased his hunger on all of the five continents and in all the seven seas, still found a fresh appetite for Egypt and sundry Greek islands, so the Mikado, after feeding on such filling *pieces de resistance* as Korea, Southern Manchuria, and Kiautschau, still finds himself hungering for tempting tid-bits like Java, Sumatra and the Malay Archipelago.

After polishing off these delicacies, so lusty a trencherman will surely find no difficulty in stowing away a few more toothsome morsels like Borneo, the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands. When it comes to the nuts and raisins there will always be those Mexican naval stations and California.

What says the French proverb?

"L'appetit vient en mangeant".

Salonica Forces

Being Withdrawn

Vienna, Sunday. According to the *Neue Wiener Journal* General Sarraïl has been ordered to return to France as soon as he considers Salonica sufficiently fortified. He is also to send home all the troops he can possibly spare.

Meat and Coal

Shortage in England

London, Sunday. The Board of Trade warns the British public that it must reduce its consumption of meat. The *Daily Mail* has an article upon the shortage of coal in London. Innumerable well-dressed ladies may be seen about hunting for the precious fuel. They carry bags and boxes and even bring the coal home in automobiles.

UNWILLING RECRUITS

IN ENGLAND

London, Sunday. Lord Derby admits that his expectations concerning the number of recruits the nation could provide were exaggerated. Lord Kitchener stated that the number of men who allowed themselves to be recruited had been disappointing and that the situation was serious. Three hundred Cambridge University men applied to be released from service on account of conscientious scruples.

Hospital Ship Torpedoed

Vienna, Sunday. The Austrian Red Cross ship "Electra" has been torpedoed in the northern Adriatic and had to be run ashore. One sailor was drowned and two Sisters of Mercy badly hurt. The "Electra" was well known as a hospital ship and bore the Red Cross flag.

Mexico Means War With America

The Hague, Sunday. According to the Reuter correspondent in Washington the situation in Mexico is of the most serious description. What is taking place in Mexico, he says, is not just an ordinary rising, but it signifies the beginning of a war between Mexico and the United States, which might very easily be of long duration.

Washington Awakening

The Washington Cabinet is only just now beginning to grasp the situation and realise what it signifies. It had at the outset no idea of the danger which threatened.

Villa at the present moment has command over 20,000 men, armed with American manufactured weapons and fully supplied with munitions. His forces have retired in three sections into the mountains, and if the Americans undertake to follow them there, they will have right difficult work before them.

Villa Reinforced

Lots of new bands are coming in to join Villa, and in the main the inhabitants of the towns sympathise with him.

In Mexico the opinion exists that the Americans will no longer be able to prevent the trouble spreading, and it is taken as being merely an extension of the European war. All foreigners have fled from the centre of the country and have come to the seaboard.

In Vera Cruz several munition depots have been discovered, intended for Villas.

Expedition Will Take Long

New York, Sunday. General Funston, who knows Mexico better than anyone foreign to that country, warns the American public that it must not expect a swift ending to the Mexican campaign and that it may take a long time before the capture of Villa can be effected. He says that the difficulties are enormous.

WILSON IN TROUBLE

The Hague, Sunday. The *Nation* in its latest issue publishes an article upon the exceedingly difficult position in which President Wilson finds himself, in spite of his victory in Congress. The reason is that the minority which stood for the Lemore Resolution, which was for the warning of Americans again travelling upon armed merchant ships, was formed entirely of the Members of his own party. And therefore it is evident that he has lost the support of his friends and specially of the Democrats in the central and western states. The nomination of Baker as Minister of War, a man thoroughly pledged for peace, would appear as an attempt upon the part of Wilson to win back the left wing of the Democrats.

GREY TO RETIRE

Lord Hardinge Viceroy of India Stated to be the Coming Minister of Foreign Affairs in England.

London, Sunday. It is a wellknown fact in political circles, that for a long while past Sir Edward Grey has been anxious to retire from active political life and has only been persuaded with difficulty to remain at his post. It is now stated that Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, whose term of office has expired, has been sounded as to his accepting the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs. If he should agree, Sir Edward Grey will then carry out his wish to retire into private life.

Lord Hardinge is still young and has had a meteoric and highly successful career, largely owing to the support of King Edward, whom he almost invariably accompanied during the late years of the King as Minister in Attendance. His knowledge and experience of politics are exceedingly varied and thorough.

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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES may be seen at all Consulates and Embassies.

The Covetous "Jap"

The well-known Special Correspondent, Colonel Edwin Emerson, contributes to our issue of today, an exceedingly edifying article, which gives a clear insight into the ambitious projects of the Japanese in the Far East. The interview is taken with an American traveller, Mr. Ernest J. Euphrat, who is in Berlin, having just come back from Japan. He tells that the Japanese, having tasted the delights of a constant series of successful conquests, are looking out wide-eyed for further territorial gains. As the French say, "the appetite comes in eating," and the appetite is keenly aroused amongst the leading Japanese for further annexation of much valuable territory which dangles, so undefended, in their near neighborhood. Having had their appetites whetted by the capture of Kiautschau, Formosa, Korea, South Manchuria and so on, the Japanese now cast covetous eyes upon the South Sea Islands, the Dutch Colonies of Java and Sumatra, the Malay Islands, Borneo the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands. And, one asks: "Who can stop them, should they wish to seize any of those places? And the answer is: 'No one!'"

In America for some while past the way out of National difficulty has been carefully prepared, and the public has been instilled with the idea that the right thing to do is to return the Philippine Islands to the Philippines. That means nothing more nor less than giving them over to the Japanese. As for the valuable Islands belonging to Holland, why if the Japanese on one pretence or another choose to seize Java and Sumatra, and all the rest, what can Holland do against them? And the pretext is already there, it is "to save our oppressed Malay brethren from the Dutch Yoke."

German War Loans

The outer world, and specially its enemies, cast eyes of wonder upon the financial resourcefulness of the German nation. It was exactly upon the financial weakness of Germany that England and France pinned their greatest faith and for that reason it seemed all important to them that the war should be drawn out, prolonged to the utmost. But, just that very point which was calculated as being so very weak has turned out to be, on the contrary, exceedingly strong. That now so well established fact has had a disconcerting effect upon the Allies who today no longer talk of any undue prolongation of the Campaign. Now, England, France, Russia and Italy appear to be in a mighty hurry to finish the war.

The first War Loan of Germany was concluded on September 14, and brought in, roughly speaking four and a half millions of Marks. It was a 5% loan, like those that followed, issued at 97.50 Marks. The second loan was completed in February 1915, and, so healthy were the financial conditions of the country, that the price of emission was advanced a point to 98.50 Marks per 100 face value. In the third loan, September 1915, the price of issue was put up another half point to 99, and the astonishing result was, that over twelve milliards of Marks were subscribed. In the fourth War Loan, which will close upon the 22nd of this month, the price of issue has, in order to place it on an equal basis with the last loan, been fixed at half a point lower, namely 98.50 Marks. None doubt its being a success, how great is the only matter of speculation amongst the financial experts.

According to the latest speech of the State Secretary of Finance, Doctor Helfferich, the war is costing Germany at the rate of two milliards per month. It may be taken, upon that basis, that the results of the new War Loan will furnish sufficient funds for the carrying on of the war for from five to six months. At the devastating rate at which the war is at present proceeding, and seeing

the certainty that it is surely going to develop in intensity in view of the universal conviction that it must be pushed to an end with vigor and as much rapidly as possible, many long-headed people are of opinion that this fourth War Loan of Germany is destined to be the last, and that the next six months military efforts will be ample to bring the terrible conflict to an end.

But, even if the hand of fate were cruel enough to protract the Great Campaign beyond the next five or six months for which time Germany is fully provided with funds, there is no doubt that the cash would be readily forthcoming to pursue the war for another similar period, and yet again money enough would easily be found for a sixth loan. But all the indications are, that the grand struggle which has now begun at Verdun, and which has excelled even now anything that has hitherto taken place in this war, from the points of fierce fighting and terrific artillery bombardments, is inevitably the beginning of the end.

And one thing remains quite certain, and it is, that Germany can never be forced to stop the war on account of money shortage. The financial mobilisation of the country has shown itself complete and the Financial Field Marshals Helfferich and Havenstein have ranked themselves in their own field, by the side of Hindenburg and Mackensen.

New Tactics Against Submarines

False Flags Used to Mislead the Commanders. All Merchantmen Armed.

French Orders to Shoot on Sight Whether Attacked or Not.

In view of the negotiations now being carried on between America, Germany and England, upon the question of submarine warfare it is interesting to note that in these times all the passenger ships and merchantmen appear to be armed and ready to shoot upon sight at any submarine which may appear. Moreover the trick of sailing under false colors is made use of in order to mislead the Commanders of the submarines and induce them to come within range of the guns which are kept ready for immediate action.

Under the Dutch Flag.

The case is given, as an instance of the tactics now being adopted, of a merchant ship flying the Dutch flag being called upon by the Commander of a submarine to show its papers and to send a boat with them. After awhile the order was complied with. The submarine, for precautionary reasons, was submerged and observations made through the periscope. The ship proved to be a 3,000 ton ordinary looking freight steamer, with smooth deck, very high fore and aft. On her stern the name "Melanie" was perfectly clearly seen, and there was nothing suspicious about her.

The submarine once more rose to the surface, this time at a distance of 1,000 metres from the steamer and was forthwith met by a hot fire from two cannon of middle caliber and machine guns. The submarine managed to save itself by diving. Upon that the steamer, all the while flying the Dutch flag, tried to ram it.

There is no steamer in the Dutch shipping list of the name of Melanie, but in Lloyds the name appears, the steamer being of 3,002 tons register.

Shooting on Sight.

In connection with the same question there is an announcement made by the *Havas Agency* which is interesting enough and tells that the French mail steamer "Plata," on the 28th of January, without being attacked opened fire upon and thereby sank a submarine.

In an interview given by Admiral Lacaze to the correspondent of the *Petit Journal* it is told that a distinct order has been given to all French trading ships, whether attacked or not, to open fire upon submarines whenever they appear and to make every effort to ram them.

War Profits Tax

It may be Paid in Four and one-half per cent Treasury Certificates.

As is known, it is provided in the bill relating to the Taxation of War Profits that the 5% Obligations of the War Loans of the German Empire, including the Registered Public Debt claims and the 5% Treasury Certificates, are accepted in payment at par in discharging this tax. Nothing was said about the 4½% Treasury Certificates in the bill, because this species of securities did not yet exist at the time when the bill was drafted. As we learn from a well-informed source, a provision has now been embodied in the bill, pursuant to which these Treasury Certificates also are received in payment, of course, not at their par value, there being no occasion for preferring the subscribers of Treasury Certificates to other subscribers to the loan. However, the price at which they may be paid in will be fixed by the Imperial Chancellor later on. In thus determining the price, it may with safety be assumed that the interests of the owners will be similarly considered as in the case of the 5% Treasury Certificates and Loans.

POINTS MADE BY DR. HELFFERICH

THE STATE SECRETARY OF FINANCE TELLS THAT THE ALLIES ARE SPENDING TWICE AS MUCH MONEY AS THE CENTRAL POWERS PROSPEROUS SAVINGS BANKS

In his recent speech concerning the War Taxes in the Reichstag, the State Secretary of Finance, Doctor Helfferich, made amongst others the following points:

"I have been accused of lack of originality in the new taxes. Now, in the present position, it appears to me that what we want is money rather than originality."

"We have so far raised, in round figures, 25 milliards in our War Loans, France, even with its so-called Peace Loan, has been unable to raise more than ten milliards, and England with its war loans has only been able to raise between 18 and 19 milliards."

"In the last months of the past year, the expenses of the war exceeded 2 milliards per month. But in the months of January and February of the present year they have come below two milliards. There are all the prospects that they will remain at that lower figure."

"England's daily war expenses are from 90 to 100 millions, they are now 50% higher than ours. In England the population is paying 2 marks per day, our people one Mark daily."

"The war costs of France per diem are about the same as ours and Russia has likewise reached our level of expenses."

"Altogether the daily expenses of the nations fighting against us amount to 240 millions, with us and our allies to 110 millions. Altogether our expenditure for the war has amounted to from 50 to 55 milliards, that of our enemy from 100 to 110 milliards. That is to say as one to two."

"Our savings banks show an increase of deposits upon the year 1915 by 500,000,000 of Marks. The number of Savings Bank books has increased from 5,990,000 to 6,270,000, that is to say an increase of 280,000 depositors."

"The enemy counts upon the smashing up of German militarism and of the crippling of the German people. Let them understand, that at home, so as on the battlefield, we are as one man, we are prepared to bear anything."

When outside our brave youth is fighting the enemy with heroic courage and charging against death-dealing fire and destruction, so we must do our duty here, feeling the victory belongs to us and must be ours. Our troops have a right to expect us at home to show ourselves worthy of them, so each one must, as far as his strength allows help along towards victory and peace."

The entire speech of the Secretary of State was punctuated by liberal applause from the Members of the Reichstag.

War Loan Subscriptions

Of some of the latest subscriptions of note to the fourth War Loan have been: the firm of Senz and Company, 6 millions of Marks; the Motor Factory of Oberursel, 2 million Marks; "Minister Achenbach" in Dortmund, 1 million Marks; Niebeck Mining Works, 1½ million Marks; Eisleben Savings Bank, 2 million Marks; German Erdöl Company, 12 million Marks; German Mineral Association, 1 million Marks; Bavarian Explosive Works, 1½ million Marks; Knorr Foodstuffs Company in Heilbronn, 1 million Marks; German Luxembourg Mining Works, 2 million Marks; Hannover India-rubber Works, 1 million Marks; Christian Dierig, 3 million Marks; the German Life Assurance Company Arminia in Munich, 4 million Marks; Rositzer Sugar Refinery, 1 million Marks.

The Local Crefeld Savings Bank has raised its subscription from 10 million to 15 million Marks. The United Nickel Workers of Germany in Schwerte, 2 million Marks; Stoppenberg Savings Bank, 1½ million Marks.

The King of Bavaria and his daughters have subscribed a large sum to the War Loan, the amount of which is not given.

The *Daily Mail* has published sneering remarks concerning the school children being enlisted for the purpose of stimulating people to subscribe to the War Loan. It would be well if the English could see the patriotic enthusiasm of both girls and boys in the cause of augmenting the financial sinews of the war. The sums they gathered in the last loan aggregated substantial totals and are sure to do so again this time. As an example there is the case of the preparatory school of Simmern, whose pupils, for the fourth War Loan, have already secured signatures for 202,700 Marks; those of the Mayen Gymnasium, 56,000 Marks.

ROUMANIA CONTRIBUTES

Bucharest, Sunday. As showing the sentiment existing here as to which side is going to win the war, it is noticeable that attention is being turned in financial circles to the fourth German War Loan and already over 400,000 Marks worth has been taken up.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF TO THE CROATIAN LANDTAG

Building up Galicia
HISTORIC PICTURE OF THE LATE ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND.
PROPOSED WATERWAY FROM THE BALTIC TO BLACK SEA

Vienna, Sunday. The war session of the Croatian Landtag has just come to an end at Agram, after a period rich in successful effort. The President, Banus Baron Skerlec, read a message from Emperor Francis Josef, which was listened to standing by the deputies, and received with enthusiastic cheers.

The President's closing speech combined loyal wishes to the aged Emperor with an expression of the universal hopes for a victorious and speedy peace, and the realization of the national ideals of the Croatian people. Hopes for good fortune and a safe return were extended to those members who were returning to the trenches, and they were bidden to convey to their fellows in the field the patriotic greetings of the Landtag and Croatian people. The assembly then broke up amidst patriotic cheering.

Destruction in Galicia

A big meeting of technical, industrial, commercial and artistic experts has been held in the Banqueting Hall of the Industry House in Vienna to consult about the rebuilding of Galicia. Oberbaurat Ferdinand Fellner, architect, President of the Central Committee, presided, and the meeting listened to the reports of two delegates to the destroyed country, Oberbaurat Professor Theodor Bach and Oberbaurat Eduard Engelmann. These reports gave a graphic picture of the devastation left behind him by the flying Cossack.

Professor Bach reported that of the eighty-two districts of Galicia only eight, in the neighborhood of Cracow, could be considered as undamaged. Of the other seventy-four, fifty-nine had up to now been thoroughly examined and the damage calculated. The number of dwellinghouses and shops destroyed in these districts reached the amazing total of 177,000. The number of public buildings ruined has not been completely estimated but there is no doubt that the number will be proportionately high. Comparatively speaking, the larger towns suffered less, and at first the peasant's farms, at least those lying off the line of fire, were not damaged. It was in the revengeful fury of the retreat that the little towns and villages suffered at the enemy's hands.

All the big estates, on the contrary were more or less ruined. It is thought that 1½ to 2 milliards of Kronen will be needed to repair this damage in the estimated districts alone. The immediate task however has been the erection of temporary dwellings, for no fewer than 58,000 families were left without a roof over their heads.

Tragic History of a Picture

A portrait of the late Grand Duke and Heir-Apparent Franz Ferdinand has just been set in the historic niche in the great Hall of the Casino in Odenburg. The picture, which shows the Grand Duke in hunting costume, is a full-length, and raises tragic memories. In memory of the happy days which he had spent in Odenburg as Commander of the Nadassy Hussars, the unfortunate Prince promised the president of the Casino, Dr. Martin von Silbaffy, to present a portrait of himself to be hung in the hall. In consequence of the tragedy of Serajewo, the promise was never fulfilled. A few days ago, however, the president received word from Count Jaroslav Thun, writing in the name of the dead Franz Ferdinand's children, that the picture would be sent. It has now arrived, accompanied by a suitable message, and has been put in place.

A Cetinje Newspaper

In a few days there will be published in Cetinje a newspaper, the object of which will be to afford the Montenegrin population information as to the real facts of the war day by day. It will also enlighten the people in the two States of the Danubian Monarchy, and in neutral countries as to conditions in Montenegro.

North Sea to Black Sea

Wonderful plans are under discussion for creating a waterway for large ships from the North Sea and the Baltic to the Black Sea. It would of course be most valuable for the great river commerce of the Danube. Since the united troops of Austria-Hungary, Germany and Bulgaria conquered Serbia in Autumn, 1915, and set free the Danube, making possible the connection with Turkey, naturally all eyes were turned upon this great waterway. The opinion came more and more to the front that the mighty Danube, which now in wartime was playing such a conspicuous part in facilitating the transport of goods between the Central Powers, would also have a great task and a great place in the world-traffic in times of peace.

The task of the Central Powers must be to extend the naturally great field of usefulness possessed by the Danube by uniting its stream with those of the Rhine, the Oder and the Elbe, so that there could be an uninterrupted industrial exchange from the North Sea and the Baltic to the Black Sea,

Prisoners in Germany

London, Sunday. The Foreign Office has issued a letter, received through the American Ambassador, from Mr. Lithgow Osborne, of the American Embassy in Berlin, regarding a visit which he made to the detention camp at Güstrow on Feb. 12, 1916, to investigate a British newspaper report to the effect that two soldiers had been bayoneted at the camp for smoking contrary to rules.

Complete Refutation

Mr. Lithgow Osborne states: "I was shown every courtesy, and received every facility for speaking to the British prisoners, out of earshot of the Germans. I talked with a large number of British non-commissioned officers and with some of the men, and all were unanimous on two points, first, that if such an occurrence as the one mentioned had taken place they would certainly have heard of it; and second, that they had heard of no such occurrence. I visited the lazaret, through which I was taken by a British non-commissioned officer, who is an assistant in caring for the sick, and spoke to every British patient under treatment there not one of whom could possibly have been suffering from a bayonet wound. It seems to me to be quite out of the question that the occurrence mentioned in the English newspaper accounts could have actually taken place at Güstrow."

Praise from British

"In point of fact, instead of complaints at Güstrow I heard rather praise of the camp from the British interned there, and praise of the British prisoners from the camp authorities. The men were all well fitted out with clothes of all sorts, and seemed particularly cheerful. The authorities stated that it had never been necessary, in recent times at least, to place a British prisoner under arrest. On the whole the camp struck me as being as nearly ideal as it is possible for a place of detention of this kind to be."

German News From Here and There

In the Reichstag, both the National Liberals and the Conservatives have drawn up memorandums in which they ask the Chancellor to pursue the U-Boat war with the utmost activity as the only remedy against the barbaric efforts of the English to starve out the civilian population of Germany.

Count Dohna-Schlodien, the hero of the "Möwe" has made a speech at his birthplace in Malmitz. It was a model of modesty and frankness combined. He wished that every member of his audience could have passed through his experiences which were the greatest a man could have in life. He had fully experienced what German faith and German strength meant and what it can carry through. "I have seen," he said, "sailors in the utmost danger and never for one moment flinching in the execution of their duty, and that gave me the confidence, so that I could accomplish any feats with such men. You can scarce realise how I felt one day when I had eight English Captains in front of me, and I was able to say to myself, 'that is the work of the German navy.'"

He went on to praise Captain Berg, who, with only 26 German sailors had taken 450 prisoners to America. Another ship, with a crew of only eight Germans had taken 250 English prisoners and landed them on an island, and then it was time to get away home.

Summoned to Head Quarters

On his arrival in Germany, the Commander found a telegram telling him to go to Head Quarters where he was received in the most gracious and hearty manner by the Kaiser, who expressed to him his thanks for what he had done. The Monarch had spoken to him of a beloved father, now dead. Then he was invited by the Crownprince to see the army around Verdun. And when he saw such troops as they were, why he felt that victory must necessarily be theirs. He ended up by saying: "What I have done I did for love of the German people and the beloved Fatherland, for our beloved Kaiser."

The gold reserve of the Reichsbank has been further augmented to 2,458,480,000 Marks. It is stated that the gold booty of the "Möwe" has not been placed to the credit of the nation. At the same time it has been deposited in the Reichsbank, awaiting the decision of the Prize Court, after which it will probably be taken over as an addition to the gold reserve. It is interesting to know that the "Möwe" brought 16 cases, of which 14 are filled with gold bars and two with gold-dust.

and thence to the Persian Gulf. The allied Powers would thus be rendered independent of foreign influences with regard to transport, and their well-being greatly enhanced. Many problems, said the Vienna Council in their debate, must be solved by Austria alone. Others she must solve in consultation with Hungary and the other States affected. A resolution to proceed at once with preliminary arrangements for the great scheme and to secure without delay the cooperation of the allies was passed by the Vienna City Council.

A QUESTION FOR ENGLAND

Arguments all Englishmen Must Face
The Naked Realities . .

By Hugins Roland

(Continued.)

III.

Possibly you are in this war to safeguard France? La belle France! You could not bear to see your closest friend crushed to earth. If that is your motive it is a laudable one. The whole world holds France precious.

You will admit, however, that this deep affection is rather a sudden attachment. For centuries the French and British peoples fought and snarled at one another. You hated France when France was strong. Even within the last quarter century there were three occasions when you stood on the brink of war with her—over Siam, West Africa, and the Nile Valley (Fashoda). But in 1904 your Foreign Office reached a general agreement with France on all outstanding disputes. In 1906 it came to an understanding with Russia and so the Entente Cordiale was formed. From that day on the peace of Europe was never safe. While the Triple Alliance was the most powerful military force in Europe the dogs were chained, but when a stronger combination (presumably) arose, the politics of Europe steadily underwent a sinister transformation. Let us see what happened.

The British Foreign Office definitely abandoned Salisbury's policy of a Concert for a system of rival military groups. The Entente did not confine itself to a defensive league against a possible attack, but began openly to clandestinely balk and bully and injure its rivals in time of peace. Sir Edward Grey at once signed a general Anglo-French declaration regarding Egypt and Morocco, in which the French government averred that it had no intention "of altering the political status of Morocco." This was followed by the publication of a Franco-Spanish declaration of similar tenor. At the same time that these public declarations of good faith appeared Sir Edward Grey entered into secret agreements with France and Spain which provided for the partition of Morocco between the two latter countries and rendered the integrity of the Moorish kingdom a sham. Germany had vast economic interests in Morocco. What became of them? They were wrested from her. Germany was robbed, underhandedly, and furthermore was humiliated, insulted, slapped in the face. Morocco, whose independence was guaranteed not only by the public declarations of 1904, but also by the international Act of Algeiras of 1906, signed by all the powers, was ruthlessly reduced to a French dependency. Morocco in time of "peace" was treated worse than Belgium in time of war.

The Attempt to Ignore Germany

To all this Germany did not submit without a protest. She intervened twice, once at Tangier in the person of the Emperor, and

again at Agadir with the "Panther". In these interventions she was entirely within her rights, and in accord with what Mr. Morel calls "the fundamental legality of her attitude." And both times Europe nearly plunged into war because Britain interfered to back up France in an aggression where she was morally and legally wrong. In both instances, mind you, your Foreign Office did not interfere with merely diplomatic weapons, but with the threat of the whole military and naval forces of Great Britain,—offered, in the event of a Franco-German rupture, to mobilize the fleet, seize the Kiel canal and land 100,000 men in Schleswig-Holstein. These facts were laid bare in the Lausanne disclosures of 1905 and the Faber revelations of 1911. One immediate effect was to leave the whole German nation rocking and seething with indignation, and to convince Germany that England would precipitate a European war on the first pretext.

In the end Germany lost all of her interests in Morocco, though a slice of land in the interior of the French Congo was thrown to her as a sop. The secret clauses of the 1904 Declarations finally were revealed in *Le Temps* and *Le Matin*, November 1911. But Germany had wind of them as early as October, 1904. Says Mr. Morel (remember that he wrote in 1912): "Thenceforth dated the situation which for more than seven years has poisoned the whole European atmosphere, embroiled British, French, German, and Spanish relations, and placed an enormous and constantly growing burden of added expenditure upon the peoples of those countries. Thenceforth dated the situation which Sir Edward Grey, instead of seeking to improve by orienting his policy after Algeiras in a more friendly spirit toward Germany—retaining what was good but rejecting what was bad in the policy of his predecessor—has aggravated and worsened to such a degree that only yesterday we escaped a general conflagration. Veritably the process of being a party to the stealing of another man's land brings with it its own Nemesis. Unfortunately it is the people in whose name, but without whose sanction, these things are done, who have to pay." And again: "I understand that in the current jargon of diplomacy that sort of thing is called 'high politics.' The plain man may be permitted to dub it by one word only—dishonesty."

Not only Dishonest, but Foolish

Yes, it was dishonest diplomacy, just as it was dishonest statesmanship in 1914 to deny in the House of Commons that the country was pledged to France, and then to reveal, after war actually had broken out, secret obligations of honor. England's naval and military power has been mortgaged to

France in case of a war with Germany for the last ten years, unconditionally, and without reference, apparently, to the nature of the quarrel and the crisis. It was so in 1905, it was so in 1911, and it was so in August, 1914. The British Foreign Office had become saturated with anti-German feeling, with suspicion and unfairness. This anti-German cabal, typified by such men as Tyrrell, Nicholson and Bertie, did all it could to stultify international good-will, and, through the press, to prejudice and embitter public opinion. Sir Edward Grey worked hand in glove with this cabal, although his anti-Germanism seems to have been diluted with a pale pacifism which made him shudder, at the last moment, on the edge of that catastrophe he had done so much to make inevitable. The culpability of Britain is no less because these machinations were carried on behind the scenes and without the overt sanction of the British people. In foreign affairs the Foreign Office was Britain. And when the great test came it was able to carry the country into war.

For France, then, are you fighting? For the France of gaiety, of beauty, of philosophy? What did your diplomatic intrigues care for the ideal France? They were playing a high and baleful game, the game of the Balance of Power, in which Germany was to be outmatched, the game of the ring-fence. England's creation of the Entente, or rather the way she manipulated her influence after it was accomplished, had an evil influence on the politics of both her allies. In Russia the loans of British gold strengthened a weakening bureaucracy; the decline of the Duma dates from that sinister aid. In France it caused the fires of *La Revanche* to burn brighter. It gave political power to the French Colonial Party and threw the Republic into the hands of adventurers. It thwarted every movement toward a Franco-German rapprochement, inspiring, for example, those influences which brought about the overthrow of Caillaux. Was ever game more stupid, or in the end more disastrous? As it was diplomacy without honesty, so it was statesmanship without enlightenment. What price Britain pays we already begin to see. It served directly and needlessly to undermine what is one of the greatest interests of true statesmanship, the peace of the world.

France the Servant of Russia

And mark you! This France to which you so effectively allied yourself was bound by the strongest of agreements to Russia. Her war policy was part and parcel of Russia's policy. Why is France now at war? Is it because she was wantonly invaded by Germany, or because she is fulfilling her pledges to Russia? Let there be no mistake in this matter. France came into the struggle automatically as Russia's ally. Though there was some silly pose at the beginning—what Americans would call "a grandstand play"—about withdrawing ten kilometers behind the frontier, there never was any doubt as to France's action. "France is resolved to fulfill all the obligations of her alliance." Yet this quarrel was at first a Russian affair. It was a dispute over the Balkans between Serbia and Russia on one side and Austria and

Germany on the other. Let me quote another Englishman. G. Lowes Dickinson says: "So far as Russia is concerned, I believe Germany to be on the defensive." Well, if that is so, then Germany is on the defensive against the world. The nations had strung themselves on a single cord, the handle to which was the Franco-Russian Alliance. When Russia jerked that handle, the nations were all pulled in,—France, Great Britain, Belgium. France was a link; you are really the ally of Russia.

To be the ally of unregenerate, mediaeval Russia is a national infamy. But you cannot see that.

The Whitewashing of Russia

The attitude of cultivated Englishmen toward Russia illustrates how the partisanship of war warps the mind. At one time you understood the real Russia and dreaded and abhorred that reign of the Secret Police called its government. But an ally can do no wrong. So far as possible Englishmen now mentally turn their backs on Russia, and whenever they are forced to look at her they put on rose-colored spectacles lest they see the truth. Arnold Bennett, in one of the most unportsmanlike defenses of British diplomacy which has been published, declares that so far as England is concerned, Russia is an accident. An accident! An accident composed of 170,000,000 people which increases at the rate of 3,000,000 a year, with all those millions conscripted and marshalled by the most soulless, oppressive, unscrupulous autocracy in the world! For the Germans this vast Tatar nation is no accident. "We in the West," as Marcel Sembat pointed out some months before he entered the French Cabinet, "have never quite realized how Germans regard Russia. For us she is a safely distant power. We can afford to think of her novels and her music. We can personify her as a nation which produced Tolstoy and Kropotkin. We know her through her exiles. For the Germans she is the semi-barbarous neighbor across the frontier, with the population which is eighty per cent illiterate, and those Cossacks whose name still recalls the devastations of the Seven Years War." Yet the truth about Russia is not hard to ascertain. Since the war started all the forces of reaction have been strengthened. The labor leaders, every liberal element, have been terrorized; the Jews, already ground under heel, have been subjected to new and horrible indignities; all constitutional rights in Finland have been stamped out. The Duma has been prorogued and silenced. Russia uses the support of her liberal allies to slump further back into despotism. This war is the great catastrophe; it overshadows all else. But the next greatest crime against civilization is the fact that the three greatest cultural nations of the West, England, Germany and France, instead of standing shoulder to shoulder against the Asiatic powers, are tearing at each other's vitals, with two of the three arrayed against the third at the behest and in the interest of this unspeakable bureaucracy. Who is responsible for this irrational, this unholy alliance? I leave the answer to you.

(to be concluded.)

England's Noble Weapon Hired Human Shields.

According to American papers which reached Rotterdam on March 11th, the English government has now made a regular system of the habit of hiring unemployed Americans to make regular trips upon the passenger vessels plying between New York and the English coast. These questionable Americans, who receive comparatively high wages and free board, are to serve as protective armor against German submarines.

The *Milwaukee Herald* gives certain details of a typical instance of this sort. An individual known along the Hoboken waterfront as "John the Bum," has been engaged by the English government to make regular voyages upon the munition ships which sail between New York and England, so that in the event of one being torpedoed he may fulfil his function of a citizen of a neutral country, sailing as a passenger upon a British steamer.

It will be interesting to see what attitude the American government will adopt towards these persons employed as human shields by the British government. Is the life or safety of a water front vagrant to paralyze German submarine warfare against armed English munition transports? Will the American government extend its protection to British employees deliberately engaged in a criminal and illegal undertaking, even though these employees happen to be habitués of an American dock, or born in an American town? Will the government of the United States acknowledge as bona fide citizens disreputable characters in the employ of a foreign country for no other purpose than that of creating trouble between two friendly powers? In the event of such a hired, human shield for contraband losing his life, would the United States feel justified in holding Germany to "strict accountability?"

The Continental Times is the only newspaper published in all Europe which tells the truth in English.

WILL RESCUE EXPLORER

The Aero Club of America has officially endorsed the suggestion to send an aeroplane fleet to the rescue of Stefansson, the explorer, who, with several members of his party, is lost in the arctic regions. It is proposed to fit out a suitable boat which will locate at a point in the Alaskan waters, and from which base daily trips by aeroplane will be made. In the course of the month which would be available for work of this kind a thorough exploration of the whole area within which the Stefansson party should be will be made and the members rescued, if yet alive. The project has been endorsed by several arctic explorers, who seem to think that it is feasible, and the air experts are very keen to make this test of the aeroplane. The cost of the expedition is estimated at \$110,000, and an effort will be made to raise this amount, a large part of which has been pledged conditionally.

STRAY PEARLS

Wisdom from our Contemporaries.

"The German idea can live and grow only if its material basis, that is, the number of Germans, the prosperity of Germans, the mass and quantity of those international economic relations which foster German economic life steadily extend themselves. This is something which occurred with increasing rapidity during the first four decades which followed the founding of the new German empire. Through this the English felt themselves obliged more and more to decide whether they would also adapt their interests and demands in the world to our own—and come to an understanding with us as to the part each was to assume—or whether they would defend by force the predominance of power hitherto enjoyed by them across the seas. They have chosen the latter course.

He who has studied the development of the world during the past hundred years and has attained to some knowledge of the situation through his own opinions, to such a one, there is one question which overtops in significance all others that concern themselves with the future of the peoples and the civilization of man:—whether it is only the Anglo-Saxon type which is destined to achieve domination in those parts of the world where development is still in progress (Africa, the Turkish lands, China, India) or whether sufficient room would remain for the growth of German qualities in order that both on this side of the ocean as well as the other, it may become a determinative factor in the whole complex of human civilization." —Paul Rohrbach—*Der Deutsche Gedanke in der Welt.*

"Kultur is something so infinitely different from literature, art and industry, and German national militarism denotes a gigantic organization of knowledge and ability, of qualities of leadership and discipline, of foresight and enterprise conditioned by indefatigable industry, unselfish sacrifice and the pursuit of an ideal through generation after generation—all inspired by a religious will to sacrifice that does not shrink from death itself."

—Prof. Karl Larsen, Copenhagen

THE AMERIKA-INSTITUT OF BERLIN The Intellectual Link Between Germany and America

by R. L. Orschell

One of the most enduring monuments of Emperor Wilhelm's endeavors to establish a more perfect relationship between Germany and the United States, is that influential and remarkable institution known as the Amerika-Institut in Berlin. It rapidly became the centre of the common intellectual and spiritual interests of the two countries, or the interpreter between them of what was new, useful or significant in the development and civilization of each. The American who came to Germany found it a centre of authoritative information and instructive advice—the German departing for the United States was able to orientate himself as to the character and complexities of the unknown West. Business man and student both found it a treasury of information, suggestion and advice. The Amerika-Institut became the intellectual clearing-house of the two energetic and progressive nations and its foundation was an instance of that foresight, system and thoroughness with which the German proceeds to work in the domain of the idea.

It had become manifest that both nations stood in need of an interpretation on a higher, more permanent plane than that afforded by the chance tourist, the business man or the desultory and transitory attention of the journalist. The attention of certain journalists had, in fact, been devoted to quite another purpose—for in Paris and London, and even in Berlin, there existed individuals or groups who carried on a persistent campaign of misinterpretation of modern Germany. They were proficient in an ignoble art which the intellectually honest German had hitherto ignored—but an art which Germany, without descending to calumny and misrepresentation—cannot afford to ignore after the war. These men prepared the soil for the incredible yet accepted superstitions and errors concerning Germany which have fastened upon the world. The Amerika-

Institut was to be a light-house, based upon permanent values, whose rays would strike across that black sea of ignorance rolling between the two countries.

This ideal has borne precious fruit, and though its field of operations may for the moment be somewhat constricted, owing chiefly to material reasons—such as the want of proper means of communication,—its services during the war have been high—and after the war will be absolutely indispensable. Those American scholars who rallied so bravely to the defense of Germany's cause and civilization, men whose minds refused to be obfuscated by the sandstorms and siroccos of hate and falsehood that precipitated themselves upon Germany, were to a large extent among those "exchange professors" who since 1904 came to Berlin year after year and found the Amerika-Institut to be the permanent center of activity and interest in their fields.

The exchange of learned men between civilized lands is a revival of one of the finest traditions of classic and renaissance times—when the scholar was not only a scholar, but a missionary and a discoverer. And for the student the old law holds good—that he must go abroad into the world—ere the knowledge of the book can be made fruitful by experience among men and stranger peoples. The intellectual circles, even the pedagogic circles of America, have always received a vast amount of support from Germany, the *alma mater* among nations.

The student in abstract research, the investigator of social reforms, civic improvement, scientific systems, municipal administration, methods of work or the care of the workers themselves, not to speak of the countless other fields of art, learning, science or sociology in which Germany stands preeminent, must go to that country after

the war, as before. It is, in fact certain, that inasmuch as nothing is valued so much in America as practical success and demonstration, the stupendous achievements of Germany in this great struggle will draw thousands of Americans to Germany—thousands where before there were but hundreds. Communion may be established, where before there was scarcely communication. That hideous orgy of bitterness and abuse which burns like a pitchy torch, fired by the British match, and draws such black sustenance from the prevailing ignorance of Germany, must never be permitted to re-occur.

The scholars, teachers, doctors, engineers, artists, musicians, economists who come to Germany to profit their minds and souls must be followed by the intelligent general public, even by the more or less pleasure-chasing, sight-seeking tourist. Germany must bend her magnificent gift for organization towards this end, and in this the Amerika-Institut will occupy a pre-eminent place and exert much power. The barrier of the language must be overcome—and the advantage which England enjoys in this respect must be met by an appeal to American self-interest and even to curiosity.

The Amerika Institut is beautifully housed in ten rooms of the magnificent new structure of the Royal Library, Unter den Linden. It has behind it a splendid record of high achievement, and the most valuable library of Americana in all Germany—some 13,000 volumes. Through its cooperation as the German agency of the International Exchange Service with the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D.C. it distributed e. g. in 1913 some 30,000 packages of American official and scientific publications throughout Germany and sent a similar amount of German exchange material to Washington for distribution in the United States.

The Institution has been particularly active since the war in effecting, so far as was possible, an independent interchange of thought between the two countries. Its management is at present in the hands of Dr. R. W. Drechsler, whose extensive and

sympathetic knowledge both of German and American conditions, as well as an engaging personality, render him peculiarly fitted for this important post which calls not only for the qualifications of the scholar, but for those of the diplomat.

MADE IN AMERICA

Amen! "Made in America" is getting to be the motto of the people of the United States. The famous dinner of the Brethren of the Amen Corner in New York this year was distinctively American. Every dish and every liquid had an American title, as the following menu will show: Oysters from Cape Cod, Maine lobster, Ohio radishes, Texas olives, Michigan celery, Florida almonds, Maryland cod, Georgia potatoes, Connecticut mushrooms, Rhode Island turkey, Vermont egg plant, New Hampshire duck, Kentucky pudding, Virginia sherry, California sauterne, New Jersey claret, Empire State champagne, Pennsylvania applejack, and American cigarettes and cigars. Where the coffee came from we are not told. It might have been a substitute from Battle Creek. But it was a great dinner to judge from the hilarity in which the Brethren indulged on their eventful Fifteenth Anniversary. (Leslie's).

NOTRE DAME UNINJURED

Devastated Arras possesses an ancient church. Notre Dame des Ardents, which remained uninjured despite the recent terrific bombardment, and which contains a unique relic that is nearly 1,000 years old. The relic is known as the holy candle. It is guarded in a richly enameled silver casket, made to the order of Jean de Sasquepue, lord of Bandimont and owner of Arras, and a curious history is attached to it. It appears that in May, 1105, the Holy Virgin appeared during the night in two minstrels. A terrible plague depopulated Arras at that time, and the Virgin—so goes the legend—gave the two minstrels a candle, which they in turn gave to Bishop Lambert, of Arras, and told them that the hot wax of this candle mixed with pure water would cure the inhabitants of Arras of the dreadful malady. The remedy proved efficacious, and a grateful populace erected the Monastery of Ardents. The candle has been carefully guarded, and it is the firm belief of the inhabitants of Arras that it frequently saved them from utter destruction.—London Tit-Bits.

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Most picturesque town in Europe.
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Beautifully situated, large garden.

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I. Kärntnerring 9.
First Class Hotel. Prices of Rooms include light and attendance. Warm Water Central Heating. Tariff in every Room. Typewriting Office. Safe Deposit. Lift. Bath Rooms on each Floor. Vacuum Cleaner. Cabin Booking Office of the Norddeutscher Lloyd. Railway Ticket Office. The Tariff Plan is sent free on application. — Electric Automobile.

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Hotel Phönix

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Hotel d'Angleterre

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Grill Room. Wintergarden.

Grand Hotel National

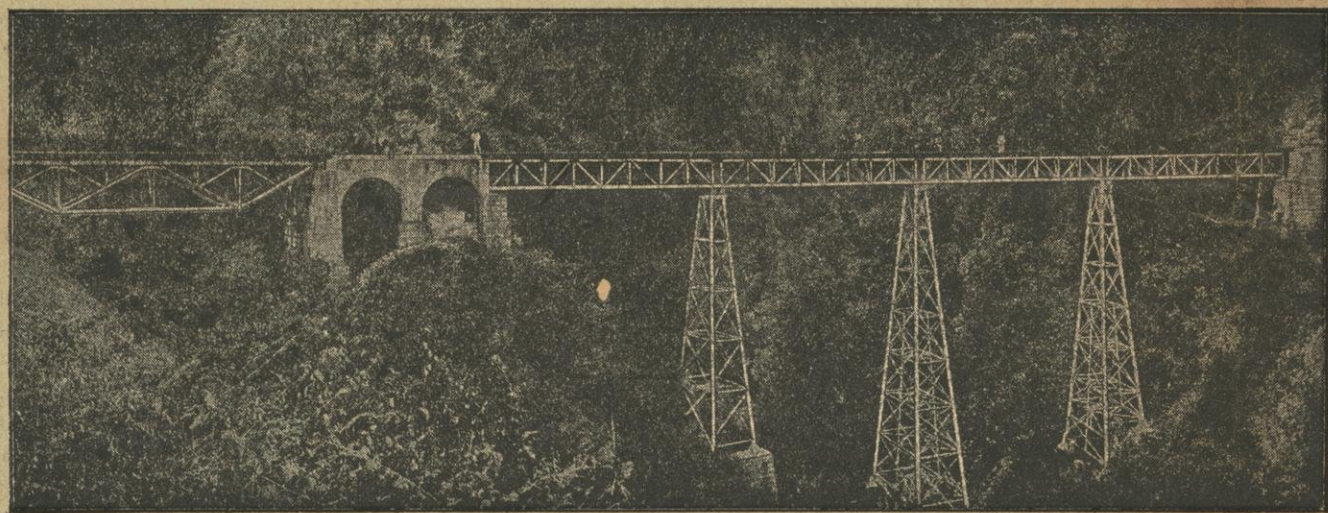
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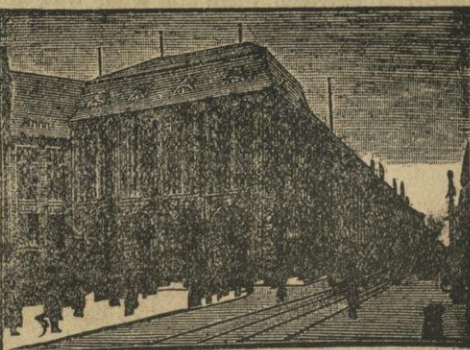
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