

The continental times. No. 1152. Vol. XXII. No. 10 July 23, 1915

Berlin, Germany: Continental Times, G.m.b.H., July 23, 1915

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STOCKHOLM **Grand Hôtel**

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The Continental Times

PRICE: 20 PF., 5 CTS.

A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

PRICE: 20 PF., 5 CTS.

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STOCKHOLM

Trubetzkoi in Bukarest.

Bukarest, July 22. Prince Trubetzkoi, the

Russian Minister to Belgrade, has arrived

here from Nisch. He has come to try and

influence the Roumanian government in favor

of the Allies. But it is time lost as Rouma-

nia has made up her mind to keep strictly

Roosevelt Agitating.

velt has issued an address to the American

people, in which he inveighs against the at-

titude of Germany. He says it looks as

though German diplomacy had proved

superior to that of America and to have

placed a weak administration in the shade,

American Strikes.

Bridgport Remington works have not so far

stopped work. It is reported that all their

A strike has taken place at the works of

the Stand Oil Company. Disturbances resulted

RUSSIAS CRY FOR HELP.

Appeal to her Allies for Aid in the Hour

of Need. Situation Most Earnest.

Decisive Contest of Worlds War.

alised how earnest the situation is for Russia

owing to the offensive of the Central Powers

in Poland which has commenced with so

much success. But the military powers

appear to be dazed by the rapidity of the

movement of the allied forces and; with

such distances as there are here to be nego-

ciated, before reserves can be brought to the

front; the problem is of much seriousness.

The Russki Inwalid, the official military

organ, reflects the sentiment here existing,

and publishes an article in which it calls

upon the Allies to come to the assistance of

Russia in this time of gread need. The

The Russki Inwalid does not mince words.

It says, "The present grand struggle at the

Russian front is likewise the decisive contest

of the worlds war. German strategy has

clearly recognised that Russia is the enemy

to be taken the most seriously, whose

is done, the operations on the other fronts

That the Inwalid should speak of thus

openly at such a moment, shows that in

doing so it is reflecting the opinion of the

highest authorities because the article must

necessarily have passed the hands the

MOST SERIOUS.

publishes a Petersburg despatch, in which it

is told that, in the Capital, the situation is

regarded as being most serious. That so

long as the Russian forces had command of

the Vistula front, conditions were fairly

hopeful, but, since it has been lost, the mili-

FRENCH OPINION.

bly nervous concerning the developments in

the Eastern fronts. The latest news from

Russia is in the highest degree unsatisfactory.

The Russians are reported as defeated every-

where. The French papers, that had anno-

unced that v. Hindenburg had fallen into dis-

grace, note with a shock that the Field-

Marshall is at the head of the exceedingly

successful series of operations. It is sug-

gested that if only the Russians had enough

cannon and munitions, the position would

be quite otherwise than it is. But as Russia

fails in both those necessaries its state is most

OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE.

both the diplomatic and military position of

Germany at the present time give her full

freedom and she can undertake a decisive

action. Unfortunately the Russians, as is

well known, are short of munitions, which

makes the situatien very uncertain for them,

therefore the events of the coming week are

Very Painful.

advance upon Warsaw and the thought of

its success so, is most painful. Should the

German offensive succeed on the Vistula, as

seems likely, then there remains but one

course open to the Russian Commander in

Chief and that is to withdraw his forces

further back into the interior of the country.

It would be useless to deny that such a

result would be exceedingly unfortunate,

Entire provinces are not given up when it

can be avoided. And, it cannot be gainsaid

but that Germany knows very well how to

The Daily Mail talks of the Herculean

Hindenburg effort to crush the Russian

armies. Russia it says has a right hard task

make the best use of her advantages."

The Daily Telegraph writes:—"The German

of the utmost interest and importance.

London, July 22. The Times states that

Paris, July 22. The French press is nota-

tary aspect is entirely changed.

Copenhagen, July 22. The Ritzau Bureau

will go of themselves".

official censor.

Petersburg, July 22. It is now fully re-

demands have been granted.

in several workmen being shot.

New York, July 22. The mechanics of the

New York, July 22. Ex President Roose-

BERLIN

VIENNA

ZURICH

LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

English Losses.

London, July 22. The latest casualty list gives the names of 42 officers and 848 men.

England's Finances. London, Juli 22. In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that the money now in hand would last till the 21st of September.

Duma Summoned. Petersburg, July 22. After much hesitation and against the will of the Premier, the Duma has been summoned for the 1st of

August.

Looking for Depots. Salonika, Juli 22. Several English cruisers are very active around the coasts here. They are stated to be searching for possible supply depots of the German submarine boats.

American Note.

New York. After a two hours sitting of the Cabinet, the reply to the German Note was agreed to. It will be ready in a couple of days for transmission to Berlin.

Lybia Lost.

Constantinople, July 22. According to news received here, the hold of the Italians in Lybia is quite lost and if it is to be recovered a new war will be necessary.

Quiet In Dardanelles.

Constantinopel, July 22. The Chief of Staff reports that perfect quiet reigns at the Dardanelles. The Turks are availing themsleves of the opportunity to repair all breaches

Communications Cut.

Christiania, July 22. Telegraphic communications with England have been cut. It is stated that the cable has been damaged by a German submarine boat. A Norwegian cable ship has been sent to repair the damage.

Queen at the Front.

Lugano, July 22. Queen Helena, and her daughter Princess Iolande, also Princess Natalie of Montenegro and the Duke of Oporto have started for the front, where they will meet the king

Aeroplane Burnt.

Amsterdam, July 22. An English Aeroplane landed at Philippine. The machine, which was mounted with a machine gun, was burnt up. The two officers it contained have been interned in Terneuzen.

Menace to America.

London, July 27. Apropos of the American assertion that England has no right to stop trade between the United States and Neutral countries, the Times is of opinion that the proper thing to do, is to clear up the entire question by declaring cotton contraband.

Governamental Shame. London, July 22. The Morning Post contains a fierce attack upon the Government

which it declares culpable of utter weakness in giving wav to every whim and wish of the colliers. It says that the Munitions law does not exist.

Praying For Victory.

Petersburg, July 22. Throughout the Empire prayers are being offered up in all the churches for the success of the Russian armies. Public processions are also organised and parade that streets headed by priests carrying sacred Ikons.

Cardiff Strike.

London, July 22. The Cardiff strike is over. The workmen, at the instance of Mr. Lloyd George obtained all they asked. They have largely increase wages, the same being guaranteed by the government for a period extending to six months after the war is over.

Moscow Riots. Petersburg, July 22. A thorough investigation as to the late riots in Moscow has been ordered. An official named Krachenikoff has been given the fullest powers to find out everything, and to dismiss all officials responsible.

Khedive Tired of Power.

Cairo, July 22. The new Khedive, appointed by the English, desires to give up is position as ruler. The two attacks upon him have shaken his nerves to such an extent that he no longer cares about being sovereign. The English however do not wish him to resign as they have no one to put in his place and, for the time being at all events, they wish to have someone to bear the title of Khedive.

Hotels as Hospitals.

Cairo, July 22. All the well known Hotels here, such as the Mena House, Heliopolis, Semiramis and Savoy, have been turned into hospitals to accomodate the ever increasing number of wounded that keep arriving. The Australian soldiers are being laid low by a typhus epidemic. There is a great lack of medical sanitary supplies.

ROTTERDAM

LUCERNE

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1915.

WITH THE TURKS.

Wondrous Hidden Eyes of the Scissors Telescope. Shooting at the Enemy The English Trenches,

THE SPECTRAL FLYER.

Bomb Dropped which Killed the Arab Steeds of the Party. Some Attractive Types of the Turkish Soldier. By Emil Bleek-Schlombach

Our War Correspondent in the Camp of Liman von Sanders Pasha.

Head Quarters of General Liman v. Sanders Pasha. June 22.

The leader of the army was out during the night in the newest positions, in the formost trenches and, as he stood in the midst of the dead and woulded, he had called out to the brave Turkish defenders: "These your comrades shall be avenged!" and the reply came to him in a roar of enthusiastic: "Inschallah!" And the wounded, when asked how they were, asserted in loud clear tones: "Now that we see you, Pasha, very well!"

Finding the Dead.

The enemy however was forced to evacuate a strong artillery position and our troops in the course of digging out new trenches came across the bodies of masses of French and

Soon after six o'clock the call once more came to mount our horses, for we had to go and inspect the trenches and the artillery positions of the central forces.

Endless were the lexcavations we came across made by the big shells, as immense gaping wounds inflicted upon mother earth, which made us be careful with our horses whose instinct of caution appeared to have developed itself against un-exploded shells. At the same time a regiment marching southwards on relief duty was once more attacked by that flying pest. A command, and the whole troops lie down so close to the ground that, in their war grey costumes, it is impossible to see them.

We get up and make our way to the Red Crescent, where staff-Doctor Demosthenes is entertaining some of the wounded to tea All those brave agriculturists from Anatolia tell you, that it goes well with them ("Tschok eiji!") and one realises that it is not in Pera that one learns to love the Turk, but here destruction is the most essential. When that outside in the wild waste, in this wild landscape which harmonises with the fierce-ness of the fight, here one realises to the full the ancient spirit of the Osmanli, and here one learns to know and appreciate the self-sacrificing and courageous Turk. The "Merrhebehr, askehr!" (Salute God, soldier!) with which our tireless captain greets the wounded, the sentries, and which is always cheerfully answered.

Now we pass through a labyrinth of trenches, which extend around the hill and dominate the entire tongue of land to the point of the Peninsula. A rapid ride twenty minutes of takes us to where there is a sentry post, which we are able to visit, owing to a special pass which our guide obtained from the local commanding officer. A little later we are standing in a cave, which is closed with a heavy canvas portière and a bombproof screen. Half a dozen telephone apparatuses and scissor-field glasses occupy the ears and eyes of just as many artillery officers.

With simple heartiness between two orders "Atésch" (fire!), the officer in charge greets us in the best of German and offers us a telescope in order that we may have a look at the field.

The View.

Indeed the scissor field-glass is quite a revelation, especially here where is discloses a wondrous and unrivalled panorama. The first look was at the point of Sedd ul Bahr, where a flying machine has just landed and immediately found refuge beneath the shade of the rising ground above the water. To the left the small line of the Dardanelles and, quite far away, the Troja Mountain Hill, from the shade of the ruins of which, a fortnight ago, the bombardment of the right wing of the English took place, and which now appears before us in tangible closeness. From the Morto Bay stand out the masts and funnels of the big English transport ship which was shot to pieces by the Turkish guns. Near the entrance is a small watchship, to the right, in the Aegean sea, stands out a hospital ship, just like a great luxurious yacht with its bright coloring between the blue of the waves and that of the skies. O Irony! Rather are the small sooty little monsters, away behind there, a luxury, a superfluity—and the enormous elegant white ship there a bitter necessity. A barge brings it yel more new guests: in such manner does the Turk defend his homeland against the uninvited guest, against the robber band.

Look Out!

To the right in the far away distance, the Turkish-Bulgarian boundary. And now, look out! A group of riders in serpentine line is crossing the sunburnt ground. One: "UetschbIn

dort-atésch!" (3,000 metres, fire!) into the telephone-and a few seconds later, one clearly sees a shell exploding and the group of riders disperses quickly.

Those hidden eyes, which see out of the earth all those who may happen to venture upon its surface! Only yesterday were such like spiteful glances fastened upon us-denoting misfortune. Where is the fetish against the 'evil eye?"

The principal English trenches, the lines of which one can clearly follow, received at a given point a shot in full. Now the entire field, the whole peninsula point is empty, deserted. Only the sounds of the shells enliven us, and, close before our eyes, the ruin of the Greek church of Krithia-just like a giant chancel—dominating the land.

We are just sipping the comforting and friendly coffee which the Turkish officers have proferred us when the whirring of a flyer is heard quite distinctly. He soares over us for a long while and, just as an essay, drops a few bombs iu order to get an idea of direction. But he has seen nothing, otherwise we would at once have been veritably poured upon. And then-that Turkish artillery, masters in aiming and in concealing themselves-the whole quintesence of science and the key to success.

The place commandant and his major who are quite at home in Berlin Brandenburg a/H and are just as much in so other parts of Germany, were men quick in question and reply. They had neither too much to say those splendid men nor were they silent land yet the deep impression of our surroundings impelled us not to ask many

When the spectral flyer had disappeared entirely, we could leave the cave. For a quarter of an hour bent low we passed through zig-zag trenches and then in close formation we came along behind a screen of thorn bushes, which-yesterday were but harmless growths-today already, by the time we had reached our horses, were spitting out death and disaster Southwards.

Overcome with fatigue after the mid-day meal, we had laid down at full length on the sand to rest-I dreamed that I was living in a pretty villa-when an unknown power bounded about me and, and rolled down to to edge of a streamlet.

Our Horses Killed.

Weariness and dreams fled: a very realistic flyer-bomb must have dropped quite near us and smothered us with its poison. Quickly we run up the clay steps and there we find in out halting place, six out of the handsome arab steeds wallowing in their blood. But nothing of a panic, nowhere a cry, no particular movement visible. Only the horse caretakers stood around with earnest expressions, two of them bleeding, having been struck by splinters: quietly talking and making their way to the tirst aid fent. And here, thirty yards from the blood bath, a miniature vulcan quitly steamed, not bigger than a gramophone-funnel.

The rest of the day was taken up with an expedition to the left wing up to the Dardanelles, and, protected from surprises from the fire of the enemy-a wonderful and most refreshing sea bath.

The next morning the early visit of the flyer was utterly spoiled by the reception of shrapnel that met him; he turned right round and did not return.

A Splendid Man

John W. Rapp Refuses to Accept a Big Contract for War Material.

New York, July 10. Two large orders for munitions of war were refused by John W. Rapp, president of the Empire Art Metal company, one of the largest metal works in this country. In explanation of his refusal to accept the contracts, which would have brought in, it is estimated, \$ 1,000,000, Mr. Rapp said he would be participating in the slaughter of men on the battlefields in Europe if he manufactured the ammunition.

Attacking Kitchener.

London, July 22. In the House of Commons the Liberal member Cawley asked why it was that Lord Kitchener did not reply to the attacks made upon the War Office. He thought that the Minister of War should defend his office, whether the charges were true or not. The nation was very anxious and depressed.

GERMANY JUDGED BY THE ENGLISH.

Doleful Lament of the "Times" Concerning the Unpreparedness of Great Britain for War. Germany Appears to Suffer no Strain or Economic Exhaustion, says the "Thunderer."

London, July 22. Nowadays nothing is so strinking here in England as the manner, in which in the Press and Parliament, German Organisation and methodical measures are being constantly held up as an example to the British public as the acme of perfection to which England must seek to rise.

The following extract from a leading article in the Times is one of the many continuous examples of that sincere form of flattery which Englands papers cover Germany. It says:-

Is Organised.

"Germany has organized herself for war and we have not. It is her boast, and she is entitled to it. She has become far more self-supporting than in peace, and in a sense the very economic disadvantage inflicted by the war has become a military advantage, while our economic advantage has been largely counter-acted by the military needs. The point of superiority possessed by Germany over the Allies in all these recent months has lain in the supply of munitions; and one of the conditions which have helped to give the Germans that superiority is the interference with their export trade. Instead of making for export, manufacturers have been making for the field. The necessity of doing the same which has been forced upon us, but only recently realized, has had the converse effect and limited our exports, so that the balance of trade is heavily against us.

The Advantage.

"Another point is that Germany is carrying on war very much more cheaply than we are. That is an advantage, be it remembered, which is not due to superior commercial organization or a higher standard of conduct among manufacturers and traders. It is due to the methodical enrolment of her to rigid economy on the part of the War Office, to the low scale of pay and allowances, to the absence of costly expenditure on naval and transport work, and to requisitions from the enemy territories occupied.

No Visible Exhaustion. "For the present, at all events, Germany is

standing the strain of war without any visible sign of economic exhaustion. She is, perhaps, nearer to it than appears on the surface, or separated from it by a very thin dividing line. But we cannot reckon on that, and must be prepared for an indifinite prolongation of the struggle. This can only be done, to use Lord St. Aldwin's words. 'by the most rigid and unsparing exercise of public and private economy." The estimates of prospective expenditure made by Mr. Harold Cox-which will be found in the current number of the Edinburgh Reviewwill convince every income-tax payer of the seriousness of the case. Mr. Cox calculates that we shall have to borrow not less than £2,000,000,000, and that our annual expenditure hereafter will be increased by £130,000,000 over the peace standard." It will be remembered that the chancellor

of the Exchequer recently stated that the war could not possibly last long, because of the terrific expenditure it entailed. For England to talk of a prolonged war nowadays when her financial situation is, according to Mr. MacKenna is no position to stand the strain,

Lord Cromer's Idea.

In the Upper House, Lord Cromer somewhat astonished his colleagues by stating that England was acting the part of a gambler who had lost all sense of the worth of money. All the efforts of Parliament would be in vain in restoring the financial status of the country for years to come. Certain officials appeared to believe that with the war all control over the military and naval expenditure ceased to exist. The Germans acted quite otherwise, with them economy and efficiency worked together.

SUBMARINE SUNK.

Geneva, July 22. It has transpired that the French submarine boat "Joule" has been missing since the 23rd of April. She is regarded as lost.

Misuse of Flag.

Christiania, July 22. The Norwegian Commerce and Trade newspaper protests against the use of national flag. Eighteen cases are recorded of the English making use of the Norwegian emblem. The American flag has been misused seven times.

The Continental Times

A cosmopolitan newspaper, free of political bias, published in the interests of Americans, also as a convenient medium for Advertisers in America and Europe to reach their customers at small expense. Address all communications:

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

Editor, Cha. White, Berlin.
Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

Subscription Rates. By mail postage paid per month: 2 Marks Switzeriand . 3 Franc United States . 75 Cents Holland . . . 2 Gulder Advertising Tariff.

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

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Tightening the Ring.

Each hour that passes reveals the steel ring of the allied forces of Germany and Austro-Hungary closing in, tighter and tighter, upon the remaining strength of the armies of the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaivitch in Poland. Everyday, with unfailing punctuality, the official Military bulletin announces the further retirement of the regiments of the Tzar, forced back by the irresistible army corps of the Central Powers. With a rapidity which appears extraordinary, in view of the vastness of the fronts, the Russian forces are being driven back, surely and fatally, upon their fortified positions, Warsaw, Iwangorod, and Brest-Litowsk, each day being cut off from yet another line of railroad communication with their base. The army of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is almost within range of Warsaw with its big field guns. Field-Marshal Mackensen, having captured Radom, is tapping at the door of Iwangorod. Generals Worysch v. Arz and Linsingen, v. Galwitz and Kirbach are harrasing the enemy and giving him no rest. The Archduke Ferdinand is engaged in hard fighting between the Bistriza and the | A falling-off in districts which have formed Vistula and General Ermoli is busy defeating | part of the seat of war must be taken into be a mistake to imagine that the Russians are not fighting well, they are contesting every position desperately and with characteristic tenacity. But all is of no avail against the carefully planned out tactical devices of the invaders, and so, the circle of steel bayonets, powerful artillery and mobile cavalry closes in automatically, pressing the Muscovites back with mathematical certainty, with the un-erring force of the highly perfected machine.

It is significant that both the French and English military experts now fully realise the importance of the new offensive of the Central Powers, and they unite in agreeing that the result of the newly inaugurated grand enveloping movement in Poland is of vital importance as regards the results of the entire war. The Russki Invalid, the official military organ of the Russian War Office, makes urgent appeal to France and England for aid in this time of grave emergency. But what can those countries do? Both have their hands full, in holding their own much threatened positions in the West; and a portion of their men, who might possibly have been of use in the present crisis, are hurling themselves to certain death, and wasting their energies in their repeated and futile efforts in Gallipoli.

In Germany the sentiment is one of the quiet assurance that all goes perfectly well, and there exists the fullest confidence that victory lies surely in sight. All are united, and the one cry is "Germany must, and will win!"

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

Madame Henrikke Ohlson-Solem Sings in California.

San Francisco. Madame Henrikke Ohlson-Solem, well known in Berlin under the Name of Mrs. H. Carnes has appeared here as Soloist in a great concert given by the Norwegian Choral Union. Her success was instantaneous and the was loudly applauded at the end of each performance. Mme. Ohlson-Solem is strikingly handsome, and her presence was evidently most sympathetic to her audience. Mme. Solem displayed an organ ot dramatic value and endowed with sweetness. Her first number, "Dich theure Halle," from "Tannhauser," was given with fine interpretation, and showed a carying power that outweighed the defects of the hall. Mme. Solem was enthusiastically applauded, and after a song by Carrie Jacobs-Bond, she sang 'Annie Laurie" in a way which met with entire approval. "Elsa's Dream," from "Lohengrin," and songs by Mrs. Beach were also given by Mme. Solem.

AN ATTEMPT THAT FAILED.

No Possibility of "Starving Out". Fine Crops and Increased Production. Best Harvest for Years Last.

FIGURES THAT TELL.

Abundance For All. Plenty of Rye, Wheat, Barley and Oats. Figures of Hungarian Agricultural Department are Eloquent.

ment of Agriculture has just published the first statistical estimates of the Hungarian crop yield in respect of the most important Kinds of grain. These estimates have been very carefully made, and the harvest-gathering has already proceeded so far that no fear should exist that they will be found in error. The wheat crop is a splendid one, and the result will be such that the yield has only once or twice been exceeded, and then only by some hundred thousand metric centner (centner = about 110 lbs.).

Forty-six million centners is the probable yield of the wheat crop as compared with 28.64 million last year. This does not include the yield in Croatia and Slavonia which is estimated to equal at least 50 million. To this must be added the fact that owing to the good crop-weather, the quality far exceeds that of the last harvest. The rye crop will be greater by 1,8 million centners than last year and amounts to 12,9 million centners. It is further a pleasant surprise to learn that the barley crop will be only a little behind that of 1914. The fears entertained at the beginning of July in reference to this crop, because of the dry weather, are proved to have been much exaggerated. The yield of oats also will be about the same as last year.

The significance of these figures is at once apparent. They reasure us that no anxiety need exist concerning the sufficiency of bread and flour for the next season. Just as we have succeeded in holding out during the last crop year by placing certain re-

Telling figures.

strictions on consumption, so we know today that the population of Austria-Hungary will be abundantly supplied with bread and meal till the end of the crop year 1915-16. Of last year's maize crop there are still large quantities on hand and the prospects for this year are good; the bulbous vegetables are doing well and there will be no shortage of

food for cattle. The results of the wheat, rye, barley and oats harvests in the Austrian half of the Monarchy cannot as yet be given in figures, especially since the the acreage cultivated is not accurately known. At least a good average crop of wheat and rye is expected. a stubborn enemy in Bukowina. It would account; even here, however conditions are led hastily through Central Galicia im- any longer in Austria-Hungary.

> WHO IS RIGHT? One Authority Says that Cotton is Not Necessary In Production of High Explosives. Another Considers

it Indispensable, At Manchester, Mr. Walter Reid, before the Society of Chemical Industry Said:-"It has been stated in some daily papers that cotton is absolutely necessary for the production of high explosive shells, and you will hardly believe that there is practically no cotton used in the manufacture of high explosives. The whole thing is a great fraud There may be the merest trace of cotton in the explosive, but the bulk of it is coal products. Eminent scientists have made erroneous statements on the subject, and if people associated with science would only speak of the branches with which they were connected the advantages would be very great."

In further statements Mr. Reid said that cotton was used for propelling not for explosive purposes. If Germany were deprived of cotton she would be able to use cellulose, of which she had an unlimited supply.

Indispensable. Mr. Walter S. Hopkins, secretary to the Conference of Chemists and Engineers on the Cotton Question, in a statement to a newspaper representative said:-"Cotton is an absolutely indispensable material for the manufacture of propulsive explosives. There is not a single shell, whether gas, high explosive, or shrapnel, or a bullet from the rifle and the machine gun, which is not sent on its way by cordite in this country or gun-cotton in Germany. Both are made exclusively from cotton, and when we effectively stop the supply of this fundamental material we shall begin to hamper our enemies. If we made it contraband absolute the end of the war would be nearer."

AMERICAN PRESS.

Hutchinson News (Rep.): As a matter of fact, Mr. Bryan comes nearer representing the public sentiment, which is adverse to war, than does Mr. Wilson. If war should come the country, including Mr. Bryan, will give the president solid support, but in the counsel and hopes that now go to the president there will be many who believe that in the end the dignity of our country and the love of humanity can be just as well subserved by a peaceful arbitration as by a resort to a possible war which would mean nothing to America except the loss of American lives and American business.

Vienna, July 21. The Hungarian Depart- mediately after the delivery from the Russian invasion are unanimous in this, that the peasants with remarkable persistence have cultivated their soil in the very midst of the dangers of war, and numerous stretches of the most fertile districts show flourishing fields of wheat and rye. The most conservative judgment will consequently place the diminished yield in wheat and rye in the Austrian half of the Empire at scarcely 5 million centners each.

If one sets-off against this the almost 20 million centners of increased production in Hungary, there can be no doubt that the bread and flour supply for the joint Austro-Hungarian population in the new harvest year will be an essentially larger one than in the preceding.

Earlier than Usual.

Finally it is of gree significance that the crop in both halves of the Empire can be gathered and housed a full fourteen days earlier than in the summer of 1914. The blessing of an abundant harvest will assist the struggles of our victorious troops, because not only they but also the whole population, are now assured that they will be spared any anxiety about the food supply, and that the atrocious plan of England to starve out women and children and the aged, in order to reach what she cannot accomplish by force of arms, has miscar-

But in addition to all we have mentioned, the published figures of the estimates of the Hungarian Agricultural Department have a great value, because especially in Hungary, agriculture is the backbone of the state. The old saying: "if the farmer has money, so has everybody else" is above all true in Hungary, and the restoration of prosperity that will come with the return of peace will be grounded upon the sure basis of a stable agriculture. This is a highly consolatory outlook when we consider the intimate and and indissoluble economic connection betwenn the two halves of the Empire. Even though the yield in Austria be somewhat less, and the cost of production somewhat higher than on the average, the year 1915 will be considered a good one for the Austrian farmer, for he will be fully recompensed for the disadvantages mentioned by the higher prices he will receive for his grain.

For the assurance of our whole population, and in defiance of all our enemies better than one had looked for a few weeks we can only repeat! that anxiety about ago. The reports of those who have travel- the bread and flour supply does not exist

> No Grounds For Protest. "Washington Post" upon the Lusitania Question. Some Common Sense Arguments. New York, July 10. The Washington Post

finds that our government has small ground for protest in the Lusitania case if it holds that her destruction was a violation of neutral rights. The paper emphasizes the following

The vessel was owned by belligerents, was flying a belligerent flag, was carrying ammunition owned by a belligerent nation to a belligerent port for the use of its armed forces, commander, crew and vessel being under constant wireless command and control of the British admiralty, which had instructed its merchantmen to ram German submarines and had paid rewards to commanders and crews of such merchantmen for such hostile and warlike performances.

The Lusitanis's neutrality did not exist. No one can claim it was a neutral vessel. The vessel and its cargo was clearly a

lawful prize in warfare. The status of all British vessels as peaceful and unresisting merchantmen has been rendered questionable by the deeds and threats of many of their commanders and by the orders and rewards paid by the British admiralty for hostile operations by such

Revival of Alien and Sedition Laws?

The Death of Free Speech?

It is reported that two American citizens travelling in Germany who are alleged to have criticized the action of the United States Government in the Lusitania matter have had their passports canceled. It does not appear that they were even asked for an explanation. They are summarily deprived of the protection of their country without a trial.

What then is to happen to the millions in this country who are not satisfied? Are we all, beginning with the ex-Secretary of State, to be disfranchised? Will a penal colony be established to hold us? And this is a hundred years after the American people smashed the Alien and Sedition laws? The Irish World.

Does He?

A Californian wants to tax bachelor girls between the ages of 21 and 30 \$10 each year after leap year. Does he really think it is their fault?

"MADE IN AMERICA"

The "Milwaukee Free Press" Makes Some Pregnant Remarks Upon the Renewed Artillery Activity,

EXTRAORDINARY WAR ORDERS.

New Plant for War Material Built. Industrial Concerns Quickly Turned their Machinery to Warlike Uses.

Milwaukee, July 10. One of the best known papers here, the Milwaukee Free Press publishes an article upon the extraordinary quantity of ammunitions and material of war supplied to England, France and Russia by American manufacturers. It says:-

The renewed employment of artillery on a large scale by the allies in the western theater of war gives proof that their known shortage of ammunition has at last been re-

Whence comes this supply of munitions that makes possible a more vigorous offensive than any undertaken in recent months? There can be but one answer: From the

The producing ability of both France and Great Britain in this line has been steadily deteriorating for a long time past, and even if we admit that agitation has had some result in improving the British output of war materials in recent weeks, the time is all too brief to permit of an increase in manufactures that would account for the tremendous activity of the allied artillery during the past

The Only Reason.

The only reasonable supposition is that the extraordinary war orders which the allies began to place in the United States in the early part of the year are beginning to be delivered in large quantities.

There exists a common misconception as to the amount of the American exports of arms and munitions thus far. While these have been considerable, they will compare but as a drop in a bucket with the multitudinous quantities that will be shipped to France and Great Britain during the summer and early fall, and thereafter till the close

Up to the present the American arms and munitions sent to Europe have been largely the product of our established manufacturers of ordnance and ordnance supplies and in fulfillment of orders placed early in the war. With the overwhelming demand for munitions that set in early this year these factories increased their output to a maximum began to enlarge their plants and to sublet contracts to industrial concerns capable of quickly turning their machinery to these warlike uses.

Since it takes in the neighborhood of half a year to fill a large order of arms or munitions, the supplies that have now reached the allies in large quantities are, no doubt, those in whose manufacture Americans have been engaged, in the manner indicated, since the beginning of the year.

Enormous Increase.

In the meanwhile, war orders have increased to an extent that they are far beyond the ability of our regular manufacturers of arms and munitions, in spite of their increased

facilities and co-operative measures, to fill, The result has been that the country over manufacturers who have never dreamed of making guns, shells, cartridges or explosives have converted their factories or have erected new plants for their production. Every day sees the account of some new concern entering upon the new business with a fat contract or a subsidy from one or more of the allied powers.

While a number of these plants are already working at high pressure, most of them will not be in a position to fill orders before the middle of summer; but from that time on the increase of the American output of arms, shrapnel and munitions for the allies will reach proportions unheard and undreamed of in this country. The high-water mark, according to experts, will be reached sometime in October, to be maintained till the close of the war.

Prayers of Peace.

It is, therefore, safe to say that from now on the allies in the western field will not again suffer for want of munitions, and that the same condition will later set in for Russia.

Thus does America live up to its prayers for peace. Thus do we fulfill our boasted pacific mission. Thus do we exercise our strict neutrality. Thus do we assume "the white man's burden."

Well may the proud boast of the coming American generations be that, during the greatest human tragedy this world has ever seen, it was the American people that furnished the slaughter means for its continuation because the traffic lined their pockets with dollars.

Too Much.

Marconi claims to have discovered a means for seeing through walls. This, many persons will contend, is carrying inventive genius a little too far.

The Open Tribune.

To our Readers.

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

Misleading the Public.

To the Editor.

There is an old Spanish saying, "It is waste of soap to lather the ass". It is really almost waste of soap to lather the asses who Edit Newspapers in this county. Read the following from the Evening Telegram of New York, a heading to supposed "News", in that paper:

Germans Utterly Routed in Galicia; Lose 150,000 Men.

That was on June the 18th. At that date the remaining Russian forces were being chased out of Galicia, neck and crop, they were in ingnominious flight and have ever since been continuously running away before the courageous soldiers of Austro-Hungary and Germany.

I ask therefore, how comes it that a paper like the Evening Telegram-the evening edition of the New York Herald-can take upon itself so to mislead its readers.

What has the Evening Telegram to say today, when the Russians, in spite of their overwhelming numbers, are scutting away beaten in all directions in Poland, beaten in the Baltic Provinces, beaten by the Turks in the Caucasus, beaten everywhere. Does it still try and mislead its readers by telling them of supposed Russian victories. Shame indeed upon an American paper to publish such lies, to thus mislead the public, to be so dishonest.

What is there, in the name of common sense and decency, that can possibly impel any American newspaper owner to set himself up as champion of Russia, the most un-civilised country of the whole of Europe, the land where blind autocracy dominates, where the people have no liberties, where massacres of the Hebrew populations (Pogroms) are rife, where the secret police rule supreme, where law and justice do not exist, and where; owing to the wishes of the Grand Dukes and the Holy Synod; the people are kept in a condition of crass ignorance? How can an American newspaper champion such a land?

New York, June 28, 1915.

Disgusted American. English Opinion of Lloyd George.

To the Editor. In the light of present day events you may find the following lines illuminating; they were sent in 1911 by an English lady to her daughter-in-law in America showing public

opinion even then. When Lloyd George goes to his rest, He will go in a fiery chariot Seated in state, on a red- hot plate, Escorted by Judas Iscariot, And Satan will say: "Ananias, old man, The light of your glory pales, So kindly retire, from the heat of the fire, And make room for the liar from Wales." Washington.

THE SONG OF AGES. "And bright the lamps shone on fair

women and brave men." Strange, isn't it, that the lights of song and story never shine so brightly over wise men as over brave and strong men. Just as surely, in the future as in the past, "Arms and the Man" will be the song of the ages

HE NEEDS CHEERING. London, July 20. Mr. Crooks has arranged to go to France at the end of the week His mission is something new in the history of war. It is, to use his own words, "to cheer Tommy up." He will say what he likes, even if he cannot do what he likes. He has been given the fullest facilities by the War Office, and will spend a fortnight or three weeks making racy speeches and telling cheery anecdotes to the soldiers of the King.

THE TERRORS OF WAR.

"By far the most terrible feature of the present war is the fact that in so many cases it is absolutely impossible to bring timely help to the wounded. The trenches face each other at very short distances. An attack is delivered, and the mass of the wounded fall on the unsheltered space between the trenches. When the struggle is over this space is carefully watched, and the slightest movement brings a volley from rifles and machine-guns. At night only, when favoured by darkuess, some of the wounded may be able to crawl back to their trenches. It is the cruel fact that aid reaches the wounded very late, if at all, accounts chiefly for the high death-rate."

How She Managed.

She had tried in vain to get the telephone, but the other parties were using the line. The last time she heard one woman say: "I have just put on a pan of beans for

She tried later, but the women were still talking. Exasperated, she broke in crisply:

"Madam, I smell your beans burning." A horrified scream greeted this remark and then she was able to put in her call.

LETTERS THEY FEARED TO PRINT.

The following two letters were written by a prominent lawyer of New York City and sent to the NEW YORK EVENING POST and the NEW YORK SUN respectively, shortly after the Lusitania incident. Neither of them was published by the editors of the two New York papers.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES is glad to have an opportunity to come to the rescue of its esteemed New York contemporaries who were evidently too crowded with material to give these letters their well-deserved publicity.

To the Editor, N. Y. Evening Post.

It is with some reluctance that I venture to obtrude a discordant note into the outburst of denunciation that is being hurled at Germany by and through the press of this country. Americans are a warmly sympathetic people, and are consequently, on an occasion like this, extremely liable to form a hasty judgment-and therein lies the great peril to their country from the destruction of the Lusitania, and I take it to be the duty of decent American papers in this serious crisis not to add fuel to the menacing flames by distorting the obvious situation, but rather to lay the real situation before the public in the light of reason and not of passion.

What are the facts?

1. International law has long recognized the right of a belligerent to blockade an enemy's port provided it possessed and employed the power to render that blockade effectual, and that in spite of the enemy's utmost efforts to overcome that power.

2. Upon a designated day during the progress of this war, England, acting presumably in her own interest, saw fit to declare and did declare a blockade of German ports, and announced that she would capture or destroy any vessel of any nationality attempting to convey foodstuffs into Germany. As England was universally admitted to possess the power to enforce this notice, non-combatants concluded to respect it.

8. Promptly Germany responded by declaring a similar blockade upon English ports, and, as her power to render the blockade effective, did not happen to lie in battleships, she distinctly stated that she would enforce it by the use of her submarines. As the chief value of the submarine lies in its ability to conceal its whereabouts from a vessel proposing to violate a blockade, and it is therefore absolutely debarred from giving notice of its intention to strike, Germany defined the exacts limits of a zone within which any vessel would be presumed to be attempting to enter a blockaded port.

4. Recognizing the fact that a blockade by submarines was a decided novelty and one at which everybody but the German Government was inclined to scoff; and having in mind that a submarine had not the power to follow ordinary blockading methods, but must depend entirely upon its then undemonstrated ability to stealthily and without warning deliver a death blow, Germany took particular pains to notify all neutrals that if they entered the proscribed zone they did so at their peril. Thus far Germany acted entirely within her rights. It only remained for her to prove that she had the power to enforce the blockade that she had properly proclaimed. We all know the dreadful sequel.

Germany has conclusively proved that she has the power to make her blockade effective in spite of England's best efforts to overcome that power. And what did those efforts consist in? So far as I can fathom, the British Admiralty took charge of the Lusitania three miles from Sandy Hook, saying, in effect, "Put yourself under my protection, and I will guide you safely into your desired haven," and then proceeded to pilot the unfortunate vessel to the exact spot where Germany had notified the world she would expect the Lusitania to arrive about noon on May 7th, and at which particular spot and hour she would endeavor, using her utmost submarine power to that end, to send the Lusitania with all on board to the bottom. I am entirely aware of the obvious reply to this view of the situation. The slaughter of one hundred fifty Americans, men, women, and children, and of more than one thousand additional non-combatants, surely constitutes a dreadful crime, the responsibility for which must lie at somebody's door. Granted-but not at Germany's. In my judgment the English Government must bear the responsibility for this frightful—I will not say crime-but criminal blunder. The British Admiralty should have known-must have known—that its ability to fully protect this vessel from her openly threatened peril was at best doubtful, and it should absolutely have prohibited the Cunard Line from receiving any person as a passenger unless that person should first convince the English Consul at New York that his business on board was sufficiently urgent; and the English Consul should then have fully acquainted each accepted passenger with the gravity of the fact that he took passage solely at his own risk.

In my judgment this particular affair, dreadful as it is, furnishes no just cause for additional animosity against Germany; and that President Wilson should make it the subject of an official communication to Germany is in my mind preposterous. If

Germany cares anything about American sympathy and respect, she might well convey to Washington her sincere regret that Americans should have been the unfortunate victims of an act which she performed in defense of what she considers her life, and to refrain from which would have been a crime against her own people.

And now may I be permitted a suggestion as to your own duty? Do not clog your columns with silly letters from notoriety seekers calling themselves International Lawyers (if you consider this letter in that class, don't hesitate to consign it to the waste basket, if you have one, which I very much doubt, judging from many of the letters you have published during the war) yelping at our President-not that I have the slightest fear for the possible effect upon him, for I am devoutly thankful that we have a man of his calibre at the helm at this crisis; but rather endeavor to obtain an expression of the views of a few of the men who possess the absolute confidence and respect of all thinking Americans. An open letter to the American people at this time from Joseph H. Choate and Elihu Root would go far to disentangle the confusion which exists to-day in the minds of most Americans and thereby allay all fear of the only peril which I perceive in this situation-an unreasoning outburst of rage against Germany.

In conclusion permit me to say that I am not a German sympathizer, as you may imagine. I am intensely pro-English, and I fear, rabidly anti-German; but I have-I admit reluctantly-arrived at the conclusion that no part of the blame for this dreadful tragedy can justly be laid at Germany's already heaped-up door.

Yours truly,

To the Editor, New York Sun,

Harold Cortis, 14 East 60th Street.

At a time when most thoughtful Americans are reflecting upon the nature of the reply to be made by Germany to the President's note, is it entirely wise for the press to be engaged in creating a state of mind which can tolerate only one side of the question. The point at issue is certainly a novel one, and positive conviction should be withheld by the American people at least until Germany has had an opportunity to present her side of the case. After a careful reading of Professor Kirchway's able exposition in this morning's Sun, one might be pardoned for concluding that the case against Germany is so clear that the culprit is merely wasting time in endeavoring to controvert it. In referring to the Professor's brief as an able one, please understand me to mean able merely in the sense that is intended when applied to a distinguished lawyer-one who is more than ordinarily successful in deluding the court. But is it wise or proper to employ that sort of ability just now? Ordinarily, a court consists of one or more judges paid to pass upon the claims of two or more individuals to the same article of value. In that case it is eminently proper to employ as much ability as you care to pay for, particularly if you have a bad case and your success depends upon your lawyer's ability to fool the court.

Here we have an entirely different situation. The court consists of many millions of people anxious to reach an honest decision as to the rights and wrongs of this country in the matter, and our eminent International Lawyers and Law Professors are best doing their duty to their country if they endeavor to enlighten and not delude their readers.

Professor Kirchway appears to found his opinion against Germany chiefly upon the proposition that International Law, while sanctioning Germany's right to stop the Lusitania, and if absolutely necessary to this end, to destroy her, nevertheless prohibits injury to her passengers in the performance of this lawful act. His argument in support of this proposition, while undeniably entertaining and nearly plausible, being based entirely on a fiction, is necessarily unsound. The term international law is a misnomer. What is popularly known as international law is in reality international agreement. The leading nations meet from time to time and formulate certain rules under which any future contest shall be fought out, and these rules are supposed to be binding not only on the contestants, but also on the spectators, technically known as neutrals. These rules are adopted after full consideration of the cosntemporary state of the warriors' art and are supposed to fit that state. They are binding not for eternity, but only until amended or abrogated. No one will deny that at any time subsequent to the last revision Germany had a perfect right to notify the other nations that she would no longer consider herself bound by any one or more of the rules. If that notice had been in time of peace a new revision would doubtless have followed, something obviously impossible now. When the rules governing the enforcing of a blockade were agreed upon, battleships were practically the only agency considered. Since that time Germany has been deprived of her battleships, or at least of the use of them, by the very nation she is endeavoring to maintain a blockade against as a vital part of her defense. In the meantime she the tragic sequel.

THE ITALIAN BLOCKADE.

By Professor Dr. Heinrich Zammasch.

Member of the International Court of Aribitration at the Hague and of the Upper House of the Austrian Parliament.

A blockade is the shutting-off of the coasts | belonging to, or in possession of, the enemy by the war-ships of the other combatant, so as to prevent all access to them. It must be actually effective in preventing ships of all nations from entering or leaving the blockaded ports in order to be binding, and be carried out under the conditions prescribed by international law.

The Italian government in its pronunciamentos of May 26th not only declared a blockade of the whole Austro-Hungarian coast, which they were justified in doing if they could make it effective, but also of the coast of Albania from the Montenegrin frontier to and including Aspri Ruga, and announced that it would proceed against ships which sought to break through, or actually should break through the line drawn from Cape Otranto to Aspri Ruga, according to the existing international agreements. This declaration violated two fundamental principles recognized by that very international law to which Italy referred. In the first place, it is well established that only a hostile coast, or one in possession of the enemy, is to be blockaded. This excludes the Albanian coast, since Italy is not at war with Albania, and the latter's coast is not possessed by our forces. Albania is an independent state, recognized as such by the European great powers, including Italy. To be sure events may prove that they were right who from the beginning have believed that the two powers who were especially interested in the creation of Albania two years ago, would go to war over this state. But this circumstance just as little as the disturbed condition in which this wayward child of European diplomacy at present finds itself, does not alter the fact that Albania is an independent state with intependent coasts.

Even if those powers which acted as sponsors for it at its cradle cannot at present interest themselves in its fate, yet there is another state vitally affected by this, viz., Greece, which has laid claim for a long time, on national and religious grounds, to the southern part of Albania which touches upon it; and this claim the present foreign minister of this power Pographos, has made it especially his task to maintain. On this account, Greece can scarcely allow that a territory to which upon the prospective breaking up of Albania, it is warranted in laying claim, should become completely in the power of Italy, as would be the case by the blockading of its coast by the Italian leet. Greece will therefore feel itself called upon, and obliged, to make a very energetic protest against the extension of the blockade to neutral coasts, contrary to the provisions of international law, and to follow this protest perhaps by taking further steps.

But the Italian blockade declaration stands opposed to another point of international law. Blockades are only to be directed against coasts and not against entire arms of the sea; for only the harbors of a coast can be effectively cut off from maritime intercourse, not the entrance to a distinct sea, which, though it be relatively small, yet is from 75 to 80 kilometres wide, as is that of the Adriatic at the straits of Otranto. The effectiveness of a blockade is however the fundamental condition for its being binding upon neutrals, who are not called upon to subject themselves to the demands and prohibitions of belligerents, even though they cannot ignore the state of facts.

The Declaration of Paris 1856, which forms the universally recognized foundation of international rights at sea and which the Italian government has itself invoked, provides as

follows: "A blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy." But especially in the Straits of Otranto where the maritime traffic is so great, the effective closing of the passage is scarcely possible. All neutrals are accordingly justified in treating this Italian blockade, or closing of the entire Adriatic Sea, as a violation of the fundamental principle of the freedom of the seas, and on this account to hold it as not binding or effective. By such a decree as that above referred to the Italian government has sought provisionally at least, to revive the the times when Venice, as the bride of the Adriatic, claimed it for herself as a closed sea; but in spite of all the sounding phrases of the latest "cousin of the king", by whom the "Golden Fleece of Italy", the Order of the Annunciation, has been dishonoured, those times are forever past. Our fleet under the leadership of Admiral Hans, who enjoys the confidence and love of all the officers and men of the navy from the first to the last, will give a further proof of this. No war has been so unjustifiable as this aggressive, this robber-war of Italy against us. All that to which "The Latin Nation," according to its ethnical ideals, cold by lays claim as its own, it might have obtained without drawing the sword. But it could on no ground pretend to have the right to subject Germans and Slavs to its dominion. The farsighted and politically prudent men in Italy have themselves recognized this as a danger for their country. To swallow up indigestible districts is a far greater evil for a state than to do without those which may properly be incorporated in its organism though yet under a foreign power. The great mass of the working-classes, as well as those experienced statesmen, were also against the war. Only the anti-monarchical and antireligious elements, which succeeded in terrorizing the king and winning them for an adventure to which the queen, as sister-inlaw to the Russian commander - in-chief Nicolai Nicolaiewitsh, was from the first well-disposed, were desirous of war. These succeeded, under the leadership of some journalistic malcontents in Triest and Trent, in drawing to themselves a young thoughtless class, easily inflamed by bombast and

then clinking of the guinea did the rest. The war of Italy against us is a typical example of a prestige war, one that risks the lives of the people, without any justifiable ground, for the vain aims of a narrow caste. Among the mass of the population who wish nothing more earnestly than to exemplify their working ability by a sanitaryreclaimed Campagna, by an irrigated Apulia and Calabria and on the Sicilian plateaus, which from being the granary of Italy have become a waste, the declaration war awakens no responsive echo.

fine-sounding words, and in stirring up the

inordinate desires of those Catilinian existen-

ces which have not ceased to be found in-

Rome, and among which is many a grand-

child of a brigand. In the higher cicles the

Tor us Germans and Austrians who have an inherited attachment to the Italian land and people, this war is an especially painful one. We enter upon it with a clear conscience, with the consciousness of having gone to the extreme limit, nay even perhaps beyond the limit, which can be expected of a state, in order to spare the people the shedding of innocent blood. We shall fight it through with the assurance that the victory must be ours, if there is any righteousness at all left upon the earth.

had developed her submarines to a point not even dreamed of at the last international conference. What must she do? Stick to the old rules which England had made an impossibility if she was to continue her fight for life, or demand an immediate revision to make them fit her altered condition? The answer is obvious. Necessity demanded that she adopt the latter course, and most carefully and thoroughly did she go about it. She meant business, but, unfortunately, found few to credit her with sincerity. She in effect notified the world: "My ports are blockaded by England's battleships, and necessity demands that I blockade England's ports. I have no battle ships for the purpose, and I must therefore employ submarines. A submarine, unlike a battleship, cannot demand the surrender of a blockade runner, or if you prefer a vessel carrying contraband, but can strike only when her proximity is unnown. I therefore declare that all vessels with contraband within a designated zone shall be presumed to be endeavoring to violate the blockade, and will be destroyed if possible, and that

This was in effect a notice that the old rule governing the conduct of a battleship would not be recognized as binding on a submarine. That England failed to recognize Germany's rights to act upon this notice, and wholly failed to recognize her own inability to stop her, was the direct cause of

without further warning!"

The most terrible aspect of this affair is the fact that England should have permitted Germany's demonstration of her ability to be fraught with such fearful possibilities. The situation should have been stripped of all such eventualities. The Lusitania was absolutely in charge of the British Admiralty. A simple order to the Cunard Line before sailing prohibiting the carrying of passengers and contraband on the same ship, and civilisation would have been spared this dreadful disaster. The Lusitania might have been torpedoed and destroyed, but this would have been a mere incident of the war, and a slight one compared with many which are happening almost daily in Europe.

In conclusion permit me to venture a prediction: Germany's reply cannot contain the slightest comfort for Americans or for Professor Kirschway. The utmost that can be hoped for is a promise to withdraw the submarine from warfare upon merchant vessels provided England will agree to permit the shipment of food stuffs and contraband into Germany. The reply will doubtless renew Germany's regret for the loss of American lives, but will maintain her right to repeat the act and will advise this government if it cares for the safety of its citizens to keep them off vessels carrying contraband for England, and will probably go to the length of saying that under these circumstances even the American flag will be no protection.

> Yours truly, Harold G. Cortis, 14 East 60th St. pality of Constantinople.

A DANISH PAPER IN GERMANY.

An Independent Venture "NUTIDEN" AND ITS HIGH IDEALS.

The work of enlightenment goes on. The Continental Times has always striven to maintain a neutral altitude in so far as this was compatible with the defense of truth, and our own ideals. But there has arisen a condition of things when to remain barrenly or coldly neutral would have meant not only the toleration but the approval of outrageous wrong, falsehood and iniquity. For that reason we have again and again done our best to interpret the German cause to the eyes of the world as it appears to Americans who know and honor Germany and to whom it is no terra incognita, as it is to most of our countrymen.

The mind of the world, numbed by the shock of war, fell an easy victim to the vast press and cable monopoly of the Allies. And owing to this organization and a Russianized censorship, the triumph of the Lie seemed for a time assured. But these castles of sand and poisonous fog are crumbling day after day. Nothing can withstand the dawn, nor the slow, invisible inroads of truth.

We are therefore always glad to hear of new lamps set alight to clear up the darkness. One of the latest of these is the Nutiden, founded by Danes in Germany and published weekly at Berlin. The strange and stubborn hostility of so many Danish papers has been astounding. Most of them seemed to suffer from the peculiar virus that distils from the press of the Entente. It was therefore conceived as a duty by Danes living in Germany, men who know the truth about conditions here, to help enlighten their badlyinformed and one-sided countrymen. Their sense of justice was outraged by what they were forced to read in their home papers regarding the German conduct of the war and conditions in Germany. Not even the famous correspondence between one of Denmark's greatest men, Dr. Georg Brandes and the frenzied and ridiculous Georges Clemenceau, has opened the eyes of most Danes to the moral weakness of the whole Entente.

This was the chief motive for the founding of Nutiden - a sense of justice outraged and a desire for truth unsatisfied. Both Denmark and Switzerland, by the way, have recently introduced press-laws making it punishable for any journal to attack any state or its head or to incite hatred against them. We should hail such a commendable law as this for the United States with a shout of acclaim. The incontrolled abuse and frantic Germano bia of the purchased, prostituteg Herald and other New York organs of Great Britain would find no vent and their malice no sale.

Nutiden pursues an objective course, and publishes only authentic news and views of the war. It has interesting and timely leaders. Under the heading "The Other Neutrals" it quotes sane opinions from American, Swedish, Dutch and other journals. It chief interests are those that concern Scandanavia and the dangers that threaten it.

We heartly commend this excellent Danish weekly to all-either in Europe or in America, who read Danish. R. L. O.

Irish Recruiting Figures. Lowest in the British Empire-Spirit of Irish National Defeated the Recruiting Sergeants.

In view of the lies recently uttered by John Redmond with respect to impossible numbers of Irish recruits, the following is both interesting and reliable:

Although there were many Irish troops at the front in Belgium in the first weeks of the war, writes the special Dublin correspondent of the N. Y. Sun, the recruiting in Ireland, excluding the Orange section of Ulster, has been far below the average. The number of Irishmen who have enlisted since August 4, 1914, is only 53,200, about 120 to each 10,000 of population. Certain areas in Glasgow and Birmingham have raised nearly seven times the number pro rata. Of the 53,200 Ulster has raised nearly 38,000, or 246 of each 10,000 of the province's population. Connaught's pro rata is about 33. Of Ulster's 38,000, Belfast has raised 22,250, or about 565 per 10,000 of the population. The figure in Kings country, Leinster, a Nationalist stronghold, is 56 per 10,000 of population. From towns in the south and west of Ireland some 250 to 400 men of military age are emigrating each week.

Cancelled Contract.

It has been officially announced that an order in council of the Turkish cabinet has invalidated the concession for the electric railway from Kadikoej and Scutari to Anatoli-Fener, on the Asiatic side of the Bosporus, which had been granted to the group of French financiers under the auspices of the Perrier bank of Paris, says a Constantinople dispatch to the Vienna Neue Freie Presse. The construction and operation of this railway have been been transferred to the ministry of the government estates and to the munici-

EXCLUSIVE AND OFFICIAL LISTS.

Clarke, Dot, Priv., 1. Dorsets.

White, David, Priv., 1. Bedfords.

Shore, Patrick, Priv., 2. Irish. R.

Burke, John, Priv., 3. Cheshires.

Branch, William, Priv., 1. Bedfords.

Byerley, George, Priv., 1. Bedfords.

Brereton, Richard, Priv., 3. Cheshires.

Wardle, Edward, Priv., 3. Cheshires.

Laws, William, Priv., 1. Cheshires.

Ellison, Ernest, Priv.,

Pilgrim, George, Priv.,

Downey, Roberts, Priv.,

White, James, Priv.,

Damar Singrum, Priv.,

Haast Rir Pun, Priv.,

Elix, Joseph, Serg.,

Nabarba Hadurguru, Priv.,

Bil Bar Hadurguru, Priv.,

Patterson, William, Priv,

Edge, John, Priv.,

Ainscaugh, George, Priv., 3. Cheshires.

Billinsley, William, Priv., 1. Cheshire.

Willoughly, Gilbert, Priv., 1. Dorsets.

Hugheo, Leonard, Priv., 1. Cheshires.

Smith, John, Priv., K. O. S. B's.

Hooper, William, Priv., 1. Cheshires.

Kum Sing Gurung, Corp., Ghurka Rifles R.

O'Donnel, John, Serg., Manchester Regt.

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Jranks, George, Priv., Yorkshire Reg.

Grant, Robert, Priv., Gordon Highl.

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Brozier, Sidney, Priv., 2. Essex Inf.

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Whatley, William, Priv.,

Ovens, Thomas, Priv., 62. Wilts. Reg.

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Stock, Harold, Priv., 2. Welsh.

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(No. 10)

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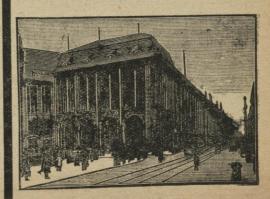
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