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No. 1161. Vol. XXII. No. 19.

STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1915.

LATEST NEWS, SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Balloon Burst.
Madrid, Aug. 12. The balloon Alfonso XIII burst whilst over the park of Guadajara. One officer and 11 soldiers were wounded.

Big Ministerial Council.
London, Aug. 12. A grand meeting of the Ministers was held yesterday. The subject under discussion was the military situation.

Cruiser Runs on Mine.
Bucharest, Aug. 12. The Russian cruiser Sinope has run upon a mine in the Black Sea. She was badly damaged.

Suspicious Offer.
Copenhagen, Aug. 12. It is stated in the *Temps* that there is a prospect of ceding the Aland Islands to Sweden.

A Maxim Mask.
London, Aug. 12. Sir Hiram Maxim has invented a light sort of mask which renders the wearer immune to the effects of noxious gas.

Aeroplane Killed.
Paris, Aug. 11. A biplane manoeuvring over Petit Bicêtre turned over at the landing point. The two officer occupants were killed.

Japanese Munitions.
Petersburg, Aug. 12. From the first of September the Japanese factories have engaged to deliver 50,000 shells per day to the Russian war office.

Plague of Flies.
London, Aug. 12th. The English soldiers at Gallipoli complain of the plagues of flies and the heat, which together make life unbearable.

Comitaji's Fight.
Budapest, Aug. 12. According to an Athens despatch two large Bulgarian bands have come into sanguinary conflict with Servian troops.

Millerand Attacked.
Geneva, Aug. 12. Of late the War Minister Millerand has been harshly attacked by his former followers, he being accused of having no fixed plan of campaign.

Crew of the India.
Christiania, Aug. 12. One hundred and ninety men of the crew of the *India* have been interned in Elvesgaardsmoen. One hundred and fifty are missing.

Peace Demonstrations.
Basel, Aug. 12. The *Daily Mail* states that the German Austro-Hungarian progress in Poland has caused a renewal of the peace propaganda amongst the working classes.

America and Mexico.
Rotterdam, Aug. 12. The *United States* government has decided to send the cruisers *New Hampshire*, *Louisiana* and *Vera Cruz* to Mexico for the protection of foreigners there.

New War Credit.
It is understood that at the last session of the Bundesrat provisions were made for the issue of a further war credit of ten milliards of Marks. A new loan will be placed on the market, probably in September.

Seizing Neutral Ships.
Stockholm, Aug. 12. The English have seized the Swedish steamer *Vollratham*, one of the most modern of our merchantmen. The Swedes are very indignant that the English are controlling their coasts minutely.

Meat Scarce in England.
London, Aug. 12. The *Manchester Guardian*, in view of the lack of meat, asks whether it would be well to establish horse butcheries. In Glasgow there are already three horse butchers established, principally for the Belgians.

Appeal to Roumania.
London, Aug. 12. A further appeal has been made to Roumania by the Entente Powers. It is suggested that as the Roumanians depend so much on their crops they must necessarily desire the free passage of the Dardanelles.

Praise From the Enemy.
London, Aug. 12. The *Morning Post* warns the English not to underestimate the importance of the German move on the Eastern front. It says that the German military organization has achieved wonders.

Reuter Pays no Dividend.
London, Aug. 12. In spite of its extraordinary diligence in disseminating various kinds of news, the *Reuter Agency* announces that it is not in a position to pay a dividend for the past half year.

America—Austria.
Washington, Aug. 12. The reply of the American government to the Austrian note has been despatched. The Washington Cabinet refuses to accept the Austro-Hungarian view of the exportation of arms and munitions which it considers right as regards international law concerning neutrality.

THE KAISER'S PEACE.

Through the Imperial Chancellor the Emperor Conveys to the "United Press" of America Some Interesting Views.

The representative of the *United Press* in Berlin has of late been making good journalistic hits and, amongst other ideas, he has had that of asking for an audience of Emperor William as regards the monarch's impressions concerning the fall of Warsaw.

As might be imagined His Imperial Majesty could not grant the request but the Imperial Chancellor in making the reply, that upon principle the Kaiser could not be interviewed, offered to say a few himself words, which one may be allowed to take as representing the Imperial sentiments.

Herr v. Bethmann Hollweg said that in the victory in Poland Germany, above all things, cherished the hope that it had brought the country to a position in which it would be possible to hasten the termination of the war.

He recalled how the Kaiser, in all his messages, and lastly in that of July 31st, had expressed himself to the effect, that Germany was engaged in a fight for such a peace a kind, as would assure for himself and the powers fighting with him, peace of the nature to assure the needful national future. As regards Germany's terms of the peace which she seeks, they are those whereby all nations will be assured the freedom of the seas and which will enable all countries to compete freely in the work of progress and civilisation.

POLES WANT KINGDOM.

An Appeal to the Habsburg Dynasty. To be United with Galicia.

Vienna, Aug. 12. The Polish fraction of the Austrian Reichsrat, the Polish Club, has passed a motion to the effect that the historical incident of the capture of Warsaw should be made the opportunity for a declaration by Austro-Hungary of the freeing of Poland, which country should become a Kingdom under guarantees. With that idea in mind, the poles appeal to the Monarchy for support. The Polish nation, in this historical moment sees in the Habsburg Monarchy the future supporter of its natural and political cause. It seeks an independent Kingdom united with Galicia, under the protection of the Dynasty of the Habsburgs.

The Polish districts freed from the Russian yoke must, says the President of the Polish Committee, form an organisation, in order that the representatives of the victorious powers may be able to communicate with them concerning the government of the country and at the same time that be in touch with the nation.

It must be explained that the "Polish Club" is the Parliamentary organisation of the Polish members of the Lower and Upper House. Its object is to afford Poland a united national organisation and the creation of Polish legions, in order to fight for Austro-Hungary. The National Committee is formed of members of all the big Polish parties. At its head stands the Polish Reichsrat member, Dr. Leopold von Jaworski.

A COURAGEOUS FEAT.

The Mine Laying Ship Meteor Makes a Dash to England. Sinking of a Cruiser. Herself Sunk.

One of the most remarkable of the many plucky deeds achieved by the German Navy in the course of the present war is that announced by the Admiralty as having been executed by the mine laying small auxiliary ship *Meteor*. It appears that the little *Meteor*, with a crew of 24 men all told, boldly made a run for the English coast, managing to pass unperceived through the British lines—those lines which Mr. Balfour lately announced to be impassable.

The *Meteor's* crew managed to lay down as many as 500 mines, and when off the Orkney Islands perceived the English guardship *Ramsey* which, without hesitating, was attacked and sunk. Four officers and 42 of the crew were saved, and taken aboard the *Meteor*, the rest, over 60 men, were drowned.

Later on English Cruisers, evidently having received notice of the presence of the *Meteor*, gave chase and the captain of the mine layer blew his craft up. But before doing so, he managed to transfer his English prisoners to a Swedish sailing boat, and his crew and himself to a neutral steamer, so that all were saved and are back in Germany.

Destroyer Blown Up.

London, Aug. 12. The Admiralty announces that the British destroyer *Lynx* has been blown up, having run into a mine in the North Sea. Four officers and 22 men have been rescued. The *Lynx* was of the new type of her class, launched in 1913, displacement 970 tons, speed 33½ knots, crew 100 men.

WEIGHTY WORDS.

Ex-Ambassador Hannis Taylor Makes Recommendations to the American Government.

WARNS THE ADMINISTRATION Plain Definition of Position by the Foremost Authority on International Law of the United States.

One of the best known and independent of press organs in the United States, the *Milwaukee Free Press*, publishes the following remarkable article concerning ex-Ambassador Hannis Taylor, and the lead that well known and highly respected American is taking, in and about to convince the Administration at Washington, that measures must be adopted to stop the domination of the sea by England, which has compelled Germany to adopt the policy of the submarine invasion, and which the late American note would appear to have shown a desire to condemn.

Readers of the *Continental Times* will remember that Mr. Hannis Taylor heads a large number of advocates of peace, who believe that the United States ought to cease sending munitions and war material to the belligerents, that being, in their opinion, the sure way of rapidly bringing the carnage of this terrible war to an end.

The *Milwaukee Free Press* article reads as follows:—

Hannis Taylors Insight.

Hannis Taylor is one of America's foremost authorities on international law.

He successfully represented the American government as minister to Spain prior to the war with that country. In 1902 he was special counsel for the government before the Spanish treaty claims commission, and in 1904 he again represented the government before the Alaska boundary commission.

Mr. Taylor is an American born and bred. He obtained his higher degrees at Dublin and Edinburgh. His wife is descended from an old French family in Alabama. Not the slightest German prejudice can therefore be attributed to Mr. Taylor; on the contrary, his scholastic and matrimonial influences might well incline him toward the cause of the allies.

A Warning.

Yet this authority on international law, this frequent assistant of our government, takes occasion publicly to warn the Wilson administration and the American people that "Germany cannot make the concessions we demand as to her submarine warfare, no matter how illegal it may be, unless we compel Great Britain—and we can—to make such modification in her illegal blockade as will render such concessions on the part of Germany possible."

Such an opinion from such a source is entitled to the utmost weight, and it is particularly gratifying because it confirms the position taken by the *Free Press* and those few other American newspapers that have regarded our dispute with Germany from the standpoint of fairness and common sense.

If the administration is really concerned with insuring American rights upon the sea by practical and effective means and without favoritism for either belligerent, the way is still open, just as it has been open ever since the German government offered to make an end of its submarine warfare if Great Britain desisted in her illegal blockade.

What is Possible.

It is not within the power of our government successfully to dictate Germany's use of her submarines, but it is within the power of our government to wield a weapon which would practically compel Great Britain to discontinue her raids upon neutral shipping, upon non-contraband consigned to neutrals or non-combatants.

That weapon is the threat of an embargo on arms.

More than ever before in the history of the war are Great Britain and her allies dependent upon American arms and munitions for continuing the war. That traffic is out of all accord with the principles of humanity and pacificism boasted by the American government. But, since the Wilson administration has chosen to uphold that traffic, it should, if it is more concerned with insuring American trade rights than with the assistance of the allies, use an embargo on this traffic as a club to bring Britain to time, and thus in turn bring about the suspension of the German submarine war.

Yet what has the Wilson administration done? Instead of proceeding sharply and conclusively with the original invader of our maritime rights, it has trained its diplomatic batteries upon Germany, which invaded those rights only after Great Britain had compelled her in self-defense.

Chicago Opinion.

To quote from a recent editorial in the *Chicago Examiner*:

We did not and have not called Great Britain to sufficiently sharp account for numerous aggressions and injuries illegally inflicted upon American commerce.

We have called Germany sharply and properly to account for injuries inflicted upon American commerce, and Germany has made reparation and has promised to cease those attacks.

In going beyond demands for reparation for injuries to American commerce and demanding that Germany cease to attack British commerce, except under regulations laid down by the American government, we have assumed a difficult position and made demands to which it was not at all probable that Germany would submit.

Cart Before the Horse.

No administration spokesman has satisfactorily explained why, in spite of its claims to neutrality, that administration has continued to place the cart before the horse by hammering away at Germany instead of Great Britain; why, even after Germany's guaranties with respect to American commerce, that administration continues to demand similar guaranties for British ships—guaranties which Germany will not give until Great Britain ceases her illegal blockade and indeed cannot give until that country ceases to arm her merchantmen.

All this in spite of the fact that the United States has the weapon that could bring England to time and thus make possible Germany's fulfillment of her promise.

It is true that the administration holds that it would be beneath its dignity to enter into the "bargain" proposed by Germany. Yet Hannis Taylor, who, as an authority on international law, ranks above either the president or his secretaries, sees no loss of dignity in such a course, but only practical statesmanship determined on results.

But even if we assume that President Wilson places observance of exquisite diplomatic form above the attainment of results, his failure to call Great Britain properly to account, to exert the pressure at the government's disposal, cannot be satisfactorily explained to the citizens with a proper conception of neutrality.

Hannis Taylor points the only way; and if, in spite of that, the Wilson administration should continue to make Germany the objective of its demands and create an impasse between the two nations, while Great Britain pursues her ruinous conduct unthreatened and unchecked, the president and his advisors will have to answer for it at the bar of public opinion and the bar of history.

DENY BRITISH VICTORY.

English Accounts of Successful Landing at Gallipoli Flatly Denied in Constantinople.

Constantinople, Aug. 12. The reports of the English as regards their having made a successful landing at Gallipoli, are met here with astonishment. All the Turks know of any such action is that on the 6th and 7th of August there was an attempt made by the Allies to land at Keresch and in the Gulf of Saros, where 350 men were brought ashore but were forced to a rapid retreat to their boats, leaving twenty dead. Not a single man of the enemy remained ashore of those particular expeditions.

A more important attempt was that at the Gulf of Anaserta where 1500 troops were landed and marched against Mestamtepe evidently with the intention of outflanking the Turkish forces near Ari Burnu. But thanks to the quickness of our troops the advance was stopped and afterwards driven back. As the Turks have abundant reserves there is not the slightest danger.

Latest news tells that on the 10th of August the enemy made four attacks on a Turkish division and lost 3000 men. On the 11th of August the Allies again attacked and were beaten back and decimated.

GREAT ASSAULT PLANNED.

Preparations Have Been Taking Place for Weeks. English Have Built Harbor at Sedd-il-Barr. More Troops Arrive Daily.

Athens, Aug. 12. It is known here that exceptional preparations have been taking place for some time past for a grand general attack at Gallipoli. The object is evidently to take the now so famous Achi Baba Hill, which has been so repeatedly attacked and never been captured. Achi Baba has already cost the allies many thousands of lives. At Sedd-il-Barr the English are completing a harbor.

It is reported that the Italians will take part in this new attack, both with ships and soldiers.

Transport ships continuously arrive under strong escort, for the Allies are fully awake of the dangers of the German submarines.

WAR'S PROGRESS.

Capture of Lukow the Key to Brest Litowsk. Closing In Upon the Russians.

The big drive of the Russians continues and the ring, which closes in what remains of the Tsar's forces, is growing daily smaller. Lukow has been taken. It is an important position, three railroad lines converging there, over and above which it is the key to Brest Litowsk which is only forty kilometres away—a fortress and which will very soon be the centre of the attentions of the forces of General Mackensen the Archduke Ferdinand and General Worych, who are combining with the evident aim of attacking that position. Litowsk is a strongly fortified place, a great railroad centre and crossed by the river Bug. A thousand prisoners have been taken.

Nowo Georgievsk still holds out and is surrounded, but Prince Leopold of Bavaria is making forced marches westward, which would give the impression that may be he intends joining the combined armies advancing on Litowsk.

South of the Niemen the army of General von Eichorn is very active and has taken 700 prisoners.

The Wizna Salient.

The army of General von Scholtz is working about the salient of Wizna and has taken 4950 men and eleven officers prisoners, Twelve machine guns were captured. The number of prisoners being made entirely destroys the fiction of the "strategical retreat" which some of the English papers still affect to believe in.

The army of General von Gallwitz has stormed Zambrow and is spreading out in a south easterly direction. Bialystok, still in the Russian hands, has been submitted to an aeroplane attack and the railroad station destroyed.

The forces of General von Hindenburg are clearing out the district between the Bug and Parzew where the Russians are in full retreat and apparently very short of munitions.

Kowno is still besieged and there is a lull about Mitau, varied by weak Russian attacks. The Germans have taken 2116 prisoners.

A Mistake Made.

In the Argonnes the French have allowed a breach of their lines and the position of Martinswerk has been taken and 74 prisoners, including two officers captured. The French suffered serious losses. At la Harazée a series of positions have been taken and 40 of the French were found dead in the trenches. The *Echo de Paris* announced that the new commandant of Verdun, General Humbert, is preparing a big coup against the army of the Crownprince.

The *Politiken* referring to the Polish campaign says that it might easily turn out to be a terrible catastrophe for the Russians. Their losses are already prodigious. The *Corriere della Sera* says:—"Why should we seek to deny this Russian retreat. The Germans can now send troops from East to West. The extent of the retreat depends upon the Germans more than the Russians.

English Sorrow.

A leader in the *Daily Mail* contains the following lament:—"Warsaw touches us in England very nearly and sharply. We shall feel the loss of it even more than the Russians, who have an invulnerable Empire and limitless space over which to retreat. Prompt measures are required to meet the new and ever-increasing risk. We hope some authoritative means will be taken to inform the Russian Duma, in its historic sitting to-morrow, that Great Britain stands with Russia in this struggle to the last. As at the opening of the war a year ago we had to decide whether we would fight or betray our Allies, so today we have to determine whether we shall rest longer content with the disastrous half-measure of voluntary service. Hours graver than any of the war have arrived.

Bombardment of Bari.

Small units of the Austro-Hungarian fleet have made an attack upon the Italian coast from Molsetta to Senofan Giorgio. In San Spirito the railroad Station was demolished. In Bari the Semaphore and five factories were bombarded. The whole town appeared as a cloud of dust and panic reigned. The Austrian fleet was untouched.

Scandalous Recruiting.

London, Aug. 12th. The *Times* states that the recruiting is being carried out by such threats and cajoleries combined, that it has become a scandal. The egging on by young girls in London, and the handing of white feathers by enraged women to those who refuse, are mere signs of national degeneration. Worse still is the action of employers in forcing their men to serve.

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The Editor, while always glad to consider suitable manuscript, can under no circumstances assume responsibility for their return.

Our Information Bureau. The Continental Times is prepared to supply Americans, free of cost, with all useful information concerning Hotels, Boarding houses, means of transit & so forth, throughout Europe.

The Russian Situation. Undoubtedly the situation in Russia is exceedingly precarious. And it comes largely of the habitual system of deception of the population which prevails in that country.

So, there is a grand outcry against the Court and Crown. The prestige of the Dynasty is rudely attacked. And, whereas the Russian individually is the mildest creature in the world, collectively and in the mass he becomes exceedingly dangerous.

In Russia, the usual manner of meeting such dangerous national conditions as those now existing; in which the rage of the populace vented upon the Dynasty for the misfortunes of the nation; has been to find one or more scapegoats and offer them up to the altar of public indignation.

Coal Means A short while ago Mr. Lloyd Victory. George was travelling as fast as he could travel, all over the United Kingdom, announcing that victory for England was to be won by explosives, explosives, and more explosives.

Work For Already we are gaining and Diplomats. idea of how busy the politicians and diplomats will be when the war is over.

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egged on by Russia. Roumania will surely want territorial indemnity in return for not having broken neutrality. Greece will have similar pretensions, and will claim the southern part of Albania as a reward of good conduct.

Angry Cotton Whatever may be the wishes Magnates. of the Washington Cabinet it is very much controlled by the Democratic South. It is just in that hot-bed of democracy that the vast cotton interests of the United States are centred.

A CLEAR MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

Urging Protection of American Trade with Neutral Countries. A Warning to Travelling Americans. The American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin on July 28, 1915, empowered by a very large meeting of its members, sent the following two cablegrams by wireless to President Wilson:

"We, the members of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, in General Meeting assembled, endorse the petition submitted to the Secretary of State in Washington by American importers and exporters June 26, and ask for speedy relief."

"The members of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, at General Meeting today, expressed the opinion that it would be criminally inconsiderate for American citizens to travel on belligerent ships, thereby endangering the commercial and friendly relations between the two countries."

The President of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, Mr. I. Wolf jr., during his recent stay in the United States, formed a branch of the Association, to be called Branch of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in the United States. An Advisory Committee was organized, composed of some 25 leading American exporting and importing firms.

The parent Association in Berlin, Germany, has ever since the present European war began, been unremitting and untiring in its efforts to bring about the "freedom of the seas" for the transportation of American property to and from the United States.

U BOAT BOOTY.

A Rome despatch announces the torpedoing of an Austrian submarine, the U 12. The Austro-Hungarian bulletin however assures that all marine units are intact, so the Italian report must be taken with diffidence.

The Norwegian passenger steamer Iris, on her journey from Newcastle to Bergen was stopped by a submarine. Fifteen hundred packages addressed to Russia were thrown overboard an operation which kept the Crew of the Iris busy for two hours.

German Submarines captured the steamer Tellus from Stockholm and Bollstad from Christiania and conveyed them both southwards.

A Dutch ship has landed the crew of the English government ship T 41 at Copenhagen.

VIRIBUS UNITIS. NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Further Italian Losses. Only a few days ago we have learned of some further losses of the Italian navy, partly dating back some little time.

On June 26th an Italian torpedo boat was sunk by one of our U-boats, and it has now been ascertained that it was the "5pn". Two boats of the same class, the "6pn" and the "17os" had previously been destroyed by our mines.

Another Sunk. Still more important is the report that on the evening of July 29th, an Italian U-boat was sunk by a mine within the harbor of Trieste. On account of the stormy weather one had not been able to ascertain the name of the victim of the explosion. It is now, however, established with certainty that it was the Italian U-boat "Nautilus", which perished with her entire crew.

Up to this moment, three Italian U-boats and as many torpedo boats have been destroyed. Italy's losses at sea are increasing rapidly. The different arms of our navy are working hand in hand. And while the mines and U-boats are doing their share, our men-of-war are making frequent calls at the Italian coast, causing through their bombardments considerable damage to the fortifications.

Faith well Founded.

Such co-operation matures the good results which are already known to us. We have always thought a great deal of our fleet, although well realizing its numerical weakness. Now, we hold the proof that our faith was well founded and that every branch of our navy has in time of peace prepared in an excellent manner for the results we have now attained.

Torchlight Festival.

In honor of the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess and in connection with the victories of Warsaw and Iwagorod the citizens of our capital arranged a most wonderful torchlight procession last Saturday. Soldiers of every class took part in it. According to an official estimate more than 100,000 people participated and the number of onlookers from the City Hall to the "Hofburg" — a distance of nearly 4 miles — exceeded by far 200,000.

Numerous Congratulations.

On account of the victories of Warsaw and Iwagorod numerous telegrams of congratulation have been received at Vienna from German cities, among them from the mayors of Berlin, Munich, Dresden and Stuttgart. The tone of these messages expresses the hearty relations existing between the populations of these two great countries.

The Death of Count Paul Esterhazy.

Many false versions of the death of Count Esterhazy have been afloat, but the following is an authentic report. Count Paul Esterhazy, first lieutenant, belonged to the general staff until March of this year. At that time he asked to be transferred to his regiment and gave as reason the fact that many of his comrades had been killed in action, and that he wished to have his share of the troubles and dangers of front life.

On June 25th a battle took place near the village Dziewietni in the neighborhood of Sryj. This village lies in a deep valley and was held by the Austro-Hungarians. The eastern chain of hills was occupied by the Russians who constantly covered the whole valley with rifle fire assisted by heavy artillery. The 7th Hussars — together with other troops — were ordered to attack the enemy on the following morning, and about 3 o'clock Esterhazy started on his way against the Russians. On account of his gigantic figure he was repeatedly warned to

be careful; but when the rifle fire suddenly stopped, he rose to his feet trying to locate the enemy through his field glasses. At this moment he was wounded in his arm and, turning around, received another bullet piercing, his left shoulder blade and was striking the heart. Not until the next day his body was recovered.

The symbolic and historical value gives to this death that pure and undoubted consciousness with which Paul Esterhazy set out on that new and dark road — leading to this end. I hope that at this time — when millions of men are giving up their lives — the mention of the fate of this single one may not appear strange. It is not necessary to interpret and explain; may everyone living in this world try to understand himself.

TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS. Cant, Calumny and Commerce.

Choice Bits from the Allied Press. "Nearly every woman in Berlin is a widow and every child an orphan. Whole families have been wiped out and hundreds of unhappy women have committed suicide."

"The plight of the working classes is most pitiable. The contrast between London and Berlin has never been more striking."

"Houston Stewart Chamberlain is principally employed in addressing the prisoners of war in the various camps."

"There is apparently lots of money everywhere. Are we indeed making war a profitable business?"

"Can Germany be Civilized? by Holbrook Jackson. Buy T.P.'s Weekly." "With \$100,000,000 of German ships as hostages it doesn't matter much whether the Kaiser refers to damages for the Lusitania murders or not."

"She may win in other fields yet still more of the blood-stained trophies which are making her name accursed among men. More Belgians, more Poles, more Serbians may proclaim to the horrified world the works of her proud kultur. Of what use is it all?"

"... the thousands of homeless refugees fleeing before the invader."

"They are hammering a sword that will destroy them."

"It cannot be to our interest that the simple folk of the Fatherland should go on pouring forth their blood at the call of their War Lords, under the delusion that the actual existence of their country is at stake. What is at stake is the huge and savage idol which they have set up in their midst and worshipped."

"One volunteer is worth three pressed men" (Sir John Simon) "ten pressed men" (Colonel Seely) ... twaddle ... quite meaningless. Voluntary service is a half-hearted measure.

"The cost of Germany's war explained to everybody (with diagrams)." "Germany must be crushed."

"With Britain rests the fate of civilization, the decision of this war. The adoption of compulsory service swiftly would save herself and save her allies."

"The German army in Poland is beginning to remind us of that old fellow who called a neighbor to help him let go a bear."

"Our Father, we thank Thee ..."

"It is well-known today that neither France nor England was prepared to disregard the wishes of the people and make war."

"After a year of war Germany is everywhere reduced to the defensive."

"The essentials necessary to win in this great struggle are Men, Money and Munitions, and Boots the chemists realised this at the outset."

New Note to England.

New York, Aug. 12. As the negotiations with England continue the neutral sentiment here grows. The State Department has addressed another note to the British Ministry, emphasizing the necessity of a change of policy as regards neutral ships.

German Fleet Busy.

In the Baltic Sea the German fleet have attacked the fortified island of Uto and silenced a battery. A ship of the Makarow class was forced to retreat. Repeated submarine attacks were made and torpedoes fired at the German boats but went wide of the mark.

America's Profits.

Madrid, Aug. 12. The Epoca estimates the orders given in the United States for material of war amount to eight milliards of francs. But American products have simultaneously so risen in price, that there are further immense winnings to be counted in addition.

AN UGLY WORD.

Mr. Amery, in a powerful speech, charged the Government with "dogged irresolution," and he mentioned, we think for the first time in Parliament, the ugly word "defeat."

The Open Tribune.

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

To the Editor Sir,

Sasanoff the Fakir. The speech delivered by the Russian minister of foreign affairs before the Duma is full of erroneous statements and false conceptions.

He displayed poor judgment by referring to "Public Opinion in the United States" and attempting to place it on the side of the Entente (of which Russia is a principal) and against Germany. There is no sympathetic feeling for Russia existing among the American people, because the two nations are the very opposites to each other in character, standard of education and of living, political attainment and aims, form of government, social system, etc.

Nearly all intelligent Americans have a true conception of Russian despotism and of the deplorable wretched condition of the Russian population which is a blot on civilization and a bar to human progress.

Our renowned countryman George Cannon, by his description of "Political Prisoners in Russia", has enlightened our people and caused them to loathe Russia. American aversion was furthermore strengthened by the discriminating unjust treatment of our citizens of Jewish faith by the Russian authorities which remained deaf and obdurate to all protests of our government on account of this outrageous conduct toward free citizens of our republic."

Finally, a resolution to abrogate our treaty-relations with Russia was passed in our House of Representatives by a vote of 300—1.

Our government with a due regard for our national dignity and the rights of our citizens took this unusual step, although our trade balance was somewhat adversely affected by the abrogation of the treaty. The preposterous statements made by Mr. Sasanoff in his speech before the Duma recall to my mind a humorous incident: One of my New York friends, a wholesale dealer in woollens, was a clever Yankee and very popular. When dealing with a customer, the latter (in order to get a better bargain) would quote lower prices or more favorable terms being obtainable from a competing firm, my friend made no reply but quietly turned back the lapel of his coat displaying a placard with the words "You lie!"

In listening to the Sasanoff speech, the auditor would have occasion to turn his lapel very often, or keep it open as a silent response.

An American Anti-Knout.

Some years ago the newspapers stated that the American Ambassador to Turkey, about to attend an International Congress in St. Petersburg, was stopped at the Russian frontier and prevented from entering Russia because he was of the Jewish persuasion.

Praise from California.

Your paper, which I have received during the last 5 or 6 months, has given me and my family a treat every time a copy came to hand and to make sure that this pleasure is not interrupted, I have entrusted the Disconto Gesellschaft in Bremen to send you a draft for M. 20.00 which, I trust, you will accept on ac. of my indebtedness to you.— If there is any balance due you kindly send me a bill and I will promptly remit.

A paper, like yours, should be encouraged and if you have not heard from me before, it was not lack of interest in your publication. Mill Hill Valley Cal. E. H. M.

C. T. in the Trenches.

We read your esteemed paper with paramount interest out here in the trenches are look forward to each new number. In Camp, Aug. 5. E. R. F.

Plenty of Munitions.

London, Aug. 12. Mr. Lloyd George has stated that on the 15 of July the supply of war munitions was 50 % greater than in September and that in August it will be 100 % greater and will continue increasing. That 12 000 artizans have been brought back from the front and that in private factories 40 000 new workmen have been added.

Hurled to Death.

Basel, Aug. 12th. In the pursuit of one of the Zeppelins that recently visited England an English Lieutenant and his aeroplane, for an unknown reason, were suddenly hurled downwards to death.

Speech by Prince Bilow.

Hamburg, Aug. 11. On taking possession of his new home at Klein-Flottebeck, Prince Bilow made a speech. He said that throughout Germany there existed the utmost confidence in victory. Never in its history had the German people shown itself so decided and so united, so able and so great as during this war. He was sure that a proud peace would result out of the heroic exertions and stupendous sacrifices Germany had made.

LEADERLESS.

Mr. Wedgwood, who has gained his knowledge of the war at first hand, roundly declared that the nation was looking for leadership. We entirely agree. (London Times)

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

Struggle For it Began By the Sinking of the Lusitania. Not Continental Militarism, But British Navalism is What We Have to Guard Against—England Ever Opposed Our Progress—German Submarines Have Broken the Shackles Placed on World's Commerce.

By Samuel W. Pennypacker, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, in the "New York Sun."

It is very doubtful whether the real significance and the most important aspects of the sinking of the Lusitania have yet been considered by the American people. There has been much expression of sympathy for the unfortunate people who were drowned and of indignation against the belligerent which caused the boat to be torpedoed, but these are emotions which spring readily to the surface and may be aroused over incidents upon each side in every war. They have been awakened by the Russian treatment of the Jews, by the Japanese treatment of the Koreans, by the British treatment of the Boers, and as in those cases, they are evanescent and will be forgotten with the first shifting of the scenes. The event ought to appeal to the judgment and not to the emotions.

Grave Mistakes in the Past.

Nations, like individuals, often act, with supreme unwisdom, and since the laws of nature are inexorable and irrevocable, the injurious consequences always follow. Carthage sealed her fate at the time she neglected to send support to Hannibal while in Italy. Mr. Cleveland tried to throw away the Sandwich Islands, the key to the Pacific Ocean; the turning of American sympathy by John Hay against Russia and in favor of Japan in the war between these countries, Japan, which is even now creeping across the Pacific toward our western coast; the surrender of our sovereignty over the Panama Canal under British pressure and Elihu Root's advice only a year ago by Mr. Wilson, are familiar instances in American history of governmental mistakes, sure to bring results of grave moment in the future of the nation.

Sooner or Later America Will Struggle for Possession of the Seas.

Any American who wants to forecast what the future is to be needs only to recognize that the territory we occupy, with a population soon to be 500,000,000, has an ocean coast on the east with the harbors of Boston, New York, the Delaware, the Chesapeake, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Galveston and an ocean coast on the west with the harbors of San Francisco, Tacoma and Seattle. Nothing can be more certain than that sooner or later we shall make a struggle for the possession of the seas.

Our Interests Naturally Antagonistic to Those of England.

Our concern is not with the occupation of the land on the continent of Europe, but with that of the waters which surround us. Our interests are necessarily antagonistic to those of the nation which seeks to control these seas. Instinctively England perceived that our progress foreboded a rival, and every step in advance which America has ever made was secured over her opposition. Her efforts to prevent the growth of the colonies are set forth in the Declaration of Independence. Her purpose to tax colonial property and deny colonial representation led to the Revolutionary War. When Anthony Wayne won the Middle West he found British forts supplying the Indians with rifles and scalping knives, and the massacre at Wyoming told the same story.

Mistress of the Seas Brooks No Rival.

In 1814 England burned our Capitol and archives. We threatened to fight for the boundary line of 54 degrees 40 minutes north, but we did not fight, and she took the land. President Polk in his journal tells that she tried to prevent Texas from coming into the Union and urged the Mexicans into war with us.

In 1861, while we were in the midst of a struggle for existence, she constructed the Alabama and Florida and took advantage of the situation to drive our commerce off the oceans. Even within the last decade an American, Shuster, was successfully organizing the financial system of Persia, Mr. Wilson was promising the American people that they should be permitted to send their own boats through their own canal free of tolls, and both were thwarted by the influence of England. All of these occurrences happened not because of any special hostility, but because of the fear that presently there would be a nation on the earth strong enough to make uncertain the supremacy of the British Empire.

The Greatest Crime of the War.

In the present orgy of war the most wicked event which has occurred is not the assassination of the Grand Duke of Austria and his wife, or the overrunning of Belgium, or the injury to cathedrals, or the dropping of explosive bombs upon quiet towns, but the fact that England, in the hope to suppress a rival, has turned loose the Mongol, with all that this fact means in the future of the world. The brunt of the evil consequences will fall not on Germany but on America. And the next most wicked event was the agreement England made with Japan that she would not cease to fight until Japan should be satisfied.

America's Supreme Duty.

It is entirely plain what the course of America ought to have been in this gigantic struggle. The duty imposed upon her by the fact that she was the most influential of the non-combatant countries was to assert the rights of neutrals with such firmness as to command respect and to give proof that she was not pretending to be evenly poised between the belligerents while really helping one of them. Here was her opportunity to give reasonable extension to those rights.

What We Ought to Have Told Europe.

She ought to have told Germany that we had absolute legal justification for selling arms and ammunition to whomsoever we pleased, and if we refrained it would be because of those humanitarian sentiments which Mr. Wilson so unctuously upholds in his recent letter. She ought to have told England that if we wanted to buy ships we would buy them from the Germans or from any one else who had them to sell. We ought to have demanded the right of neutrals to have some part in determining what shall be contraband of war, and not to have permitted the belligerents to say that oil, copper, cotton, food and every thing else that we have to sell were included in that class. We ought to have told England that the North Sea was an open sea and that we proposed if need be, to go there and trade. We ought to have forbidden the use of our flag as a means of enabling belligerent vessels to sneak safely into their home ports.

Ought to Have Warned Warship of Belligerents off Our Coast.

The three mile limit of jurisdiction along the coast was fixed in the days of sailing vessels. Now that guns send their balls and bombs fifteen miles, it is an obsolete and ineffective rule. If England does not hesitate to declare the North Sea closed, and Germany to declare the waters around the British Isles a war zone, it is high time that something of a like kind be done in behalf of neutral interests. We ought to have notified the belligerents that none of their war vessels would be permitted within twenty-five miles of an American port, and thus to have established a principle of great importance adapted to existing conditions. We ought not to have been humiliated by asking England for permission to get information by way of the inter-oceanic cable, a service due to American thought and enterprise, and by having the request refused.

The Ravages of the Alabama Might Have Been Repaired.

That commerce of which the English deprived us by the depredations of the Alabama while we were at war fifty years ago might have been regained with increase while they are at war, and it could have been done without sending out privateers to prey on them. At least an earnest effort could have been made.

It is perhaps too much to have expected America to have struck the blow necessary to overthrow the domination by one nation of the ocean, and three-fourths of the surface of the earth. Thralldom is a possible state only because the thrall himself concedes its propriety. The horse has long forgotten the steppes of Asia over which he roamed, bidding defiance to wolf and tiger, and he has become a patient beast of burden. Slavery in the South would have been an impossible institution, had not the negroes come to regard it as the natural condition for themselves, their wives and their children. And we have had sung to us so often from infancy to manhood: "Britannia Rules the Waves" that we are startled when we hear the propriety of the proposition queried. Servitude is normal and mental as well as physical.

Germany Has Dethroned the Mistress of the Seas.

It has remained for another race of men of keen intelligence and strong fibre to cut the withes which bound Samson and to open up for us a vista of the freedom of the seas. A nation which is unable to protect her military supplies on her most important interoceanic liner in her own waters, within sight of her own ports, can no longer maintain her claim to rule the waves, and the fact has been proved. It will not be forgotten that thereafter the Mauretania, a vessel of equal size, made no more ocean trips. When Germany sank the Lusitania with its cargo of military stores, perhaps covered by the Stars and Stripes, she did much for Russia, which in the Crimea was prevented from reaching the Mediterranean; for France, which has closed her eyes and ears to Trafalgar and St. Helena, but most of all for America, whose argosies of commerce will yet be seen steaming to Buenos Ayres and to far Cathay. What the North did for the negro, Germany has done for us. Her submarines have broken the shackles which delayed our progress, as they halted that of Ireland and Canada.

New York Blockaded by British Warships.

Encircling us upon the north and east are Canada, the Bermudas, Nassau and Jamaica, while England's ally, Japan, on the west approaches the Sandwich Islands and California. Today England is still blockading the City of New York on this side of the ocean and shutting off our means of communication and information on the other.

Ushering in the Freedom of the Seas.

In the generations to come historians will point to the dramatic and tragic end of the Lusitania as the event which most impressively marks the long struggle for the right of all peoples to make of the ocean a highway. When that day comes it will be known what to our limited vision has been dark, that the men, women and children whose dead bodies float in the waters of the British Channel did not die in vain, but were the sacrifices offered upon the altar of the freedom of the seas.

A NAUSEOUS RAG.

A Few Facts Respecting the "Daily Express" and its Editor. No Policy! No Programme! No Morality!

From the Labour Leader we quote part of an article by Mr. E. D. Morel whom the baser and most benighted elements in England are idiotically denouncing as a "pro-German."

"There is a newspaper printed in London which boasts, with what truth I know not, a large circulation in the city and the provinces. It goes by the name of the Daily Express. It has all the bad features and none of the good ones of the halfpenny Press. It is vulgar without wit, personal without point, abusive without consistency. It has no policy, no programme, no morals—in which it resembles some of its contemporaries. But in its case these omissions are mitigated by no attractiveness even in political indecency, by no art in presentation, by no evidence of method or of purpose. It will adulate with fulsome flattery one day and spit upon the hand it licked the next. Its texture is unpleasing to the touch. Its printed type offends the eye. It reeks with a sort of moral uncleanness and with a kind of mental and physical nausea.

The editor of this newspaper is named Ralph D. Blumenfeld. He was born in Wisconsin (U.S.A.), and at one time edited a paper in New York; for two years he was the news editor of the Daily Mail. In 1896 he wrote a book called "Exiled in England." That is all I know about him. I imagine that amount of knowledge is sufficient, both for your readers and myself.

The Daily Express is a typical specimen of one of the factors in our national life to which I referred a moment ago.

In its issues of July 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 the Daily Express, whose editor, you remember, is Mr. Blumenfeld, author of "Exiled in England"—published a series of statements. These were collectively to the effect that the Welsh miners had been influenced in their action by "German agents and German money" that they had been deceived and misled by "pro-Germans and by actual paid agents of the German Government," that the Union of Democratic Control had been at work among them, and that its hon. secretary had "gained many disciples"; that the Union itself was an "unpatriotic," "pro-German" organisation, spending "money like water" in an attempt to get up "a traitor party in this country"; that it was daring to hold public meetings in the London area; that these meetings—the places and dates were drawn attention to—should be attended by "patriots" in order to "defend the good name" of the country. Observe the—I had almost written Teutonic—cunning of Mr. Blumenfeld's paper. "Patriots" were not told in so many words to break up the meetings and to assault the speakers. Oh, dear no; merely to "attend" them. To "attend" meetings of traitors, rolling in German gold, and who had probably stirred up the traitorous miners by a lavish distribution of the same element. (In parenthesis I wonder if "Exiled in England" contains a study of the British character—I must get that book.)

Mr. Morel then goes on to describe how the thugs incited or perhaps hired by The Daily Express assaulted three speakers at the meeting, including a cripple.

Splendid Advice.

A contributor to the current issue of Farm and Fireside describes how one may avoid lawsuits:

"Talk about no one.
"Make friends with people who hate you
"Give no one cause to hate you.
"Do not injure trespassing stock.
"If the line fence needs mending, get together; and get it done at any cost, and don't quarrel over a foot or two of land.
"Help any living thing in need, especially a sick or poor neighbor.
"Don't sign any papers unless you are sure of their contents.
"Don't brag about your bank account.
"Don't go on any person's note, even to save his home; for, while your sympathy may be all right, doing so may send your own wife to the poor house.
"Don't make threats, harbor rough cases, or go in debt."

CONDITIONS IN ENGLISH ARMY.

Present Conditions of British Military Forces Described by American Newspaper Correspondent, who Escaped the Censor.

JUST HOLDING TRENCHES. Shortage of Munitions a Fact. Unable to Return Fire of Enemy. Enough Machine Guns or Rifles.

The New York Sun publishes the following description of the present condition of the English army: The whole English cry is "Lack of munitions." But that this is merely an excuse to account for the lack of success is proved by the statement of every military expert who has noticed the lavishness with which the British waste ammunition.

An American who has just returned from England contributes to "the Sun" the following article containing information which newspaper correspondents in London have not been permitted to send either by cable or in the mails regarding war conditions as they affect Great Britain. One correspondent who undertook to transmit similar information through the mails found that his letter had been stopped by the British censor.

Feeling of Pessimism.

Not since the beginning of the war has there been such a feeling of pessimism in London as during the last three or four weeks. At the bottom of it all is the sudden realization of the truth that the shortage of munitions of war for the Allies is a fact.

The French, with their great ingenuity and quickness of perception, grasped this fact sooner than did the British. They organized all their industrial resources for the supply of munitions and brought back from active service every skilled worker who could be of use. But even with this they are still unable to use their wonderful guns to the full extent. As for the British, they have been attempting to eke out Russia's scanty supplies when they cannot furnish enough for their own troops on the west.

Men just back from the front who know what they are talking about and who within the last ten days have been from one end of the British line to the other tell you that the British are just holding their trenches and sitting under high explosive shell fire which their own guns are unable to return.

They say that the Germans are no longer throwing away the lives of their infantry by sending them along to follow up their terrific shell fire, but are content with the wastage of lives they inflict on the British with their continuous artillery bombardments.

Cannot Follow Up.

Even when, once in a way, the British guns are able to make a good expenditure of shells and the infantry can advance and occupy the German trenches which have been demolished, the result is not very great for the Germans have the range of their evacuated position to an absolute nicety and can resume upon it their terrific bombardment, while the British have no longer the munitions in high explosive shells with which to follow up their gains.

It is not only shells the British need but machine guns and rifles. Four machine guns to a battalion is the maximum, not often attained, in the British army. The Germans have twelve. Then again, even supposing a sufficiency of big guns and high explosive shells to clear the way for an advance, to make that advance properly effective a great weight of men is necessary. As is well known, the British have the men, but they are not equipped.

To this day one meets friends from various camps who tell of tens and tens of thousands of men, well trained, in the pink of condition, dying to exchange the monotony of the camp for the actuality of war, but not yet have they had rifles with which to do the absolutely essential musketry drill and practice at the ranges. They have done shooting with the Morris tube, but that of course is quite insufficient.

So too one hears from gunners who say they have splendid men who would be ready to do great things to-morrow, but at one time their camp has a sufficient supply of guns and horses, but absolutely no harness. Then when the harness comes within twenty-four hours the horses are taken away and rushed to the front. They never seem able to have guns, ammunition, horses and harness all at the same time.

The Russian Defeat.

It is well known in London that the recent Russian rebuffs have been caused practically entirely by shortage of munitions. So vital is the importance of the high explosive shell in vast quantities that the Germans themselves, even after their greatest victories over the Russians, once they have driven the Czar's forces a short distance from their wonderful railway system, can do no more. Away from the rail they cannot bring up in time the vast supplies of shells necessary to follow up their advantage. The fighting again becomes man to man. The Russians are numerous, their courage is proverbial, and they call a halt upon the advance.

Dardanelles Muddle.

The Dardanelles is another question still very much discussed and still without any

real facts made public on which to base a judgment. Quite well informed opinion is divided into two camps. Both, however, are agreed on this: The Dardanelles campaign was undertaken on the strength of a definite agreement made with M. Venizelos that Greece would join in at once. This of course meant a Greek army on the spot, the Greek islands acting as basis and a rapidly victorious forcing of the strait before the Turks and Germans were ready.

The allied fleet started in at once, but M. Venizelos could not make good. One of two points of which the allied fleet had actually already begun to make use they had to abandon. Churchill, Fisher and Kitchener are all believed by many to have been disappointed in common on this point.

Of course there then came the question of holding up this campaign or going on with it as has been done. It was proceeded with, and now comes the point of divergence in opinion. Men who have gone back from the Dardanelles since the loss of the Triumph say that the allied troops in Gallipoli are simply marooned. They are under fire from the landing edge to the most advanced of their somewhat slightly advanced trenches. It would be impossible, they say, to withdraw them except at the price of absolutely ridiculous slaughter. To go on must be a matter of reinforcements made at great cost and pushing their way inch by inch at far greater cost.

A FRENCHMAN ON ENGLAND.

From "John Bull and his Island" by Max O'Rell.

John Bull . . . fights to promote trade, to maintain peace and order on the face of the earth, and the good of mankind in general. If he conquers a nation, it is to improve its condition in the next: "Give me your territory, and I will give you the Bible "Exchange, no robbery"

Adultery is frequent in the higher classes, among the rich and idle; . . . I do not mention the lower populace of London: their life is that of dogs . . . in nine divorce cases out of ten, the co-respondent is an officer in Her Majesty's service . . . having nothing particular to do . . . he is fond of keeping his hand in by shooting over other people's preserves.

The co-respondent is not unfrequently a young groom, as one may see by the newspapers . . . the path is very attractive que voulez-vous? Between the 1. July, 1882 and the 1. Jan. 1883, I counted seven cases of these favoured young flunkies . . . How many must there be still enjoying their good fortunes on the quiet!

Death is an event which astonishes no one, . . . which in England calls for few tears. "Was he insured?" is a question asked upon the death. "Yes? Well, you see we must all die sooner or later. God has called him home, and it should make you rejoice." The worthy fellow is buried and soon forgotten. English cemeteries are deserts: here people have not the respect—I do not hesitate to call it love—that we feel for the dead

All our worthy (French) country girls without exception have their dozen or two of linen to take with them to service. In England, in London especially, they are brought up to consider themselves quite as good as ladies: whence the trimmed hats and finery . . . but no chemise.

England is the home of shoddy . . . you can have a cardboard villa for two hundred pounds, and a silk umbrella for one-and-six . . . The houses are built with half-baked bricks, without a single stone . . . An alarmed tenant has just sent for his landlord, and is shewing him the dining-room wall, which has given way. The poor landlord cannot make it out; but all at once, striking his forehead, he exclaims: "I'll bet somebody has been a leanin' agin it!"

The English are better traders than manufacturers. The article they produce has not finish, no elegance. The French workman is an artist in his way; the work of the English artisan is purely manual, and he only turns out substantial things. As agents, the English are not to be surpassed . . . it gives them an opportunity of plundering two Philistines—the producer and the consumer.

"1914"—A Diary.

We have received from the publishing house of George Westermann in Braunschweig numbers 23 and 24 of "1914—Ein Tagebuch". It is a progressive bi-monthly publication of a popular nature in the form of a diary and contains many interesting and absorbing features, throwing a personal light upon the events of each day. Poems, extracts from soldiers' letters and other touches of human interest are interspersed, as well as excellent illustrations.

The comments upon the news are often amusing—obviously some clever editorial hand controls the whole. Each part is sold at the low price of 50 Pfgs.

British Prisoners in German Camps.

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Wright, James, Priv., "
Walsh, James, Priv., 2. Leinster, 17. B.
West, Sydney, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B. 5. D.
Walch, Charles, Priv., 2. Lanc. 7. B. 3. D.
Webley, Georges, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 2. C.
Wilson, Horace, Priv., S. J. 18. B.
Woodhase, Cyril, Priv., "
Welsh, Edward, Priv., "
Walsh, John, Priv., S. L. R. 7. B. 2. D.
Ward, James, Priv., "
Whelan, Thomas, Priv., 2. R. D. 3. B. 8. D.
Wright, John, Priv., 2. Sh. F. 18. B. 6. D. 3. C.
Wesvers, Charles, Priv., "
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Wells, Harry, Priv., "
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Wecke, Arthur, Priv., Dorset 5. D. 15. B. 2. C.
Woods, John, Priv., "
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White, Clarence, Priv., "
Williammed, Georges, Priv., "
Welch, Alfred, Priv., "
Wild, Herbert, Priv., 2. Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D.
Wlusfield, George, Priv., D. L. J. 18. B. 6. D.
Watson, Arthur, Priv., Dorset 5. D. 15. B.
Wright, Harry, Priv., Bradford 5. D. 15. B.
Wilde, Arthur, Priv., Sherw. F. 6. D. 8. B.
Whitehead, Frederick, Priv., "
Williamson, Jack, Corp., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Westoby, Alfred, Corp., Dorset 5. D. 15. B. 3. C.
Wainwright, John, Corp., Chester 5. D. 15. B. 3. C.
Wauters, George, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Wright, William, Priv., "
Walker, Jack, Corp., "
Wilson, Fred, Corp., "
Woodley, Ernest, Trooper, Cavalry 7. B. 6. D.
Waily, Fred, Priv., D. L. J. 18. B. 6. D.
Wooley, James, Priv., D. L. G. 18. B. 4. D. 2. C.
Waithy, Valentin, Priv., Kings 12. B. 4. D.
Walstenkolm, Fred, Priv., "
Wooderek, Thomas, Priv., R. D. L. 22. B. 7. D.
Woodnard, Herbert, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Wood, Thomas, Priv., "
Watson, Harry, Priv., "
Wright, George, Serg., "
Whiting, James, Priv., Kings.
Wharton, Frank, Priv., Lancers.
Winterton, Thomas, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Warren, Edward, Priv., D. C. L. J. 14. B. 5. D. 2. C.
Wilquenard, Robert, Priv., 208 Lincoln 1. C.
Widdop, Tom, Priv., Chester 5. D. 15. B.
Webber, John, Priv., 95. R. 18.
Wilson, Lendrick, Priv., South. Lanc.
Wavaron, George, Corp., Dors. 15. B. 5. D. 2. C.
Wright, William, Priv., "
Vaughan, William, Priv., Lancers 7. B. 3. D.
Venibles, William, Priv., Dors. 15. B. 5. D. 2. C.
Verney, James, Priv., D. C. H. 14. B.
Thomson, Samuel, Serg., Lanc. 7. B. S. D.
Thomson, Fred, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Taylor, Frank, Priv., Forester 13. B. 6. D.
Teobold, Edgar, Priv., 2. Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Tunnichiffe, John, Priv., "
Tilbe, Josse, Priv., Dorset 5. D. 15. B.
Thorpe, Harry, Serg., Sherw. 8. B. 6. D.
Tude, Albert, Corp., "
Thorley, George, Priv., "
Tochey, Albert, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D.
Taylor, George, Serg., 2. Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Thompson, Charles, Serg., "
Troutbridge, Walter, Priv., Dors. 5. D. 15. B. 2. C.
Tuck, Charles, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D.
Tompkins, Harry, Priv., "
Taylor, Victor, Priv., "
Turner, John, S. Major, Sherw. 6. D. 18. B.
Thomson, Fred, Priv., Leinster 6. B. 17. D.
Toole, Thomas, Priv., Cherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Tumalty, Thomas, Priv., "
Turney, James, Priv., "
Taylor, Fred, Priv., "
Tyers, Fred, L. C., "
Turner, Robert, Priv., "
Tibbles, Alfred, Priv., Lancers 7. B. 3. D.
Thrifal, James, Priv., R. Jr. 8. B. 3. D.
Taylor, George, Priv., M. D. D. 85. B. 43. D.
Taylor, Alfred, Priv., 2. Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Taylor, Alexander, Priv., R. O. R. 12. B. 6. D.
Seagrave, John, Serg., Sherw. F. 18. B.
Smith, Wallace, Lance-Corp., "
Shenton, Ernest, Priv., "
Sellars, William, Priv., "
Shirt, Walter, Priv., "
Sanet, Samuel, Priv., "
Smith, George, Priv., "
Seginans, Albert, Corp., "
Shilespepe, William, Priv., "
Sarnock, Daniel, Priv., "
Shurleff, William, Priv., "
Scott, John, Priv., D. L. C. 18. B.
Sarver, Joseph, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B.
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