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No. 1132. Vol. XXI. No. 65.

STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

A War Council.

Petersburg, June 6. A war council, to which much importance is attached, has been called here in order to consider the serious military situation.

The Bagdad Railroad.

Constantinople, June 5. A new section of the Bagdad Railroad has been opened for traffic. It is from Tell-Ebiad to Tuan, east of the Euphrates.

No Casualty Lists.

Chiosso, June 5. It has been decided by the Italian government that Italy will follow the lead of France and will not publish any casualty lists during the war.

Dernburg Starts.

New York, June 5. An agreement has been reached that Herr Dernburg be not molested on his way back home. He has taken passage on a Norwegian ship.

Convalescent.

Athens, June 6. King Constantin is quite out of danger and, although it will be a long time before he is thoroughly well, he may be taken as convalescent.

The Italian Repulses.

Chiasso, June 6. Wherever the Italians have made attempts to advance they have been beaten back with heavy losses. There appears to be no heart in the Italian army.

Murder in Albania.

Athens, June 6. The Commandant of the town of Koritza, in North Epirus, Colonel Panajotopoulos, has been murdered by an Albanian.

The Subsidised Ally.

Lugano, June 6. England has decided to pay to Italy, as a loan and for her aid in the war, the sum of 60 Million Pounds. The Italian government pays 5% interest.

Sir Edward Grey.

London, June 6. The late Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, is expected upon the Italian Riviera. It is stated that he might pay a visit to Rome.

Home Truths.

London, June 6. In a recent speech, concerning the question of Conscription, Mr. Lloyd George told his audience that the English were the worst-organised people in the world.

Asquith At the Front.

London, June 6. When the Ministers have nothing else to do here, they vary proceedings by making trips to the front. This Mr. Asquith has just done. He went to General French's headquarters. There he met Generals Joffre and Foch.

An English Spy.

Stockholm, June 6. The detection of the English spy Philpotts, who has been given the mission by his government of spying upon Swedish shipping, has caused the utmost indignation here. It is supposed that Philpotts will be called upon to leave Sweden.

No Winter Campaign.

Paris, June 6. The *Matin* states that M. Viviani has declared, in reply to a question by one of the Socialist members of the Chamber, that France does not wish to go through another winter campaign, but that she will take measures to bring the war to a rapid conclusion.

Women at Work.

London, June 6. The daughter of General Money, Miss Eva Money, may be seen driving a Harrod's van about the streets of London. She has undertaken the task in order to free a man for military service. The Vicar of Fritton, near Yarmouth, undertakes the milk delivery service, for a similar motive.

Bombardment Failed.

Rotterdam, June 6. It appears, according to information received here, that the Austrian aeroplane attack upon the Arsenal of Venice was on a large scale. An entire aeroplane flotilla took part and after a parachute carrying light had been dropped, the aeroplanes dived and let go a number of bombs. The effect on the arsenal was nil, but a few people were killed.

The Awakening.

London, June 6. The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a letter from a Canadian soldier who says:—The enemy is splendidly organised and equipped. In spite of all the malicious remarks of the War Correspondents, the Germans are brilliant fighters. If it be imagined that they have a shortage of ammunition, let those who assert that come here and witness a 24 hours continuous bombardment.

Przemysl.

Vienna, June 6. The booty of Przemysl has been comparatively moderate, because the Russians sought safety in flight. However 7,000 prisoners were captured, 31 cannon and 30 machine guns. Besides a great deal of material, provisions, fodder and so forth.

Wiped Out.

Copenhagen, June 6. The *Politiken* announces, that in the fight at Arras which took place upon the 9th of May, an entire volunteer corps of Danes, under the command of Lieutenant Wetterström was decimated. The Danes were fighting on the side of the French.

Lemberg.

Vienna, June 6. It is more than probable that within the next few hours we shall hear of the re-capture of Lemberg. The victorious army of General Linsingen, carrying everything before it, is moving forward upon that city. The Russians have taken all measures to prepare for evacuation. When Lemberg once more falls into the hands of the Imperial forces, the Russians will be cleared out of Galicia. Between Stry and Lemberg General Linsingen has taken 10,900 prisoners.

BULLYING THE MEN.

The London Tramway Conductors and Drivers do not Want to be Sent to the War, and Go out on Strike.

London, June 6. Conscription is not yet law in England, but the authorities are trying all they can to force the men of the country to proceed to the front. A quite striking example is that of the directors of the London Tramways company, who, in order to act up to the wishes of the War Office, decided to dismiss all men of the ages between 19 and 40. This naturally angered the men immensely and a general strike was the result.

It was understood that the London tramway strike was to end on Saturday night and that the cars would be running as usual yesterday. They were not. There was a wild disturbance outside the Holloway-road depot, the early cars had to turn back and some of the rioters were arrested after a baton charge by the police.

UNIONS' DECISION.

The joint committee of the tramwaymen's unions last night decided to call upon the men to cease working unless the order regarding military age is withdrawn.

The men turned up for work between eight and nine yesterday morning. They had assumed that all would be taken back and that the order barring the doors to all who were of military age—that is, between nineteen and forty, whether single or married—had become a dead letter.

CARS STONED.

They were quickly undeceived. The officials held strictly by the order. They would accept nobody within the prescribed ages. The situation was complicated by the fact that the men refused to answer questions about their age, declaring that the County Council knew all about it already. Men under forty were turned back. Men over forty, waiting outside, determined to remain there, in sympathy. The situation became ugly.

The first four cars which left the depot were bombarded with stones; about twenty windows of cars were smashed; drivers and conductors were threatened; one driver was assaulted, though not seriously hurt; and the man who struck him was arrested. The cars were hurried back to the depot, and extra police, foot and mounted, were summoned. In the end the foot police drew their batons and charged the strikers. That ended the demonstration. Three men were arrested, and they are to be charged at North London Police Court this morning.

Quiet followed. For the rest of the day Pemberton-gardens, which the depot commands, was peaceful and only a few extra constables remained. But the popular hope that tramway-cars would resume business as usual for the Sunday traffic was not realised; less than a sixth of the normal number were on the road, and many of those were worked by emergency officials. Out of over 1,000 of the ordinary men who should have been at work on this particular section only about 60 were on the road.

Plenty of Food.

Secretary of State Delbruck, before the Budget Commission, announced that the supplies of meal had largely exceeded expectations and that instead of the reserve being 4,692,732 double centners, it was 6,965,929, thus giving an excess of 2,373,197 double centners. An almost equally good condition prevails with the potato supply was far above what has been anticipated. It is to be noted that the prices of flour and sugar have diminished considerably.

PEACE IN SIGHT!

A Combination of Circumstances Which Would Seem to Show that the End of War is Nigh.
PRZEMYSL AND ROUMANIA.

The Russian Steam-roller out of Use. Trump Cards the Allies have Lost. Discord and Divided Opinion in Great Britain.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

For the first time since the commencement of the war, those who have, like myself, taken a perfectly unbiased view of the situation, and have carefully watched every phase of the war, and weighed the advantages and disadvantages of the great campaign with impartiality, are now able to form a quite clear conception of how the gigantic military struggle; which has shaken the whole European continent in such a terrible manner, is going to end.

That possibility came largely of two things. The re-taking of Przemysl and the decision of Roumania to stand outside of the war area, to remain strictly neutral. In a telegram which reached us from Vienna, it was said, "The negotiations of Roumania with the entente powers have failed. That news is considered here of equal importance with that of the fall of Przemysl." Yes! that last statement is quite true. I have lived long in Russia and know full well the Russian people. The reverse of Przemysl is such that Russia will surely not be able to rally from the shock. It means that the greatest trump card in the hands of the Allies has been over-trumped and taken. It signifies quite surely that the much-vaunted "steam roller," is badly out of order, so badly that it is useless for any serious work for the rest of the war. With Russia so badly crippled, the military forces of the Allies are no longer dangerous.

A TRUMP LOST.

Roumania was the last card upon which the Allies had played. It was a card as important as the retention of Przemysl. It has been lost! Two trump cards gone on the same day, Roumania and Przemysl! In return the Allies have drawn Italy. Does any one in the world, who knows Italy, the Italian nation, the fighting worth of its people, imagine for one moment that that particular card is a strong one? It is, on the other hand, a most expensive one. It has to be paid for, and that heavily, at a time when Russia, Belgium, Serbia, France and even her Colonies are drawing heavily upon England's financial resources, nowadays in a none too flourishing condition. Already the weakness of that Italian card has been demonstrated, and I have read, both in an English and French paper, that too much faith must not be placed upon the new ally. In the first place Italy refuses point blank to comply with the British request that she should take part, on land and by sea, in the attempts to force the Dardanelles. And already, thus early in her new alliance, Italy demurs at sending troops to help the French. Maybe it is only a question of money that will make her move. For we note that the British Minister of Finance has started in hot haste for Rome, there to consult with the Italian Minister of Finance Danco. Which clearly shows, that to Italy in this particular matter, the first and all important question is money, money and more money. Just in the same manner as, some time ago, the Russian Minister of Finance Barck on behalf of Russia, came with the ultimatum to the Allies of, "No money, no fight!"; so now Italy says, "Pay your money first, then we will see about the fighting!"

ENGLAND IN DANGER.

As for the principal trump card, England herself, why it is in the utmost danger of being lost in the internal dissensions of the country. An almost incredible scandal has taken place and has been briefly reported in several of the papers. An experienced English officer by name of Richardson goes over to France, visits the lines of the Allies with the full permission and approval of the French War office. He returns to London and immediately, in the columns of the *Times*, publishes a long letter full of the most damning details concerning the French army. To sum it up, he says that the French have utterly exhausted their reserves of men and that France in the future will have to depend for reinforcements upon England. That any newspaper; especially such a powerful and supposedly serious organ as the *Times*; could publish anything so utterly damaging to her ally France, is well nigh incredible. That the Public Prosecutor has taken legal proceedings against the *Times*, is merely a matter of local interest. The damage has been done and nothing can repair it! The French are naturally furious and the matter led to an immediate and angry communication from the Quai d'Orsay to Downing Street.

The English war office on its side is likewise furious at this laying bare of the weak-

ness of the French ally, the more so as it knows the statements to be founded upon facts, and that the French Commander in Chief has been, of late, becoming each day more urgent in his calls upon Britain for more troops and the French papers have begun to attack the British Ally for not furnishing either enough troops, or sufficient ammunition to the troops it sends.

AN AWKWARD POSITION.

Kitchener himself is "Twixt the Devil and the deep sea". Whilst France has been clamoring for more and more troops, the attacks of the Northcliffe papers have dried up the recruiting wells from which he had heretofore been able to draw recruits with success. He has not only the bitter experience of being himself personally and insultingly assailed in the columns of the *Daily Mail*, which, whatever opinion one may have of it, is undoubtedly the most widely read newspaper in the country; but those attacks have the effect of nullifying his efforts to obtain recruits to fill up the gaps in the ranks of his so hard stricken and much decimated army. The antagonism of Lord Northcliffe is so bitter that he refuses, point blank, to print the famous Kitchener letter calling for recruits, which has been used as an advertisement, either in the *Daily Mail*, the *Times* or the *Evening News*.

GOVERNMENT IN TROUBLE.

The situation of the new English government is already questionable. Consensus of expert military opinion has clearly demonstrated that England can no longer rely upon the voluntary recruiting system, to supply the losses at the front. For a long while past—ever since the published British offensive movement—the British soldier is being shot down ever so much faster than the recruiting agents can fill his place. That is a painful secret which the English have been striving in every manner to conceal. It is owing to the knowledge of that fact, that the new government has been formed. It has come in on the cry of "Conscription!" But now that the Coalition government has been formed, and talks of carrying out its proposed task—really of but little use—the press of the country, led by the Northcliffe papers, decides that Great Britain is not ripe for conscription. And so you have a deadlock.

Northcliffe once more comes to the front, defies still another government and tells it that he will not have Conscription. And doubtless, Northcliffe, a man without patriotism or sentiment, whose one ideal is to sell his paper, has a quite particular talent of feeling the public pulse and accurately diagnosing the wishes of the people. And he knows full well that the people of England do not want Conscription at any price, not even if its refusal have the effect of causing a cessation of warlike operations and forcing the country to conclude peace.

And the above are some of the reasons why it is logical, at the present moment, to say that, "The End of the War is in Sight!"

English Meat Shortage.

In London They are Trying to Solve the Problem of Making a Little go a Long Way. Reduced Bills of Fare.

London, June 6. The luncheon and dinner menus at hotels and restaurants are being revised in accordance with the appeal of the Government to the people to eat less meat. The manager of the Hotel Metropole states that an abbreviated menu for those who desire a less generous diet than the full table d'hôte has proved very popular.

The restaurants in the neighbourhood of Soho are battling with the problem of supplying the same wonderful dinners at low prices in spite of the rising cost of food. The length of the menu has not diminished, but the patrons certainly fulfil the injunction to "Eat less meat." More generous portions of all except meat are provided, and when the meat course is reached the guest can only admire the carver's art.

The quantity of meat arriving at Smithfield last week, 6,009 tons, was 2,168 tons below the average, and 2,467 tons less than the supply in the corresponding week last year. The chief shortage was in the consignments from South America. A comparison of the week's prices showed some cheapening in English beef and mutton. Prices of chilled beef and mutton were slightly firmer. At Dorchester on Saturday fat cattle commanded the highest prices ever known in the market. At Newcastle-on-Tyne there was a shortage of both supplies and buyers.

Against Conscription.

The "Daily Mail" Professes to be for Conscription but Does not Appear to be Sincere.

London, June 6. It is difficult, from day to day, owing to its "trimming" tactics, to know quite what the *Daily Mail* wants. Its latest move is to profess to be an advocate of Conscription. At the same time it brings all possible arguments against forced military service. All this suggests that the *Mail*, whatever happens, wants to be in the position to say: "I told you so!". The following is an extract from a *Mail* editorial.

HATE CONSCRIPTION.

"Comparatively few are aware of the undoubted fear and dislike of national service that exists among large and hitherto unheard-of classes in this country.

"Those who maintain easily and airily that the country is ripe for national service are ahead of the actual facts. The country does not know enough about the war and does not know exactly what conscription means. The war itself and compulsory service, both in the Army and the factories, should be explained and re-explained and then explained again by every person who has the ability and opportunity to do so.

"The worst enemy of compulsory service is the perpetually optimistic war news—with the suppression or minimisation of bad news. The newspapers are placed in a most difficult position in this matter owing to the official system of publishing such news. Take, for example, recent events in the anxiously-watched Dardanelles.

FOOLING THE ENGLISH PUBLIC.

"Our readers will remember the enthusiastic and ample descriptions of the shelling of forts by the Queen Elizabeth. The public imagined from the accounts supplied that it would only take the Allies a few days to reach Constantinople. But what are the most recent facts? In the short space of two days we have lost two great battleships—H. M. S. *Triumph* (11,000 tons) and H. M. S. *Majestic* (14,900 tons). Yet the official announcements of these two severe losses only occupied about eighteen lines of newspaper print between them—that being all the matter supplied in the communiqués, as compared with the lengthy record of the achievements of H. M. S. Queen Elizabeth.

"Good news is officially 'writ large' and bad news 'writ small.' The result is that bad news is not realised by the public and is next day completely obliterated from the mind by the usual 'German Retreat in Russia' 'British advance at La Bassée,' 'Bomb-dropping Failure at Venice,' and so on. The grave fact that German submarines have got round to the Dardanelles and that they have succeeded in sinking two of our superb defenders in two days is lost on the public, and the result is that the opponent of national service is apparently justified in his argument that things are going well and there is no need for an extreme measure of this kind."

MORE WARSHIPS SUNK.

The Turks Claim to have Torpedoed two Battleships. Queen Elisabeth. Supposed to be Among Them.

Frankfurt, June 6. The well informed Constantinople Correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* telegraphs to his paper as a positive fact that on May 31, a German submarine boat sank a 12,000 ton auxiliary cruiser, out of whose crew of 800 men, only 120 were saved. He further states that on the 2nd of June a British line of battle ship was sunk by a German submarine. It will be remembered that the *Triumph* was torpedoed on the 25th of May, the *Majestic* on the 27th. It is surmised that the latest victim might be the Queen Elisabeth.

A German submarine is reported as having been seen in the neighborhood of the Suez Canal.

The French cruiser Bruix, whilst cruising off Ari Burnu was hard hit by a Turkish shell.

Turkish Victory.

Once More the Forces of the Allies are Badly Beaten and have to Retreat with Heavy Losses.

Constantinople, June 6. Another big encounter has taken place, this time at Seddul-Bahr on the European side. The troops were English. The enemy attacked the Turkish right wing on the 4th of June and the fighting lasted two days at the end of which the English, after having suffered heavy losses, were thrown back into their former positions at the edge of the water. The Turks captured much booty including 17 machine guns and a deal of material of war of various kinds. At Ari-Burnu on the 5th another attack was made, the attackers being armed with hand grenades. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

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Contrasts.

Undoubtedly we have come to a time, in the course of this gigantic war, when the outlines of the shadows of its ultimate issue are beginning to show themselves clearly, reflected from the lens of deeds achieved, feats of arms performed, and above all from the morale existing in the various countries at war. In Germany, Austro-Hungary and Turkey there exists perfect harmony, complete faith in victory, the fullest and sincerest confidence of each country in the loyalty and strength of the other two. Every day brings news of still another battle won or victory achieved, of some fine act of heroism, of a fresh success of one kind or another.

Contrast that with the morale, the state of mind, the spirit existing and clearly shown amongst the Allies. In regard to England and France there exists a sentiment of distrust and slumbering jealousy, which, were it not for the mutual necessities of the moment, would burst out into a flame of enmity. The French complain bitterly that the English do not send enough troops to the front and that the promises made by Lord Kitchener of the two million army are not being by any means realised. The Russians are exceedingly disillusioned at the failure of the French and English—much talked-of offensive movement. The big ally claims that so weak have the French and English shown themselves, that Germany has been able to detach enormous numbers of troops to the Eastern fronts, with the results that Russia is being driven back and all the successes of a winter campaign, which had cost enormously in men and material; has consequently been nullified. England and France accuse Russia of having failed to support them in the attack upon Turkey, a project which now appears to have come to a standstill. Russia, after having first suggested to her Allies the necessity of forcing the Dardanelles, now complains bitterly of its failure and blames her allies for not having kept their troops in Flanders, instead of sending them to be decimated in the Dardanelles.

The Italian ally, as was to be expected, has assumed the typical attitude of the Lazzaroni, the characteristic mien of the Sicilian beggar, who with hand outstretched for money, carefully counts the amount of the bribe before he will give his services. And this subsidisedly scarce seems to be inclined to seriously earn the money advanced. Up to date his martial ardor would appear to have evaporated in words and gestures, in pillage and robbery. Scratch the Italian and you find the Lazzaroni. In England such a condition of chaos reigns, that it is utterly impossible to see how it is all going to end. There is deep disappointment amongst the English, at the failure of Russia, in Galicia, the full seriousness of which is now thoroughly realised. The perpetual call of the French for support is breeding resentment. The English had, according to their usual habit; expected the others to do the fighting for them, the French, the Belgians, the colored Britishers from India. But all those forces have melted away. Now the tables are turned and the English are summoned by their French allies to do the fighting for them, because France has come to the end of her forces. Of men to fill the gaps in the ranks of the army, she has no more. England, France claims, must supply those great forces so vaingloriously announced by General Kitchener. But they do not appear to be forthcoming. England has more than she can do to reinforce her own army. All the military experts have decided in such a crisis, the only thing to save England; whose callous youth failed to respond to the call for recruits; was to introduce Conscription. But now, when the new government; specially constructed with the idea of its bringing in Conscription, is formed; the country decides that it does not want enforced military service introduced.

Surely a picture of lack of unity and purpose in a great nation, at a critical moment in its history, for which it would be difficult to find the like in the history of the world.

VALOROUS AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Stirring Effect of Przemysl's Fall. The Price of Italy.

Enthusiasm in Austria-Hungary.

The recapture of Przemysl has sent a great thrill through Austria-Hungary. Through its capitulation to (capitulation to not capture by) the Russians, owing to the hunger and sickness with which the thousands of troops, inhabitants and prisoners were faced, produced an unavoidable feeling of sadness throughout the Dual Monarchy, the glorious recapture of the great stronghold has wiped away this bitter memory. The story of this exploit of the Allied armies of Austria-Hungary and Germany must be reckoned as one of the most stupendous and immortal feats of arms that ever brightened the annals of a nation's history. The greatest praise is given to the Bavarian troops whose terrible impetus in the storming of positions is so well-known. In addition to this great victory, which has sent the banners of the Central Powers blossoming against the skies and walls, comes the tidings of Roumania's resolve to remain neutral—in accordance not only with her honor, but her interests. This is in itself regarded as another triumph. This comes at a moment when the Italian offensive—a suitable name for any action of Italy the malodorous—has already demonstrated its moral and material weakness. It is as though the very fury and madness and betrayal of purchased Italy had given fresh stores and sources of power to the friends and allies she has sought to stab in the back.

BAD HEALTH IN ITALIAN ARMY.

The health conditions of the Italian army may be said to be deplorable—even in times of peace. The chief reason for this lies in the great laziness of the Italian, as well as the lack of doctors in the Italian army. According to the statistics of the Italian Ministry of War, the sick often number 70% of the troops. This has risen as high as 78% in the infantry. Conditions in summer are worse than in winter. Typhus, dysentery and other infectious diseases play havoc in the dirty barracks. The rate of mortality is astonishingly high, as much as 50% more than in other armies.

THE PRICE OF ITALY.

Shortly before the war, the *Russkija Wjedomosti* in a special report from Rome announced the fact that Italy was merely "sinking" into a "paper war"—that is a war fomented by newspapers. The *Russian* paper commented: "There is really no enthusiasm in Italy for the war. The fierce greed for land, commerce and markets is its egoistic motive and this can produce no enthusiasm among the people." The Bern correspondent of the *Reichspost* writes that this "paper war" has cost the Entente powers some seventy millions of francs which have been paid as bribes to the Italian newspapers. D'Annunzio, the hairless and debt-ridden, has received a "contribution" of over a million francs from the agent Barrères.

A SWEDISH HOSPITAL IN VIENNA.

One of the latest hospitals opened in Vienna is the new "Reserve-spital, No. 15." This has been a gift of the Swedish government. There are 400 beds in one building and 375 in a branch. The head of the four famous Swedish surgeons and 12 nurses sent by the Swedish government, is Professor Dr. Bauer of Malmö, director of the municipal hospital. Professor Bauer tells of the enthusiasm with which he and his colleagues left their homes in order to go to Vienna. Most people in Sweden are convinced of the justice of the cause of Austria-Hungary and Germany and the necessity for a victory of the Central Powers. Doctors K. H. Gierz, Dr. Pètrèn and Dr. Stellan Holingren are some of the distinguished colleagues of Professor Bauer, and the splendid and bright-faced nurses number among them members of the leading Swedish families.

NO TRIBUTE, BUT DEFENSE!

Count Sturgkh, the President of the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet, has been discussing ways and means for providing for the refugees of the evacuated districts along the Italian frontier. The government would adopt the most through measures for providing for these poor people. The preliminary discussions with Italy which had proposed, under extortion, a giving-up of these beloved and loyal districts, had been conceived as one of the greatest, most painful sacrifices Austria-Hungary might have to face.

"But," said Count Sturgkh, "a new situation had now arisen through the conduct of Italy. Italy had rejected all offers which had been made in order to secure a peaceful solution. From now on it would be the duty of the Monarchy to strive with all its iron force to defend every inch of its hereditary territory along the southern frontier, the cliffs of the Tyrol and of Kärnten as well as the coast districts. This duty would be fulfilled by all the people of the realm with the same wonderful enthusiasm and the same splendid and faithful comradeship of arms which united them with the German army. The inner strength of our people whose unity and power in a ten months struggle, had aroused the admiration of the

world, would go forward in still closer companionship and unshakeable faith towards that eventual victory that must crown the right cause and the just."

MR. NELSON O'SHAUGNESSY.

The legal adviser of the American Embassy in Vienna, Mr. Nelson O'Shaugnessy, has been recalled to Washington where his knowledge of Mexican conditions render his presence especially valuable. Mr. O'Shaugnessy and his charming wife will be greatly missed by Viennese society, in which they had become great favorites.

Torpedoed!

A Long List of Ships that Paid Tribute to the Submarine Invasion. The Crews are Saved.

London, June 6. The fishing trawler *Victoria* from Milford has been torpedoed. She was caught by a submarine off Stanshead and fired at. In the course of this shooting the Captain and two of the crew were killed and others wounded. The survivors were taken aboard the submarine and remained there the night. The following morning they were sent away in their boats and after twenty four hours were rescued.

The fishing trawler *Herold*, from Cardiff, has been sunk by a submarine boat, 150 miles west of Lundy Island.

Several life buoys belonging to the small English cruiser *Patrol* have been picked up. It is supposed that she has been the victim of a submarine attack. She was 3,000 tons and a sister ship of the *Pathfinder*, sunk earlier in the war.

The steamer *Long*, 3344 tons and the sailing ship *Chrysothra* were torpedoed on Thursday last. The crews have arrived in Kirkwall. Two sailing ships from Lowestoft were torpedoed on the same day in the North Sea. The crews reached Kirkwall. The steamer *Intim* was torpedoed off the Lizard. The crew was saved.

The steamer *Penfeld* from Brest has been sunk by a submarine. The Norwegian steamer *Cubano*, taken for an English steamer, was sunk by a submarine.

Five more English fishing trawlers or "look out boats," have been sunk by German submarines.

We would remark that English trawlers nearly all of which serve as patrol boats for the Admiralty are the legitimate prey of German submarines.

Bitterly Contested.

Elections in Greece in Which the Factions of Venizelos and the New Government Come to Blows.

Athens, June 6. Never have the elections in this country been conducted with such bitterness as those in course of being fought out. The Venizelos party is in command of substantial funds and is doing everything to complete the overthrow of the Gumaris government. The Socialists, a not numerous party, has come to a compromise with the existing government and they are carrying on an anti-war campaign throughout the land. The Venizelotes preach a policy of friendship to the Triple Alliance.

The False Friend.

The English Naval Officers who Accepted the Pay of the Turkish Government Did All They Could to Destroy the Utility of Dardanelles Fortresses.

Munich, June 6. It is a well known fact, that for years past the Turkish government has paid large sums to English Naval officers, who came as Naval Instructors. It was also evident to most people that the amount of good they accomplished was of the smallest possible kind. The dishonorable conduct of these British Officers is testified to by a German Marine officer who is staying here and who was formerly on the Goeben. He says: "The English Marine Commission, which was sent to Turkey after the Bulgarian war, and which was supposed to reform and perfect the Turkish navy, did everything in its power to make the Dardanelles untenable. Thus they so arranged that all the guns should be placed in false positions, the fortresses wrongly situated, the rifling of the big cannon were bored, and, to hide what had been done, were smeared over with coloring. The mines were wrongly placed and so on. When the war began and German officers were sent to Turkey, they at once saw what the English had done, and they set the whole mess right again. But Turkey was not to declare war until all was in readiness. That the English attacked the Dardanelles in such a foolish manner in March, is supposed to hinge upon the idea that all was in the condition in which they had left it, and hence their stupid attacks and their enormous losses."

TURKEY AND ITALY.

Constantinople, June 5. The Italians here are very much alarmed lest their government should declare war upon this country. In Turkey there is a specially strong anti-Italian sentiment owing to the arbitrary manner in which the Italians took the Cyranica territory. The Turks would be extremely glad to have a chance of equalising matters now.

ROUMANIA TO BE NEUTRAL!

In Spite of the Temptations Placed in her Way She Does not Follow the Treacherous Example of Italy.

TRUE TO OBLIGATIONS.

A Long Time Treaty Which has Existed with the Central Powers. Italy's Efforts to Get the Little Kingdom to Turn Traitor.

The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes a communication from a specially well-informed correspondent in Bucharest, in which an exceedingly true and interesting description is given of the existing political conditions in Roumania. He says:—The street politicians seek, with their endless lung powers, to drown the voices of the wise and upright men of the Kingdom. It would be exceedingly fallacious were one to try and judge the sentiments existing in Roumania, by the voices of the Coffee House politicians and Cataliniers of Bucharest. It must be borne in mind that the sentiment in the provinces is in the fullest contradistinction to that of the street politicians of the capital. And in Bucharest there is a large class of eminent and highly-respected people, who are totally opposed to the deperado politics of Take Jonescu, Filipenscu, Istrati and their colleagues.

A Tactless Diplomat.

The unheard-of tactlessness of the Italian Minister in Bucharest, Fasciotti, has contributed, not a little, to the enlightenment of the quiet section of the population as to the danger in which the country stands. On Sunday there was a big demonstration of the street politicians before the house of Fasciotti, attended by all shades of interventionists, at which Istrati and the Austro-Roumanian renegade Lucaci made fiery speeches. Upon that the Italian Minister replied from his balcony, and commenced by calling for cheers for the King and the beautiful Queen. He concluded with a call for a quite special cheer for the Crown Prince, who he said, had been born upon Roumanian soil and therefore had the full sentiment of a Roumanian.

The playing-off of the heir to the throne against his own father and against the never-to-be-forgotten King Carol, had the effect, upon the patriotic Roumanian, as though he had been struck a sounding box on the ears. That a foreign diplomatic representative should permit himself, to attribute to the Crown Prince a greater sense of patriotism than the Reigning Monarch, affected the leading men of the capital with disgust and raised in them a powerful sentiment against the anarchy of the streets.

NO ACCIDENT.

It was not by accident that, on Monday, that is one day after these incidents, that the Conservative party, which was in session in Bucharest, elected Marghiloman, the enlightened neutralist, with an enormous majority, as their leader. The Conservatives must have said to themselves: "Whither is Roumania being steered? Is it on the lines of Italy built upon treachery, in order to find an issue in ultimate revolution?" Surely the triumph of the streets of Rome and Milan were warning signals, which struck deeply into the hearts of the Conservatives.

Well informed politicians know that ever since the year 1883, there has existed a compact between Roumania and the Central Powers, which is recorded in writing and which has been several times renewed. This treaty is in existence and remains in action, unless notice be given one year beforehand. It was last renewed to run until 1920. That treaty has, up to the present day, not been broken, nor has notice been given of any forthcoming termination. Nor has it any India rubber paragraph in it, like clause VII of the Triple Alliance. Owing to its existence, the Neutralists have a very strong trump card in their hands against the street politicians, which, it is to be hoped, they will be able to play off with success, when it comes to the final bout. Their chances, during the past few days, have been largely enhanced by the victorious advance of the German offensive in Galicia, and the fall of Przemysl will act upon the spirit of many of the disturbing spirits as a *Mene Tekel*.

Latest News.

Budapest, June 5. The impression made by the fall of Przemysl, which became known through special issues of the *Universal* and *Adversal* has been great in all circles. The reports made by the Russians for the past week or so, had ceased to be credited. Nevertheless it had not been supposed that the fall of Przemysl could have occurred so soon.

Terrorising England.

Manchester, June 5. The *Manchester Guardian* writes that the endeavor to terrorise England into Conscription is in full swing. Its opponents are held up as enemies to the Kingdom. The jingoes and noise makers are hard at work, but the country must not allow itself to be drawn into Conscription. The *Daily Chronicle* says that there is serious reason to fear that the new government is desirous of introducing forced military service into the country. If an attempt should be made to introduce it into Ireland it would lead to a revolution.

Of the opponents to Conscription, there stands Lloyd George. He made a declaration in that sense a few weeks ago in parliament.

The American Note.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Hopes that the new Note will be of Such a Kind as to Open the Way to Negotiations. Press of United States not Hostile.

Cologne, June 5. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has spoken to the Berlin Correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*. His Excellency expressed the hope that the new American Note would be of such a nature as to leave a way towards the further negotiations. He thought that some arrangement might be come to that the American government could exercise supervision over passenger steamers, in order that the carrying of munitions might be avoided. He had been pleased to read in the newspapers, that the American steamers were in the future not going to carry contraband. Regarding the submarine invasion, the Secretary of State said, that from the beginning Germany had been quite willing to give up the submarine boat attacks, upon the conditions that England would withdraw her excessive restrictions concerning contraband. It was not Germany's fault, but that of England, that America's diplomatic efforts had proved a failure. The question of raw material and foodstuffs had not been raised by Germany from causes of necessity, but as a principle. Germany would never allow herself to be beaten by a war upon her commercial interests.

AMERICAN PRESS.

New York, June 5. The ever-blustering ex-president Roosevelt, whose name is now figuring in a very unsavoury political scandal case, takes upon himself to try and stir up hatred in America against Germany at such a moment as this. However, his influence in the country is very small.

But the Press at large is far from being unfavourable. The *Tribune* says:—"If an American undertakes to promenade over a battlefield, none can have sympathy with him if he should fall a victim to such a folly. And when a man takes a trip in a ship of one of the belligerents, such an act to us appears incomprehensible."

The *New York Times* says that it seems incomprehensible how the Lusitania could have been allowed to enter the danger zone, without having been protected by warships. And this is the more remarkable as submarines had lately been seen in those waters. The *Union and Advertiser* write in similar sense. The *Outlook* reminds its readers that American citizens were murdered in Mexico and that the administration had said that it could do nothing in the matter, all it could do was to advise Americans to leave that territory.

The *New York Herald* says that the English would like to have Americans upon all their warships so that they might remain immune.

A Healthy Sign.

A Special Messenger Will Start from Washington Simultaneously with the Departure of the New American Note.

Washington, June 5. One of the most re-assuring signs of the times, is the announcement that simultaneously with the expedition of the new American note, the President has decided to send a special messenger who will be instructed to confer with the German government upon the points of difference of points of view between the two governments. This is the clearest evidence that the alarmists, who spread reports of breaking off of negotiations were all wrong.

In the United States, all the while it is becoming more and more recognised that the exporting of munitions is causing a prolongation of the war and quite useless loss of life, without in any way altering the ultimate issue of the campaign. The Freemasons of the United States have protested against the export of Arms, and the Roman Catholics are moving, in view of the intervention of Italy, for a restoration of the Papal power in Rome.

The Open Tribune.

To our Readers.

We shall be glad to publish any communication by 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.

I am sending you herewith an article by John L. Stoddard which, no doubt, will interest you. With the expression of warmest acknowledgment and hearty thanks for your straightforward work in the interest of truth and honour, I remain,

Yours sincerely

W. T.

Zürich.

To the Editor.

We thank you very much for your courtesy in placing our name on your list, and we beg to say that we have found your paper most valuable, especially in its late issues.

We are mailing extra copies of the paper to our friends in the United States.

We have the honor to remain,

Faithfully yours,

G. S. A.

Lusanne.

A NOBLE AMERICAN.

The Clear Vision of JOHN L. STODDARD.

I have received some letters lately from America, whose authors ask me why I do not write to them as formerly and why a "difference of opinion" as regards the war should mar our friendship. I have replied as follows:—To us Americans, who through some years of residence in Germany or Austria have learned to know and love these countries, this is no simple "difference of opinion." It is a part of our existence. You, at a distance of four thousand miles, are able to discuss the subject academically, but we are in the warring countries. We know at first hand of their heroisms, their exertions and their sufferings. We also know that were this war a war of conquest, the entire nation would not fight enthusiastically, as it does today. We are surrounded by a multitude of sick and wounded men, who in the awful firing line have risked their lives in our defense. We see pathetic wrecks of splendid manhood, — youths whose limbs were frozen in the icy trenches, men whose perforated lungs will never heal, and scholars whose keen eyes have been forever darkened by splinters from American shrapnels. Many of these we knew before. Many who fought beside them will return no more. The parents also, who are proud to give their sons, yet every day await with bated breath the published list of dead and missing, are to us familiar figures. We know, — what History will yet confirm, — that these two empires never wished for or provoked this war. We know, however, that our enemies, including Belgium, plotted and prepared for it. We know that France, forever gnawed by the devouring ulcer of "revenge", had poured milliards of francs into the bottomless treasury of Russia, so that at the given moment the huge Cossack hordes might sweep resistlessly through Germany and Austria, while troops from envious England and complaisant Belgium should, with the millions sent by France, march equally victoriously to the Rhine. We know that many ideas which you have formed at England's instigation, such as the notion that the German people have been forced into this war by an ambitious Emperor or by a military caste, are utterly erroneous. You must yourselves today perceive this. The English fables that Hungary desires to make a separate peace with Russia, that an estrangement exists between Bavarians and Prussians, and that the Germans, Austrians and Hungarians wish to dissolve their forms of government and found republics, are ridiculous. Such nonsense, when presented to a well-informed paper, ought to be thrown into the waste basket. This is the second time in the space of fifty years that the brotherhood of north and south Germany has been sealed with blood. Even Austria, which, it was thought, would crumble into its component parts at the first shock of war, displays a splendid solidarity; while the United States of Germany were never so united as today. Both love and loyalty to the aged Emperor Franz Joseph and to William II in their respective countries never were so strong. But still we see you drugged by the knock-out drops of British lies, and seemingly immovable in the opinions formed by you in those first fatal days, when your bewildered minds were "Wax to receive and marble to retain."

HOW WE ARE SITUATED.

You ask why we should feel aggrieved because you hold these views. I will try to tell you. During this long and terrible winter we have been living in a state of mental tension of which you can form no idea. Upon the wind-swept, snow-heaped crests of the Carpathians the troops of Germany, Austria and Hungary, shoulder to shoulder, have maintained for months amid unspeakable hardships, a wonderful resistance to the Russian masses, pushed against them with an utter disregard of human life. "Men are the cheapest thing we have", said recently a Russian general. In fact, day after day and night after night, hundreds of thousands of the soldiers of the pitiless Grand Duke were driven forward in successive lines, like billows of the sea, so that the last, at least, might scale the corpses of its predecessors, force a passage at all costs, and pour triumphantly through vanquished Hungary. The prize, — the actual object to the war, — the forming of a vassal Balkan State and the possession of the Bosphorus, apparently justified in the mind of the Russian commander any massacre. But, thank God, we have finally, — yet at what a cost! — repelled these numberless invaders. The human dyke, which could alone preserve us from destruction, has not given way. But, now when our brave men, who have survived, stand panting, bleeding, but victorious on the eastern slopes of the Carpathians, and we can deem ourselves secure, why do we hear from you no word of joy, or message of congratulation? Does not your British master let you know the news? Perhaps that can explain your silence. I fear, however, that, having cast in your lot with the Allies, you must regret that the appalling Slavic inroad has been checked, and would have actually rejoiced, had it succeeded! Yet you are perfectly aware of Russia's history. You have read Kennan's

revelations, Kropotkin's horrifying statements, and the recent stories of the Pogroms. You cannot seriously believe that because this semi-brutal nation has become temporarily the ally of England it is today essentially different from what it was before. Upon my table lies a letter from a German naval officer, written in Memel. With it he sent me several newspapers published there immediately after the expulsion of the Cossacks. I have also the description of the explorer Sven Hedin, who arrived in Memel the day after the Russians left. A friend of mine here, who was born in Memel, has received letters lately written from that pretty city. Do you know what those vermin-infested, physically-diseased beasts did in Memel? Do not be alarmed. I am not going to relate it. But from the admirable letters of Herbert Corey, the American correspondent of the Cincinnati Times Star, you can form some idea of the condition of other places and people visited thus by Russians. The point is, that, much as you would deplore such horrors, this is one of the armies which you are hoping will ride over and subdue us! Do you begin to see why we can hardly write to you "just as formerly?"

IN THE TRENCHES OF FLANDERS

stand today, — unless Americans bomb or dum-dum bullets have killed them, — many young men whom we admire and love. They include musicians, artists, scientists students and professors. Opposed to them, at a distance of a few metres, are Senegal negroes, Indians, Turcos and Algerians, — fighting for civilization, of course, — against whom the refined and rarely-gifted youths must frequently contend in hand-to-hand bayonet fights! If these young Germans are spitted and stabbed to death by those savages, some of whom are apparently first cousins to gorillas, you must logically rejoice. You hope that they, and those who infamously called them there, will carry freedom and civilization over the Rhine to Heidelberg and Bonn! What you are practically saying is, — "Anything is good enough to kill a German". Can you expect, to whom such a result would be heart-breaking and abhorrent, to feel the same cordiality toward you, while you hold such sentiments? Would that you understood the German spirit! These men, inspired by their love of country, need no cheap appeals such as are placarded on English walls and tramcars, imploring citizens to enlist in Kitchener's army. Besides the soldiers liable to service, hundreds of thousands of young Germans have volunteered to drive the advancing foes from their loved Fatherland.

AND ENGLAND!

We are simply dumbfounded at your attitude toward that Arch-hypocrite among the nations, whose monster empire is based on ruthless conquest, and whose record in opium-cursed China, in starving India, in the concentration camps of the Boer republics, in ruined Ireland, and even in America is, an everlasting disgrace. You know that she is trying to starve our two beleaguered empires and to deprive our millions of non-combatants of the necessities of life. Yet you wonder that we retaliate and warn all merchant ships, under penalty of destruction, not to bring food to her! You know that England rides roughshod over the rights of neutral nations, that she even dares to hold up and to confiscate United States mail, and, if she likes, suppresses cablegrams from America to neutral lands like Switzerland! Moreover, the English censor regulates your news! The American correspondent, Colonel Emerson, sent 78 cablegrams to the United States in the first months of the war. Only three went through unchanged, and these told of German reverses; a fourth was falsified, and 74 were suppressed! What cowards you are to submit to this! Do not say that we, who are temporarily residing here and have not hurried home through fear, are "un-American." We are infinitely more American than those of you who have not still enough of the old spirit of your fathers to resent such action from that unchanged tyrant of the seas, whom they twice fought victoriously. You have, and you deserve to have, the contempt of the world. Think of it, — through fear of England the Boston Post Office has refused to forward to me, even at the sender's risk, a little package of tea, although whole shiploads of guns and ammunition are meanwhile on their way to France and England! England is treating you as she did in 1812. She is today lampooning the German Emperor, as she ridiculed and insulted Abraham Lincoln in our Civil War. She bullies you, snubs you, ruins your commerce, humiliates you in the eyes of European neutral nations and even of the Allies, and save for a few courageous men, like Gov. Colquitt of Texas, you sit there hypnotized by such silly words as "Militarism" and "Bernhardi", and kiss the hand that cuffs you. Thank God, you are not all so. Friends write me that there are really millions there who think as we do, and I read with joy of such Americans of British descent, as Quincy Adams of Boston, and Prof.

Hall, Wheeler, Sloane, and Burgess, who are advocates of the Teutonic cause. I need not say that those of you who recognize the truth about these empires and wish for their success, were never so dear to us as now. We love you, and are grateful to you for every word and act of sympathy. God bless you!

THE SHIPMENT OF ARMS.

But the story is not ended. More than 86% of the wounds and deaths now caused in the ranks of German, Austrian and Hungarian troops are the result of bombs and bullets sent from the United States! You know in your hearts that this makes your assertions of neutrality a mockery, and exposes the President and the nation to unmitigated scorn. The United States by its continual enormous shipments of arms, horses and ammunition to the Allies has made itself one of the principal participants in this hideous war, and only for the advantage of one side. U. S. Senator Clapp of Minnesota has rightly said:—"The spectacle of the United States sending shiploads of food and clothing to the orphaned and widowed people of Europe, and at the same time sending shiploads of guns and ammunition to make more widows and orphans, is one of those grotesque contrasts that we sometimes find. There is so much money invested in the making and the sale of arms and war munitions that we have simply been powerless to get anywhere with the bill."

I will not accuse all of you of sanctioning this inhuman prolongation of the carnage, but are you doing anything to prevent it? You do not need a precedent, but if you want one, you can find it in the law of the 20th of April 1818, which has never been abrogated, and on which, if I am not mistaken, Theodore Roosevelt based his action at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war. This law forbids the sending of weapons to belligerents. There are many more.

During the Spanish-American War the German Government stopped the sale of arms and munitions of war to Spain.

At this time every neutral country, except the United States, has placed an embargo on munitions of war. Besides all this, President Wilson's own Declaration of Neutrality: "We must be neutral in fact as well as in name, and we must put a curb on every transaction, which might give preference to one party in the struggle over another."

If, however, you do approve of this infamy, you cannot escape the fact that you are thus contributing enormously to the massacre of thousands, and are adding daily to the appalling number of desolated homes. You are in fact the silent partners of the Cossacks and the Fiji Islanders. The wretched excuse that "business is business" is a pitiful confession of the lowest of ideals. But even on that level America, as a whole, is losing millions steadily, that only a few may become rich.

CALLING FOR MORE!

Logically also, if you wish Germany and Austria to be defeated, I suppose you would be glad to see at this juncture a hitherto neutral nation stab us in the back, so as to "finish the thing up quick!" If you have read Prof. Ferrero's article in the Atlantic Monthly for April, you must have felt, I think, some qualms of conscience. The Professor admits that it will be, (note the words), "hard to invent" a cause for attacking an ally of thirty years. He even confesses that the lands which he cynically describes as "Italian provinces" never belonged to Italy. They are coveted, because so many immigrants from his country have been allowed to settle there, that the language of the prolific settlers has become the dominant one! No historical claim, such as is made in regard to Alsace and Lorraine, exists, as an excuse for taking them. Moreover, the Professor allows that all the industrial, commercial and financial classes, as well as the clericals, are against the project. Can you imagine a greater crime than to carry out that scheme under such circumstances? Yet he argues that it should be done ad majorem gloriam regni! And you?

I write these words on a lovely Spring morning in the fruitful valley of Andreas Hofer. Before me for a score of miles is a vast, undulating sea of scented bloom. If your desires are fulfilled, this may become a hell of devastated fields, burned houses and earth-strewn corpses. Of course you do not wish that such a fate should befall me personally, but in so far as you are eager for the realization of the above mentioned plan, you stand among the foes who would destroy us.

We still think tenderly of our old friendship. We wave our hands to you across the death-filled trenches in token of that old affection. But so long as you regard as "Barbarians" these noble nations struggling against a dastardly conspiracy; so long as you calumniate one of the finest, noblest-hearted men the world contains today, — the Emperor William II; and so long as you desire a result which means for us and for the world a great calamity, how can you think that we can be the old-time friends?

ONE WORD MORE.

There will inevitably come a time when you will have a rude awakening. Do not deceive yourselves. Germany never will be conquered. Never! Moreover, the wonderful victories of Hindenburg and Mackensen (just announced, May 5th), prove that there is now no possibility that Austria-Hungary will be subdued by her colossal foe. The braggart prophecies about the Indians camping in Berlin and Cossacks in Vienna, will find no fulfilment. No armed Englishman or Frenchman, or any of their particolored savages, will ever cross the Rhine or see the Spree. Whatever else may come, not that!

But England, your beloved master, has already lost much — very much — that she will nevermore regain. Nor is the story of her losses ended. The principal object for which England has intrigued and fought through many generations has been to keep Constantinople and the Bosphorus from Russian hands. Now she has been compelled not only to concede them to her formerly hated rival, but even to fight to bring them into his possession. Through her mad jealousy of Germany, England has also turned the whole East topsy-turvy, sacrificed her own prestige, and made Japan the lord of the Pacific. India and Egypt are no longer hers securely, and the final Nemesis is at her threshold. You will perhaps one day perceive how foolish you have been not to have given from the first your sympathies to the Teutons in their efforts to beat back the Slavs and to obtain for all the freedom of the seas. These two things they will do, but alas, not with your goodwill and moral aid. To you will fall the baneful influence of England's policy in the Far East, and you will live to see the arrogant, though decadent, Briton put into the place he would long since have been compelled to occupy, but for the mass of gold which he had ravished from a subject world.

Italy Wants Money.

A Large Sum Demanded, but the English Exchequer Would Prefer to Pay Little by Little. A Meeting at Nice.

Lugano, June 5. Today the British Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna will meet the Italian Minister of Finance Danco in Nice. Very important financial matters have to be arranged. The Italian government demands, at once, an advance of two milliards, but the British Government does not want to pay so much down and proposes to pay it in three parts at different dates. The English seek to obtain as security a lien upon the Italian customs duties returns. But this apparently is not pleasing to the Italian Ministry, which considers that the loan, under the circumstances, should be advanced without security.

Cargo of Lusitania.

She Was Full of Contraband of War. Opinion in the United States Coming Round to a Sensible View of the Situation.

New York, June 6. When it recally came to a serious international situation, in which the United States might easily have been drawn into the existing, decimating war, the good sense of the Americans, as usual in cases of grave national crisis, asserted itself. There is today not a man, whose opinion is respected, who does not fully recognize that the full responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania fell entirely upon the English in general and the White Star line in particular.

The Journal of Commerce, which no one can accuse of being partisan, sums up the situation brought about by the sinking of the Lusitania, in a light thoroughly favourable to Germany and all against England. That paper, which may be said to represent the solid financial interests of the United States, says, that the whole matter is settled and that there can be no further discussion.

The Journal of Commerce has been at pains to make an investigation and has found out that the cargo of the Lusitania consisted of firstly, 200,000 dollars worth of ammunition; enormous quantities of copper, brass and iron; 67,000 dollars worth of military supplies. As the paper says, copper, copper wire and bronze formed a principal part of the cargo, and the same were of course intended for the fabrication of munitions. Details are given which work out as follows. Brass plates, 49,565 dollars worth; copper wire, 20,955; military supplies, 66,221; munitions, 47,624 dollars; cartridges and small munitions, 152,400 dollars.

It is evident that there no longer exists any charge against Germany, but that there is a strong and criminal case against the White Star Line, for embarking American passengers on a ship so laden with contraband, not to speak of several hundreds of Canadian soldiers, destined to fight in the ranks of the British army.

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Damaged American Agricultural Interests

Ruinous Export of Ammunition.

In the Continental Times of May 19th, we published an article dealing in detail with the use of German potash in American agriculture and we now observe from the trade journals of the United States that great concern is felt for the harvest of 1916 owing to the lack of these potash fertilizers. One would imagine that the American farming interests and the fertilizer industry would use all means and set all influences at work in order to restore the importation of potash salts. So far as we are able to see, the simplest way in which to attain this goal would be for American farmers and dealers in fertilizer to protest to their government against the further deliveries of ammunition, explosives and weapons to the enemies of Germany, and to demand a law against their export. For the grounds upon which the German government decided to issue its regulations against the export of potash salts to America, was without doubt, the justifiable fear that the German potash salts would be used in America for the manufacture of ammunition and explosives and thus serve the purpose of Germany's enemies. American agricultural interests, which must surely be reckoned of greater value and importance than those of the American manufacturers and exporters of ammunition, would certainly find considerable support from the American government if a determined effort were made against the permission hitherto given for the exportation of arms and ammunition.

We have no doubt that the German government would lift the embargo upon potash salts for the United States as soon as the American government forbids the further exportation of ammunition, explosives and weapons. In any case American agricultural interests are under no obligation to pay the bill for the American exporters of arms and ammunition.

If the inhuman shipments of death dealing weapons and ammunition were done away with in the United States, this would also be followed by a reduction in the enormous increase of prices for potash in that country, for the American agricultural interests could never under normal conditions pay the high prices now demanded for this product.

Herr Gothein, a well-known Liberal Member of the Reichstag and an expert in the Mining Industries of Germany, expresses his views upon this question of the export of potash salts as follows, in the Vossische Zeitung:

"The proposal made by the United States that Germany might supply them with potash which should be used under the supervision of officials should be met with very serious objections by us. It would perhaps be possible to keep up this control in the factories of chemical fertilizers, but not beyond these. The enormous prices which the American ammunition factories now have to pay for potash would make it a profitable business to separate the potash from the mixed fertilizers; for there are no technical difficulties in a such process.

The concentrated potash salts which the United States buy from us would have to be shipped in Dutch or Scandinavian vessels. But who can give us the assurance that those ships are not simply captured by the English and taken into their harbours? The coolbloodedness with which they constantly disregard the rights of neutrals, their practice of seizing even neutral ships with cargoes absolutely free of contraband makes it safe to say that they would never hesitate a single moment to do that.

It is open to doubt whether they would have any more respect for the American ships than the Dutch and Scandinavian. Since the United States have agreed with each and every violation of their rights as a neutral state and the Secretary of the State, Mr. Bryan, has found the strange courage to justify this method as a "real and true neutrality" we cannot afford to make an experiment like that. Besides this, the number of American vessels available for the transatlantic service is so very small — and those few can not be spared in the coastwise trade — that one need not consider that. But as soon as the United States put an embargo on the export of arms and ammunition, and as soon as they obtain the assurance of England that she will respect the German potash cargoes consigned to them and shipped in neutral vessels, there would be no objection to supply the United States with German potash even in war time. Beyond all doubt it is every difficult for the American cotton, corn, sugar-beet and tobacco industries, to do without the German potash fertilizers, but it is the consequence of Mr. Bryan's "Neutrality policy". For us it would of course be every desirable if we could send large quantities of potash to the Americans in order to keep up our balance with the United States and so get a better rate of exchange."

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TO MONOPOLISE COMMERCE.

Aims of Great Britain. She Encouraged The Barbary Pirates.

TO DOWN AMERICANS.

The Sheffield Policy. Role of Captain William Bainbridge and the Corvette George Washington.

New York, May 24. The well-known writer Julius Chambers writes in the Brooklyn Eagle:-

At first blush, it seems a far cry back to 1800, when the Bey of Tunis dictated to the Government of the United States what goods its ships should carry into the Mediterranean and, in addition, exacted an annual tribute to guarantee immunity from seizure by the Barbary pirates; but conditions governing American trade abroad weren't so very different from those of today, 115 years later.

BRITAIN'S AIM.

This young republic, as well as several European States, paid this tribute to the piratical states of the Barbary Coast for reasons that were inexplicable at the time, as well as intolerable to the dignity of civilized nations. Not until the publication of certain Parliamentary documents, years later, was an explanation had. Then, as ever since that day, the aim of Great Britain was to acquire a monopoly of the commerce of the world. In furtherance of that distinct purpose, she encouraged the Barbary pirates, so that, protected by her fleet and by the payment of a small tribute, her commerce was unmolested while that of weaker naval powers was intolerably harassed and robbed. After the independence of the American Colonies and the formation of the United States, the commerce of this country developed rapidly and soon reached a million tons.

DESTROYING RIVALRY.

The manner in which England proceeded to destroy this competitor will be seen by a speech of Lord Sheffield:

"It is not probable that the American States will have a very free trade in the Mediterranean. It will not be to the interest of any of the great maritime powers to protect them from the Barbary States. If they know their interests, they will not encourage the Americans to be carriers. That the Barbary States are advantageous to maritime powers is certain. If they are suppressed, the little states of Italy would have much more of the carrying trade."

One can imagine the winks that went round the Parliamentary benches as this noble lord used the words "Barbary States" instead of "Barbary pirates."

To prove England's close alliance with the piracy of the time, an instance of her unscrupulous policy in 1793 may be cited. Portugal had been waging a resolute war against Algiers and had kept the Algerian pirates inside the Gates of Hercules. As this afforded protection to American commerce in the Atlantic, the British agent at Algiers, without the slightest authority from Portugal, concluded a year's truce, in which appeared this extraordinary clause: "The Portuguese Government is not to afford protection to any nation against Algerian cruisers."

The truce was to go into effect immediately, therefore no time was offered to warn American or other merchantmen of the release of the pirates from the Mediterranean. A fleet of Algerian and Tunisian cruisers swarmed through the strait into the Atlantic and captured more than a hundred ships, many with valuable cargoes. Not a British vessel was molested (reads very like hiring wild Indians to cut the throats of settlers during the two wars this country has had with Great Britain, doesn't it?)

AMERICANS IMPRISONED.

Protests by the American Commissioner to the Dey of Algiers were met with a reply that breathed the same spirit as the address of Lord Sheffield. "If I were to make peace with every nation, what would I do with my corsairs? My soldiers and sailors cannot live on their miserable allowances." At this time many Americans were in prisons along the Barbary Coast! Under the fostering care of the Sheffield policy, piracy thrived like an electric plant. This sort of thing had been going on for two centuries, but not until the Americans had secured independence were the attacks especially directed against them. Piracy was a state institution at Tripoli, as at Algiers and Tunis.

It remained for an American naval officer to change these conditions. Had Captain William Bainbridge not been in command of corvette George Washington, the dominance of the Barbary pirates might have continued until this day. He was sent abroad in May, 1800, to carry the usual tribute from the United States to the Dey of Algiers. The George Washington anchored in the port of Algiers in September; but after the tribute had been paid, the Dey undertook to commandeer the ship to send presents to the Sultan of Turkey—the North African States being sufragans to Turkey. Disbittered opposition on Bainbridge's part, Mr. O'Brien, the American Consul, finally persuaded him to comply, explaining that ships of other nations had consented to perform similar service. A serious trouble arose over the raising of the Algerian flag on the ship, and as soon as Bainbridge was outside the

port, from under the guns of the forts, he hauled down the Dey's ensign. This series of indignities left the American commander in a bad humor.

Reaching the mouth of the Dardanelles, a demand for passports was made. Bainbridge hadn't any clearance papers for Constantinople. He made pretence of anchoring, fired a salute, and when the forts returned the courtesy, he crowded on all sail and passed up the strait.

IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Sublime Porte learned from Captain Bainbridge on his arrival at Constantinople of the new Republic in far off America! The captain so thoroughly ingratiated himself with the Sultan of Turkey that he secured a firman entitling him and his vessel to special protection in any port of the empire. The Pashaw was enraged at the Dey of Algiers for making a separate peace with France, at a time when England and Turkey were fighting Napoleon in Egypt; his commissioner was spat upon and then kicked out of the imperial presence.

Parliamentarily, my correspondent, Alexander Wiley, is correct in saying that an American naval commander had made the run through the Dardanelles, but he will admit that coast armament, floating mines and torpedoes considered, no comparison with conditions of today can be made.

Resuming the important mission of Captain Bainbridge he returned to Algiers on January 21, 1801, taking especial care not to anchor under the guns of the shore batteries, as before. The Dey tried to persuade Bainbridge into the harbor, because, as afterward became known, he had determined upon treachery and intended to seize the ship and enslave the crew and officers. Bainbridge had been submitted to humiliation once, but never again! Upon a guarantee of personal safety, Bainbridge visited the Dey in his palace. He was received with scowls and threats were made to take his life. Bainbridge was surrounded by fifty cut-throats, brandishing swords. The situation looked serious, but the unarmed American captain produced the firman from Capudan Pacha, Admiral of the Turkish Navy. Instantly the Dey's manner changed to that of a cringing slave. He apologized and sent Bainbridge back to his ship in state. The firman procured the release of four hundred Venetian and Maltese prisoners.

OUR HERO.

Captain Bainbridge returned to his own land, and his report regarding the conduct of the Dey of Algiers led to the preparation for the war against the Barbary pirates which was decided upon before word was received of a declaration of war against the United States by the Bashaw of Tripoli. The story of that campaign against the Mediterranean pirates whose course had the approval of Lord Sheffield and his followers in the British Parliament, is one of the finest in American history and I hope that every follower of "W. & T." will read it for himself or herself.

Our hero, Bainbridge returned the following year, in the Essex, and First Lieutenant Stephen Decatur is first heard of in a mix-up at Barcelona.

SWITZERLAND. Health Resorts and Hotels. Hotel National, Adelboden, Hotel and Pension Schoenberg, Engelberg, Victoria Hotel Hug, Wengen, Palace Hotel and National, Montreux, Hotel Continental, Arth-Rigi-Railway, Bern, Most picturesque town in Europe, Beatenberg, Meran South-Tyrol Palace-Hotel, MONTREUX Lake Geneva.

The Cloven Tongue and Hoof. Shameful and Ignorant Utterances of the Bishop of London.

By R. L. Orchelle.

Somebody, obviously a person of American or possibly English birth, sends me from Amsterdam a page of the London Guardian of May 6th. It contains a speech by His Lordship, the Bishop of London, at the Diocesan Conference in the Great Hall of the Church House.

The opinions of this worthy man upon the war, upon Germany and the Germans are eminently characteristic of the Anglican-Christian-Imperialistic-Insular-British mind of today. We have the same meek and complacent assumption of the essential Christianity of the English, the same laughable and grotesque faith that the English are the Chosen of the Lord—"God's directions to us as the Instruments of His will as a nation. etc."—the same holy horror of the terrible Germans and their modern ways of waging warfare, the same, old familiar, long-explored, but still carefully-fostered lies about "atrocities".

The congregation of British bourgeois was edified, thrilled and shocked by extracts from a book which this leader of the flock read aloud to his faithful sheep. The book is by one Dr. Prince, the same, old quotations from the "dairies of German soldiers," with which the world has grown familiar—cheap evidence which such persons as Dr. Prince and M. Jules Bedier are not above manufacturing and falsifying so long as they may be able to add their little heaps of mire to the morass of falsehood and ignorance.

The study of a mind such as that displayed by the Bishop provokes one to curious thought and surmise. I cannot, I would not too easily assume that this gaitered gentleman speaks with the wry mouth and the leathery conscience of the traditional English hypocrite. For it is to be supposed that a clerical of his importance or at least of his position, must to some extent be an educated man. I would not asperse the dignity of his cloth,—sullied though it may have been by the words of many of his fellow-priests in this war—by deliberately charging him with uttering falsehoods, nor with the attempt, not uncommon with many "men of God," of wilfully deceiving his audience.

No, let us still credit his Lordship with sincerity if not with sense. Vilification and falsehood that arise from ignorance may be one shade less damnable than those which spring from hypocrisy. Yet here is what that good man read to his audience. "An officer who escaped from Germany, walked two hundred miles from village to village, and saw hundreds of women and girls in the villages he passed stripped naked, violated and dead." The invention of a lie of this monstrous magnitude bears upon it the stamp of British denseness of thought, precisely as its shameless acceptance and repetition bear witness to that frightful devastation in the reason and logic of the English which is one of the most horrible phenomena of the war.

No, it is simple, indurated class ignorance that falls from the tongue of His Grace, the Lord Bishop of London. It is an avatism of the most brutal and impenetrable superstition. The Bishop, like nearly all his countrymen, is under an obsession such as hounded the imaginations of mediaeval peasants. They who never knew the great Germany before the war now know the still greater Germany of to-day less than ever. It is to them a mere murky phantom without form, color, or proportion. It is something seen through the distorting mists not only of insular ignorance but of savage hate and puerile fear. Well indeed is it for Germany as a battling nation that her tremendous moral strength, no less than her warlike prowess should have been able to produce results such as this in the English soul! In that soul there is guilt and desperation and out of this springs the chaos that engulfs the entire island. Whom the gods would destroy they first make bigoted, then blind, then mad.

And yet the Christian pretense is persisted in to the last. To British eyes, obscured by ponderous beams, the commercial lust and envy of England, oppressor of small peoples and violator of treaties par excellence, (as Napoleon called her), the bestial hulk of a hungry Russia threatening to flood the most progressive nation in the world, the fanatic, impotent cry of a vainglorious, revengeful France, the red hand of murder that damns Serbia's king, aye, even the foul and infamous betrayal and blackmail of that Delilah among the nations, Italy, mean only a union of righteousness and civilization waging war upon "brute force and barbarism!"

Sometimes I wonder whether the relative human values based upon reason, morality, experience and history are any longer factors in this world? When I read the official pronouncements of the Entente I doubt it, when I read those of such men as the Bishop of London or Georges Clemenceau, I almost despair. But when I glance at Germany, heroic, noble, magnificent Germany, its steel as incorruptible as its cause, my faith grows whole once more.

ENGLAND'S GRIM TASK.

"Daily Mail" tells its Readers of the Extremely Serious Situation Created by the Reverse of Ypres.

London. Under the heading of "Our Grim Task" the Daily Mail reflects the general tendency of the Press here to take an exceedingly serious view of the situation in which the British army finds itself. It writes concerning the conflict in the Ypres district:-

The Germans according to their own version have advanced on a front of over five miles. It thus looks as though they had inflicted a reverse upon the French and Belgian armies north of Ypres. In the vigour of the German attack, in the determination with which it has been carried out, in the enormous numbers which the enemy has brought up there is evidence of the tremendous character of the task before the Allies. We have, be it remembered, not merely to defend our own position, if we are to win. We have also to drive back the Germans from the strongly fortified line which encloses practically the whole of Belgium and a large part of the richest territory in the north of France. From the opening of the present year this German line has remained almost intact. Against the slight French gains in the Argonne, near St. Mihiel, and in the Vosges, which hardly show on the map, and against the British advance of about a mile on a small front about Neuve Chapelle, has now to be set this German gain near Ypres and the earlier German advance near Soissons.

Plenty Of Grit.

The quality of German seamanship, once more strikingly instanced in the feat of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, in eluding probably a score of hostile cruisers, sinking fourteen merchantmen, and then finding safety in a neutral harbor, has not from the first lacked for illustration. Most nearly parallel to her case was that of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, still fresh in memory.

Little, if any, less remarkable was the cruise of the Emden, a light and only moderately fast cruiser, armed with nothing more formidable than 4-inch guns, which kept the sea for more than three months, without a base of any kind, without even the momentary refuge of a neutral port, in the face of more than seventy hostile cruisers, many of them faster and all more heavily armed than herself; and not only kept the sea, but destroyed more than a score of hostile merchant ships and a Russian cruiser and French torpedo boat, before meeting her fate from a heavier and faster Australian cruiser. New York World.

At it once more.

London, June 6. The Daily Mail, true to its tradition as a fomentor of bitterness between nations, publishes a large picture which shows the people of Milan burning German and Austrian property. Beneath the picture is written:—"The Italian populace in Milan, enraged by the treatment meted out to their countrymen living in enemy countries, retaliated by wrecking Austrian and German property to the value of £60,000." It is quite true that the mob of Milan burnt much property of helpless civilians. But it is quite untrue that any Italians were maltreated in either Austro-Hungary, or Germany, as suggested by the Daily Mail. In both countries the Italians have been treated with the greatest consideration, for Germany and Austria know full well that the Italian war is not made by the people, but by a paid clique of corrupt politicians and newspaper men.

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Cost of Conquering Mexico.

General Victoriano Huerta in Leslie's.

Remember, I do not claim that the United States or any other powerful country could not overrun Mexico. The difference in wealth, resources, numbers, science, equipment would all be against my poor country, and in the end she would be forced to succumb, but even then she would not be conquered. In making this statement I take into consideration the geographical features of my country, which are such as to give great advantages to its defenders. A few sticks of dynamite here and there would close many mountain passes against an army. A handful of sharpshooters, concealed in the fastnesses of the hills, might rain death upon the most experienced invaders with little risk to themselves. Not only would the invader be obliged to fight the Mexican people and the Mexican geography, but also in certain localities he would have to contend with tropical diseases, very deadly to those people who are not accustomed to our climate. It may sound absurd to northern ears to talk about an army being hampered by mosquitoes and snakes, yet there are districts, which would require to be subjugated before the conquest of the country was completed, where these pests would be a serious menace to foreign troops. However, while I do not say that Mexico cannot be conquered, it is my firm conviction that to conquer her would require not a small army of 50,000 or 100,000 men, but a large army of millions and the task could not be accomplished in three months or six months, but would require years, even a generation. I leave it to others to compute in dollars and cents and in human lives the cost of such an undertaking. It is enough for me to state the conditions as I see them.

What would be the gain in return for this tremendous expense? Either the intervening power would, after having enforced submission on the part of the Mexican people, restore the government to the Mexicans and withdraw, or would permanently retain the Mexican territory. In the former event I have grave doubts of the permanency of results. I do not believe that a government artificially established in Mexico could continue, and certainly any government set up by a foreign power would be of a most artificial nature. In the second event the conquering nation would gain much wealthy territory. Mexico is a rich country—the richest in the world, I believe, but before the present unhappy era of trouble began the whole world was invited to share in Mexico's wealth. Many foreigners made their homes among us and invested billions of dollars. Some of these investments brought fabulous returns, but their owners were allowed to enjoy them in peace and quiet. Would it not be much better to have such a situation restored than to crush down by force of arms a conquered, rebellious and discontented people?

Hopes That Failed.

Stockholm, June 6. On reading the English newspapers one would imagine that the of the Italians into the ranks of the belligerents would at once change the aspect of the war. The Aftonbladet remarks upon that subject:—"The hopes of the Entente, that the sharing of Italy in the war, would lead to a lightening of the pressure of the Central powers at the various fronts, has not been fulfilled. True it is, that the Germans in the West are on the defensive, but the progress of the French is as small as it was prior to the entrance of the Italians upon the scene. The Germans on the other hand are the permanent occupants of the valuable portion of northern France. The coal and mineral mines of the country are entirely in the hands of the enemy, a hopeless picture for the French patriots."

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