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LATEST NEWS.
SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.**English Losses.**

London, Aug. 31. The last casualty list contains the names of 107 officers and 1191 men.

New Russian Premier.

Paris, Aug. 31. It may now be taken as sure that Kriwoschein will be nominated premier in the place of M. Goremykin.

Coal Strikers Win.

London, Aug. 31. The coal strikers of South Wales have gained all their points and the strike is over.

Aeroplane Killed.

Milan, Aug. 31. The *Secolo* announces that the military flyer Bongiovanni met with an accident whilst flying at Mirafiore and has been killed.

Japanese Munition.

Copenhagen, Aug. 31. According to news from Petersburg the Japanese Emperor has assented to the proposal of Count Okuma for the export of munitions to Russia.

Compeigne Bombarded.

Paris, Aug. 31. Compeigne has been bombarded by the Germans on the 26th of the month. 11 large sized shells from a great distance hit the town, doing much damage.

Zeppelin Victims.

London, Aug. 31. A letter published from the first Lord of the Admiralty, Balfour, gives the news at on the occasion of the last Zeppelin visit to London. 89 people were killed and 220 wounded.

The Arabic Incident.

Washington, Aug. 31. It may be taken as assured that the Arabic incident is in the fairest way of being settled. The press, with the exception of the *Herald*, and the public, except Mr. Roosevelt are all for an amicable settlement.

Greece and Servia.

Vienna, Aug. 31. In order to lessen the somewhat strained position which has existed of late between Greece and Servia, the Servian government has ordered that its troops be withdrawn from all spheres of Greek influence in Albania.

English Coal Strikes.

London, Aug. 31. The coal strikers in South Wales are assuming a very threatening attitude. Further difficulties are encountered in the coal trade by the unwillingness of ship owners to carry freights in western waters on account of fear of the submarines.

America and England.

Washington, Aug. 31. Urgent representations have been made to the English government requesting that goods purchased directly for the United States from Austria and Germany should be allowed to pass. There is a special request made as concerns Christmas articles which are so largely supplied from abroad.

Echoes of Peace.

London, Aug. 31. The *Economist* considers that the Grey letter concerning the Chancellor's speech is intended as an opening for peace proposals. In the *Morning Post* Gibson Bowles attacks Grey for having suggested in his letter, that the freedom of the seas might form the subject of future discussion.

For Coalition Cabinet.

Petersburg, Aug. 31. According to the *Bourse Gazette*, M. Rodzianko presided at a meeting of party leaders composed of members of the Centre, Nationalists, Octobrists, Progressists, and Cadets, at which the possibility of changes in the composition of the Government, of a Coalition Cabinet, or a Cabinet of National Defence was discussed.

Nicolai as Dictator.

Vienna, Aug. 31. According to reports coming indirectly from Petersburg, there is a movement amongst the members of the War Party, to place the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaivitch in the position of Dictator. The Court party, which has been working in the interests of peace is stated to be quite isolated.

A Lying Report.

London, Aug. 31. Mr. Wile, late Berlin Correspondent of the *Daily Mail* gives the readers of that paper the information that plague and cholera threaten Berlin. Mr. Wile's powers of invention know no bounds, but it is wonderful that an English newspaper can be found willing to print such nonsense.

Notes From Nowo-Georgiewsk.

It is stated in letters from the front that Japanese troops were found amongst the Russian defenders at Nowo Georgiewsk. That is probably a mistake. A great number of Asiatic troops serve in the Russian ranks and are often mistaken for Japanese. The Kaiser visited the place in company with General Hindenburg, Sven Hedin, and Dr. Ganghofer.

**DURATION
OF THE WAR.**

Continuance of Hostilities Depends Largely on What Happens in Russia.

THE MOSCOW

DEMONSTRATION.
Looks as Though Country is Face to Face with a Revolutionary Outbreak.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

The absorbing topic of the moment is that of how long hostilities will continue. If you meet 100 people in the day, ninety and nine of them are quite sure to put the question: "How long is the war going to last?"

The answer is quite simple. Either a great and decisive military coup might be dealt in the month of September, or the war will not be over till spring time. But apart from that much depends upon how seriously the Russians are beaten and the internal conditions in that country. If they are so routed and demoralised as some people say, why before long large bodies of troops can be detached from the eastern front and sent west, in order to enable the Crown Prince and the Duke of Wurtemberg and the Crown Prince of Bavaria to renew their advance movement which has been so long delayed. But there are those who say that unless the armies of the Central Powers march into Petersburg, there will be no peace made. There are those who opine, that without Paris, Petersburg and Calais having been taken, there will be no peace.

Can Russia rally? That is the great question. It seems well nigh impossible it should. Could even a country so well organised as Germany rally if she were in such a position as Russia now finds herself. Scarcely!

What Russia has Lost.

The relative position of Russia in regard to Germany would be, if you should present this country as having lost Hamburg, Metz, Leipzig, Cologne and a few more towns and a tract of about nine millions of square miles of territory; having been beaten over and over again in important engagements, being in an exceedingly poor financial condition, and having a parliament the members of which were constantly hurling abuse at the government and accusing its members of dishonesty, corruption and having betrayed their trust towards the nation. In the towns that Russia has already lost, beginning with Warsaw and ending with Lomza, the first with a population of 864,000 and the last with 30,000 inhabitants, she has lost alone of civic population about two and a half million of people, and in the districts captured in Poland and the Baltic Provinces another 14 million of population has gone.

The Revolutionary Trouble.

In Moscow, always a hot-bed of revolutionary agitation, where the factory hand is ever ready to strike or make trouble, already an outburst of anti-dynastic agitation has shown itself and the "Tschorni Loudi," or "black people," as the workers are there called, have show their fangs and have drawn blood, and were for a certain period masters of the situation. That looks very bad in a country where, once the mob becomes master, it knows no limits to the excesses it commits. Russia developed a revolution after the Japanese war. Is it not quite likely that she will have a second now? The conditions after this present war will be far and away worse for Russia than they were after the campaign of 1905-6.

The Emperor Nicholas, essentially a man of small self-reliance or nerve, is already considering the question of leaving Tzarskoe Selo, his country residence within a few miles of Petersburg, and two other places have been considered, Yalta and Moscow. After what has just taken place in the religious capital of the Empire, it is scarce likely that the Emperor will go there, all the more as the city is at present overfilled with refugees, men and women who have lost their all in the world, owing to the insistence of the Russians that they would abandon their homesteads on the approach of the enemy. Yalta is open to a bombardment by the Turkish fleet.

No Funds.

Russia has no money and an internal loan is a hopeless undertaking. She must depend for funds entirely upon England. She needs vast credits in order to pay the prodigious orders given in the American markets for material of war. "No money, no fight!" is the motto of Russia at the moment. But even if the money be found, which remains to be seen, does it necessarily mean that the Russian armies can once more be re-grouped and reorganised?

Therefore when all the above mentioned circumstances are considered, it may easily

be that the war might, owing to Russia, end much sooner than was expected. If there should be a repulsion of the Moscow incidents, wherein the red flag of revolution was unfurled and the police defied and many of them killed, why then the war is over for Russia and the government will have its hands full in seeking to prevent a revolution of a worse kind than that which took place after the Japanese war. And if Russia fall out of the ranks as a combatant, what can France, England and Italy do alone?

THE COURSE OF WAR.

Russian Prisoners Taken In Masses. Marching Upon Grodno and Wilna. Russian Fears About Petersburg.

How little the Russian defeat can be called a strategic retreat, as it is quoted as being in some quarters, is shown by the fact that since the Central Power forces broke through the Muscovite lines at Gorlice, the latter have lost the enormous total of 1,400,000 men and twelve fortresses have been captured from them. It is reckoned that their dead alone amount to 300,000 and the losses of artillery are so immense that they are impossible to replace for a very considerable period.

The latest reports gave over six thousand prisoners taken in the past twenty four hours and so it goes each day till finally it is beginning to be realised that the Russian defeat is the most terrible military catastrophe the world has known. Each day it becomes more and more apparent that the Russians are done for.

All important, from the strategical point of view, has been the capture of Kobin at the rear of Brest-Litowsk as it cuts the Russians off from yet another and the last but one of their railroad communications and thereby makes the retreat of the forces still bottled up in Poland more and more difficult.

In east Galicia the big drive is continuing and the combined Austro-Hungarian and Bavarian forces are rapidly clearing the last of the Russians out of the province.

TRIPOLI THREATENED.

The Chief of the Powerful Senussi Tribe Advancing with Strong Forces and Artillery.

Constantinople, Aug. 31. The "Grand Senussi" is according to a despatch received from Cairo, advancing through Tripoli accompanied by a force of 10,000 picked warriors, and well provided with cannon and machine guns. The chief commands are in the hands of Turkish officers and they are marching with the intention of clearing the remaining Italians out of the country which they annexed from Turkey in 1912.

As he goes, the "Grand Senussi" distributes proclamations calling upon all Arabs to join the colors and help in liberating their country from the yoke of the Italian. Throughout the country the minor chiefs are organising their warriors and the army of the "Grand Senussi" is being constantly increased by new arrivals, all of whom are excellent marksmen. The "Grand Senussi" announces that when Tripoli has been swept of the Italians, his army will turn its attention upon Tunisia and all the territory the French have arbitrarily annexed in Marocco.

Nicolai Nicolaivitch Responsible.

Vienna, Aug. 31. The *Fremdenblatt* is in a position to state that the Court party is doing all possible to shield the Emperor from the responsibility for the unfortunate turn the war has taken. So now all the time the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaivitch is put to the front as the leader of the war movement, and is pointed out quite specially as the responsible man.

The Iron Hindenburg.

The vast wooden monument of General Hindenburg, which will eventually become armoured with iron nails, will be inaugurated on the Königs Platz on the 4th of September at 11 A.M. The Empress and the Princess August Wilhelm have promised to attend the ceremony and doubtless Her Imperial Majesty will hammer the first nail into place and the Princess the second. The money obtained from the sale of nails will be used for the benefit of the wounded.

Russia's Needs.

Cologne, August 31. The *Kölnische Zeitung* states that Russia demands either much money and strategical help or the Government will make a separate peace. It is interesting to imagine how England will receive such a proposition. The paper does not state where it obtains the report of such a decision upon the part of Russia. It is well known that Russia demands money and in large sums and undoubtedly that country cannot continue the war unless such supplies are forthcoming.

WHAT NEXT?

The Defeat of the Allies at the Dardanelles Opens Out A New Problem of the War.

A TERRIBLE COUNTRY.

Landings Can Only be Made With the Greatest Difficulty. Huge Losses Reported.

The latest English papers tell of the enormous importance attached to the last series of landings at various points of the Gallipoli Peninsula, attempts which the Turks assert to have been not only failures, but to have been beaten back with such heavy losses that in many cases entire regiments of the invaders have been exterminated.

For three weeks preparations by the Allies had been taking place, and it was hoped that the same had been kept secret. And according to the English accounts those hopes appeared to be justified. In truth the forces of the Allies were allowed to land and were even induced to make a rapid advance at first. That was however, intentional. When attacks were made in the earlier part of the Gallipoli campaign, the instinct of the Turks was to fire away before the invaders had time to land. The result was that the landing parties were wont to rush back into their boats, as best they could, and escape. But all that has been altered and now the landings are allowed. Thus the English, in this special case, thought they were unobserved and had accomplished a surprise.

Terrible Country.

Under the heading of "In Terrible Country" Ashmead Bartlett says:

"The country is in fact terrible, the hills are an awful jumble, with no regular formation, but broken up into valleys, *dongas*, ravines, and partly bare sandstone and partly covered with dense scrub. In places there are sheer precipices over which it is impossible to climb, and down which a false step may send you sliding several hundreds of feet. Along the sea shore at the point known as the Fisherman's Hut the hills recede, leaving a wide stretch of flat grassy soil partly covered with low trees and dense scrub, which stretches right up to the southerly arm of Suva Bay, the point chosen for the new landing.

Utmost Difficulties.

By moving along the flat ground stretching north from Fisherman's Hut a force can with difficulty climb up the lower spurs and *dongas* and, perhaps, eventually work its way to the summit. It is, however, impossible to organize an advance in any regular formation, and it must be left entirely to the initiative of the troops themselves. For an operation of this sort the Australians and New Zealanders are peculiarly suited. Suva Bay, the point chosen for the disembarkation, is a mile and three-quarters wide at its extreme points, the one to the south a low spit and the northern rising gradually to the range of hills known as the Karakol Dagh. The two arms of the bay are connected by a narrow sandy causeway, behind which is the strange inland Salt Lake, a morass in winter, but partly dried up in summer, although liable to become impassable after rain. On the far side of the Salt Lake is a low stretch of land, partly bare and partly covered with scrub, which gradually rises to the hills on which stand the villages of Kuchuk (little) Anafarta and Biyuk (big) Anafarta. The heights on this ridge vary, being highest towards the north, from 700 to 1000 feet.

Many Days' Fighting.

The fighting lasted many days. The first day the attackers gained small ground with great effort but all the while the Turks, who had known all about the coming attack long before it took place, were just drawing the enemy further inland, letting their soldiers exhaust themselves in attacks beneath a burning sun and in terrible heat, and then making deadly counter charges.

The Turks had apparently unlimited reinforcements, had all the advantages of batteries so well concealed that the aeroplane could rarely detect them and they seem to have made quite special and terribly effective use of a number of sharpshooters concealed in all directions under cover of the thick growing brushwood.

How it all ended, after many days of hard fighting, in which the invading forces suffered terribly from the heat and lack of water, has already been told in the *Continental Times*. The Turks put the losses of the invaders at 27,000. In England it is known that the casualties have been terrible and each day the columns of the papers are filled with names of the dead that fell on those terrible brushwood clad series of rocky hillocks where the defenders have all the chances and the attackers all the dangers and difficulties. For the past few days the Allies have been passive, which is little to be wondered at.

In the meanwhile great are the rejoicings at Constantinople. The Turk feels himself today as never before in the present generation, so pleased, so proud and above all supremely confident that he is on the winning side, and that all the forces that can be brought to bear will not suffice to force the Dardanelles.

The French are very lukewarm concerning continuance of the Dardanelles expedition, but the English insist that the expedition must be carried through to a successful issue.

ENVER PASHA TALKS.

The Turkish Minister of War Gives an Interview Upon the Existing Situation. He Hopes to Have the Opportunity of Meeting the Italians.

Vienna, Aug. 31. The Turkish Minister of War, Enver Bey, has given an interview to the correspondent of the *Az Est*. His Excellency said that the immission of Italy in the war on the side of the Allies was of very small importance. "We shall yet have the opportunity of returning the Tripolitan buffet," he said, with a pleased air. "Italy by coming into the war has rendered its tenure of Tripoli impossible. I have fought in Tripoli and know what fighting there signifies. I know also that war there will be very costly in life to the Italians, for they are detested by the populace. Should we declare the Holy War there, the Senussis will sweep the Italians before them. Italy will find there a second Abyssinia.

"We are Prepared!"

"I know that the Italians propose a landing in Asia Minor. We are prepared for that and await with confidence further developments.

"In Gallipoli the enemy has not been able to advance anywhere. The fleet is quiescent. The idea of forcing the straits appears to have been abandoned. In the Caucasian front we are defending ourselves with success. Owing to the nature of the ground we confine ourselves to the defensive. The English thought it would be easy to reach Bagdad, but they have been shown that we know how to defend ourselves there as elsewhere. In Yemen our valiant troops, mostly Arabs, are fighting with such success that they have repulsed the enemy and are threatening Aden.

"From the Balkans we have no clear picture yet. Our relations with Bulgaria are of the most friendly, and the Greek question has been satisfactorily arranged."

GALLIPOLI LOSSES.

The Turkish Staff Reports That the English Lost 10,000 Men Dead in Two Days. Losses Altogether 50,000

Constantinople, Aug. 31. All reports which have appeared regarding the successes of the English at the Dardanelles are set at rest by the Turkish Staff Report issued. It tells that on the two days of the 26 and 27 of August, the English lost no less than 10,000 men in dead alone. The fighting lasted, in all, three days, on the first of which the enemy was allowed to advance, in order that the Turks might have full opportunity of fighting him, for in most of the previous attacks of the Allies, their troops have made a charge and quickly retired to their trenches which are so strong as to be well nigh impregnable.

A False Idea.

On this occasion the Turks achieved their purpose. The English imagined that their being allowed to land signified that the Turk was taken by surprise. It was no such thing. On the contrary the Mohammedan leaders were fully informed days before of what was going to take place and had gathered together a plentiful supply of reserves, ammunition and provisions of all kinds. They had placed new batteries in hidden positions so that it was the attackers who received the great surprise. The forces of the Allies, in this case principally white and colored English, were everywhere thrown back and have gained no positions whatsoever.

During the engagements processions of barges were all the while being brought filled with troops and towed away overcrowded with dead and wounded.

On a Large Scale.

It is estimated that the Allies, on this occasion, landed or tried to land 100,000 troops, so that it is by far the most important attempt yet made. The results have still further convinced the Turks that their positions are impregnable and the one great wish expressed now, is that the Italians may be induced to attempt a landing, for every Turk wants to have the opportunity to revenge the indignity placed upon his country by the events of 1912.

In the recent attacks by the Allies the Turkish air service was particularly successful.

The latest account give the losses of the Allies from all causes at 50,000.

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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES

may be seen at all Consulates and Embassies.

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

News Concealed.

The London Times must be given credit for the courage with which it continuously attacks the government for its failure to treat the people openly and tell the truth about what is going on at the various fronts. Just now the Times is specially bitter at the concealment of what has taken place concerning events at Gallipoli. The Allied forces, beginning on the sixth of last month, had carefully and for a long while past, planned a grand effort, consisting of a series of simultaneous landings, which it was hoped would have been a grand success. From Turkish sources, which may be taken as quite reliable, those landings proved a failure. This the Times is apparently aware of and calls the official press bureau to task for having published a highly colored narrative, leading the public to believe that the new landing had seriously threatened the Turkish communications and that consequently the position of the enemy was critical. The Times editorially says: "The real conclusion to be drawn is that the position in the Gallipoli Peninsula has so far undergone no material change for the better. We do not understand the publication of narratives which cannot in the least deceive the enemy, but which have the unfortunate result of producing among our own public hopes which are no nearer attainment."

According to the latest Turkish statements, the Allies have made no progress whatsoever in Gallipoli and, that if by chance they make a trench it is done at great expense of life and is invariably retaken. In England the public is becoming impatient and suspicious of the news given out and is specially sensitive concerning that from the Dardanelles, as it reads from thence the heaviest casualty lists that have appeared since the beginning of the war.

Turkish Reply The "Big Senussi" is advancing through Italian territory in Tripoli, supported by a force of 10,000 picked warriors. He has a liberal supply of cannon and machine guns and many Turkish officers are acting as leaders. Such is the ominous news which the Italians have just heard. Italy is full aware of the great power of the Senussi and has always striven by bribery and coaxing to keep that most warlike and powerful of all the Arab tribes on its side. But now the "Big Senussi," the head of all the Arab tribes has answered the call of the Kalif and has proclaimed the "Fetmah" or Holy war against the Italians. That is the first reply of the Turk to the recent wanton declaration of war made by Italy upon his country. It is the first opportunity the Turk has had of retaliating upon the Italian for the arbitrary annexation of Tripoli in the year 1912. At that time the Turk was unable to reach the Italian, but now his opportunity has come. Nothing could have made the Turk happier than the recent foolish declaration of war by Italy, for it gives him the opportunity of coming to grips with an enemy he despises and hates. And woe be to the poor Italians if they should ever come face to face with the Mohammedan battalions, for there will be no mercy asked or accorded.

The Arabic It is eminently satisfactory to trouble. Know that in spite of the professional mischief makers, the Arabic incident may be taken as in a fair way to perfect settlement. There was never in truth any real cause for serious trouble between two great nations in the whole affair but is danger ever present in the existence of a noisy and ever clamorous small group of irresponsible people in the United States, whose aim in life appears to lie in the foolish idea of rushing America into a war with Germany. Fortunately there is a level headed President in the White House, whose temperament and sentiments make him regard with the utmost aversion the very thought of rushing his country into war. The sensible words of Cardinal Gibbons will make a deep impression throughout the United States. His Eminence tells the

Americans, that if they choose to embark aboard British ships, they are running a quite unnecessary peril. It would be well that Americans in Europe should pay heed to the Cardinal's words and thus avoid making wanton trouble between two nations whose normal state is that of the best of friends.

The "Times" The English press, for some attacks us, reason unknown, appears to display inordinate anger concerning the Continental Times, and vents it by constant and acrimonious attack. A singularly badly informed writer in the London Times; who pens a running series of inaccurate articles, under the heading of "Notes by a Neutral"; writes of us as, "a weird publication". Why we should be termed "weird", is at first sight, incomprehensible, but it is revealed later by a hallucination of the writer in which he says: "the Continental Times chiefly consisting of attacks on the Times."

In truth it must needs be a "weird" paper that would fill its columns with anything so futile as attacks on the Northcliffe edited Times, and most certainly the Continental Times has no space at disposal for such waste of black ink and white paper. We leave attacks upon the Times to the voice of the British public and press, which has been so angrily, loudly and bitterly raised against that paper and its notorious proprietor.

Red Flag There has been a very ominous in Russia. outbreak of revolutionism within the limits of the holy city of Moscow. It was of a nature, which will set those people knowing the Russians a-thinking. The Mayor of the city had ordered that the news of a Russian naval victory at Riga should be cad out to the public. That the news was untrue the public seemed to suspect, for no sooner had the reading begun than a very rough element of factory hands gathered, loud cries began to be heard to the effect that it was all lies, that the butchery must be stopped, that the people were being deceived, even to such treasonable cries as, "down with the Tzar." Simultaneously red flags were produced, the police were hustled and some of them killed; the mob stood masters of the situation and revolutionary speeches were delivered. Undoubtedly the spirit of revolution lies smouldering within the Russian people, and from what has been witnessed at Moscow is liable to burst out into flame at any moment.

The Third German War Loan.

Once again the call goes forth to the German people to supply those golden sinews which in their way count for so much in modern wars. And there can be no doubt that the appeal will be instantly and generously answered. The overwhelming success of the two earlier War Loans has proved the astonishing financial stability of the nation. And yet in the early days of the war, the financial collapse of the Empire was predicted as a disaster as sure and eminent as the military one. Germany, according to certain English trade "authorities"—was practically bankrupt—and this was cited as one of her reasons for welcoming a war!

The first German War Loans were successes so brilliant as to outshine all the loans of the Allies,—they might be regarded as battles won. Nor need it be imagined that subscriptions to these loans meant anything in the way of a loss or sacrifice—apart from the disbursement of immediate capital. They were excellent business investments of the greatest security. There were many subscriptions from America.

The New 3rd War Loan, at 5%, as announced to-day by the Directorate of the Imperial Bank, offers another splendid investment not only for the patriot, but for the business man. Behind it stands the proved and unquestionable strength of Germany's great money resources, a field in which German financial genius, embodied in such men as Dr. Helfferich, has achieved victories as great over the mediocrity in the ranks of the Allies, as her great military commanders, have won on the field of battle.

THE ARABIC QUESTION.

German Note Accepted in Washington as Satisfactory. Wise Words Spoken by Cardinal Gibbons.

Washington, Aug. 28. Contrary to what has been reported through English agencies the steps by Count Bernstorff regarding the Arabic have been met in the most friendly manner. It may therefore be taken that the political strain has been relaxed. The tone of the wireless message sent, is accepted as being essentially friendly and displaying a desire upon the part of Germany to remain in amicable relations with America.

Cardinal Gibbons has given out an interview in which His Eminence says that it is a great pity that Americans should travel upon British ships, as by so doing they willfully place themselves in danger. The Cardinal energetically declared himself against the country being rushed into war just on account of the personal whim of a few Americans.

The Sun, Times and Tribune say that the political atmosphere has very much cleared. Altogether it may be confidently said that the Arabic incident will not lead to any serious results.

MUNICH NOTES.

Ex-Mayor George B. McClellan of New York is Entertained by Consul General and Mrs. St. John Gaffney.

Ex-Mayor George B. McClellan of New York and Mrs. McClellan have been spending some days in Munich where they had opportunity of meeting some of the leading personages in the Bavarian capital.

Mr. McClellan was for 6 years mayor of New York and for 9 years a distinguished member of congress. He is now a professor of International Law at the Princeton University. The ex-mayor has written some remarkable pro-German articles for the New York Times which have attracted wide attention. He speaks and writes German and French with fluency and has been a constant visitor to Europe for many years. He is well known in the diplomatic life of the various European capitals.

Mr. and Mrs. McClellan sail for America on the "Rotterdam" on the 18th of September. Previous to their departure from Munich Consul General and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney gave a luncheon for Mr. and Mrs. McClellan at the Preysing Palais Restaurant. Among the guests were His Excellency Baron von Velics, the Austrian Minister, His Excellency Baron von Steiglitz, Minister of Saxony at the Bavarian Court, His Excellency Baron von Schoen, formerly German Ambassador in Paris and now Prussian Minister to Bavaria, Countess Franciska von Bylandt-Töring, Sir Roger Casement, His Excellency Aziz Izzet Pacha of Constantinople, Miss Maude Fay, the Royal court singer.

The American Hospital.

On the walls of the dining-room hangs the portrait of a soldier in gray with his Iron Cross. In front of him many hundreds of his wounded comrades have sat at their meals, wounded comrades gathered from all the battle-fields in the East and the West. The one-armed and the one-legged have passed by him daily for months past. But now, he looks down upon the worst affliction of all. The others had all been able to see their heroic prototype; they sit before him, plunged into eternal darkness and will never be able to see the Iron Cross, decorating their own breasts in recognition of their bravery.

As a token of gratitude and appreciation, the Bavarian State has transferred its blind soldiers to the care of the American Red Cross Hospital in the Ludwigstrasse. The superintendent of the Royal School for the Blind directs the courses of instruction daily conducted in our study-rooms for them: the Braille system of reading, writing, basket-weaving, brush-making and music.

Friends! Greetings to you from these neediest of the needy, who nevertheless will behold the light of day.

Contributions for the support of the blind soldiers may be sent directly to the American Red Cross Hospital, Prinz Ludwigstrasse 9, Munich, Bavaria.

AN EMPEROR FOR CHINA.

The Whole of China Discussing the Matter of Having a Monarch. Military in Favor.

London, Aug. 31. The Peking Correspondent of the Times cables concerning the question of China electing an Emperor:

"Yuan Shih-kai displays repugnance for the idea, remembers many oaths which render the assumption of the purple impossible, asserts that none of his sons is fit even for non-commissioned rank in the Army, and is credited with saying only yesterday that, if shortsighted people force such an unrighteous course upon him he will be compelled to seek refuge in a foreign land.

Military For.

"There has not yet been time for the provinces to express their feelings, but, as most of the important military commanders recently visited Peking, it may be assumed that the support of the Army has been secured. Certain provinces are bound to disapprove, and the Revolutionary Party, which secured the establishment of the Republic, will be filled with bitterness. In view of the military power of the Government, however, it seems improbable that the step obviously contemplated would be actively opposed.

Divided Opinion.

"Foreigners are divided in opinion, some thinking that what must come might as well come now. Others believe that anything likely to destroy the present calm would be a mistake. What is obvious is that the administration of China to-day is exceedingly rotten. Reform is conspicuous by its absence and corruption by its increase. Disastrous floods, largely due to official neglect and incompetence, are causing widespread ruin. The capital of the country is being accumulated at the Treaty ports owing to lack of confidence in the Government. The financial position is precarious.

"Despite this sorry outlook it may be admitted that the Government is stronger than at any time since the revolution. But this strength is largely due to foreign support, both moral and financial, and many foreigners will be disappointed if Yuan Shih-kai uses it for personal aggrandisement while his work in the country is so manifestly behindhand."

VIRIBUS UNITIS.

NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Przemysl's Governor in Moscow.

Emil von Szomor reports a conversation with a Russian officer, one of those captured in the frightfully heavy fighting round Brest-Litovsk, who gave a fascinating picture of General Kusmanek's life as a prisoner of war in Moscow. The Russian staff-officer spoke of the heroic governor of Przemysl with enthusiasm, as "a brave man and a splendid soldier." "I remember him exactly," said he, "as he stood before me—a small, slight man, with a short grey moustache and hair parted in the middle. He was a fine-looking man and very self-possessed, only a little sad. There was a cagedbird in his room at the hotel; he would stand and watch it by the hour. He had two rooms on the second floor of the Hotel National, the best hotel in Moscow. His window looked out on the Theaterplatz and the Royal Opera House. He used to go to the café. The papers interested him. He looked at ours, Italian, English, Swiss and French newspapers. His sword was taken away, and all the luggage he had brought with him from Przemysl. To be sure the sword was unnecessary, and the uniform also. He used to wear a suit of black civil clothes. But you could tell a long way off that he was no civilian. Besides, everyone knew Kusmanek in Moscow, for his picture had been in all the papers. When I took leave of him, he gave me a hearty handshake and wished me, in the Austrian fashion—'Gluck auf!—good luck—the best of soldier's luck!'"

Fierce Fight for Brest-Litovsk.

Details of the fighting for the fortress of Brest-Litovsk, now to hand, show that the last two forts were stubbornly defended by the Russians, and were only carried after heroic efforts on the part of the Austrian-Hungarian troops. Particularly fine work was done by the Hungarian divisions, especially in the bayonet attacks. The space in front of the forts was swept by constant fire from the infantry and the machine-guns. The troops had to destroy ten thicknesses of wire-entanglements with clubs and spades; then they had to cross a mine-field. At last they stormed the fort of Koroszczyzn and the irresistible bayonet attack of the fierce Hungarian infantry drove the enemy in flight towards the Bug. The other fort offered a most determined resistance, and here also the enemy could only be dislodged after a hot fight with the bayonet.

The Drums of Victory.

Vienna is living through some joyous days. The flags that fluttered for the freeing of the Galician capital were scarcely furled, when again the joy-bells were ringing—for Warsaw, for Ivangorod, Novo-Georgievsk, Kowno—and the latest crowning-point of victory, Brest-Litovsk.

So Vienna wore again its gayest trappings. Every window flew its joyous ensign; and with a military tattoo the soldiers in Vienna celebrated the victory of their brothers in the field. In the evening, there was a military procession. Thousands of people thronged the streets and greeted the soldiers with storms of cheering. Then, with the clash of a military march the procession started. They played their own national hymn and those of Hungary and Tyrol. In front of the German Embassy the "Wacht am Rhein" was played, followed by deafening cheers for the brother-in-arms. Another halt was made before the Turkish Embassy, the Turkish national air sounded, and enthusiastic cheers were raised for the valiant fighters in the Dardanelles. The rainbow appearance of the crowd showed that the sellers of tiny flags had done a roaring trade, and the scene in front of the Ministry of War, all the surrounding windows blazing with light, was indeed a striking one.

The victory continued to be celebrated in the streets and cafés until a late hour.

Hungarians in America.

The Hungarians in America do not forget their old homeland. The Greek-Catholic colony sent the following telegram to Count Tisza: "On the 20th of July, the day of the Holy Apostle, the assembled thousands of Greek-Catholic Hungarians send greeting and congratulation to Your Excellency on the brilliant victories of our glorious armies, and express their heartfelt wish that the Almighty may grant the final victory to our arms. Count Tisza sent a warm telegram of thanks. This is but one more proof of the close unity which the war has forged between the various peoples of the Dual Monarchy, at home and abroad.

Sienkiewicz and Delcassé.

Posen, Aug. 31. The Polish author Sienkiewicz denies the report that he has had an interview with M. Delcassé concerning the future of Poland.

UNEXPECTED WISDOM.

The British public had better disregard the ridiculous fables flaunted before them, and should try to realize that Germany will never be "faced with ruin" while the spirit of her people remains unbroken, as is the case to-day. The plain truth is that German confidence is far higher than it was a year ago, and our task is to break it. (London Times.)

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.

An Object Lesson.

To the Editor.

A German was compelled to fight in a "duel" (a duel means a fight between two) an Englishman, Russian, Frenchman, Belgian, and Jap. An American stood by, claiming to be neutral. After the German's struggle was so successful that the Allies felt defeat overtaking them, they raised a howl of "No cart-ridges!" Whereupon the American, being a keen business man, offered to sell them some of his own. He not only sold them cartridges and other diabolical things in order to prove his love of neutrality, but taking a leaf out of your Mr. Tartuffe's book, he claimed that he would be guilty of un-neutrality in case he did not do this!

He also began to turn all his ordinary, peaceful factories into murder factories. And when he spoke to England, who was sitting on his neck, he was all smiles and trembling, but when he spoke to Germany, he scowled, spat and showed his teeth. For Germany was only fighting half the world, whereas England was buying half the world. What is the moral? Well, I dunno—unless it is that a customer is always a better investment than a hero.

But let the Eagle scream and let's paint the world red with "Humanity." Red would be a very appropriate color—don't you think?

Yours Truly,

A. B. W. a Kentuckian.

German Sympathy in the Far West.

To the Editor.

I was astounded to read in the Consular Bulletin that the U. S. Steamboat Inspection Service has revoked an old ruling which prohibits the export of Thermit and Fuming Sulphuric Acid. I enclose the article. I certainly do not want to travel on any steamer carrying this stuff.

The successes of the Germans in Galicia have brought forth great praise from many military critics especially from the critic of the Review of Reviews who says the achievement excels anything ever attempted by Napoleon I. in his most brilliant campaigns. We are all beginning to wonder what has become of Hindenburg. The Russians are giving it out that he has been shelved. Of course this does not seem credible, and it is my guess that he is working on some great stratagem which will further confound the All-Lies. Has not Italy cut a laughable figure to date? Its campaign is all wind and very much like its previous campaigns in Africa which were miserable failures. I am enclosing some articles which I wrote to Texas papers and which may interest you. I make it a rule never to let a false statement in any of our state press go unchallenged and most of the papers print what I write and never refer to the subject again. The people here know nothing of foreign affairs or foreign history and of course can not understand or reason things out. They take what the papers give them and as 75 per cent. of the headline-writers in the Metropolitan cities are English or Canadians, it is no wonder that the headlines are pro-Ally and that anti-German news is favored. When I was on the N.Y. Times three out of the four telegraph editors who handled all the cable and telegraph stories were Englishmen.

But there is a growing percentage of the population which is on Germany's side, and this element will increase as it has been doing especially now that Bryan has broken with the administration. I wrote a long editorial approving his course and it met with commendation among all our Bryan men who are very numerous. It will also appear to the ignorant masses that the influence which prevents an embargo on arms is the Wall Street influence. When this is once thoroughly understood, then the people will begin to howl, and when they begin to howl the administration will have to listen.

Of course the best and most satisfactory answer to all anti-Germania-tribes will be continued German victories. Nothing, quite naturally, makes the Anglophiles so angry as to have the Germans keep on winning. Every victory of the Teutonic arms gives them spasms of jealous fury. Every forward stroke, every submarine success, every failure of the All-Lies to push forward is to them a blow that draws blood from their noses.

Germany's final victory should, however, be accompanied with that magnanimity which the Anglophiles attempt to deny the Germans as one of their national virtues. This will serve to create good feeling with neutral nations and to wipe out recollections of any disagreements which may have taken place during the actual times of war.

The Lusitania incident is irritating at present but I have no apprehension whatever as to its outcome. A declaration of war would be very unwelcome to the financial interests and they will exert every pressure to prevent it. Mr. Wilson made a mistake in assuming the position he did, but his embarrassment does not worry the financiers at all.

Houston, Texas.

Lone Star.

THE MYSTERY OF ITALIAN ARMAMENTS

By J. T. Walton Newbold,
(Author of "The War Trust Exposed," etc.)

We present this article, which was written by an Englishman and published in an English weekly, the *Labour Leader*, as the best and most lucid explanation of Italy's 'treacherous' move against her allies. Even the most naive American will now understand why England and France did not protest against Italy's inexcusable robbery of Tripoli, and why Austria did not notify her "ally" of her ultimatum to Serbia. The facts of Mr. Walton Newbold's article may have been unknown to the wider public, but they were certainly not unknown to Austrian and German statesmen and diplomats. That they have never entertained any illusions about the sincerity of their black-hand ally can be clearly seen from countless political utterances and from the formidable fortifications built by Austria on her Italian frontier during the time of her alliance with glorious Italy.

In a remarkable article in the *Manchester Guardian*, on May 7, dealing with the supply of men and munitions to the Italian Army, the following statement was made:

In one particular the Italian army is fortunate to have started reorganizing long after other Powers had completed their military systems. It was necessary that Italy should re-arm her artillery. After the Great Powers had adopted their type of field gun, a new pattern was created by the French, who seem to have a genius for developing light ordnance. There are now at least 100 six-gun batteries in the Italian army armed with the Deport gun, which many experts believe is superior to the famous French "75." Indeed, so strongly did some Frenchmen regard the issues of the Government license to Italy to manufacture Deport field-pieces that there was a heated debate on the subject in the French Chamber. Anyhow, the secret and the right to make ordnance under the patent were conveyed to Italy, and, as I have said, fully 600 of these guns are in the troops, every one of them made in Government factories.

Materials Made By Vickers.

These are now the batteries upon which Italy determined 1910 to spend a sum of some £2,000,000, which was stated, at the time, to be intended for the re-arming of her field artillery upon the Schneider and Deport systems.

It is open to question as to whether the guns were actually manufactured in Government factories. The parts may have been assembled in the arsenals and built up into the complete weapon under the eyes of the military chiefs, but this much is certain: *The materials for the guns were manufactured by Vickers-Terni, in a works which has, and had at the time, the "technical and financial assistance of Messrs. Vickers."*

The annual report of the Societa di Terni for 1913 states:

"Come sara a vostra conoscenza, la Vickers-Terni . . . sta attendendo ora alla fabbricazione del nuovissimo materiale per Artiglieria da campagna Mod. 1911."

(As you are no doubt aware, the Vickers-Terni . . . is now engaged in the manufacture of the latest field artillery material, 1911 pattern.)

This great gun factory is really little other than a State arsenal, erected close to the arsenal of Spezzia, and working almost exclusively on military and naval artillery for the Italian Government. It is well known that there have been constant delays in the delivery of material, both for the Army and the Navy, that contracts took an inordinate time to execute, that much of the work was sub-let to Vickers in Sheffield and at Barrow, and that when war broke out Italy was not ready either for land or sea operations. So far as naval armaments are concerned there are no State factories in Italy, and all the guns, mountings, and armor have been supplied from works supplemented to a very large extent from Elswick and Barrow.

An Extraordinary "Secret."

The great triple gun-mountings of at least four battleships recently completed, or at present finishing, were actually manufactured in this country, fitted together in British workshops, and then dismantled to be sent out to Spezzia or other shipyards for re-erection on board the vessels by Vickers-Terni workmen. What possible secret can there be about these guns and their working that is not available to the British Admiralty? What possible secret can there be about those 600 Deport guns, the finest field-guns in Europe, and the mainstay of Italian military security, that is not available to the French War Department? What mystery can there be hidden from the British Authorities, from the late director of Naval Intelligence (now a director both of Armstrong-Whitworth and Armstrong Pozzuoli) regarding the great howitzers and fortress artillery mounted all along the Alpine ridge or entrained ready for use against Austria, and which were manufactured at Pozzuoli in a British-owned factory, staffed with retired Italian artillery officers, advised by ex-officials of the British War Office and Admiralty?

If Italy had ever, for a single instant, intended to go to war for any cause whatever

on the side of her nominal allies, does any man believe that she would have obtained all her latest naval and military artillery from British and French makers, or have given herself so completely into their hands?

In all the romantic story of naval armaments there is nothing so remarkable as the relations which have existed between British armament firms and the Italian Admiralty.

Beginning in 1878, the Italians have depended all these years upon British firms for their naval equipment. Until about ten years ago Armstrong-Whitworth had the monopoly in an arrangement for which there is no parallel.

Ally or Enemy?

Britain and Japan have been allies for years, so that the extraordinary relations of Vickers and Armstrong's with the Japanese Government are not so inexplicable. But there has never been any avowed arrangement or alliance with Italy; in fact, her naval preparations have been used as an argument why we should embark on fresh extravagances. Yet for thirty years she has always been the apparent or the silent opponent of our rivals, and all that time she had her primary armaments from our firms.

In 1885, according to the "Naval Annual," 1908, the Italian Minister of Marine "caused Sir William Armstrong to set up at Pozzuoli an ordnance factory, and induced an Italian company to establish a steel plant at Terni for the production of armor plates. Finally, he induced the Schwarzkopf Company, of Berlin, to erect works in Venice for the production of torpedoes."

Those were the days when Britain and Germany were such friends that Max Duttendorfer and J. N. Heidemann, German explosives manufacturers, were called into the Royal Gunpowder Works, to teach the War Department chemists how to make a new kind of military explosive. That was in the days when Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Stead could not sleep for fear of the French!

Sir William Armstrong established his factory. Thereupon one of the Sea Lords of the Admiralty, Mr. George Rendel, resigned and re-joined Armstrongs in order to become the resident manager of the Pozzuoli factory. The manager in Rome was a retired Italian admiral. Talk about "cordial relations!"

All through those stormy 'eighties Italy and Britain built—oh! quite independently—against France. Then there was no more to do until 1903-4.

In September, 1904, Armstrong-Whitworth's announced that "in view of their long connection with the Italian Government, and in order to strengthen the position of the Company at Pozzuoli and in other quarters, the directors have acquired an interest in the firm of Messrs. Ansaldo and Co., of Genoa."

That was in 1904, when Ansaldo had been competing freely with Armstrong's, and there was just a chance Germany might get Krupp or someone else to step in. It was in the year of the secret Morocco treaty, and the beginning of silent diplomatic war between this country and Germany. Later on the Pozzuoli factory was enlarged, and, after Agadir, Admiral Otley, late naval secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, joined the board of Armstrong, Pozzuoli, Ltd. In 1910 Ansaldo-Armstrong and Co. (as they were still called in the financial directory, "Annuario Italiano del Capitalists") entered an agreement "with Schneider's, assuring their co-operation for a limited period, while the necessary staff of experts and workmen was gradually got together." Then, in the next two and a half years, they erected and equipped great artillery and armour-plate works outside Genoa.

Agents of the Triple Entente?

In 1905, right in the midst of the Morocco imbroglio when the *Dreadnought* was being pushed ahead in this country, Vickers went in and joined hands with the Terni Steel Works, Odero, Orlando, Fiat San Giorgio and all that immense Elban iron and steel group, to establish a great gun and gun-mounting works at Spezzia "to complete in Italy the means of satisfying in conjunction with the Armstrong works at Pozzuoli, the requirements of the Government and private yards in all that relates to gun and armament materials ('Naval Annual,' 1912, p. 337).

Quite the sort of thing that the British Foreign Office and the British Admiralty would have approved had they believed the stories they told the country about the menace of the Italian navy!

What else can anyone make of it, of this record of thirty years' duplicity but that Schneider and Chatillon-Commentry (makers of the Deport Gun), Armstrong-Whitworth, and Vickers have been co-operating with the French and British Governments to keep the Italian within the orbit of Triple Entente diplomacy, and to arm them for the fray, against their nominal ally?

A Good Idea.

"Jones has owed me \$5 borrowed money for a year. I hate to ask him for it."

"Try my plan. Pretend to have forgotten it and borrow \$5 of him."

BELGIAN REVELATIONS.

The Story of the Archives.
The *North German Gazette* has published a further article on the results of the German investigation of the Belgian State documents. Among many interesting revelations made in a letter from Baron Greindl, former Belgian Minister in Berlin, in which he informs his Government that the reasons for the retirement of Sir F. Lascelles after fifteen years' service as British Ambassador in Berlin was that his efforts in favour of an understanding between Britain and Germany were not regarded sympathetically in London. Baron Greindl also remarks that the peace of the world was never so seriously endangered as it was by the efforts of King Edward VII. to preserve it, and he points out that the visit of the British monarch to Berlin in 1909 synchronised with an increase in the British Naval Budget, with the building of new Ironclads of the Dreadnought type, and with the formation of the strongest fleet Britain had ever possessed, with a base in the North Sea. He asks if these steps were taken solely to beat off an attack on Britain which Germany was not in a position to make. No doubt the German Government has selected documents most useful for its own purpose, but, however suspicious we may be, they prove that before the war Belgian ambassadors did not consider that the entire blame for creating the dangerous situation in Europe rested with Germany.

The *Labour Leader*.

LET IRELAND SAVE HERSELF.

By James K. McGuire.

Let Ireland save herself by keeping her boys at home. Death, without glory, awaits them in Flanders and on the burning sands along the Dardanelles. Write your relatives in Ireland the truth, in order that their lives may be saved, as the Irish press is censored. Let them remain in Ireland so they can defend their country from all enemies wherever found in their own land. Tell them: save yourselves from the fate that at last has overtaken your English conquerors. "Your martyrdom, your sufferings, your aspirations, have not been in vain. The day of reckoning has come for your oppressors. The Teutonic Nemesis has resolved that John Bull shall not escape."

After the Irish famine of 1846 and '47 when the holds of sailing vessels were crowded with the fleeing and starving emigrants leaving Ireland forever, the *London Times* said:

"The Celt is gone—gone with a vengeance. The Celt will soon be as rare on the banks of the Shannon, as the red Indian on the banks of the Hudson."

And it is these remnants of the Celtic race that the *London Times* implores and entreats to save the decaying government.

England, like decaying Rome and Carthage, is passing through a process of exhaustion and disintegration. Small wonder is it that Irish Nationalists, fearing the decay of death so near at hand worry about the future and dread of being hatched, after the war, to an economic corpse.

ALTERED LONDON.

Great Changes Found by a Man who Had been Absent a Year. Subdued and Exceedingly Serious.

Quite interesting, as a study, is an article by Mr. James Dunn, who had been Correspondent of the *Daily Mail* in Holland and lately returned to London after an absence of a year.

Mr. Dunn was startled at the change that had taken place. He found it in the faces of the men on the streets, in the offices, in all lines of life. The minute examination of all people arriving, the prevalence of Khaki, the darkened streets, the women doing duty in the stations and everywhere. He met old men, perfect wrecks, wearing uniforms, and they told him they formed part of the National Guard. The whole appeared to him as an operetta. He had come from Holland, a serious land where the people felt the effects of the war bitterly. And here in London one met young girls, in pretty coquetish uniform, their hair carefully arranged to captivate, the uniform kilt short enough to show comely ankles to good advantage.

"But, I said to myself," writes Mrs. Dunn, "that is not war, it is a circus."

But above all, London has altered, inasmuch as it has become much more serious. London is thoughtful, London is beginning to consider. Vanished is the great boastfulness which a year ago was heard everywhere, the absolute disdain of the enemy and the conceited tone of conversation.

"We have done more than we promised", are words constantly heard. In short, London is beginning to feel the war, and to feel it severely, and it has brought about a radical change in existence in the capital.

"That is not war", said the Correspondent to himself, "we are living in an operetta." He pursued his way down Fleet Street and found a platform upon which sat an Indian officer with many medals, his arm in a sling, and elderly man in uniform with medals and a trumpet in his hand, and lastly a young officer in khaki. The latter makes speeches to a lot of played-out looking young men and invites them to go to the front and "do their bit", whilst the Indian at the back stupidly looks on, and the man with the trumpet blows upon the instrument.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MESS.

By R. V. R. (South Africa)

The total white population of German S. W. A., including men, women, and children, can be computed at 14,000, of which less than 5,000 were under arms. These comprised the regular German army of occupation, settlers who were in the reserves, and free lances attached to the army. The army of the Union reached over 70,000 men and a cost of some two million pounds per month, and nine months have been required before the Germans have been obliged to surrender. An army of occupation will be required to keep in order this new addition to the Union, and its maintenance will have to be added to the sum already spent. Up to date, the cost of bringing these 14,000 new subjects into the Union averages, say, £1,300 per head.

The two staple industries of the Union are the diamond and gold mines. At the beginning of the war the diamond mines were shut down, so that only the gold industry was kept going to bear the brunt of the taxation. This taxation is applied in more ways than one. First, directly to the mines; secondly, by raising the income tax and additional duties on necessities of life. Land has not been taxed, as the biggest landowners are a few capitalistic groups, who handle the Government as they like.

Even then the present producing population would not complain, nor begrudge any sacrifice, no matter how great, if the results were in any way of benefit to the British Empire. As I explained in my last letter German S. W. A. could have been isolated at a nominal cost. What, then, was the object of this expedition? Has the war in Europe been in the least benefited by it? Has its duration been shortened by a single day? Have the 70,000 men employed and the £20,000,000 so far spent in any way helped the terrible struggle which is taking place on the plains of Flanders? I leave the answer to you.

The black-velvied Boer feels very sore. He knows that the clique who has engineered this campaign has only their own interest and gain in view, and cover their unbounded greed under the cloak of duty and patriotism. He would like to see them do their own dirty work, and pay for it themselves.

We are on the eve of a general election. The same kind of force and despotism against which England boasts that she is fighting now is being applied here, and we have already been threatened that, unless the same crowd now running the country gets in again, it might be turned into a Crown Colony. We must accept Botha as the only man who can be entrusted with its welfare. The subservient Press is absolutely booming him as the greatest hero the world has ever seen. With 70,000 men he has conquered less than 5,000, which for all purposes might have been placed in a rat-trap. This is a feat before which the strategy of Kitchener, Joffre, Hindenburg, etc., etc., pales into insignificance. His admirers declare that only he is fit to rule this country. They say that we want a dictator—i. e., a man to whom they can dictate their policy, and, if we kick, they have the Defence Force to impress upon the discontented their sacred duties. They are free and loyal Englishmen (mostly born in Poland or thereabouts). Rule Britannia! God save the King!

As for the old voortrekker, they have no further use for him. He did his duty when

he conquered the savage tribes. He has been despoiled of his heritage, and those who still retain theirs are held so fast by the money-lenders that all their work and substance are absorbed in paying interest. Under these circumstances, how do they dare to raise their voice in the affairs of the country? They should be thankful that they are allowed to live. Little they thought, when they voted for the present Government five years ago, that their own kith and kin would convert their honest expression of opinion into racialism and goad them into rebellion. They are blamed as the cause of all the trouble by the Government, and so far this game has been well played, only it is not finished yet.

Let me give you a sample of patriotism as preached by General Smuts. At a meeting of the South African Party, held at Pretoria on June 25, 1915, he stated:—"With regard to the last rebellion, even granting that it had been successful, and a Republic proclaimed, England would, as soon as the European war was over, have sent an invincible army to retake the country, and South Africa would have been drenched in blood again. We should have been defeated once more, and a Crown Colony established for good and all. In consequence of England's enormous superiority on the sea and her financial strength, and not losing sight of the fact that more countries are continually joining and helping the Allies, England must eventually win. And if for no other reason than that, we must remain loyal to the Imperial Government."

General Smut's reason is truly sublime. England is strong, England is rich. She can lick us any time she likes. Never mind our rights or wrongs, we must be loyal.

There are no words bad enough to describe those who in the least differ with the above doctrines of the ruling party. Pro-German, traitor, and rebel are the most common epithets.

The *New Age*.

Miss Addams' Peace Plan.

Miss Jane Addams is having an extraordinarily successful peace tour in America. The Press is giving prominence to her speeches since it is an open secret that Miss Addams has been sympathetically received by the leading statesmen of the belligerent nations. Some American newspapers have described Miss Addams as an official peace envoy, but that she is this Mr. Louis P. Lochner, who accompanied the American women's delegation to The Hague, denies. "Our plan is," he says, "to get the President of the United States to appoint, or give Government sanction to, a commission which would at various times make suggestions to the different European rulers and governments. Refusal of one suggestion, however flatly made, would in no way mean that the Government refusing was not ready to receive other suggestions as to possible ways of concluding the war. Similar commissions should be appointed by other neutral nations and they should keep in constant touch with each other and meet if necessary and take common action. This plan, it is no breach of faith to say, met with unqualified, but unofficial, approval from abroad. Naturally the heads of the governments of the warring nations felt they could talk reely with Miss Addams, where they could not with official diplomats."

Friendless.

"Have you no friends?" asked the Recorder.
"No, Judge; nothing but relatives."

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