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No. 1178. Vol. XXII. No. 36.

STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE

BERLIN VIENNA

ZURICH

WEDNESDAY,

SEPTEMBER 22, 1915.

LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Bulgaria Mobilising.

Sofia, Sept. 21. The class of 1916 has been called to the colors.

Dardanelles Impregnable.

Constantinople, Sept. 21. The Bulgarian General Kowatchew who has paid a visit to the Dardanelles defences, has given it as his opinion that they are impregnable.

Roumanian Protest.

Bucharest, Sept. 21. The Roumanian government has laid protest in Petersburg against Russian torpedo boats chasing Roumanian trading ships.

A Transport Hit.

Constantinople, Sept. 21. A Turkish hydroplane near the island of Imbros attacked a transport with the result that the ship burst into flames.

Venizelos with the King.

Athens, Sept. 21. The Premier had an audience of an hour with the King. It is rumored that the attitude of Bulgaria formed the matter of conversation.

Venizelos and the King.

Athens, Sept. 21. The latest interview between the King and the Premier has, contrary to reports, been most satisfactory and M. Venizelos appears to be quite cured of his desire to take part in the war.

Accident to Prince Joachim.

Vienna, Sept. 21. Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, who lately returned from the front, has met with an automobile accident at Strobl, his property near Ischl. The Prince escaped with slight wounds.

A Generous Gift.

Vienna, Sept. 21. The well-known Count Nicolaus von Szemere proposes, when the war has come to a happy conclusion, to give his property of Szulovavaraja to Austro-Hungarian and German soldiers having taken part in the war.

Minister Bark in London.

London, Sept. 21. The Russian Minister of Finance Bark who has travelled via Salonika Athens and Marseilles to reach here has just arrived. He comes for the purpose of seeking to conclude a big loan on behalf of Russia.

American Red Cross.

Forty five American Red Cross Sisters and 12 American doctors have arrived in Berlin and have taken up residence at the Hotel Adlon. They will soon start for Russia, there to nurse German and Austro-Hungarian wounded.

Zeppelin Success.

New York, Sept. 21. According to passengers who arrived here on the Orduna, the Zeppelin raid, over London on the 8th of September was very successful and a block of store houses filled with munitions was destroyed. In Wood Street ten millions dollars worth of damage was done.

A New Offensive.

Copenhagen, Sept. 21. Senator Béranger who is at the head of the Munitions Commission, writes to the *Temps* and states that the historical moment is nigh when England and France together will make a forward and irresistible movement which will result in the retaking of Belgium and Luxemburg and once more "free" Alsace and Lorraine.

Women Watchmen.

The latest sphere for the utility of women in these times of war is as night watchers in the Berlin "wach und schlief" company service. Each is to be provided with a uniform peaked cap, is picked out for her sturdy build and will be accompanied by a trained dog. They will not have sword and pistol, but a life preserver of gutta percha.

Against the Servians.

Sofia, Sept. 21. On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia anti-Servian demonstrations took place. Public gatherings were held and all the orators spoke of the national sentiment, that the time had come for the punishment of the Servians in return for their treachery to Bulgaria in 1913. Russian efforts made to influence the public in favor of the Quadruple Alliance failed.

Bulgaria's Role.

Lugano, Sept. 21. The Italian papers publish an interview with the former Bulgarian Chief of Staff Sawow in which the General says that since the agreement with Turkey Bulgaria can have no further dealings with the Quadruple Alliance. The terms of the Turkish Bulgarian agreement have been carried through. The Turks have evacuated the barracks of Karagatch on the right bank of the Maritza, the Maritza forts have been razed and the war material that was there has been taken to Constantinople.

THIRD WAR LOAN.

An Assured Success. Enormous Sums Received Tell of the Great Wealth of the Country.

RICHES OF THE WORKERS.

Enormous Contributions by the Depositors of the Savings Banks. Financial Troubles of the Quadruple Alliance.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

It may be taken as assured, that the third Imperial War Loan is a great success. It closes to-day at 1 p. m., the public having been given eighteen days in which to sign. And how that public has responded is shown by the long lists published of stupendous sums subscribed, substantial evidence which stamps the financial conditions in Germany as of the soundest. What has been done in the case of this loan can easily be repeated again, should the war not be completed by the time the great sum of ten milliards now subscribed be exhausted.

All subscribed.

Every German having money to spare has conscientiously subscribed to latest war loan as a national and natural duty. There has been no fuss about it, no vulgar undignified advertising tricks; such as was deemed necessary in England in order to spur the hesitating public into parting with its money; no undue pressure. It has all been achieved by a carefully and methodically worked out system, just as everything else in Germany. The people have been simply reminded that the country needs money to carry on the war and the response has been hearty and spontaneous.

The loan is remarkable as having been taken up by both the big and the little people. It is striking indeed, that, to the names of thirty subscribers the sum of a milliard can be attributed. Big institutions and firms have come in with their big contributions, such as the great firm of Krupp of Essen, Siemens Halske, Guilleaume etc. etc., and so all along the line the great houses of the country have subscribed with princely sums running into the millions.

The Small Purse.

It is a great thing for Germany to know that there are such great capitalists in the country, who can thus draw upon their standing accounts to the tune of millions; but, what is far more satisfactory still to the Minister of Finance, is to note that the little man has come in so splendidly and that he has contributed in the most substantial manner way to the success of the loan. It was not in vain that Dr. Helfferich pinned his faith in the small capitalist to pull this his latest loan through.

It has been one of the greatest surprises of the war that Germany has been found so financially strong and to witness loan after loan being floated with the utmost ease in a manner which makes one believe that the financial resources of the Empire almost unlimited. But almost greater has been the surprise at the amount of money which has

been forthcoming from the working classes. In spite of war and war loans, instead of the Savings Banks having; as is the case so notoriously in France, become depleted, here those popular banks have more money on balance than was the case before the war. It used to be thought that the French were the most thrifty people of Europe, but recent events have shown that that title belongs to the Germans. How much the third loan will exactly bring, is not yet known and may not be for some days to come. Sufficient for the moment is that its success is assured and that thereby the country has the necessary financial sinews for carrying on the war for several months to come.

A Contrast.

In England, France, Russia and Italy the financial outlook is by no means cheerful. With them there is the greatest doubt as to where the money for the carrying on of the war, is to come from. England in her trouble is forced to appeal to America in order to try and stop the heavy depreciation upon her gold sovereign. The loan which it is understood has been arranged for in America is but a make shift. The same trouble which it is now sought to avoid, by means of an American loan, will be present again in renewed and more active form within a few weeks. On the day of the arrival of the Anglo-French Financial Commission, the agio on the British pound sterling fell three cents in New York, a hard fact which must be taken as little complimentary to the visitors and of poor omen for the future.

The Russians need a vast new loan for the re-equipment of their army and have to trust to England for obtaining it. France is also urgently in need of funds and scarce appears to know what to do to raise money, in view of the last war loan having been a failure. Italy also is running short of cash for the war and is spending too large sums in heavy ammunition. Altogether the financial outlook for the Quadruple Alliance is exceedingly difficult.

At the last Cabinet Council in Downing Street, the attention of the Ministers was engrossed during the entire meeting with the extremely knotty question of the means to be taken in view of the extraordinary demands made upon the British Exchequer, not only on account of the vast costs of England's own war expenses, but by the terrific calls made by Russia and, in a lesser degree by the other allies. England has to supply about two and a half times as much money per day at least, to carry on the war, as Germany needs!

THE ITALIAN EXPEDITION.

Forces to be Sent to Egypt but Exact Purpose of New Move not Known.

Lugano, Sept. 21. The Italians having failed utterly in the Alps have now decided that they will send an expeditionary corps to Egypt. Whether this is to relieve the English or merely is a base for the much talked of invasion of the coast of Asia Minor is not yet known. Or may be it is with the intention of joining forces with the English in the Dardanelles expedition.

Burgermeister of Wilna.

Tilsit, Sept. 21. The Chief Burgermeister of this city has been appointed Burgermeister of Wilna.

Rodzianko Visits Tzar.

Petersburg, Sept. 21. The president of the Duma Rodzianko, has started for the front where he is to have an audience with the Emperor and explain to the Monarch the attitude of the members of the Duma.

Only a Beginning.

Copenhagen, Sept. 21. A despatch from Petersburg to the *Politiken* announces that the summary dissolution of the Duma is merely the preliminary step preceding others of a nature to suppress the liberties of the people in a far greater degree.

Turkish Victory.

Constantinople, Sept. 21. According to private advices there is constant fighting on the Mesopotamia frontier. An English floating battery was hit by a shell and seriously damaged. The English ships which had guarded it quickly retreated. On the same day Turkish volunteers undertook a surprise attack on the position of the enemy on the Euphrates. The English had heavy losses and retired to their trenches. Another successful attack against the English took place on the Tigris.

WAR LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Large Subscriptions Coming in Until the Last Moment. Names of Some who Contribute Large Sums.

Amongst the latest notable subscriptions to the War Loan have been:—The Bavarian Central Advance Association, 15 million of marks, which may be increased by a further 2 millions. The Nürnberg Savings Bank, 7 million; the Machine Factory of Augsburg, 1,400,000 marks; the Nordstern Assurance Company, 9 million; the firm of Basse and Selve, 3 million; Lüdenscheid Savings Bank, 3½ million; Walsrode Savings Bank, 1½ million; Siemens and Schuckert, 13 million; Prussian Markgrafen Properties of Oberlausitz, 4½ million; Dortmund Savings Bank, 2 million; Deutscher Adler Co., 1,650,000 marks; the Optical Company Goertz, 1,300,000 marks; Gotha Savings Bank, 2 million and that of Torgau 2,000,000 marks.

ROUMANIA AND RUSSIA.

Up to the Last Moment the Government of the Small Kingdom Seeks Concessions from Petersburg.

Bucharest, Sept. 21. Up to the very last moment negotiations have been going on between Roumania and Russia. The Roumanian envoy is now on his way back from Petersburg bearing a new batch of real or supposed concessions made by Russia. However, few believe that anything will come out of the negotiations and it is more than probable that the Roumanian government is just gaining time in order to be able to see how the military situation develops.

There is no truth in the reports of an agreement with Greece for the purposes of a defensive and offensive alliance.

Torpedoed.

Amsterdam, Sept. 21. The steamer Linkmoor, 4,300 tons, of the Moor line has been torpedoed. The crew was saved.

TROUBLE BREWING.

Massing of Greek, Servian and Roumanian Troops Upon the Bulgarian Frontiers.

BULGARIA DEMANDS EXPLANATION.

Note Sent to Athens and Bucharest Asking What it Means. Possible Action of the Central Powers in Case of Disturbances.

"What is taking place in the Balkans?" That is the question which all politicians are asking just now.

Indeed, the situation is exceedingly complicated. Bulgaria has concluded its agreement with Turkey and thereby obtains very substantial advantages which are known to the readers of *The Continental Times* and the terms of which, according to General Sawow, the well-known Bulgarian military leader, have been carried out to the latter by the Turks.

At the same time, however, for a reason unknown, both the Greeks, Servians and Roumanians have moved considerable numbers of troops onto their frontiers around Bulgaria. This has naturally caused anxiety in Sofia, and a formal request has been sent to Athens and Bucharest demanding explanations.

Grey Discredited.

The Grey Balkan policy has met with the worst kind of rebuff and the reputation of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, which has long been on the decline in the East, has received yet another, and this time a very severe blow. The first hard hit was that of the fall of Venizelos. The English Foreign Office had been very badly misinformed by its Minister in Athens, Sir F. Elliot, as to the true condition of affairs and it was supposed that England had merely to raise her hand and Greece would place all her military forces at the disposal of the British, for the purposes of the invasion of the Dardanelles.

Nowadays the sentiment in Athens is entirely anti-English and pro-Cerman.

A Terrible Hash of Things.

In Sofia the British Minister made a terrible hash of things. The first result was the recall of Sir Bax Ironside, who after the revelations concerning his life in Santiago and the recent incident in Sofia, is little likely to receive another diplomatic post. The special agent sent from the Foreign Office to make an attempt to restore British prestige in Sofia was a dead failure. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark the English spy system has made itself so unpopular that there again, as also

in Holland, the Grey policy has become hateful to all.

To Act Before Long.

As for the Bulgarians, there is no question whatsoever but that, before very long, they will make a determined effort to right themselves from the great wrong done them by the conditions of the Bucharest treaty, and they will never be quiet until they have settled their difficulty with Servia. The problem of the moment is whether Bulgaria is not going to utilise this period, when the Servians are known to be exceedingly weak, in order to force a quarrel upon the neighbor who cheated it out of Macedonia. It looks wondrously like as though Bulgaria meant business of some kind. And now, just as before the last war, thousands of Macedonians have flocked into Sofia, and, exactly as at that time, are forcing the hand of the government and loudly clamoring for an attack upon the Servians who have so maltreated them. Every Bulgarian is in some way or another connected with Macedonia, either by relationships or interests, and so it is that, when the Macedonians flock into the Capital, it is generally taken as the signal that serious matters are brewing.

Rôle of the Central Powers.

If Bulgaria should be attacked by Roumania, there would appear to be small doubt but that the Central Powers would stand by the former, the more so after the deceitful rôle Roumania has played of late.

It is not calculated that Greece would allow herself to be drawn into a war against Germany, all the more as the sentiment in Greece is both strongly anti-English and bitterly anti-Italian. Venizelos has quite cured himself of his passion for the Entente Powers and has realised fully how nearly he was in risking the future of his country, had Greece joined in the Dardanelles expedition.

But, undoubtedly there have been considerable movements of Greek troops towards the Bulgarian frontier and it will be interesting to know what reply the Cabinet at Athens will give to the demand of Bulgaria for explanations in the matter.

THE AMERICAN LOAN.

In Spite of Objections and Protests it is Likely to Materialise. But no Money for Italy.

New York, Sept. 21. Senator Lewis of Illinois has entered a formal protest against the loan which he has forwarded to the treasury. He states that the granting of the loan will produce unsound commercial conditions in the United States.

Mr. McCarter, President of the Workman's Association of New Jersey at a meeting of the Edison employes protested energetically against the export of munitions.

Loan will be given.

But in spite of all protests the Morgan combination which holds the entire financial power of the United States within its grasp, will surely prevail against all resistance and any wishes that the smaller banks may express to the contrary, and a loan will be given.

The Anglo-French Commission wishes to obtain £200,000,000, in order to re-establish parity of the gold sovereign. However there are two interests at work. The one of the Morgan group, holding that the money should be paid towards liquidating the heavy debt England has for munitions due in America; the second that of the grain and meat dealers who want the money held for the payment of provisions. Anyhow, in no case will any of the cash advanced be permitted to leave the country.

A Grave Danger.

It is already recognised that a loan given now can only mean that further advances will have to be made before long otherwise there will be another slump in the agio, such as took place on Sept. 1. The soundest financiers in America see a grave danger to the financial interest of the Republic in thus advancing of vast sums to finance the needs of the Allies, a system which is bound to eventually bring about the most artificial monetary conditions. If it should come, as the International Commission seeks, America would not only be supplying the munitions and military equipments of the Allies, but also paying for them.

Italy wished to be included in the American loan, but the Bankers here will not hear of any such proposition, the rotten financial condition of Italy being quite well appreciated by financiers here.

BULGARIA'S POSITION.

The Premier Radoslawow Addresses the Delegates of all Parties Upon the Situation of the Country.

Sofia, Sept. 21. At this moment when the Balkan situation appears so involved and all eyes are fixed upon Bulgaria, the Premier Radoslawow has called the heads of all political parties together and addressed them upon the political standing of the country. He said that the general situation of Bulgaria was good and that the future promised great things for the country. The nation was prepared for all emergencies. As regards exterior politics, Bulgaria would maintain a strict neutrality so long as her interests were respected. He said: "I do not think that Roumania, Greece and Servia will pursue any common policy against Bulgaria or that any agreement exists between them as hostile to our country. In any case of war Bulgaria will have to fight on one front only." The Premier went on to tell how he had attempted to come to an understanding with Roumania, but that country had rejected his advances. He ended up by saying that the understanding with Turkey was of the very best and the new frontier entirely satisfactory.

INVASION OF SERVIA.

The Forces of the Central Powers at Semendria and Belgrade. Bulgaria Mobilised. Excited. In Greece, Question of Roumania.

By far and away the most interesting piece of war news is that which tells that the forces of the Central Powers are at the Servian frontier and menacing Semendria and Belgrade. This is a move that has been announced for some time past and which is sure to lead to very important results.

At the same time there comes the news from Sofia that the mobilisation of the Bulgarian army has been formally announced. It is, therefore, quite evident that the Servian question is about to be settled in one form or the other. The Bulgarian mobilisation was announced as taking place throughout the Empire from yesterday and is an event of the greatest importance.

Servia's position would appear to be precarious. With the Austro-Hungarian and German forces combined on the Danube, which river has probably already been crossed, and the Bulgarians on the western frontier, it will be strange if the issue be not speedy.

THE "LUSITANIA" CASE. NATIONAL MOTIVES IN THE "LUSITANIA" QUESTION. Logic, Justice and Reason by an American.

By "Historicus, Junior."

III.

The new situation, created by the advent of the submarine, was wisely provided for by the notice of the war zone, where the German submarine was intended to operate in preventing contraband of war reaching the British Isles. This zone must in effect correspond with that defined by the "Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act of 1878, viz: "The rightful jurisdiction of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, extends, and always has extended over the open seas adjacent to the coasts of the United Kingdom and all other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, to such a distance as is necessary for the defence and security of such Dominions."

The right of Germany to give such notice is predicated upon the right and duty of Self-Preservation. This right is superior to the right of a neutral to travel on vessels carrying contraband of war within a proscribed danger zone, subject to the risks of mine, aerial bomb and submarine.

Why should our administration give repeated warning notice to Americans to leave Mexico, involving a sacrifice of their property and business interests, and now encourage American citizens whose lives are every bit as valuable as those residing in Mexico, to venture forth into the European arena of war. Would not the suggestions of prudence to keep out of trouble be even more imperative on the sea than on the land?

Do we encourage our children to cross the streets where automobiles are rushing to and fro? De we say to our children, "You have an unalienable right to cross the street, when and where and as you like?" No, you will ask them to be careful. Now, the dictates of prudence and common sense must be followed, if we wish to get along in this imperfect world. If we see a fight in the street, we have a perfect right to get into it, but if we get blows we can only blame ourselves. If we see a safe being hoisted with danger signals near, we take the risk if we walk under it—if a red flag gives us warning that a dynamite blast is about to come off, we have the perfect right to ignore the warning if we are willing to take the risk.

Rights are relative, not absolute.

It is an elementary rule of human conduct that we must so exercise our rights as not to interfere with the rights of others. Very few of the rights we enjoy, are absolute. As between two rights the lesser must give way. As the right of self-preservation is superior to all other rights, it follows as a demonstration that the German right to prevent the success of all measures intended for German destruction, is superior to the right of any non-combatant to travel on ships that carry the means for German destruction. It is inconceivable how any other conclusion can be reached. This is not new law. The right of self preservation can never operate as an infraction of international law. The law of self-preservation is self-enacting. It is not made by legislation nor by judges, nor is it a law merely of custom or secured by convention—it is the law that is inherent in nature. It may, of course, be violated by ignorance, accident or design; when violated by design it is known as suicide; and no nation can be held by any rule of law or convention to be obliged to commit suicide.

Let me illustrate what is meant by relative rights. Thus, a wagon has a right of way in a street, but is not allowed to block the tracks of a street car. Each has its right, but one is superior. The lesser right must yield.

In applying this principle with respect to the rights of an American citizen on the high seas, we must allow that the right of self-preservation of a belligerent nation is superior to the right of a neutral individual to travel upon the high seas, because the right of self-preservation is not at all involved in the case of the individual; in other words, he does not have to travel on a guilty ship, while a nation at war is bound to preserve its existence. By a "guilty" ship I mean one that gives aid to the enemy. Such ships he must not be caught on, for they contain the seeds of danger. This danger exists by virtue of the imperative requirement that they must be prevented from reaching the enemy port. That is the essential thing. That is the thing, above all things, that the belligerent must seek to prevent, for if he fails, the national existence is imperilled. Here comes in the great right and duty of self-preservation. If he can capture the ship, well and good; if he cannot, then he must destroy it, saving the crew and passengers, exerting every power to that end; but if he cannot destroy the ship and also save crew and passengers, then it becomes a question of duty, a question of the trust that he is charged to fulfill. As between the lives of crew and passengers on the one hand and the life of his nation on the other, there is no alternative. Does international law require him to betray his trust and to sacrifice his nation? By no means. When the life of his nation is trembling in the balance, there is only one thing a soldier, a patriot can do—and that is to do his duty!

Please see whether I am not amply supported in my contention of the paramountcy of the right of self-preservation over all other rights, in the following citation of high masters of International Law—British authorities and the authorities on that subject in the Appendix.

Halleck's Int. Law, Vol. 1, page 119, § 18: "Another right immediately resulting from the independence of sovereign States, is that of self-preservation. This is one of the most essential and important rights incident to State sovereignty, and lies at the foundation of all the rest. It is not only a right with respect to other States but a duty with respect to its own members, and one of the most solemn and important duties which it owes to them."

Page 120, § 19: "This right of self-preservation necessarily involves all other incidental rights which are essential as means to give effect to the principal end. And other nations have no right to prescribe what these means shall be."

Sir R. Phillimore Int. Law, Vol. 1, Chap. 10, Page 312:

"The Right of self-Preservation, by that defence which prevents, as well as that which repels, attack, is the next International Right which presents itself for discussion, which it will be seen, may under certain circumstances, and to a certain extent, modify the Right of Territorial Inviolability."

The Right of Self-Preservation is the first law of nations, as it is of individuals . . .

All means which do not affect the independence of other nations are lawful for this end. No nation has a right to prescribe to another what these means shall be, or to require any account of her conduct in this respect.

Page 314: "For International Law considers the Right of Self-Preservation as prior and paramount to that of Territorial Inviolability, and, where they conflict, justifies the maintenance of the former at the expense of the latter right."

This right of self-preservation, which allows an individual, not as an excuse, but as a matter of right to kill, if he has just reason to believe his life to be in danger, extends to nations as well. Can any one doubt that every contraband-bearing ship that arrives in England is a nail in Germany's coffin, if the allies' policy is to go on without interference or interruption? And can any one doubt that Germany has the right and duty to prevent her defeat and extinction by using her submarines? And if it is not always feasible to sink these contraband-laden ships before giving an opportunity to save life, can any one claim that Germany must permit these nails to be driven into her coffin? If people will take the risk of the war zone they must bide the consequence. The loss of life, in such circumstances, is one of the saddest concomitants of war.

Russia sinks neutral ships during Japanese War.

The work, "Cargoes and Cruisers" or "Britain's Rights at Sea" by *Civis*, states that the following powers came to the "London Conference" maintaining the right to sink neutral merchantmen under certain restricted conditions: Germany, the United States, Austria, France, Italy and Russia. The latter country actually exercised that right against England, a neutral, in the Japanese War. The *Knight Commander, Hipsang, Old-hamia* and other British ships were sunk by Russia without it being ascertained, in many cases, whether they were really carrying contraband or not. England protested, but no redress was given.

The Lusitania.

In the awful case of the *Lusitania*, a preliminary notice had been given by the zone proclamation, but the notice was ignored. Advertisements had been made, they were not heeded. Telegrams had been sent, but no attention paid. The press has recited that personal appeals had been made, begging and pleading that passengers should not go by that munition-laden, doomed vessel. Oh! the pity of it—those splendid specimens of manhood and womanhood and childhood, to go down to destruction, because the demon war demanded the sacrifice. No one with the semblance of a human heart can fail to weep at the sadness and the loss. Such is war. What could the German authorities do? Knowing, as they did, the tremendous military consequence to the life and welfare of the human interests committed to their keeping, would it have been honorable, decent or just to allow this ship, filled to the brim with "Death to Germany," to reach port? Does any one for a moment think that the German authorities were anxious to take this human toll? Did they invite them to come? Or did they do everything in their power, short of physical arrest, to keep them from going?

The United States asks Germany to give up its Right of Self-Defence.

In the discharge of our duty to protect American lives, can we reasonably demand that Germany renounce a mode of warfare absolutely necessary to her self-defence?

But Germany is asked to give up her submarine warfare. Why not ask at once for unconditional surrender? In the name of common sense, is it not enough to have the world against her, to have us furnish the contraband of war against her, must we also insist upon allowing our citizens to be put aboard to act as shields for the protection of arms and ammunition in order to make sure that they shall reach their destination? Must we go out of our way, not only to manufacture the means for German destruction, but also to insist that our citizenship and our flag be utilized for that purpose? Is that neutrality in law, neutrality in spirit, neutrality in the sense invoked in our day of prayer, or in the neutrality proclamation of our president?

America has no moral or legal right to insist that the presence of an American shall protect a ship carrying contraband of war from the only practical means by which Germany can rid herself of the perils, which guns, powder and ammunition mean in the hands of her adversaries. When these things are put aboard these death-dealing steamers, it must not be supposed that the presence of a noncombatant will give some kind of sanctity or halo to the vessels which should make Germany respect them and allow them to proceed through the war zone to their bloody destination.

(To be concluded.)

THE "WORLD" IN THE PAY OF ENGLAND.

Purchased and Prostituted.

The New York *World* is England's hired organ. The Headquarters of the British Propaganda, financed by the British Ambassador, is in the *World* Building and is managed by a member of the *World's* staff. The British Press Bureau which he conducts supplies not only "news articles", but editorials, to many newspapers throughout the country, and for the insertion of which British money is paid, and it supplies letters, with bogus names attached, to those papers which carry on an epistolary controversy about the war. One of the chief functions of this highly-paid British Propaganda is to attack German citizens as unpatriotic for their replies to these British attacks. But its main purpose is to inflame American public opinion against Germany, so as to make possible the entry of the United States into the war on the side of England.

England has for many years maintained an elaborate and highly paid spy system in America, but the British Press Bureau endeavors to make the American people believe that the country is overrun by German spies who are continually breaking the law and conspiring against the United States. British spies violate the United States mails, break the postal laws, use the mails for illegal purposes, put dictographs in men's private offices, commit burglaries, pick pockets and stop at no violation of the law to attain their ends. A short time ago a British spy in a subway train stole a bag containing a number of documents of more or less importance from Dr. Albert, an agent of the German Government. There was nothing in any of the stolen papers which proved any breach of American law, or anything else that would justify any action whatever by the United States Government. And if there had been the Washington Government could not accept responsibility for a theft committed by an Englishman or base any official action on it.

So the British thief, by order of his master, brought his stolen goods to the British organ in New York, the *World*, and the *World*, acting in England's interests, published a number of screaming articles about the documents, in the vain hope that they would arouse the American people to fury, bring on the dismissal of the German Ambassador and his whole official staff and make war certain.

The whole thing fell flat, and the only permanent impression left on the people was by a revelation of German friendship. The *World's* charge that Germany was buying munitions of war here, while German citizens were protesting against their being sent to the Allies, recoiled on the *World's* own head. The German Embassy promptly produced proof that these munitions, which Germany did not want, were offered to the United States Government. So all that the *World* succeeded in proving was that the *World* is the English organ here and that it approves of and benefits by theft. The thief was not even a member of the *World* staff looking for a "scoop", but an employe of the English Government. *Gaelic American*.

National Hatreds.

There is something very queer about national hatred. It is always strongest and most violent in the lowest stages of civilization. But there is a stage where it disappears entirely, and where one stands to a certain extent above the nations, and is sensitive of the weal or woe of a neighbouring nation as if were that of one's own nation. This stage was suited to my nature.

Eckermann, 1830. Goethe.

Tit for Tat.

It is a remarkable fact that one civilisation does not satisfy itself by calling another civilisation wicked—it calls it uncivilised.

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL." THE EXPORT OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR. Should the United States Government Allow it or Forbid it?

By William Bayard Hale.

III.

It is worth while, therefore, to point out that the prosperity arguments advanced by the ammunition manufacturers are as unsubstantial as they are sordid. No prosperity can come to this country through the manufacture of implements of destruction. There is no "money" in the manufacture of lethal weapons. It is in the interest of sound economics, as well as of humanity, that the States of the Union prohibit the sale of poisons, except for uses in the mechanical arts of medicine, and that most States prohibit the sale of revolvers and dirks.

What is good economics within a country is good economics around the world. The processes of commerce are to-day so complex, the relation of country to country is so close, that each must find its prosperity in the wealth and well-being of the others. The United States will not grow rich through the destruction of values and the extinction of lives in Europe. Every German or Austrian our shells kill means one less customer for our goods, one less pair of hands to create wealth to be traded to us for our products. A study of our exportations of cotton, oil and copper, for instance, will show that our sales to Germany have within the past decade increased very much more rapidly indeed than have our sales to any other country. Is it not supreme economic folly to injure our most promising customer? Ask any actuary to calculate which promises the better financial result: to seek the money we can get by selling the number of cartridges necessary to manufacture a dead German, or the money we can get through keeping that German alive and sending him back home to create a demand for our products other than cartridges?

A New York financial authority the other day mentioned fifty thousand millions of dollars as a possible estimate of the destruction of wealth already wrought by the war. He added that, whatever the amount might be, it was beyond realization by the human mind; that it would require generations to repair the loss and that the loss would fall upon the United States equally with all other countries. That is indisputable economics. You cannot get rich by destroying wealth. You cannot do yourself any permanent good by killing off one set of customers at the behest of another set.

The fact is that, far from ushering in a period of prosperity, this war means for the United States an era of depression and troubled times, in which our every effort, our every resource, our utmost ingenuity and adaptability will be urgently needed to save us from the world-engulfing poverty which will follow, as surely as the night the day, the confusion in international exchanges of goods which the war has wrought.

What folly for us to contribute to further demolition of wealth, to further loss of wealth-creating lives, what folly to estrange the whole Teutonic race! What folly in any view of the outcome of the struggle, and especially what folly when one reflects that there is such a thing as putting one's money on the wrong horse!

The people at whom our cartridges are being shot number 120 millions. How many of them our American bullets and shrapnel slugs may actually slay it is impossible to compute, but nothing could be more certain than that we shall have made an enemy of every man, woman and child among them whom we do not kill. And the enmity they will feel toward us will be more bitter than that they feel toward the open and declared enemies who fairly exposed themselves, as we do not expose ourselves, to the fire of those against whom they fought.

A few weeks ago there appeared in the *New York Evening Post* a communication from an American citizen of German birth, telling of a letter he had received from his mother. Paul A. Klingbeil, of Jersey City, wrote:

"At the outbreak of this war my brother joined the German army, and when he was killed in France, February 28, I mourned his loss, but I nourish no hate against the French. He died a soldier's death in a fair fight. But there is one passage in my old mother's letter which rankles in my mind: "Your brother died with an American bullet in his heart." Now, I have another brother fighting for his country's cause, a father of three little ones, waiting for his return; is he, too, to be killed by a United States made bullet?"

This is but one of thousands of expressions of a resentment which none of us can help feeling is perfectly natural, even though we may believe it unjustified.

No, such prosperity as the war orders bring is temporary, unhealthy, and certain to be followed by a disastrous financial reaction. Capital which had better go into permanent industries will be used in enlarging mills whose products are intended to injure, and which immeasurably will injure, the wealth-creating power of the world. The stock of arms factories, like the Bethlehem Steel Company, will be inflated while the war lasts, only to shrink again at its conclusion. And the public which the stock manipulators have allowed to invest at a high figure will suffer. The permanent results will be the rapid

enrichment of a few, the swindling of the public, the discouragement of legitimate enterprise, the lessening of the world's wealth and wealth-creating power, and the capitalization in the United States of an interest for the promotion of war, that is, of further destruction and loss.

On the grounds of financial well-being alone, an embargo on arms and ammunition would be a wise step.

It is asserted that, whatever action it might have been proper for the United States to take at the beginning of the war, it would be a violation of our neutrality to make any change in our policy now. *This feeble pretense* might be indulged as the last-ditch argument of a criminal lawyer, but it is difficult to restrain the impatience at seeing it invoked, as it has been invoked, by high officials of the United States Government. Has the United States ever before held that an embargo on the exportation of arms during the progress of the war was a violation of its neutrality? On the contrary, it has repeatedly placed embargoes and removed embargoes, and made changes in its laws of neutrality, during the progress of wars, never dreaming that it was departing from its neutrality.

To go no farther back into history, the record of the present Administration in its dealings with Mexico will sufficiently illuminate any who doubt whether the United States has the right to make its own laws and to determine its own policy without asking the permission of peoples at war. That record is especially instructive also as to whether, in the determination of its neutrality, a government like that of the United States may or should take notice of actual conditions, and distinguish between a merely formal, and an actual, neutrality.

When Mr. Wilson assumed the Presidency he found in existence an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States into Mexico. It had been proclaimed by his predecessor, in accordance with an Act of Congress—passed, by the way, while war was going on.

On August 27, 1913, the President, addressing Congress on the attitude of the United States toward the two governments struggling for existence in Mexico, declared that the forbidding of the exportation of arms or ammunition of war of any kind from the United States to any part of Mexico was to "follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality." The President then deemed it his duty "to see to it that neither side to the struggle now going on in Mexico receive any assistance from this side the border." "We cannot," he continued, "in the circumstances be the partisans of either party to the contest." Thus we have the word of the President that an embargo on arms is in line with "the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality." I would be an astonishing thing if what in 1913 was in accordance with "the best practice of nations" were not in accord with it in 1915.

However, soundly as the President approved the embargo, after he had maintained it for a year, he felt himself constrained to lift it. It did not then occur to anybody that "any change in our laws of neutrality during the progress of war" would be a departure from strict neutrality. It had simply come about that the embargo, imposed in the name of neutrality, was operating to an unneutral result so it was removed. A war was in progress but the United States had no hesitation in altering its policy toward the belligerents. The President took official notice of practical conditions and of the actual effect of our attitude. He found that it was giving one side an unjust advantage, and he reversed it—while the war was going on. On February 3, 1914, the President issued a proclamation in which he said:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, hereby declare and proclaim that, as the conditions on which the proclamation of March 14, 1912, was based have essentially changed . . . the said proclamation is hereby revoked."

On the same day there was given out at the White House a statement which justified the new decree on the ground that "since that order (laying the arms embargo) was issued, the circumstances of the case have undergone a radical change."

The Mexican embargo which the President first enforced and then removed was in form a operation against both General Huerta and General Carranza. The attitude of the United States was one of perfect and complete legal neutrality already before the President altered it. It was more than that. It was on the face of it humane,—for it is humane to restrict the supply of instruments of death. But there was one objection to the continuation of the embargo, in spite of its humanity and in spite of its formal neutrality. Whatever it was formally, practically and actually it was unneutral; it practically operated to the advantage of General Huerta, who had seaports and could import ammunition from Europe and Japan. Carranza, controlling only the Northern Mexican border, could buy only in the United States. (To be concluded.)

THE CAPACITY OF THE GERMAN PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY.

Masters in this Line.

By Fritz Hansen.

In the great international war, which we are witnessing the fact is more and more becoming apparent that the sole object of the war was to weaken Germany's economical strength.

But that England, which as a commercial nation has no greater interests than English commerce, is carrying on this war with all means at her disposal is, although not excusable, yet explicable by the fact that, as shown by statistics, Germany has successfully competed everywhere with England for many years past.

It is these reasons apart from the higher technical education which enabled our photographic industry not only to hold its own in the world's market beside the formerly dominating English industry, but also by far to outstrip the latter.

The comparative figures for France are similar, 8,204 dCwt. of photographic articles being exported in 1913 from Germany into France, while the imports into Germany amounted to 5,900 cwt. only.

In designing individual types which are much called for and used in the whole world, our industry has been particularly successful and we can here state that it is by no means the cheap wholesale quality, but the more complicated, finer hand camera class and lenses which are mostly made in Germany for the foreign market.

The export to countries like Russia which as such belonged to the best customers of our industry the export was as impossible as to England and France.

If, however, Germany's enemies had thought that by the war they would remove the dangerous rival, we may now already state safely, that just as in other directions, they have made a great mistake as regards the photographic industry.

The figures for postcards and photographs which form an important part in the German export trade have not been specially considered, because these do not actually refer to photographic goods.

interruption, the export trade to the neutral countries is now again in full swing.

If, however, little is known abroad of the undiminished capacity of the German photographic industry, the reason for this lies in the fact that the works are so fully occupied, that they do not even consider it necessary to undertake any advertising.

Far from discontinuing the manufacture for want of a market, as is the case with English and French works, our German camera and optical works, the same as the dry plate and paper manufacturers, are receiving continuously large orders from neutral countries.

Losses in English Officers.

A Recent One Day's List.

The latest casualty lists include the names of six naval officers, of whom three are reported to be dead, and 23 military officers, of whom eight have been killed.

The lists referring to the rank and file give the names of 3199 non-commissioned officers and men, of whom 514 have been killed, 794 men of the Mediterranean Force being reported missing.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces the following casualties:—

DIED.

September 14.

Norris, Engrn. Lieut. Archibald P. R.N.

DROWNED.

Sutton, Mr. Ernest A., Wrnt. Tlghst., R.N.R.

September 15.

Burgh, Actg. Sub-Lieut. John M. T. de, R.N.

INJURED.

Jones, Flight Lieut. R. Hilton, R.N.

Croucher, Flight Sub-Lieut. William, R.N.

WESTERN FRONT.

The following casualties in the Expeditionary Force are reported from General Headquarters under date September 11, 1915:—

KILLED.

Reynolds, Sec. Lieut. W. K., 3rd Leicesters atd. 1st Bn.

Way, Sec. Lieut. F. H., 2nd R. Berks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Brice-Smith, Sec. Lieut. J. K., 7th Lincolns.

Frost, Lieut. G. J., 7th Suffolks.

Holms, Capt. J. C., 9th Lond. Regt. (T. F.) (Queen Victoria's Rifles.)

WOUNDED.

Drew, Sec. Lieut. J. R., 1st R. W. Surreys.

Eitham, Sec. Lieut. C. W., 1st R. W. Surreys.

Handford, Capt. H. B. S., 8th Shrw. Frstrs. (T. F.)

Hoops, Sec. Lieut. G. S., R. F. A.

Stone, Sec. Lieut. N. H., 3rd Worcesters.

MEDITERRANEAN FORCE.

NAVAL CASUALTY.

WOUNDED.

Sept. 12.

Morrison, Sub-Lieut. James W., R.N.V.R.

Hood Battalion, R.N.D.

MEDITERRANEAN FORCE.

Under various dates.

Prev. Reported Wounded, Now Repd. Killed.

O'Carroll, Sec. Lieut. F. B., 6th Dublin Fus.

Prev. Reported Wounded and Missing, Believed Killed, Now Repd. Killed.

McGarry, Sec. Lieut. W. F. C., 6th R. Dublin Fus.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Dinwiddie, Lieut. J. T. B., 1st Brdr. Regt.

WOUNDED.

Chambers, Sec. Lieut. J. S. C., A. Cyclist Corps.

Clarke, Sec. Lieut. C., 5th Lanes Fus. (T.F.)

Goldsworthy, Lieut. E. W., City of London Y'my (Rough Riders).

Newham, Sec. Lieut. C. E., A. Cyclist Corps.

Varvill, Lieut. J. K., 6th E. Lances.

Vincent, Capt. A. C. W., 5th Dorsets.

Watkins, Hon. Lieut. and Qrm. J., 7th Gloucesters.

Prev. Repd. Wounded, Now Repd. Missing.

Neville, Lieut. H. G., 2nd S. Wales Brdrs.

NORTHERN KAMERUNS.

WOUNDED.

September 8th.

Pike, Temp. Capt. R. N., atd. Nigeria Regt., W. African Frontier Force.

Cary, Temp. Lieut. A. J. L., atd. Nigeria Regt., W. African Frontier Force.

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