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LATEST NEWS.
SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Blockade Announced.

Paris, Aug. 29. The Admiralty announces the blockade of the Syrian coast and Asia Minor, to begin on August 25.

A Total Failure.

The Sofia correspondent of the *BZ* states that the failure of the efforts of the Entente Powers in their Balkan policy is complete.

Russian Reforms.

Petersburg, Aug. 28. It has been found that the entire train service of Russia is based upon false principles and that a complete reorganization is necessary.

French Chamber Adjourned.

Paris, Aug. 27. At the last moment, it is reported that at the instigation of England, the secret session of the Chamber was cancelled and Parliament adjourned till the 16th of September.

Entente Beaten.

Vienna, Aug. 28. It does not surprise anyone here to hear that the Entente Powers policy in the Balkans has entirely failed. That is the news that comes in from Nish, Athens, Bucharest and Sofia. M. Veniselos has declared out and out for neutrality.

Milliards Wanted.

Vienna, Aug. 28. It is stated that the Finance Ministers of the Quadruple Alliance seek a loan of three milliards of francs in America. Russia asks for 2½ milliards of francs and Italy one milliard.

More War Factories.

New York, Aug. 29. The Submarine Boat Corporation has been established in Albany with a capital of 20 millions of dollars. It has already received large orders from the Allies.

Imperial Family Moving.

Petersburg, Aug. 28. Preparations are being made for the transference of the Imperial residence from Tzarskoe Selo to Livadia in the Crimea. A large number of the best families are leaving Petersburg.

Very Gloomy Outlook.

Zurich, Aug. 28. According to the latest French newspapers received here, the Parisians take a gloomy view of the situation. Everyone feels that something must be done. A military dictatorship is spoken of as best suited to existing conditions.

Big Ship Lost.

The Hague, Aug. 29. A large liner that had run upon a mine has been towed into Tilbury in a sinking condition. The ship was full of meat from Argentina, the whole of which, owing to the exhaustion of the ice supply, had gone bad.

Full of Hope.

Copenhagen, Aug. 29. Simultaneously Mr. Sasonow in Petersburg and Mr. Lloyd George in London express their opinions that their respective countries will never make peace so long as a foreign soldier still remains on territory belonging to the Allies.

Forlorn Position.

Constantinople, Aug. 29. A large number of prisoners have been brought in here. They all declare that the attacks upon the defensive positions of the Turks are hopeless. They say that dysentery is rife amongst the troops of the Allies.

In Search of Money.

Lyons, 29. Aug. The *Republican* announces that a French and an English governmental delegate are going to America in order to find out upon what conditions money can be obtained in the United States. A financial conference of the Entente Powers will be held in London in September.

Serbia and Greece.

Vienna, Aug. 28. It is rumored that there is to be a meeting between Veniselos and Paschitsch. Veniselos is reputed to have the intention of eventually calling together a meeting of the leading statesmen of the Balkan Kingdoms. It is however little likely that Bulgaria would join in any such conference.

Lloyd George Hopeful.

London, Aug. 28. Lloyd George has been interviewed and whilst admitting that the Germans had gained a great start owing to their perfect organization, he was still hopeful that England would work up to the height required so as to have a full supply of ammunition later on.

Volcanoes in Activity.

Paris, Aug. 29. Camille Flammarion in the *New York Herald* announces that Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli have suddenly become exceedingly active. In the Vesuvius observatory all the instruments have become affected and useless. In Etna two new craters have appeared, at Stromboli ashes and flames are being shot out and the stream of lava extends to the sea. In southern Italy as far as Tarent there have been earthquakes.

A Call from Bryan.

New York, Aug. 28. The late Minister of State Bryan publishes a statement in all the papers in which he takes the same view as Cardinal Gibbons to the effect that it would be well for American citizens to avoid travelling in English ships and thereby secure their own safety and prevent international troubles.

Reichstag Adjourned.

Having accomplished the necessary war business, for which the Reichstag had been called, and after a parting and exceedingly patriotic speech by President Kaempf which led to enthusiastic demonstrations, the session was declared closed. The Reichstag will not meet again till the 30th of November.

Royalists Agitating.

Paris, Aug. 28. The Royalists have been exceedingly busy in Paris of late and, in view of existing conditions, have met with a great deal of success. Meetings are held each day and undoubtedly if France should have to make an unfortunate peace, the Royalists would stand a very good chance of coming into power.

Mohammedans Revolt.

Petersburg, Aug. 28. A number of Tartars, Mohammedans by religion, had been brought into Petersburg as recruits. When it came to their taking the oath, one of them brought out a copy of the proclamation of the holy war issued by the Kaliph and read it. After that all refused to serve and when attempts were made to coerce them, they fled and most of them escaped.

Fall of Kovno.

Petersburg, Aug. 29. Refugees state that 600 guns were concentrated on the first fort captured by the Germans at Kovno. The German batteries formed a great arc of guns, several deep, in the square in front of the shell destroyed facade of the Cathedral. Three Zeppelins and over 30 aeroplanes flew over the fortress dropping bombs.

Four regimental colours from Kovno have arrived at Moscow. They were preceded by a military band, and were escorted to the Kremlin, where they were deposited in the arsenal.

Of No Significance.

Sofia, Aug. 29. The resignation of General Fitcheff, the late Minister of War, having been made the subject of all sorts of comments and conjectures in the foreign Press, a semi-official Note has been issued here stating that all the assumptions made in such comments are unfounded, "especially those which seek to establish a connexion between this Ministerial change and a certain modification in Bulgarian policy announced by M. Radoslavoff."

"Above all," it is added, "there is no ground for representing the appointment of General Jekoff to the War Department as a sign of impending decisive events."

Five Million Refugees.

Petersburg, Aug. 28. It is reckoned that there are some five million of Russian refugees wandering about the Empire. The misery existing amongst them is endless. The greater number of them seek to reach Petersburg and Moscow, both of which cities are already over filled with poor people who have been ordered by the Russian authorities to evacuate the war districts. In Petersburg the refugees are forbidden to stay, but it is impossible to carry out the order on account of the vast numbers that have invaded the capital. Infectious diseases have broken out amongst the refugees and the mortality is enormous. A large number of them have obtained employment in building fortifications around Petersburg. A certain number have been drafted for the same kind of work to Reval and Cronstadt.

A MILITARY CATASTROPHE.

Press Realises Extremely Precarious Position of Russian Ally. Army Divided Into Two Parts.

Paris, Aug. 26. All at once the entire French press has become pessimistic. The *Rappel* and *Guerre Sociale* take a very despondent view of the situation caused by the Russian collapse. The *Rappel* says that never before has Russia stood in face of such danger. The Russian army is divided into two parts. Russia runs the risk of not being able to play any role in the war for the next six months.

The *Guerre Sociale* says that the Germans are engaged in a lightning-like advance march upon Minsk. The lines to Vilna and St. Petersburg are as good as cut. Woe be it, when the other two lines are severed, which would be the greatest military catastrophe the world has known. The paper probably means the lines to Moscow and Odessa.

Even the optimistic *Figaro* considers that the times in which we are live are exceedingly heart breaking and serious.

THE QUESTION
OF THE MOMENT.

What will Russia Do Now? Beaten in all Directions and no Chance of Re-grouping.

PESSIMISM IN PETERSBURG.
Duma Leader Says Only Hope Lies in Assistance From England and France. Hopeless Position at Dardanelles.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

Everyone is agreed that a great crisis in this most terrific of wars the world has known has arrived, and that the signal and decisive defeat of the Russian armies must necessarily be as a great factor towards that much desired end—the conclusion of hostilities.

It is more than evident to every thinking person who sees through the various bluffs and political subterfuges that abound, which are intended to mislead the world as to the true state of affairs; that an entirely new situation has been created by the latest military events in Russia, a situation which will surely call for a great change in the attitude of the Entente Powers.

Realise Position.

Both in Petersburg, London and Paris, the full gravity of the situation is at last realised. The seriousness of the new position created, must at this moment form the subject of consideration and discussion in the Ministerial councils at Bordeaux and London. And, during the pause which the soldiers of the Central Powers are now sure to require for the purposes of rest after the so great exertions of the past weeks, it will be highly interesting to note what attitude the Central Powers will adopt as a result of their Ministerial meetings.

None knowing Russia can imagine for one moment that that country is capable of recuperating and re-organising its scattered battalions, or even imagine that the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaivitch will be able to bring together again the divided wings of his army, rent in two by the too rapid movements of the forces of General Mackensen and the Archduke Ferdinand.

But, even should the highly unlikely task of a re-grouping of the Russian armies be possible, it is an open secret that the Muscovites are absolutely lacking, not only in ammunition, but what is still more serious, in artillery and even rifles. The Russians themselves are incapable of manufacturing such material in necessary quantities, and what they can obtain from abroad must necessarily come so slowly that the supply needed could not possibly reach the army in the next six months, more likely in a years' time. In the meanwhile France and England will be compelled to do without the assistance of Russia. How will they manage it?

Short of Cash.

Russia as is well-known has no money available and must depend entirely upon her allies, which signifies Great Britain. The sums which Russia now needs are stupendous, because she requires an amount sufficient for the renovation of her entire army. It amounts in truth to another mobilisation, an entirely new artillery equipment, new levies brought from great distances, and complete fresh outfit for all. That, as can easily be appreciated, would need stupendous sums, amounts so vast that one must necessarily doubt whether England can furnish the necessary funds.

But even should the amount required be advanced by Britain's treasury, there is one particular and all important loss which cannot be replaced, and that is the dearth of officers. During the recent campaign the Russians have lost over 100,000 officers, and those it is impossible to replace. There is another serious matter, the shortage of horses. In these days it has become almost out of the question to find remounts. The Russian horse is useless for cavalry or artillery purposes. In the past, the Russians obtained all their horses for military needs from Hungary, which market is of course closed.

A Cry for Help.

In the Duma one of the party leaders rose and expressed his opinion that the only hope left for Russia was in the aid the Allies might be able to send, and that they must summon all their men to come to the assistance of Russia.

A forlorn hope indeed! England and France have utterly crippled themselves in dividing their forces and sending so many troops to Gallipoli. They cannot send one single regiment to the assistance of Russia. Both countries are themselves short of munitions and cannot spare another shell or a solitary cartridge, much less have they artillery to spare.

America has so many commissions on hand that the manufacturers there can afford to

pick and choose, and they insist upon receiving exorbitant prices and cash down in gold coinage. And the yellow metal is right scarce in Russia in these days. It is just as rare in England. The American manufacturers fight shy of Russian orders, the more so as the rouble has so much depreciated of late. Russia has no requisite railroad rolling stock. Large supplies have been ordered from America, after great difficulties having been made upon the question of payment. It is to be delivered by the round about route of Vladivostock. Will it reach its destination in a years time? Most likely not!

So the great question of the day stands:— "Is Russia's army able to renew the offensive in the next six months or not?" The consensus of military opinion would appear to be that the armies of the Tzar will be unable to come as an active factor into the war for an indefinite period to come. If that be so can England and France continue the war without the active aid of Russia? The true answer to that is just what everyone would like to know. That is the question of the moment!

GREECE VEERS OVER.

Recent Events have Entirely Changed Sentiment. The Attitude of Entente Powers has Disgusted the Greeks.

Athens, Aug. 28. Sentiment here as regards the Entente Powers has completely changed during the past few weeks. Even Veniselos himself sees that the only hope of Greece lies with the Central Powers. The arbitrary action of the English in the matter of the Islands, their attitude as regards Greek shipping, their threats regarding an occupation of Salonica, and above all the callous proposition that Cavalla and maybe Salonica should be abandoned, have altogether so disgusted the Greeks that they are all on the side of the King who believes in the strongest manner in the friendship of the Central Powers as being the one hope for Hellas.

Feeling very Bitter.

Throughout the country there is the bitterest feeling against the Entente Powers which is shown in various ways. The newspapers pen the most acrid articles against the very people they were so loud in praise of some three months ago. In the open theatres that abound, anti-English songs are sung and the singers are acclaimed with demonstrative patriotic outbursts. It is all a change of sentiment almost incredible. That which was formerly acclaimed is now denounced. A little while ago you could count these friendly to the Central Powers on the fingers of one hand. Now half the population is pro-Austro-German. The biography of Kaiser William is sold in masses on the streets in cheap pamphlet form. And common talk is of the traditional tyranny of the English.

It must be said that one hears no expression of feeling against France or the French who are very popular here. The hatred of the people appears to be levelled against England. Grey is the most unpopular name in the whole of Greece today. Added to all is the ever growing sentiment in the certain victory of the Central Powers which brings a great number of the doubtful element over to the German side. The fall of Warsaw had a great effect in Athens. Veniselos too, is credited with being desirous of detaching Serbia from the Russian influence before it is too late.

CRUISER SUNK.

Accurate Fire From the Turkish Batteries Works Havoc on Enemies Battleship.

Constantinople, Aug. 29. Of two cruisers that appeared off the point of the Gulf of Kos, south of Smyrna, one has been destroyed by the fire of the Turkish guns. The second tried to give assistance but had to retire under the heaviness of the fire of the Turkish batteries. The Turks subsequently completed the destruction of the cruiser with bombs, and killed the remaining men aboard.

PARIS ALARMED.

Paris, Aug. 28. Great fears are entertained here that the precipitate retreat of the Russians may lead to a catastrophe. Consequently everything is being done to augment the supply of ammunition. The French government has decided to forego considerable orders given for munitions in America in order that the same may be forwarded to Russia.

A Mushroom City.

New York, Aug. 29. Owing to the immense orders for munitions, a quite new town called Bluefields in West Virginia has grown up. Only a few weeks ago the site where the town stands was untenanted. But the Dupont de Nemours Powder Co. ran up a factory there and now a town of 50,000 inhabitants exists.

THE WAR.

Pursuit of the Fleeing Russians Through Swamps and Forests. Wilna and Riga Doomed. Capital Threatened.

As anticipated, the German forces in Poland and the Baltic Provinces, after having captured the series of forts connected with Warsaw, have since been busy in the unpleasant but necessary task of herding up beleaguered groups of Russian troops, and in pursuing the remains of the Brest-Litovsk garrison which is retreating through the Rokitno swamps, the troops of General Mackensen and the Archduke Ferdinand being continuously engaged in rear guard engagements with them. Thousands of prisoners have been taken.

Forest Fights.

More to the north along the Bug the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria has entered a large forest district where considerable Russian forces have sought refuge. It is difficult to imagine that the Russians will long be able to hold out, owing to lack of supplies. Round about Bielowostock Generals von Gallwitz and von Scholtz have taken thousands of prisoners.

About Kowno, General von Eichorn is clearing the country of the enemy and has taken many prisoners.

About Riga.

There appears to be a pause concerning the operations about Riga and the English and Russian papers claim that the Germans have received a check but in truth none believe that either Riga or Wilna can remain Russian many days more. The moment Riga falls we shall undoubtedly hear of Dunaburg the last fortified position of importance on the way to Petersburg.

The Russians themselves appear to have fears for the capital which is clearly shown by the fact that treasure from the Imperial Bank and pictures from the national collection in the Hermitage Museum are being removed to Nijni-Novgorod.

General Hindenburg is marching on Grodno. In Galicia the Russians are in full flight, their front having been broken in several places. They are being hotly pursued by the troops of General Boehm-Ermoli, and Freiherr von Pflanzer-Baltin and General Count Bothmer.

At the western front absolute quiet reigns. At Gallipoli the Allies keep attacking and being repulsed with heavy losses. They have made no headway.

In the Alps the Italians are ineffective. On the other hand they appear to have abandoned Tripoli.

ENORMOUS LOSSES.

London, Aug. 28. There is a general sentiment existing here either that the Dardanelles expedition is being mismanaged or that it is a hopeless task. The continuous large casualty lists from Gallipoli have begun to stagger the public. The *Daily Chronicle* reflects the above sentiment in an article in which it is said:—"The latest attempts at landings have resulted in enormous losses. The matter is becoming exceedingly serious. Two attempts one after the other have failed and two efforts in which quite new troops had been brought in in large numbers have been futile. If General Ian Hamilton knows no better means than those he now adopts, we are face to face with a wearisome position's contest, out of which the only road is a constant series of costly attacks. We must be prepared for further large sacrifices of life."

COL. EMERSON ARRESTED.

Crosses the Frontier Into Switzerland and is Detained at Berne.

Bern, Aug. 29. Colonel Edwin Emerson the well known war correspondent and now representing the *Washington Post* has been arrested at a small place named Reutigen and conveyed to Bern where he is detained. Colonel Emerson was stopping at the Hotel Barbarossa in Constance whither he had gone professionally with the object of obtaining an interview with Count Zeppelin. He went over the Swiss frontier to visit a friend and it appears was arrested upon some charge founded upon the fact of his having published an article, which attracted much attention in the earlier periods of the war, stating that Mr. Grant Duff the English Minister in Bern had made use of a certain Swiss governmental wireless station, in order to send news concerning the movements of German troops. The news was published in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* but denied as being true by the Swiss Government. It is not very clear upon what charge the Swiss government takes the responsibility of arresting a prominent American journalist and doubtless Mr. Stovall the American Minister, will see to it that Colonel Emerson be speedily released.

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Successes Extraordinary. The world at large, and the military experts in particular, stand amazed, astonished, scarce knowing what to say or do, in face of the meteoric progress and continuous successes of the armies of the Central Powers.

In less than twenty days, seven powerful fortresses, forming a line considered to be impregnable, have been taken—Warsaw, Iwanogorod, Lomza, Kowno, Nowa-Georgiewsk, Osowicz and Brest-Litowsk.

But all that is but a tithe of what the armies of the Central Powers have achieved. There are the gigantic Tannenberg victories to be remembered, the vast Carpathian campaign, with its success and so far reaching effects.

In the west there stand out the so remarkable military achievements of Liege, Namur, Longwy, Montmédy, La Fère, Laon, Maubeuge, Antwerp, Lille, all stormed; and the capture of many small forts such as Manovillier, Givet, Les Ayvelles, Hirson, Condé and Camp des Romains.

Antwerp was reckoned the strongest fortress in the world, Nowo Georgiewsk the most powerful defended position in Russia. Yet both fell within a few days, incredible as it may seem, taken by assault—none could have believed it possible.

In face of military feats of such magnitude, demonstrating that no fortified position is safe; showing a military organization which makes itself independent of the work of man and defies the difficulties set up by nature; it is no wonder that in Petersburg pessimism reigns and that in London and Paris the opinion of the more enlightened members of the community is that the outlook for the Allies is well nigh hopeless.

The Turks likewise, have brilliantly and successfully carried out the work allotted to them in the war, and have been continuously victorious in spite of the enormous naval and military resources brought to bear against them.

The Balkan Sir Edward Grey cannot feel Blunder. Very comfortable over the utter failure of his late attempts to make a political coup in the Balkans. A greater diplomatic blunder it would be difficult to find on record.

But this newspaper is in favor of peace and it believes that the people of the United States are in favor of peace.

It believes that these people are conscientious and are consistent in their conscientiousness.

It believes with President Wilson that these people of ours are sincerely devoted to "principle," and that they do not care

AN APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

The "New York American" Begs That a Supreme Effort be Made to Stop the War by Prohibiting the Exportation of Munitions.

FIRST DUTY OF AMERICA.

"Let us Promote the World's Peace, Not Promote the World's Warfare." The People of the United States are in Favor of Peace.

The New York American publishes the following appeal to President Wilson:

President Wilson, this newspaper, moved by a heartfelt concern for the welfare of the world and speaking, it believes, the sentiments of many millions of your fellow citizens, makes this direct appeal to you to use your personal influence and the powers and authority of your great office to put an end to the exportation of arms and munition of war intended to kill men and devastate cities and villages and fields and homes in unhappy Europe.

We make this appeal, Mr. President, with all respect for your high position and with all honesty and sincerity of purpose; and we most earnestly ask that you yourself and the whole American people carefully weigh the arguments upon which this appeal is based.

It is admitted that we have a right to supply arms to our brother nations who are destroying themselves in this wicked war.

We have that right under international law, but have we that right under moral law?

We have that right under the law of nations, but have we that right under the law of God?

The Lord God has said, "Thou shalt not kill." Does that mean also, "Thou shalt not help to kill?"

If it is criminal to be a murderer, is it not just as criminal to be an accessory to the fact?

In the case of two accomplices in murder, is he who murders for hate any worse than he who murders for profit?

The professionally good Mr. Bryan, whose chief characteristic next to insincerity is inconsistency, poses as the apostle of peace and advocates the supplying of arms to the nations of war.

The inconsistent and inhumane attitude of the United States Government is probably due to Mr. Bryan's influence when Secretary of State, for when in office and since he has persistently argued in favor of the shipment of arms to the contending nations.

The law among nations may not have been carried to the same completeness as the law among individuals, but the moral law, the divine imposition, applies to human beings universally, to individuals separately and to nations, which are simply groups of individuals.

If Mr. Bryan saw two men engaged in mortal combat he would not, while bidding them desist in the name of peace, at the same time encourage them to continue by supplying them with pistols and knives to make their conflict more deadly.

If Mr. Bryan saw two men engaged in deadly and destructive conflict, he would not consider it right for himself or for any other man to supply these murderously inclined men with the implements of murder simply because there was a handsome profit to be derived therefrom.

If Mr. Bryan would not advocate nor stimulate this incidental murder and incitement to murder through the supply of arms to men actively engaged in murder, in the case of two men or of ten men, why advocate it in the case of a million men?

Is it any worse to kill men or aid the killing of men by twos and tens than it is by thousands and tens of thousands?

Mr. Bryan is an advocate of prohibition. What would Mr. Bryan think of a man who advocated prohibition and at the same time manufactured alcoholic liquor and sold it over a bar to make men drunk, justifying it by the statement that he had "the right under the law" to do this?

The plain fact is that the people of this nation are either in favor of peace or they are not.

If they are in favor of peace, they should be against war and against the supplying of arms to the nations engaged in a needless, useless, purposeless war, when they know that those arms are to be used to increase the murder and destruction of that war.

If the people of this country are not in favor of peace, then they should continue to supply arms to the murdering nations and make all the money they can out of the murder.

But in that even they should stop prating about peace.

We should cease assuming a virtue which we do not possess and go coldly and boldly out to acquire any blood money which may be "coming our way."

If we cannot be conscientious, let us, at least, be consistent.

But this newspaper is in favor of peace and it believes that the people of the United States are in favor of peace.

It believes that these people are conscientious and are consistent in their conscientiousness.

It believes with President Wilson that these people of ours are sincerely devoted to "principle," and that they do not care

whether the operation of that principle embarrasses Germany and benefits England, or whether it embarrasses England and benefits Germany, as long as it is a just and righteous principle.

We are not partisan in our "principle," President Wilson.

We are not pro-German or pro-British, Mr. President.

We stand for abstract principles and for its concrete application in a neutral, impartial and absolutely just and righteous manner.

We turn to you, President Wilson, as the President of a people of "principle."

Now that Mr. Bryan is out of your Cabinet and his influence removed from your Administration, why cannot you, President Wilson, apply the just and righteous principle, the civilized principle, the Christian principle to this matter of exportation of arms to nations evilly engaged in destroying themselves and the achievements of civilization and Christianity?

We speak thus directly to you, Mr. President, because we have the grateful testimony of your own words that you yourself view this matter as this newspaper views it.

We find these words in your message upon the subject of Mexico, which you delivered to the Congress in August, 1913:

"For the rest, I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side of the struggle now going on in Mexico receive any assistance from this side of the border. I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war of any kind from the United States—a policy suggested by several interesting precedents, and certainly dictated by many manifest considerations of practical expediency. We cannot in the circumstances be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico, or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

It seems to us, Mr. President, that you could not possibly have better stated then, and could not possibly better state now, the high and solemn obligation of this country to "follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war of any kind from the United States," not only to the Republic of Mexico but to any and to all republics, kingdoms and empires which are engaged in this dreadful and frightfully destructive war across the Atlantic.

Mr. President, you have finely and clearly stated the civilized, Christian duty of the United States to refrain from sending arms and munitions of war to the belligerents who are striving for victory in Mexico.

Mr. President, we ask you, in the name of the American people who anxiously long for peace to come, if you cannot as finely and clearly state and enforce the civilized, Christian duty of the United States to refrain from sending arms and munitions of war to the belligerents who are striving for victory in Europe?

Sir, is there any "manifest consideration of practical expedience," or any consideration of duty and of humanity which applies to the Mexican conflict that does not apply far more weightily to this other vastly greater and more deadly destructive European conflict?

The miserable plea that some Americans are making money out of this traffic can have no more weight with you, Mr. President, than it has with the millions of your fellow citizens who abhor blood money.

The suggestion that we should sell arms and munitions of war in order to make up for the gigantic losses inflicted upon our peaceful, legitimate commerce by Great Britain doubtless meets with the same disapproval from you, Mr. President, that it meets from all self-respecting American men and women.

Nor do we think that you, Mr. President, attach any importance to the preposterous argument that it would be unnatural for us to discontinue the sale of arms to the warring nations, since one side could not perhaps carry on the war many more months without a steady supply of arms and munitions from this country.

Neutrality, as you, of course, well know, Mr. President, does not actively aid either belligerent to overcome the other in any war.

In your own words, substituting only the single word "Europe" for "Mexico,"

"We cannot in the circumstances be the partisan of either party to the contest that now distracts Europe, or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

If the exportation of arms and munitions of war to belligerent forces in Mexico would make us "a partisan of either party" and put us in the position of "constituting ourselves the virtual umpire between them," it follows, perforce, that exporting arms and munitions to one party to the European war, on the

VIRIBUS UNITIS.

NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Three Months of War with Italy.

It is already three months since Italy declared war against those who had been her allies for thirty years. It is this war measured with the same measure that would be used for a great war, the outstanding impression is one of astonishment at the extreme incapability of the Italian leaders, who in spite of numerical advantage have achieved precisely nothing. But with the world war occupying the whole stage for the last thirteen months, the whole Italian campaign appears to be merely a Lilliputian affair, scarcely worthy of serious notice. The Italians themselves had planned the war as a mere walk-over to Görz and Trieste. But it has not turned out quite that way. They have been trying their luck for three months along the Austrian frontier, now here, now there, on the frontiers of Tyrol, in the Alpine passes, at the Isonzo — and everywhere their attempts have met with the same result — blank failure every time.

Comic-Opera War.

The Austrian-Hungarian General Staff is able to announce, with pride and self-confidence, that the watch upon the Isonzo, as in the Tyrolean and Karinthian frontiers, remains absolutely unshaken, whereas the enemy has lost over 100,000 of his crack troops and achieved nothing whatever. Even the Lilliput island of Pelagosa which the Italians did succeed in capturing, and over which they made as tremendous clamour, they have again been forced to evacuate. Well may a neutral Swiss paper declare, in reviewing the course of the Austrian-Italian war up to the present, that the Italians "only succeed in getting as far as the Austrians, for strategical reasons, allow them to."

Now the time of the snows is upon us again. Cadorna will have no more need to invent his weather reports and King Vittorio Emanuele may leave his patent umbrella sword at home. Snow-time in the Alps needs no elaboration.

Joy in Poland and Galicia.

Since the fall of Warsaw on the 5th the days have brought a constant succession of victories to the allied troops. There was never time between jublations to take in the flags. One consequence of all these successes is that the Russians are forsaking the last corner of Eastern Galicia. The inhabitants of these towns regard the retreat of the Russians with mingled fear and joy—with fear, since the Russians never fly so quickly that they do not find time for redoubled barbaric cruelties—but also with rejoicing, since the day of their deliverance has at last dawned.

No such tremors mar the unfeigned joy with which the Austrian-Hungarian troops were greeted in those districts which they are now occupying in Russian Poland. Not only the Jews, but the Poles and Ukrainians greeted the appearance of the "enemy" with the greatest enthusiasm. They have already realized the difference which it makes in their lives to live under the administration of a civilized country, and whatever form their government may take in the future, they feel themselves freed from the Russian yoke. For the first time they understand the difference between Russia and Austria-Hungary.

Field Marshal Archduke Friederich, has lately inspected the occupied territory, and the hearty welcome which he received from the whole population was a good testimony to their satisfaction with the new conditions.

Indeed the Austrians and Hungarians are not behaving like troops in the enemy's country, but rather as friends and deliverers.

Order and security reign everywhere, and a brisk trade is going on between the inhabitants of the occupied territory and those in the Austrian provinces just across the frontier. The railway-line Belz-Zamosc, which was destroyed by the retreating Russians has just been rebuilt, and as this puts Russian-Poland in direct communication with Galicia, it will be a great boon to economic life.

Loyal Hungarians.

The Hungarians and Croats are to send a deputation to the Emperor, which will arrive in Vienna on September 2nd and present him with an address expressive of the loyalty and devotion of his Hungarian, Croatian and Slavonian subjects. The idea originated in Budapest, but naturally all parts of the country have taken the greatest interest in it, and had not war conditions of travel rendered a certain limitation of the numbers necessary, it is certain that many thousands would have undertaken the long journey to Vienna in order to take part in assuring the aged and beloved Emperor of their loyalty and love.

ground that without such arms and munitions that party could not keep up the fight, is to make ourselves "a partisan of one party" and to "constitute ourselves the virtual umpire" of the war itself.

There is no possible escape from the logic of that conclusion.

Mr. President and citizens, let us try to promote peace, and as a preliminary step toward the promotion of peace, let us stop the exportation of the implements of war.

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.

Secret Springs and Sources.

To the Editor.

In the matter of partisan publicity the British have no cause to complain of unpreparedness; they have put it all over the Germans; and they have no scruples in reaching their ends. No story is too preposterous to tell the American public; denials of falsehoods are ignored; tell the lie and let the Germans howl, is the rule; and as Britain is spending money like water she gets results. Every manager of a munition and murder mill is an ally of the allies; they and the banks are making blood money and they get to the business offices who control the editorial rooms. The credulity of unthinking America is boundless; but I think I see a revolt coming.

The impudent statement of the Allies, unable to fight their own battles, that they are fighting ours is an insult to American pride and honor, and in turn will react. I am not disposed to criticise our government, it is in a hard spot; and doubtless will get to the British "Blockade" tactics in time; but in the interim the Anglo-American press is working viciously to make a break with Germany. I have an idea Mr. Wilson appreciates the domestic danger of this course. Mr. Roosevelt is Hatherskiting all over the land against Germany, helping England to-day against Germany, as he did against his own race — the Dutch Boers — when he was president. He is a pest.

It may interest you to know, as indicating deeper currents of public opinion, that the politicians — keen and alert watchers of band wagons — are saying little about the war. A very significant fact. I exclude from this class the demagogue of the T. R. stamp, to whom silence is death. It shows that newspaper noise is not public opinion — and elections are coming. Moreover the unthinking American public does love a winner and they observe that while Britain and her allies are foretelling and promising victories next week the Germans are delivering the goods now and to-day.

Yours Sincerely, Louis Parke Cameron.

Missing English Officers.

To the Editor. Could you kindly let me know if two officers by the names of 2nd Lieut. Charter Barrygibbons, Royal Irish Regt. wounded and missing, also Lieut. Alec Scott 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, also wounded and missing, are captured. The former was missing at Charles le-roi on the 23rd August last. Thanking you in anticipation

I remain yours sincerely Private Bernard White, II Batt. 4 Comp. No. 7516 Royal Irish Rifles

Limburg (Lahn). We shall make inquiries at once. (Ed.)

From the Windy City.

To the Editor. I always read your splendid paper with great pleasure. I have received it from different places since the war began. Allow me to tender my very best thanks and accept enclosed check for \$1.05 as a token of my appreciation. With all good wishes, Yours very truly, Chicago, Ill. E. S.

FRENCHMEN DISSATISFIED.

Constantinople, Aug. 28. During the last engagement at Sedd-ul-Bahr a large number of French prisoners were taken. They all speak of the bad relations existing between their countrymen and the English. They say that they cannot understand why the French should have been called upon to fight at the Dardanelles and that they have the feeling that in so fighting they are being made the victims of the English who set them to do the hardest tasks. They were ordered to do all the most dangerous work such as the transport of artillery and ammunition, to assist at the landings, which the English avoided as much as possible. The British, they say, utilise the hours of rest in order to do business. They also said that they had no desire to engage further in a contest that appeared hopeless.

The Wonderful Duino.

For some weeks the Italian papers have been making merry over the Austrian 305. Skoda-mortar, and talking of its harmlessness; but now some real reports of officers from the Isonzo are coming in, which tell quite another story. They speak of the terrible effects of the 305 cm. mortar, of which it is said that if its shell hits a house, not one stone remains upon another. At Doberdo the Austrians have only used batteries of small and medium caliber; but at Duino they have the heavy guns, on which account the soldiers call the great shells "Duinos". "There goes a 'Duino', save himself who can," they cry when they hear a shot go howling over.

THE CAUSES OF THE WAR
AND THE FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE.

By Sir Roger Casement.

THE CRIME AGAINST EUROPE.

(Concluded.)

II.

We come now to the third party to the Entente and it is now we begin to perceive how it was that a cordial understanding with England rendered a Russo-French attack upon Germany only a question of time and opportunity. Until England appeared on the scene neither Russia nor France, nor both combined, could summon up courage to strike the blow. Willing to wound they were yet both afraid to strike. It needed a third courage, a keener purpose and a greater immunity.

German militarism was too formidable a factor in the life of sixty-five millions of the most capable people in Europe to be lightly assailed even by France and Russia combined. Russia needed money to perfect the machinery of invasion, so sorely tried by the disastrous failure to invade Korea and Manchuria. France had the money to advance, but she still doubted the ability of her stagnant population of forty millions to face the growing magnitude of the great people across the Rhine. It needed another guarantee—and England brought it.

From the day that Great Britain with her mighty fleet joined the separated allies with their mighty armies, the bond between them and the circle round Germany grew tight. From that day the counsels of the allies and their new found "friend" thickened and quickened. The immovable "menace across the Rhine" in one case had become the active "menace across the North Sea" in the other case.

The sin of German militarism was at last out! It could take to the water as kindly as to the land. As long as the war machine guaranteed the inviolability of German territory it was no threat to European peace, but when it assumed the task of safe-guarding German rights at sea it became the "enemy of civilization". These trading people, not content with an army that kept French "revanche" discreetly silent and Slav "unity" a dream of the future, presumed to have a sea-born commerce that grew by leaps and bounds, and they dared to build a navy strong enough to defend and even to extend it. From that day the doom of "German militarism" was sealed; and England, democratic England, lay down with the Czar in the same bed, to which the French housewife had already transferred her republican counterpane.

The duration of peace became only a question of time and the war of to-day only a question of opportunity and pretext. Each of the parties to the understanding had the same clear purpose to serve, and while the aim to each was different the end was the same. Germany's power of defence must be destroyed. That done each of the sleeping partners to the unsigned compact would get the share of the spoils guarded by armed German manhood he coveted.

To Russia, the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and the incorporation of the Slav elements in part into her own vast Empire, in part into a vassal and subordinate Balkan Confederacy.

To France, the restoration of Lorraine with Metz, and of Alsace with Strassburg, and their million and a half of German-speaking Teutons to the French empire.

To England, the destruction of German sea power and along with it the permanent crippling of German competition in the markets of the world.

Incidentally German colonies would disappear along with German shipping, and with both gone a German navy would become a useless burden for a nation of philosophers to maintain, so that the future status of maritime efficiency in Europe could be left to the Power that polices the seas to equitably fix for all mankind, as well as for the defeated rival.

Such in outline, was the altruistic scope of the unsigned agreement entered into by the three parties of the Triple Entente; and it only remained to get ready for the day when the matter could be brought to issue. The murder of the Archduke Ferdinand and his consort furnished Russia with the occasion, since she felt that her armies were ready, the sword sharpened, and the Entente sure and binding.

The mobilization by Russia was all that France needed "to do that which might be required of her by her interests" (reply of the French government to the German Ambassador at Paris, August 1, 1914).

Had the neutrality of Belgium been respected as completely as the neutrality of Holland, England would have joined her "friends" in the assault on Germany, as Sir Edward Grey was forced to admit when the German Ambassador in vain pressed him to state his own terms as the price of English neutrality.

The hour had struck. Russia was sure of herself, and the rest followed automatically, since all had been provided for long before. The French fleet was in the Mediterranean

as the result of the military compact between France and England signed, sealed and delivered 1912 and withheld from the knowledge of Parliament until a few hours before war was declared upon Germany. The British fleet had been mobilized early in July in anticipation of Russian mobilization on land—and here again it is Sir Edward Grey who incidentally supplies the proof.

In his anxiety, while there was still the fear that Russia might hold her hand, he telegraphed to the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg on 27th of July, requiring him to assure the Russian Foreign Minister, that the British Fleet "which is concentrated, as it happens", would not disperse from Portland. That "as it happens" is quite the most illuminating slip in the British White Paper, and is best comprehended by those who know what have been the secret orders of the British Fleet since 1909, and what was the end in view when King George reviewed it earlier in the month, and when His Majesty so hurriedly summoned the unconstitutional "Home Rule" conference at Buckingham Palace on the 18th of July. Nothing remained for the "friends" but to manoeuvre that Germany should be driven to declare war, or see her frontiers crossed. If she did the first she became the "aggressor"; if she waited to be attacked she incurred the peril of destruction.

Such in outline, are the causes and the steps that led up to the outbreak of war. The writer has seen those steps well and carefully laid, tested and tried beforehand. Every rung of the scaling ladder being raised for the storming of the German defences on land and sea was planned and polished in the British Foreign Office.

As Sir Edward Grey confessed three years ago, he was but "the fly on the wheel". That wheel was the ever faster driven purpose of Great Britain to destroy the growing sea-power and commerce of Germany. The strain had reached the breaking point.

During the first six months of 1914, German export trade almost equalled that of Great Britain. Another year of peace and it would certainly have exceeded it, and for the first time in the history of world trade Great Britain would have been put in the second place. German exports from January to June 1914 had swelled to the enormous total of \$1,045,000 as against \$1,075,000,000 of Great Britain. A war against such figures as these could not be maintained in the markets; it must be transferred to the seas.

Day by day as the war proceeds, although it is now only six weeks old, the pretences under which it was begun are being discarded. England fights, not to defend the neutrality of Belgium, not to destroy German militarism, but to retain, if need be by involving the whole world in war, her supreme and undisputed ownership of the seas.

This is the crime against Europe, the crime against the world that, among other victims, the United States are invited to approve, in order that to-morrow their own growing navy may be put into like posture with that of a defeated Germany.

With the Kiel Canal "handed to Denmark" as one of the fruits of British victory, as Lord Charles Beresford (in a speech delivered on 10th or 11th September 1914) yesterday magnanimously suggested, how long may it be before the Panama Canal shall be found to be "a threat to peace" in the hands of those who constructed it?

A rival fleet in being, whether the gunners be Teuton or Anglo-Saxon, unless the Admiralty controlling it is seated at Whitehall, will always be an eyesore to the Mistress of the Seas, in other words, a threat to the peace of the world.

The war of armaments cannot be ended by the disarming of the German people. To hand Europe over to a triumphant alliance of Russian and French militarism, while England controls the highways and waterways of mankind by a fleet whose function is "to dictate the maritime law of nations," will beget indeed a new Europe, but a Europe whose acquiescence is due to fear and the continued pressure of well-sustained force—a Europe submitted to the despotism of unnatural alliances designed to arrest the laws of progress.

The laws of progress demand that efficiency shall prevail. The crime of Germany has been superior efficiency, not so much in the arts of war as in the products of peace. If she go down to-day before a combination of brute force and unscrupulous intelligence her fall cannot be permanent. Germany has within herself the forces that ensure revival, and revival means recovery. Neither France nor Russia, nor both combined, can give to Europe what Britain now designs to take from it by their help.

Whatever may be the result of this war on the field of battle, to France indeed it can bring only one end. For her there is no future save that of a military empire. Her life blood is dried up. This war will sweep away all power of recuperation. She

will remain impotent to increase her race, sterile of new forces for good, her young men's blood gone to win the barren fields of Alsace. Her one purpose in the new Europe will be to hold a sword, not her own, over the struggling form of a resurgent Germany in the interests of another people. Let Germany lose a million men in the fighting of to-day, she can recover them in two years of peace. But to France the losses of this war, whether she win or lose, cannot be made good in a quarter of a century of child births. Whatever comes to Russia, to England, France as a great free power is gone. Her future function will be to act in a subordinate capacity alone. Supported and encouraged by England she will be forced to keep up a great army in order that the most capable people of the continent, with a population no defeat can arrest, shall not fill the place in Europe and in the world they are called on surely to fill, and one that conflicts only with British aims and appetites.

German expansion was no threat to France. It was directed to other fields, chiefly those of commerce. In order to keep it from those fields England fanned the dying fires of French resentment and drove by every agency to kindle a natural sentiment into an active passion.

The historian of the future will record that whatever the immediate fate of Germany may be, the permanent victim was France.

The day England won her to an active policy of vengeance against the victor of 1870, she wooed her to abiding loss. Her true place in Europe was one of friendship with Germany. But that meant, inevitably, the discovery by Europe that the chief barrier to European concord lay not in the armies of the Powers, but in the ring of hostile battleships that constrained her peoples into armed camps.

European militarism rests on English navalism. English navalism requires for its continued existence a disunited Europe; and a Europe kept apart is a Europe armed, anxious and watchful, bent on mutual attack, its eyes fixed on the earth. Europe must lift its eyes to the sea. There lies the highway of the nations, the only road to freedom—the sole path to peace.

For the pent millions of Europe there can be no peace, no laying aside of arms, no sincere development of trade or of culture while one people, in Europe but not of Europe, immune themselves from all attack, and sure that whatever suffering they inflict on others can never be visited on their own shores, have it in their power to foment strife with impunity and to call up war from the ends of the earth while they themselves enjoy the blessing of peace.

England, the soul and brain of this confederacy of war abroad remains at peace at home. As I write these words a dispatch from Sir Alfred Sharpe, the correspondent of a London paper in France comes to hand. It should be placarded in every Foreign Office of the world, in every temple of justice, in every house of prayer.

"It is difficult for the people in England to realize the condition of Northern France at the present time. Although the papers are full of accounts of desolation and destruction caused by the German invasion, it is only by an actual experience that the full realization of the horror comes. To return to England after visiting the French war zone is to come back to a land of perfect peace, where everything is normal and where it is not easy to believe we are almost within hearing distance of the cannonade on the Aisne."

(Sir Alfred Sharpe, to the Daily Chronicle from the front, September 2, 1914.)

It is this immunity from the horror of war that makes all Englishmen jingoes. They are never troubled by the consequences of belligerency. Since it is only "by an actual experience that the full realization of the horror comes," until that horror strikes deep on the soil of England herself, her statesmen, her ministers, her members of Parliament, her editors will never sincerely love peace, but will plan always to ensure war abroad, whenever British need of ambition demands it.

Were England herself so placed that responsibility for her acts could be enforced on her own soil, among her own people and on the head of those who devise her policies, then we might talk of arbitration treaties with hope and sign compacts of good will sure that they were indeed cordial understandings.

But as long as Great Britain retains undisputed ownership of the sea, of that chief factor that ensures at will peace or war on others, there can be only armaments in Europe, ill-will among men and war fever in the blood of mankind.

Men's minds are fettered by phrases and never was this better illustrated than now and nowhere so well understood as in England.

While "German militarism" is held up to universal odium the Power that invokes mankind to assist in curbing one form of armed force itself relies on a far more intolerable and widespread use of force, wherewith to crush all rivalry and annul equality, than anything devised for the conquest of the world since the downfall of the Roman Empire.

But German militarism, we are told, is designed by an autocracy for the destruction

THE NESTS OF CALUMNY.

"THE CONTINENTAL TIMES" PRESENTS ITS COMPLIMENTS TO THE LONDON "MORNING POST".

An Independent, Individual Expression of Opinion.

By L. R. Orchelle.

The Morning Post of London is the so-called organ of modern English aristocracy, of "all-red" imperialism, of top-booted Toryism and British militarism—that ludicrous attempt to imitate German efficiency—and cunningly and euphemistically advertised as National Service. It has a bland and pompous stone building at the corner of Kingsway and the Strand, a building with rounded corners like the well-lined paunch of a prosperous country squire. About its entrances and its offices there cling the chill sterile drafts of a snobbish West End club and the inhuman, silent mechanism of a big bank. Of course, the larger part of English aristocracy, as I have frequently had occasion to point out, is no longer aristocratic in the admirable sense of England's nobler days, but simply commercial—which accounts for many amazing and disheartening phenomena in this war—and is one of its chief incentives.

The Morning Post has a correspondent in Berne, one of those anonymous products of Fleet Street, who infest the market-places and cafes of neutral capitals, "pickers-up of unconsidered trifles" and exporters of well-considered venom to London, where, distilled in the saurian press, it goes forth to inoculate the world. These garbage-men rake strenuously for choice bits of international scandal and when the supply runs low and their pay is in peril and their patriotism questioned, they stupidly invent. Lacking all but the baser sort of imagination, and being themselves the dupes of foreigners far more subtle and acute than Brixton or Battersea ever knew, their lies have exceedingly short legs—like those of Italy's king and Monsieur Poincaré. Our readers may recall the admirable letter, by Dr. Arthur B. Yolland, addressed "to the British People" which we recently published. Dr. Yolland is known throughout Europe as a scholar and a true type of that honorable English gentleman which a debased policy and a vicious press seem to have almost exterminated in the England of to-day—an England, alas, which seems content to serve as a door-mat for the miry boots of Lord Northcliffe and Horatio Bottomley, the roaring maniac of John Bull.

The English system of slander is quite obvious and nothing has astonished me more than the ease with which it has continued to impose upon a credulous, one might almost say myopic, world. Its chief weapon is its ability to play upon the note of self-interest or personal profit and to induce poor, deluded and malicious souls to believe that this lies at the root of every action, however noble, free or courageous. Does some fearless Englishman like Dr. Yolland, or Mr. C. Pownall, clear-sighted and free from the hideous obsession of the official attitude, rise to condemn the gigantic crime of which the Big Four are guilty? What so easy as to accuse them of doing it for gain? Does some great humanitarian and patriot like Sir Roger Casement, lift his voice to expose the "Crime against Europe"—why not at once seek to strangle the incontrovertible truths he utters by denouncing him as in the pay of the German government? It is the only

of weaker peoples while English navalism is maintained by a democracy to ensure "the freedom of the seas."

British democracy loves freedom of the sea in precisely the same spirit as Imperial Rome viewed the spectacle of Celtic freedom beyond the outposts of the Roman legions; as Agricola phrased it, something "to war down and take possession of so that freedom may be put out of sight."

The names change, but the spirit of imperial exploitation, whether it call itself an Empire or a Democracy, does not change.

Just as the Athenian Empire, in the name of a democracy, sought to impose servitude at sea on the Greek world, so the British Empire, in the name of a democracy, seeks to encompass mankind within the long walls of London.

The modern Sparta may be vanquished by the imperial democrats assailing her from East and West. But let the world be under no illusions.

If Germany go down to-day, vanquished by a combination of Asiatic, African, American and European enemies, the gain will not be to the world nor to the cause of peace.

The Mistress of the Seas will remain to ensure new combinations of enmity, to prohibit the one league of concord that alone can bring freedom and peace to the world. The cause that begot this war will remain to beget new wars.

The next victim of universal sea power may not be on the ravaged fields of mid-Europe, but on another continent amid the wasted coasts and bombarded seaports of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

A permanent peace can only be laid on a sure foundation. A sure foundation of peace among men can only be found when mastery of the sea by one people has been merged in freedom of the seas for all.

argument left to that type of British mind and unto itself it appears as amply sufficient. If you cannot refute the adamant truth, you can at least strive to besmirch him who speaks it. If the cry of "traitor!" chokes you as you utter it, the shout of "bribe-taker" may fall upon more fruitful soil.

It is not my purpose to defend Dr. Yolland, for his attitude, his arguments and character need no defense. He may or may not reply to his traducers in the Morning Post. It may prove sufficient for him to know that the splendid article he voluntarily offered to the Continental Times has been considered so effective as to call for base and clumsy attempts to discredit its author.

Our jack-daw of Berne was to be the petty instrument of this attempt at defamation. So the obedient and anonymous scribe concocts in turn an anonymous informant who furnishes a piece of gross fiction to the effect that Dr. Yolland, during a stay in Berne after his return from England, had been told by another English friend that the Continental Times had offered him £80 for an article, an offer which the friend in question had indignantly and virtuously refused. Whereupon Dr. Yolland is said to have remarked: "You were a d—d fool!"

Gentle and neutral readers, do you scent the subtle aroma of the masterly and Machiavellian inference? Do you observe the goblets of Fleet Street mire pursuing their unerring way towards Dr. Yolland's shirt front? Beneath this trumpeted-up tap-room gossip and the characteristic vulgarity of the form in which the lie is couched, one is able to perceive that wonderful system of English diplomacy and propaganda—to which German methods are supposed to be so strikingly inferior.

Just as you hire other nations to fight your battles, so you hire other hirelings to shout "hireling!" to those you fear or would discredit. You cast your calumny upon the waters or into the air and watch it grow and flourish. And though a million rootless falsehoods die of inanition, you will manufacture a million more. You know your public and its capacity.

I need scarcely say that the Continental Times has never offered Dr. Yolland nor anyone £80 or any other sum for an article. To assert the contrary is to utter a lie which may well be qualified by the shocking dash which precedes the "fool" of the Cockney villager in the Swiss capital. All who are familiar with this little paper know that practically all its contributions are voluntary and gratuitous, and that the modest remuneration it occasionally pays for translations or special articles would never serve as a motive to induce well-to-do and high-minded Englishmen to denounce or expose their country or its policy. We are conscious that the Continental Times is far from perfect. But it may claim at least one transcendent and unparalleled merit—it is the only newspaper in English in all Europe which ventures to tell the truth. And of the effectiveness of this attitude and this ideal we have abundant and gratifying evidence—both from our friends and from our foes. For all those whose purpose is to fight for truth, reason and justice may be sure to have plenty of both.

We may also seize this opportunity to refute another of those cheap and facile bits of calumny which drip so steadily from the columns of the London press—namely, that the Continental Times is the "subsidized" organ of the German Foreign Office. The Continental Times is an independent private enterprise and though issued in the capital of a belligerent Power, is not subjected to official control. This fact alone speaks volumes for the mental magnanimity of the German spirit, which permits even the vicious Daily Mail to circulate in thousands of German cafes and private homes. Yet in England the Labour Leader is suppressed—while the Daily Mail and John Bull flourish like evil weeds. We have, of course, been accused of "neutrality"—a charge which, lacking the requisite hypocrisy that would enable us to deny it—troubles us no more than the transcendent "neutrality" of the N. Y. Herald or Boston Transcript troubles those strongholds of sweet reasonableness, impartiality and incandescent justice.

It is true that we exercise the immemorial right of Americans to interpret our "neutrality" in accordance with our convictions and our sympathies, and if on occasion we come forth strongly in defence of the German cause, this is solely because we are intellectually convinced of the fundamental justice of that cause, and not because we are "subsidized" to represent it. Such, at least, is the attitude of the present writer. It is possible that this explanation may be too direct or simple for the minds of political and journalistic profiteers—sunk in swamps of subsidies and in wholesale attempts to bribe or purchase the press of the world.

There is something pathetically ridiculous in this attitude of a nation or in the press of a nation whose baneful moral influence constitutes a danger for the minds, liberties and morals

of mankind a thousand times more pernicious than a mythical "militarism." I have more than once pointed out that a corrupt and venal press is perhaps the most frightful curse that burdens the helpless democracies of to-day.

And where is that great arch-satirist which shall one day provoke the scorn and laughter of a world that has recovered its senses—by tearing aside the thin, and really transparent veil that hangs between the British pretence and the British practice? The gold that has persuaded the venal statesmen of wretched nations to dash their betrayed peoples in red hepatombs before the altar of the British Baal, the gold that is held forth as a lure to other little countries to draw them into the cruel pit of carnage and perdition—the gold that pours like a reversed Gulf Stream across the Atlantic into the safes of our own pro-Ally press, the gold that hired d'Annunzio and sought to procure through Mr. Findlay the assassination of Sir Roger Casement—all this gushes to-day from the coffers of the cold and ruthless enemy of Europe.

What were Napoleon's words? The English, he declared, "were the breakers of treaties par excellence." They were a "nation of shop-keepers." History attests the former fact with iron tongue and crimson dates, the latter, even in our commercialized age, is re-affirmed by a thousand signs. No land was ever juggled into war for more sordid motives, no war has ever been waged more meanly and more basely than that for which the press of Printing House Square, the camarilla of Downing Street and the vested interests of the City are responsible.

ENGLAND SHORT OF MONEY

Would Like to Float a Loan in America Morgan Makes Hard Terms. Effects upon Gold Edged Securities. London, Aug. 26. With a daily four million war budget to meet, the persistent and never ending financial demands of Russia, the needs in cash of Italy, France, Belgium and Serbia to provide for; England has finally to look abroad for a loan, and that at a moment when the idea that the war can end favourably for her, is a hope which is fast petering out.

Only with Difficulty. The last war loan of 600 millions was only subscribed with the utmost difficulty and could never have been called popular. Another vast loan is necessary in the coming month and it is not thought that the Banks that subscribed the bulk of the last one could possibly do so again.

Therefore the Chancellor of the Exchequer looked over the water to America and the firm of Morgan was found quite willing. But the terms were hard, 5% and free of income tax. That England should be called upon to pay such a high rate of interest is not very nice on the part of Messrs. Morgan and Co., a firm which has had such vast profits out of its agency for the English government in the purchase of munitions and military equipments.

Business People Alarmed. In business circles here, the American financial proposition is looked upon with the utmost alarm. The last war loan, owing to its high rate of interest caused well nigh a panic in the market for gold edged securities. The consol, artificially bolstered up to 65, has become a negligible quantity, and railroad stock and other solid investments have all suffered seriously.

But, if the American loan is carried through, then indeed will the position of all solid stocks become involved.

Against the Loan. The Manchester Guardian in a strong article contests the idea of the American loan. It says that a 5% national loan is a thing unknown in English financial history. That the effect of the loan would be that the quotations of English government securities would sink to such a point, that the next war loan must be issued at a higher interest than 4 1/2%. The right way the Guardian thinks would be to sell American securities and to export gold; although it is admitted that the English banks are short of gold.

Circumstantial Evidence. "Speaking of circumstantial evidence," said a lawyer at the University club, "George Frisbie Hoar used to tell this story: "A young woman met her husband as he returned from the office, and showed unmistakable signs of weeping.

"What's the matter, Ellen?" asked the husband. "Oh, John," she said, "I dropped my diamond ring off my finger, and I can't find it anywhere." "Don't worry, Ellen; it's all safe. I found it this morning in my trousers' pocket."

A WEAKER JAPAN. Nipponese Empire Has Child Problem Differing from That of Europe.

By Ernest W. Clement.

War babies are under discussion in Japan as well as in Europe. But the babies discussed here are not the same kind as those discussed in England, France, Belgium and Germany. In those countries the discussion is concerning the future status of illegitimate children. In Japan the discussion is concerning the present status of legitimate war babies of the past. It is just twenty years since the war with China and this year, for the first time, young men born at the time of that war came up for conscription examination.

The condition of affairs is thus described by the Japan Times:

"The result demonstrates, says the Tokyo Asahi, that Tokyo has 9,255 young men of conscription age for this year, including both permanent and temporary inhabitants, a decrease of 746 from last year. The population of the city increases each year and, the Asahi says, since 1907 the number of young men of conscription age has increased by each year. But for the current year, twenty years after the war, comes the decrease. The ward of Kanada had 813 young men of conscription age for last year, but only 635 for this year, with a decrease of about 22 per cent, according to the Asahi. Defective in Physique.

"The direct effect of the war upon the physical constitution of the young men is still more remarkable. Out of thirty young men who are temporary inhabitants in the ward of Kanada and who have just undergone the examination for conscription only four have been selected as first class because of the state of physical constitution; three as second class five as third class and thirteen as fourth class. Three of the remainder have been exempted for illness or some other reasons which make them unable to serve in the army, while the examination of the last two has been postponed for one year more. The ratio of the first class young men is thus only 13 per cent.

"Last year out of 814 young men examined in the ward of Kanada 194, or 42 per cent of the number, were selected as the first class candidates for service in the army, and the authorities of the war office could obtain not more than 190 young men enlisted from Kanada last year. This is, of course, the result of the conscription examination only in a part of one ward in Tokyo, but it is feared that the examination in the other parts of Kanada or other wards in the city, or even throughout the country, may not bring out more encouraging results.

The Tokyo journals point out that ten years later the country may expect to experience still worse effects as a result of the Russo-Japanese war, in which, of course, the death rate was much greater.

WAR EXPENDITURES. English and French Expenses Compared by A. J. Black.

War-expenditures have naturally been progressive. France the more quickly struck its stride in the matter of spending, with England's bill following the slower creation of a new army. How the respective expenditures have amounted may be roughly indicated as follows:

Table with 2 columns: England, France. Rows: First five months, Second six months, Third three months, Total fourteen months.

In peace times France was lately spending about \$ 1,100,000,000 in the course of fourteen months. Thus the extra military bill in that period is about \$ 3,360,000,000, or \$ 240,000,000 a month. In the same period the extra British expenditures figure out around \$ 245,000,000 a month, placing the two Allies pretty much on the same footing of financial effort.

The French public in April and May subscribed to \$ 400,000,000 of the national defense bonds, at 5 1/2 per cent interests, thus falling somewhat short of the current rate of needed income. The handicap on the French situation is the degree to which ordinary revenues have been impaired by enemy occupation of the richest five per cent of French area, resulting in deficit of over three hundred million dollars up to last month. This has been in turn covered by borrowings from the Bank of France, for which the maximum limit was lately raised from \$ 1,200,000,000 to \$ 1,800,000,000 the Bank being granted, on the other hand, authority to raise its note issue from \$ 2,400,000,000 to \$ 3,000,000,000.

In turn again, \$ 300,000,000 of French treasury notes have been placed with the British government, secured by the shifting to London of one-third that total in French gold.

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