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No. 1135. Vol. XXI. No. 68.

STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1915.

## LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

### Admiral Promoted.

New York, June 13. The commander of the American fleet in the Atlantic Ocean, Mayo, has been gazetted as Vice Admiral. He is the first of three Admirals recently nominated.

### Short of Breadstuffs.

Stockholm, June 13. The town Commission for foodstuffs has asked the Government for 18 million kronen. This sum to be utilised to buy 60,000 tons of much-needed breadstuffs.

### King Recovering.

Athens, June 13. The King's recovery progresses surely but slowly. Unless there comes a relapse all is well. But His Majesty is much weakened and run down and will not be strong for a long while to come.

### Danger Ahead.

Stockholm, June 13th. The Swedish Consul at Archangel reports that the Germans have placed many mines about the entrance of that harbor, with the object of preventing the importation of munitions of war.

### Two Sensible States.

Bukarest, June 13. The *Adverul* asserts that the negotiations proceeding between Bulgaria and Roumania, to ensure the neutrality of both countries, have almost been concluded.

### Italy Needs Troops.

Geneva, June 13. Strange as it may seem, the French have been called upon to send troops to assist the Italians in their failing military organization. The number sent has been 1500 men.

### French Liberty of Speech.

Paris, June 13. *L'Humanité*, the well-known newspaper, belonging to Hervé, has been confiscated and forbidden further publication. The paper had been telling too many disagreeable truths of late, and severely criticised the conduct of the campaign.

### Greek Elections.

Athens, June 13. The Gumaris party has gone to the new Elections in the country with the cry of "Peace." It is the firm belief of the Ministry that the country needs rest and quiet in order to have time fully to develop the enormous increase of territory which fell to its lot at the end of the war.

### Emphatic Denial.

Constantinople, June 13. The Turkish government denies in the most emphatic manner the English report concerning a number of Turkish prisoners claimed to be taken by them. On the contrary the offensive of the English was beaten back with heavy losses and not a single Turkish prisoner was taken.

### Neville Vacated.

Zurich, June 13. *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* in announcing the giving up of Neville by the Germans, says:—"It merely meant the relinquishing of a group of houses which had been shot to pieces. The whole action is another proof that in the West Front the smallest advantages are highly prized, because the larger are not to be had."

### Tzar in Przemyśl.

Vienna, June 13. The *Pesti Hirlap* prints the speech the Russian Emperor made at the time Przemyśl capitulated. The monarch said:—"With the taking of Przemyśl the campaign is over. What has taken place up to March 22, is a triumphal march of the Slav Realm. I am happy and proud to celebrate the triumph of the Slav idea in this fortress."

### Restless Dockers.

London, June 13. The dockers are getting very restless. They have held a meeting and threaten to go out on strike, which would be most awkward at the present moment. The principal object of their demonstrations is to protest against the introduction of conscription. Motions strongly condemning forced military service have been unanimously passed.

### New English Loan.

London, June 13. Mr. Asquith has made a communication to the House of Commons, to the effect that next week the Government will call upon the country to subscribe a new War Loan.

It will amount to £400,000,000. The failure of recent large issues of treasury notes had made the immediate call for this loan necessary. It is stated that the announcement has astonished the Banks. That seems strange, as it was evident that a new war loan would have to be subscribed soon. The last loan, it will be remembered, was floated only with considerable difficulty.

## THE AMERICAN NOTE

Alarmist Opinions Which Do not Appear to be Justified.  
No Ultimatum. The Bryan View.

### UNDER CONSIDERATION

The Words of the American Ambassador, What the Worst Might be. Pessimists Making Trouble as Usual.

The American Note has caused more attention than any other incident arising out of the War. And the somewhat strange attitude adopted by Mr. Bryan has added still further piquancy to this diplomatic disagreement.

The American Note which is now being considered by the Imperial German Government is first and foremost not an Ultimatum. But it is rather the insistence by the President and Government of the United States upon the observation of a principle. The principle is the right of American citizens to go where they will without being molested. A new system of warfare has arisen, that of the submarine. Germany declares certain waters around the British Coasts as confined within the war zone and warns all countries of the dangers attached to the navigation of that zone. America, apparently does not wish to admit the rights of Germany to sink unarmed ships carrying her citizens. And the matter came to a climax with the sinking of the *Lusitania*. That was the test case.

### THE CONTENTION.

The contention of the United States is that some arrangement must be come to, whereby, in the future, warning is be given to ships carrying passengers in order that innocent people shall not be sacrificed. Of course the reply to that is, that it is quite easy for merchant ships to carry guns capable of sinking a submarine should it come too near, and undoubtedly the submarine upon which the famous hero Weddigen lost his life, was sunk by the guns on some decoy ship. In the official Naval Register, the *Lusitania* appears as an Auxiliary Cruiser, subsidised by the British Government, and armed with 12-15 guns. Presumably that means that she has mountings which, in case of need, would carry such guns. It is claimed that, on her last passage, she did not carry guns.

That the *Lusitania* was carrying ammunition and war material of several kinds at the time she was sunk, is undoubted and is not denied. She was carrying what may be called "active contraband." But the United States apparently does not consider that that justifies her being sunk, at all events without warning.

### VERY IMPORTANT.

This matter of travellers being taken aboard ships carrying contraband and especially munitions of war, is a very important question. There are now, on their way from the United States to Europe, two large passenger steamers, the *Cunarder Orduna* and the *White Star Arabic*. Their holds are stacked with munitions of war, their cabins full of passengers. The *Orduna* has 350 passengers aboard. In her hold she has, amongst other contraband of war, 3,750 cases of shrapnell, 3,200 of cartridges, 1169 unloaded shells, 133 cases of war equipments, 1 aeroplane, 5 cases of rifles. The *Georgia* has 250 passengers and a heavy and valuable cargo of war material of several kinds from the Bethlehem works. One item is, 247 cases of high explosive shells.

In self defence and to save the lives of her soldiers, it is only natural that Germany will do all in her power to prevent the delivery of those cargoes. If the United States Government lays down the law that such cargoes are immune because the ships are carrying passengers of neutral countries, it will undoubtedly create a critical position should those ships be torpedoed by a German submarine. The question of giving due warning, is most difficult. The Captains have only to refuse to stop and, crowding on all steam, easily escape. That was the plan which the Captain of the *Lusitania* had determined upon and which, had he been warned, he could have carried out with success. He had repeatedly boasted that with the speed he had at command, the *Lusitania* had nothing to fear from submarines. In most cases, when called upon to stop, the Captains refuse and seek, under high speed, to escape or, if the submarine comes near, to ram it.

The whole question may be summed up briefly as follows. The United States wishes Germany to act in such a manner in regard to passenger ships, as to nullify the action of the submarine fleet which has done such brilliant work and which, if it continues on the same lines, will do more to bring about a conclusion of the war than almost any other means. I have heard one suggestion made, which might prove a solution of all

differences. It is, that the United States government should undertake to guarantee that ships leaving America do not carry contraband. Or that an undertaking should be given that merchant ships shall carry no guns for defence aboard.

In the meantime, it is understood that the German Government will take due time to consider the American note and the drawing up of the reply. During that time, it would be well for the professional alarmists to keep quiet. The note is couched in friendly terms and is of a nature which invites and gives opening for reply.

In any case a reply cannot be given for some time to come, not for a couple of weeks at least, because before it is given it will be necessary to await the coming of the special delegate Mr. Meyer-Gerhard sent by Count Bernstorff with a message to the Emperor personally. This is supposed to be in the form of an autograph letter from the President.

### NOT AS REPORTED.

All the newspapers of the capital and the country join in declaring with pleasure that the first accounts, sent by Reuter, concerning the contents of the American note, were false. They all agree that the new note fully appreciates the universal German sentiment for a thoroughly peaceful issue of the disagreement of opinion between the two governments. All unite cordially in the one thought that a friendly and complete understanding will be arrived at. There exists here, it is quite evident, the keenest desire to pay due attention to American sentiment, so far as it can possibly be done in keeping with the vital interests of the Empire.

In Germany there is no demonstration of sympathy regarding the action of Mr. Bryan, who had hitherto been regarded as unfriendly to the Empire, but has suddenly turned round for some political party purpose.

### Frye Settlement.

Washington, June 13. The matter concerning the sinking of the American ship *William Frye* has been satisfactorily settled. In the German reply attention is drawn to the Prussian-American agreement of 1799, according to which contraband of war can be destroyed even if it necessitates the destruction of the ship in which the contraband is laden, if there be no other way open. Germany asserts that the matter is a question for a prize court, in order that the amount of the damages may be assessed. Should the Prize Court not award damages to America, Germany declares herself ready to award a rightful sum for damages, and that the proprietor of the *Frye* can apply to Germany for the same.

### Bryan—Wilson.

New York, June 13. The position assumed by Mr. Bryan is enigmatic. He appears to wish to found another branch of the Democratic Party opposed to the President. It is not thought that Bryan will achieve much, but that, on the contrary the Ministry will be greatly strengthened by his retirement.

### A Wonderful Feat.

An Italian Submarine Torpedoed by an Austrian Submarine.

### An Unrivalled Naval Stroke.

Vienna, June 13. The quite extraordinary initiative shown by our navy and especially by our submarine flotilla, is the talk of everybody today. The latest is a most wonderful feat which none had thought possible. It is the torpedoing of an Italian submarine by an Austrian submarine. The Italian submarine was the *Medusa* and her destruction took place in the Adriatic. Two officers and four men were rescued.

### Bryan as Peace Maker.

The Late Minister of State appears in the Guise of an Apostle of Peace. A Bold Bid for the Presidency.

New York, June 13. The attitude of Bryan is attracting a great deal of attention here. It is now known that for a long time past he has been anxious to leave the cabinet and that he has only been awaiting an opportunity. He counts that he has the utmost chances of being the next Democratic candidate and that he will then have the votes of the German (Americans), the prohibitionists and the pacifists. Most people here consider that Bryan is calculating upon ideas little likely to be realised.

### The Tiger Sunk.

One of the Finest and Biggest Ships of the British Navy Sunk. But the Admiralty Concealed the Fact.

Frankfurt a/m., June 13. Long ago the *Continental Times* published the news that the *Tiger*, the biggest and newest armored cruiser in the British Navy had been sunk. She was launched about the middle of last year, was of 29,000 tons displacement, with a speed of 28 knots. The *Tiger* was sunk in the engagement in which the *Blücher* was lost. At the same time the *Lion*, one of the show ships of the British navy, 30,000 tons, speed 28.3, was so badly hit that she has since been a cripple and unfit for service. The *Continental Times* wrote at the time, that the naval engagement in which the *Blücher* was sunk, was a grand victory for the German fleet, but in general people were disinclined to believe that such a wondrous success could have been achieved and of course the English Admiralty, true to its usual tactics, denied any damage having been done.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* now publishes a private letter from an Englishman to his wife, in which he says:—"In the North Sea engagement the *Tiger* sank and the *Lion*, which ship the writer himself has seen come back so badly damaged that the engineers doubt whether she will ever again be seaworthy." This is the first time that the news has been confirmed from the English side, although it was well-known here.

### Torpedoed.

Russian Barque *Thomasina* Has been Torpedoed. The Crew is landed at Queenstown.

Amsterdam, June 13. The steamer *Lady Salisbury* has been torpedoed near Harwich. She was laden with coal and travelling from Harlepool to London. Several members of the crew lost their lives. The steamer *Leucira*, 3027 tons from Buenos Ayres, has been torpedoed off Harwich. A steam trawler has been sunk off Lowestoft. The crew remained 24 hours in the boats before being rescued. The fishing boat *Waago* has been torpedoed in the North Sea. The trawler *Intrepid* has been sunk by a submarine boat. The trawler *Plymouth* has been sunk.

This makes 45 ships in less than a week. The *Manchester Guardian* objects to newspapers announcing the destruction of two torpedo-boats by the heading "Two British Warships Sunk" because this serves to terrify the British public. But if destroyers be not warships, what are they? And up to now we have heard that all bad news serves merely to brace up the British public and help recruiting.

### Black Sea Fight.

Smart Piece of Work Executed by Former German Cruiser *Breslau* in the Black Sea.

Constantinople, June 13. The Russian navy shows itself exceedingly shy of appearing, but the *Medilli*, formerly the German Cruiser *Breslau*, has had the luck to meet and sink a Russian destroyer of the largest type. The name is unknown, but the destroyer would be of the *Bespohoiny* Class, 1000 tons displacement, speed 35 knots, and with a crew of 93 men. Details are not to hand. One wonders how the *Medilli* could have got into close quarters with a destroyer with such a turn of speed.

### A Double Success.

Two English Torpedo Destroyers Sunk by Submarine off British Coast.

London, June 13. Two English torpedo destroyers cruising off the English coast, were surprised by a German submarine. Both were sunk and some thirty of the crew rescued. The destroyers were No. 11 and 12 having 250 tons displacement and a crew of 35 men.

### Veniseles in Athens.

Athens, June 13. The former Premier Veniseles has unexpectedly returned here. He at once went to the Palace and made inquiries concerning the King.

### In Albania.

Nisch, June 13. The Servians have occupied Elbassan in Albania. This is the first reply of Servia to the Albanian policy of Italy. Servia is fully determined that Italy shall not annex Albania.

### Russian Discontent.

Petersburg, June 14th. The *Novoe Vremia* publishes an article telling of the great discontent felt in Russia owing to the weakness of the French at the Western front. The *Vremia* expresses the hope that the Joffre offensive so long talked of will soon materialize.

### Etna in Eruption.

Palermo, June 13. Etna for the first time in a long while is once more in eruption.

## TRAVEL IN GERMANY.

A Pair of American Film Experts Make A Trip in Spite of Warnings of Danger. Found Plenty of Gasoline for Automobile.

### CONDITIONS EXCELLENT.

They Did Not Speak German But Found Any Number of Germans Who Spoke English. All Were Very Kind to Them. No Anti-American Sentiment Shown.

Evidently Mr. W. H. Durborough and his assistant Mr. I. G. Ries, both of Chicago, did not pay much heed to the warnings of their friends when announcing their departure for Germany the latter part of March to cover the German side of the great war in news, photo and film.

They were told of ruin and disaster in Germany, of endless inconveniences and annoyance in view of the ill-feeling against Americans said to exist in Germany.

At any rate Durborough and Ries have come. They have called at the offices of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin and have given us an account of their experience, their entry into Germany, covering their automobile trip from Rotterdam to Berlin.

Mr. Durborough says:

### ALL WELL.

"No, I do not speak German, neither does Mr. Ries, but we get along without it, because many Germans here speak English. At home, many of my friends had advised me that the trip would be fruitless, that I would not be permitted to take any pictures in Germany, and—not being able to speak German—I would not only be handicapped by speaking English, but would also be extremely disliked on account of the ammunition question.

"But I told them all that I was assigned to Germany and that I was going, and what was more, I was taking my auto with me.

"For believe me, I had enough 'hiking' during the seven months I was in Mexico during the last trouble.

"And I have heard so much of the good roads over here, I just could not leave my Stutz behind me.

"My trip over to Rotterdam was without any special incident. I left my car at Nimeguen in Holland, right at the German border, and proceeded to Berlin by train, where I arranged for my credentials. From Berlin I returned to the Hague to secure my International License permitting me to drive my car anywhere in Europe.

"Even after I had all my papers, a few well-meaning friends in Holland told me in all seriousness that I could not get any gasoline in Germany, in fact most everyone I talked with, would say you can't do this and you can't do that. If I had taken them seriously I would be back in America now. "So I travelled by auto to Berlin from Holland.

"After crossing the border I took a short trip West and came direct to Berlin by way of Düsseldorf, Essen and Hanover.

"I obtained all the gasoline I wanted without any particular trouble. And I want to say that, so far I have been treated with the utmost kindness by everyone. I have the greatest respect and admiration for the German people. I have been shown every courtesy by both civil and military authorities and by everyone with whom I have had any dealings, and I have spoken only English.

"I wish that the people in America could know the real truth about Germany, for I know that Americans have been sadly misinformed of many things over here.

"I have already taken more than a hundred most interesting photos. We are also making a record in moving pictures of our trip from Chicago to Germany and return and hope to have some interesting things to tell to people in America when I return.

"We expect to leave Berlin for the Eastern front in a few days—by my auto, of course."

### Many Spies.

Brussels, June 13. Extensive espionage has been taking place in Liege. A whole organisation has been discovered which sent information of all troop movements through via Maastricht. Eight spies have been executed in Liege.

### Exchange Lively.

The Bourse has been quite lively owing to the reports of the longings for peace displayed by members of the Duma. The sinking of the two English destroyers had also a good effect in the proving that the Navy is on the alert. The improvement in the health of the King of Greece caused a further rally.



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### BRISTLING WITH INTEREST.

The entire situation is bristling with interest. In the political world there is the American note, which raise up all kinds of very delicate issues, the solution of which none can foresee. In England the political position is so utterly chaotic that to gain any clear view of what the issue will be is well-nigh an impossibility. A new Coalition Government has been formed, which was to have been the solution for all the ills from which Great Britain was suffering. But no sooner has that fresh Administration been formed, than it is attacked on all sides, grossly insulted and attacked in the House of Commons, and is thus discredited before it has had time to do anything.

In Russia also, the political situation is highly interesting. The Emperor has called a meeting at Tsarskoe-Selo of several prominent members of the Duma, headed by the President of the Russian Parliament, and, it is reported that the Premier, Goremykin; and the Minister of War, Suchomilow, are to be asked to hand in their resignations, and that, as a consequence, the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaivitch, who is ill, would be retired. The Allies, as time proceeds, are less and less satisfied with one another and mutual recriminations are the order of the day. The French are at the end of their resources in men and want England to supply the gaps in their army. This the English do not approve of at all, the more so as they can only just manage, with the greatest difficulty, to find enough men to reinforce their own armies.

In the Dardanelles the Allies are in great trouble and their forces are being continuously decimated by the Turks. The soldiers who have landed are no longer supported by the warships, because of the danger to the latter from German submarines. According to Turkish accounts, the English and French troops have no option between absolute surrender or dying from want of water, as the transports can no longer reach them. The French have been heavily beaten in the Champagne district and suffered severe losses. The English would appear to have entirely given up their much talked of offensive movement, a fact which is duly noted in a pessimistic article in the *Daily Mail*. The Russians are fleeing in all directions and their collapse is now acknowledged by the French and English as a very bad sign for the outcome of the campaign for the Allies. The Italians are being badly handled by the Austrians wherever they appear and, thus early in the campaign, have lived up to the expectations of those who know them best, and shown themselves to be the poorest of fighters.

Each day the outlook for the Central Powers and their ally Turkey looks better and better, and it is becoming more and more evident, in which way the mighty war is going to end.

### Points for John Bull.

You threaten loud to starve your foes.  
No wonder! You have had success  
With your own masses. But suppose  
The Germans tolerate it less!

Throughout the centuries your fame  
For sheer stupidity has grown;  
But with the Censorship you came  
First thoroughly into your own.

To keep your enemy from food,  
You now deprive yourself of drink;  
Could *vice versa*, too, hold good,  
Kilkenny's cats would stop and think.

I'm fighting for the cause of man!  
Why, where can Providence be looking?  
How, pray, include within God's plan,  
Your manners, speech, religion, cooking?  
"Diogenes"—in the *Fatherland*.

## ALTERED TONE.

The British Press has Dropped its Boastful, Vainglorious Style. It Realises the Great Danger.

### THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Small Hope of Being Able to Bring in Conscription. But Without it England has not Enough Troops to Make up her Heavy Losses.

One of the most striking signs of the times, in this World War, is the sudden change of attitude, tone and feeling of the people of the British nation. I think that everyone who has taken the trouble to analyse the components of the hostile forces in this mammoth campaign, will surely have come to the conclusion that England is in every possible way and manner the dominating force in the Councils of the Allies. France is absolutely under the thumb of England, Russia may be a little less so. But, without any doubt, England gives her orders to the rest as though she were a superior force, a power greater than her partners. It was England who insisted that peace should only be concluded by mutual consent. It was England who took the initiative in calling Italy into the war zone, and paid the cash down which that foolishly-inspired country demanded as the price of her foul services. It was England who had planned the breaking of their policies of neutrality by Greece and Roumania, aye, and by Bulgaria also. It was England who took the initiative in striving to set the Scandinavian countries aflame with the fire of war and strove so hard to get sorely-trying Portugal to add to the already existing miseries of poverty and misrule which are rife in that country, the sin of an unnecessary war.

And I think everyone will agree that when the time comes—and all hope it will be soon—and the wastage of war makes it necessary for the losing side to cease hostilities, England will be the country which will have to give the signal for peace to her Allies. Already it is strikingly noticeable that both the Press and the Government of Great Britain are in accord in preparing the people for the fatefully inevitable issue and end. In the press, for instance, the boastful, arrogant tone which so long prevailed has absolutely ceased and the British public is openly told, with an almost brutal frankness, that the country is in imminent danger and that it is only by an almost superhuman effort that it can save itself from the persistent and forceful enemy, whose organisation is such that nothing avails against it. That public is being gradually educated up, by its press and its statesmen, to a knowledge that it has to do with a foe so resourceful, so strong, so well systematised, that all efforts made to break down its organised strength are of no avail. The filthy gutter press such as the *Mail* and its cheaper imitation, *The Express*, continue, of course, their abusive, hooligan speech.

The Briton hears of the endless bravery of the "Tommy" soldier who, he is given to believe, excels in valor any troops the world has ever seen or heard of. He is regaled with stories of how mere handfuls of English have defeated whole companies of Germans, but there has always been something or another which has prevented "Tommy" winning the victory which was well within his grasp. First of all it was lack of sufficient men which was the constant excuse. Lately "Lack of Ammunition" has been the cause attributed to the failure of the British armies to make progress. Then it was found out that the Government was at fault, and that with a new Ministry all would go well and victory surely be achieved. But almost before that new Government had been born, it has been so violently attacked, that it cannot be assumed that it will last long, or have anything like the influence that had been expected of it.

The truth, if one studies the evolutions of the British mind at the present time, becomes openly evident that the English, as a whole, have ceased to believe that they can win this war. One Member of Parliament rose in his place in the House of Commons, and called out aloud above the storm of vindictive accusations and mutual recriminations hurled at the Government, "We are living in a fool's Paradise! We see nothing, for we have our heads buried in the sand. England is not going to win this war!" He was a respectable and respected member of the House, coming of the sober-sided Unionist or Conservative party. And none, in the House, filled with representatives of the people, dissented from that utterance. The truth is, that most people in England, who take time to think, agree with that Unionist Member of Parliament. To give you an idea of how the press of England writes today, I take the following out of an editorial in the *Daily Telegraph*. It refers to Mr. Lloyd George.

"His speeches at Manchester and Liverpool have struck the note for which the nation was waiting, and they have told the truth in plain language which no one can possibly misunderstand. Those speeches frankly warn us that the country is in danger, that the enemy is stupendously strong, and that unless at this late hour we throw aside every other preoccupation and concentrate solely on the war, the hopes upon which we have set our hearts may never be realised.

The *Daily Mail*, referring to the Lloyd George campaign to show the public why England has no victories to claim, writes:—"For the time being the situation is this, that fighting is desultory, successes first on one side then on the other. As for anything conclusive, what has taken place has been all in favor of the Germans. Now, in the tenth month of the war, the enemy still holds the north of France perfectly secure. Belgium must continue suffering, half of Poland is in German hands, the most valuable portion of the Baltic provinces is occupied by the Germans. In addition to all that, the Russians have been almost entirely swept out of Galicia, which they, for four months had appeared to hold in such security."

It may be said that when Lloyd George speaks of the extremely perilous condition of the country and the newspapers write in the same vein, that the idea behind it is the bringing in of Conscription. But both Lloyd George and Northcliffe are fully aware that England will not accept forced military service. And therefore it is evident that the British public in being gradually but surely prepared for the fatal issue.

With the same object in view, that of preparing the public for what is to come, the *Times* gives much prominence to the heavy casualty lists which it publishes. In one day it gives the names of 3,600 officers and men killed wounded or missing. They fill an entire page closely printed in small diamond type. That of itself is quite enough for the Englishman. There is a far bigger casualty list to come very soon, one which will exceed all previous records and which will include the enormous losses of the British and Colonial forces in Gallipoli, which have been announced from Constantinople.

Yes! England is the country to be watched today, as the barometer forecasting the end of the war. If the news from Petersburg, which has reached us from two different sources be true to the effect that there has been a momentous council of the leading members of the Duma, called by the Emperor Nicholas to Tsarskoe Selo, and it should happen that Premier Goremykin and the Minister of War Suchomilow should be deposed, why then of a surety England will give the signal and hoist the flag of peace.

## AMERICAN NAVAL MEN'S SCORN FOR BRITISH NAVY.

Radical Defect in Fleet Administration Alleged.

New York. A Washington dispatch to the *World* says:

American naval officers are losing respect for the administration of the British admiralty. In conversing with individuals during the last few weeks officers have criticised Great Britain's failure to use her navy more effectively. Today officers marveled at the admiralty's failure to protect the Lusitania so that it would have been impossible for the German submarines to send her to the bottom. "The British lord of the admiralty is not to be envied his position today," a ranking officer of the navy said.

"I would not like to be in his place and feel that a naval policy for which I was responsible had been partially to blame for the destruction of the Lusitania with the terrible toll of lives. I fear that the English people may demand a new head of the admiralty before many hours pass, because from today's dispatches it appears that they are rapidly beginning to realize that something is radically wrong with the naval administration."

"As far as strategy goes, Germany has completely outwitted Great Britain on the sea. According to the number of vessels flying the British flag it should be relatively an easy matter for them to completely cripple the German naval organization. When you add to Great Britain's navy that of France, which is supposed to be as great as that of the United States, it becomes extremely difficult to account for Britain's failure to rule the waves."

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## THE ENGLISH SENSE OF HUMOUR

by R. L. Orchelle.

One of the most inspiring and edifying results of the war in Germany has been the great impetus given to all manner of artistic and literary expression, as may be seen by the countless numbers of books, pamphlets, art-works, humorous weeklies and illustrated magazines dealing with the war. Among these the famous German comic weeklies occupy a high place not to speak of several new periodicals of the same class, that have gained considerable public since the war. "The Great Hour," as the Germans call it, has increased the sharpness of their wit and the brilliancy and smashing force of their cartoons.

Let us contrast with this wonderful buoyant exaltation of a nation's soul, the dullness, the stupidity, the flat drawings and uninspired malignity of the English comic papers, such as that traditional organ of leaden English humor—*Punch*. This organ has distinguished itself during the war by catering to the blindest prejudices of the English multitudes, and its jokes and cartoons have reached the acme of tastelessness and imbecility. Its editor, a person with the academic university tradition of England, by name of Owen Seaman, has become a worthy collaborator of Lord Northcliffe. And yet these worthies of Bouverie Street are under the firm conviction that the Germans have no sense of humor! I can assure them that they themselves have contributed not a little to the increase of that very sense. England is the object not only of "Hymns of Hate"—(which are chiefly heard in England) but of many a laugh and jeer which are not heard there at all. It may be recalled that *Punch* was recently guilty of a gross joke in connection with the German Crown Princess based upon the lying slanders of an infuriated Frenchwoman who accused the Crown Prince of burglarizing her chateau! But then, the English sense of humor has become one with the English sense of honour.

We are glad, therefore to republish some satiric verses which we have found in an independent London weekly called *The New Age*—which is refreshing to read after one's mind has gone wandering amidst the jungles and flatlands of the English Press.

### TO OWEN SEAMAN, EDITOR OF "PUNCH."

By ATTILA.

Because you boast of those now perished things—  
(Aided by you and such as you to die)  
"Fair play" "our sporting code"—the lack of stings

In *Punch's* wit that wouldn't hurt a fly—  
Because you serve up snobbery in phrases  
Not quite devoid of grammar or of sense—  
And hound the style of Calverly to blazes  
And advertise your sweet, sane innocence . . .

Because in dull, jog-trot collegiate rhymes  
You crown the idiot pun with donnish bays,  
And smear the tragic wounds that fill these times

With quips from dull Victorian yesterdays—  
That period of your prime;—because no blushes  
You boast you raise on virgin brows refined,  
Yet raise at blood-mad hunts and country crushes  
The long, loud laugh that marks the vacant mind . . .

Because you'd play the Tory and "the man,"  
Yet take your cue from Harmsworth and the street;

Because you mix, you polished hooligan,  
The gloss of Oxford with the mire of Fleet.  
Because you pelt with rancid rage the Kaiser,  
And dish up clots of "murdered infant's" blood—

Because you bury Truth as gold a miser—  
And yet are spendthrift with your splash of mud . . .

Because you spur suburban ignorance,  
With wooden falchion and a leaden goad,  
Because you deem this war a glorious chance,  
To turn your hunchback to a gibbering toad—

Because you smoke with yellow patriotism,  
Like some fat, brilliant-banded Yank cigar—  
Because you add fresh shame to journalism,  
Fresh blots to humour by your code of war . . .

I shall not rest content with this lampooning,  
But leave the lash to hands more vigorous—  
Malignant clown in uniform dragooning  
Reason's fair realms with lath ridiculous!  
I'll leave your rheumy rhymes and crass cartooning

To our great foe man—"Simplificissimus."

The English illusion that the Germans have no sense of humour must evidently be inspired by the fact that England finds so very little of it in the earnest and vigorous manner in which Germany wages war. The Germans, it is true, keep their clowns, buffoons and jesters in their proper places, instead of sending them to lead armies, manage the Admiralty or make speeches in Parliament or in the street.

### Vegetarian Restaurants in Berlin.

Freya, Vegetarian Restaurant Charlottenburg, Bismarckstrasse 8, close to Knie.  
Arthur Kämmerer's Kronen Strasse 47  
Vegetarian Restaurant First Floor.

## The Open Tribune.

### To our Readers.

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

### "Wagons-Lits" Gone.

To the Editor.

I am sure that a great number of constant travellers like myself, will be filled with memories of many pleasant journeys in reading in the *Continental Times* that the Compagnie des Wagons Lits has ceased to exist. I don't know whether all your readers are aware that the Compagnie des Wagons Lits was the creation of the late King Leopold of the Belgians, who, as a business man, was unexcelled. There were enormous difficulties, as the King himself told me, in the earlier negotiations, as there was a natural resentment against allowing an international train to pass through various countries, and there were all kinds of custom house questions to be settled, specially as regards the Restaurant Cars. But the long headed King Leopold managed to overcome all difficulties, even with Germany. The Germans wanted to have their own countrymen on board the trains passing through their territory, did not care to have Belgians and French, besides they thought their own service was as good as any other and better. As his special agent in the matter of the organisation of the Wagon Lits Company, the King appointed M. Nagelmackers, a French Member of Parliament. M. Nagelmackers was a right good business man, but he had "a bee in his bonnet," which was in the belief that he was a Napoleon of Hotelkeepers, which he was not in the least. And so, when the Wagons Lits had become a highly flourishing concern, Nagelmackers persuaded the shareholders who were receiving fat dividends, to embark their money in the Hotel Business. And there was where a great mistake was made. The Hotels of the Wagon Lits were, as a rule, magnificent constructions, but their management was execrable, and, out of the whole series, I believe there were only perhaps three that paid expenses. The one erected in Monte-Carlo was a stupendous piece of business folly. The same with the Avenida Palace in Lisbon and so with the Elysee Palace in Paris.

One of the troubles was that most of the best clerical and other positions in them were given to the sons or relations of the principal political men in the district from which Nagelmackers was returned to Parliament. So the members of staff held their posts as a sort of political compensation and did not care much what happened. So it came about, of late years, that the shareholders in the Wagons-Lits, who invested in the Hotel Branch of the business, lost on the Hotels what they won on the Wagons-Lits. And, for a time, owing to lack of funds, the rolling stock of the Company had fallen into a shabby state.

On one occasion, years ago, the famous Schwab, then of the Steel Trust, now of the Bethlehem works, came to Vienna. The Wagons-Lits was at that time in need of money, and he was offered shares. "Why not?" Can I buy the whole thing?" He was apparently prepared to buy up the entire Wagons-Lits concern as it stood. I believe he ended up by going to Paris and there bought a big batch of Wagons-Lits shares.

I firmly believe that if King Leopold had lived, the Wagons-Lits would still exist and be flourishing; because the King was a highly intelligent man and he would never have allowed Belgium to become the victim of the machinations of that Machiavellian politician by the name of Grey.

Berlin, June 2.

A. S.

### An Enthusiast.

To the Editor.

Allow me to thank you heartily for your very valuable paper. I really could not afford to miss one number. As I wrote you in a previous letter I wait impatiently for each succeeding one and always find a specially interesting article, such as this one from the pen of our gifted writer and lecturer, John P. Stoddard. I have read his lectures in America and prize them highly. The article in the last number of June 7th "A Noble American" is specially interesting. Every American should read it for it gives our people a clear idea of the truth as it really is, and I shall send my number over to my friends if you will forward me another to keep for myself.

I trust we shall have the pleasure of enjoying many more opinions from the pen of such a gifted writer. We Americans are proud to own him.

Please pardon me for taking up your time; it is merely to express my appreciation of your, to me, every valuable paper and the great pleasure I take in reading (or rather devouring) it.

Yours truly,  
M. H.

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## Full of Wonder.

London. The Times publishes an article full of wonder concerning the war sentiment existing in Germany. It says that the spirit of the moment is "Germany must win!" or "We cannot lose!". It says that every nerve and all energy is concentrated upon the one idea of winning. That when the Germans look around, at the end of almost a year of war, they find no enemy in their territory and their frontier has been extended further than it had ever been before. According to results, the Germans may well claim that they have already won. Although surrounded by enemies, the country is so splendidly organized that its strength and spirit remains untouched.

## English Beatly Beaten.

Whilst the Ever Foolish Winston Churchill tells the People that Victory can be Expected the English are Badly Beaten at the Dardanelles.

Constantinople, June 13. People here cannot understand the foolishness of the late First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill telling the English people that they may soon expect a victory here. On the contrary the position of the English forces is as bad as it can possibly be. On all sides they have been severely beaten and their losses are enormous. Their landing stages have been shot away and thus their communication with the fleet cut off.

BULGARIAN PREMIER INTERVIEWED.  
Peaceful Solutions at Bucharest.

Alexander Rubin had occasion to interview the Premier of Bulgaria, Dr. v. Radolov, whose explanations to him throw light upon Bulgaria's attitude in case of Roumanian intervention on behalf of the German Alliance. After this there remains no doubt upon the question.

"Bulgaria," said Mr. Radolov, "holds herself free. The last loan contracted by her in Germany is a contract previously concluded before the war without political obligations. My declaration in the Bulgarian parliament was to that effect.

Bulgaria desires only to remain firm in her neutrality to the end. If Roumania engage herself in any military action, she must be sure that Bulgaria will not attack her. I have made this declaration very categorical. Bulgaria has not attacked Serbia up to the present time. How can she think of attacking Roumania with whom she is willing to establish not only the best of relations, but a permanent understanding?

On the contrary, if Roumania intervenes, I shall make a public declaration of sympathy for her neutrality. So that I shall prove by this that our friendly sentiments to Roumania are not mere empty formalities.

We desire, I repeat, neutrality. In case of a new constellation of powers it may be that Bulgaria will also act, but her action will not be directed against Roumania. We have received no proposals from the Entente. There is no question thereof, of acceptance, or non-acceptance.

In the interests of two countries, in view of present actual events, we must find the means for the realisation of a mutual political and economic understanding. The policy of the Entente is a question for the future development of the countries. It is not impossible, because if there are political conflicts between Bulgaria and Roumania, there is no hate between Bulgarians and Roumanians.

With the Spirit of mutual moderation we shall be able to establish the frontier lines mutually agreed up by the treaties, economic arrangements, ways of communication, which will be to the advantage of the two countries.

I should like this result and when the moment of action comes, I trust the Entente will be favorable, because the difficulties will be surmountable.

## British Control of the Sea Costs America \$279,000,000 in Commerce with Austria and Germany alone.

A report issued by the Department of Commerce recently emphasizes in a remarkable fashion what it means to a nation in time of war to be able to control the seas. The report deals with the imports and exports of this country for the month of March this year compared with the same month last year, and for the nine months ended March 30 last, compared with the same nine months' period last year. American exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary naturally have fallen to a negligible quantity, while our sales to the allies and those neutrals that have been on the brink of war have increased enormously, with the exception, however, of the case of Russia.

During March we exported nothing to Austria-Hungary as compared with \$1,661,490 in March, 1914. In March this year we sold to Germany goods valued only at \$283,816, and in March, 1914, \$28,213,120. During the nine months ended March 31, we sold Austria-Hungary a total of \$1,218,073, and during the same period ended March 31, 1914, \$18,000,533. To Germany we have sold in the last nine months' period a total of \$28,861,187 as compared with \$290,417,563 for the preceding nine months' period. The figures indicate a loss of trade with Germany and Austria totaling \$279,000,000.

## THE WORLD OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Magnificent Naval Exploit. — Contented Italians at Trieste.  
Austrian-Hungarian Sea Glory.

The English, whose lamentable moral and mental showing in this war has laid bare to the world the hollowness of the assumption by which they were wont to claim an arrogant superiority over other people, affected to treat the Austro-Hungarian navy and army with scorn at the beginning of the war. But not only the army but also the navy of Austria-Hungary, as well as its comparatively small air-fleet have covered themselves with laurels to which nothing that England has done would entitle her.

I shall not speak of the triumphs of the Austrian-Hungarian armies, but confine myself to the achievements of its Navy and Air Service. Its first success was the torpedoing of a battleship of the type Courbet, in the Straits of Otranto in the very midst of some sixteen other warships, then the tremendous blow its torpedo service delivered in annihilating the Leon Gambetta, then the recent sinking of an English cruiser of the Liverpool class protected by six destroyers, then only the other day, its latest amazing feat, the sinking of the Italian submarine Medusa by a submarine of the Dual Monarchy.

The torpedoing of the English cruiser in the Mediterranean in the very centre of a convey of English torpedo boats must be reckoned one of the greatest naval feats of the war. But the destruction of submarine by submarine is something almost undreamed of. It is something so strange as almost to partake of an element of the grotesque. It is like sword-fish transfixing swordfish. This latest feat of the Austrian-Hungarian navy will still further increase its prestige. The spirit of the great Admiral Tegenhoff is fully alive and the audacious, heroic and adventurous spirit of the German Navy finds a splendid counterpart, if on a somewhat smaller scale, in the Navy of its valiant ally.

Strange as it may seem Italy's declaration of war has had the effect of giving greater liberty to the Austrian-Hungarian ships of war. Its fine offensive spirit has already carried off victories against Frenchmen, Englishmen and Italians. The same spirit is found in the comparatively young air-service of Austria-Hungary. Here too, the heroic and adventurous airmen have captured splendid laurels from the clouds. The great Italian air-cruiser, "Citta di Ferrara" lies a mass of twisted wreckage at the bottom of the Adriatic. The Italian navy is in hiding under the threat of the Austrian-Hungarian submarines, precisely like the English under the threat of the German.

## ITALIAN PAPERS IN AUSTRIA.

The *Eco del Lavoro* which has been appearing in Görz for over 44 years, is the one conservative daily of the Austrian-Italians along the coast. From the 7th of June on it is to appear in Vienna three times a week at noon. Even in these serious times the Italians in Austro-Hungary are to have their representative organ, which is to fulfill for them the role of a friendly guide and advisor and give voice to the loyal, Italian-speaking People of the Austrian Adriatic provinces. It will also serve as a substitute for the foreign Italian newspapers.

## FORCIBLE RECRUITING IN RUSSIA.

The Hungarian daily *Az Est* reports as follows from Gran: Over 25,000 Russian prisoners were transported this week from the Galician battlefields to the internment camp at Kenyermezö. After examination of the prisoners it was discovered that many of them were German or Austrian subjects who had been living in Russia. One of these enforced recruits for the Russian army related as follows:

"Since the last three week even the subjects of foreign countries were sent to the front. I fought at Styrj in the Russian ranks and then surrendered after having been only five days at the front."

Other prisoners declared that despite the attempts of the Russian General Staff to conceal the victories of the Allied troops in Galicia, the Russian soldiers had obtained wind of these.

## INVENTED TURKISH MASSACRES.

One of the Great Viennese dailies publishes an official Turkish denial of the accusations levelled against the Ottoman Government by the Powers of the Intente with respect to alleged Armenian massacres. The Turks were likewise charged with maltreating and even murdering Armenians in Constantinople.

The Ottoman Government absolutely denies these charges and brands them as pure fabrications. On the other hand certain revolutionary elements among the Armenian population in such places as Adana, Deutyol, Alexandrette and other districts had openly instituted hostilities under the incitement of Russian and English agents. The Armenians of Zeitun had also been the victims of French and English agents and had risen against the Turkish authorities last February. It was therefore the duty of the Turkish Government to take measures to ensure the maintenance of peace and order. During the searches made in the houses of the Armenian revolutionaries, documents letters, etc., were discovered which proved beyond a doubt that the revolutionary committees in Paris, Lou-

don and Tiflis worked under the direct support of the English, French and Russian governments. A vast quantity of Russian rifles and bombs was discovered in the provinces.

The measures taken by the Ottoman Government were only such as were necessary to restore order and did not in any sense constitute a movement against the Armenians. Of the 77,835 Armenians resident in Constantinople only 235 were arrested, the others all remaining undisturbed in their liberties and the pursuit of their business.

## THE ITALIANS OF TRIESTE.

Despite the wild and delirious oratory of the Italians with regard to "their undelivered brethren", the Italians of Trieste had suffered neither in a political nor economic sense. Italian theatrical companies were regularly on tour there, all court proceedings were held in the Italian language, and it is characteristic that the Mayor of Trieste even delivered his speech upon the Austrian "Hungarian Navy League" in Italian. The constant reproach made against the city to the effect that it possessed no Italian university is easily met by the fact that the splendid Italian commercial high schools it boasted were easily capable of being converted into a university, as was proposed. Yet it would have been sheer insanity on the part of a state to establish an University which, under the constant agitations of the Irredentist group would have become a veritable hot-bed of sedition and rebellion, fomented chiefly by Italian agents provocateurs. There were circles in Trieste whose one purpose it was to spread dissension among the loyal subjects of the Italian-speaking inhabitants of this city. And yet the great masses of these inhabitants felt so close to the cause of Austria-Hungary that they flocked to the defense of the colours at the outbreak of this new war, amazed, disgusted and angered that Italy should have dared to loose another reign of blood under the lying pretext of freeing them from the Habsburg "yoke".

## JEW BAITERS IN ENGLAND.

We take from *The Fatherland* of New York the following, merely adding that since this was written England no longer "contents herself with moral pogroms" where Germans are concerned.

"Israel Zangwill evidently bitterly regrets his early championship of the Allies. Mr. Zangwill, like many of his race, had hoped that the alliance with England would liberalize Russia. Instead of that, it has Russianized England. For England has evidently taken a leaf out of the book of the Russian Censor. So scandalous is the suppression of the news that at least one newspaper threatened to appeal from the Censorship to the People. But the Censorship is not the only gift that Russia has brought to England: for in England the noxious weed of anti-Semitism is beginning to sprout. As Jacob Schiff, that great leader of the Jews in this hemisphere, has openly stated, Anti-Semitism has been wiped out in Germany by the war, but it is gaining ground in the British Isles. Jews are not burnt at the stake as in Russia, but they are ostracized in business; they are not nailed to the cross bodily, but they are crucified socially. While one or two Jews still occupy high positions, they are attacked in the press; others have been dismissed from the councils of the Empire, and many have been compelled to resign from their clubs. Russia, as Mr. Cahane, who has just returned from Europe, confirms, massacres the Jews and violates their women; England so far has contented herself with moral pogroms."

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THE IMPORTANCE OF  
COTTON FOR THE UNITED STATES.

## Germany the Best Costumer.

The first efforts to grow cotton in the United States were in Virginia about the year 1620. In 1781 the first few bales of cotton were shipped to England and from this time the production and the trade increased rapidly, so that now the United States take the first place of all cotton producing countries of the world. In 1913 the world's production was 27,232,000 bales of which 14,129,000 bales were harvested in the United States and Porto Rico. This means that 52% of the entire cotton is raised in the United States.

Part of this cotton is used in the United States. A very big industry has developed there with the purpose of manufacturing cotton cloth, thread and twine, and this industry again gives work to thousands of machine shops. The machine factories, that build the gins for separating seed and lint, the mills for grinding cotton seed, the presses for pressing the cottonseed oil, then all the expensive and heavy machinery in the cotton mills for twisting the lint, weaving the thread. Finally the sewing machines, all depend on cotton. Indeed, the princely household of "King Cotton" is very extensive.

The great development in production began since artificial fertilization has been used in cotton planting. By means of fertilizers it has been possible to plant cotton on soils which originally had not been considered to be perfectly suitable for this plant. Also fertilization has prevented the exhaustion of the good cotton soils and planters have learned to increase their yield and total profit by the use of manure. In order to solve this problem, many thousands of experiments were made at the Experiment Stations of the cotton belt and the results are not as divergent as might be expected from the fact that the stations are located on soils of varying character and formation. The bulletin No. 33 of the Office of Experiment Stations of the United States Department of Agriculture recommends for cotton approximately 700 pounds per acre of a fertilizer having the following composition:

Ammonia	4%
Available Phosphoric acid	9%
Potash	3%

The Georgia Experiment Station, perhaps the most prolific in experiments of this character, recommends the following formula:

Ammonia	4%
Available Phosphoric acid	10%
Potash	3%

The general recommendations are, to give sufficient but never high doses of Nitrogen, as this weakens the resistance of the allied Kainit and acid phosphate, as they give high yields and improve the quality of the lint. Especially the potash, mostly used and known in the form of Kainit is 'very important for the health and vigor of the cotton plant and has a distinct and beneficial influence as well to the yield and quality as to the resistance of disease.

Prof. George F. Atkinson, a very well-known expert in plant pathology and specialist for cotton diseases has conducted experiments in Auburn, Alabama, which confirm the fact that liberal fertilization with mixtures containing a high percentage of Kainit is a very effective preventive for yellow leaf blight, also known under the name of Mosaic disease or black rust. A very common disease of cotton plants is the cotton leaf blight. This disease does much harm and decreases the yield considerably, sometimes leaving only a very limited profit or even loss to the cotton farmer. Kainit is claimed to be an almost perfect specific for the disease.

Figures are convincing: The following test has been made Mr. M. C. Brandon at Wildersville, Tennessee. Three plots have been laid out, of which the first remained unfertilized as a check plot, the second received a complete fertilization of Ammonia, Phosphoric acid and potash in the form of

150 lbs 16% dried blood
400 lbs 16% Acid phosphate
128 lbs 50% Muriate of potash.

The third plot an incomplete fertilizer of Ammonia and Phosphoric acid carrying

150 lbs 16% dried blood
400 lbs 16% Acid phosphate.

The yields have been from plot No. 1, 500 lbs per acre, No. 2, 1100 lbs per acre, No. 3, 750 lbs per acre. The increase over unfertilized was 600 lbs on plot 2 and 250 lbs on plot 3. This gives an increase of cotton due to potash, of 350 pounds. If we take a value of 5 for one pound of seed cotton, the increased profit over unfertilized was on a plot 2, \$30.—, on plot 3, \$12.50. The costs of fertilizer of plot 2 have been \$10.57 on plot 3 \$7.50. This means that plot 2 with the complete fertilizer carrying potash has given a total profit of \$19.43 for the acre, whilst on plot 2 only \$5.00 remained as profit. The investment of \$3.00 for 128 lbs of 50% muriate of potash has returned \$14.43, certainly a good result.

The best illustration for the necessity of the use of fertilizers in cotton planting gives the following answer to the circular letter of the Congressional Committee (Agriculture and Forestry) appointed to examine into the conditions of cotton planting: There is from thirty per cent to fifty per cent profit in the use of fertilizers, depending on the grade and the land. Without fertilizers we would have to quit planting cotton".

Notwithstanding the fact that a big part of the cotton is used in the United States itself, the export of cotton is still very important. Germany, whose total import of cotton in the year 1913 has been 2,078,022 bales bought from the United States 1,606,077 bales, equivalent to 77, 6% or more than 7%. Those figures are still more conclusive if not only the weight but also the value of the cotton import is considered. Of the 607,124,000 marks worth of cotton, Germany has imported in the last year 461,746,000 marks worth came only from the United States. In round figures this means that 76% of all the money Germany pays for cotton goes to the United States and that Germany is the best customer for United States cotton.

Further these figures prove how big the damages is the United States suffer from the irregular proceeding of England, which has declared cotton as a relative contraband of war and in this way prohibited every shipment of cotton from the United States to Germany.

## WAR FORCED BY ALLIES.

Germany Attacked Because of Jealousy, Says Beveridge.  
Empire Fighting For Life.

Germany was forced into the present great European war by the allies because of their jealousy of Germany's increasing commercial domination.

Thus said former United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, who recently returned from a three month's visit in Europe, while in Chicago today. Frankly admitting that he was anti-German when he went to Europe, the former senator said that he was won over to the orderly and businesslike manner in which they are conducting the war.

## ADMIRE THEM ABOVE ALL.

He said his visit had caused him "to admire the Germans above any other race on earth." In the three months he was abroad Mr. Beveridge spent most of his time with the German army, although he spent three or four weeks with the armies of the allies. "I went over with the conviction that the allies had engaged in the war because of increasing German domination in Europe and because of a fear that the intention of German statesmen was to make German influence dominate over the world, to the great injury of other nations," he said.

## FIGHTING FOR THEIR LIFE.

"Interviews with great German statesmen, however, gave me intimate knowledge of the causes of the war. I was convinced that Germany was fighting for its existence as a nation.

"The war was forced on Germany by the other nations, and the motive of their act was jealousy of Germany's increasing commercial domination."

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## BOER HATER OF ENGLAND.

General Pearson Tells Americans That German Arms Will be Triumphant Soon. London in Flames.

General Samuel Pearson held the enthusiasm of a big American audience as he told what he had seen of the German military organization and its accomplishments in the field. He thinks Germany is sure to win before the fall. Something like a shudder passed through the house as the big man on the platform, dressed in a military uniform of brown, shot a finger toward the audience and declared:

"We shall indeed read very soon that Count Zeppelin has sent against London five or six of his greatest Zeppelins, each carrying five tons of the German high explosives. Upon London these will fall and as surely as I stand here, London will be burned."

General Pearson added after a short pause: "There is no such thing as civilized warfare. I know of no such thing. There can not be war without violence. When I am fighting I want to kill the other man as hard as I can. And that's the way the Germans do. The burning of London will be a great calamity—a world calamity, but calamity or no, England has been the cause for 500 years—"

Then came the applause, starting with a scattered hand in the front part of the house sweeping through the orchestra chairs and catching the balconies.

"I was a Transvaal Boer," he continued. "I was a general in that army. England has always been after the small nation to civilize it, yes, by killing its people. The power of England is a myth. We proved that, our little handful who held off her armies for three years."

## QUESTION OF BELGIUM.

"Belgium would always have been the battleground of war," he said. "That has been its history. Treaties are of no importance in a case of this kind. Germany took the line of least resistance. It had a right to do so. Whether there were any treaties or not, Belgium was bound to suffer."

The speaker thought he could better give his information collected from travels behind the German trenches, through Holland and Italy, if the audience would ask questions. That was the most interesting part of the meeting. Questions came from all sides.

"Kitchener says that he will have an army of 3,000,000 at the front in September," an elderly man stated. "Do you think any such army could ever be raised in England?"

"Lord Kitchener," the speaker replied, "isn't raising that army to fight Germany. The war will be ended by that time. Perhaps he can use the army against the suffragettes."

## AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

"There is one thing we all regret," said a man from the center of the orchestra floor, "and that is the fact that the American press is not neutral; it favors the allies. Can you tell us a single instance when England ever did a favor for the United States?" Applause greeted the question.

"Ah you ask a very difficult question," General Pearson responded. "Suppose you ask Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan. England has always been the sole enemy of the United States. The English during the civil war were of more anxiety to Lincoln than all the southern armies. It is true that Germany furnished munitions of war to Mexico. But not to rebels, but to the recognized government. The United States did not recognize Huerta. It preferred to sell arms to the rebels. That was aiding and abetting wrong. Now you have anarchy down there. If Mr. Wilson had the power to stop shipments of war materials into Mexico, he should certainly be able to stop the shipments of arms to the allies—"

The observation was swallowed in the outburst of approval. Then came a shock the audience hadn't expected. "We should be able to look to the German, the Irish, the Austrian-Americans to see that this is done, not to the degenerate Americans. Shall a small coterie of men take powers unto themselves greater than all the kings of Europe? If it is necessary to change the constitution to prevent that, you should change the constitution."

## INVASION OF CANADA.

"And in my very best judgment, there is one thing for good Americans to do and that is to invade Canada," continued the speaker. There was a half laugh here and here and an audible gasp of amazement. The speaker pursued the thought and caught approval once more.

"You should say to Canada, 'You have 24 hours to decide whether to be independent of Great Britain or be annexed to the United States.' War is violence. And Canada is in a state of war and a menace to the United States. British soldiers are guarding the Canadian border, shooting American citizens forsooth, willing to pay \$10,000 for the privilege."

"The German, the Irish, all the real good Americans should call on the government to do that to Canada. And if the government will not do it, ways should be found."

## NO PEACE WITH ENGLAND.

In answer to another question, General Pearson said: "I want to say very confidently from my best judgment that Russia will soon surrender. It will surrender when England won't finance it any more and England will soon refuse more money. France will follow

suit. But Germany will never allow England to follow suit. There will be no peace of that kind with England."

"Will Italy enter the war?" he was asked. "If she did, she would get the same dose as Belgium. You don't understand the power of the German and Austrian armies. There is no power on earth or any that could be developed in the next 25 years, that could defeat or crush Germany and Austria."

"The German military staff never makes a mistake. They know war as a science and are fighting this war scientifically. The whole war is a conflict between science—the glorious science of Germany—and ignorance. "German discipline is organized courage and German militarism is German defense. I want to say in this connection that the German-Americans are the backbone of this republic. They are its safety valve."

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

"I want to say one thing more. The United States had an alliance with China. Japan is causing trouble. This country is slowly drifting into a war with Japan. It is my very best judgment that this country would have been well advised at the very beginning to have allied herself closely with Germany and Austria." That took the house with a roar.

This was the last question before the pictures were shown:

"What will be the result if the Russians get through the Carpathians?"

"They will never go back home as many as they came," The Boer shot back.

General Pearson is very sorry for France; he sees her destroyed. France is very brave; her fighters are wonderful men. But there can be but one result in a conflict "between Science and Ignorance."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the American Truth society.

(Buffalo Express.)

## English War Prisoners Refute Kitchener's Charges. Comfortable and Satisfied.

In view of the gross and unwarranted charges made against the treatment of English prisoners of war in German camps by such highly-placed, but ignorant men as Lord Kitchener, the following extracts from the letters of English soldiers are of particular value and interest. Nor must it be forgotten, that when a British Tommy, inveterate grumbler that he is, expresses himself as content, it means a great deal. Though Lord Kitchener, the inventor of the abominable concentration camps which did to death so many thousands of Boer women and children, should be the last man to dare raise his voice on behalf of the humane treatment of prisoners, his utterance was nevertheless interesting as a proof that the English in many cases really and sincerely believe the lies concocted by themselves. Is there not in this also a trace of an evil conscience at work—a fear on the part of the English that the Germans might "make the punishment fit the crime?"

The original copy of these transcripts have been signed by the soldiers themselves.

R. L. O.

Sergt. Goddard, hut 46a, to Mr. Goddard, Vauxhall.

Göttingen, 15. März 15.

...Our life here is getting much better. We have a Church service every week. The Minister is a German, but he speaks very good English and his sermons are very good indeed. Of course he cannot get here on Sundays as he has his own parish to see to, so the services are held on week days. The first hymn at the opening service was "Rock of Ages." As you know that was one of dear mother's favourite hymns. I could picture mother playing it on the piano and singing, and I can tell you the tears were not very far away. One of the prisoners accompanies the singing on a cornet. Of course it is rough and ready but the sincerity is there. I think everybody looks forward to the service as the happiest hour during the week. We have also a hot bath once a week and our clothing is washed once a week. They would do well to adopt the same system of bathing in England. The bathroom is made to hold 24 at a time. We strip in one room, enter the bathroom and stand under a sprinkler. The water (the right temperature) is then turned on. 20 minutes are allowed for each bath of 24. The clothing is washed by machinery and though it is being washed, it is far better than having no washing done at all. We hear no news whatever about the war, but I hope as soon as the good weather sets in, it will be settled one way on the other and may the side which is in the right win. The men are taken out daily to work in the fields preparing for the crops. Apparently there are plenty of soldiers in Germany. Our camp is right opposite the barracks and the barrack square is always well-filled with soldiers undergoing drill. Our food remains the same....

Certified to be a true copy: W. Goddard, Sergeant 2nd Bn. Scots Guards.

Corporal H. J. Ormes, hut No. 9, to Mrs. Tyler, Chichester.

...We are very comfortably situated here in huts. We get coffee and bread in the morning, soup at dinner times and soup at nights. It is very good, only I am not a lover of it...

Certified to be a true copy:

H. J. Ormes.

Corporal Rosewarne, hut 8 a, to Mrs. Oldbury, Wednesbury.

Göttingen, 25. März 15.

My Dearest Auntie.

I am a prisoner of war in Germany. We are very comfortably situated here having huts to live in and decent food; but it is not like home stuff. We get coffee in the morning and soup at dinner and tea. We are allowed to receive anything you like to send. We have shower baths fitted up which we use at least once a week and we have our washing done for us.

Certified to be a true copy:

Frank Rosewarne.

C. Q. M. S. J. R. Wheeler, hut No. 9, to Miss Forbes, London.

...The health of the troops here is generally good, we have nothing to complain of now in the way we are being treated by the Camp Authorities, we are comfortably housed in huts with fires and light. Most of the N. C. Off. are in bunks. We are allowed to receive practically anything, and I know that, as long as the parcels will bear the journey, they are delivered to the men.

Certified to be a true copy:

J. R. Wheeler, C. Q. M. S. 2 Wilts.

Corporal W. Knight, hut No. 7a, Mrs. Hornsby Drake, Compton Bassett.

...The health and appearance of the Englishmen has improved greatly of late and practically all are clothed up to date. We are having some lovely spring weather here and makes one feel a good deal more comfortable now, that one can take as much exercise as one pleases. The Americans have just started to build Y. M. C. A. building for us, which will mean a little more comfort and pastime for us. Also they are providing instruments for musicians so as to form a prisoner's of war band, so you see, we shall be fairly well off later.

The camp in general has improved 50 per cent since our arrival here. There are one or two exceptions and those I am not allowed to mention, perhaps you can guess or have heard.

Certified to be a true copy:

W. Knight, Cpl.

C. Sergt. Piper, hut No. 9a, to Mrs. Piper, Devizes.

...But on the whole I have been extremely lucky. I have got everything it's possible to have under the circumstances. We are not taken for any work, that is the sergeants, and this camp is reported to be the best camp in Germany of its kind, a very healthy place, and as far as we can see, very pretty; up to now there has not been much to pass time away, but now, they have started classes for German and I have joined, it will pass time and may be beneficial, girl. Anything to prevent thinking.

Certified to be a true copy:

R. E. Piper, Sgt. of Wiltshire Regt.

Corpl. Archd. Cochrane, hut No. 75, to Mrs. Munro, London.

All money and parcels, such as under-clothing or eatables, are forwarded to prisoners of war free of charge. In fact the German authorities are very good in this respect. As long as the articles are properly addressed and securely packed, they are delivered with all care and speed possible. There are a good number of camps, but if you address a letter as I have already stated and he is in any of them, it will be forwarded to him.

Certified to be a true copy:

Archd. Cochrane.

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Arth-Rigi-Railway	Hotel Continental Beautifully situated, large garden. Shortest and most agreeable railway connection from Lucern, Basel, Zurich, Schaffhausen, Bodensee, Vornberg, Bündenland, Italy.
Bern	Most picturesque town in Europe. Seat of Swiss Government. Museums, Theatres.
Beatenberg	Favourite Alpine Health Resort on the north side of Lake Thun.

## Chile's Late Note to the British Government.

The note of the Government of Chile to the British Government contains some blunt facts. It proves a clear case of the most gross violation of a small nation's neutrality by that very power whose path to wealth has been paved with broken faith and broken treaties, one of her recent crimes being the strangulation of Persia in conjunction with her co-conspirator Russia.

"On March 9th the cruiser "Dresden" anchored in the Bay of Cumberland, near Masatierra Island, of the Juan Fernandez Group; the anchor was cast about 500 yards off the coast. The Commander of the cruiser applied to the Governor of the harbor for permission to remain there for eight days and to repair her engines. This was refused him; moreover the Governor ordered him to leave the bay within 24 hours, as otherwise the cruiser would be interned. After this term had expired the Governor informed the Commander that his ship would now be interned, and he reported accordingly to the President of the Republic. In the meantime a British squadron arrived in the Bay of Cumberland and began shelling the "Dresden," while she was lying at anchor. The Governor of the harbor, who was about to pay a visit to the Commander of the "Glasgow," was obliged to return. The "Dresden" hoisted the flag of truce and sent an officer to the "Glasgow," in order to call attention to the fact that she was in neutral waters. The British squadron took no notice of this report but demanded the surrender of the German cruiser, as otherwise she would be destroyed. Thereupon the Commander of the "Dresden" gave the order to blow up the ammunition magazine and to sink the ship."

The Government of Chile emphasizes the fact that the internation of the German cruiser had already been as effective and complete as circumstances allowed when she was attacked by the British squadron.

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