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STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915.

LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

The Last Hope.

Budapest, June 17. The Grand Duke Nicolai lays much importance upon the retention of Lemberg and said it must be kept even if great sacrifices were necessary.

British Losses.

London, June 17. The latest casualty list includes the names of 122 officers and 1869 men. Since the 1st of June, the losses are 1409 officers and 35,238 men.

Prince's Property.

London, June 17. Maresfield Park, the beautiful property of Prince Münster, is being used by the English as a barracks. The cows are doing public service, the milk they give being sequestered.

Torpedo Boat Sunk.

Copenhagen, June 17. A French torpedo boat came into collision with an English Steamer, the Arleya, six miles north west of Barleur. The torpedo boat attempted to reach Cherbourg, but sank on the way.

Big Reinforcements.

London, The *Daily Mail* Rotterdam Correspondent professes to know that a new German army, of not less than a million men, has been sent to the western front. They include, he volunteers, some first class troops.

Almost Overwhelming.

London, June 17. In the House of Commons, during a debate upon finance, Mr. McKenna said that the country was undertaking financial responsibilities almost beyond her powers. The first and second reading of the War Finance Bill were passed.

Morocco For Spain.

Madrid, June 17. Spain wishes to have some profit out of the existing war and as England shows no sign of acceding to the Spanish desire for Gibraltar, an agitation has now been started in favor of the handing over of Morocco to the Spaniards.

Bagdad Railroad.

Constantinople, June 17. In spite of the calls of war, the Germans continue work upon the Bagdad Railway without interruption. Thus it has now been possible to open the biggest tunnel on the entire system, which cuts through the Amanus Mountain. Work has been going on four years on the tunnel. It connects Aleppo with the main line.

Drastic Measures.

London, June 17. Sixteen men of the steamer Beakwood have been sentenced at Milford to six weeks hard labor because they refused to carry out their duties.

Five thousand workmen in the Rhondamine district have gone out on strike. The reason is that non-association men have been brought in to do the work.

Grand Duke Dead.

Petersburg, June 17. The death is announced of the Grand Duke Constantin Constantinovich in Petersburg from cramp of the heart. The late Grand Duke was of a literary turn of mind and president of the Academy of Science. He married a Princess of Sachsen Altenburg and was the father of six sons and two daughters. Two sons were killed in the war.

Is it Findlay the Assassin?

Copenhagen, June 17. A German cruiser has captured the Swedish Mail-boat Thorsten, on her way from Goetoberg to England. An English diplomat was captured aboard her. The Thorsten was taken to Swinemunde. At the same time comes the news that the would-be murderer of Sir Roger Casement, Mr. Findlay has sold his furniture, horses and so forth and is leaving Christiania. People are asking whether it might not be he who has been captured?

British Politics.

London, June 17. The *Daily Mail* writes, that Asquith's explanation of why he called a coalition ministry was heard with indifference by the House of Commons. The *Daily News* says that the Premier was not convincing. The *Times* is of opinion that it was a fine oratorical effort, but what the nation wants now is action, and capable direction, not words. It reminds Asquith of his Guildhall speech in which he said that England would not sheathe her sword until Belgium had received back more than she had lost, not until France was fully assured against foreign aggression in the future, not until the military power of Prussia had been finally crushed and ended.

All of which was, of course, British bombast to which British action could never rise.

Zeppelin Visit.

London, June 17. The latest Zeppelin visit to the English North Coast resulted in 16 people being killed and 40 wounded. The Zeppelin visit of June 4, resulted in the death of 24 people and 49 wounded.

Lieutenant Marconi.

Chiasso, June 17. Signor Marconi, of wireless telegraphy fame, has entered the army of his country as a Lieutenant of Engineers. He is attached to the telegraphic brigade, with headquarters at Florence.

Grand Duke On Leave.

Stockholm, June 17. The Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaivitch has, owing to his illness, left his military duties and gone away on a holiday. It is little likely he will return to the command of the Russian armies.

Mines In White Sea.

Stockholm, June 17. There appear to be a large number of mines laid at the entrance of the White Sea. The Steamer Arndale laden with coal has struck on a mine south of Cape Orlov. The Captain and crew were drowned.

Naval Losses.

London, June 17. In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith rather took away the breath of his hearers by stating that the navy had lost 549 officers and 7,596 men dead; wounded 181 officers and 2,262 men, missing 74 officers and 2,785 men. Total, 804 officers and 12,743 men.

Wilson For Peace.

Washington, June 17. In reply to the report that the United States does not feel inclined to use her good offices in the cause of peace, President Wilson has stated that the existing American government is disposed to make every effort possible in the cause of peace and to endeavour to harmonise European interests.

Italian Secrecy.

Chiasso, June 17. In Italy discontent and suspicion have been aroused by the action of the censorship which forbids the publication of casualties. The people are all the more excited as the hospitals are full of wounded, a big hospital in Milan is filled to overflowing with wounded. No information whatsoever is given as to the names of the wounded and they are not allowed to be visited by their relations for fear that the truth should get out.

A Big Loan.

London, June 17. The new war loan is seriously concerning the big financial houses. It is to be issued next month. The statement made that war expenses are likely to figure at the rate of three Million a day has rather staggered the financial experts. Already the government is heavily indebted to the Bank of England for advances made upon treasury notes. The British financial situation taken altogether looks most serious.

Agitation in Lybia.

Excitement Amongst the Natives Which Makes It Advisable to Send Reinforcements of Troops.

Milan, June 17. The *Corriere della Sera* tells of an unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Lybia, and that the natives are evidently preparing for some coup. It would therefore, it says, be wise on the part of the Government to send troops there. If that, owing to condition in Europe, be not possible, Italy should withdraw her forces to the coast and relinquish the inner portion of the land to the enemy. But that on the other hand is inadvisable, because surely the loyal natives would be sacrificed, which would make another Tripoli campaign necessary. The *Corriere* ends up by saying that Italy had best send five or six battalions.

Servia Declines.

Frankfurt a. M., June 16. The Constantinople Correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" telegraphs that the Quadruple Alliance made a proposition to Servia that that country should give up a large portion of Macedonia to Bulgaria. Servia gave a sharp negative reply.

Territory Demanded.

Sofia, June 17. The Government here has for some time past been making overtures to the Turks in order to obtain a cession of territory, that portion which was taken from her at the time she was in conflict with Servia. It is put forward as a compensation for the neutrality of Bulgaria.

Heavy Casualties.

London, Casualty lists published to-day contain the names of 101 officers and 2,400 N.C.O.s, men, and seamen from both Expeditionary Forces. Forty-five officers are dead and 741 men. Fifty-one of the officers belong to the Naval Brigade in the Dardanelles.

Lists published since June 1 contain, with to-day's figures, 28,147 dead, wounded, and missing.

COMPLICATIONS

The Aspirations of Italy in Albania Have Entirely Upset Servia and Montenegro who Have Similar Plans.

BEATEN EVERYWHERE.

French Want to Know What the New Ally is Doing. Ten Months of Preparation. So Far Nothing Done.

The incoming of the Italians into the war arena has had effects which were not at all contemplated by the Allies. It has led to a distinct difference of opinion of Montenegro and Servia combined as against Italy. Both those small kingdoms have, as is so well known, aspirations in Albania. Servia and Montenegro for a long time occupied Scutari and were forced to quit by those who now profess to be their friends.

The Italian political plan is difficult to grasp, and, at times, one would imagine that she has no programme at all. Italy merely wanted war, and now she has got it, she is receiving nothing beyond blows. But, in a moment of weakness, Italy made a bid for Albania. Why Italy should want Albania is not very clear. To own Albania is to own trouble, for the Albanians can be coupled with the Philipinos as the most intractable people upon the face of the earth. They kept the Turks in a state of ruin for years and finally had much to do with the disruption of that Empire. Italy is the worst kind of colonialist, she cannot even manage her own country properly. Therefore why she should imagine herself capable of colonising the wildest district of Europe; peopled by the most relentless and accomplished guerilla warriors the world has known, is a streak of vanity or hallucination which is incomprehensible.

UP IN ARMS.

But apart from those considerations, from the moment that Italy announced that she had the intention of occupying a portion of Albania, and blockading the coast of that country, she at once had Servia, Montenegro and Greece up in arms against her. And so at once there is a split in the ranks of the Allies. And a complicated political situation arises, the end of which none can see.

The entire Italian situation is enigmatic. Technically Italy is today at war with Austria only. She had calculated that Germany would declare war upon her. In fact it was all important that Germany should so declare war, because if she be attacked by two powers Roumania is bound by agreement to come to her help. There has been no declaration of war upon Italy by Germany, so Roumania has no cause to come into the ring. And now, owing to the collapse of the Russians, whatever happens, it is little likely that Roumania will be so foolish as to join hands with the losing side.

It is amusing enough to read in the English papers opinions to the effect that now that Italy has come into the war, the result of the campaign is sure to be favourable for the Allies. It is the case of the drowning man clutching at straws. Italy has now been one month at war and has done little more than make herself ridiculous. Wherever she has attacked she has been badly beaten. She refuses point blank the English suggestion that she should take her share in the life-devouring attacks upon the Dardanelles. The war spirit has completely died out throughout the country, and more than ever one can doubt any desire for war having existed outside of the circle of a noisy and over excited minority. A few more such defeats as the Italian troops have had, and the already very lukewarm war spirit of the Italians will surely fade away to nothing.

WAKE UP ITALY.

The *Matin* asks pertinently, what Italy is doing. It states explicitly that she has had plenty of time to prepare for action, but does nothing. The English had prepared a grand situation for Italy to live up to. But the role given to the new ally by the British shows no signs of being played, it was far too large for the Italians to fill. And not only that but Italy has enraged the Servian friend and raised a situation of the most complicated kind concerning Albania. Altogether Italy, so far as the campaign is concerned, has so far proved a stumbling block to the Allies rather than the friend in need, as had been expected.

A Conflict.

Sofia, June 17. The situation in Albania is all the while becoming more complicated. It is reported here that the Montenegrins, acting on behalf of Italy, are opposed to the action of Servia and that forces of the two kingdoms have met near Scutari and have begun fighting one another.

Italian Plans.

Petersburg, June 17. According to the *Reisch* the Italians propose sending troops to Montenegro. It is probable that such forces will be used to prevent the Servians from advancing into Albania. The Italians it appears, are supporting Essad Pasha.

A Protest.

Sofia, June 17. The *Agence Bulgare* states that the Albanian residents in Sofia have presented a petition to the representatives of the powers in which they call for protection against the latest aggressions of the Servians into Albanian territory. They ask that Albania be cleared of Servian soldiers.

Britain's Losses.

The English are Beginning to be Aware that the War is something Vaster than Anything Previously Experienced.

London, June 17. The fact that the losses of the English and Colonial armies amount to well over a quarter of a million, appears to have a strong effect upon the public here, the more so as each day the casualty lists increase in size. The English, whites and blacks, have lost 10,955 officers and 247,114 men. Together 258,069. That was up to the end of May. Several thousands have to be added for this month. Further in the above total there are not included the British losses in Persia, British East Africa, German South West Africa, the Kameruns. Nor the heavy losses of the Navy and Naval divisions, at least 12,000 more. The dead number 50,342.

The biggest war the English have had in the recollection of the present generation is that with the Boers, which, it will be remembered, lasted three years. In that war the killed were 5,744 the wounded, 22,829 a total of 28,573, about a ninth of this war of ten months. The British losses in the Crimean war were but 20,526 men, but of those only 12 per cent died in battle. In the battle of Waterloo, Wellington's losses were 15,000 men.

The *Standard* regretfully writes: "It is true that on France and Russia still lies the main burden of the land warfare, and it would be mere folly to ignore that plain fact, or to refuse a respectful tribute to the gallantry and skill with which they have supported for so many months the pressure of actual numerical superiority and of a weight of metal which was until lately heavily on the side of the enemy. Our larger part in the war is still to come, and the sacrifice of life will be on a still more terrible scale."

The *Daily Mail* in writing editorially concerning what it calls the grievous total of casualties uses it to back up its standing argument against enlistment of married men as follows:—"It is calculated by the Treasury experts that each married soldier who is put out of action involves a direct outlay to the State of £410, and each married seaman of £450, the seaman's family being usually larger. The waste of human capital and wealth which is involved in risking the lives of married men unnecessarily is deeply to be deplored. The cost of pensions and allowances in the present year will reach, if it does not exceed, £32,000,000, according to official estimates. It is not too much to say that it might have been halved had the unmarried been taken first for the most dangerous work, as they have been taken in every other European State engaged in this war. We are piling up pensioners at a rapid rate, while from the human standpoint, the misfortune is that we are also multiplying unnecessarily widows and orphans."

Yet this is the war in which that crafty and spider-like diplomat, Sir Edward Grey, said that England stood to lose as much by non-participation as by joining in!

Squabbles of the Little.

There Exists Discontent in Rome Concerning the Albanian Question. Servia and Montenegro Have Aspirations.

Chiasso, June 17. In political circles in Rome great discontent exists concerning what is reported as regards Albania. The *Secolo* affirms that there can be no further doubt but that the Austrians have been able to withdraw troops from the Servian frontier and send them against Italy, because the entire attention of Servia and Montenegro is centred in Albania. Italy is strong enough to stand the new difficulty and to defeat the Austrian troops, but she hopes her friends will avoid making further difficulties for her.

According to the latest news, the Greeks have taken possession of Cresio which is between Elbassan and Berat.

High Prices.

London, June 17. Prices for all the commodities of life are soaring up, except wheat. Meat has become most expensive, vegetables are scarce and coal is at ruinous prices.

THE WAR

IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Destruction of the Citta di Ferrara.

Italian Lies and Paper Blockade.

Greek Expert on the Central Powers.

The *Magyar Courier* of Budapest writes as follows of the destruction of the Italian dirigible, "Citta di Ferrara." Shortly after 5 o'clock in the morning all the church-bells in Lussinpiccoli and Lussingrande began to ring the tocsin. The ships in the harbor hurried towards the open sea in order to avoid falling bombs. At the windows of every house appeared people anxiously sweeping the heavens with glasses. Two Austrian-Hungarian aeroplanes circled in the heavens.

Suddenly the "Citta di Ferrara" appeared. It swept over the city and rapidly approached Lussingrande. One of our aeroplanes flew in front of it, the other "L 48", hovered above it. The airship now began to steer in a zig-zag direction as though to avoid the pursuit of the hydroplanes.

All of a sudden an immense sheaf of flame shot up from the huge body of the balloon. This was followed a few seconds later by a terrible detonation and the airship sank swiftly. The people were seized by an indescribable enthusiasm.

The ships which had left the harbor steamed at full speed towards the spot where the dirigible sank. About ten minutes later the hydroplane "L 48" in low flight settled down in the harbor, where the municipal authorities awaited it. The people hurried up in great throngs and covered the daring airmen, Naval Lieutenant Glasing and Sea-Cadet Fritsch, with flowers. After the officers had reported to Pola, they went to the city which had already been beflagged. The rescued Italians were two officers and five sailors. A lieutenant and machinist were killed by the explosion. After the rescued men had been given dry clothes and had breakfasted, they were examined. They declared that they had thrown the bombs upon Fiume according to orders. The steamer Istriano fished up five barrels of petrol from the sea.

ITALY'S "PAPER BLOCKADE."

In answer to the Italian proclamation of a blockade of a part of the coast of Austria-Hungary and Albania, the Imperial Government replies that this declaration, being on many points at absolute variance with international law, is to be held as invalid. First of all the blockade of Albania, a country whose neutrality and sovereignty have been guaranteed by the London Conference of July 1913, is a distinct violation of that agreement. There are no Austrian-Hungarian troops nor vessels along this blockaded coast. There are various other points in which Italy has violated the terms and spirit of the laws of blockade. But what laws, rules and agreements has Italy not violated?

THE WAR SPIRIT OF THE TYROL.

The splendid and martial spirit of the gallant Tyrolese has been vividly described by Erhard Breitner, correspondent of the *8-Uhr Abendblatt*.

Even the sick and scarcely convalescent soldiers in the hospitals are burning to hurry to the defense of their beloved mountains. In the military hospital at Klagenfurt twenty-six artillerymen at once offered themselves for service at the front. Another, still seriously ill, also begged to be permitted to fight against the Italians. "Better one sick soldier less than one healthy one", was his excuse.

The most dauntless spirit prevails—in fused by a grim and often playful humor.

THE ITALIAN LIES.

The Italians have certainly studied the press methods of their purchasers, the French and English, and aided by their well-known natural gifts in that direction, have been rioting in jungles of the crudest and crassest lies regarding the weakness, the hunger, the disunion and what not of the Austrian-Hungarian forces. But what is the value of the Italian word? One need only recall the ridiculous lies of their Tripoli campaign, the puerile boasts and extravaganzas pomposity which amused all Europe.

VICTORY FOR THE CENTRAL POWERS

The *Neon Asty* of Athens quotes the opinion of the Chief of the Greek General Staff, M. Dusanis, to the effect that the victory of the Central Powers now appears to be as inevitable as he had predicted at the beginning of the war—though he found few to believe him at that time.

Reply To Karlsruhe.

Paris, June 17. A German aeroplane has appeared over Belfort and Luneville and dropped a number of bombs. At Reims Belfort and St. Di 7 bombs were dropped.

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HAD ENGLAND KNOWN.

Sir Edward Grey has retired and, with his
departure from the scene of his activities,
there disappears the man whom impartial
historians of the future will most certainly
point out as the ring-leader of the small clique
of exceedingly mischievous politicians who
brought about this war. As a highly
respected and thoroughly honest Englishman,
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who has the courage
to speak out, has said:—"We owe
this terrible war to the fact of Sir Edward
Grey having been at the head of our Foreign
Affairs for the past eight years, and to his
aggressive and mischievous policies."

A man of brains, Bernard Shaw, has stated
almost exactly the same thing, but in words
more scathing. Those two men have told
the truth. For having done so, they are, for
the time being, reviled and maligned by
stupid people who are unable to grasp the
immensity of the folly which Great Britain
committed in embarking upon this war. And
yet those men, who raised their voices
against the war, stand out as the best and
most courageous patriots in England. Hun-
dreds of thousands of other Englishmen feel
exactly as they do, but have not had the
courage to speak out.

England went gaily into this war:
which would never have occurred but
for her; thinking that it was an
easy matter, that Russia and France would
undertake most of the land fighting, and
that that England would have to do,
would be to patrol the high seas with her
vast fleet. Today she is just beginning to
reckon up the costs and is astounded to find
that she has in a brief ten months had losses—
not including those of the navy—of well over
a quarter of million of men. She has
spent one and a half million of golden
pounds per day for the prosecution of that
war. It has now risen to two and half millions,
and the Premier says it will soon be three
millions per day. The casualty lists, like
the expenses, are becoming larger every
moment. At the end of a year, at the pre-
sent rate of casualties, Great Britain will have
lost one and a half million of men. In-
cidentally France will be depopulated, Russia
will have lost all her best men.

And all for what? To protect the small states,—
such as all events was the hypocritical pretext
England gave. If England had had any idea
of what this war was going to cost her in
men, material and reputation, surely she
would never have entered into it! Now that
it is too late, she awakes to find that she is
not properly organized for war, that she has
not a sufficient supply of munitions. She
realizes that without conscription she cannot
maintain her army. And the country will not
hear of forced military service. The situation
is desperate! It is quite certain today, that had
the English known the seriousness of this
wanton war, in which they so lightly em-
barked, they would have blown up their
betrayers and unknown rulers ere pledging
themselves to France and Russia. Now it is
too late for repentance; the bitter cup must
be drained.

Submarine Invasion.

London, June 17. The crews of two
English trawlers have been conveyed to
Amsterdam aboard the Guelderland. They
came from two out of four Lowestoft
fishing boats which were sunk by submarines.

The Swedish steamer Verdandi, on her
journey from Norrköping to Manchester was
torpedoed.

On her way to Archangel, with a cargo
of coal, the 3,000 ton steamer Dania, of the
Danish Russian company, was torpedoed in
the North Sea.

The Swedish steamer Thorsten, on one
of her usual journeys from Göteborg to
England has been taken by a German cruiser,
it is supposed to Swinemunde.

The British steamer Strathnairn has been
torpedoed. She was on her way from
Penarth to Archangel. The Captain and
twelve men were drowned. The ship was
4,400 tons displacement. The English steamer
Trafford, on her way from Cork to Sidney,
has been torpedoed.

THE GOLGOTHA OF SPAIN.

by R. L. Orchelle.

GIBRALTAR. SPAIN'S SACRED RIGHT AND GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

The great shadow upon the dial of history
has moved forward. The sun is once more
approaching the hour called Spain. It has
lain long in eclipse—over three centuries
long. But now in the face of a world that
blazes like a meteor, its hour of redemption,
its hour of release, of rebirth is near. Are
there in Spain seers with eyes sharp enough
to read the auguries amidst the warning signs
in the flaming firmament? Patriots or prop-
hets with an inspiration worthy of the
glorious and noble traditions of their land?
Or does Spain still slumber—inert, enfeebled,
content to occupy a third place or a fourth
among the nations of Europe? I may be in
error, but I seem to see lights and signal-
fires above the Iberian peninsula which flash
with a reviving hope and a newborn spirit
of nationality. There are whispers that may
become whirlwinds.

Spain has been asleep. Cannon were
needed to wake her. She may have been
lulled by a dream, or poisoned by a drug.
But Spain is not dead. Her people waken
again, her dead heroes stir in their tombs,
their living sons are resolved that Spain shall
no longer be a sepulchre.

The terrible iron-sheathed doors of the
temple of Janus have whirled open with a
crash. The roads that lead up to them and
from them are soaked with blood and paved
with hecatombs of livid corpses. England
writhes upon her island with fear and horror
in her eyes, all her weaknesses and corrup-
tions laid bare to the world. France has
sunk fainting to the ground and her last
veteran warrior and her last young recruit
confront each other in the trenches. Belgium,
that pathetic dupe of the Entente, lies helpless
in the hands of the conqueror. Russia, lum-
bering, sprawling, moaning, with a dozen mortal
wounds struck by the German sword, welters
and threshes about like a mammoth in the
convulsions of death.

Italy, suborned and corrupted, and sold
like a harlot, will shatter her futile arms against
the iron wall of the Central Powers and add
merely another and a blacker disgrace to her
inglorious military annals. But the doors
that opened upon destruction for other
nations have disclosed to Spain—secure and
immune, upon her plains and mountain
tops—a red panorama and a flaming pageant
which form at the same time a sunrise of
auspicious omen. But does she see nothing
else in this landscape? No stain that must
be effaced, no Spanish soil that must be
redeemed, no historic land, or point of
military vantage to be recovered? Is Spain
deaf to the knocking of Opportunity upon
the armoured portals, even though the cannon
shout against that portal with iron words?

Germany is battling for the right of a
young nation to grow great by peaceful
means. Shall Spain fear to stretch out her
hand for the right of an old nation to grow
young again? The same England that sought
to imprison the great German people in a
net of barbed and poisoned wire, has squatted
for two hundred and eleven years upon the
doorstep of Spain and kept her a prisoner
in her own house.

Germany, harassed, maligned, misunder-
stood by all, is fighting seven enemies for
the freedom of the seas now clutched in the
tentacles of the gigantic British squid. Shall
Spain not rise and strike a single blow at a
single enemy to ensure the freedom of the
land-locked sea—whose key was stolen from
her? Spain lies transfixed on land and sea
by a single spear, she lies crucified by a
single nail upon an iron hill. She is a
galloon moored by an anchor still held by
the power that has been her chief and most
relentless foe.

But let me not cloud the clear fact, the
stark reality, the open issue, by rhetoric in
which that bald-headed syphilitic, the hire-
ling d'Annunzio, could far outdo me. Though
an American, all my youth was spent
amidst Spanish traditions and glorious Spanish
names. It is not only for love of Germany
that I would rejoice to see Spain leap forth
into resurrection at the challenge of one
stirring word. That word is one that Span-
iard must shout to Spaniard, for it is the
basis of the future strength and the future
life of Spain.

Gibraltar!

When the United States, swayed by the
blind hysteria of the yellow newspapers and
the corrupt financial interests of the land,
proclaimed war against Spain with the loud
and unjust cries of "Butcher Weyer" and
"Remember the Maine", cries that now find
an echo in the cries of "Butchered Belgium"
and "Remember Louvain!" I knew that a
great wrong was being perpetrated against
Spain, as it is now being perpetrated against
Germany. Germany at that time maintained
an attitude of the strictest neutrality, going
even so far as to prohibit the exportation of
arms to Spain, at the request of the Ameri-
can ambassador. Yet there was much sym-
pathy for the chivalry of Spain, subjected to
an onslaught by this new and violent Ameri-
can Imperialism, behind which stood the
magnates of the trusts—as to-day they stand
behind my country's one-sided and grotesque
"neutrality". Spain, it appears, has not forgotten
the true neutrality of the great German
people in its hour of distress. For its soldiers

still know how to honor the most heroic
feats of arms the modern world has seen.
The Spaniard's sense of chivalry and his
admiration of valor are not left untouched
by the spectacle of one nation battling with
seven—and marching on, a whirlwind of
flame and thunder, of moral, mental and
material strength, from victory to victory.

The English seizure of Gibraltar in 1704,
achieved, like most of England's victories,
by the help of others, was made permanent
by the trickery of Sir George Rooke, and
ratified by the Parliament of Queen Anne.
It was merely another instance of juggling
with flags, and cheating an ally.

Since that day this English thorn has been
a festering sore in the flesh of Spain, an
unhealing wound through which her strength
oozed gradually away. The brutal, arrogant
red-coat planted himself as the figurehead
upon the Spanish ship of state. Her
greatest stronghold, the very basis of her
power, her own Spanish soil, the natural
pharos and bastion of her defenses made
sacred by history, fell into the clutches of
this freebooter. The English heel pressed
like a mountain upon the neck of Spain
and the capture of Gibraltar completed the
ruin planned by England against Castile two
centuries before.

But the manhood of Spain was not
content to suffer this thief within its own
house. Surely the Spaniards of to-day have
not forgotten the heroic efforts of their
fathers in 1720, in 1726 and in that great
siege of 1779—when America was striking
for those liberties it seems once more to
have surrendered unto Britain?

But the thorn remained fixed and Spain
has remained impotent. She that might be
mistress of the Mediterranean has become
an appanage to a small garrison of swag-
gering Cockneys who boast their possession
of "the Rock". The massive bulwark of
stone, that altar of her national glory, swarms
like a hive with these disdainful aliens,
sneering at a supine Spain. In the walls
of British barracks and stables in Gibraltar.
I have seen sculptured stones that still bear
the arms of Castile and Aragon. I have
seen the Spanish workmen, herded out of
the city after the sunset gun, go plodding
like exiles over the frontier to La Linea de
la Concepcion. In England the Britisher in
his favourite slang and gibberish, boasts of
"Gib", indifferent to the intolerable insult
that very word implies for a proud and
noble nation.

Spain that might like a Colossus of Rhodes
bstride the Straits of Gibraltar, stands at
Ceuta like a one-legged man. The north-
ern pillar of Hercules that was one of her
monumental glories, serves as a flag-pole
for the Union Jack, a stick for the English
Ape, a nest for British ships, a resort for
British tourists. At Ceuta the Spanish
convict prison, at Gibraltar the gaolers of all
Spain! There is but one cure for the
disease that has afflicted Spain. It lies in
the elimination of the English from Spanish
soil. Spain's path to further greatness lies
up there past the batteries that overlook
Europa Point. It lies in the command of
the galleries dug out of Spanish rock to
command Spanish waters.

Spain must gently but firmly demand back
her own. And if her demand be refused,
she must recover her property by force of
arms. Her cause is one of absolute justice.
Her name would shine the brighter in history
for the blow she would strike in order that
she may once more grow great and strong.

The hour has come. The tyrannous sea-
power of England is annulled; the hollow
myth that deluded a world has been des-
troyed forever. A few submarines suffice to
send her Dreadnoughts skulking back to their
ports. Her military might is impotent in
Flanders and Gallipoli; chaos rules in her
house. Spain need not stretch forth her hand
and recover the mighty jewel, the talisman
of her empire. The German submarines that
came past Gibraltar to devastate the English
fleet at the Dardanelles may return thither.
They came as heralds of deliverance not only
for Turkey, but also for Spain. A few
titanic mortars might convert even Gibraltar
from a sheer cliff into a hollow crater
smothered in smoke and flame. If the
Spanish army do not possess such modern
marvels as the German artillery, it is suffi-
cient if that army be inspired by the German
spirit of freedom from oppression. As the
Turks have held the gates of the Dardanelles
against which the Allies have dashed them-
selves to bloody ruin and shameful collapse,
so Spain may hold the Straits of Gibraltar
once again. The effort would certainly entail
a fierce struggle, but scarcely a war. That
such an effort has been crowned with success
has been proved by many a siege in former
times. If the anvil be more formidable to-
day, so is the hammer.

The land that controls Gibraltar controls
half of Europe. By every moral law, by
every historical claim, by every right of
nationality, Gibraltar is Spanish earth. The
English claim that clutches it must be loosened
—or hewn off by the sword.

Shall Gibraltar remain the Golgotha of
Spain—or become the cornerstone of her new
greatness?

An Election Surprise.

M. Veniselos Returned Victorious
at the Polling After It has been
Asserted that his Party was Beaten.

Athens, June 16. The great surprise of
the moment has been the return to power
of M. Veniselos, who, on the first election
returns, appeared to be beaten. He has now,
it is claimed, a party of 180 as against
154 Gunaristes. The figures given are not
final, but it is evident that the former pre-
mier, who has so long ruled over the po-
litical destinies of Greece with so much
success, has once more been returned to
power. Of course the first question asked
is, "What will Veniselos do?" One thing
taken as certain is, that he will not join
the destinies of Greece with the Allies. He
has already publicly asserted that the mo-
ment for Greece to act with the Triple En-
tente is past, moreover the failure of the
English and French at the Dardanelles must
long ago have shown Veniselos what a lucky
escape Greece had in not joining in that ill-
fated expedition.

Moreover, owing to the incoming of Italy
into the Alliance, the entire situation for
Greece is altered. In the first place the oc-
cupation by Italy of Rhodes and other Islands
almost entirely populated by Greeks, has
been a source of great bitterness here.
Secondly, there crops up the very live ques-
tion of Albania, upon which Greece and
Italy are in total discord. Already the
Greeks have advanced troops into Albania
and will surely act in keeping with the move-
ments of Serbia and Montenegro. The
enforced retirement of Veniselos has thus
been of the greatest service to his country
and his return to power under the new
circumstances described, may be regarded as
an excellent thing for Greece.

Ever Unprepared.

The "Temps" Explains how Eng-
land, as Usual, was Unprepared
when War Broke Out.

Paris, June 17. The French have of late
been constantly asking, how it is that Eng-
land does not give better support to the
French army. The Temps comes to the
rescue of the Ally, and, in a despatch from
London, seeks to explain. The reason why
English only occupy so meagre a line in
Flanders; between Belfort and Dunkirchen;
is because the troops so far sent over
are merely there in order to prepare
the ground for the many more that
are to come. In truth England has,
up to date, sent but every few troops,
because material of war has failed. The
English government was not prepared for a
Continental war, and the necessary skilled
labor to produce all that is needed is still to
be found. Luckily the English are not
lacking in good will, so that the help which
England will bring France will increase from
month to month.

Business As Usual Among Prisoners.

A visitor who has been to the prisoner's
camp at Senne, near Paderborn, where there
are a great number of British prisoners,
tells that the English receive presents in large
quantities from England and that they do a
lively business in selling these to their
French colleagues who are not thus remem-
bered from home. He says that the English
soldiers gladly sell the new clothes sent out
to them and go about looking shabby in
their old clothes. He says it is all a question
of trade with them, and clearly shows the
innate instinct of the Englishman to do
business under all circumstances.

Chief Munitioner.

What if Mr. Lloyd George, the Minister
of Munitions, to be called for short? Some
people suggest "Munitionist." Others again
are in favour of calling him the "Chief
Munitioner." The Germans call him the
"Shells Minister." (Daily Mail).

ENGLISH BRIBERY IN SWEDEN.

Stockholm, June 12. The Svenska Morgen-
bladet of June 11th, exposes several crude
English attempts to corrupt the Swedish
press with bribes in order to make it par-
ticipate in the foul incitement against every-
thing German. The well-known English ad-
vertising agency of M. Street and Co., Lon-
don, which at the same time represents the
Board of Trade, has sent to the Svenska
Morgenbladet several copies of an article in
which the most shameful attacks were made
upon the Germans as "barbarians." The
agency offered payment for the publication
of the article.

"Such effusions," the Swedish newspaper
declares, "only proves the barbarity of those
who write and publish them. One is amazed
to find that a proud nation like England
thinks such methods of warfare necessary.
No other nation has attempted such things.
Such agitations in Sweden merely produce
a contrary effect to that intended."

Our honored Swedish contemporary is
right in all things save in its belief that
England is still "proud." She has long ago
flung the last vestige of that quality to the
winds and into the mire.

The Open Tribune.

To our Readers.

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

To Lovers of Oberammergau.

To the Editor.
A great misfortune has come to Ober-
ammergau. During a severe storm which
visited the village yesterday, there was a
cloudburst in the narrow valley above
St. Gregor, and the results in that part of
the town lying East of the Ammer were
fearful.

Great trees, bridges, huge rocks and timbers
were picked up and thrown upon the upper
port of the village, and all crops in that
locality ruined. The fields and gardens are
buried in mud, sand and gravel, in some
places to a great depth.

And yet not a whimper. All those with
whom I have talked expressed gratitude that
things were no worse. One woman who lost
everything said cheerfully: "For it might have
been my husband." He is fighting at the
front. The bravery and patience of these
people are an inspiration.

I cannot expect everyone to feel as I do
about Oberammergau, for it is my home,
and I love the place and its people; yet
most Americans now in Germany must have
been here, and must have carried away
with them an affectionate and undying
remembrance of the beauty and charm of
the little village, and of the simplicity,
honesty and kindness of the Oberammer-
gauers: And to every such American I appeal
to send me whatever he can spare in order
to help care for the sufferers of yesterday until
they can get a fresh start.

I will see personally that all money con-
tributed for this purpose reaches the proper
channels.

Very truly yours,

G. T. Williams.

Bahnhof Hotel, Oberammergau.

The Calvary of the Russian Jews.

To the Editor.

Since the beginning of the war a legend
has been spread all over the world that the
Triple Entente is fighting for Independence
of peoples, for Freedom, Civilisation, Demo-
cracy. It is curious that barbarous Russia,
her rulers, her press, all the organizers and
instigators of Jewish massacres do not cease
to repeat the same bluff at the very time
when their bloody proceedings not only did
not weaken in their intensity but developed
to the highest degree.

It is hard to describe all the persecutions
and atrocities the whole Jewish population
has to bear. When one hears the eye wit-
nesses, or reads the Russian papers—they
all pass the Russian censorship—the blood
begins to boil, the hands to tremble. It is
not a policy of a reactionary government, it
is a plot of the Russian rulers, of the Russian
army and the Russian robbers purporting to
decimate, economically and physically, the
Russian Jewery. They are killed, hanged,
plundered. They are chased from their
homes. They are shamefully humiliated.
The hordes of the Huns 15 centuries ago
were more humane than these new fighters
for "progress."

From absolutely reliable sources I under-
stand that a new plot is being hatched by
the Russian Government, Army and the so-
called "Black Hundreds." A manifesto of
the Generalissimo of the Russian Army was
issued in which he attributes to the Jews
sympathy to Germany, consequently treachery.
The Russian papers have not been allowed
to print it. Nurses and sanitarians system-
atically visit military hospitals to make anti-
semitic propaganda amongst the wounded
officers and soldiers. Jewish doctors are
kept under severe surveillance so as not to
allow them to have influence upon their
patients. The Poles were promised freedom
from Jewish competition in industry and
commerce by chasing the Jews from Poland
and Lithuania. The Minister of the Interior,
M. Machlachoff, openly declared that Russia
victorious or defeated has to expect a re-
volution and in this case "pogroms" of
Jews are the best means of stopping it. In
short, a diabolical plot of annihilating a whole
innocent nation. The American Jewry should
pay special attention to the above-mentioned
signs of the Russian plan. Almost every
Jewish family of the U.S. is connected with
Russia by relatives. They have fathers and
mothers there, brothers and sisters. Which
steps will they make to protest against the
wrongs already committed by Russia? What
will they undertake to avert the events which
the Russian official and unofficial hooligans
are preparing, to destroy their devilish plot?

Our Jewry, the Jewry of the U.S.A., should
begin to act without delay.
New York, U.S.A.

T. Mill.

French Lady desires to give French lessons
in exchange for English lessons.
Address: S.L. 250, Office Continental Times.

Apothek am Olivaer Platz
Anglo-American chemist
Berlin W., Olivaer Platz 10, close to Nordfriedhof and Cumber-
land Hotel. Tel.: Ant. Dilland, 77.

ONE FRANK BRITISHER.

The Crime and Folly of Sir Edward Grey.

A Letter from Dr. F. C. Conybeare of Oxford University, to a Friend in America.

This letter of the famous English scholar and publicist created a tremendous sensation in the United States. Of course, as would be natural for the pro-Ally press, it was at once pronounced a forgery. The "Vital Issue" however, immediately squashed that base charge by republishing a fac-simile of the original letter. This contribution from a great English thinker proves the damnable crime of which Sir Edward Grey has been guilty against the German people and all Europe.

My Dear . . .

Many thanks for your last letter. I will come to that presently, for your own attitude and the treatment of Poles in Prussia and much else we have written to each other about are things on the fringe of the vital questions I want to treat of in this letter. I feel that I owe it to you to write this, for I know that you will understand my feelings. In August and September and October I felt so sure that England had all the right on her side and Germany all the wrong, that I hardly troubled to read the diplomatic documents given in the English, German, French and Russian books. At the beginning of October my attention was first drawn to the Emperor's correspondence with the Tsar, and I realized then that he had made a sincere effort for peace in the days July 28-31, and you perhaps saw my acknowledgement of the same in the New York Nation. I am not the man to see clearly a point in favor of the enemy and to conceal it.

Next I got M. P. Price's "Diplomatic History of the War," which gives all the diplomatic dispatches, and correlates them with one another and with contemporary events so far as these were ascertainable from Reuter's telegrams, newspaper correspondents abroad, etc. The book is temperately written, without bias or flag-waving, and I commend it to your notice. The points that are driven into me by a perusal of it and of all the documents are these:

FRANZ FERDINAND'S AUSTRIA.

1. That in the days 23-28, July, Berlin made a great mistake in not obliging Franz Joseph to withdraw, or rather moderate, his note to Serbia. I quite realize what a testy obstinate, authoritative and somewhat senile old gentleman your foreign office had to deal with in him, and I know how mistaken our press is in supposing that he consults Berlin before he acts. On this occasion he took the bit in his teeth, probably aided by that arch-oppressor, the Magyar Tisza. On the other hand I recognize the provocation under which Austria was. The murdered Grandduke was a sensible fellow, whose ambition, I believe, was to conciliate the small Slav nations of Austria-Hungary. He would have grouped the Slovaks with Moravia and Bohemia and have been crowned at Agram. The dual monarchy would thus have become a quadruple one. The Germans in Hungary would, as far as possible, have been like other nationalists rescued from the Magyar and incorporated with Vienna. Roumania would have been drawn inside the Austrian Bund and the Roumanians of Hungary added to her. She could not have continued to stand alone, and as her trade with Germany is great, and her natural antipathy to Russia equally great, she would have formed a permanent alliance with the great group system on her western side. Just because he was a constructive statesman, the Archduke was murdered, for his accession to the throne would have been the death knell of Pan-Slav ambitions in Austria-Hungary. Possibly Bulgaria and Serbia would have joined on the same terms. If Germany wins in this war she will, I hope, constrain Austria-Hungary to reform itself in some such way as I have sketched out, for it is vital to Germany to keep Austria-Hungary together, and to keep her together you must put the Magyar into his place. If she wins she will also have to group Polish Galicia and Russian Poland and East Posen together and give them some home rule show of their own; the Poles are so thoroughly latinised that their sympathies would always lie with Vienna and South Germany, rather than with Russia. The German Empire on the west of this great congeries would act as a center of gravity to it, and I am not sure that the whole might not have been drawn into the German customs union. It is then, in my opinion, a terrible pity the Archduke was murdered, certainly if my idea of his policy is correct.

PROVOCATIVE MOBILIZATION.

6. Germany's one aim now was to avoid a war in which England would almost certainly join, "drawn in," as Grey puts it, by his secret agreement with France and through France with Russia. Accordingly Germany accepted any terms from Sazonof and urged Austria to accept them. Sazonof (ibid. 133) admits to de Etter that Austria accepted them and had done so already when he mobilized against Germany, I believe with the express intention of provoking the Kaiser to war, in which (with the help of the war party in Berlin) he succeeded.

GREY THREATENS TO RESIGN.

7. Meanwhile Grey had great difficulty with the Cabinet, a majority of whom flatly refused to go to war with Germany over Serbia and preferred to throw over Grey's naval and other agreements with France (which on July 30 Cambon urged Grey to execute without delay, see White Paper 105). Grey threatened to resign, but on July 31 agreed to stay on until it was known if Germany would respect or not Belgian neutrality, as to which, on July 29 (White Paper 85), the German Chancellor had spoken ambiguously. If he really feared that France would violate it he should have demanded of us an assurance that we would defend it *vi et armis* against France. We could not have refused such an assurance. But Belgian neutrality was the only thing the majority in our Cabinet really cared about, and unless it—a small country—was violated by Germany, a big one—the English people could not be relied upon to join in any war. Nothing else appealed to them in the least, and not a soul had any idea that Germany had already offered to respect Belgium. Accordingly on the afternoon of July 31 Goschen sounded von Jagow about Belgium, and he could not answer without consulting the Kaiser and the Chancellor. The Kaiser,

the war with Turkey, partly because she came out of it stronger than Russia liked, and partly because she did not serve so well as a lever against Austria. To go a step further back, Austria courted risk in this danger in 1908 by not getting the consent of signatory powers of Berlin treaty of 1878, before she threw off the suzerainty of Turkey, and the Kaiser, like a foolish fellow, went and crowded over Russia when she had climbed down in a case where for once she was not wrong.

SAZONOF'S VICTIM.

4. When the crisis began on July 24, Sazonof and Cambon at once set to work to drag Grey by his heels into "complete solidarity" with Russia and France in the coming conflict. Had Grey only followed the advice of Buchanan, our ambassador in Russia, we would not have gone in; for the latter told Sazonof straight out that "England's interests in Serbia were nil, and a war on behalf of that country would never be sanctioned by British public opinion." Instead of adhering to this advice, sensible in itself and truly reflecting the feelings of most of our cabinet, of our Parliament and electorate, Grey set himself to follow Sazonof, who has had him in his waistcoat pocket for a long time past. I give him credit for having wanted peace, but Sazonof worked on this side of him and got him to believe that Germany would back down if he assured Lichnowsky (as he did on July 29, see White Paper 89) that England, if the war spread, would go in with France and Russia. The stupid ass could not see that Sazonof, once assured of English support, of English money and fleet, would steam straight ahead and set himself to provoke the Kaiser to declare war. Thus instead of securing peace as he hoped, he took the very line that must lead to war.

THE INEXORABLE SAZONOF.

5. Germany was quite ready to take on France and Russia if they gave her a chance, but did not want to take on us as well; and that is why Bethmann Hollweg, on the afternoon of July 29, as soon as he heard of the hostile attitude Grey had taken up to Lichnowsky (see our White Paper 89) sent in hot haste to Goschen at 11 p. m. to make a bid for our neutrality (White Paper 85), and the same night at 2 a. m. to Sazonof (ibid. 97). That Count Pourtalès, a man whom, from all I have read about him, I should dearly like to meet, "completely broke down" in this interview and "appealed to Sazonof to make some suggestion which he could telegraph to the German Government as a last hope," proves how anxious Germany was to keep the peace at this time. But Sazonof already knew from Paul Cambon of Grey's virtual ultimatum (ibid. 89) to Lichnowsky, and was inexorable. The more Germany yielded, the more provocative and imperious he became.

GERMANY'S PROPOSALS CONCEALED FROM THE CABINET.

Now our Cabinet plainly expected Grey to report to them at once any disposition to yield, if Germany showed signs of it. He knew that if he reported Lichnowsky's proposals, the Cabinet would jump at them, and then he would be unable to execute his secret bond to France and Russia. What did he do? He told none of his colleagues of them on August 1, and when the Cabinet met next morning, August 2, he concealed them from the entire Cabinet, as he did from the House of Commons next day, August 3. By doing so, he precipitated us into this war; I say he tricked us into war; us, a generous people (who—except for a few rabid chauvinists on the Tory side—were averse to war with Germany with whom we were for the first time since Agadir on cordial terms) into war with Germany. Take my word for it, Grey will, in good time, be running for his life over this sinister business. Bismarck, in 1870, modified a telegram in order to provoke that owl Louis Napoleon into a declaration of war; Grey deliberately concealed from his colleagues and from Parliament overtures made by Lichnowsky, which would have been accepted at once; but for Grey's action Belgium would not have been turned into a shambles, and in all probability Russia would have professed her satisfaction that Austria had accepted her terms (dictated by Sazonof to Pourtalès at 2 a. m. on July 30) and have shut up. I consider that Grey acted more criminally than Bismarck ever did.

ever anxious to keep us out (and probably aware also that Russia would retire across the golden bridge he had built as soon as ever she learned that we were going to be neutral and not help her in her designs) ordered Lichnowsky to offer to respect Belgium and also to guarantee integrity of France and of French colonies, to offer, in short, any conditions in order to keep us out. Our Cabinet in its turn anxious only to get from Germany a favorable answer about Belgium and to be able to keep the peace with Germany, met early on August 1 and drew up a memorandum about it, which Grey was to submit to Lichnowsky. There was perhaps someone in the Cabinet who pointed out that to challenge Germany to respect Belgium, after signifying our intention of supporting France anyhow, was a work of supererogation. It was in effect to say: "I am going to war anyhow with you," and at the same time: "I will go to war with you if you touch Belgium." The Germans would probably answer: "We may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb, and if we are, anyhow, to fight you, why should we forego the military advantages of going through Belgium?"

THAT FAMOUS No. 123.

In our White Paper No. 123 may be read Grey's own abstract of his conversation with Lichnowsky. At about 1.30, on August 1, Lichnowsky freely offered to respect Belgium and also to guarantee the integrity of France and of her colonies, although France (who really needed a strait waistcoat to keep her out of a quarrel, which was not hers) could not complain, if she was beaten, of Germany helping herself to some of her colonies. Grey might have said to Lichnowsky that he could not barter our neutrality against an undertaking by Germany to respect Belgium, seeing that it was anyhow Germany's duty to respect Belgium. However, our Cabinet was in a bartering mood, and they only wanted an excuse for not going to war with Germany. Lichnowsky therefore adopted the bartering tone and so did Grey. Grey evidently expected Lichnowsky to offer no sort of terms, and when Lichnowsky made the proposals as he did, and furthermore besought him to formulate any conditions on which England would consent to be neutral, Grey refused all on the pretext of keeping his hands free (see No. 123). Lichnowsky must have gone away with the conviction that Grey anyhow wanted war.

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SIR EDWARD'S "HARD LYING."

8. Mark the sequel. War ensued over Belgium, and weeks of it ensued before anyone knew of the interview given in White Paper 123. As soon, however, as Parliament met on August 27, Keir Hardie, who spotted it, asked Grey whether he had submitted Lichnowsky's proposals to the Cabinet and why they had not been made the basis of peace with Germany. Grey in his answer acknowledged that he had disclosed it to no one at the time, and excused himself on the ground that Lichnowsky in No. 123 was speaking *de suo* and without authority from Berlin. He acknowledged that Lichnowsky was actuated in making these proposals by a sincere desire for peace with us, but declared that Berlin in the background was

as sincerely working for war. And yet he must have been well aware that Lichnowsky was acting on instructions from Berlin, as Lichnowsky's three dispatches sent to Berlin about that interview at 1:15 p.m., 5:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. on August 1 sufficiently prove. Moreover had Grey not known that Lichnowsky's proposals were authoritative and bound the German Government, he would never have wired them at once to Goschen, lest the latter should get at cross purposes with our foreign office in the matter. All Grey's answers to Keir Hardie on Aug. 27 are thus a model of *hard lying, suppressio veri and suggestio falsi*. Naturally the House of Commons, having been utterly hoodwinked by him, applauded. *Presently they will send him to the gallows*. I doubt if even Asquith knew of this crime, for on Aug. 6 he based his whole argument on White Paper 85, but if he really was Grey's accomplice, he will swing too. I fancy Lloyd George—a plastic tool in Grey's hands—begins to smell a rat, for he is going about the country now protesting loudly that he and the English democracy could and would never have been induced to go to war except by the aggression on Belgium. And that was certainly so. Look at last Saturday's *Economist* edited by that decent fellow Hirst, and you will read how the whole business community in London and elsewhere suddenly swung round in favor of war on Aug. 5, having till then abhorred the idea of war with Germany.

ONE APACHE FOR EVERY 500 SOLDIERS.

9. And this shows what a calamitous error it was for Germany to invade through Belgium. It was bad enough for the Kaiser to send his ultimatum on Aug. 1, instead of waiting to see if Russia would not send him one, as she might very likely have done, though I doubt if without being fairly certain of us she would have done so, certainly not had we declared our neutrality in time. The Belgian populace were sure to assail the invading army; that led to terrible excesses; and the wringing of large fines out of the poor starving population has accumulated in Italy—which I read the papers—and in America a bitterness against Germany which a more generous and humane treatment of Belgium would have avoided. Of course I do not believe all the atrocities related in our papers. Allowing one apache for every 500 soldiers that went through Belgium you would get 2,000 of them, and that would explain as much of the stories as is likely to be true. You cannot avoid a sprinkling of apaches in every army, and the remarks of the authors of the History of the Boer War compiled for the German General Staff about the atrocities our men were accused of in the Transvaal (not only abroad but in England) are sound and full of common sense.

"WILSON COULD RESTORE PEACE TO-MORROW."

10. I trust that Germany will respect the "positively formal assurance (made on Aug. 4 in London) that, even in the case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will, under no pretence whatever, annex Belgian territory." I believe on that basis and on an undertaking of Germany to evacuate France, Wilson could restore peace between our two countries tomorrow, and put an end to all this useless murder. One thing we must insist on over here is that this sinister liar, Grey, who forever has peace on his lips and war in his heart, should go. We cannot trust him and his accomplice Sazonof to make peace for England.

THAT PRESS CAMPAIGN.

11. I have said nothing of another side of the whole wretched matter, that is of the wicked press campaign which for years preceded this war in both countries. Too many, even sensible, Englishmen had derived from it the feeling that Germany wanted to attack us, and for that reason were ready to condone our attacking her, in case France was at war with her. I am not surprised if the suspicious Germans entertained of our desire to "down" Germany at the first opportunity, seem to them to have been verified by this war. In point of fact what was uppermost in English minds all through, and what has poured over two millions of our youth into the army, was very respectable wrath at the treatment of Belgium. Nothing else would have rallied the nation to the government. Grey had repeatedly assured the country that our entente with Russia and France was in no way directed against Germany.

KING LEOPOLD'S ADVICE.

12. I don't know if you sent me Bernstein's facsimiles of sundry "military conversations" between our military attaché at Brussels and the Belgian Generals. The first is an outline of a conversation, at the end of it the word *fin* (preceding name of month) only implies that it was held at that date. The printed copy turns *fin* into *fini* and this is translated *concluded*, making it appear to be a diplomatic instrument or treaty, with binding power, which it was not. It is a mere ébauche, as is also the next document. *Fini* could anyhow in French not mean *concluded* or *ratified* as Bernstein seems to think, but only the explicit you put at end of a book. No doubt in the second document our military attaché proposes to land

English troops to defend Belgium in case she were invaded whether Belgium asked for them or not, but there is no evidence that any agreement in that sense was reached by our Foreign Office. I much doubt it and our Foreign Office denies it. It is a pity that the Belgians did not follow the advice of Leopold II., given 25 years ago, and put up an army, like Switzerland, suitable to their population and means; for then the German staff would never have planned forcing the Meuse, defended as it would have been by 100,000 men, at the outset of a campaign. They knew quite well that we as guarantors of their country's neutrality were in the position of a man who, having £5, backs a bill for a million sterling.

And now I have said not all it was in my mind to say, but as much as you will want to read. You are free to show this letter to anyone you like and even print it if you like. I do not see that any harm could result from my opinion being known, and I air them very freely here, already at two meetings of University tutors and the other night before the Fabians. I am writing a pamphlet on Grey for the Labor League. Meanwhile we must go on fighting it out, but I hope not for long.

Ever yours sincerely,

Oxford, 5, 3. 15.

F. C. Conybeare.

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AMERICA'S DUTY.

The Protest Against the Hybrid Doctrine of Great Britain and France.

PERILS OF BLOCKADE.

Maintenance of Neutral Rights. An Insult to Intelligence. Ruin to Trade. Unheard of Designs.

New York, June 10th. The *New York Sun* publishes the following editorial:

The United States would lose its self-respect and confess feebleness as a nation if it did not protest vigorously against the hybrid doctrine which Great Britain and France proclaim, that their right to frame retaliatory measures against Germany justifies them in preventing "commodities of any kind" from reaching or leaving that country without formally declaring a blockade. What the Allies propose is not a blockade, although it is their aim to secure the advantages of one. It has been well said that "while the object of the right of a belligerent to intercept contraband in transitu is to cut off imports into an enemy's country, the object of the belligerent right of blockade is to cut off both imports and exports." So to gain their object and to relieve themselves from the rigors and perils of a blockade the Allies make all commodities subject to seizure, something that no nation in the history of warfare has ever done before. The United States, in fact all the neutral nations, are expected to acquiesce in this revolutionary procedure of the Allies. The neutral nations ought to have known complacency was expected of them. In the British note of February 19 Sir Edward Grey said:

ENGLISH VIEW.

"If his Majesty's Government should hereafter feel constrained to declare foodstuffs absolute contraband, or to take other measures for interfering with German trade by way of reprisals, they confidently expect that such action will not be challenged on the part of neutral States by appeals to laws and usages of war whose validity rests on their forming an integral part of that system of international doctrine which, as a whole, their enemy frankly boasts the liberty and intention to disregard, so long as such neutral States cannot compel the German Government to abandon methods of warfare which have not in recent history been regarded as having the sanction of either law or humanity."

A MOOT QUESTION.

The argument was that as neutrals, who are innocent bystanders, had failed to persuade Germany to abandon "submarine warfare" on British commerce they must assent to any reprisals adopted by Great Britain, although international law governing the rights of neutrals was to be thrown into the discard so that the Allies could continue their game of war unhampered. Was a cooler, more audacious proposal ever made by a British statesman? Two days before Sir Edward Grey brought it to the attention of the United States he observed that "the rules under which we are at present conducting our belligerent operations give us no power in the absence of a blockade to seize or interfere with cotton when on its way to a belligerent country in neutral ships." The transfer of cotton to the omnibus list now cancels any obligation the United States was expected to feel on account of the lenity of

Great Britain; and the disappearance of the cotton trade with Germany would be a serious matter. A quotation from Wharton is apposite here:

AMERICAN OPINION.

"We have an ocean between us and the great armed camps of the Old World; and while there are innumerable questions as to which one European State may come into collision with another, the only points as to which we would be likely to come into collision with a European State are those concerned in the maintenance of neutral rights. It was to maintain such rights that we went to war in 1812; and, except during the abnormal and exceptional spasm of the late civil war, our national life has heretofore been the life of a neutral and a vindicator of neutral rights. . . . It is impossible to overcome the feeling that the sea, like the air, should be free, and that no Power, no matter how great its resources, should be permitted to dominate it, so as to enable it, in case of war, to ransack all ships which may be met for the discovery of an enemy's goods."

RANSACK ALL SHIPS.

That is what Great Britain and her partner in war propose to do, unless headed off: ransack all neutral ships to stop enemy's goods, in practice blockade the Atlantic Ocean. What becomes of the freedom of the sea to neutrals? The notice that vessels or cargoes will not be confiscated "unless they would otherwise be subject to confiscation" is an admission that a regular blockade will not be attempted, and, while it is difficult to grasp the exact meaning, a sop to neutrals is intended. The Allies would better have declared a blockade. No form of military operations is better understood or more patiently submitted to. But this new departure, this illegitimate composite of contraband and blockade, which not only would ruin trade but insult the intelligence and challenge the independent spirit of neutral nations, is a gross offence as well as a palpable wrong if it is to be acted upon by Great Britain, formerly the sturdy champion of neutral rights and our old ally France. In the murk we see one welcome ray of light. Mr. Asquith in his speech in the House of Commons stated that the had been no rejection of the proposals of the United States relative to arrangements with both Great Britain and Germany to do away with the "war zone" declared by the latter in British waters. It is conceivable that this amazing Anglo-French project to shut the door on Germany is in the nature of duress to force that country to suspend her "war zone" proclamation. A tenuous hope, yet perhaps realizable.

But no considerations, no speculations whatsoever must stay an early and emphatic protest by the United States against the hitherto unheard of design of Great Britain and France to close the free seas to neutral commerce with Germany.

England's Partner in East Prussia.
The Russian Beast.

Mr. Herbert Corey, of *The Times-Herald* writes as follows in his description of the ravages committed by the Russians ere driven out of East Prussia. The unutterable atrocities perpetrated by these savages fill thousands of pages of the official German reports. But of these no word in the press of the Allies or the New York dailies who have sold themselves to the devil. Yet to the baseless, and unconfirmed yarns of the Bryce report these sheets will devote page upon page.

"Did the Russians injure anyone here?" I would ask the villagers.

That question was always answered with a storm of detail. This woman, that girl, had been violated by them. This pretty 15-year-old had been taken in the Cossack train to Russia. That husband had been tied against a wall and forced to witness his wife's violation. In no case did we take one of these stories as hearsay. In every case we piled up proofs that would convince any judge in Christendom.

It is impossible to estimate the property damage. Take the map. Block out the third of East Prussia nearest Russia. Consider that almost every building in that territory had been destroyed, that every bit of property has been stolen or ruined, and you have an untold total of millions. These Russian soldiers behaved like drunken apes, possessed by a bestial mania for destruction. They ripped paper off the walls. They tore up floors in the houses that would not burn. They hacked pianos to pieces. But their greatest crime was the wholesale ravishing of Prussian women. It is the blackest item to the debit of this war.

There is one thing that I profess myself unable to understand. It is very obvious that these heavy, brutal, dull-eyed Russian soldiers—remember that we saw thousands of them plodding slowly toward Germany as prisoners of war—are on the mental level of a ricefield negro. Give the negro a dash of gin, and we in America know what sometimes happens. Give the license of war to this animal-like peasant—inflame his passion by opportunity—remove every form of control—and what has happened in Eastern Prussia will always happen. His under-officers are as himself. His upper-officers are careless, brutal, and inefficient. One who had been a very pretty girl told us of staggering to the headquarters of a Russian division. She told her story to a general. He shrugged his shoulders.

"What would you?" he asked. "This is war."

And, we would add, these are the allies of France and England, the defenders of civilization!

A HARD TIME.

Memories of Pogroms and other Brutalities Make it Hard for the Friends of Russia to be Popular.

New York, June 10. Eulogists of Russia are having a rather hard time of it in England, many of whose people do not hesitate to say that despite the many contributions to art and letters with which the czar's people are credited the memory of pogroms and despotic tyranny cannot be forgotten or ignored, according to the *Labour Leader*, the powerful Manchester trades union organ. In a copy of that journal just received appears the following:

A correspondent wrote to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald objecting to his references to Russia in the speech he made at the Union of Democratic Control meeting at Norwich and inclosing Mr. MacKail's pamphlet on "Russia's Gift to the World." Mr. MacDonald replied:

"I am much obliged for your letter of the 5th and the copy of Mr. MacKail's pamphlet. The civil and political life of a country cannot be dissociated from its artistic and scientific life when its value to civilization is estimated. Because Russia is producing good ballet dancers is no reason why I should trust her designs, say, in Persia, and because she is giving out a wonderfully alluring and sensuous barbaric music is no reason why I should trust M. Sasonoff.

"The inconsistency of those who defend the war on the ground that Prussia dominates Germany while defending our alliance with Russia on the ground that, however evil the Russian government may be, the Russian people dance and sing well and are artistic, is so palpable that when intelligent people are guilty of it one comes to the conclusion that they must be little better than dishonest.

"When the peace conference meets Russia will not be represented by her musicians or her ballet dancers, but by her autocratic politicians, the men who have murdered and executed her best subjects and who are the sworn enemies of liberty."

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Tribute To Industry.

The English give Credit to the German for Thoroughness and Hard Work. Better Follow his good Example.

London, June 13. It is striking how often the English, of late, pay tribute to German business qualities and recommend their people to "go and do likewise". The following extracts from the *Daily Telegraph* give some idea of the general line of thought.

"Admittedly one of the main causes of the rapid development of German trade in the period before the war has been the thoroughness with which that nation has tackled the problem of education, as, indeed, all the problems with which it has been called to deal—from aniline dyes to poison-gases. Slowly, and perhaps rather reluctantly, the British business man is being brought to realise that, in the rush for trade which will follow when the world has had time to adjust itself to the altered conditions after the war, education will play an even more important part than it has done in the past. Success will come to the man, the firm, and the nation which make the best use of all the weapons of commercial warfare; not only financial stability and manufacturing facilities, but knowledge of languages, training in salesmanship, modern business methods.

BEATING THE BRITISH.

"Prominent among the industries in which, during recent years, German competition has been severely felt by British manufacturers is that of cotton hosiery, especially stockings and socks. In 1912 Germany exported these goods to the value of £ 3,319,000, the United States being her best customer and the United Kingdom her next. It hardly seems credible, but yet it is a fact, that in 1913 this country only exported £ 199,000 worth of the same class of goods, so we have a good margin on which to work. It was not always so. Not many years ago British manufacturers did a much greater proportion of this trade, but gradually the Germans have been encroaching upon our markets. For instance, his Majesty's Trade Commission in Canada, speaking of 1910, says: Many of the orders that formerly went to the United Kingdom are being placed in Germany, and similar testimony from other quarters could easily be quoted.

GERMAN THOROUGHNESS.

"The reasons for the German control of these markets are well known to most of us. Take Canada, for example. In 1912 Germany sent to that country cotton stockings and socks valued at £ 118,000, these being mainly the finer grades and our Trade Commissioner says that "the finer qualities of British goods are difficult to find." He draws attention also to the high prices charged by our merchants and to the inadequate commission paid to the agents, a complaint which is echoed by our Trade Commissioner in South Africa. The use of a particular dye which is absolutely fast is given as a reason why the Australians preferred German cotton hosiery to British, and, moreover, the German goods have a softer finish, and are, therefore, more comfortable to wear in a hot climate. Then we are told the familiar story of the determination and thoroughness of German commercial methods; how they study the needs of their customers, give prompt delivery, distribute samples in liberal fashion, and the rest.

EXHIBITION.

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