

# The continental times. No. 1144. Vol. XXII. No. 2 July 5, 1915

Berlin, Germany: Continental Times, G.m.b.H., July 5, 1915

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No. 1144. Vol. XXII. No. 2.

STOCKHOLM

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.

Submarine Booty.

### LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Munitions Bill Passed. London, July 4. The House of Commons pessed the Munitions Bill by a unanimous

Destroyer Destroyed.

vote.

Rotterdam, July 3. The English destroyer Lightning has been blown up, whether on a mine or torpedoed, is not known.

Birth Rate Decrease.

Paris, July 4. The Petit Journal states that the birth rate of Paris is decreasing alarmingly. In the last week of May it was 850, in first week of June it had gone down

Only Temporary.

London, July 4. The Montenegrin Minister Radovitch has arrived here. He wants provisions, munitions and rifles for his people. He denies that the occupation of Scutari is other than temporary.

Gourand Badly Wounded.

Athens, July 4. General Gouraud, lately nominated Commander in Chief of the French forces at the Dardanelles has received three wounds. His condition is serious. He has been sent to France.

Argonne Successes.

The German army in the Argonne Forest has started an offensive movement, the first fruits of which have been the capture of 2,556 prisoners, 25 machine guns and 72 mine throwers.

Redmond "Agin" the Government.

Dublin, July 4. At a banquet held here, John Redmond told his audience that he had no faith in the existing government, and that was why he would not accept a seat in it.

War To The Death.

Amsterdam, July 4. In a new book which he has just published Anatole France rallies the French people to resistance and says they must fight to the death. He says, "We must carry on the war to the bitter

Italy Annoyed.

Rome, July 4. The occupation of Scutari and Durazzo, by the Montenegrins and Servians respectively has caused the utmost annovance here. The official organ accuses Greece of being the instigator of the whole

Rebellion In India.

London, July 4. According to latest advices from India, cosiderable trouble is being made by the native troops. It Lahore the troops mutinied, the cause being that the native solders have heard of the great losses of their colleagues in Europe, and consequently object to being sent to the war.

Evacuating Bessarabia.

Vienna, July 4. The Russians are taking all measures in view of the evacuation of Bessarabia. Already the civil population is being despatched into the centre of the Empire. It appears that the Russians have never taken the trouble to fortify that province.

The Poor Russians.

Vienna, July 4. Kambana publishes an article from the pen of a Bulgarian military expert entitled "The Poor Russians." He says that the fate of the Russian people is eminently tragic, that the whole of Russia is saturated in blood, merely for the sake of foreign interests.

Down on Roosevelt.

New York, July 4. At a banquet of the Knights of the Order of Columbus, President O'Connor attacked Roosevelt in the severest manner on account of his chauvinistic attitude in the Lusitania affair. He said that a man who wishes to thrust his country into a war was a traitor to his country.

Sentiment in Russia.

Stockholm, July 4. Sick and half-starved German prisoners, who have passed through here on their way home, state that the populace in Russia is by no means so ill-informed concerning the actual state of the war as is generally imagined. In spite of all the official announcements of victory the people are aware that the Russians are in full retreat.

Gigantic Submarine.

New York, July 4. The Brooklyn Eagle tells of the construction of a mighty submarine for the American navy. It is calculated to capable of crossing the Atlantic and to make a speed of twenty knots. It will cost one and a quarter million of dollars. Former submarines built have cost 450,000 dollars. America now has 38 submarines in her navy.

To Pardon Dewet. Amsterdam, July 4. According to news from Pretoria, a petition is being signed begging King George to grant a pardon to

The Munitions Army.

London, July 4. Forty six thousand men have replied to Lloyd George's call for hands to work in the production of ammunitions. The Ammunitions Bill has been unanimously passed in the House of Lords.

An American Gift.

Munich, July 4. A number of friends in the United States in conjunction with the American Colony in Munich have presented to the Bavarian Army a hospital train, consisting of an automobile and two waggons.

Running Amuck?

London, July 4. Two Indian soldiers, in Ihani, ran amuck, killed three British officers and a petty officer; wounded one officer and a petty officer. They were followed and shot down by two British officers.

Grey's Health.

London, July 4. Most contradictory reports are heard concerning Sir Edward Grey. A few days ago report ran that he was about to return at once to the Foreign Office. For the time being he is in the hands of an eyedoctor and will not return to London for

Japan Refuses.

Stockholm, Juy 4. According to a communication from Peterburg, the Japanese have definitely refused to take part in the war in the west. The Japanese representative in Petersburg, Montono, has told the Russian government that Japan has no interests whatever in European politics.

Coal Strikes.

London, July 4. The Morning Post states that the knowledge of the agreement arrived at came too late, and 50% of the workmen remained away. The seriousness of the situation is shown by the fact that the agreement was come to only by a narrow margin, the voting being 123 against 112.

Roosevelt Injured?

Vienna, July 1st. We quote from the Reichspost of Vienna: It is reported from New York that ex-President Roosevelt has been the victim of a horseback accident. He was thrown from a horse and broke several ribs. He is now at Sagamore Hill and doing as well as can be expected.

Explosion in Senate.

Washington, July 4. An explosion has taken place, doing considerable damage to the Senate building. Rumors of a bomb having been the cause of the trouble were in circulation, but in truth the reason was an explosion of gas. The reception hall has been demolished.

Unrest In Russia.

Bucharest, July 4. Direct news from Petersburg is to the effect that the revolutionary movement is developing itself with surprising rapidity. In the course of a recent house to house search made in Kief, plans were found of a revolutionary organisation having ramifications all over the Empire. A large number of arrests have been made in consequence.

Irish Desire Peace.

Dublin, July 3. In a speech he made here, Mr. Redmond stated that it was in the highest interests of Ireland that the war should cease as soon as possible. Ireland he said, was faced with two duties, the first that which regards the war, the second that of improving her political and military organisation. Up to June 6, according to Mr. Redmond, 120,741 Irishmen had taken service in the army. Of those 71, 494 were catholics, 49, 247 protestants.

Morgan Shot.

New York, July 4. A man entered the house of the well known millionaire John P. Morgan and shot him twice. The first shot went through the arm and penetrated the chest, the second struck the banker in the thigh. The would-be assassin is a professor of German at Cornell University, by name Frank Holt. He imagined himself inspired by God to commit the deed, and throught that thereby he could put an end to the war.

Offers to Bulgaria.

Sofia, July 4. The utmost efforts are being made by the representatives of the Entente Powers, to win Bulgaria over to their side, for without this country it is felt that Constantinople cannot be taken. They offer Bulgaria, as an inducement, all that portion of Macedonia which she considers ought to be hers. But both Servia and Greece refuse absolutely to give up the territory in question. All attempts to change the neutral policy of Bulgaria, may be taken as having failed.

TRUTH AT LAST. Letters of Youth who Served with the Foreign Legion

Tells of the Wholesale Mas-

sacre in Daidanelles Attacks.

REGIMENTS DECIMATED, "This is not War but Slaughter," Thousands of Corpses of the Allies Lying About. Zouaves and Senegalese

Run like Hares. Lausanne, July 4. In the Lausanne Revue, a letter is published from a youth, who, out of the spirit of adventure, enlisted in the Foreign Legion and was sent by the French to take part in the attack upon Gallipoli. It reads:-"I cannot understand how the newspapers can write as they do concerning the operations of the Dardanelles. In truth the game is a right poor one for us. At our first landing, out of a regiment of 1,300, only 130 returned. That was on the 28th of April. On the 8th of May, when we had received 800 men reinforcements, a bayonet attack took place. Out of 950 men, only 300 returned. On the 26th of May we got further reinforcements of 1,200 men, chiefly blacks. After the fighting of the first second and fourth of June we had but 300 to 400 men remaining, and a good half of them were so badly wounded that they had to be carried back. Besides that a line regiment, a colonial regiment, and an Australian regi-

ment were completely decimated." THAT FATAL HILL.

Another letter of the 4th of June contains some details of the fighting on that day. "It was deemed all important", it says, "to occupy a certain hill, which had stopped our advance for a month. At ten in the morning the artillery we had brought ashore began a heavy bombardment of the position. The fleet assisted. At mid-day, there being no sign of movement about the fort, we were ordered to attack. As we got within one hundred me-tres from the fort, it commenced. Al at once machine guns began to rattle and the 77 centimetre cannon to spit. Of our 900 men of the Foreign Legion, only 212 remained, amongst those a goodly number of wounded. And we had made no progress, although the newspapers announce that we had taken three rows of trenches. And, when the newspapers announce that thousands of dead were strewn on the field of battle, they forget to state that those dead were Legionaires, Englishmen and Australians. The reason why we had such heavy losses, and that we could not take the trenches with their six machine guns and their four 77 centimetre cannon, was because the Zouaves and the Senegalese threw away their weapons and ran like hares. The thousands of dead lying around us in a small space would appear likely to bring about a cholera epidemic. It is impossible to bury those dead, for the Turks, with unerring aim, shoot down all those who show themselves. This is not war, but slaughter."

Those letters fully confirm the accounts given by the Turks of the terrific mortality of the Allied forces, concerning which an attempt has been made at concealment on the part of the English and French.

A Terrific Task.

Granville Fortescue in Daily Telegraph, Tells his Countryman of Difficulties of Forcing Dardanelles,

London, July 4. The people of Great Britain are at last beginning to realise the enormous and well-nigh impregnable nature of the fortresses of the Dardanelles, of which they have so rashly undertaken the capture.

The Daily Telegraph publishes an instructive letter from a correspondent named Granville Fortescue, dated Constantinople in the beginning of June. The writer says that he must, in the first place, dispel the illusion of the likelihood of the capture of the Dardanelles forts in the near future. The entire coast, from Fort Nagara to Kum Kale is one vast and continuous fortification. Since the 18th of March, every single appropriate position has been turned into a battery. The Turks have drilled themselves into a condition of perfection which could only be equalled by that of Kitchener's

FORTS EVERYWHERE.

Each fort along the coast stands as a perpetual menace to the English warships. The forts in spite of the Turks not being provided with big caliber shells, are plentifully supplied with munitions. The waters in front of the batteries are thickly sown with mines. The mine sweepers cannot approach far up the Hellespont, otherwise they fall under the fire of the Turkish batteries. The stand between itself and the recruits.

mine-fields are protected by masked batteries, which are so cleverly concealed that the aeroplanists are totally unable to find them out. Apparently there is also a land torpedo station. Finally there are newly-built batteries and redoubts on the Asiatic side, in first class positions.

BRISTLING WITH IMPEDIMENTS.

The Peninsula of Gallipoli has been visibly altered in the past months. Every ravine and hollow has been utilised as an obstacle, each slope as a fort. The Turks are numerically as two to one against the forces of attack. The Turkish soldiers are of the very best and know every inch of the ground, whilst for the Allies it is as terra incognita. A further difficulty for the Allies is the lack of water, which up to now, owing to the prolonged rains has not been greatly felt, but which will grow very serious in July and August, should the fighting continue so long. To that is to be added the enormous difficulties of the sea transport and landings. The losses of the enemy, in comparison to the great ammount of ammunition expended is small, for the reason that the ships' shells mostly break up into ten pieces, and thus do comparatively little harm, unless they should happen to fall and explode directly within the trenches. The bombardment creates the impression that everything living within its zone must necessarily be exterminated, but when the shooting ceases and the soldiers advance to the attack, they are met with a murderous fire from the very districts that have been so severely bombarded. Added to all that, is the submarine danger. The writer declares, that in spite of all he is not pessimistic, but that the Allies must be prepared for vast sacrifices. The fate of Constantinople depends upon the mass of shot, shells and powder available.

A Bayonet Club.

Paris, July 4. Under the auspices of Messrs. Barrès, Pichon and Bérenger, what is known as the "Comité du Combat à la Bayonette," a school for special instruction in the use of the bayonet, has been established here. It published an illustrated pamphlet giving much detail as to the most effective and scientific manner of utilising the bayonet. This new club is under the protection of the Ministry of War and is financially supported by the city of Paris.

Lusitania's Cargo.

London, July 4. An important witness in the pending inquiry regarding the sinking of the Lusitania, was the teacher Marichal, a former French officer. He stated that after the torpedo struck the ship, there were a series of detonations which convinced him that there were explosives in the hold. He said that the stewards were instructed to try and save the mail in preference to the

Austrian Aviators. Great Success they have Achieved During the War. Daring Feats Accomplished.

Vienna, July 4. Quite remarkable has been the success of our aeroplanists since the commencement of the war. Only a few days ago the account was published of a duel in the air, in the course of which two Russian aeroplanists were shot down. Now again a Russian aeroplane has been brought to earth by an Austrian rival. It was at Kolomea, on the Dniester front, that a Russian aeroplanist was detected making observations. At once an Austrian aeroplane was seen rising in the air, with Lieutenant Froreich as observer, Huzjan as pilot. The Russian noticing he was about to be attacked, rose as rapidly as he could and tried to make off to the east. An exciting chase of twenty kilometres followed, till Horodenky was reached. There the Russian came under the Austrian aeroplane machine gun-fire and was brought down, falling in a wood. The Austrian machine quietly returned to quarters.

Paid Patriotism. It Can be Done with Cash, Says the "West-minster Gazette," One Pound per Week

London, July 4. In the Westminster Gazette there appears an article which gives one a new idea of the manner in which the military situation is regarded in certain quarters. The Gazette considers that conscription is not necessary in the country, but what is needed merely is, that the recruits should be given more money. It says that the youth of England will not be caught with the offer of one shilling a day. The parents are against it, because at most they can get but three shillings and six pence per week, whereas the wives of soldiers receive £ per week, and are thus far better off than ever before. If the unmarried men be paid £ 1 per week, they will all enter the army. It is a shame that rich England should let a matter of mere money

London, July 4. The Belgian trawler President Stevens has arrived with the survivors of the crew of the Mail-boat Armenian. The Captain tells that the submarine first appeared some four miles away from his ship, and began firing from a cannon. He tried to find safety in flight. A shrapnel killed several of the crew and knocked others into the water. It was a wild chase. One shot destroyed the steering apparatus, another pierced the machine room, a third damaged the wireless telegraphy apparatus, another sent the smokestack over-board and damaged the stoke-hold so that no further steam could be made. The ship was afire in four

places. Twelve to thirteen men lay dead

upon the deck. Several of the crew are stated to

be Americans, but, as the Capatin refused to

obey the call to stop, it is not supposed that

there will be any diplomatic complications. The British Steamer Lomas, with a cargo of maize from Buenos-Aires to Belfast, has been torpedoed off the Scilly Isles. The crew was landed at Milford.

The steamer Madihaar landed twenty of the crew of the Steamer Scottish Monarch at Dunmore, in the country of Waterford. The Monarch had been torpedoed 60 miles south of Queenstown.

THE ARMENIAN.

As was to be expected the English press at once sought to utilise the sinking of the Armenian as still another means of exciting the American public against Germany. This attempt has signally failed, because of the fact that there is no denial made of the fact that the Armenian was a ship chartered by the English Admiralty and further that she was carrying a large cargo of munitions, also that the Captain refused to stop when called upon to do so. Undoubtedly several of the crew were Americans, principally colored men, twenty of whom lost their lives. But such losses are entirely attributable to the action of the Captain of the Armenian.

The Daily Mail New York Correspondent writes, that quite independently of the effects which the torpedoing of the Armenian may have in affecting the relations between Germany and the United States, it is believed that the sinking of that steamer is only the first of an organised series of similar attacks by submarines, upon ships carrying munitions from the United States for the use of the Allies. There are rumors of a submarine secret base on one or another of the Islands off the coast of the State of Maine, this would render possible the torpedoing of all ships leaving America.

A British shipowner writes to the Times and says that a twenty knot submarine stands out as a mighty danger to English shipping, a thing which cannot be taken with indifference. The shipowners are astonished that the admiralty could permit the Armenian, carrying such a valuable carge, to be in the war zone without any protectio by destroyers.

MORE VICTIMS.

The British steamers Caucasian and Inglemoor were torpedoed within a short time of one another. The Caucasian was torpedoed first and the crew taken aboard the Inglemoor. The Caucasian did not sink at once and the crew at its request was brought back by the Inglemoor, which ship was in turn attacked and torpedoed. The Caucasian was a 4,656 ton boat belonging to the Petroleum Steamship Company of London and was bound for Port Arthur. The Inglemoor was 4,331 tons register and belonged to the Moor line of London.

The Steamer Lomas, torpedoed and sunk, was 3,048 tons. She had aboard 4,200 tons of maize. The Wellbury, 3,591 tons, was laden with sugar for Queenstown. The schooner Tower was signalled to stop at a distance of ten miles and the submarine approached and ordered the crew to the boats and sunk the ship. The Belgian steamer Bodogny has been sunk off the Scilly Isles. The Italian saling ship Domena 2,000 tons, has been sunk off the Mizzen Head. The British Steamer Richmond, 2,931 tons has been sunk in the Channel.

It is reckoned that since the German submarine campaign began, the English have lost 261 ships, representing a tonnage of 700,000. It must be remembered however that the entire British Merchant ship tonnage amounts to twenty million of tons.

French Criminals as French Soldiers.

Stockholm, July 4. The Nationaltidende describes the creation of what is called the "Apache Legion". It consists of young men who had been sent to Algiers to work there in penal legion ranks. It is stated that they will be sent to the foremost fighting lines, where they will have the chance of rehabilitating their reputations by winning the medal for bravery. Their lives under the circumstances being of small worth they can lightly afford to take the risks.

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The Continental Times Berlin W. 50, Augsburger Strasse 38 Telephone: Steinplatz 7860 Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

Subscription Rates. By mail postage paid per month:
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Switzeriand . 3 Franc
United States . . 75 Cents
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#### IN ERUPTION.

Once more there is trouble in the Balkans, much trouble! The cry is not a new one, but it has slumbered for some time past. The perennial Balkan Question is like Etna, constantly in eruption. The Montenegrins are again in Scutari, whence they were expelled by the forces of the Great Powers more than a couple of years ago. The Servians are at Durazzo from which city they were ejected at about the same time, mightily to their disgust. Bulgaria demands the cession of those portions of Macedonia which she considers were unjustly withheld from her and apportioned to Servia and Greece by the decisions of the Council of London, December, 1912. Roumania, with her army mobilised, claims as the price of her vaciliating neutrality more territory, and is credited with casting covetous eyes upon the provinces of Bukowina and Bessarabia. Altogether a highly tangled situation!

#### NEW TIMES, NEW RULES.

I think it was President Lincoln who said that ultimately, the common sense of the American people never failed to assert itself in cases of great emergency. Lately there came up a question of the utmost delicacy as between the United States and Germany, that of the sinking of the Lusitania. The hotheads of the Roosevelt type howled for war, as though the world were not already surfeited with the terrible scenes of carnage and bloodshed. Fortunately America has, at the 'head of its government, a sobersided far-seeing President, who knew full well that if he only gave the American public a little time to think over the situation, common sense would dominate and a rightful decision be reached. And, that is just exactly what has taken place!

The American public, according to the influential Chicago Tribune, today, after having had time to consider the whole matter; comes to the decision that, whilst it would be against the laws of free national intercourse to stop the exportation of ammunition from the United States, it would be quite wrong on the part of America to place any impediments in the way of Germany in her attempts to stop those consignments of material of war from reaching the hands of her

#### DARDANELLES SLAUGHTER.

At last the truth is out concerning the actions which have taken place at the Dardanelles. A couple of letters which have been published in a Lausanne paper written by a youth who served in the Foreign Legion, tell a most awful and harrowing tale of the massacres which took place in the attempts to take a certain hill which had for months been impeding the progress of the troops. The advanced forces of the Allies were simply mown down by those death pumps known as machine guns, together with the murderous fire of four cannon. As the writer says, "It is not war, but butchery!" In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith admitted that, more than a month ago, the losses of the English alone, at the Dardanelles, were 38,636. And since then the most serious fighting has been taking place almost daily. The French returns are not given. About a month ago the Turks claimed that some 70,000 of the enemy had failen. The Turks, who are noted for their truthfulness, assert that the Allies have made no progress. That statement is corroborated by the youth who served in the Foreign Legion. He says that the newspapers misled the public when they tell of progress made and trenches taken.

#### Clemenceau Aroused.

Paris, July 4. M. Clemenceau writes, that George Brandes gave France the first kick, the second has now been given her by the

#### VIRIBUS UNITIS. ECHOES FROM AUSTRIA

HUNGARY.

THE DANGER FOR VENICE.

It is no difficult matter to imagine the cries of hypocritical rage and horror that would go raving through the press of the Entente and its tools or gulls in so-called neutral lands, shuld the fortified city of Venice suffer through Austrian-Hungarian shells. Venice is not only fortified, but it is also a great naval base for the Italian fleet. By every rule of war and common sense it is the legitimate prey for Austrian-Hungarian attack.

That the Italians have a perfect knowledge of the fact that this city of antiquities and tourists is subject and rightly subject to attack and bombardment, is proved by the measures they took at the beginning of the war to remove some of their greatest art treasures. St. Mark's, of course, cannot be removed. And should the city or the cathedral go up in flame, we know what repellant yells of "vandalism" and "barbarism" will rise from Italian throats. The Italian papers have learned the language of their masters. But they have yet to learn that in war it is iron that speaks louder than gold, and gunpower louder than paper. To provoke an unnecessary war and then seek to find refuge for one's cities behind the whimper of "art" is as foul and cowardly a trick as that which has been so often practised by the Allies in this war—the false and despicable whine about the "women and children" which the Central Powers are supposed to take particular delight in killing. Let the guns and bombs of the Dual Monarchy take no heed of the fact that Venice is beloved of the tourists. Much more than ancient sculpture or painting is at stake. The Austrian-Hungarian forces would never wantonly destroy works of art, but for all that befalls Venice, Venice has only Italy to blame.

#### THE FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Das Fremdenblatt of Vienna has a most interesting review of the financial situation in the Dual Monarchy. A second victory has followed the stupendous successes in Galicia, but a victory in the economic field. Only six months had elapsed since the first war loan when a second appeal was made to the nation for means to carry on the war. And once more the deep, patriotic sense of the Austrian-Hungarian people, made all the more profound and enduring by the unparalled treachery of the Italian declaration of war, rose to the occasion and poured an immense stream of wealth into the coffers of the state. And precisely as in the German government all social grades of the population participated in the War Loan, so the small subscriptions of the poor man in the great blocks of certificates subscribed to by the millionaire, swelled into a mighty volume.

When we compare the fine voluntary response of the People of the Central Powers with the speculative methods of the First English War Loan and the blatant advertising methods resorted to in order to float the Second, we may see how the whole English financial system is shaken to its depths. And precisely as the moral and military and naval prestige of England has been steadily on the wane since it began its war under the leadership of Grey, Asquith, Churchill and Lloyd George, so its financial prestige has received blows from which it may never recover. The first fatal symptom of this is the depreciation of the Pound Sterling. And France and Russia have been bleeding gold in torrents as well as men. The impending collapse of the whole horrible coalition of the enemies of Germany and Austria-Hungary seems to be foretold by more than one ominous sign. THE UNIFORM OF THE MURDERED

ARCHDUKE. In the beautiful and stately halls of the Herres or Army Museum at Vienna there is a glass case and in this the coat worn by Franz Ferdinand at the time of his assassination is exhibited. At the first glance no sign of the hole made by the assassin's bullet may be perceived. But on closer inspection a small perforation is visible just where the heavy collar of gold braid is joined to the light blue cloth. The blood flowed inwardly at first and only after the brave and mortally wounded man could no longer support himself and collapsed, did the crimson stream pour from his mouth and over the right breast of the coat.

The sight of these stains works terribly upon the fancy. What thousands and hundreds of thousands of men have followed the dead prince to the grave! No dead scion of a royal house ever had a funeral cortege such as his! Myriads of human lives have fallen like withered leaves over the tombs of Franz Ferdinand and his consort. And the murder, which but for the Great Conspiracy of the Entente, might have ended with the punishment of a few men, has descended like a curse upon mankind and upon civilization.

A few days ago, just a year after the foul pistol shot was fired, a Russian battle flag captured early in the war by the heroic attack of an Austrian-Hungarian regiment of Hussars was draped above the glass case that contains the uniform of Franz Ferdinand. It is a torn battle standard, as tor 1 as the army that once bore it so proudly against invincible armies armed with a terrible resource and with a still more terrible right.

British Spy Fever.

How the English Treat Americans Who Are Travelling Eastwards. The Wife of a Composer Accused of Being a Spy and Stripped to the Skin.

One would scarcely imagine that the English, the people of the "land of the free", could possibly behave in the manner they do towards inoffensive Trans-Atlantic passengers, if it were not well vouched for.

Mr. Marcus Brown, the editor of Fair Play has just arrived here from the United States and tells an extraordinary story of the manner in which the British authorities behaved to the passengers of the ship Bergensford of the Norwegian American line, in which boat he came across.

"In the first place", says Mr. Brown, "before any ship for these parts of the world leaves New York, the British Consul is minutely and fully informed and invited to inspect the contents of the cargo. This is done voluntarily, in order that the English may exactly know what the lading of the ship is. Before a teket is issued the most searching personal questions have to be answered and verification papers showed. And yet, in spite of all that, the Bergiensford was taken into Kirkwall and detained there for three days. They must have known exactly what her cargo was and it was not examined, but the passengers were put through an inquisitorial and most impertinent examination, their baggage was microscopically overhauled, and even their persons searched.

"One particular case was that of Mrs. Irene Sanden, the wife of the well-known composer. Upon a flimsy pretext, namely that a letter had come off the steamer denouncing her as a spy, a woman detective was brought aboard and Mrs. Sanden was stripped quite naked and examined. Needless to say nothing which could justify the accusation was found on her.

"When a British naval officer came to ask a lot of personal and impertinent questions of Mr. Koelble, the lawyer of New York city, that gentleman replied with warmth, that all that was necessary for the officer to be known about him, was contained in his passport and, that, as an American citizen, he had no further details to give.

"Hearing a discussion going on", says Mr. Brown, "I went up to try and smooth matters down. In reply to my asking what all the row was about, the naval officer replied, 'Oh, there is no row, it is only another example of American spread Eagleism!" He said that if Mr. Koeble was not careful he would take him ashore, to-which the American replied in words which had best not be repeated, and the officer thought better of it and did nothing.

That officer amongst other things, stated the English wanted to stop all travel. 'Why don't you stay at home?' he asked us. 'We ought not to permit any travel at all, that is the truth of it."

"I noticed with shame and regret four ships, flying the American flag in Dirkmass, prisoners. Besides that there were a whole lot of other ships of the neutral nations, likewise detained.

"England, the protector of the small nations!" said Mr. Brown in a voice full of scorn, "I suppose the United States is included amongst the 'small nations!"

#### Sweden's Neutrality Outraged. German Mining Cruiser Albatross Attacked Within Swedish Territorial Waters and Riddled with Shells.

Stockholm, July 3. The German mining cruiser Albatross lies a distorted mass of wreckage upon Kuppen point off the coast of the Island of Gotland. The Albatross and another small ship of the same class (about 2,000 tons), owing to a fog, were surprised by four Russian cruisers. The sister ship escaped, but the Albatross, badly damaged, made for the bay of Havik, one of the many roadsteads off the Island of Gotland, naturally imagining herself to be in safety there. But the Russians showed no disposition to regard the rules concerning the three mile limit, and although the Albatross was well within the lines of Swedish territorial waters, opened a terrific fire upon the German cruiser. The Albatross, in a hopeless condition finally drifted onto the Kuppen point where she lies a complete wreck. Whilst ashore she was further struck by 25 more shot. Lieutenant Loewenberg, the ships doctor and 28 of the crew are dead. The numerous wounded immediately found accomodation in an adjacent sugar factory, which was rapidly turned into a hospital by the inhabitants who were full of sympathy for the German.

Great indignation prevails throughout Sweden at the Russian action. Hundreds of shot fell in Swedish territory. The Swedish government has made the strongest remonstrances in Petersburg against the gross breach of her rights and neutrality. Investigation shows that a considerable of Swedish property was damaged as a result of the Russian bombardment.

#### Schaefer's Apotheke

The International Pharmacv Berlin W., Kleiststr. 34. Tel. Amt Lzw., 1332. American prescriptions carefully made up.

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Discord, Confusion, Fear. Houston, Unionist Member, asks the Government

Awkward Questions in House of Commons.

London, July 4. Almost each day brings with it another row in the House of Commons. After Sir Arthur Markham had, before a full House, asked, "whether it was in the interests, of the nation that a statement should be made by the Prime Minister which was absolutely without foundation", and Mr Lynch, had threatened personal violence to a member of the House who interrupted him; Mr. Houston the Unionist Member for West Toxteth, rose and said that:

"From what he had heard from friends who had come home wounded from the front he was sure that even what was now said in the Press did not represent all the facts. We did not know how critical the position was at the front. We were shamefully short of guns, of ammunition, of shells, and of Maxim guns. Yet we were told by the War Office that everything was well.

#### THE HANDICAP.

It was due to the Censor that the country had been kept in such shameful ignorance. The indictment that he had was against the War Office for such methods as those. It was due to the shortcomings of the War Office that our men had been so short of ammunition, and it was time that someone went forth, as Mr. Lloyd George had done, to enlighten the country as to the true facts of the case.

He supposed that the War Office thought we should muddle through on this occasion as we had done on other occasions, but the situation to-day was very different from what it was during the South African War. Never in the whole history of our country had the situation been so desperate as it was to-day.

#### "WE WANT THE TRUTH."

Amid loud cheers he went on: "What we want in this war-what the country wantsis the truth. We are not children in the nursery to be told to shut our eyes and open our mouths, and take what is good for us. If we have to take our physic let us take it like men, bitter though it be, and not, like children, have it disguised in jam-the jam of the Censor and the late Government, which put the country into a state of false security.

"The late Government, I presume, were afraid to tell the truth for fear that if the truth were known we should have rejected the physic and struck the spoon of office from their trembling hands, What is the result? We have a Coalition Government because the War Office, entangled in its own red tape, has fallen down on the question of ammunition. The new Government is on its trial. Let it tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and the country will judge it justly."

#### POSITION AT FRONT.

What was the position at the front? Nothing but stalemate after eleven months' fighting. We had been told that the Germans were beaten, and that we could do what we liked with them. Did the Germans look as if they were beaten in the east? If they could hold the Russians back, for a sufficient time they would rush their men across to the western front, and then what would happen? There would be no attempted attack on Paris-no, it would be on Calais. They would bring their big guns, which would be able to bombard Dover and Folkestone from Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne, and even to attempt a raid or landing under cover of those guns."

#### MORE TROUBLE.

For the second time the matter of the Woolwich Arsenal came forward for discussion in the House of Commons and gave rise to angry scenes. Lord Kitchener was once more attacked and it came out, that in spite of the appointment of the Munitions Ministry, supposed to have complete control of all munitions, the War Office itself still has a special munitions department of its own. When the storm was at its height and sharp words had been exchanged, Mr. Lloyd George rose and begged the honorable Members of the House not to waste their time in useless charges and recriminations, but to let bygones be bygones.

#### A Correction.

Owing to an error in composition made by our printers, towards whose occassional lapses we trust our readers will show a noble tolerance, an unhappy error occurred in the article entitled "English Casualties" in our issue of June 30th. Instead of "he Western Highlands and Ireland and Scotland" it should read "the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland."

The Irish people, unlike the Scotch, have not been deceived by Great Britain's ignoble cry for recruits in her nefarious war. Recruiting in the Emerald Isle has been almost a complete faiture despite lies of Mr. John Redmond.

#### Lugano-Paradiso Savoy Hotel Sommer replete with modern comforts.

Refined Family Hotel. Large shady Park. Excellent cooking. First-class in every respect Prop. B. Jneichen.

### The Open Tribune.

#### To our Readers.

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

#### Our Dogs.

To the Editor.

Bismarck said once:- "There is no way in which you can irritate the Berliners more than by making them muzzle their dogs". And Bismarck was quite right. There are an enormous number of pet dogs in Berlin, in spite of the tax upon them being heavier than in any capital of the world. I have been told that the entire costs of the police service of Wilmersdorf are paid for by the dog tax. I don't know whether that is true or not, but anyhow that tax must form a handsome source of revenue to the town. In truth, people living in towns ought not to have dogs at all, because the worries entailed thereby are great. But the keeping of a dog in Berlin has become almost an impossibility nowdays, owing to the constant enforcement of the "Hunde Sperre", which as most of you know, means that your dog when on the street, has to be muzzled and taken on the lead. If we have a couple of months without "Hunde Sperre", we may be quite sure of having three months with "Hunde Sperre". Now the "Hunde Sperre" is an awful infliction, as Bismarck so justly realised. In the first place it is misery to the unfortunate dog, and secondly an irritant of the worst kind to the owner.

We have our dogs for our p'easure and amusement. But nearly all that is taken away by having to muzzle and tie up our most faithful friend, whose one pleasure in getting out into the street is to be free to run about. Besides there is the ridiculous and most indignified position into which the owner of the dog is placed, by having to hold on to the end of a string whilst the animal is going through those many actions of canine etiquette, so well known to all dog proprietors. I myself have fully determined never to have a dog again so long as

But what I want to ask is this. Why is it that there is "Hunde Sperre" so often in Berlin? I have lived in Paris and there are no such restrictions placed upon the dogs movements. In Constantinople where the dogs used to run wild in their thousands; a case of hydrophobia was a thing unknown. Then why is it that here in Berlin, rabies is supposed to be so constantly with us? Is it not perhaps that a dogs are now and again worried by stupid and cruel people until at last they turn upon their tormentors and bite? Then they are declared rabid! It is almost impossible to tell whether a dog is rabid or not, unless you shut him up and note whether or not rabies develops. I feel quite confident that if most of the dogs, summarily killed and supposedly gone mad, had been left interned and alive, they would have turned out to be quite harmless. The dog is a nervously strung animal and once throughly irritated or frightened, is liable to bite anyone. But that does not make that dog mad, although the beast may temporarily have the outward signs of having gone mad. I know cases of people, right here in Berlin, whose one idea whenever they get near a dog is to irritate the poor animal in some manner or another. I was lately bitten by a dog belonging to the owner of a restaurant, the clients of which seem to find infinite amusement in teasing the poor little fellow. But I did no go round howling "mad dog!" at the top of my voice, but washed the place where I had been bitten and said no more.

Berlin, June 13. Dog Owner. We agree with our correspondent that the unnecessary muzzling of dogs is well-unnecessary, but our faith in Berlin Police measures and in German science is as great as is our inability to know a real mad dog from one having merely "the outward signs." As for the tormenting of dogs in this city of dog-lovers, that is something that has not yet come within the scope of our observation.

#### A Good Influence.

To the Editor. When we renew our subscriptions to the best European journal we desire to express our great appreciation for the profit and pleasure the Continental Times brings to us each week of the year. Personally I think that appreciation should be spontaneous. I hardly believe you know the great good the Continental Times does, but we can appreciate its excellent influence. With sincere appreciation

Cordially, Denver, Colorado. Charles Clarke.

#### An Ever Welcome Guest.

To the Editor.

I hasten to renew my subscription for your valuable paper which is warmly welcome each week. Readers of the Continental are kept fully informed concerning the truth in Europe.

Yours sincerely New York City. Mrs. Mary T. Meyers.

The Fourth of July. Consul General and Mrs. Lay Entertain Two Hundred Americans in the Garden of the Esplanade Hotel.

The "Glorious Fourth" was celebrated by the American colony yesterday afternoon, in the lovely terrace garden of the Esplanade Hotel, where some two hundred citizens of the United States gathered in response to the invitation of that hospitable and popular pair, Consul General and Mrs. J. G. Lay.

Favoured by ideal weather the garden party was an immense success. It was a matter of astonishment to most to find that there still remained in Berlin, in spite of the existing state of war, so many Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Lay received their guests on the steps which lead up into the garden, she in a very becoming white summer frock. The American Ambassador and Mrs. Gerrard were also present as well as most of the large staff which is now attached to the Embassy I noticed amongst others, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Jackson. The many friends of Mrs. Jackson were glad to find that her trip to Hamburg had been a complete success and that the trouble with her eyes has disappeared.

There were also there first secretary of the Embassy and Mrs. Grew, the second secretary, Mr. R. B. Harvey, who, it was said, is soon returning to the United States; the personal secretary to the Ambassador, Mr. L. Lanier Winslow and wife; and Secretaries Curtis and Ohnesorg. From the Consulate were Mr. Louis J. Dreyfus and Mr. Harold B. Quarton. The press was well represented by such men as Mr. Karl v. Wiegand, whom the war has made famous and who has just come back from the French front. There was another newspaper man who is doing good work for a big American organ, Mr. Henry Reilly, of the Chicago Tribune, who has of late sent over to the new world a nice string of interviews with important personages here. There was Mr. Conger of the Associated Press and Mr. Gunter Thomas and wife. Mr. J. E. Noeggerath was to be seen, and the big man with the imposing presence, was Mr. Bible, a well known New York lawyer, who is over here on important business connected with commercial complications brought about by the war.

Of the non-Americans present were Princess Frederick Karl von Hohenlohe, her two daughters the Princesses Erika and Elisabeth, and His Excellency Freiherr Mumm von Schwartzenstein, who knows as much about America as must people, and who has done so much for the many distinguished American Special Correspondents the war has brought

Cremer, the new director of the Esplanade, two marks at any art dealers. The proceeds was right busy brewing and distributing to are devoted to the benefit fund of the "Marinemany thirsty souls an excellent mixture in dank" — Oranien Strasse 140, Berlin S. 42.

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the form of iced "bowle" which was much appreciated as a medium wherewith to toast, "The Glorious Fourth."

The whole scene was of the brightest and most animated. Mr. and Mrs. Lay can be congratulated upon the social success of the entertainment and upon the happy idea of giving the party out in the open, in the beautiful garden of the Esplanade.

The Dardanelles.

The Troops of the Allies have never Been Able to Get Away from the

Edge of the Sea. Constantinople. Here we are very much amazed to hear that the English newspapers claim victories over us. They have never, except when making desperate charges, managed to move away from Ari Burnu and Sedd-ul-Bahr which, as will be seen on reference to the map, are the old forts at the ends of the European and Asiatic extremities of the two peninsulas. In the latest attack, in which the usual attempt to charge was made, the English left 750 dead upon the field and then had to retreat to their old positions. We also took a goodly number of prisoners, including some officers. An attack upon our right wing was repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

Heavy Losses. London, July 4. In reply to a question addressed him in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith stated that the losses in the Dardanelles, on land and sea had been up to the 31st of May, 496 officers dead; 1134 wounded, missing 92. Of men, 6,927 dead; 23,542 wounded and 6,445 missing-probably prisoners. Messrs. Dalziel and Markham wanted to know why the country was kept in darkness as regards the losses of the Dardanelles? The Home Minister replied that the giving out of details was often the cause of much trouble. For instance a letter from the seat of war had been published telling of a building which was used by the troops as resting quarters. Scarce twentyfour hours later, and the building mentioned was destroyed by German shells.

> A SPLENDID COLOR PRINT. The Sea Victory off Coronel.

A large and beautiful example of that highclass color printing in which Germany leads the world has been published by the "Marinedank" a benevolent society for the support of men in the German Navy and their families. This fine color plate represents the famous victory of the German squadron over the English off Coronel—the one fair sea-fight of the entire war.

The plate which is the work of the wellknown marine painter, C. O. Schön, is In front of the band stand, Mr. Oscar admirably suited for framing. The price is

The New Problem. Italy Face to Face with a Fres Albanian Question Owing to the Action of Servla and Montenegro.

Greece Also Involved. So-called Hellenic Volunteers Advancing from the South. Trouble Brewing in the Cyrianica. Milan, July 4. The occupation of Scutari and Durazzo by the Montenegrins and Servians has made a deep impression here. It is said that unless Italy is prepared to fight for its

possession, Albania is lost to her forever. At the same time the news arrives that the Greeks are advancing in South Albania and are working their way up with the evident object of taking Barat. The Greek forces are posing under the thin guise of being volunteer bands, but without doubt they are equipped and supported by the Greek government.

A WARNING.

The Tribuna warns Greece against crossing the path of Italy in the matter of the Albanian question and the Giornale d'Italia takes up the same tone and warns the Greeks to be exceedingly careful. The Corriere della Sera says that the Albanian question is. connected with the Italian policy in the intimately Adriatic and Balkans. Therefore it would be well that Greece should cease opposing Italy and utilising her position as a country at war, in order to further the well-known Greek national aspirations. It would be well, that Greece, as well as Montenegro and Servia, should know at once that Italy will not permit the the confirmation of their actions in Albania. The evidently inspired article ends by saying, that if the promises of the Servians were not false, they ought to have left Elbassan and Tirana long ago; for there is nothing more to be heard there of an insurrectionary movement.

MOST ANNOYING.

Undoubtedly the new phase of the Albanian question is most annoying to Italy, the more so as she has no troops, no transports available to send to the Adriatic coast. If she had troops to spare they are badly needed in Cyrianica, where, from latest reports to hand, the situation is daily increasing in seriousness and the Italians have had to give up most of the stations they had held in the interior of the country, and had to withdraw their forces to the sea border. This means new and costly expeditions in the future to recover the lost territory

Meanwhile, Italy, having had no success up to date against the Austrians, has announced that a new grouping of her troops is contemplated. It is now understood that the much talked of advance upon Trieste has been abandoned and that all forces are to be concentrated upon striking a deadly blow at the heart of Austria. Where that heart, in the opinion of the Italians lies, is not revealed.

According to latest news Italy is consulting her Allies in regard to the drawing-up of a joint note to be presented to Servia and Montenegro, probably also to Greece.

The Irish Cheer Germany. Redmond's Merry Men are no Longer Given a Hearing in Ireland. Redmond Regarded as Renegade.

New York, June 29. The Gaelic American writes under a Dublin date:- The first public meeting of the people of Dublin at which members of the Irish Parliamentary Party appeared has made history. Since the inception of the recruiting campaign no open meeting of the people of Dublin has been spoken to by any of Mr. Redmond's merry men. They have lurked in little halls in back streets where, to ticket audiences of thirty and forly they have held forth on the glory of the Empire, "poor little Belgium" and "the murder of priests and nuns" by the Germans. On Sunday they ventured into the open.

POPULAR RAGE.

It was a bright, sunny day. 40,000 people went to the Phoenix Park to attend a meeting to denounce the new taxes which England proposes to put on Irish whiskey and beer. All went well until William Field, M.P. for St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, and P. J. Brady, M.P. for the Stephen's Green Division of Dublin, appeared on the platform and rose to speak. The outburst of popular rage made the welkin ring. Against Field especially the anger was directed, for Brady is morally, mentally and physically negligible. Amid roars of execration Field essayed to speak. "We will not listen to the Traitor." "We won't hear England's recruiting sergeant," was shouted by thousands of voices.

HE CLIMBED DOWN.

Eventually Field climbed down by the back of the platform and hurried away by a back road out of the Park. Brady's speech was summarily ended with the advice to "Go home to Judas John." The meeting was over in 45 minutes. It wound up with groans for Redmond and prolonged cheers for the German army-cheers which reechoed through the mansion of the English Lord Lieutenant, for it was within view of the Viceregal Lodge.

Their law is a notwork of fictions....the pauper lives better than the free labourer; the thief better than the pauper; and the transported felon better than the one under

The following circular of protest has been issued to Americans in Germany. Signatures as well as text will be sent to the United States as received.

### A PROTEST AND AN APPEAL. A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Voice of Americans in Germany.

Seven score years have elapsed since those great words were forged that welded us into a nation upon many fiery battlefields.

In that day the strong voices of strong men rang across the world, their molten words flamed with light and their arms broke the visible chains of an intolerable bondage.

But now in the red reflex of the glare cast from the battlefields of Europe, the invisible manacles that have been cunningly laid upon our freedom have become shamefully apparent. They rattle in the ears of the world.

Our liberty has once more vanished. Yet our ancient enemy remains enthroned in high places within our land and in insolent ships before our gates. We have not only ceased to be citizens, we have become subjects,-for true subjects are known by the measure of their willing subjection.

We Americans in the heart of this heroic nation now struggling for all that we ourselves hold dear, but against odds such as we were never forced to face, perceive this truth with a disheartening but unclouded vision.

Far from home we would celebrate to-day as usual the birthday of our land. But with heavy hearts we see that this would now seem like a hollow mockery of something solemn and immemorial.

Independence Day without Independence! The liberty of the seas denied us for the peaceful commerce of our entire land and granted us only for the murderous trafficking of a few men!

Independence Day has dawned for us in alien yet friendly land. It has brought us at least the independence of our minds.

Free from the abominations of the most monstrous campaign of falsehood that ever disgraced those who began and those who believe it, we have stripped ourselves of the rags of many perilous illusions. We see America as a whole, and we see it with a fatal and terrible clarity.

We see that once again our liberties of thought, of speech, of intercourse, of trade are threatened, nay, already seized by our one and unchangeabe enemy.

With humiliation we behold our principles, our sense of justice, trodden underfoot. We see the wild straining of the felon arms that would drag our land into the abyss of the Giant Conspiracy and Crime.

We know that our pretensions and ambitions as Mediators of Peace must be monstrous so long as we profit through war and human agony.

We see the foul alliance of gold, murderous iron and debauched paper to which we have been sold.

We see these rivers of blood that have their source in our mills of slaughter.

The Day of Independence has dawned in this historic time. It is a solemn and momentous hour for America.

It is a day on which our people must speak with clear and inexorable voice, or sit silent in shame.

It is the great hour in which we dare not celebrate our first Declaration of Independence, because the time has come when we must proclaim a new one over the corpse of that which has perished.

Berlin, July 4th, 1915

(Signature.)

Bullying Greece, English Try to Force the Greeks to Feturn to the Policy of Intervention.

Vienna, July 4. The Athens correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse sends a telegram to his paper, in which he describes the bullying measures adopted by the English in the endeavour to once more drive the Greeks into the arms of the Entente powers. In the first place the British Minister published a statement of the Admiral at the Dardanelles, to the effect that Greek ships were provisioning the Germans and Turks, and threatening to make reprisals upon certein Greek merchants. And from that time out all Greek ships have been minutely searched, it must be said without any results. Finally it became evident that this spying and molesting of the Greek ships was intended as a punishment of that country for insisting upon maintaining her neutrality, and not going over to the Allies. The English seem scarce to know what to do in revenge for the fact the war is going so terribly against them at the Dardanelles. In place of exploiting their energies against the enemy they appear to expend much of their time-in bullying the Greeks. England has but one idea and that is to force Greece by constant and vexatious persecution to abandon her neutrality. The press comments Light on Germany's Economic Life.

Foreign countries are still in darkness with regard to Germanys economic life. To those who seek real information as to the economic life of Germany we heartily recommend the Deutsche Wirtschaftszeitung, now in its eleventh year of publication. It is edited by Prof. Apt, the Head of the Berlin Merchants' League and published by Quelle & Meyer, Leipzig. This periodical also contains the reports of the German-American Chamber of Trade and Commerce devoted to furthering trade relations between these two countries.

Specimen copies in every booksellers or direct from the publishers. Quelle & Meyer,

American Common Sense.

This is the reply that an American sent to the Evening Mail, which editorally inquired where the German-Americans stood on the Lusitania case: "I stand on the plain American platform that if a man hits me I hit back; if he gets six others to help him, including savages, I grab the first thing that comes to hand and let him have it; if he then draws a line around my house to starve me and my with astonishment upon the attitude taken up by family, I dig a tunnel under his house and imprisonment.—"English Traits" by Emerson. | the English. The country itself can do nothing. | blow him, up even if he has invited company."

### A STERNET TO HOLICHOLICHOLICANO CONTROLICANO "AS THEY GO SINGING TO THEIR DEATH."

Dedicated to the Glorious German Army.

As they go singing to their death, They are the warriors of the world,-The breath of Nations is their breath, For Freedom is their flag unfurled; Their parents' praise shall rise above The sorrow that their hearts have sighed: "They were the children of our love, They are the children of our pride."

In time of black and bitter fruit Ringed round about with enemies, Classed with the savage and the brute And branded with a blast of lies, They rose in grand and simple strength, Resolved, united and immense, And faced the secret foe at length And smote him in their innocence.

Not theirs the lust for place or power, The greed for victories that enslave, But joy in dangers of the hour, Obedience, virtues of the brave, Faith in their leaders, hope in God And charity towards all the earth, The blossoms of Germanic sod Where their victorious souls had birth.

Strong in their justice and their right, They struck the fetters from the sea And against armed millions' might Piled victory on victory: To Germany the praise thereof That thus her countless sons have died; They were the children of her love, They are the children of her pride.

Carroll O. Daly.

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# British Prisoners in German Camps.

EXCLUSIVE AND OFFICIAL LISTS.

Note: "Gem." means "Gemeiner" or Private: "Gefreiter," a Petty Officer.

Gefangenenlager: Göttingen.

Norris, John, Gem., Wiltsh. Regt. North, Georges, Gem., Kenns, W. Noos, Thomas, Sergt., Warwick. Regt. Noyse, Richard, Gem., Wilts. Regt. Nouman, David, Gem., 2. Wilts Regt. Nugent, Allen, Gem., Gem., Queens Regt. Smith Pakewell, Gem., R. A. M. C.

- Ernest, Gem., Wiltsh. Regt. John, Gem., 17. Leicester. Hans, Gem., Wiltsh. Regt.
- John, Gem., Leicester. Charles, Gem., Wiltsh. Fus. Ralph, Gem., R. Welsh. Fus.
- John, Gem., South Lancers. Alfred, Gem., 2. Scots Guards.

John, Gem., 2, Queen Regt. Hubert, Gem, 7. Inf. Regt. Snergton, Allen, Gem., 2. Scots Regt. Snellgrave, Frank, Gem., 2. Wiltsh. Regt. Snook, Henri, Gem., 2. Bait. Wilsh. Sosler, Alex. Gem., 2. Wilsh. Regt. Spalding, John, Gem., 2. Scots Regt. Spackmann, Henry, Gem., Wiltsh. Regt. Spellwan, Thomas, Gem., 7. Welsh. Regt. Spencer, John, Gem., R. Irish. Sponer, Jacob, Sergt., 7. Wilsh. Regt. Sprudd, Thomas, Gem., 1. R. Welsh. Fus. Spencer, Ebenezer, Gem., 2. Inf. Regt. Steines, Henry, Gem., 2. Scotts Guards. Stallie, Peter, Gem., 2. Border. Stanley, Herbert, Gem.. Stafford. Stark, Edward, Gem., 2. R. Welsh. Fus. Stains, Frederic, Gem., R. Wilh. Füs. Stawell, Alfred Gem, 2 Scots Guards. Staples, Wilfred, Gem., Wilsh. Reg. Steane, William, Gem., Royal Wilsh. Füs. Steel, John, Gem., South Highlanders. Steeman, Edward, Gem., South Stafford. Steere, James, Gem., Scots Guards. Stemmins, Thomas, Gem., R. Welsh. Füs. Stenhouae, Robert, Gem., Cameron. Stoneham, Walter, Gefr., 2. Wilsh. Stevens, William, Gem., 2. Wilsh.

Stener, Albert, Gem., Leicester Reg. Stephens, William, Gem., South Staff. Stevenson, Joseph, Gem., South Lanc. Sheppard, John, Gem., 2. Wilsh. Reg. Shephut, Jack, Gem., Scots Guards Sheppard, William, Gem., South Staff. Regt. Sheyj, George, Leicester Regt. Short, James, Gem., 2. Scots Guards. Shakman, Henry, Gem., Wilts. Regt. Sherlock, Henry, Ciem., R. Warwick Reg. Sherlock, James, Gem., 2 Border Reg. Sharp, Jean, Gem., Wilsh. Reg. Shilds, William, Gem., Krokut Reg. Shipart, Georges, Gem., Leicester Reg. Siddiard, Arthur, Sergt., Wilsh. Reg. Sleckney, Henry, Gem., 1 Queens Reg.

Slong, Frederic, Gefr., Krokut Reg. Slevens, Charles, Gefr., 2. Wiltsh. Reg. Sempskins, Arthur, Gem., Wiltsh. Reg. Sidwell, Percival, Gem., R. Warwick Reg. Silves, William, Gem., Highlander. Simpson, George, Gem., 2. Wiltsh. Reg. Simkons, Richard, Gem., Wiltsh. Reg. Smollmann, Thomas, Gem., Stafford Reg. Smart, William, Gem., 2. Scots Guard. Smart, James, Gem., Wiltsh. Reg. Smart, Charles, Gem., 2. Wiltsh. Reg. Smith, John, Gem., 17. Leicester. Smith, John, Gem., R. Inniskill, Fus. Smith, Arthur, Gem., South Stafford. Smith, Frederic, Gem., 2. Scots. Smith, James, Gem., West R. Reg. Smith, Sidney, Gem., Middlessex Reg. Smith, Ernest, Gem., Middlessex Reg. Smith, Jacob, Gem., S. W. Border. Smiih, James, Gem., Wiltsh. Reg. Smith, Arthur, Gem., Krokut Reg. Smith, William, Gem., 2. Wiltsh. Reg. Smith, Charles, Gem., Highlanders.

Smith, William, Gem., 2. Scots Reg. Smith, Samuel, Drummer, 2. Scots Guards. Sadler, Albert, Gem., R. Warw. Reg. Sainsburg, Nicholson, Gem., 7. Wiltsh. Reg Saint, Georges Albert, Gefr., 2. Wiltsh. Reg. Sanger, Ernest, Gem., Wiltsh. Reg. Sanuders, Charles, Gem., 2. Wiltsh. Reg. Sanders, Ernest, Gem., Middlessex. Sanders, Edward, Gem., South Stafford. Sanders, Reginald, Gem., 1. Dorcester Reg. Sankey, George, Gem., South Stafford. Sames, Knight, Gem., Berkgs. Reg. Sames, George, Gem., Wiltsh. Reg. Sargent, William, Gem., Northampton. Sattersall, John, Gem, Wiltsh. Reg. Savage, Albert, Gem., R. W. Krus. Saxon, Joseph, Gem., R W. Hussars. Saylor, William, Gem, 1. S. W. Border. Sayn, Stanley, Gem., R. Welsh. Fusill. Schiller, Arthur, Gem., Wiltsh. Reg. Scarbourough, James, Gem., 2. Wiltsh. Reg. Scott, Henri, Gem., Wiltsh. Reg. Scott, Alexandre, Gem., Scot Guards.

Sharman, Robert, Gem., The Queens. Sher, William, Gem., Welsh. Fus. " Dominique, Sergt., 17. Leicester. " Charles, Gem., 7. Wilts. Reg. Sheppard, Alfred, Gefr., Krokut Reg. Tetley, Charley, Gem., R. Welsh. Fus.

Scott, William, Gem., S. Highlanders.

Schwoot, Charley, Gem., Wiltsh. Reg.

Sears, Nelson, Gem., 2. Batt. Wiltsh.

Seerton, Freddy, Gem., Wiltsh. Füs.

Senkel, Frank, Gem., Wiltsh. Füs.

Scott, John, Gem, 2. A. O. S. H.

Scott, James, Gem., Wiltsh. Reg.

Tethustone, Harry, Gem., Highlanders. Tetherbridge, Alfred, Gem., R. A. M. C. Terry, Arthur, Gem., Stafford. Torpe, Arthur, Gem., Stafford.

- Thomas, Robert, Gem., Grenad. Guards. Henry, Gem., R. Welsh. Fus. Frank, Gem., Grenad. Guards.
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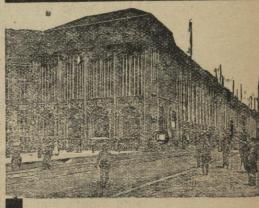
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