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LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Munitions site Passed.
London, July 4 The House of Commons
pesed the Munitions Bill by a manimous vote.

Rotterdam, July 3. The English destroyer
Lightring has been blown up, whether on
Birth Rate Decrease
Paris. July 4. The Petit Journal states
that the birth rate of Paris is decreasing that mine bly. In the last week of May it was
alarming, in first week of June it had gone down

London, July 4. The Montenegrin Minister
Radoout, hus aritived here.. He wants pro-
visions, munitions and rifles for his people. He denies that the occ

Athens, Juuryaud 4. Gadiy Wounded. Gouraud, lately nominated Commander in Chief of the
French forces at the Dardanelles has received three wounds. His conditi
serious. He has been sent to France.
Argonne Successes.
The German army in the Argonne Forest
as started an offensive movement, the first has started an ofiensive movement, the firss
fruits of which have been the capture o 2,556 prisoners, 25 machine guns and 72 mine throwers.
Dublin. Suly 4. At a banquet held here,
John Redmond told his audience that he John Redmond told hiss audience that he
had no faith in the existing government, and had no faith in the existing government, and
that was why he would not accept a seat

War To The Death.
Amsterdant, July 4. In a new book which
te mas tust putistited Anatote France ralites the French people to resistance and says
they must fight to the death. He says, "We must carry on the war to the bitter

Rome, July 4. The occupation of Scutari
 vians respectively has caused the utmost an-
noyance here. The official organ accuses noyance here. The official organ accuses
Greece of being the instigator of the whole Greece
plot.
Renellion II India.
London, July 4. According to latest advices from India, cosiderable trouble is being made
by the native troops. 1 : Lahore the troops by the naive troops. He Lahore the, rioops
mutinied, the cause being that the native
sold.e.es have heard of the great losses of solderes have heard of the great losses of
their colleagues in Europe, and conse quently object to being sent to the war.

Vienna, July 4 Tessarabia
all measures in view of the evacuation of
Sessaraia. Already the civil population i
Empire, Ite appears that the Russins have
never taken the trouble to foritiy that pro-
The Poor Russians.
Vienna, July 4. Kambana publishes an
article from the pen of a Bulgarian military article from the pen of a Bulgarian military says that the fate of the Russian people is eminently tragic, that the whole of Russia is
saturated in blood, merely for the sake o foreign interests.

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 chauvi-
nistic attitude in the Lusitania affair. He said that a man who wishes to thrust his country
country.
Stockholm, July 4. Sick and half-starved German prisoners, who have passed through ere on their way home, state that the populace
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 hat the Russians are in full retreat.
igantic Submarlne.
New York, July 4. The Brooklyn Eagle
tells of the construction of a mighty submarine for the American navy. It is calcu-
lated to capable of crossing the Attantic and to make a speed of twenty knots. It will Former submarines built have cost 450,000 her navy.

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

The Munltions Army. London, July 4. Forty six thousand men
have replied to Lloyd George's call for hands work in the production of ammunitions The Ammunitions Bill has been
An American Gift.
Munich, July 4. A number of friends in the United States in conjunction with the American Colony in Munich have presented sisting of an automobile and London, July 4. Two Indian soldiers, in
Thani, ran amuck, killed three British officer hani, ran amuck, killed |three British officers petty officer. They were followed an
hot down by two British officers.

London, July 4. Most contradictory reporis
London, July 4. Most contradictory repor A
are heard concerning Sir Edward Grey.
tew days ago report ran that he was about
few days ago report ran that he was about the time being he is in the hands of an eye-
doctor and will not return to London for ten days.
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 lapan has
ever in European politics.

London, July 4. The Morning Post states that the knowledge of the agreement arrived
at came too late, and $50 \%$ of the workmen at came too late, and $50 \%$ of the workme
remained away. The seriousness of the siuation is shown by the fact that the agreethe voting being 123 against 112 .

Vienna, July 1st. We quote from the
Reichspost of Vienna: It is reported from New
N Veichspost 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
he Senate building. Rumors of a bomb having been the cause of the trouble were
circulation, but in truth the reason was in explosion of gas. The reception hall ha been demolished.

Bucharest, July 4. Direct news from Petersburg is to the effect that the revolutionary rapidity. In the course of a recent house to house search made in Kief, plans were found
of a revolutionary organisation having ramiof a revolutionary organisation having rami-
fications 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 organiimproving her political and military organi-
ation. Up to June 6 , |according to Mr Redmond, 120,741 Irishmen had taken servic in the army. Of th
49,247 protestants.

New York, July 4. A man entered the house of the well known millionaire John
P. Morgan and shot him twice The first sho went through the arm and penetrated
the chest, the second struck the banker in the high. The would-be assassin is a pro fessor 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 o the war.

Sofia, J
made by the representatives of the Entente Powers, to win Bulgaria over to their side sor without this country it is felt that Con-
stantinople cannot be taken. They offer Bul garia, as an inducement,
Macedonia which she considers ought to be hers. But both Servia and Greece refuse ab olutely to give up the territory in questio
All attempts to change the neutral policy Bulgaria, may be taken as having failed.

TRUTH AT LAST Letters of Youth who Served Tells of the Wholesale Mas sacre in Daidanelles At

## REGIMENTS DECIMATED,

This is not War but Slaught er," Thousands of Corpses Zouaves and Senegalese Run like:Hares.
Lausanne, July 4. In the Lausan a letter is published from a youth, who, out
of the spirit of adventure, enlisted in the
Foreign Foreign Legion and was sent by the French It reads:-"I cannot anderstand 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 only 130 returned. That was on the 28th
of April. On the 8th of May, when we had
received 800 received 800 men reinforcements, a bayone
attack took place. Out of 950 men, only attack took place. Out of 950 men, only
300 returned. On the 26 th of May we got
further reinforcements of 1200 men, further reinforcements of $1,200 \mathrm{men}$, chiefly
blacks. After the fighting of the first second men remaining, and a good half of them were so badly, wounded that they had to be
carried back. Besides that a line regiment, carried back. Besides that a line regiment,
a colonial regiment, and an Australian regiment were completely decimated."

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ATAL HIL. } \\
& \text { the 4th of Lun }
\end{aligned}
$$

INAL OAL
some details of the fighting on that day "It was deemed all importart", it says, "to
occupy a certain hill, which had stopped occupy a certain hill, which had stopped
our advance for a month. At ten in the morning the artillery we had brought ashor
began a heavy bombardment of the position egan 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 vo got withint one hundred me-tres from the fort, commenced. At at once machine gun
began to ratle and the 77 centimetre canno began to ratile and the 77 centimetre cannon
to spit. Of our 900 men of the Foreign egion, only 212 remained, amongst those
oodly nade no progress, although the newspaper announce that we had taken three rows of trenches. And, when the newspapers an-
nounce that thousands of dead were strewn nounce that thousands of dead were strewn
on the field of batte, they forget to state that those deadj were Legionaires, English-
men and Australians. The reason why we had such heavy losses, and that we could
not take the frenches with their six machine not take the trenches with their six machin
guns and their four 77 centimetre cannon, guns and their four 77 centimetre cannon,
was because the Zouaves ând 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 im-
possible 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 account
given by the Turks of the terrific mortality
of the Allied forces, concerning which of the Allied forces, concerning which the part of the English and French.

## Terrific Task

Graphine Fortescue in Daily Tele
graph, Tells his Countryman of Difficulties of Forcing Dardanelles, London, July 4. The people of Grear
Britain are at last beginning to realise the normous and well-nigh impregnable nature they have so rashly undertaken the capture. The Daily Telegraph publishes an instruc
ive 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 o he Dardanelles forts in the near future. The is one vast and continuous fortification Since the 18 th of March, every single appro
priate position has been turned into a into a condition of perfection which could army. FORTS EVERYWHERE
Each fort along the coast stands as a per
petual menace to the English warships. Th forts in spite of the Turks not being pro vided with big caliber shells, are pleninfuly
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. Th
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 and redoubts on the Asiatic side, in fir
class positions.
BRISTLING WITH IMPEDIMENTS.
The Peninsula of Gallipoli has been visib-
y 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
numerically as wo to one agains are of the
of attack. The Turkish soldiers
very best and know every inch of the
very best and know every inch of the
ground, whilst for the Allies it is as terra
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 con-

enormous difficulties of the sea transport and
landings. The losses of the enemy, in com-
parison to the great ammount of ammunition
expended is small, for the reason that the
exips' shells mostly break up into ten pieces,
shd thus do comparatively little harm, unless
they should happen to fall and explode
directly within the trenches. The bombard-
living within its zone must necessarily be
exterminated, but when the shooting ceases
are met with a murderous fire from the very
barded. 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 school for special instruction in the use o the bayonet, has been established here. published an illustrated pamphlet giving much
detail as to the most effective and scientific manner of utilising the bayonet. This new ciub is under the protection of the Ministry
of War and is financially supported by the city of Paris.
London, July 4. An important witness in he pending inquiry regarding the sinkin 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 passengers.
Austrian Aviators.

## Austrian Aviators. reat Success they have Achieved Du 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 Russian aeroplanists were shot down. Now again a Russian aeroplane has been brought o earth by an Austrian rival. It was a
Kolomea, on the Dniester front, that
Russian aeroplanist was detected making 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
o be attacked, rose as rapidly as he could and tried to make off to the east. An ex-
citing chase of twenty kilometres followed citing chase of twenty kilometres followed,
till Horodenky was reached. There the Russian came under the Austrian aeroplan alling in wood. The Austrian machine quietly returned to quarters.

Paid Patriotism
Can be Done with Cast, Says the "Wes
minster Gazette," One Pound per Weok:
London, July 4. In the Westminster Ga-
zette there appears an article which gives one a new idea of the manner in which the
military situation is regarded in certain 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 say
that the youth of England will not b that ghe with the offer of one shilling a day
caught
The parents are against it, because at mos The parents are against it, because at most
they can get but three shillings and six soldiers receive $£$ per week, and are thus far better off than ever before. If the un-
married men be paid $£ 1$ per week, they will
all enter the army. It is a shame that rich all enter the army. It is a shame that rich
England should let a matter of mere mone
stand between itself and the recruits.

Submarine Booty.
London, July 4. The Belgian London, July 4. The Belgian trawler Pre of the crew of the Mail-boat 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 tried to find safety in flight. A shrapnel killed
several of the crew and knocked the water. It was a wild chase. One shot destroyed the steering apparatus, another pierced the machine room, a third damaged sent the smokestack over-board and damaged he stoke-hold so that no further stean places. Twelve to thirteen men lay dead upon the deck. Several of the crew are stated 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 The steamer Madihaar landed twenty the crew of the Steamer Scottish Monarch at Monareh, had been torpedoed 60 miles south
of Queenstown. THE ARMENIAN
As was to be expected the English press Armenian as still another means of excitin the American public against Germany. This attempt has signally failed, because of the fact that there is no denial made of the fac hat the Armenian was a ship chartered by
the English Admiralty and further that she he English Admiralty and further that st
was carrying a large cargo of munitions, 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 men, twenty of whom lost their lives. But
merincipally colored 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 tha Armenian may have in affecting the relations between Gernany and the United States, it is believe first of an organised series of similar attact by submarines, upon ships carring by submarines, upon ships carrying muni-
tions 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 his would render possible the torpedoing a ships leaving Americ
and says that a twenty knot submarine stane out as a mighty danger to English shipping, thing which cannot be taken with indifference. The shipowners are astonished that
the admiralty could permit the Armenian, he admiralty could permit the Armenia carrying a do valuabe, to be in the MORE VICTIMS The British steamers Caucasian and Ingle-
noor were torpedoed within a short time one another. The Caucasian was torpedoe 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
 4,331 tons register and belonged to the Moo
line of London. The Steamer Lomas, torpedoed and sunk 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. Th chooner Tower was signalled to stop at distance of ten miles and the submarin pproached and ordered the crew to the boats and sunk the ship. The Belgian stea
mer Bodogny has been sunk off the Scilly sles. The Italian saling ship Domena 2,000 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 sub
marine campaign began, the English have lost 261 ships, representing a tonnage o
700,000 . It must be remembered however that the ntire to twenty million of tons.
French Criminals as French Soldiers.
Stockholm, July 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 the where sent to the foremost fighting line, where they will have the chance of rehabili-
tating their reputations by winning the meda cumstances being of small worth they can cumstances being of small wo
lightly afford to take the risks.

## THE CONTINENTAL TIMES:

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The Continental Time

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concerning Hotels, Boarding houses,
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there is trouble in thalkans, much trouble! The cry is not a new one,
but it has slumbered for some time past. 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 ex-
pelled by the forces of the Great Powers pelled by the forces of the Great Powers
more than a couple of years ago. The
Servians are at Durazzo from which city Servians are at Durazzo from which city
they were ejected at about the same time,
mightily to their disgust. Bulgaria demands 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 vacillating neutrality more territory, and is credited with casting covetous eyes upon 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, hotheads of the R of the Lusitania. The war, as though the world were not already surfeited with the terrible scenes of carnage
and bloodshed. Fortunately America has, and bloodshed. Fortunately America has,
at the head of its government, a sober-
sided far-seeino President, who knew full well that if he only gave the American well that if he only gave the American
public a little time to think over the situa-
tion, common sense would dominate and a tion, common sense
righlful decision be reached. And, that is just exactly what has taken place! The American public, according to the in-
fluential Chicago Tribune, today, after having fluential Chicago Iribune, 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 consignmenys of ma-
terial of war from reaching the hands of her enemies.

DARDANELLES SLAUGHTER actions which have taken place at the Dardanelles. A couple or
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 for months been impeding the progress of 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 Aspuith 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 re-
turns are not given. About a month ago the Turks claimed that some 70,000 of the
enemy had fallen. The Turks, who are noted have made no progress. That statement is
corroborated by the youth who served in the Foreign Legion. He says that the news-
papers misted the public when they tell of

 thome

VIRIBUS UNITIS.
ECHOES FROM AUSTRIA HUNGARY

## It is no difficult matter to imagine the  

 shells. Venice is not only fortified, but it is also a great naval base for the Italian fleet. By everyrule 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
fourists is subject and rightly subject to lourists is subject and rigny subject to
attack and bombardment, is proved by the
measures they took at the beginning of the war to remove some of their greatest ant
treasures. St. Mark's, of course, cannot be removed. And should
cathedral go up in flame, we know what
repellant yells of "vandalism" and "barbarism" repellamise from Italian throats. The Italian
wapers have learned the langauge of thei masters. But they have yet to learn tha
in war it is iron that speaks louder tlian gold, and gunpower louder than paper. To provok
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 a
that which has been so often practised by the Allies in this war-the false and despicable
whine about the "women and children" whine about the "women and children take particular delight in kiling. Let the
guns and bombs of the Dual Monarchy take no heed of the of thetourists. Much morethan ancientsculpture or painting is at stake. The Austrian-Hungarian orces would never wantonly destroy works
of art, but for all that befalls Venice, Venice The financial

AUSTRIA-HUNG STREV
Das Frest
interesting the Dual Monarchy. A second victory has followed the stupendous successes in Calicia,
but a victory in the economic field. Only six a victory in the econom elapsed since the first war
six nation for means to carry on the war. And once more the deep, patriotic sense of the Austrian-Hungarian people, made all the more
profourid and enduring by the unparalled treachery of the Italian declaration of war ose to the occasion and poured an immense And precisely as in the German government all social grades of the population participated in the War Loan, so the small subscription of the poor man in the great blocks o
certificates subscribed to by the millionaire swelled into a mighty volum
When we compare the fine voluntary with the speculative methods of the First English War Loan and the blatant advertising
methods resorted to in order to float the methods resorted to in order to floar
Second, we may see how the whole English financial system is shaken to its depths. And precisely as the moral and military and nava
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 andAustria-Hungary seems THE UNIFORM OF THE MURDERED 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 the hole made by the assassin's bullet may
be perceived. But on closer inspection a 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 followed the dead prince to the grave! No 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 Eniente, might have ended with the
punishment of a few men, has descended like a A few days ago, just a year after the foul captured early in the war by the heroic attacko an Austrian-Hungarian regyment of Hussars was draped above ihe glass case that
uniorm of Franz Ferdinand.
bore it so proudly against invincible armes armed with a terrible
still more terrible right.
 Who Are Travelling Eastwards. Th
Wife of a Composer Accused

## Bean

$=z=y=5$ do towards inoffensive Trans-Atlantic pas sengers, if it were not well vouched for.
Mr. Marcus Brown, the editor of Fai Play has just arrived here from the United States and tells an extraordinary story of the manner in which the British authorities be haved to the passengers of the ship Bergens
ford of the Norwegian American line, i which boat he came across.
"In the first place", says Mr. Brown, "be
fore any ship for these parts of the worl fore any ship for these parts of the wo
leaves New York, the British Consul
minutely and fully informed and invited inspect the contents of the cargo. This done voluntarily, in order that the English
may exactly know what the lading of the may exactly know what the lading of the
ship is. Before a tcket is issued the most ship is. Before a cket is issued the mose
searching personal questions have to be And yet, in spite of all that, the Bergiensford was taken info Kirkwall and detained
there for three days. They must have known exactly what her cargo was and it was no examined, but the passengers were put through nation, 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 deno uncing her as a spy, a woman detective wa 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
ask a lot of personal and impertinent questions of Mr. Koelble, the lawyer of New Yat ally, that was necessary for the officer to be known about him, was contained in his passpoit and, that, as an America
he had no further details to give.
"Hearing a discussion going on", says
Mr. Brown, "I went up to try and smooth Mr. Brown, "I went up to iry and smooth
malters down. In reply to my asking what all the row was about, the naval officer re another example of American spread Eagleism!" He said that if Mr. Koeble was not careful he would take him ashore, to had best mot be repented and the which had best not be repeated, and the
thought better of it and did nothing. The English wanted to stop all travel. 'Why don't you stay at home?' he asked us. 'Wre ought not to permi"
is the truth of it'"
"I noticed with shame and regret fou hips, flying the American flag in Dirkmass, prisoners. Besides her ships of the neutral nations,
lot of other she likewise detained.
"England, the protector of the smal
nations!" said Mr. Brown in a voice full o scorn, I suppose the United Stat
cluded amongst the 'small nations!'

## Sweden's Neutrality Outraged

 German Minlng Cruiser Albatross Attacked WithinSwedish Territorial Waters and Riddled with
Stockholm, July 3. The German mining ruiser Albatross lies a distorted mass wreckage upon Kuppen po
of the Island of Cotland.
and another small ship of
(about 2,000 tons), owing to
surprised by four Russian cruisers. sister ship escaped, but the Albatross, badly damaged, made for the bay of Havik, on , naturally imagining herseff to dafety there. But the Russians showed no the three mile limit, and although the Albatross was well within the lines of
Swedish territorial waters, opened a terrific Swedish territorial waters, opened a terrific
fire upon the German cruiser. The Albatross, in a hopeless condition finally drifted onto reck. Whilst ashore she was further struct by 25 more shot. Lieutenant Loewenberg,
the ships doctor and 28 of the crew are ead. The numerous wounded immediately found accomodation in an adjacent sugar
factory, which was rapidly turned into a ospial by the inhabitants
Great indignation prevails throughout
Sweden at the Russian action. Hundreds of hot fell in Swedish territory.
overnment has made the strongest re-
monstrances in Petersburg against the gross breach of her rights and neutrality. In
vestigation shows that a considerable of Swedish property was damag
the Russian bombardninent.

Thelnternational Pharmacy
3errin W, Keiststut. 34. Tel. Amt Lzw, 1332.

Discord, Confusion, Fear.
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 abmade by the Prime Minister which was ab-
solutely without foundation", and Mr Lynch, had threatened personal violence to 2 member
of the House who interrupted him; Mr Houston the Unionist Memb
Toxteth, rose and said that: Toxteth, rose and said that:
"From what he had heard from friend he was sure that even what was now said in the Press did not represent all the facts. W
did not know how critical the position wa at the front. We were shamefully short of
guns, of ammunition, of shells, and of Maxim guns. Yet we were told by the War Offic
hat everything was well.

THE HANDICAP
had been kept in such shameful ignorance. The indictment that he had was agains
the War Office for surh methods as those.
was due to the shortcoming; of the War It was due to the shortcomings of the War
Office that our men had been so short o ammunition, and it was time thar someone
went forth, as Mr. Lloyd George had done
to enlighten the country as to the true fact
He supposed that the War Office thought
we should muddle through on this occasion 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 ever in the whole history of our country
had the situation been so desperate as was to-day.
"WE WANT THE TRUTH."
Amid loud cheers he went on: "What
want in this war-what the country wants-
is the truth. We are not children in the hursery to be told to shut our eyes and 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 the physic and struck the spoon of office from their trembling hands, What is the
esult? We have a Coalition Government because the War Office, entangled in its own red tape, has fallen down on the question
mmunition. The new Government is mmunition. The new Government is
its trial. Let it tell the truth, the whole country will judge it justly.

POSITION AT FRONT. ing but stalemate after eleven months' fighing. We had been told that the German
were beaten, and that we could do what $w$ a if they were beaten in the east? If they could hoy the Russians back, for a sufficient time
hey 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 from Dunkirm, 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 once more attacked and it came out, that in pite of the appointment of the Munitions of all munitions, the War Office itself stil has a special munitions department of its
own. When the storm was at its height and own. When the storm was at its height an
sharp words had been exchanged, Mr. Lloyd George rose and begged the honorabl ime in useless charges and recriminations, but to let bygones be bygones.

## A Correction. <br> Owing to an error in composition made by our printers, towards whose occassional lapses we trust our readers will show noble tolerance, an unhappy error occurred the article entitled "English Casualties" in our issue of June 30ih. Instead of "he Western Highlands and Ireland and Scotland" it should read "the Western Highlands an The Irish people, unlike the Scotch, have not been deceived by Great Britain's ignoble 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 o

Lugano-Paradiso
Savoy Hotel Sommer
$\begin{gathered}\text { Refined Family Hotel. Large shady Park. } \\ \text { Excellent cooking. } \\ \text { First-class in inery } \\ \text { Proppect. }\end{gathered}$
P. Jneichen.

The Open Tribune.
To our Readers.



To bice Eubler
Our Dogs.
Bismarck sai
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, than in any capital of the world. I have been told that the entire costs of the police service of Wilmers iorf 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 tailed thereby are great. But the keeping of a dog in Berlin has become almost an im-
possibility nowdays, owing to the constan enforcement of the "Hunde Sperre", which
as most of you know, means that your dog when on the street, 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 ealised. 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
musement. But nearly all that is take 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 wner 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
anine etiquette, so well known to all do canine etiquette, so well known to all dog mined never to have a dog again so long a live in Berlin.
But what I want to ask is this. Why is
it that there is "Hunde Sperre" so often it Berlin? I have lived in Paris and there are no such restrictions placed upon the dogs dogs used to run wild in their, thousands; case of hydrophobia was a thing unknown
Then why is it that here in Berlin, rabies supposed to be so constantly with us? Is it not perhaps that a dogs are now and agai worried by stupid and cruel people until at ast they turn upon their tormentors and bite? Then they are declared rabid! It is almost mpossible to tell whether a dog is rabid or her or not rabies develops. I feel quite confident that if most of the dogs, summarily killed and supposedly gone mad, had been eft interned and alive, they would have turned out to be quite harmess. The dog
nervously strung animal and once throughly irritated or frightened, is liable to rarily have the outward signs of having go 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 bitte estaurant, the clients of which seem nd infinite amusement in teasing the poor ling "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 corrent unnecessary muzzling of dogs is well-unrecessary, but our faith in Berlin 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 no

## Good Influence.

To the Editor.
When we renew our subscriptions to the best European journal we desire to express pleasure the Continental Times brings to us at week of the year, Pe spontaneou hardly believe you know the great good the Continental Iimes does, but we can appre-
ciate its excellent influence. With sincere Cenver, Colorado. Cordially,
Charles Clart

## An Ever Welcome Guest.

I hasten to renew my subscription fo
ome each week. Readers of the Conntinentel re kept fully informed concerning the trut

The Fourth of July. Consul General and Mrs Americans in the Garden of the Esplanade Hotel. The "Olorious Fourth" was celebrated by
the American colony yesterday afternoon, in the American colony yesterday atiernoon, in
the lovely terace gardon of the Esplanade
Hotel, where some two hundred citizens of the-United States gathered in response to the invitation of hat hospitable and popular pair
Consul General and Mrs. . Q. Lay Consul General and Mrs. J. G. La
Favoured by ideal weather party was an immense success. It was a pary was and immense success. It was
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 atached to the 1 large slaf 1 nhict iced amownst others, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Jackson. The many friends of Mrs. Jackson were glad to find that ther trip to
Hamburg had been a complete success and that thamurg had been a completes success and chax
the trouble with her eyes has disappeared. There were also there first secretary of the Embassy and Mrs. Grew, the second
secrelary, Mr. R. B. Harvey, who, it was said socreary, Mr. R. . . .har. th, Uno, Sted States; the personal secreary to the Ambassador, Mr.
L. Lanier Winslow and wife; and Secrearies Curtis and Ohnesorg. From the Consulate were Mr. Louis J. Dreyfus aud Mr. Harold 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

## Hentr Reilly,

 has of late sennice string of in sonages here. Therers with important perthe Associated Press and Mr. Cunter Thomas and wife. Mr. J. E. Noeggerath was to be be
seen, and the big man with the imposing 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 Kat1 von Hohenlote, her two daughters the Princesses Erika and Elisabeeth, and His Excellency Freiherr Mumm von
Schwartenstein who America as must people, and who has done so much for the many distinguished American
Special Correspandents the war has brough to Berlin.
Cremer, the new director of the Esplanasde was right busy brewing and distributung was right busy brewing and distributing to
many thirsty souls an excellent mixture in
the form of iced "bowle" which was much
appreciated as a medium wherewith to toast, "The Golorious Fourth",
The whole scene was of the brightest and
and The whole scene was of the brightest and
most animated Mr. and Mrs. Lay can b most animated. Mr. and Mrs. Lay can be
congratulated upon the social suceess of the entertainment and upon the happy idea of giving the party out in the open,
beautiful garden of the Esplanade.

The Dardanelles. The Troops of the Allies hes.
Been Able to Get Away
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 Burru and managed to move away from Ari Burnu and
Sedd-ul- Bahr which, as will be seen on re-Sedd-ul-Bahr which, as will be seen on re-
ference to the map, are the old forts at the ends of the European and Asiatic extremitie of the two penisulas. 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. of prisoners, including some officers. A
attack upon our right wing was repulsed the enemy suffering heary 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
othe 31st of May, 496 officers dead Do 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 wanted to know why the country was kept
in darkness as regards the losses of the in darkness as regards the losses of the
Dardarelles? The Home Minister replied that the giving out of deails was often the cause of much rouble. For instance a a etter
from the seat of war had been published telling of a building which was used by the troops as resting quarters. Scarce twenty lour hours later, and the buiding
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
lhe world has been published by the "Marine de world has been published by the "Marine
dank" a benevolent society for the support of men in the German Navy and their families Wis fine color plate represents the famous English off Coronel-the one fair sea-figh of the entire war.
known mate whine painter work of the well Kown marine painter, C. O. Schōn, is admirably suited for framing. The price is
two marks at any art dealers. The proceeds are devoted to the benefit fund of the "Marine-
dank" - Oranien Strasse 140, Berlin S. 42 .

## raly Face to Face with a Fros Allanian.

 Owing to the Action of Servia and MoGreece Also Involved.
Socalled Hollenic Volunteors Advancing from
the South. Trouble Browing in the Cyrianica
Milan, July 4. The occupation of Scutari and Durazzo by the Montenegrins and Servians
has made a deep impresion here It is asid has made a deep impression here. It is saic
that unless laty is prepared to fight for its hat unless tialy is prepared to fight for io
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 are working their way up with the evident
object of taking Barat.
The Greek forces are posing under the thin guise of being equipped and supported by the they govermment. A WARNING.
The Tribuna warns Greece against crossing the path of lialy in the matter of the Albanian question and the Giornale a' tratia takes up the same tone and wains the Creeck to be
exceeingly careful. The Corriere della Sera says that the Albanian question is
connected with the llaian 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 as a country at war, in order to further th
well-known Greek national aspirations. would be well, that Greece as well Montenegro and Servia, should know at once that lialy will not permit the the con-
firmation of their actions in Abania The firmation of their actions in Albania. The
rvidenly inspired atticle ends by saying evidenly inspired article ends by saying,
that if the promises of the Servians were not false, they ought to have leftit Elbassan and Tirana long ago; for there is nothing more o be hear
novement.

## mOST ANNOYING

Undoubtedy the new phase of the Albanian question is most annoying to taly, the more so as she has no troops, no transports evailabe
to send to the Adriatic coast. If she troops to spare they are badly needed in Cyrianica, where, from latest reports to hand the situation is daily increasing in seriousness
the the Italians have had to give up moss 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 thei forces to the sea border. This means new and costly expeditions in the future to recove he lost territory
Meanwhire, lialy, having had no success up to date against the Austrians, has annis conternplatect It is now understood that the much talked of advance upon Triest o be concentrated upon striking a deadly blow at the heart of Austria. Where that heart, in the opinion of the lalaians lies, is not revealed.
According to latest news Italy is consulte ing her Allies in regard to the drawing-up and Montenegro, probably also to Greece.

## The Irish Cheer Germany.

 Rodmonds's Merry Men are no Longer GivenHoaring in. rotand. Redmond Regarded as
New York, June 29. The Gaelic American Wries under a Dublin date:- The first public
meeting of the people of Dublin at which meeting of the people of Dublin at which
members of the Irish Parliamentary Party appeared has made history. Since the in ception 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 men. They have lurked in little halls in
back streets where to ticket andiences a thirly and forly they have held forth on the glory of the Empire, "poor litte Belgium" gand "the murder of priests and nuns" by
the Cermans the Germans.
into the open. into the open. popular rage.
It was a bright, sunny day. 40,000 people ing to denounce the new taxes which Eng land proposes to put on lirish whiskey and beer. All went well until william Field,
M.P. for St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, M.P. For St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, and P. I. Brady, M.P. for the Stephen's
Green Division of Dubbin, appeared on the platiorm and rose to speak. The outturst of popular rage made the welkin ring. Against Fiedd especially the anger was directed for Brady is morally, mentally and physically
negligible. Amid roars of exceration Field negligible. Amid roars of execration Field
essayed to speak. "We will not listen to essayed to speak. "WWe will not inten to
the Traitor:" "wWe won't hear Englands re cruiting sergeant," was stouted by thousands oivoiccs he climbed down. Eventually Field climbed down by the back of the platiorm and hurried away by a
back road out of the Park. Brady's speech 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 groars for Redmond and prolonged cheers for the German army-cheers which re-
echoed through the mansion of the English Lord Lieutenant for it was with in view of the Viceregal Lodge.
Their law is a notwork of ficioins 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

## A PROTEST AND AN APPERL. 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 battleflelds.

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 tor 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 Mediator 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 nexorable 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, $1915^{\circ}$
(Signature)

Bullying Greece.
English $T$ Try to Forco the Greaks io
the policy of Intervention.
Vienna, July 4. The Athens correspondent of tiena, July 4. The Athens corresponden his paper, in which he describes the bullying measures adopted by the English in the
endeavour to once more drive the Oreeks into the arms of the Entente powers. In the Irst place the Briush Minister pubbished thement of the Admiral at the Dardaneles, the Germans and Turks, and threatening to nake reprisals upon certein Greek merchants. And from that time out all Greek ships have been minutely searched, it must be said with-
out any resuls. Finally it became evident out any resuls.s. Finally it became evident
that this spying and molesting of the Greek that this spying and molesting of the Greek
ships was intended as a punishment of that country for insisting upon maintaining her
eutraity, 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 Dardaneles In place of exploiting their energies against
the enemy they appear to expend muich of Ee enemy they appear to expend much on
their time-in bullying the Greeks. England has but one idea and that is to force Greece by constant and vexatious perseculion to
abandon her neutrality. The press comments abandon her neutrality. The press comments
with astonishment upon the attitude taken up by with astonishment upon tre a atitude taken up by
the English. The country iself can do nothing.

Light on Germany's Economic Life. Foreign countries are still in darkness
wilh regard to Germanys economic life. To hose who seek real information as to the economic life of Germany we heartily re
commend the Deutsche Wirschoftseitun comm
now ow it is eleventh year of pubication. Merchants' League and published by Quelle a Meyer, Leipzig. This periodical also contains the reporis of the German-American Chamber of Trade and Commerce devote Lo urthering trade relations beiween these
cuntrin Specimen copies in every booksellers Leipzig.

## merican Common Sense.

This is the reply that an American sent to the he German-Americans stood on the $L$ usituni case: "II stand on the plain American plat orm that if a man hits me I hit back; if he sets six others to help him, including sava. and let him have it: if he then draws a line around $m y$ house to starve me and $m$ family, I dig a tunnel under his house and
blow him, up even if he has invited

## Britishh Prisoneres in German Comms.

EXCLUSIVE AND OFFICIAL LISTS.

Gefangenenlager: Göttingen Norris, John, Gem., Wiltsh. Regt.
North, Georges, Gem., Kenns, W. North, Georges, Gem., Kenns, W. Noos, Thomas, Serg., Warwick. Regt
Noyse, Richard, Gem., Wilts. Regt. Nouman, David, Gem., 2. Wilts Reg 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., Wilsh. Fus. Ralph, Gem, R. WVelsh. Fus. Alfred, Gem., 2. Scots Guards. John, Gem., 2, Queen Regt.
Hubert, Gem, 7. Inf. Regt. Snergton, Allen, Gem., 2. Scots Regt. Sneiligrave, Frank, Gem, 2, Willsh. Re
Snook, Henri, Gem., 2. Bait. Wilsh. Snook, Henri, Gem., 2. Bait. Wilsh. Spalding, John, Gem., 2. Scots Regt.
Spackmann, Henry, Gem., Wiltsh. Reg Spellwan, Thomas, Gem., 7. Welsh. Reg Spencer, John, Gem., R. Irish. .
Sponer, Jacob, Sergt., 7. Wilsh. Reg 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 Stanley, Herbert, Gem.. Stafford. Stark, Edward, Gem., 2. R. Welsh. Fus, Stawell, Alfred Gem., So. Whit Füs. Staples, Wilfred, Gem., Wilsh. Reg. Steane, William, Gem, Royal Wilsh. F Steel, John, Gem., South Highlanders. Steeman, Edward, Gem., South Staffor Steere, James, Gem., Scots Guards. Stenhouae, Robert, Gem., R. Welsh. Stoneham, Walter, Gem., Cameron Stevens, William, Gem., 2 Wilsh. Ster, Albert, Gem., Leicester R 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. Shakman, Henry, Gem, Wilts. Reg Sherlock, Henry, Gem., R. Warwick Reg. Sherlock, James, Gem,, 2 Border Reg. Sharp, Jean, Gem., Wilsh. Reg. Shipart, Georges, Gem., Krokut Reg. Shipart, Georges, Gem., Leicester Reg
Siddiard, Arthur, Sergt., Wilsh. Reg Sleckney, Henry, Gem., 1 Queens Reg. Slong, Frederic, Gefr, Ktokut 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. Wiitsh. 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, Arthur, Gem., South Staffor
Smith, Frederic, Gem., 2. Scots. Smith, James, Gem., West R. Re 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. Re Smith, Charles, Gem., Highlanders. Smith, William, Gem., 2. Scots Reg. Smith, Samuel, Drummer, 2. Scots Guards. Sadler, Albert, Gem., R. Warw. Reg. Sainsburg, Nichoison, Gem., 7. Wiltsh. Reg Sainger, Ernest, Ge, Wiiltsh Weglohi. Reg. Sanuders, Charles, Gem., 2. Wiltsh. Reg. Sanders, Ernest, Gem., Middlessex.
Sanders, Edward, Gem., South Staffor 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, Willsh. 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. Re Scott, Henri, Gem., Wiltsh. Reg. Scott, Alexandre, Gem., Scot Guards.
Scott, William, Gem., S. Highlanders. Scot, John, Gem, 2. A. O. S. H
Scott, James, Gem, Wiitsh Scott, James, Gem., Wiltsh. Reg. Schwoot, Charley, Gem., Wiltsh. Reg.
Sears, Nelson, Gem., 2. Batt. Wiitsh. Seerton, Freddy, Gem., Wiltsh. Füs. Sharman, Robert, Gem., The Queens. Sharman, Robert, Gem, The Quee. William, Gem., Welsh. Fus.

Dominique, Sergt., 17. Leicester
Charles, Gem., 7. Wilts. Reg. Sheppard, Alfred, Gefr., Krokut Reg.

Tethustone, Harry, Gem., Highlanders. Tetherbridge, Alfred, Gem., R. A.M.
Terry, Arthur, Gem., Stafford Terry, Arthur, Gem., Staftor
Torpe, Arthur, Gem., Staffor Thomas, Robert, Gem., Grenad. Guards. " Henry, Gem., R. Welsh. Fus. Frank, Gem, Grenad. Guards. William, Gem., 1. Royal Welsh. Sidney, Gem., Scots Guards. Georges, Gem., West Surrey
John, Gem, 7. Wills. Reg. John, Gem, 7. Wilts. Reg
Edmund, Gem., Wilts. Tincler, John, Gem., Leicester.
Tindall, Edgar, Gem.. 2. Border. Treadway, Joseph, Gem., 2. Wilts. Reg. Tripitt, Frederic, Gem., Wiltshire
Trous, William, Cem, Border. Trous, William, Cem, Border. Torrer, Douglas, The Queens.
Toocy, Ernest, Gem., R. Welsh. Fus, Tunney, Thomas, Gem., R. Welsh. Fus Trimby, Arthur, Sergt., 2. Wilts. Reg. Turner, William, Gem., Highlander. Tusner, James, Gem, South Staff. Twelde, Thomas, Gem, South Welsh. Border Steward, Ernest, Gem, Wilts. Reg. Steir, Ruben, Gem, Wernts. Reg.
Seorge, Gem, 2. Inf. Reg Auguste, Gem., 2. Inf. Reg
Still, Edward, Gem., Highl. South. Stirling, Charle?, Gem., Highl. South Stilson, Ernest, Gem., 2. Wilts. Reg Steward, Stephan, Gem., Wilts. Reg.
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Stromin, William, Gem., Middlesex Stiomin, William, Gem., Middlesex
Stroud, Robert, Gem., Wilts. Reg. Stunt, William, Gem., Wilts. Reg. Stunt, John, Gem., Royal Wiits
Sturford, William, Gem Styler, Robert, Gem, Royal Wilts. Sweet, Harry, Gem,. Scots Guards. Swallow, Raymond, Gem., 2. A. O. S. H. Swatton, Richard, Gefr., 1. Coldstream Guard. Sylvester, William, Gem., Wilts. Reg.
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