

The continental times. No. 1122. Vol. XXI. No. 55 May 12, 1915

Berlin, Germany: Continental Times, G.m.b.H., May 12, 1915

https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QD4VJIIDSHSS78G

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.



The Continental Times

HÔTEL ESPLANADE. BERLIN.

FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

No. 1122. Vol. XXI. No. 55.

ROTTERDAM

ZURICH

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915.

LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

King Constantin Ailing.

Athens, May 11. It is announced that King Constantin is confined to his bed from an attack of fever. There is no danger.

Ran On A Mine.

London, May 11. The fisher trawler Hellenic, whilst fishing in the North Sea, struck a mine and was blown into the air. Two of the crew were killed.

Arrival at Damascus.

Damascus, May 11. Captain Mücke and the crew of the Ayesha have arrived at Damascus. They reached there on the 8th of the month.

Empress In Brunswick.

The Empress of Germany arrived in Brunswick by special train. H.I.M. came to be present at the baptism of the daughter of the Grand Duchess. A rousing welcome was given the Empress.

The Dardaneiles.

Constantinople, May 11. All goes well at the Dardanelles and constant losses are being inflicted upon the enemy. In the Caucasian front near Olty the Russians have been beaten back with considerable losses.

Refugees in Kurland.

Petersburg, May 11. The Novoje Vremia announces that Riga is filled to overflowing with refugees from various parts of Kurland. Many of them have nothing in the world beside the clothes they stand up in.

Healthy Finances.

The latest report of the Reichsbank shows the wondrous good financial standing of the country. Once again there is an increase in the gold reserves of 4,822,000 marks, whilst the note circulation has been reduced by 67,980,000 of marks. The total gold reserves in the Reichsbank now amount to 2,373,348,000

Decimated Russians.

The Staff reports concerning the recent military successes in West Galicia remark, that 80,000 Russians have been taken prisoners. there and in the Carpathians another 20,000. It is estimated that about fifty thousand have been killed, so that the Russian losses are 150,000 men. Of booty so far recorded, there are 60 cannon and 200 machine guns.

Zeppelins Over England.

London, May 11. Scarcely had the excitement over the torpedoing of the Lusitania calmed down, than the country is thrown into a renewed condition of excitement by the appearance of a Zeppelin hovering over the South East portion of the Kingdom. It visited Romford, twelve miles from London, Southend and Purfleet, and passed over Chelmsford and Gravesend. Two Zeppelin airships were reported over Westcliffe, near the entrance of the Tnames and at Southend. where some thirty bombs were thrown.

Council Postponed.

Rome, May 12. At the last moment the ministerial council announced for yesterday was postponed. At the same time it was announced that a new arrangement had been proposed by the Austro-Hungarian government. The situation is considered more hopelul.

Giolitti has expressed himself as very satisfied concerning his audience with the King. It is thought that a coalition ministry may be formed. That would signify that the issue would be postponed till the 20th of

Sunk by Submarines.

Amsterdam, May 11th. The British trawler Scottish Queen has been sunk by a submarine. It took took place near Aberdeen whither the crew was taken.

Effects of Submarines.

English Shipping Badly Crippled In Spite Of The Assurances Made To The Contrary.

London, May 11. In spite of the boasts that English shipping has not been damaged, facts show the contrary to be the case. With the Royal Mail Company, for instance the gross takings of the past year have been 194,446 as against £430,987 in the year 1913. Only 100,000 pounds could be placed to the reserve fund, as against £200,000 in the previous year. There was no dividend, as against a previous payment of six per cent.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company which had hitherto paid ten per cent, this year only pays three and a half per cent, for the half year. The entire dividend will be six per cent.

LUCERNE

BERLIN

VIENNA

ROME

THE LUSITANIA.

Indignation of the pro-English papers in United States. Violent Language Used.

GERMANY STANDS FIRM

Incidents of the Catastrophe. The Captain of the Cunarder Thought all was Right. Dress Opinions Abroad.

As was to be expected, there is a great outcry in the United States concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, but it is to be remarked that the only papers quoted as giving violent opinions are the New York Herald and others that on every possible occasion are hostile to Germany. In the meanwhile Washington has asked the German government to give an official report of the incident, which of course this country will do and at the same time explain the reasons why it was necessary to torpedo the big Cunarder.

In England the impression which is sought to be given is, that the torpedoing of the Lusitania makes no difference to the general shipping business of the country.

A REPLY.

In reply to the American outburst in the pro - English press, the Local Anzeiger remarks:-"If the newspapers that are now so indignant had paid heed to the warning given officially by Germany, as it was right they should have done, their American citizens would have remained alive. But those who permit harmless people to seat themselves upon a powder barrel, have no right to howl about what happens, or to accuse other people of murder and causing death. In England the responsibility for the sinking of the big ship must lie at the door of the British admiralty, which permitted a ship which was used for the transport of war material, should at the same time be used as a passenger ship. Can anyone in America imagine that such a thing is right? Are there no sentiments of humanity and fairness in such cases? Anyhow the submarine warfare will be continued, because it is forced upon us by England. The sooner America understands this fact the better it will be for the Unites States and its citizens.

FULL OF FAITH.

Just before the catastrophe to the Lusitania took place, the Captain had been talking with Alfred Vanderbilt, Frohmann and Lady Mackworth, who was afterwards rescued, being three hours in the sea. The Captain showed the passengers the lifeboats which were of a new pattern, and which, thanks to an invention could be launched with the greatest of ease. He said, "I don't suppose we shall need them, but a well prepared man is worth two unprepared."

Before leaving New York Captain Turner of the Lusitania was shown the warning sent out by the German Embassy concerning the possible torpedoing of the ship. He laughed aloud at it and said that her speed was a quite sufficient defence. His extreme confidence influenced a great number of pass engers who otherwise felt inclined to eave the ship.

Almost exactly on the same spot where the Lusitania was sunk, the two big Harrison steamers, Centurion and Candidate, were torpedoed on the day following. The British admiralty declares that the Lusitania was not armed. On the other hand the Morning Post states that the Lusitania was furnished with good sized guns.

Angry Britons.

The Shops of Germans in Liverpool Broken into and Pillaged. Sticks and Stones Used as Weapons.

Liverpool, May 11th. A singularly stupid Anti-German demonstration has taken place here. A number of rowdies assembled and invaded the district of the town where Germans had been wont to do trade. They were armed with sticks and stones with which they proceeded to smash all windows and break down everything which had been German property. The mob, with scarce any effort being made by the police to stop it, went from store to store doing all the harm possible. The rowdiness began on Saturday and lasted until Sunday morning.

German Opinion.

In recording the above somewhat childish form of revenge, the B. Z. am Mittag says:-The incendiary English press has, by its incitements, prevailed upon the Liverpool public to vent its rage in such an uncommon manner, because of the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Those gentlemen who are so shocked at the manner in which Germany wages war are not above prepetrating unheard-of excesses upon helpless Germans. Anyhow, the conduct of the Liverpool mob throws a new light upon the habits of the English' and one without previous parallel.

LIVES SAVED BY SINKING LINER.

It has been computed by one of our readers, that the munitions carried by the Lusitania might have cost the lives of 540,000 Germans. There were 5,400 cases and, we may take it that 100 German soldiers would be killed or wounded from the contents of each case.

Shipping Stopped.

The Cunard and White Star Lines Decide to Stop their Transatlantic Services Until Further Notice.

Hamburg. May 11. The Fremdenblatt announces from Rotterdamm that the Cunard and White Star Lines have decided to stop their transatlantic service both from East and West. The agents have been instructed to sell no more tickets. Nothing could better prove the succes of the decision to sink the Lu-itania.

LOSSES HEAVY.

It is stated, that in the sinking of the Lusitania 1500 lives were lbst. Some reports tell of a panic amongst the passengers, others that they behaved perfectly well, after the first shock was over. Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Stone, the daughter of the director of the Associated Press, were among the saved.

At the time of the torpedoing, the Lusitania was not going at full speed, but at between 16 and 18 knots. The reason for this is not explained, for the Captain had declared that the great speed of the ship was his protection against submarines.

Lord Mersey, who made the inquiry concerning the Titanic, will preside over a committee of investigation as to the sinking of the Lusitania.

It appears that there was great delay in launching the boats, because owing to the machinery being damaged, there was no way of stopping the ship. An American states that the crew refused to obey the orders of the captain to lower the lifeboats, but were

The Cunard line states that up to midnight on Friday, 764 persons had been saved, 462 passengers and 302 members off the crew-There have been landed 144 corpses, out of which 87 have been identified.

compelled to act at the point of the pistol.

In America. Opinion of the President that it is not a Casus

Belli. Transatlantic Shipping from United States Stopped.

New York, May 11. The storm was of short duration and all responsible Americans see thoroughly that the sinking of the Lusitania cannot be made a matter of war. Besides, the incident has shown how little prepared America is for war. The President remains quiet and in interviews he has given out to the press, moderation is the dominating note. Much discontent is heard concerning the carelessness of the English navy in allowing the Lusitania to come so near the coast, where it was known the German submarines were lurking; without providing an escort of one or more torpedo destroyers. Nobody hae can understand this and it is considered disgraceful. The most important fact of all. namely that the Lusitania was carrying munitions of war, does not seem to be taken into consideration at all by the American press.

Another Warning.

London, May 11. The Daily Chronicle announces that a second no ice has been sent out to the American papers, warning passengers against embarking on of English

German Official Statement.

Refuses to Take Responsibility for Loss of life Aboard the Lusitania Which is Deeply Deplored. The Wolff Agency publishes an official account of the attitude of the German Government in the matter of the sinking of the Lusitania. Whilst deploring exceedingly

the loss of life, the German government in nowise accepts the responsibility for the same. It refers to the English plans of starving out Germany which caused this country to retaliate with the Submarine invasion. The Mauratania and the Lusitania, on account of their speed were specially chosen by the British Government for the carrying of contraband.

Her Cargo.

Minister Dernburg Gives Details as to the Contraband Carried. Wilson on the Situation. Philanelphia, May 11. President Wilson addressing 4,000 German naturalised Americans told them that the United States was not going to war, but that his government to the German Embassy in Washington.

would seek to convince Germany of the error of the destruction of the Lusitania. State Secretary Dernburg, in a speech at Cleveland, stated that the Captain of the Lusitania had accepted as a cargo 360,000 pounds of brass, 60,000 pounds of copper, 189 cases of military articles, 1271 cases of munitions, 1,200 cases full of cariridges.

In England.

Opinion of the Press. Altered Ideas Concerning the Submarine Invasion.

London, May 11. The Times wants to know whether the Admiralty took any special precautions in face of the warnings given by Germany regarding the sinking of the Lusitania. It considers that there should have been a guard ship for the whole journey. 'The danger" it says, "of the German submarine blockade has been underestimated. The latest attack shows that Germany has a sufficient supply of submarines for all purposes"

The Daily Telegraph writes: -"It had been thought that the Lusitania was safe on account of her high speed developement and that she was thus immune from attack by submarine. Germany must have had an entire flotilla of submarines on the lookout for the sunk Cunarder". It asks why, in full daylight, the ship made straight for Liverpool instead of deviating her course.

The Morning Post considers that all measures were not taken to protect the Lusitania. That she did not alter her course was absurdly foolish.

Lord Charles Bereford says that there is a lack of suffici nt cruisers to protect the merchantmen. Insurance premiums at Lloyds have risen from five shillings to fifteen. In face of this and the announcement of the White Star and Cunarder lines, that they have stopped their transatlantic services, It is still stated here with stupid obstinacy that British trade stands untouched!

Carrying Contraband. The Leviathan Transatlantic Steamer was

Carrying a Full Cargo of Ammunition for the Allies. The Official Wolffs Agency announces that the Lusitania was carrying a cargo of

no less than 5,400 cases of ammunition in

her hold. Further, that the greater part of her cargo consisted of contraband of war. The Lusitania had throughout the war made a habit of carrying contraband. She had early in February carried two submarine boats. On the 26 of February she carried 7.440 cases of ammunition, 225 cases of army

equipments and 7,000 rifles. On the 4th of

April, cannon and large quantites of rifles. A telegram from Rotterdam quoting from the Rotterdamer Courant states, that ever since the war began the Lusitania stood on the official books of the English navy as a transport to be used for the purpose of carrying munitions and war material.

AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The English press concentrates its overwhelming bitterness against the Admiralty for having neglected to protect the Lusitania, the loss of which ship has very much shaken the existing government in the eyes of the country. Under the circumstances it is quite possible that the government may be called upon to resign, al hough none would care to take up its responsibilities, specially at a moment when the outlook for England is

Reuter announces that women and children were put first into the boats. When the steamer sank the suction drew five of the boats down with her. A great number of people jumped into the water, just before the ship went down, but most of them were drawn into the vortex made by the sinking Cunarder. Many escaped by hanging on to wreckage. In Queenstown the most heartrending scenes took place, women seeking their husbands, and children their parents. The impression was still more awful when 126 corpses were landed. The Captain and officers up to the last moment, did everything possible to pacify the passengers, but without avail. Each had but the one idea to save his or her life. In the case of one boat that was being lowered the ropes broke and all were precipitated into the sea. Another boat also fell into the sea owing to the ropes getting tangled. Many passengers who had put on life belts were

Lady Mackworth was picked up after having floated in the water, supported by a life belt, for three hours. A steward says that a great number of the passengers were still lunching below when the explosion took place. One torpedo pierced the machinery room. It is stated that the Lusitania was attacked by two submarines.

Embassy Protected.

New York. The Daily News announces that special police protection has been accorded

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

Tension At High Point But Great Hopes Founded Upon the Influence of Giolitti. Feeling of the Populace.

FOR AND AGAINST.

The Majority in Country Against War But Chauvinists Making Great Outcry. Kaiser's Letter to the King.

Rome, May 11. Time has been gained and that is much. There is no genuine war spirit amongst the people as at the time of the Tripoli troubles. But there exists a most powerful, dangerous and organised chauvinistic party, with a large Press backing, which makes itself loudly heard. That party might easily precipitate Italy into the most uncalledfor war that any country has ever entered

The more sensible and responsible people. who naturally want peace, build great hopes that the letter of the German Emperor to the King will have effect in the cause of peace and they likewise consider that the coming of Giolitti who is absolutely opposed to war; to Rome and the long audience that great statesman and patriot has had with the Monarch, will bring further good results. Giolitti has had several interviews with the Premier, which are also considered of auspicious omen.

The Corriere della Sera; an undoubtedly influential organ; is rabidly chauvinistic and even brings in the case of the Lusitania as a reason why Italy should make war upon Germany. The Avanti, which has still more influence amongst the populace, comes out strong and fast against the war and boldly states that the members of any government, who would precipitate Italy into this already so terrible war, are fitted for a lunatic

GOVERNMENT SITTING.

The Government will hold a sitting this norning and it is supposed will make a decision, but the same has been heard of each coming together of the ministry of late. The Messagero professes to know that a special courier has reached the Consulta, bearing the final reply of Austria. The Giornale d'Italia states that Giolitti proposes to call together a meeting of the deputies, in order to discuss the war question with them. This sounds scarcely probable. Avanti says that if the government took any decision for war it would, in the most brutal manner, be acting against the will of the majority of the parliamentary members, and the people of the country.

RESERVISTS AGAINST WAR.

The industrial classes of the North of Italy are decidedly against war. Already the departure of many Germans, who has held prominent positions in the technical divisions of several of the Italian factories, have had a marked effect. According to the Avanti, the reservists at Cesena, Oneglia, Montagnana and Rimini, on the occasion of their departure, made hostile demonstrations against the war. In Montagnana the demonstrators cut the telegraph wires, formed processions with flags and shouted: "Down with the war!", as they passed through the town. The police and cavalry dispersed them. In Oneglia, several thousands of people took part in the anti-war demonstration. Many arrests were made. But owing to the menacing attitude of the people, the prisoners had to be released.

In the meanwhile there is an exodus of the Germans, from all over Italy. At Chiasso two thousand Germans passed through on one day and it is estimated that yesterday some 4,000 more would come through on their way home. In Lugano there are some ten thousand refugees from Italy.

GIOLITTI'S ROLE.

Representative Cirmeni, who yesterday dined with Prince Bülow, telegraphs to the Stampa as follows:-Salandra, who at the beginning of the negotiations had conferred with Giolitti, naturally wishes to consult with him at their termination, all the more as the two are not agreed as to the solution of the problem. The Minister President must and wishes to confer with the most notable parliamentarian, and to explain to him how it has come that he has undertaken the moral responsibility for a war, and to explain to him how it was that a peaceful solution became impossible. The King can, without doubt, declare war without consulting the house of representatives. But the Parliament can refuse the necessary funds. So it is evident that the King must consult the former Premier, Knight of the Annunciata Order and experienced parliamentarian, concerning the possibilities of success in the chamber.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

The Continental Times Published three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, Friday,

A cosmopolitan newspaper, tree of political bias, published in the interests of Americans, also as a convenient medium for Advertisers in America and Europe to reach their customers at small expense. Address all communications:

The Continental Times Berlin W. 50, Augsburger Strasse 38 Telephone: Steinplatz 7860

Editor, Cha. White, Berlin, Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

Subscription Rates. By mail postage paid per month: Advertising Tariff.

Is on sale in all principal towns of Europe, New York and Chicago.—The Continental Times is delivered aboard all incoming and outgoing . . . steamers to and from the United States . . .

The Continental Times may be seen at all Consulates and Embassies.

Our Information Bureau.

"The Continental Times" is prepared to supply Americans, free of cost, with all useful information concerning Hotels, Boarding houses, means of transit & so forth, throughout Europe.—Address: Continental Times, Augsburger Strasse 38, Berlin

A FEW DAYS LATER.

Four days have passed since the tragic enactment of the sinking of the giant Transatlantic steamer Lusitania. And now that the first uncontrollable and irrational displays of passion and vituperation have passed and gone, the true significance of the harsh necessity which caused Germany to act becomes apparent. The first point which made the sinking of the Lusitania an imperious necessity, lies in the acknowledged fact that not only was she carrying contraband of war in large quantities on her present trip, but she had been an habitual carrier of munitions and guns. In all the bitter and quite expected attacks made upon Germany in this matter, none have sought to controvert the glaring and criminal fact that an English owned steamer, under cover of being a passenger boat purely and simply, was carrying enormous quantities of material of war for the enemies of this country. When the whole question is summed up it amounts to this, that the carrying of Americans specially and neutrals in general, was thought to be quite sufficient cover to insure the contraband-carrying ship immunity from attack. It is not Germany who is responsible for the lives of those Americans and other passengers, so wantonly sacrificed when the big ship went down, but the English Government which openly encouraged those unfortunate victims of the disaster to take passage in order that they might stand as security against the torpedoing of the big Transatlantic liner. It was reckoned by the English that Germany would never dare to touch a ship upon which Americans citizens were travelling. In this as in so many more of her calculations; England was quite wrong. It was counted upon, by the British government, that, even if Germany had the audacity to attack the Lusitania, the result would be American intervention. Once more the unlucky Ministers, who preside over the ill-fated destinies of England, were wrong in their presumptions. President Wilson bows his head in sorrow. but he sees clearly that the responsibility does not lie with Germany, but with England.

One had expected to hear something from Churchill, as to why the Lusitania was left unprotected. That callous-minded egoist calmly replies, that it is generally accepted that merchant shipping must look after itself. The English press, after a preliminary frothing at the mouth, takes up a mild and wellnigh submissive tone. It has stopped in large measure all that puerile nonsense about "Huns" and "Barbarians" and so forth, and apparently is beginning to realise that the war is not to be won by calling the enemy names, but that England must do something, must act, must achieve some kind of a success somewhere or another. The vulgar tone of boastfulness, which had characterised the tone of the British press, is diminishing palpably, the eyes of the English are being opened and, at last; late in the day as it is; the terrible peril in which Great Britain finds herself is realised. The victory of the submarine boat is complete and it has brought right home to the Saxon the danger in which England's much-vaunted "Supremacy of the Seas," finds itself.

Leader Recalled.

General D'Amade Relieved of his Command at the Dardanelles, Having Failed in his Mission.

Paris, May 12. The first report that General D'Amade was ill is untrue. The fact is that the General has been relieved of his high position, because he had lamentably failed to achieve any success against the Turks, and had lost nearly all the forces under his command. In his place General Gouraud, a man who had considerable experience in Morocco, has been appointed to achieve the most difficult task of beating the Turks.

America Under Control. Norman Angell the Well Known Author,

Tells How the United States is Dominated by England.

Freedom a Fiction.

A British Admiral Holds the Foreign Commerce of the Great Republic in His Hands.--American Merchants Must Ask English Permission to Sell Their Goods.

Norman Angell, the well known British author, writes as follows:-

Let me call your attention to a little fact that heretofore you may have overlooked. It is likely that most Americans have had at the back of their minds a general impression that the United States by her past wars, by the respect which she is able to impose for her flag, by the power of her navy and her army, had acquired the right at least to go about her lawful business on the high seas without let or hindrance from anyone; that an American ship, flying the American flag, carrying American goods to a country with which it was at peace and with which all the rest of the world was at peace, could at least proceed secure and unmolested; that an American merchant had at least secured the right, backed by the power of his country, to trade with the four corners of the world. That again is all a flction.

MUST ASK PERMISSION.

The American merchant cannot sell a single sack of wheat or a ton of iron to any country, although that country may be at peace with us and with all the world, save by the permission of a foreign naval bureaucrat. The American merchant carries on his trade not by virtue of any right which his Government has managed to enforce, but simply to the extent to which a foreign official will permit him to do so. A Chicago or New York magnate may, for instance, enter into vast commercial arrangements with some foreign magnate in Amsterdam or Rome or Buenos Aires, and the Governments of the United States and Holland and Italy and Argentina may be agreed as to the legitimacy of the transaction—but it will not be completed unless a British official, making himself judge of all its details, decides that it is to the interest and convenience of his British Majesty-

ALL GOES FOR NOTHING.

The American merchant may make oath which may be supported by the foreign merchant that the cargo is of such and such a nature, destined for such and such a purpose; all that will go for nothing if in the American nor the Dutchman nor the Argentine are represented, the circumstances are not what the parties profess them to be. That American ship can be searched, its cargo can be turned upside down, can be held up indefinitely by a British lieutenant, and the fiat of a British admiral will decide the fate of the American merchant's enterprise.

THE ADMIRAL DECIDES.

A British Admiral decides whether an American merchant shall be permitted to trade with a Dutch one, and if so, in what goods and under what conditions. In a war in which neither America nor Holland are participants and for which they are not responsible and the immediate causes of which do not concern them an official in London decides whether their trade with one another shall be controlled, restrained or stopped. Britain's right to do this is based frankly on one thing; the fact that she has the physical force to do it; that her navy is supreme.

Churchill Explains.

First Lord of the Admiralty Makes a Very Weak Explanation as to Why He did not Protect the Lusitania.

London. May 11. In the House of Commons, in reply to questions put, Mr. Winston Churchill showed himself very evasive. In the first place he refused to say anything until investigations had been made, thus evidently seeking to gain time. He admitted that a warning had been sent to the Lusitania.

Asked why the Lusitania had not been given a naval escort, Churchill replied that at the present moment a most exacting task had fallen upon the navy, that of escorting ships conveying troops and munitions and such like cargoes. But on general principles every merchant-ship had to look out for itself. He ended up with the foolish boast that the fate of the Lusitania would in no way circumscribe the British shipping trade, which so far had suffered very little.

Sunk By Submarines.

London. May 11. The trawler Emblem has been sunk by a submarine. The crew is supposed to be lost. The steamer Queen Wilhelmina of West Hartlepool, has been sunk by a submarine off Blyth, on the north coast of England.

The trawler Bennington has been sunk by a submarine. It took place off the eastern

Lake

--- Ideal Place for all Winter Sports. -Several Mountain Railways. Kursal with Orchestra, Variety Performances, etc. Prospectus Free from Inquiry Office, MONTREUX.

Austria-Hungary and England.

By a Member

of the Upper House of the Austrian Parliament.

Count Monts has quite recently expressed himself in the Berliner Tageblatt on the aims of England in respect of the war. He has done this with much knowledge of the subject and quite objectively, and, I may add, with much moral courage. It is so much easier and comfortable to join in the general chorus, and if possible, drown the other voices, than undisturbed by outbreaks of passion cooly to seek for the truth, to despise deceptive catch-words, and, to hold even an adversary capable of dispositions not altogether contemptible. | Count Monts has in the article referred to, adopted this latter tone in respect to England.

That the endeavour to "prevent the overthrow of her two loval continental allies," as Count Monts says, together with her deep rooted jealousy of her commercial rivals, were the predominant motives that led her to take part in the war; that further however, England in no way wished for or plotted the war, are both, in my opinion, incontrovertible truths. To be sure the point could be raised: Germany by her assurance that she would preserve the integrity of France and eventually of the latter's colonies, gave up the possibility of stifling her western neighbour in order to secure the neutrality of England. I do not consider this convincing. No state has ever begun a war with the expressed intention in case of victory, of leaving her adversary in status quo ante, and to-day would this be less than ever the case. It is as clear as day, that without the intervention from the other side of the channel, France would have been long since overthrown, and its position as a great power lost for perhaps generations. I do not believe that there is an English minister, no matter to what party or to what social class he belongs, who could have sat with folded arms and looked upon such a speciacle without being swept aside by the force of the public opinion of the nation. That the position taken by England in actively participating in the war was a surprise for official circles in Berlin, as is often supposed, seems to me hardly thinkable. I believe much more that in "Wilhelm Strasse" as not less on the "Ball Platz," abundant documentary material was on hand to exclude any doubt on this subject. I had myself the opportunity in Budapest of speaking this point with an English diplomat. He said to me: "But can you even ask such a question; it is absolutely a matter of course

that we cannot let France be overthrown; our turn would come next. I saw not long ago in the "Neue Freie Presse", I forget now in what connection, the wish expressed that there might be a gradual "tearing down of the structure" of international hate. The wish is a noble one, just as the expression chosen is significant and characteristic. According to the view of a statesman of the rank of a Bismarck there is a little place in international life for the feeling of hate as for that of gratilude, of sympathy or of altruism. Hate as the mainspring of our actions is of as little purpose as it is powerless against the

weapons of our adversaries. I have the impression that those who continually add fuel to the flame of hate in order to please the public, or to display a cheap patriotism, take upon themselves a heavy responsibility. For myself I have no wish to take part in such a competition; it is on the other hand a matter of satisfaction for me to state, for example, that I myself have seen letters from our countrymen held prisoners in England, in which no complaints were to be found. In one were the words: "Life here is very comfortable". Twice a week theatrical exhibitions are given and also free lessons in French. Another told of a swimming match, for which the officers offered small prizes. That cases of harsh treatment are to be found, I do not for a moment doubt, but it is a distorted picture of the truth when only these latter are made public.

It is worth repeating: Politics cannot be carried on by means of hate; even this war will not last for ever and it is the duty of everyone who wishes to take part in public life, to regard the future. It would be a sad prospect for humanity if it should be thought that even after this great war Europe would be divided into two armed campsonly busy in devising new instruments of destruction and in trying to form new coalitions by the ensnaring of neutral powers. This prospect would be indeed a sad one for Europe and especially for our Monarchy for which I wish and expect an exalted and beneficent mission.

The geographical position of the Monarchy, content with the extent of its territory, its lack of the ability to exapand and to absorb, which alas, is only too great, make it eminently fitted to play the part of a reconciler and adjuster, and to bridge over existing differences.

Newspaper articles which speak of the death struggle of the Monarchy and of its impending partition are mere printers ink and paper and represent, at the most, the wish of some fanatics, but in no wise

the views of earnest foreign statesmen. Malicious utterances of dilettanti in the domain of foreign polities, no matter to what high rank they may otherwise have attained, are of no importance in this respect.

Our heroic army has demonstrated on a hundred bloody battle-fields in a brilliant manner before the whol? world, the vitality and resisting power of the Monarchy, and it is to be hoped, that in the negotiations for peace, whenever they may begin, our diplomacy may also prove itself equal to its task.

Alliances not based on an identity of interests are of brief duration, and possess but a slight resisting power. It is not so long since, that Chamberlain with reference to negotiations with the Russian government, used the classical saying: "Who sups with the devil at night needs a long spoon", and the Anglo-Russian entente which has arisen since then is merey an artificial product of a clever diplomacy, not the result of any community of interest. Everyone who contributes to stir up the fire of hate against England, and to furnish it with fresh fuel-through he may act with the best intention-only accomplishes a firmer forging of the bond between London and St. Petersburg. Whether this would be to our interest, I leave to the decision of every unbiassed judge.

AN AMERICAN'S OPINION.

Captain Nulson of the United States Army Speaks About German Army.

RUSSIA'S SOLDIERS. Reports of Atrocities Declared to be Fairy Tales, How the Muscovites Desert.

New York, May 10. Capt. F. B. Nulson. of the First U.S.A. Infantry Regiment, recently arrived from Holland here he has been on duty with the Red Cross. Capt. Nulson related the following to some interviewers regarding his impression:

"The Germans will retain their position on the Western front as long as they desire. What I have seen with my own eyes fully justifies my believing that four allies are necessary to drive one single German soldier from his position. Russia will be the first country forced to surrender, and I claim that Russia's surrender will not only be a complete defeat but also a speedy one.

MUST BE DETACHED.

Until Russia had been detached, the Germans will simply hold their position in the West, and only then the second part of the campaign will begin. It is out of the queson to compare the German with the Russian soldier. The Russian soldiers whom I have seen were one and all poor halffamished creatures, who were only too happy to have fallen into the hands of an enemy who gave them warm clothing and decent food. The neat little stories published in the newspapers via St Petersburg about the brilliant Russian bayonet attacks and the breaking down of the German offensive are simply clumsy fakes. I have seen the Russian fighting and know by experience that it was impossible to get these fellows to withstand the German attack."

FAIRY TALES.

Capt. Nulson has been on the front in France and Belgium as well as in Austria and Russia. During the severe fights around Lodz he was the leader of an ambulance division on the German side. The reports regarding the German atrocities he most emphatically designated as fairy tales. The only atrocities he saw were committed by the Russians in East Prussia. "There I saw children whose wrists had been cut in order to render them unfit for military service

THE DESERTERS.

The newspapers further report about their interview with Capt. Nulson as follows: "The Captain's report regarding the Russian deserters was very interesting. The Germans know how to get printed proclamations into the hostile camps and trenches. The printed matter was either thrown down by aviators or the Germans wrapped them around a stone and threw them into the neighboring hostile trenches. In all these proclamations it was stated, according to Capt. Nulson, that warm clothing, good food and drinks as well as tobacco were to be had from the Germans. During night time the good and brave Russians then creep out of their trenches and run as fast as their legs carry them to the Germans. Here they are treated with the very best, and after they have finished feasting, the poor fellows who fight with might and main against the liberty so unexpectedly presented to them, are sent back to their own trenches. There the heroes relate to the others all about the fine things to be had from the Germans, the result being that whole detachments and companies desert.

Meran South-Tyrol best situation in large Park.

Press Opinion.

What is Said in Various Parts of the World Concerning the Catastrophe to the big Liner.

Stockholm, May 11. The Aftonbladet says that the munition makers in America and others who are interested in the delivery of munitions will be reminded of the uncertainty of war conjectures. The sinking of the Lusitania will lead to a considerable reduction in such dealings. British domination of the seas has received a sore blow.

In Denmark.

Copenhagen, May 11. The Politiken remarks:-Every thinking American must appreciate that war with Germany is impossible. Germany has nothing to fear from America. The United States has already done her worst, which is the supplying of munitions of war to the allies. The landing of American troops in France is out of the question. and the Allies cannot utilise the American fleet. It would be well that the Union should clearly understand this.

In Paris.

Paris, May 11. Since the beginning of the war no such impression has been made here as that by the sinking of the Lusitania. The three per cents went down and other stocks in proportion.

The Open Tribune. Letters from our readers.

To our Readers.

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

> To the Editor. American Help.

The Amerikanisches Hilfskomitee, Wiesbaden, wishes to acknowledge with thanks 3539 Marks, from American friends of Germany in America. For the work of the Komitee 2381 Marks from the National Office of the Needlework Guild of America in Philadelphia, and the balance from individuals. This money was given in response to an appeal made by the President of the Komitee, Mrs. E. Grant Bethel in December when she was in America.

> To the Editor. Congratulations. Dear Sir,

Will you permit me to congratulate you on the publication, in your issue of April 30th of Mr. R. L Orchelle's superbly written article on "The Soul of England". It is not only terribly true, but as a literary production is worthy of the highest praise.

Very truly yours

L. S.

A Satisfied Reader.

I herewith subscribe for your paper for another quarter. I enjoy it very much and am also looking foward to the War Book

Yours faithfully Geneva.

Mrs. C. l'O.

The Unspeakable Herald. I have very often seen your paper in Lausanne and here and enjoy reading it extremely. I do not read any of the English papers, and as to the New-York Herald (Paris Edition) I think it a most horrible sheet. Unfortunately I do not speak or understand German. The only News of the War I have is from the Bund (Bern), translated into French by my maid, who is German-Swiss. One cannot believe anything one reads in either the English or French

I remain yours, very sincerely, Chamby s. Montreux. M. H. B.

Praise from Sweden.

Please let me know where I can subscribe for your paper here. I think it is excellent. Stockholm. Dr. J. B.

To the Editor.

I am reading your paper with growing interest. Please tell Mr. Orchelle he is a daisy and his poem about Turkey was fine, very fine! With best wishes for unbounded

Yours very truly Bozen, Tyrol. L. D. Wunderlich.

What a Trawler is and Costs. A trawler is a fishing vessel which fishes by means of a net called a trawl.

A trawl is a large cone-shaped net, about 70st. long and 40st. wide at the mouth. It gradually diminishes in breadth to 4ft. or 5ft. at the end away from the mouth, which is held open by two wooden beams strengthened with iron. The trawl is dragged along the bottom by warps or ropes attached to the vessel and fish are swept into it.

Both sailing vessels and steamers work as trawlers. The sailing vessels cost about £ 1,000 apiece. The cost of the steam trawler may range as high as £ 15,000.

J. F. Frank, Prop.

Modern comfort. Premises for motorcars in the Hotel. Illust. Buide of Bologna forwarded free. Headquarters for excursion or Ravenna. Export of Frank's own wines delivered in the J. S., Germany and elsewhere. Ask for price-list.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

AGAINST AMERICAN TRADE. England Plotting for Oriental Commerce against

United States. CONTROL THE CABLES.

Steadily Working To Injure Interests Of American Merchants Pernicious Results Of The Campaign.

Boston, May 10. A most interesting, contribution, by Mr. Henry Chapin Plummer the well known, political economist, appears in the Evening Transcript of this City.

Mr. Plummer writes:-Investigation undertaken upon behalf of leading American corporate interests maintaining branches and agencies throughout the Orient, the East Indies and Australasia has established the fact of an attempt upon the part of organized English industrial operators to weaken the sphere of American commercial influence in Asia, Africa and Australia and New Zealand. Such, indeed, has been the progress of this well defined movement that the full force of it has been actually felt within territory over which the American flag flies - notably in the Philippine

CABLE CONTROL.

Advantage has been taken of British control of the cables leading into the principal centres of China, the Philippines and Australasia and of the press of those centres, to work steady and constant injury to American commerce by means that have come just "within lhe law" of international polity, but that at no time have been permitted to become identified with the actual administrative operations of the Imperial Government or of the federal or state governments of Australia, New Zealand or other of the British dominions concerned in the movement. It is the broad and sweeping power vested in the British Board of Trade that has been exercised-sometimes fairly, but ofttimes unfairly, but always exercised-against the commercial interests of the United States in the Pacific terri-

This unpleasant situation is not a matter of recent development, although it has been seriously aggravated in the British possessions by the misuse of the censorship imposed upon both mail and cable communications and news since the outbreak of the war in

HOPE OF RELIEF.

The principal hope of relief for the United States would seem now to lie in the fact that a goodly number of representative people and business interests of Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere in the Far South and Far East have remained steadfast n their loyalty to the highest Anglo-Saxon traditions. This faction, instead of being discouraged by the more flagrant of recent examples of actual hostility directed against the foreign trade of the United States, which lately have begun to assume a very inflammatory character in certain of the less responsible newspapers, has been outspoken in its protest against a condition that it now realizes menaces the civil liberty of its people just as much as it threatens American commercial prestige in those lands.

DANGERS OF SINGLE TRACK NEWS.

As long ago as 1911, a candid note of protest against this condition was sounded by no less distinguished and authoritative a writer than the Honorable B. R. Wise, the erstwhile Attorney General of New South Wales, who in his book, "The Commonwealth of Australia," published by Little, Brown & Co., of Bosto 1, observed:

The present cable rates (2s 6d) are prohibitive of social messages and are very hampering to the press, which, owing to the cost of cables, has, in Australia, syndicated its foreign despatches. In plain English, this means that the 4,000,000 of Aus'ralians only read such English and foreign news as one gentlemen in Fleet street chooses to put before them-and "what the knows not is not knowledge."

Patent evidence of the pernicious results that have been achieved by the anti-American campaign in Australia, a land whose people hitherto have manifested the utmost friendliness toward this nation and its commercial products, is to be found in a brief item entitled "Flag Hauled Down" which appears in the Sydney Evening News of Feb. 1. The consistent attempts that have been made to engender in the minds of the Australian public distrust of the neutrality of the United States in the present European conflict is revealed in the item, which

An episode (writes our Ryde correspondent) occurred on the Ryde Bowling Green recently which demonstrated very clearly, if in a small way, how a section. at least, of the Ryde people views the attitude of America towards Great Britain in the present great national crisis.

It is usual, during play on the Ryde Bowling Green, to have three flags flyingthe club's flag, the Union Jack and the "Star Spangled Banner" of America-and these had been hoisted as usual. Upon the arrival of the local players on the occasion referred to, they unanimously decided not to play with the American flag flying, and word was sent to the caretaker (Mr. Watts) to have it down. The order was obeyed.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON SAM.

It is a far cry from the impartial, though significant, treatment of this episode to an offensively hostile cartoon which appears in the salmon-hued Sydney Times of a few days later. In this "John Bull" calls to a barefooted Japanese seaman on the other: "Say, Shima, keep your eye on Sam there till I have settled this job.'

These insidious thrusts launched against this nation have at last culminated in an official utterance which cannot but develop the possibility of grave consequences. The Sydney Morning Herald quotes 'the Hon. Mr. Watt, premier of Victoria and a member both of the Parliament of that State and of the Federal Parliament, as having said, in the course of an address delivered by him early last month at a banquet in Melbourne:

"I hope I may be pardoned for giving an expression of opinion on a recent eventthe telegram of President Wilson to the Kaiser, wishing him good luck on his birthday. We have about become tired of this anaemic, feminised, closet philosopher who presides over this otherwise great nation, and who at the same time is fishing on both sides of the Atlantic for notorlety and dollars." (Applause).

REMONSTRANCE FROM THE PRESS.

It has, however, remained for the conservative Sydney Sun to repir, or to attempt to repair, the injury done by its volatile contemporary. In its columns there appears a refutation of the Harding indictment which had been denied publication in the Times. Says the Sun:

For some weeks a Sydney journal has been striving to create a sensation by abusing Americans. As a mild protest, the enclosed letter was handed to its office at 1.15 P. M., Saturday. Apparently they are not disposed to publish it.

The letter, written by Thomas Dwyer, follows:

For several weeks you have been abusing Americans ire their attitude in the present war. You published a cartoon inciting an attack on America by Japan. A member of the Australian Senate writes me some drastic comments on this from another State. The same impression prevalis in other quarters.

You published, also, a letter purported to have been signed by an American named Charles Harding, who claimed that there were 10,000 Americans in Australia. (There are only 6200 who represent themselves to census gatherers as being Americans). It was apparently a successful effort to put up a weak buffoon to arouse American indignation. No Charles Harding is known in Sydney. His name is not on the telephone book, the directory, neither is he known to the telegraph department, the American consulate or the police department.

In passing I might mention that the population of British-born and the children of the first generation in the United States is

more man		11,	11,000,000,				maue		, a	s lollows.
	England .									2,514,112
	Scotland .									745,733
	Wales									267,086
	Ireland									4,656,170
	Canada-Frei	nch								947,792
	Canada (oth	ier)								1,899,099
	Acadealia									8 038

The population of German blood in the United States is 8,493,142.

SYDNEY ENRAGED.

The Harding epistle which brought down upon the innocent heads of Americans the world over the wrath of the Sydney Times readers is headed: "America's True Inwardness-What Uucle Sam Stands For." It

reads, in part: There never was a time when England and her vassals seemed to have such insane love for "niggers," Indians of the throatslitting type, as well as Asiatics in general, as the present.

Hobnobbing with the Japanese and trying to start trouble between them and America is as dirty a piece of politics as only an Englishman can figure out. However, you will probably find out, to your regret, that, after all, Japan knows who is friendly to her, also India, both of which know how welcome they are to the shores of Crown possessions. America has never turned any nation down in cold blood as you have done, and today the Japanese, as well as other nationalities, are given a freedom in America denied them in the land of their birth, or by any other nation, particularly Australia.

THIS WAR WILL SHOW.

The best thing Australia can do is to cling to America, from whom she can learn much. The policy of England, like all ancient things, has had its run, which the result of this war will eventually show. All the murderers she can bring together in the world by the ring of her gold and that of her subject peoples will not be of any avail. Today she stands conde mned as the most damnable

despot on the face of the earth-not, of course, in the White Papers, Yellow Papers, or Black Papers, but in the moral mind of the world. She, with the assistance of those in her power, may triumph over Germany for the moment, but she has created a host of far greater powers which can win without shooting a gun.

Australia, and all the rest of the vassals except Canada, is on the rot; and the most likely thing that will happen is that a raid of Asiatics will soon be upon you. But even that, possibly, would be a welcome change from the present conditions of paternal ownership, which is sapping the freedom and energy out of your people. The highest tenets of your present Socialistic administration are against war. Their first move in power was to rinse their hands in blood. How soon are such small things forgotten midst the chime of London gold! Freedom is something your people haven't got. Your military ownership of public utilities is the most damnable plot ever devised by the crowned money-changers of Europe to grind your people down to serfdom. Do they care who is in local power so long as they have their fingers on the gun-trigger? As a matter of fact, your country and your people are being exploited in a manner that is a shame for civilization. In fact. German rule I would consider far preferable in every respect, particularly in that department-that they would clean out your pig-headed labor element and put them on a productive basis.

BEING ROBBED.

Your merchants are robbing the people right and left. All your food is adulterated and not fit to eat. The prices charged are a third higher than those charged in the United States, where all the food you buy you know is of real and substantial value. As to wages, they are two and three times higher in the United States than in Australia. As for public service, it is always such that the poorest individual can always meet the President of the United States with a protest of any kind. But to approach here even a common baggage-lugger, you are met with an insult. As to your railway service, it is not run in the interest of the commonwealth or its individuals at all; it is merely a graft to pinch the last cent out of the people, with the least possible service and with no show of protest.

Germany, with twelve nations trying to wipe her out because she wants room to work in, is not yet beaten by long odds; and soon the current of opinion will turn in the direction which is fair and just. With all her faults, the world at farge will, of all the evils, choose the least. Look out how you antagonize Uncle Sam. America represents all the free people in the world She may go off at an angle that will surprise the best guesser.

German Scholars and the Larger View.

Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, president of the Monistic Alliance, and the right-hand man of Ernst Haeckel, expresses his views on the present war in the official monthly organ of the Monists, Das Monistische Jahrhundert, page 860. He shows a conciliatory spirit, and we quote from his article the following paragraphs:

"Amid the noise and hubbub of war the scientifically-minded man must not lose sight of the fact that war is after all an abnormal state. Peace is the aim and end of war. But this peace we must endeavor to shape in such a way that it does not render unnecessarily difficult the resumption of normal relations between the great civilized peoples of the earth. We are dependent, materially and spiritually, on other nations and states, as they are on us.

"Above all let us beware of imputing to a race or people the deeds of its government or of small groups of isolated states. Let us guard against generalizations which lead to rash judgments concerning the national character of individual peoples.

"It avails nothing to wage a war which has for its object the wresting of world dominion, or the acquiring of a political hegemony which would be but the prelude to a bitter struggle of the other nations against the formidable dominating people. We are waging war to preserve our independent national existence. We are battling for the life of our political organism, which is the foundation for the further development of German culture.

"We consider the community of German culture, however, as part and parcel of the international fellowship of men throughout the world. We value our labour of civilization not only as a labor for the German nation but as a contribution to the development of mankind. Even in time of war we must remember that this labor will be the more fruitful, the livelier the exchange of material aud spiritual things, the same interchange which has carried human development to its present stage. An international interchange of culture is the chief essential even for flourishing national civilizations, as well as the unimpeded progress of man."

American Woman's Club

Reading-room, Library, Residence, Visitors cordially welcomed. Prager Platz 4, Berlin.

English Losses.

The "Daily Mail" is Growing Despondent. Heavy Casualty Lists of Officers. A Prodigious Task Before Us.

London, May 9. The Northcliffe organ, the Daily Mail appears to be once again preparing for the worst. It is full of pessimistic utterances. Here is what it publishes about losses of officers.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Since the battle of Hill 60 the losses, particularly in officers, have been more severe with the issuing of each daily list. The fighting since April 19 to the present time must have been very fierce. From the official lists dated from Headquarters from April 19, it may be assumed that we have lost something like 650 British and Canadian officers.

The heaviest lists were those dated April 23, in which 76 Canadian officers were named and 38 British. On lists dated April 25, 45 Canadian officers had fallen and 41 British officers; on April 27-28, 190 British officers were out of action.

The Dardanelles casualties, too, are becoming very heavy and remarkable for the number of lieutenant-colonels and the requency with which brigadier-generals appear in the lists. In this morning's Dardanelles list no fewer than four lieutenant-colonels and a brigadiergeneral are mentioned.

THE DAWN OF TRUTH.

The Daily Mail at the conclusion of one of its typical "Boost up the people" articles remarks.

"But the task ahead of us - it cannot be repeated too often-is prodigious. The Germans occupy practically the whole of Belgium and some of the most prosperous parts of France. To turn them out will need all the energy, self-sacrifice, and concentration of which our Government and people alike are capable. We must rise to the heroic pitch and sustain it till the victory is won."

INCOHERENCE.

An example of the pitiable inconsistency and embecility of the remarks made in connection with the just destruction of the "Lusitania" is the following. It is the utterance of a gentleman in London who cherishes a furious hope that America may declare war upon Germany because certain Americans preferred to believe British assurances rather than German warnings and gaily took passage on an English war-vessel:

"Such savage and cold-blooded murder would not have been committed by any uncivilized people, yet here is a Christian nation waging war on lines never imagined before by the worst criminals."

Though reason and logic may have perished in England, perhaps grammar may still sur vive. If so we leave it to the aforesaid gentleman to puzzle out the various compliments he has paid to German skill, German civilization, German piety and German righteousness.

They Don't Know.

They Have no Idea of the Gigantic Nature of the Task Confronting them.

London, May 8. Mr. Roy Howard, President of the United Press Association of America, who has just returned from a three months' visit to Germany, Great Britain, and France, expressed in an interview the conviction that the average Englishman has not yet grasped the price he will have to pay for the defeat of Germany,

Mr. Howard ascribed the failure of Great Britain to realise the gigantic character of the task confronting her to the operation of the Press censorship.

Mr. Howard, who spent a considerable time in examining the German front and in studying German sentiment, has this to say of the alleged German desire for peace:

"The statements that Germany is tiring of the war or that there is a peace faction growing in the Fatherland can be dismissed as idle gossip. In no country in Europe is the war spirit more universal or the sacrifices demanded being made so uncomplainingly. The German people are for war to the last man, woman, and child. This feeling can only be stifled by national exhaustion or by a Government policy of peace at any reasonable price now for the sake of making a fresh start in waging war later against Eng-

To our Advertisers! What Advertising Does.

Advertising! Fortunes have been made by advertising, yet how seldom are publications given credit for their achievements. It is refreshing, now and then, to hear a frank acknowledgment of the wonderful power of advertising. Several of these testimonials have unexpectedly been given of late. They deserve mention. At the annual meeting of the Corn Products Refining Company, a message from President E. T. Bedford was read in which, while excusing his absence because of the necessity of attending the hearing of the Government's suit against the Company, he said that the Government's witnesses had testified that where the Corn Prouducts Company had a greater percentage of the business, it was due largely to liberal advertising. The Wall Street Journal says that the late N. W. Halsey, the 'well-known New York banker, shortly before his death, said to one of his association: "I never could have built up this business to the point I have, in the time I have, unless I had advertised regularly from the start." Recently, President C. M. Woolley, of the American Radiator Company, paid a tribute to advertising publicity as one of the principal factors in the steady growth of his Company's business. The successful business men are those who advertise most freely during periods of depression and who thus obtain the business that drops away from the nonadvertiser. This is the kind of business too that "sticks."

Religious Revival in Colleges.

Not for three-quarters of 'a century has Yale University witnessed such a religious awakening as it has had recently under the leadership of George Sherwood Eddy, a graduate of the institution twenty, four years ago. Mr. Eddy came to Yale fresh from work among students of the universities of China, where young men by the thousands had signified their interest in Christianity. The meetings at Vale covered only four evenings, but resulted in the decision of a least 700 young men to lead Christian lives. This was not an emotional revival, and those who took the stand may be expected to hold fast. Preparations for the meetings began last summer when the University Y. M. C. A. invited Mr. Eddy to come to Yale, and bebecause of numerous smaller gatherings the student body was prepared for Mr. Eddy's searching messages. Smaller denominational colleges frequently bave religious awakenings, but Yale has not experienced any thing this since the revival in Horace Bushnell's day, seventy-five years ago. So often does the press have to report rowdyism and ruffianism among college students, that it should be looked upon as a real satisfaction to publish the news of a revival of religion at Yale.

"he" Coome Lazette

(Kölnische Zeitung)

___ I. Daily Edition: ===

Leading political Journal of Germany, with a large circulation at home and abroad. Daily 4 editions; each and all replete with up-to-date matter. Invaluable to the Advertiser, as the paper guarantees his success.

IL Weekly Edition = of the "Cologne Gazette".

Appears Thursdays and contains a resumé of the news of the week. A "sine qua non" for Exporters.

For terms of Subscription and charge for advertisements for both papers apply to the Head Office

Cologne, Breite Straße 64.

R.M. Maassen

Germany's largest Stores for Ladies' and Children's Clothing.

Establishment I Oranienstrasse 165 corner of Oranienplatz

Establishment II Leipziger Strasse 42 corner of Markgrafenstr.

WAR DIARY.

May 3rd 1915.

As Berliners were going down town this morning rumors began to spread of another big victory in the East. Here and there flags were hung from house tops and windows and then the news was confirmed by an official announcement that a great victory had indeed been won in the Carpathians, but that details were not yet available. This laconic communication gave room to all sorts of rumor and soon it was told by men who generally in such cases boast of special connections with members of the general staff or high government circles, or who had heard how a policeman told the official announcement to a letter carrier or a scrub woman, that the number of prisoners were exactly 110,000 which was soon increased to 160,000 or even 300,000, that whole Russian armies had been captured, etc. The general public is so much used to the gigantic figures of Hindenburg's bulletins that it is inclined to believe the most grotesque reports, and to disbelieve the real facts if they do not coincide with the vivid imagination of an excited people. The real fact is that at least an immense moral success has been gained by breaking the strong, hitherto almost impregnable Russian wall. It has been pierced at different points and will probably crumble if the advantage gained by the army under the command of General von Mackensen can be further pursued.

At the same time the German offensive near Ypres is progressing satisfactorily while off Zeebrügge a British destroyer has been torpedoed by a German submarine. Four items of good news on one single day—this should suffice even the least modest people.

The Italian cabinet has decided that the King and all ministers should remain in Rome and not attend the unveiling of the Garibaldi monument in Quarto. Is this a sign that at the last moment common sense has gained the upper hand or, to the contrary, that military preparations demand the presence of the King and his cabinet ministers in the capital? The next few days will bring an answer to this question.

May, 4th 1915.

It seems that the victory in the Carpathian mountains promises even to surpass in its consequences the greatness of former achievements in the East. Already more than 30,000 prisoners have been brought in, immense quantities of war material and guns have been captured and the situation at least permits one to hope that one Russian army will be wiped out of existence, as the German and Austrian troops are pursuing and trying to surround the beaten enemy.

engaged by armed Brttish fishing steamers off Noordhinder lightship and were then attacked by two divisions of British destroyers have been lost, the larger part of the crew has been saved. A German airship has attacked several British submarines and desproved one by bombs. This is by far the most unique event of this war which is so rich in unexpected developments. Who, a few months ago would have dreamed of the possiblity of a fight between airships and submarines? Jules Vernes imagination is dull and colorless compared to real life of these strange times.

The German government has published an official report about the brutal treatment of consular officers and employes of the officials, based on personal statements of the men and women concerned,—contrary to international usages which impose upon governments the solemn duty to give safe conduct to all diplomatic and consular officials of a state after the declaration of war. The terrible fate of these men and women, especially of one young typist girl with the name of Selma Meyer, surpasses dime novels of the most sensational type.

The eminent jurist professor Dr. Jastrow of Berlin vniversity, explains in an article in the Vossische Zeitung, that the permission granted by the Federal Reserve Board in Washington to Federal Reserve Banks to use London and Paris bills of exchange indorsed by American banks as security for issuing notes, means nothing more or less than the disguised granting of a state loan to England and France, as bank notes to be covered by these bills of exchange given as payment for material of war, are federal bonds in the sense of the American banking laws. With other words, this permission would be the most flagrant breach of neutrality imaginable in the realm of finances.

May 5th 1915.

The English have been severely beaten near Ypres, the circle around them is nearly complete, and soon this town which has been attacked and defended so stubbornly for many months, will be in the hands of the Germans. Already British and French papers are preparing the public for the loss of Ypres by declaring that its capture might have some moral effect for the Germans but would have no military consequence whatever because it was of no strategical importance. One might then wonder why a point without any military importance whatever has been attacked and defended, at a fearful loss of human life, by both parties for months? If this assumption be true, both the German and English generals, must be military asses. Do these newspaper strategists realize that they pay a rather awkward compliment to Generals Joffre

According to reports from headquarters in the East, German and Austrian forces have already succeeded in cutting the line of retreat of the Russian Beskide army, commanded by the former Bulgarian General Dimitriew. His army seems to dissolve gradually into particles losing all connection between themselves and only fighting frantically to get out of the deadly embrace carefully and skillfully prepared for them by the German General von Mackensen and the Austrian General von Börövicz. A catastrophe of gleantic dimensions seems to be pending in the region between the Vistula and the Carpathian mountains between the Dunajecz and

The American steamer Gulflight has been sunk on May 2nd, off the Scilly islands. It seem that she ran upon a mine and went down. So there is no reason to get excited.

Mr. Lloyd George has given permission to British munition factories to import several thousand American workmen to offset the incapability and inebriety of English laborers. This is the worst testimonium paupertatis yet given to the British nation.

May 6th, 1915.

This was a critical day of the first order as far as the relations with Italy are concerned. At the unveiling of the Garibaldi monument in Quarto Gabriele d'Annunzio the Italian fire-eater, was the orator of the ocupon Austria and Germany to his heart's content. Of course, the masses of quickly inflammable Italians who listened to his expectorations, soon reached the pitch of excitment and demonstrated for war against the central powers as if nothing else could save the Italian people from destruction. Sensible people deeply regret this deplorable state of affairs because they all know that Italy is treading on thin ice. If she keeps on she might wake up some day after it | and diplomats of the "all-lies" are real is too late. I for one am unable to understand the Italian policy. Hardly any sane man can doubt that the struggle will end in favor of the central powers. Italy's participation may prolong the agony and add to the loss of human life and property but it will hardly change the definite result. For this she has tarried too long. Some months ago she could, perhaps, have decided, the war against the central powers if she had stepped in. Now the Russians have entirely exhausted their strength in merciless onslaughts in the Carpathian mountains where the life blood of mother Russia's youth was sapped, and now their iron wall is broken and crumbling into pieces under the constant hammering of the Austrian, Hungarian and German armies, while Hindenburg is personally leading another German army in the direction of the Baltic seaports to cut off the only sea connection left for Russia except Archangel in the White Sea and Vladivostok in the Pacific. That Russia will soon be compelled to conclude a separate peace becomes clearer from day to day. Then enormous masses of German troops become available to crush the French and the English in France, and what will become of poor Italy afterwards? The allies promise her parts of Austria with Italian-speaking populations, while her ambition also, to annex the Slavic-Italian districts on the other side of the Adriatic Sea, already occasions angry objection on the part of Russia and Servia and Greece. But if she simply remains neutral, she can get the much coveted Trentino district offered by Austria at all events without firing a shot, and at least Malta and Corsica if the central powers be victorious. But the vaingloriousness of men like d'Annunzio drive Italy into a policy of adventures which is bound to end fatally.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

Not less than fourteen British fishing steamers have been sunk by German sub-

marines within two days. Mr. Lloyd George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, introducing the budget in parliament, has mide a speech which caused consterna ion through all Britain. He described the financial situation so gloomily that Britains were horrified. Recruiting must stop soon, he said, or England will have no amount of munition and staple articles for export purposes. He admitted that the German minister of finances was in a better position than the British minister of finances. What did Mr. Lloyd George say a few months ago? That England was carrying on this war with silver bullets and that country would be the victor which could raise the last one hundred millions. Has he already spent his supply of silver bullets?

May 7st 1915.

Tarnow has fallen into the hands of the Germans; the Russians in West Galicia are in hasty retreat, almost disbanded, the number of prisoners is already more than 70,000 and I should not wonder a bit if the phantastic

days ago, should become true after all. The Emperor has arrived in Berlin on his way from the West to Galicia where he will thank his brave troops in person for their gallantry and endurance. The Russian and French headquarters, ably assisted by the allied diplomatic representatives in neutral countries, try to belittle or deny altogether the successes of the German and Austrian armies in East and West. Both the generals masters in the art of lying, but nevertheless they will hardly be able to convince even the most harmless neutrals that the Russians continue to roll onward in the direction of Berlin and Vienna and that the French and English are daily gaining territory in

Tonight I experienced something which in my honest opinion is only possible in Berlin. I was invited by friends to a theatre party in the Royal opera. "Madame Butterfly" by Puccini was scheduled for tonight. As evidently Germany is on the brink of war with Italy and is at war with Japan already while America is getting more unpopular from day to day for obvious reasons, I expected that this opera of an Italian composer treating a Japanese-American subject would be substituted by another piece more in accordance with the exigencies of the day. The only redeeming feature-from the German standpoint—is the fact that the hero of the book, an American naval officer, is playing a rather contemptible part, while the very fact that the composer is an Italian, would have made it obnoxious to any audience in any other country. Not so in Germany. The house was crowded to its fullest capacity—a sign of wealth and of self-confidence as the same time and the audience listened to the really beautiful music of maestro Puccini with delight and applauded with enthusiasm! I am sure an American audience, under similar circumstances, would not be so well, let me say, neutral. But where are the real barrians? Certainly not in Berlin.

May 8th 1915.

When I woke up this morning and cast a glimpse upon the newspaper, I fairly jumped up. The "Lusitania" had been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine! This is an event of the most serious consequence for German-American relations. I am afraid that many Americans must have been on board and gone down with the big ship which was the pride of England. A howl of anger and fury will go up in America when the terrible news is received there. What will the result be? I have never envied Count Bernstorff's position but just now I would not care to be German Ambassador in Washington for a million. It must be admitted that legally and morally the action of the German boat is fully justified. The "Lusitania" is a full fledged auxiliary cruiser of the British navy, armed with twelve six inch guns and with a complement of sixhundred men, stronger than any protected cruiser of the German navy. This fact alone would have justified the sinking of the vessel. Besides, it was well known that she was loaded to the brim with munition, guns, rifles, even parts of submarines, and other material of war. Can any sane man expect that the Germans should wait untill these arms are unloaded and used to kill German soldiers? And, finally, America had been amply warned in time. Count Bernstorff

German Empire by Russian authorities and casion and he used this opportunity to spit I figures invented by sensation mongers a few | had publicly advertised in the American press that it would be dangerous to travel on the "Lusitania." But this warning as well as private letters and telegrams to certain travellors, were ridiculed by the management of the Cunard Line, by British correspondents in America, by the British naval authorities, declared as a mere bluff destined to hurt English shipping interests as the Germans were unable to do them any harm in any other way. So Americans were lulled into a false feeling of safety, confiding upon British assurances that every precaution would be taken to avoid unnecessary risks. In spite of this the captain of the "Lusitania" must have entirely disregarded the existence of German submarines, for he steamed on his course in the neighborhood of the Irish coast in broad daylight without looking for the Germans-and all of a sudden two torpedoes fired in rapid succession hit the ship, sinking her within twenty minutes.

About 1400 passengers and sailors seem to have been lost, among them nearly one hundred Americans. I am sure every German deeply regrets that such a terrible loss of innocent men and women has been inflicted by a German instrument of war. It is simply awful. But it must be said that these poor unfortunate people were the victims of their credulity, of their confidence in the unshakeable British supremacy at sea and of their inability to grasp that the Germans have carried out every announcement they have made during this war. The awakening is terrible for the American people. What will, Uncle Sam do? Now President Wilson has an opportunity to show that he is really neutral and understands the real position of all concerned

May 9th 1915.

The terrible fate of the "Lusitania" is still absorbing the public interest. The German papers, without exception, maintain that the action of the submarine, though very lamentable, was entirely justified in every way, even at the fearful sacrifice of human lives. They assert, and it seems to me, with a great deal of truth, that nothing more could be expected than the official announcement that the ship was to be attacked by German submarines. Nothing can be fairer than such an announcement. The responsibility rests upon those who pool-pooled the idea of any danger threatening the "Lusitania", seducing innocent, unknowing passengers to take their lives into their own hands. It certainly is the height of hypocrisy if English and American papers now say that the sinking of a freight steamer was all right, but not that of a passenger steamer. They know just as well as anybody else that those big steamers carry a larger cargo than freight steamers of medium size. and the "Lusitania" did carry a large cargo consisting entirely of war material. It is nothing short of frivolity to book, nay even to induce passengers to board such a ship simply in the hope that the enemy, by this very fact, would refrain from a tacking the vessel and her cargo. It means the use of innocent men to protect a dangerous cargo and is morally on the same level as the practice of English soldiers in Flanders to drive captured German soldiers before their attacking lines to protect themselves against the German fire. There will be a day of reckoning for such methods also. And I frevently hope that Americans will, after a while, realize how fearfully they have been misused and deceived by their beloved cousins on the other side of the Atlantic!

California Stephany BERLIN N.W., Dorotheen Strasse 17

Speciality: American delicacies.

:: :: No increase of price for any goods. :: :: Replenish your pantry while our stock lasts. Ask for price-list.

Ladies dresses Jailor suits Riding habits Coats and Fur's

Ert

begs to announce Show Rooms are now removed to Lenné Strasse 2 BERLIN, W.

Special attention given to the American trade

LINEN Useful and Beautiful.

47/48 Jäger Strasse

19 W. 45th Street

German Diction. - German lessons Eva Wilcke

Bamberger Strasse 27.

TheInternationalPharmacy

Berlin W., Kleiststr. 34. Tel. Amt Lzw., 1332 Represent. Parke, Davis & Co., London.

The Continental Times War Book

Order now

First Edition exhausted Second Edition ready

Send in your Order at once. = Price Mk. 1.00 (25 cents). An Epitome of American Opinion on the War,

Order Form

for the

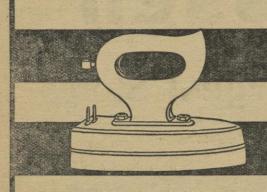
CONTINENTAL TIMES WAR BOOK.

Please fill in and send it to our Address, together with Mk. 1 .-

Name:

Address:

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES, Berlin W., Augsburger Strasse 38.



Electric Cooking-and Ironing Apparatus

for Retailers through

EHRICH & GRAETZ, BERLINS.0.36

