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A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

No. 1120. Vol. XXI. No. 53.

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH ROME

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915.

LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Pope Gets Nobel Prize.

Paris, May 6. It is stated that the Nobel prize will be awarded this year to His Holiness the Pope.

Greece Neutral.

Athens, May 6. It is stated in the *Messenger d'Athènes* that the Greek government is determined to maintain its attitude of neutrality.

Russian Steamer Destroyed.

Frankfurt a. M., May 3. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a Sebastopol telegram telling of the sinking of a Russian merchant ship by a mine.

English Ships Sunk.

Rotterdam, May 3. From an English source it is stated that three British ships lying in the harbor of Smyrna, have been sunk. It is probable they have been sunk to bar the narrow entrance to the harbor.

Ships Taken To Kiel.

Stettin, May 5. Six Swedish steamers, carrying cargoes of coal from England, have been captured by a German war-ship and taken to Kiel. They are the Margit, Ella, Hoefling, Igor and Sigurd.

Unhappy Montenegro.

Cettinje, May 5. The condition of the people, which has long been most wretched, is getting worse from day to day. There are not sufficient provisions and the little on hand are ruinously high-priced.

Tarnow Occupied.

Vienna, May 6th. The last Russian positions on the heights east of Dunajec and the Biala have been stormed by Austrian Troops. Since 10 o'clock this morning Tarnow is once more in their hands.

Want in Russia.

St. Petersburg, May 3. From all over the Russian Empire comes the cry of lack of provisions and the greatest misery exists among the people. In the capital the prices of sugar and meat have increased immensely.

Suez Canal Returns.

The takings of the Suez Canal Company have diminished very much. In the first four months of the present year they were 28,120,000 francs, as against 45,180,000 francs in the previous year. The majority of the Suez Canal Shares are held by the British government.

Against Both.

Capetown, May 5. The Germans with a force of 700 men and twelve guns, have since the 26. April taken up a strong position near Trek Kopje which is situated fifty kilometers north of Swakopmund. They are likely to attack the troops under Botha.

To Influence Bulgaria.

Frankfurt a. M., May 3. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a despatch from Sofia to the effect that the representatives of the triple entente are work very hard, to try and win over Bulgaria to their side. It is stated that a sort of ultimatum is being prepared.

The Allies in Berlin.

The first lot of prisoners have passed through Berlin. They passed through the streets of the capital on their way to the Lehrter Station. They were led by English and there followed, Belgians, Turcos, French and Russians, the last in a pitiful state. So at last the Allies have realized their wish and have reached Berlin.

Costs of War.

London, May 3. Mr. Lloyd George in a speech has stated that should the war be ended in September, it will have cost 786 millions sterling. Should it last a year, it will have cost 1136 millions. He said that the role of Britain had been great, she had raised a mighty army and had been the financial mainstay of the entente.

The Italian Crisis.

Rome, May 6. This morning there was another plenary session of the Ministerial Council, though the greatest silence was preserved as to its proceedings. A few moments before the session, Sonnino had a short conversation with the Russian Ambassador von Giers. Count von Bülow had conversations with members of the Austrian Embassy. There is no lessening of the tension, the situation, nevertheless, is no worse. There are no reasons for doubting a final peaceful solution of the difficulty. The newspapers, too, are more moderate in tone. There are many rumors concerning the coming of the Austrian diplomat Count Goluchowski with full powers to act.

Labor Troubles.

General Restlessness of the British Operative and Workingman Causing Anxiety in England.

London, May 3. The President of the English Collier Workmans Association, Robert Smilie, reports that the situation is exceedingly critical. He refuses for the present to reply to the request of the Premier, that the differences should be submitted to arbitration. According to the *Times* the working men have no idea of submitting their case to arbitration, as suggested by Mr. Asquith. In Birmingham a general strike of the postal employes is threatened.

At Netherton where the biggest cable works in England are established, eight to nine hundred workmen have gone out on strike. The factory works almost entirely for the government. Seven hundred workmen have gone out on strike in the Douglas Motor Works. In Woolwich 2,000 workmen are striking.

Poor Roosevelt!

Ex President Roosevelt is evidently suffering from the plague of advancing years. He has become effusive, he talks too much, he writes too much, and, above all things, he has forgotten that accuracy, in the statement of material facts, is an all important factor for one who poses as a leader of men. Ex President Roosevelt has now published another book; no better than his previous works, which were exceeding weak. In this new volume, the self sufficient ex-President seeks to instruct the world as to the true conditions existing in Europe. Oh! Roosevelt! what a hash you too make of it all! You are way out of your depth. You have not an inkling of intimate knowledge of the subject upon which you pretend to be an authority. Only one instance of your utter ignorance need be quoted. It lies in the statement you make, that Luxembourg has been practically incorporated into Germany. What an absurdity! Let anyone, yourself for choice, go to Luxembourg, and suggest to the population there that its Grand Duchy has been "practically incorporated into Germany," and you may be quite sure that you will promptly be ducked in the nearest fountain, or be taken to the local lunatic asylum for treatment.

Rather Pessimistic.

The *Times* Admits that the Loss of Ypres would be Bad. In St. Paul's Cathedral the Preacher Says that the Country has Reason to be Despondent.

London, May 3. The *Times* editorially reviews the situation at Ypres and states that, whereas the gain in territory of the Germans has not been great, the fall of Ypres would have very serious consequences. The casualty lists of the past ten days show clearly how terrible the fighting has been. That to expect a further march of our soldiers into Belgium, at the present time, is out of the question. The Canadians have lost 20,043 men about Ypres. The English have lost 570 officers.

Preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral, the Rev. Mr. Burroughs, in the course of his sermon, said, that the country had great reason to feel despondent. The past ten days had shown that victory was further removed than ever before and that the internal enemy, selfishness and sin, had markedly increased.

Such Good Friends.

Americans Find That Their English Friends Have Tried to Hurt Their Trade in the Philippines.

Boston, May 4. The leader of a well known American firm, doing trade in the Far East, has published a number of facts concerning the action of British merchants in the Philippines, showing, in the clearest manner possible, that the English do everything in their power to weaken and destroy American trade in those parts. The English, having control of the cable, use it for their own ends in trade and to the detriment of the Americans.

The War Epidemic.

Japan Proposes to Commence Hostilities Against China: An Ultimatum Given.

Tokio, May 6. The reply given by China to Japan, which was to the effect that all requests curtailing the sovereign rights of the Chinese Empire were refused, is not satisfactory to this country. As a consequence, the Japanese government has sent an ultimatum to the Chinese government. An answer is demanded within 48 hours.

Italian Demands.

A FORMER ALLY NOW AN OPEN ENEMY. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IN ROME. A CRITICAL SITUATION WHICH THREATENS SERIOUS RESULTS.

Goluchowski Plenipotentiary.

THE EX-MINISTER PRESIDENT GIVEN FULL POWERS. SONNINO STATED TO FAVOR AN ULTIMATUM. HE WANTS EVERYTHING OR WAR. RISING IN TRIPOLI, ITALIAN DEFEATED.

Rome, May 6. Undoubtedly the political situation is most complicated, even critical.

There exists, a large and powerful party here, which is pushing the Government on to extreme measures, to a relentless exaction of all the claims which Italy makes upon Austro-Hungary.

The *Stampa* professes to know, of a certainty that Baron Sonnino, the strong-willed Minister of Foreign Affairs; credited with absolutely dominating the members of the Cabinet; insists that all the demands made by Italy be accepted by the Austro-Hungarian government,—either that or war.

Prince Bülow at Works.

On the other hand, Prince Bülow has been incessantly at work striving to smooth matters over and, of late, when matters appeared to be growing worse; to gain time and seek to prolong negotiations and prevent a rupture. Prince Bülow appears, at the present moment, to have succeeded in gaining time, inasmuch as he has prevailed upon the Austro-Hungarian government to appoint a Plenipotentiary, with full powers to act in the name of the Dual Monarchy. That is a great point achieved, all the more so that fully empowered delegate of Austro-Hungary, is no less a person that the highly experienced and very skilled politician Count Goluchowski. That appointment is a great triumph for Prince Bülow, and will very probably crown his well-meant efforts in the cause of peace with success. It is understood, that Count Goluchowski comes to Rome with the project of a new form of arrangement, upon a basis which it is thought might be acceptable to both countries.

The *Secolo* announces that the socialist member of Parliament Bissolati has had an interview with the Minister President Salandra during which, in spite of considerable reserve shown by the Minister, he learned that the Government had decided not to diminish an iota of its demands.

According to the *Stampa*, His Holiness the Pope has offered his services in order to act as intermediary and to use all his efforts to avoid hostile action by Italy.

Native Revolt.

There is one particular and exceedingly serious fact, which may have a sobering effect upon the chauvinism existing here, and that lies in the news which has just come in from Tripoli. According to what we learn, there has been an engagement of much seriousness. The native troops have mutinied, 600 Italian soldiers have been killed. The native troops turned upon the Italians, in whose ranks they were serving, and shot the Bersaglieri troops in the back as they advanced against the enemy. The rout of the Italian troops appears to have been complete, so much so that they left all their artillery behind them in the desert. Full details are not yet to hand, but it is evident that it will be necessary to send a large punitive expedition to Africa in order to restore Italian prestige in her new colony. How costly and troublesome such expeditions are, this country knows only too well. Further it becomes evident through this incident, that if Italy should undertake to go to war, she would at once be faced with a rising in Cyrenaica, where the Senussi have rallied in force and would make it most difficult for the Italians to do anything effective. Up to now the Italians have never been able to hold more than the outer fringe of her new African colony and today, with the Proclamation of a Holy War, if Italy were to attack Austro-Hungary the friend of Turkey, the rising of the Mohammedan tribes, against her very poor rule, would be unanimous and universal.

The Fight.

A number of wounded Italian soldiers have arrived in Syracuse, on the Island of Sicily. They say that the column of Colonel Miani consisted of four battalions of Bersaglieri and infantry and 3 battalions of Abyssinian and Libyan Askari's, eight guns, a section of machine guns and a few hundred irregulars from Miserata and other places. The march from Miserata to Syrte, under a burning sun, was very hard and lasted 21 days. On April 29 an engagement took place at Kafr be Hadi, where 2000 Arabs had formed a large camp. Scarce had the Italians begun

the attack, when the irregulars on the left wing opened fire upon the Italian troops. The soldiers who had advanced to make a bayonet charge, were quickly surrounded and sustained heavy losses, several officers fell and all artillery was captured by the enemy.

Italians Called Home.

Luxemburg, May 3. All the Italians living in these parts have been summoned home. The Italian government undertakes to pay the expenses of their journey.

Italians in Berlin.

Lately a big Italian Circus had come to Berlin and the hoardings of the capital were covered with its flaring advertisements. All of a sudden the whole preparation for coming performances were stopped, the circus disappeared and with its numerous staff is on its way home.

Bulow's Efforts.

Frankfurt a. M. May 6. According to a despatch from Rome to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* the sentiment in political circles in the Italian capital is, that Prince Bülow has been able to convince the government, that the negotiations with Austria-Hungary are inspired by good will from Vienna.

A Turn for the Better.

Zurich, May 5. The *Tagesanzeiger* published a telegram from Rome, to the effect that since the last few conversations between Prince Bülow and Baron Sonnino, matters have taken a more favourable turn.

Submarines At Work.

Amsterdam, May 6. The British trawler *Cruiser* has been attacked by a submarine boat. Seven of the crew were killed. The Swedish cruiser *Elsa Halmstadt* has been set afire by a German submarine boat. The crew have been landed at Leith.

Sank on a Mine.

Washington, May 6. It is understood that the United States government accepts the theory, that the American ship *Gullflight* struck a mine and was not torpedoed.

Eight Trawlers Sunk.

Rotterdam, May 6. The latest report concerning the doings of the German Submarines is that no less than eight fishing trawlers have been sunk. It is well known that the trawlers are armed and employed for placing mines, also as "look outs" for the English navy. The names of the sunken ships are the *Iolanthe*, *Northward Ho*, *Hero*, *Hector*, *Progress*, *Bob White*, *Ruddy* and *Coquet*. The *Hero* refused to stop, but after an hour's chase was overhauled.

A Merited Reward.

Vienna, May 6. The Emperor Franz Josef has conferred the Knights Cross of the Leopold order upon the Captain of the Submarine boat U 5, Lieutenant Ritter von Trapp. The second officer, Lieut. Sieffertits, has been awarded the decoration of the Iron Crown.

A Precious Cargo.

Rotterdam, May 3. A despatch from London states that the value of the sunken *Edale* was £27,000 and the cargo of corn was valued at £30,000.

Monarchists Agitation.

It Looks as Though the French Royalists Would Champion the King of the Belgians for the Throne.

Rome, May 3. According to the newspaper *Concordia* the political situation in France has become very complicated. It is stated that the Monarchist agitation in face of the unfortunate situation of the republican government; has assumed large and wide spreading dimensions, and that the movement against the Republic is being carried forward with great energy and bitterness. It states that Poincaré has lost all power. On the other hand, there exists the utmost enthusiasm for the King of the Belgians. The French pay no attention to their neutral neighbors, being convinced that they are not inspired by any sentiments of friendship for them. As regards the army, it is entirely lacking in reserves.

News from Austria.

The Spirit of Vienna.

Sport Still a Living Force.

A New War Loan.

A New Austrian Steamer.

Word has come from Trieste that a new steamer of the Austrian-American Lloyd has just been successfully launched at the Cantiere Navale Triestino at Monfalcone. The steamship has a tonnage of 15,000, and a carrying capacity of 11,300 tons. The engines are of the triple-expansion order, and 3000 horsepower, and the speed of this fine new freight steamer will be 14 knots. Austria's vitality on the sea will reassert itself as soon as the war is over and her blockaded ports will feel the stimulus of her reviving trade.

THE WAR ON MICROBES.

The extreme and scientific care exercised by the authorities with regard to the health of the people and the army, has given rise to a new order affecting the 1st and 2nd class coaches on the railways, that pass through districts in which there may be danger of infection. Such for instance, are those running from Prerau towards Cracow, or from Hullein towards Teschen. It has been decided that a certain danger lies in the upholstered seats of these coaches of the 1st and 2nd class. Unupholstered coaches of the 3rd class will be used and designated as 2nd class. These will be specially reserved for 2nd class passengers, and will be made more comfortable than would otherwise be the case. Private luxury must give way before public safety, and comfort before health. Another of the splendid, disciplinary effects of war which turns the soft and self-indulgent sybarite into a Spartan—and let us hope, a willing Spartan!

THE HEART OF VIENNA.

This war in its role of destroyer has served to explode many illusions and false ideas, and not only those held by strangers regarding other peoples, but those held by these very peoples regarding themselves. Vienna had heard so much about its own good-natured spirit of gaiety, its love of wine, woman and song, its eternal conviviality and the music that forever rang through its halls, that it had become a sort of rosetinted bower in the imaginations of the Viennese themselves. Vienna is, of course, a blend of French vivacity and German "Gemüthlichkeit" but it is by no means the idle and dissipated and happy-go-lucky city many people imagine. The war has brought out its stronger qualities and under the silken surface of an ancient and esthetic culture, we now feel the firm flesh and the taut muscles of the entire nation. The sturdy qualities of the German soul persist, the iron and the oak emerge—the tinkle of the light opera becomes the hurricane of the war-song and the tempest of the patriotic hymn. As in every other capital affected by the war, Vienna too has her suffering, but willingly she bears her hardships and the song has not left her lips, nor the smile either. The Russian bear is being tamed by a dompteur who has lost neither her gaiety nor her graciousness—whatever the bear may think of it.

FROM IMPRISONED OFFICERS.

A touching and quite unexpected tribute has been paid to the consort of the heir to the Crown, the Archduchess Zita. On the 27th of April (her patron saint's day) the archduchess received a despatch full of warm congratulations from a number of officers who had been taken prisoners in Przemysl and are now in confinement in the Ural mountains near Saratov in Russia. The archduchess was greatly moved and overjoyed by this act of devotion and sent a telegram in answer. The Emperor to whom the telegram of the officers was likewise shown, expressed his great pleasure in hearing from the officers.

THE LANDSTURM.

The Landsturm men born in the years 1873 to 1877 have been summoned and the mustering of these classes will be completed on the 6th of May. In so far, however, as there happens to be a surplus of men, a certain proportion of these troops are to be given leave of absence, the older classes being given preference, though the younger are not entirely excluded from this privilege. Yet the spirit of these riper troops is such that such leave of absence would, perhaps, not be deemed a privilege in the usual sense.

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Our Information Bureau.

The Financial Problem.

At last the scales are falling from the eyes of the English, and they are beginning in many ways to realise the truth. It shows them the very serious condition into which the war has brought the country. But, strange as it may seem, incredible as it sounds, the greatest of all difficulties with which England appears to be likely to have to contend, in the near future, is that of finance. This is a matter to which the Continental Times drew attention weeks ago. England's war expenses are terrific, they are, as Mr. Lloyd George said, far and away above any computations which had been made. England is spending about three millions of pounds sterling per day upon her expenses in the war alone. But that is by no means all. She has to finance Russia, Belgium, Serbia, the colonies and, it is understood, that she is now advancing money to Italy. Trade is paralysed owing to the calls of the army and calls made for workmen, for the manufacture of munitions. Exports are insignificant. Imports are vast, England being essentially not self-supporting. America demands vast payments in gold, so does the Argentine republic. The cash is flowing out in unmeasured quantities, none is coming in. The Allies have no victor, es to show and a vast new war loan of £400,000,000 is about to be offered the public for subscription. Lloyd George told his listeners that in Germany it was otherwise and that there the money voted for war expenses was spent within the country. Yes! it is quite certain, that the financial situation in Germany is exceedingly sound, in England it is becoming highly precarious.

To Regenerate England.

But There Are Differences of Opinion Between the Admiralty and War Office.

London, May 6. In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant, representing the War Office, gave the names of the Committee which has been formed to try and accelerate and increase the factory products of Great Britain. Its members are, Lord Kitchener, Major General Sir Stanley B. von Donop, Sir Herbert Walker, Sir Algernon Firth, Mr. George N. Boot and Mr. Allen N. Smith.

In a debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Long, member for Stroud asked:—How was it possible to get the maximum output of munitions when the representatives of the Admiralty and the War Office were actually competing with each other, and by so doing interfering with the productive power of some factories? He had heard of an instance of that having occurred within the last forty-eight hours.

Mr. Asquith: Will the right hon. Gentleman give me the facts of that case?

Mr. Long: With great pleasure. The Prime Minister can make investigations himself, and he will probably find that the case does not stand by itself.

Mr. Asquith: You said it happened within the last forty-eight hours.

Mr. Long: Yes: I think I may say within less and I think I could give the right hon. gentleman other cases.

Hard Facts From Ypres.

An English General Recalled. British Officers State That Munitions And Men Are Lacking. Heavy Losses of Canadians.

It is announced that the German leader in the successful attack about Ypres and the Yser Canal, was Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg. On the English side it was General Hutton, who has, since his failure, been recalled on the plea of ill-health. The Times in a report upon Ypres says that the officers declared that if more men and more ammunition were not speedily sent, there would be no British army left. The English admit having lost over 500 officers and 18,000 men at Ypres. The Canadians lost, between the 22 and 30th April in Flanders, 5403 men.

The Dardanelles.

WINSTON CHURCHILL TELLS THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT ADMIRAL FISHER APPROVED THE PROPOSAL TO ATTACK THE STRAITS.

Heavy Casualties.

REPORT FROM CONSTANTINOPLE THAT THE ALLIED FORCES HAVE LOST THIRTY THOUSAND MEN. THE ASIATIC COAST CLEAR OF THE ENEMY SAY THE TURKS.

London, May 5. Much interest was shown in the English House of Commons regarding a question on the list, asking the First Lord of the Admiralty whether, in ordering the attack upon the Dardanelles, he had consulted Lord Fisher and received the approval of the plan from that official. The Morning Post had affirmed that Churchill had acted in that matter on his own initiative and that he ought to be held responsible for the failure. Before a full house of members, breathlessly waiting the reply, the First Lord briefly said, "Action was taken with the approval of Lord Fisher."

Accounts of the Fighting.

Constantinople, May 6. Although details leak out with provoking slowness, little by little the truth is becoming known concerning the invasion of our coasts by the Allies. And it is now certain that the attempt has been an utter failure. It is stated that the French and English together have lost half their invading forces, which amount altogether to between 60 and 75 thousand men.

The Asiatic coast is quite clear of the enemy. There General D'Amade landed his forces, and he cannot be complimented upon their efficiency, for they displayed the minimum of stamina and resistance. They were a very mixed lot, a number of Senegalese negroes being amongst them. They showed very little fight and many of those who were Mohammedans, the moment they got the opportunity, came over and joined our ranks and at once began to fire eagerly at their former companions. In military circles here, the conviction is held that the French dream of being able to form Armies out of the colored populations of her colonies, in forever dispelled. These troops, according to Turkish ideas, are of the smallest fighting value.

Never Came Forward.

The English and French reports of the progress made by their troops upon Turkish territory, are absolutely fictitious. They never advanced more than five hundred

of the Turks that they would push on inland but with scarcely an exception the forces of the Allies showed the greatest shyness of getting away from the protection of the guns of the warships. Under such conditions it is only natural that no results were achieved. The amount of shot and shell wasted by the fleets was simply astounding and the damage done so small as to cause wonder.

A portion of the English forces still nestle at the end of the two Gallipoli points of land called Sudd-el-Bahr and Ari Burnu. But there they are, huddled up together, doing no practical good, but for the time being safe, as they are well protected by the ship's fire. Their provisioning is a matter of great difficulty and irregularity and it is reckoned that they will ultimately have to go back to their ships. In doing so, they come under the fatal fire of our batteries. The peninsula of Gallipoli is entirely free for the movements of the Turkish troops.

A Problem.

In military circles, the question is being discussed as to what really were the intentions of the Allies, and what they had expected to accomplish with forces numerically so insufficient and in composition so mixed. Failure was a foregone conclusion, and had there been any doubt upon the subject, it is most clearly demonstrated by the course of events. It is estimated here that even with four times the number of troops of the quality of those sent, the allies would have stood only the poorest chance of success. The Turks were simply astounded at the celerity with which the enemy gave way. The soldiers of the Sultan went at the foe like wild-cats and never gave them a breathing chance. How many have been drowned is not known but the number must have been very large, as they were repeatedly driven in wild flight and confusion in the middle of the night, into the sea. Some were rescued by the ship's boats, but many were drowned. A great deal of ammunition and many machine-guns fell into the hands of the Turks and the English were killed in their hundreds from the fierce fire of their own guns in the hands of the enemy. The Turks, it must be stated, neither sought nor asked for quarter, especially in the case of the English, against whom they feel a most particular bitterness. In consequence you are not likely to hear of many prisoners having been taken, whereas the number of dead has been exceedingly large.

Hotel Brun Bologna

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GERMANY'S POSITION. FOOD AND FUNDS IN ABUNDANCE. SHE CAN PURSUE LONG WAR. INVESTIGATION BY "WORLD". AMERICAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT MAKES FULL REPORT UPON CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

One of the most trustworthy and experienced Correspondents of the New York World, Mr. G. C. Roeder, has recently been travelling through Germany, being commissioned by his paper to make a thorough investigation as to conditions existing here. The results of his inquiries have been that he has made a report which is highly interesting. It gives Germany a thorough clean bill of health. It explodes all the nonsense told and written about conditions existing here to the effect that this country was short of food and funds and so forth. It demonstrates that Germany is financially, economically and militarily in the most flourishing condition. The writer, Mr. Roeder has been 27 years on the staff of the World and was formerly an officer in the United States Army. The following appears in the World, as the results of Mr. Roeder's investigations.

THE "WORLD'S" REPORT.

The future of the world war now raging in Europe depends primarily upon the actual economic conditions which to-day prevail in Germany. If Germany is unable to feed not only her huge army of millions of sons of the Fatherland who are to-day following the banner of the Kaiser, but also her civilians left at home, then the world will soon see the war at an end.

Defeat for Germany would be a natural consequence.

If, on the other hand, the Germans have an ample food supply, enough not only to satisfy the want of those battling for the future of the empire, but also for the care of the civilian population at home, then the war may be carried on for months or, maybe, for years.

In order to learn the exact state of affairs at first hand, The World despatched a commissioner to Germany with instructions to carefully observe conditions throughout the entire German empire and to report truthfully just how matters stand.

CONCLUSIONS.

Here are the conclusions arrived at by The World staff correspondent after a careful and most painstaking investigation and after an exhaustive travel throughout the Kaiser's domains:

1. The report that Germany is on the point of starvation is absolutely false. There is ample supply not only to feed the monster army which Germany has placed in the field but also enough to care for the rest of the populace.

2. There are on hand to-day enough food-stuffs to last at least one year, if not eighteen months.

3. A positive and absolutely effective blockade has not been established against German ports, and foodstuffs and other materials are being brought into Germany to-day from outside sources.

4. There is no scarcity of flour or bread. On the contrary, there is enough on hand of the former so that the German Government will not be compelled to draw upon the products of the crop of 1915 until next year, if then.

5. Even if the crop of 1915 should turn out to be a poor one, it would still be greater than the crop of an average year because since Aug. 1, 1914, more land under the German banner has been cultivated for agricultural purposes than ever before.

6. There is enough meat on hand to last for an indefinite period.

7. Germany to-day is practically self-supporting.

8. The financial conditions of the country are such that it will be a long time before the war chest can be emptied.

9. Throughout Germany proper there are scarcely any indications that outside of her domains a cruel war is raging.

10. Germany will fight to the last man if necessary, and her sons are proudly sacrificing their lives upon the field of battle, knowing that in doing so they serve their Fatherland best.

11. The feeling against Americans in Germany is most bitter, because American arms and ammunition are supplied by American firms to the allies.

12. Every man, woman and child in Germany firmly believes that Germany will come out victorious in this great struggle against her opponents. "Wir muessen siegen! Und wir werden siegen! Mit Gott zum Sieg!" (We must and will conquer! With God to victory!) is their watchword.

NO SIGNS OF WAR.

What impresses the visitor to Germany most forcibly at this time is the fact that in the country proper there are practically no indications of war. Trains are running just as regularly as they did in time of peace, and there is considerable traffic as far as passengers are concerned. Such a thing as a train being late either in starting or arriving at its destination is a matter practically unheard of. I have travelled thousands and thousands of miles by railroad, through Germany, within the past few weeks, and upon no occasion did our train ever arrive as much as a minute late. It may be stated

that just now the train service is exclusively in charge of the military authorities in Germany.

Another feature which is observed at once by the foreign visitor to the Fatherland during the present war times is the absolute and positive obedience with which every German lives up to every rule, order or command which comes to him, either through the civil or military authorities or from the police.

There exists to-day in Germany one of the most thorough systems of espionage that can be imagined. It is utterly impossible for a stranger to enter Germany without the necessary passport, which must contain the caller's photograph, or without additional documentary proof that the person about to cross the border is just what he represents himself to be.

AMPLE FOOD.

I have it from the most reliable authority that there is ample flour and grain in Germany to-day to feed not only the army and navy, but the entire population, including the thousands of prisoners of war and other people interned throughout the empire for at least one year to come.

As already stated, the Germans are a far-seeing people, and immediately after the harvest in 1914, after the beginning of the war, had been gathered the fields were reploughed and gotten ready for what is hoped to turn out to be the greatest harvest ever in years. Every available acre of land throughout Germany that is productive at all has been turned into a wheat field. Even along the railroad tracks the embankments have been ploughed and seeded. Belgium has been turned into a great harvest field, and altogether there will be more wheat gathered this year than ever before in the history of Germany.

There is every indication that the crop of 1915 will turn out to be at least a fair one, and many look upon this year's crop as one of greatest blessing. When the new harvest is gathered it will not be necessary to use it for months, and with the additional supply which will be received from the new lands sowed the Germans feel satisfied that the bread question, which is the principal food issue, need not give them any cause for worryment.

PLENTY OF MEAT.

As far as meat is concerned, there is sufficient quantity on hand at all times, and absolutely no restrictions have been placed upon its sale. In order to save on the fodder, cattle owners have been requested to kill off as many of their cattle as they can afford to do now, so that the meat may be refrigerated and kept in cold storage for general use. A large number of up-to-date refrigerator plants have been established throughout Germany.

The increase in food prices has not been a very heavy one since the beginning of the war, and there is very little complaint throughout Germany because of the raise in prices for some of the commodities.

One of the most important items in Germany is coke. As a matter of fact, coke is cheaper to-day than before the war, because there is no opportunity to export any to-day.

LEATHER AT PREMIUM.

Leather, copper and rubber have been taken charge of by the Government for war purposes exclusively, and what leather there is left in the market sells at a high premium. The storekeepers have raised the price on all leather goods, and the tanneries are working overtime preparing leather for the army. Not a scrap of leather is thrown away nowadays. As for rubber, there is surely a scarcity of that article, and this is felt more by the people generally than anything else.

The army economists declare they have all the rubber they want, but under the German system of precaution the general population is made to suffer.

Goltz Upon English Losses.

Field Marshall von der Goltz has written a letter to the Editor of the Deutsche Revue, concerning the attack of the joint fleets upon the Dardanelles of the 18th of March. The letter is dated Constantinople, April 15. It reads as follows:—

The great decisive fight of the 18th of March was a glorious victory for the defenders. Since Trafalgar, as far as my historical knowledge carries me, England has never suffered such heavy losses to her fleet as on this occasion. Turkey garnered by her victory the fruits of her determination and the bravery of her soldiers which has been such a feature of the present regime. I have rejoiced as though a great and happy event had happened to my fatherland. We may be quite calm as regards the future defence of the Dardanelles. The brave defenders will let no enemy pass and are fully able to repel any attacks that may be made to land large forces." How true the words of General von der Goltz have proved to be is shown by the fiasco of the last attempts made to land large bodies of troops.

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.

Who Is Wile?

To the Editor Continental Times.

It might possibly be interesting to know who is Frederic William Wile, who appears to have obtained a dominating position over Lord Northcliffe, and who is allowed the freedom of the columns of the Daily Mail, to write therein great numbers of undignified and venomous anti-German articles. Wile was for many years Berlin Correspondent of the Chicago Record. He was the type of the loud, vulgar, ill-appearing, assertive and ill-mannered wild west reporter. Then he became correspondent of the Daily Mail in Berlin, and filled the columns of that paper with the wildest lies about things German. He wrote a very stupid book, full of inaccuracies, which he called "Men About the Kaiser", and which gave great offence. Nevertheless, he was better treated than he deserved, whilst here. When the war broke out, he flew to the protection of the British Embassy and, instead of remaining at his post—he was an American citizen—he scuttled over to England and there started to write a series of the most scurrilous articles concerning Germany, deliberately making continuous misstatements concerning this country, statements which he knew to be untrue. And so he continues up to the present day. He has constantly and vulgarly attacked the Kaiser, whereas in his book he was forever complimenting and flattering the Monarch. Wile is a Hebrew from Nürnberg, his wife hails from Bohemia—above all the man is a Judas.

Berlin, May 6, 1915. H. N. N. Mends.

Dear Sir:

Please send me again 100 Subscription Continental Times. I have distributed them all. At first when our King declared war, I lost all conscience and said, he is ruining Germany! Now I said with a few, very few Englishmen: Grey (he does not merit the Sir) is ruining England. After this first shock is over I have such an internal joy and faith in God, that I tell everybody: before May is over peace and victory is ours. Our greatest hope is in the greatest Pope that ever was on the throne.

Yours faithfully

Bologna. F. F.

Wounded Arrive.

Milan, May 6. Up to the 30th of April, forty transport ships had returned to Alexandria from the Dardanelles. Included were four hospital ships with 2,000 wounded, nearly all Canadians and Australians. On one ship were 100 wounded French. It is stated in Alexandria that yet another expedition will be equipped for the Dardanelles and will consist of 50,000 English and French.

GERMAN ADVANCES.

Berlin, May 6. Further progress has been made at Ypres by the capture of Fermes Vanheule and ground along the railway Mesines Ypres. Several hundred prisoners were captured and fifteen machine guns.

In the woods west of Combres four French officers, 150 men, four machine-guns and one mine-thrower fell into our hands. More than 2000 Frenchmen, including 21 officers and two cannon and several machine-guns were taken. Steady progress is being made against the broken Russian front retreating in west-Galicia. The fortress of Grodno has been bombarded. The numbers of prisoners captured has now risen to over 40000. The Russians, except for temporary attempts to intrench, themselves, are in full flight, steadily pursued by the Allied armies.

Great Honor for American Artists.

Tributes to the Misses Suro.

Max Bruch has just completed a modern Concerto for 2 pianos and full orchestra written for and dedicated to the Misses Suro, to whom he has presented the Manuscript and given them the sole right of performance for life. It is the only work of the kind in existence. Bach wrote 2 Concertos for 2 pianos with strings only, and arranged his Concerto for 2 violins with strings also for 2 pianos. Mozart wrote one for 2 pianos with small orchestra, likewise Mendelssohn; Moscheles one with small orchestra, all of which the Misses Suro have performed repeatedly in various countries. Only a genius, such as the venerable Meister Bruch could undertake a work of such magnitude. For his own satisfaction he personally conducted a private performance of his great work a few days ago in the Saal Philharmonie with the Philharmonic Orchestra to which he invited only a few personal friends who, together with the orchestra, were most enthusiastic about the composition and its production.

The artists with their master are sailing soon for their native land, where this new work will have its baptismal performance, as the Meister accords them the right of production wherever they may choose.

Belgium Betrayed.

American Opinion of England's Attitude Towards King Albert's Nation. A Selfish Policy.

Britain Intact.

England the Beneficiary of Sacrifices Made by the Smaller Country. A Few Truths.

New York, May 6. The following editorial from the *Washington Post* of Friday, February 25, 1915, despite its wrong impression regarding conditions in Belgium, shows that the point of view which England has adopted towards Belgium has not passed unnoticed by the press of America:

"Unquestionably the strongest of the allies is Great Britain, and the weakest is Belgium. If England has sacrificed as many lives in proportion to her population as heroic Belgium has given the world would have stood appalled at the loss. Great Britain is intact, and even prosperous, under the shock of war. Belgium is prostrate, overrun with the enemy, bankrupt, and gasping for life. Her people are starving to death in every city and town, and are dependent upon the humanity of strangers—not allies, but far off Americans—for their daily food.

Refuses to send Food.

"Great Britain's refusal to send food to the poor Belgians is one of the most ruthless acts of this ruthless and savage war. It is not an excuse to say that Germany is also mistreating Belgium. Let Germany's sins be on her own head. She is an enemy of Belgium, and in the opinion of the world is too cruel in her methods of conquest, even under the sting of enmity. But Great Britain is the beneficiary of Belgium's sacrifices. She poses as the friend and protector of Belgium. She entered the war, according to her own official statement, because of her obligation to defend Belgian neutrality and Belgian independence.

"How, then, in the name of humanity and sacred obligation, can England refuse to furnish food for her starving allies?

"If this callous selfishness, this heartless disregard of the needs of her allies is thus early admitted to be Great Britain's policy, what may the world expect when the terms of peace are made up? What chance will Belgium have in the settlement, if it happens that British interests run counter to the rights of Belgians?

"Yet Belgium could have saved herself if she had been as indifferent to her obligations as Great Britain is now. Germany offered to pay all damages caused by the passage of the German army through Belgium. The little kingdom could have avoided the disasters that have occurred if it had been less courageous, less loyal to its treaty obligations, less scrupulous in respecting others' interests and more anxious to look out for number one, as England is.

"In view of the pitiful plight of Belgium, brought about by this loyal adherence to its obligations, and in view of the heartless abandonment of her starving people by her great, strong ally, it may be asked whether Belgium would pursue the same course if she could recall the happenings since August 1, 1914. Would she rely again upon the friendship and material assistance of England? Would she court ruin, devastation and starvation for the sake of keeping Germany back?"

Not Understood.

The political and social condition of Belgium previous to the war has not been generally understood in the United States. Americans have pictured the Belgians as a sturdy, liberty-loving, enlightened and intelligent people enjoying a high order of civilization and a free government. Such indeed has been the picture presented to us since the war began by British writers who have chosen to take that point of view in bolstering up the British conscience seizing upon Belgium as an excuse for the war.

As a matter of fact with the possible exception of Spain, Belgium was the most backward country of Western Europe, politically enjoying less freedom and educationally enjoying fewer advantages than its powerful neighbors.

There is no compulsory system of education in Belgium with the result that Belgium has with the solitary exception of Spain the largest proportion of illiterates of any of the so-called civilized nations of Europe. Despite a whole hearted propaganda for such a school system the liberal element of the Belgian population have been unable to make any progress against the political ring headed by Cardinal Mercier.

The Coterie.

There was a reason for the Congo atrocities. While these barbarities produced upon the civilized world a horror without a parallel during the last fifty years, they occasioned no surprise upon uneducated and unschooled Belgium. The Belgian government through its King, especially the avaricious and shrewd Leopold, working hand in hand with the Mercier party, ran Belgium with a high hand. They owned the press, they controlled the schools such as they were, and they had complete power over the machinery of government. They dealt with foreign powers to their own interests without regard to what the Belgian nation at large required. Con-

sequently it was this political group that conducted the negotiations with England and France that converted neutral and safe Belgium into unneutral and unsafe Belgium. There has been a great deal of sympathy for Cardinal Mercier because of the fact that his word was taken as a priest without the information being given that he was at the same time Belgium's chief politician. Owing to the fact that his party had great influence upon the unschooled and ignorant Belgian population it has been particularly difficult for the Germans to deal with this situation.

Naturally the Belgians in view of the German army of occupation have become sullen and have declined to work. Holland complains bitterly of the fact that the 30,000 Belgian soldiers interned there decline to work, although Holland has offered to pay them for whatever services they perform. Historically the Dutch are unfriendly to the Belgians but in view of the fact that a half million refugees have taken shelter there it is not a particular evidence of good faith on the part of the Belgian soldiers to decline to lighten the burdens imposed upon the government of Holland. It has caused particularly unfavorable comment in Amsterdam that the rich Belgian families who have taken refuge there have declined to contribute to the support of their stay-at-home countrymen. We Americans have taken upon ourselves the burden of feeding the Belgians and in that we are performing a humanitarian service, but we should not picture this little nation in the heroic colors used by the British writers of today.

The Herring and the War.

Germany has an extraordinary large consumption of herring, salt as well as fresh herring, the catch and preparation of which has developed to a very important industry.

The German catch of herring for salting reaches but one-fifth of the demand, while the demand for fresh herring is not nearly approached. For this reason Germany imports great quantities of herring from foreign countries, especially from Scandinavia and Great Britain.

Realizing the situation, England placed an embargo on the export of salt herring, but not early enough to prevent the shipment of about one-third of her catch to Germany via Norway. A striking result of this embargo, however, manifested itself in a great loss to the Scotch fisheries which have now considerable quantities of salt herring on their hands, while Holland and especially Norway are now furnishing to Germany.

It was thought that the supply of fresh herring would cause some difficulty in view of the fact that the English catch at Yarmouth last fall reached only 720,500 barrels, as compared with 2,970,000 barrels of two hundred pounds in 1913. However, the Scandinavian and German catch has been plentiful, thus ensuring the supply. Of course, it cannot be said with safety whether the supply will suffice in case the war should last a longer time. But this point is not considered of importance, as the neighboring neutral countries have a vital interest in the disposal of their herrings, and much more so, if good prices are offered.

In the meantime the "*Hamburger Fremdenblatt*" reports that at the German shore of the Baltic, especially at Travemünde, herrings are caught in such masses as has not been the case for years. The steady south-west breeze is driving immense schools into Lübeck bay, nets are thrown out in the bay and emptied on shore without bringing the catch on board the fishing boats.

Such enormous quantities are caught that the herrings are shovelled on shore from the nets, no other methods can be used to master the situation. In Lübeck herrings are sold at 2 cents per 10 pounds or 50 cents per barrel of 200 pounds.

Illuminating Comparison.

She entered the department store and complained about a lamp she had purchased, demanding that it be taken back.

"What's the matter with it, madam?"

"It has all the faults of my husband with none of his virtues."

"Please explain yourself."

"Well, it has a good deal of brass about it, it is not remarkably brilliant, requires a great deal of attention, is unsteady on its legs, flares up occasionally, is always out at bedtime, and is bound to smoke."

The Shining Mark.

Calumny, which is an attempt at spiritual murder, loves, like Death, a shining mark. And if the light that flames upon the helmet of the German emperor has become the focus for so many forces of vilification, let it not be forgotten that the low thing loves to attack the high. The stones of the maddened mob are always flung at windows that reflect the light.
R. L. Orchelle.

Press of Japan.

It is Declared that the Yellow Race is Trying to Stir up Trouble with America.

Haps on California Case.

Washington Methods of Trying to Allay the Feeling is All Wrong.

London, May 6. A despatch from Tokio, published here reads as follows:

"For some time now the vernacular press of Japan has been engaged in what seems to be a campaign to stir up bad feeling with the United States. It was a tendency strongly in evidence before the outbreak of the war. On the commencement of Japan's hostilities with Germany it grew more virulent, as it was thought America was going to favor Germany, but that position hastily proving untenable there was a reversal to repeating accusations of discrimination and injustice in regard to the treatment of Japanese in California.

ATTITUDE ALARMING.

"At one time the attitude of the vernacular press became so alarming that Americans in Japan could not refrain from appealing to the authorities to impose some restraint on so unwonted an outburst, indulging, as the press did, in unpardonable mendacity. After this there was some abatement of the tirade, but complaints against alleged American injustice to the Japanese still continue in force, and the time has come to ask what it means.

"One thing certain is that the American method of remedying the situation has proved futile. This has consisted chiefly in sending men of importance on deputations to Japan to tell the people how friendly Americans are toward Japan. The Japanese have little confidence in talk, and are seldom or never influenced by it. With them, speech is silver, but action is golden.

IS JAPAN READY.

"As the visitor usually knows little or nothing about the genius of Japanese civilization, he probably says as many things that displease as please his hearers."

Having discussed the anti-alien land law of Japan the correspondent proceeds:

"The fundamental question is whether Japan is ready to ask for her nationals the right of naturalization in America. If Japan asks and America grants the rights of citizenship to Japanese the dispute about land ownership will come to an end, but if Japan does not come out frankly face the question in the way indicated, then America owes it to herself and to the world for the sake of international peace to ask for an understanding with Japan. Why could not Washington ask Tokio whether Japan wants the rights of naturalization and whether if so Japan is prepared to grant all the reciprocal rights and privileges involved? This would settle the question one way or the other and show on which side the blame lies."

Swiss Officer Expresses Himself About the Russian Defeats in the Carpathians.

(Special Telegram of the Geneva "*Neue Freie Presse*.")

The military expert of the "*Gazette de Lausanne*" Colonel Secretan, expressed himself about the present situation of the Carpathian battle. His deduction of the past events are, that the attacks of the Russians had been stopped. Especially the desperate attacks upon the Uzsook-Pass have been broken upon the desperate defense of the allied German-Austro-Hungarian forces. General Saurmay, who had overcome the most formidable handicaps in wresting away the pass from the Russians during the commencement of February, is holding it and will not allow the Muscovites to enter it again.

The Austro-Hungarian troops have shown an admirable power of resistance since the beginning of the war and the world will marvel how human endurance can be carried so far as soon as the history of this gigantic struggle is made known.

Banker Mr. J. H. Schiff in favour of Financial Neutrality of the U. S.

In an interview, now published in the leading American Press, Mr. J. H. Schiff, head of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., has declared, that his concern has declined to finance any European power, in order not to prolong the war. A financial loan was given to Sweden, it is true, but not for any but economical purposes. At the commencement of the war, President Wilson preached strict neutrality. Mr. Schiff will not lend any money to any militant power in the future. Financial business has been done by him lately with the Republic of Uruguay and South American business will be the chief aim of the firm in the near future.

Please cut this out.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES

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Maximilian Harden Speaks.

The Famous German Journalist Surveys the War.—An Unshakeable Faith.

There is perhaps no journalist in our modern world of greater eminence and more commanding individuality than Maximilian Harden. His words not only have weight in his own country but wings to carry them into other lands. His utterances find a constant echo in America and even a distorted one in England. From a recent address which the famous editor gave at Munich, we take the following:

"Now, after nine months of war, we may without overweening pride, be of good heart and without fear. For the fact remains that the great hostile coalition has not been able to strike a single mortal blow even in the neighborhood of Germany's heart. And the wars of spring open for us under auspicious signs. On the western front our successful advance along the Yser has shattered the belief of the Allies that they would be able to wage a "war of attrition" against an exhausted army. It is possible that the opposed forces may be compelled to carry on this trench warfare for some time longer without reaching a decision. But every man among us has and must continue to have so great a measure of the will to endure that he will not expect to hear of a victory every day and see the streets blaze forth with flags. This is the least gratitude he may show towards our superb warriors.

Just as the weakening expected by our enemies in the West has not come to pass, so the penetration of our lines by the Russians, upon which they counted so much, has not materialized. Another sign of the change in the situation when compared with that of earlier stages of the war, may be seen in this: that our enemies, finally cured of their insane illusion of annihilating us in a short time, have now come to the convenient conclusion that the forces in the East and in the West of the European battle-ground have become equalized. Therefore, having given up hopes of reaching a decision in these quarters, they adopted the tactics of transferring the pivot of the war to another point in order to accomplish something definite, that is to say they attempted to force the Dardanelles. Even though the British have occupied Lemnos which may be called the Heligoland of the Dardanelles, the situation of Turkey, now reinforced by so much German thoroughness in high places, must be held to present a most hopeful aspect.

With regard to the question of the navy, the competition between England and Germany in this field has already reached a decision. No matter how the war may end, the ocean tyranny of Great Britain has finally been broken by the fact and factor of the submarine. That prize which England promised herself in this war she has already lost.

And Russia?—and France? Russia no longer cherishes its greedy hopes of conquering German provinces, and France's hope of recovering Elsass-Lothringen has receded into immeasurable distances. There is not on the side of any of our enemies one single seizable prize for which they are fighting!

Despite all this the time has not yet come in which to solace ourselves with the dream of peace. Our enemies who no longer feel in themselves the capacity to shorten the war through some victory, now call all means into play in order to widen the sphere of conflict. During the last few weeks they have increased to the utmost their attempts to involve other nations in the war. And surely they would be prepared to offer liberal, most liberal rewards! We must not ignore the possibility of new complications; we have not yet arrived at the end. But inasmuch as we have shattered the best and freshest forces of the enemy, there is no reason to doubt that we shall also overcome his second, third and fourth levies!

The new stage of the war finds our military and political situation superior to that of any other land. Not only the physical capacity of our troops, but the intellectual capacity of our various staffs is of supreme excellence. Above all does Prussia honor the splendid achievements of the Bavarian state."

The distinguished speaker closed with the words: "Every German must be resolved with the entire force of his nature that the war he has waged with such power shall not be followed by a feeble peace which would be nothing more than a kind of truce. That spiritual-political hegemony which is Germany's just due in Europe, must be forever assured to it. With all the passion and the power worthy of the puissant deeds of the German people, we must declare for a policy which will establish for Germany's children and children's children a noble and a virile future."

American Business and Washington.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin a resolution was drawn up protesting against the seizure of American property upon the high seas.

The Association is sending the following letter to manufacturers, exporters, importers and leading commercial bodies in America: "In view of the present deadlock in the exportation of American goods to Germany, the holding up of German goods en route to the United States, and the inability of American firms to obtain goods ordered and paid for by them, the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin lately sent an urgent cable to the Department of State at Washington, urging the Department to support the shipment of American goods to neutral ports. German dyes, for instance, are absolutely necessary for many of our American manufactures, but the triple alliance is at present seizing all colors destined for American firms in the United States, paying for such goods and confiscating them. We are weekly receiving letters from American firms wishing to obtain such dyes, but as long as the present practice of interference with American property made in Germany is continued, merchants here are deterred from shipping goods. It is about time to act in this matter and no longer allow ourselves to be dictated to by foreign nations. On the other hand American firms doing business in Germany, owing to danger of seizure, are cut off from their supplies, many of which firms will be obliged to give up their German business, which it has taken years to foster and build up. Shall we submit quietly to this loss of trade?

It lies with you American manufacturers, exporters and importers to get together and send a deputation to the State Department at Washington and enter a formal protest against this piracy on the part of the allied powers. The United States, being a neutral country, has a perfect right to carry on business with both belligerents and neutrals.

We do hope you will regard this matter seriously, as nothing short of an energetic protest on the part of American manufacturers and exporters will bring the State Department to act on the case."

It is earnestly to be hoped that the efforts of this Association will be successful, and that the energetic protests entered by our President Mr. I. Wolf Jr., who is in America at present, and the determined stand taken by our American business men, will bear fruit.

Piker Meets His Peer.

The Weather Forecaster had crossed the Styx and was swelling around among the other shades, telling what a smart man he was on earth. At last a venerable shade approached the Weather Forecaster and said: "Why do you wear all those medals?"

"I was the champion Weather Forecaster while I was on earth," was the reply.

"It is strange that I never got any medals," mused the venerable shade.

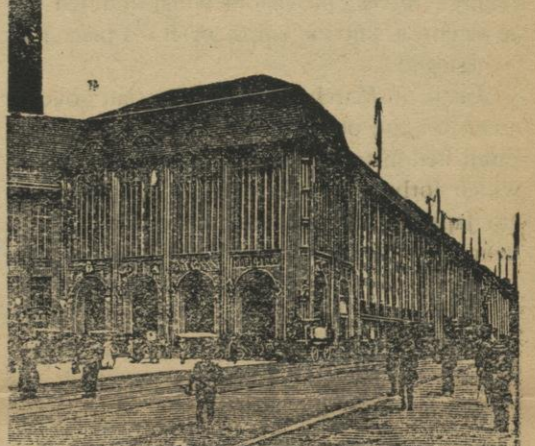
"Why?" asked the Weather Forecaster, "Who are you?"

"I am Noah," replied the venerable shade.

Vegetarian Restaurants in Berlin.

Freya, Vegetarian Restaurant Charlottenburg, Bismarckstrasse 8, close to Knie.

Arthur Kämmerer's Kronen Strasse 47 Vegetarian Restaurant First Floor.



A. Wertheim

Leipziger Strasse
corner of Leipziger Platz

Every description

of Fashionable Dress
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Picture Gallery

Problems of War and Commerce.

By John Bassett Moore.

Former Councillor of the State Department and Former American Authority on International Law. Reprinted with kind permission from the Bulletin of the "American Association of Commerce and Trade, Berlin."

(Continued.)

II. Classes of Contraband.

Since the days of Grotius, articles have been divided with reference to the question of contraband into three classes, (1) those primarily and ordinarily used for war, (2) those of double use, i. e., capable of being used either for peace or for war, (3) those not at all useful for war. Articles in the last category are altogether excluded from the domain of contraband. The first and second classes have lately been denominated "absolute contraband" and "conditional contraband." Previously it had been usual to speak of the articles embraced in them as "absolutely" contraband or "conditionally" contraband, and this phraseology is, in my opinion, much to be preferred. To speak of articles as "absolute contraband" and "conditional contraband" seems to imply that these articles are in themselves somehow to be considered as contraband and can be saved from condemnation as such only by some process of exculpation. In reality, no article is intrinsically contraband either "absolute" or "conditional." Even arms and munition of war are not contraband when they are not destined for a belligerent. There is, in other words, no such thing as contraband without destination for a hostile use.

The partial and substantial distinction between articles absolutely contraband and articles conditionally contraband is that the former become contraband merely upon destination to a belligerent country, while articles conditionally contraband may be shipped directly to a belligerent country unless it be affirmatively shown that they were destined for a hostile use. This distinction has been clearly maintained both by the United States and by Great Britain. It was laid down in the British Manual of Prize Law, and was definitely set forth by Lord Salisbury during the Boer War, when, in a communication to the United States, he said: "Food stuffs, with a hostile destination, can be considered contraband of war only when they are supplies for the enemy's forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used; it must be shown that this was, in fact, their destination at the time of the seizure."

Position of the United States.

The position of the United States has been equally clear and unequivocal. Indeed for more than a hundred years the United States had sought altogether to exclude from the category of contraband raw materials and foodstuffs. In the treaties with Prussia of 1785 and 1799 the United States had gone so far as to agree that even arms and munitions of war, when seized as contraband, should not be confiscated, but that the captor should pay for them if he converted them to his own use, or pay damages if he only detained them. In many later treaties, culminating in that with Italy of 1871, the United States, while admitting the principle of contraband, included in it only articles primarily used for war. In 1898, during the war with Spain, the United States, being then a belligerent, designated as articles "conditionally contraband" only the following: "Coal, when destined for a naval station, a port of call, or a ship or ships of the enemy; materials for the construction of railways or telegraphs, and money, when such materials or money are destined for the enemy's forces; provisions when destined for an enemy's ship or ships, or for a place that is besieged."

When, in March, 1904, the Russian government, on the outbreak of the war with Japan, published instructions to its naval commanders which forbade the conveyance of contraband "to Japan or to Japanese armed forces," and denounced as contraband "foodstuffs," including all kinds of grain, fish, fish products of various kinds, beans, bean oil and oil cake, the United States protested, and, acting coincidentally with Great Britain, secured the modification of the instructions to a certain extent, though not to the extent desired.

The United States Proposition of 1907.

Such was the position of the United States up to the Second Hague Conference in 1907, in which the subject of contraband came up for discussion with a view to a general international agreement. In that conference the delegation of the United States submitted, in the first instance, a proposition the precise scope of which is at least open to interpretation. According to this proposition "conditional contraband" was to "consist of provisions, materials and articles which are employed for a double purpose, in peace and in war, but which, by reason of their character, or special qualities, of their quantity, or by their character, quality and quantity are suitable and necessary for military purposes and which are destined for the use of the armed forces or for the military establishments of the enemy." The things to be included in the category thus described the belligerent was to designate, prior notification to neutrals being a prerequisite to seizure or confiscation.

The British Government, on the other hand, proposed that the principle of contraband

should be abandoned altogether, and that the right of visit should be confined to the ascertainment of the merchant vessel's neutral character. Lord Reay, in explaining this proposal for the British delegation, adverted to the fact that, while it had in spite of all efforts been found to be impossible to prevent belligerents from obtaining the munitions which they needed, the attempt to do so had by reason of the increase in the tonnage of ships, the carrying of mixed cargoes, the lack of any single destination of ship or cargo, the multiplication of the number of articles used in war and the development of railways and other means of transportation by land, become more and more futile on the part of belligerents and more and more injurious to neutrals. Upon the strength of these reasons, which as we recite them today have a prophetic sound, it is not strange that twenty-six of the Powers represented in the conference voted for the British proposal, while only five voted against it. Among those five we find the United States in association with France, German, Russia and Montenegro. Japan, Panama, Roumania and Turkey abstained from voting. With the exception of the United States and Panama, all the American countries voted for the British proposal, as also did Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Recalling the treaties between Prussia and the United States in 1785 and 1799 for the virtual abolition of contraband, it is singular to find the United States and Germany acting together as two of the five Powers which voted against its abolition in 1907; but, although the United States voted against the British proposal it is gratifying to note that Admiral Sperry, on behalf of the United States delegation, after the British proposal had failed to secure the unanimous approval of the conference, maintained the historic American position that the right of capture should be confined to articles agreed to be absolutely contraband. But no agreement was reached.

The Declaration of London.

Such was the international situation immediately prior to the so-called "Declaration of London." This declaration, which was signed on February 26, 1909, by representatives of Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, The Netherlands and the United States, was designed to furnish a uniform law for the administration of an international prize court under one of the conventions adopted at The Hague in 1907. As is well known, prize courts are courts of the captor's country. For this reason they have been supposed to be susceptible to national influences and prejudices, and they may even be controlled by national legislation. It was, therefore, a real step in advance in the development of international relations when Germany and Great Britain submitted at The Hague Conference in 1907 plans for the establishment of an international court of appeals in prize cases.

But, when the powers, whose representatives assembled in London in 1909, came to provide this court of appeal with a uniform law, they were not so fortunate. It is far from my intention to criticize the work of any particular delegation in the naval conference by which the Declaration of London was framed; but a cursory examination of the text of the Declaration suffices to show that it was the result of compromises, and that these compromises proceeded upon concessions to conflicting tendencies rather than upon a uniform principle. No doubt this was necessary in order to secure a unanimous agreement at the conference, but the results were not harmonious.

The Declaration and "Conditional Contraband."

In two particulars the provisions of the Declaration, so far as they relate to contraband, were favorable to neutrals. They proposed to make a neutral destination in the case of conditional contraband conclusive of innocence, thus abolishing in respect of that category the doctrine of continuous voyages, and they undertook to establish a "free list," comprising articles (one of which was raw cotton) which were not to be declared contraband. But when they came to deal with "conditional contraband" the provisions of the Declaration were not so fortunate. Under "conditional contraband" there were grouped fourteen classes of articles, including such things as "foodstuffs," forage and grain suitable for feeding animals, "gold and silver in coin or bullion," "fuel" and "lubricants," and "clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war;" and to the fourteen enumerated classes, belligerents were, except so far as restrained by the "free list," to be permitted to add other articles "susceptible of use in war" as well as in peace.

Question of Destination.

With regard to the articles enumerated or to be enumerated it was provided (Article 33) that they should be liable to capture if "destined for the use of the armed forces or

of a government department of the enemy state, unless in this latter case the circumstances show that the articles cannot in fact be used for the purposes of the war in progress." As to the proofs of such destination the terms of the Declaration were complicated. A hostile destination was to be presumed (Article 34) "if the consignment is addressed to enemy authorities, or to a merchant, established in the enemy country, and when it is well known that this merchant supplies articles and material of this kind to the enemy," or "is destined to a fortified place of the enemy, or to another place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy."

These grounds of inference are so vague and general that they would seem to justify in almost any case the presumption that the cargo, if bound to an enemy port, was "destined for the use of the armed forces or of a government department of the enemy state." Any merchant established in the enemy country, who deals in the things described, will sell them to the government; and, if it becomes public that he does so, it will be "well known" that he supplies them. Again, practically every important port is a "fortified place"; and yet the existence of fortifications would usually bear no relation whatever to the eventual use of provisions and various other articles mentioned. Nor can it be denied that, in this age of railways, almost any place may serve as a "base" for supplying the armed forces of the enemy. And of what interest or advantage is it to a belligerent to prevent the enemy from obtaining supplies from a "base," from a "fortified place," or from a merchant "well known" to deal with him in his own country, where the entire community being subject to his authority, he can obtain by requisition whatever he needs, if dealers in commodities hesitate to sell voluntarily. No doubt the advantage of such prevention may readily become greater, if the enemy be, like Great Britain or Japan, an insular country with no adjacent countries bounding it by land to draw from.

Not Internationally Binding.

The Declaration of London was approved by the Senate of the United States. In Great Britain a bill was passed by the House of Commons to give it effect; but, an adverse agitation, partly due to the supposed menace to the country's food supply, having sprung up, the Lords withheld their assent, and the Declaration never became internationally binding. In view, however, of the place it has occupied in international discussions, and of the action of certain governments in regard to it, it cannot be left out of account in the consideration of the subjects to which it relates.

The difficulty with what that great lawyer and judge, Lord Loreburn, has called the "labyrinth of shifting presumptions" applied by the Declaration to "conditional contraband," is that to be caught in its mazes may mean ruin even to the most well meaning and candid merchant. The supposition that all chances may be taken, provided an impartial court of appeal is to render the final judgment, can scarcely be regarded as a commercial conception. Even the eventual escape of his property from confiscation may not console or save from bankruptcy the merchant whose fortune, and possibly a certain amount of borrowed capital, have been tied up in prolonged detention, attended with suspension of business, costs of litigation, possible deterioration of goods and probable loss of a market. The interests of commerce cannot be properly conserved under such conditions, and it is highly desirable that when nations come again to deal collectively, as they will be obliged to do, with this question of contraband, commercial interests, which are now receiving instruction in the laws of war at an expense not wholly attributable to the legal profession, should take their part in bringing about a just solution.

The Solution.

Such a solution must, in my opinion, be sought, if not in the abolition of the principle of contraband, at any rate in the adoption of a plan embracing (1) the abolition of "conditional contraband," and (2), a single list having been agreed upon, in the co-operation of neutrals and belligerents in the certification of the contents of cargoes, so that the risk of capture may be openly borne by those who may voluntarily assume it, and harassing "searches" and detentions no more be heard of. (To be continued.)

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