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SPECIAL FEATURES

## Gallipoli Fiasco

Mutiny of Allied Troops
American Note to England
Anti-German U. S. Consul
Italy and Montenegro Mytilene Occupied by Allie English Trapped by Turks Suez Canal and Red Sea Terrible Times in Russia Austro-Hungarian
In Great Peril
Letters From our Reader War Paean for the Osmanli Tartuffe and Anania Advertisement

LATEST NEWS HORT ITEMS OF INTERES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.
 lonica
Basel, Tuestand Duhe Nicoral. Nieoliaivich has
 lave now apparently taken the Creek silan
of Mytiline as a base for their war operations. Zurich, Tuesday The Tagesanzeiger publishe

nn article in which it is todd that the feeling oo | pessimism |
| :---: |
| spreading. |

Bucharest Tssad in sutoric
Buccharest, Tuesday. Essad Pasha has anrived
Salonica and has. placed betore the Oenera Staff of the Entente Powers his
Campaign
10,000 English Surrounded. Constantionle, Tuesday. News from the rak
Hont tells that 10,000 English troops have been unrounded by the Turkish forces and will have
sontrender or starve. The fortress is but New York, Tuesed Mall Sezzures.
 confiscation of American Mail matter
countries by the British Covernment. London,
here hav Seintiei
consid
heads.
Stockholm. Tupesday. According to the Reaschin he Peking Oovernment insorststsing that Yune Rhish Kal shall give up his claims to the throne of China
Further that the japanese are at the ehead
the revolutionary movement in South China. Petersburg. Tuestare of Russtian Loan. As Petersburg. Tuesday. As showing how un-
oppular the las Russian Ioan was. is the fact
pout that the leading Russian banks or moscow and
the Saving Banks and the greatest riviet
Banks of Russia and the Merchans
Bank
ald Heavy Russian Losses. Vienna. Tuesday. It is estimated that the
Russians have lost, all told, some 50,000 men
 trontier. Fifteen thousand wounded have been
brought in to kiew. The Austrians have now
bruben the oftensive. Rome. Tuesday. The The New Zewt. are fighting against the Senussi in West Egypt.
These are the troops that have been withdrawn These are the etroo
trom Sulva Bay.
Zurich. There has been a Minisisterial Council

 Rotterdam, Tuestatay. Thee Therened. .that the Dutch



## Lugano, Sues Canal and Red sear extraordinany The Engish are displaying





The Arrested Consuls. the Consuls and their stafis, arested at atsalonica by order of Ceneral Sarail, will be conveyed
1o Marseilles and then be passed over the Wwiss
 effused the Greek appeal that the Consul
hould be delivered over to the Helleni Government.
Paris. Tuussay. M. M. Briand has taken the
Censorship out of the hands of those who had Censorship out of the hands of those who had
directed it up till now and given it over to directed it up till now and given it over to
M. Tautier an old friend of his his vitually
Sinatise that M Briand has taken over the Censorship into his own hands.

Petersburg. Tuesday. There ;is a financial
Scheme on hand for the raising of 200 million of roubbes unon the secerrity of the Russian
fational railroads. It is stated that it will be m financed by an A American syndicate, at the head
find Morgan
The $B i j$ The Bijiziwain Viedemoth states that the Firss Jational Bank is at the back of a big syndicat
or the purpose of developing the industrial and mineral resources of Russia, and will shortiy
establish $a$ branch in the Russian capital, $A$ A establish a branch in the Russian capitial,
is head will be Mr. Stone of the firm
Cooton States Against England
Wastington, Tuesday. The Senators of the
Coton states headed by Senator Hoke Smit Cotton states headed by enatr toke Smit
are organisng themseves so as to strantiten
the president in his effors to bring pressure the President in his effors to bring pressuri
ot bear upon Englat for the fred distrubution
ot declared that the British probobibetion was inengeg
and that cotton cannot be made contraband.

## Two Authors of

## Indiscreet Letter

Denials of British Legation in Athens met by Publication of two Names of Writion
Vienna, Tuesday. As the British Legatio in Athens has taken upon itself to deny the authenticity of the tetters caplurod by an
Austrian submarine from the pouch of a King's Messenger who was travelling aboar Greek steamer; two names are now given Athens, who refered in his letter to the desirability of deposing the King and placing Veniselos as President in his place, is Mr William James Garnett who was nominate Attaché in 1902 and was appointed to con stantinople in Peking Bucharest St. Petersburg and Tehe Peking, Bucharest,
ran. He also received a special salary as Secretary in Charge of Commercial Matters. The other letter in which sympathy is expressed for Bulgaria as against Servia,
is adressed to Mrs. C. M. Rice and is unis adressed to Mrs. C. M. Ree an is signed, but is known to be sent his mother This would in all likelihood be Mr. Perc Christopher Rice, a Second Division Cler in the Foreign Office and probably attache Athens.
MUTINY AMONGST
THE ALLIED TRCOPS. Sofia, Tuesday. A despatch from Athens announces that the Compelled take away their soldiers from the Islands of Imbros, Tenedos and Lemnos on account of the openly expressed discontent of the men quartered there which had assumed a dangerous form. They destroyed con siderable portions of the defensive work and mutinied against their officers.

ITALIAN ANXIETY
ABOUT MONTENEGRO.
Lugano, Tuesday. The Idea Nacionale
voices the general sentiment felt throughout Italy, to the effect that it has been a grave mistake not to have gone to the rescue of Italian Government appears to have realised ine error and makes Aldeania. The Idea urges the Cabinet to
in make a de
Kingdom.

AMERICAN NOTE
TO ENGLAND. Washington, Tuesday. Secretary of State Lansing is preparing another Note to be sent to the Brilisin Governmeni requessing the striking of foodstuffs off the list
and of contraband.

## GALLIPOLI FIASCO

MOST SERIOUS BLOW
Failure of the dardanelles expedition stands out as wors
PAOE IN MILITARY HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN. BOASTFUL PROPHECIES OF CHURCHILL, CECIL AND KITCHENER BRITISH PRESTIGE BRITISH DEFEAT. LOSS OF CONCERNING TIGRIS EXPEDITION.

London, Tuesday. Tue publication of the
news of the English having had to abandon the last point, they hcia in Gallipoli, Sedd-ul-Bahr, which the Lo don newspapers had
proclaimed was going to be occupied by proclaimed was going to be occupied by
the British forces permanently, as a sort of the British forces permanently, as a sort of
second Gibraltar commanding the eastern end of the Mediterranean; has inflicted a staggering blow upon the already much
shaken confidence of the British public in shaken confidence of the British public in
the assurances of the Ministers that: "all is weil!" And simultaneously there is heard Amara which creates more pessimism in the Amara which
public mind.

> Awkward for Government.

The bad news from Gallipoli is given just at a most awkward moment for the Covernment, and if it should come to an that bad news, the chaices of the war Party representatives being reiurned in the majority, would be exceedingly meagre.
And just at this inauspici
And just at this inauspicious momen
here is published the long awaited report there is published the long awaited report
of General Ian Hamitton, upon his failures in Gallipoli and which turns out to be one of the lamest military documents ever
written. At one poist General Hamilton ways that he was not clear as to what was happening, at others he tells of the many limes that much yeeded reinforcement
failed to arrive: the best evidence of bad

## Engeralshind.

Ealiplati. Up To ctoner ithoir iusses amounted to 200,000: of that number no less than 90,000 had to be sent home owing
to sickness; the casualties from this cause alone averaging 1000 per day.
Now that the Dardanelles Expedition has
proved one of the most disasterous of proved one of the most disasterous
failures, and by many perspicacious author ities considered to have sealed the fate of the Allies in the Campaign; the boastful and foolish word
are recalled.

Misleading the Public.
In his speech at Dundee on June 5, 1915 Mr. Churchill, who against the advice of
Lord Fisher had insisted upon the foolhard expedition said:

The Army of Sir Ian Hamillon, the Fleet
of Admiral de Robeck, are separated only by a few miles from a victory such as this war has not yet seen. When I speak of victory
am not referring to those victories which am not referring to those victories which
crowd the daily placards of any newspapers. I am speaking of victory in the sense of a brilliant and formidable fact, shaping the destinies of na
tion of the war
Through the Narrows of the Dardanelles and across the ridges of the Gallipoli Penin
sula lie some of the shortest paths to sula lie some of
triumphant peace.

> Big Words.

Then again, when Churchill had been relegated to an obsure position in the Cecil, who had promised to stand by the dethroned First Lord of the Admiralty; on Sept. 9, at Croyden said:
Aittle of a great suct sucess, a a successs which will have utle of a great success, a success which will $h$ hat
an enormous effect in all parts of the world. A few days later, in the House of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, being Secretary of Slate for Foreign Adairs, being regards the veracity of the to the public, replied with the following. The observation was truly reported but unfortu-
nately it conveved an impresion which to $m y$
profound regret has not been justified by events. Lord Kitchener's Mistake.
But more remarkable still was the evidence
iven by Lord Kitchener as regards the manner in which he was mis-informed as to
miven the true conditions existing in the ranks of
the Turkish army. On Sept. 15, 1915, the Turkish army. On Sept. 15, 1915,
Kitchener, in the House of Lords, committed himself to the following exiraordinary statement, which subsequent events have
to be absolutely without foundation.
There is now abundant evidence of a process
demoralisation having vet in among the Gern
doubt to their extremely heavy losses and to the
progressive failure of their resounces. A Stupendous Blunder.
a
and On the occasion of the withdrawal of the English from Sulva Bay, the Daily Mail re
narked,-marked,
who withrawal of the British troops from
two Peninsula may be taken as a sign that the Oo -
vernuent has at last realised the stupento vernment has at last realised the stupendous
blunder it committed in venturing upon this expedition, the earlier phases of which Mr. Churchill described as a "gamble." A gamble
it has proved in the lives of the most heroic of In the Government press organ, the Daily
In rece. Chronicle, on Jan. 1, Dr. J. Holland Ros,
author of the life of Napoleon, writes: "The failure at the Dapdanelles is the most
conslderable in our history: that we must admit. In the third week of February, when
the An defences, our hopes seemed bright. Russia, it apeneared, was about to assail the Bosphorus,
while the Greeks smiled on the enterprise. Students who knew the story of Duckworth's
failure at the Dardanelles in 1807, doubted its feasibility, apart from a considerable landing
force to hold the Narrows; and such a force was not at hand in time. In vain, then, did a
gallant handful clutch at tha ridge dominating gallant handfuu clutch at the ridge dominating
the Straits. Greece, swayed by her Queen, would not sens a man, and Russia was soon to
too hard pressed in Poland and Cacasia to
destroy the Bosphorus forts. Between March 18 and May 27 German submarines sank the
Irresistible, Ocean, Bouvet, Goliath, and Majestic. Progress on land was slow and costly. Sum-
met. whut tio titeo and diooneoc, Lovion a fo neev. wiur to thito ane urkoanone
heavier toll than the Tirks
witnessed the memorable feat

## New Zealanders and Britons at Anzac Cove.

 The sequel need not be told. The skiftul with-drawal from Suvla and Anzac on December 20
ended the expedition in it ended the expedition in its larger aspects. We
cling to the southern tip of the Peninsula, an on a superficial view, that is all we have
show for a loss of more than 200,000, me (more than half of them cases of sickness).
And now the last position of Sedd-ullAnd now the last position! The Allies had missed the golden opportunity when the Turks were
short of ammunition, to push forward and win victory. Then, if ever, something was
possible, but from the moment the Turks possible, but from the moment
were furnished with sufficient artillery and munitions, the fate of the English at Galli poli was sealed! And so the English have gained at the cost of such enormous loss life, and the Dardanelles Expedition, heralded so boastfully by British statesman and press, stands out as one of the greatest military
failures and blunders on record in the wars of the world!
Very Important
Cabinet Council London, Tuesday. A Cabinet Council has
been called here to consider, it is rumored, the much discussed question regarding the occupation of Salonica. It is well known
that a strong divergence of opinion exists that a strong
upon the wisdom of keeping the English troops in Greek Maceaonla won over
British Government was only wor the idea by the urgent and almost desperate appeals of General Joffre to it to stand by France and support that country in the Balkan Expeatition.
But the highest British military opinion, including that of Lord Kitchener, is against the dividing up of the English forces and
condemns the Salonica expedition as useless, and moreover highly dangerous on account of the bad climate and unsanitary conditions
there existing, liable to prove devastating to there existing, liable to prove devastaing
the large number of troops assembled. It is to be noted that Mr. Henderson, the Labor leader and Minister of Education, Cabinet Council.
AMERICAN CONSU
ANTI-GERMAN.
Stutgart, Tuesday. The Kölnische Zeitung has published an article in which the
Ameri can Consul here, Mr. Edward Higgins, is charged with utterances strongly anti-
German. It is announced that the matter

Recruiting
Montenegrins

## in America

WORK OF PROFESSOR MICHAEL UPIN OF COLUBBIA UNVIERSITT RECRUITIN AOENT FOR
THE WAR STRANGE CONCEPTIONS OF CONCEPTIONS
NEUTRALTT.
A few days ago a Reuter despatch from Cettinge reported the torpedoing of an Italian ransport from America, which carried 40
recruits for Montenegro. According to Reuter two of these recruits were drowned when the transport sank. Since then an Austrian the sinking of this transport but it corrected the Reuter statement by stating officially that two hundred of the Montenegrin and two hunded
Servian rec
drowned.
One wonders how those recruiting agents in America must feel who sent these poo There is a law in the United States which forbids recruiting for a foreign country any where within The United States. When the United States issued its neutrality declaration at the outbreak of the present war, special
stress was laid in the President's neutrality proclamation, on the impropriety of any American citizen aiding or abbetting foreign has acain been revived American Independence League of California in a protest addressed to President Wilso against British recruiting in California and by the demand of he independence Leagu hat the British Consul General in
Francisco and other British consular in California and on the Pacific Coast, well as the British Ambassador in Washington, should be recalled because of their open recruiting in California, since it was proved was furnished by the British Embassy in Washington.
public protes

Protest to President.
and Serbs to the recruting of Montenegrins wise ton. In this protest the President's attention was drawn to the open recruiting agitation in New York that is being carried on by the in New Yonsul Professor M. I. Pupin of Columbia University
"Thus Professor Pupin, as "plenipotentiary" for Montenegro, published the following
appeal to Montenegrins in America, from Peter Plamenac, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Montenegro:
"The English Government has most graciously consented to take care of the transportation of Montenegrin reservists to the war theatre. In the name of the King and the
Montenegrin Government we appeal to Montenegrins in America, to make themselves ready in shortest possible time for the
voyage.
In regard to the sailing of the steamers and the number of passengers that can be carried, all Montenegrins capable of bearing English Consul, who will report to our English Consul,
To this official recruiting appeal Professor Pupin added on his own behalf: "The English expect information as to the exact number of Montenegins who are ready to transportation to Montenegro. Do not start before consulting me! My call to you will be issued in writng and in such manner so
you will be privately informed beforehand by wire, so as to prevent our enemies from hindering us. I will let you know of a
secret word and a secret sign of recogsecret word and a secret sign of recog-
nition which will reach you by mail. Thus every Montenegrin will be able to tell that with the seal of the Royal Montenegrin Government, with the secret word and secret
sign, actually came from me. This will prevent outsiders from upseititig our plans".
No Hinderance Came. By the word "outsiders" in this connec-
tion, Professor Pupin evidently meant to refer to the American federal authorities: but as a
matter of fact no hinderance seems to have come from them. Following this official appeal Professor Pupin issued another open appeal
published by the Narodna Odbrana, the National Society for Greater Servia in America, a branch of the Society that was im-
plicated in the assassination of the Austrian
the continental times, wednesday, january 12, 1916

The Continental Times

 The Contin inentail Times con eximionc:









 the essay of Mr. Willamn Watoon, pubisisted
in the National Sunday Magazine, in which

 unity of purposes, on a account of of the un.
wakened satio oftherifaculties on account of the

 charges to matere. Mr. Watson gives solemn warring to the Engish and he tells them that the Germans are very hard to beat
because they are so powertuly organised, so well equipped, so thoroughlyly efficient, with such h passionate love for country that they
are wiling to sacifice all and everything

 emenies and will thit future greateses of | their country. "That is" " esys "the spirit |
| :--- |
| which makes Sermanys surememy formidable | the spirit that makes her an unprecedented d

menace and terror to Eng Is ish civilistion. He menane and teror to English civilisation. He
asts whelier the E English are showing any
 Mr. William Watson then proceeds to tell
 perill "Has there ben in England,"
William Wats
Watson asks,
any
any splendid and
 to detend Engand? His answer is .Not",


 repe so evident
reply to them

## A Moot Question

taken up in the English papers: "What is
to be done should the Central to be done should the Central Powers fail
to attack the forces of the Allies assembled at Salonica ?" It would indeed make an exceedingly awkward and unfortunate opsition
for the uninvited guests upon Greek territiory for the uninvied guests upon Greek territory,
should they be left there neglected by the should they be left there neglected by the
anticipated atackers. And be it noted, the climate of Salonica is exceedingly unhealthy. In a correspondence from Mr. Ward Price, column of space is given too explaining the
retreat of the French and English trom Doiran retreat of the French and English from Doiran
and Kewgeli, and it is told how a great success might have been achieved had the manceurre which the Bulgarians hands, them from warrying out. And so, having
blundered, the retreat became necessary and the Correspondent tells that necessary and were small. The Bulgarians on the contrary
state that the losses of the Entente troops Having once made good. their escape to
Salovica, the English and Frenct 10 work, utilising the Servians largely for the most laborious work, to fortify themselves,
and the English officers are reported to be and the English officers are reported to be
strolling about there, very well dressed, with strolling about there, every well dressed, with
sticks in their hands, taking the war as though he following:

 nullah over there the other company gets
them and suppsing they deobuched from that
turther gully they would absolutely run right
But suppose they don't come! What then?
What in that case have the Allies gained by occupying and fortifying a stretch of Greek lerritory? If not attacked, then the Entente
forces would have had all their trouble forces would have had all their trouble
in vain. And for the army of General Sarrail in vain. And for the army of General Sarrail
to take the offensive, in a country studded with rocky ridges with no roads worthy of the name, would be a far more costly
and difificult military underaking than the Gallipoli expedifion

Recruiting Montenegrins. heir apparent and his consort at Sarajevo.
Professor Pupin's second appeal read as "The critical moment has arrived. The
Austrian dragoin opened its mouth and lifted its stinking head over white Belgrade. But
Saint George guards Servia and Monteneero Saint George guards Servia and Montenegro
The dragon head will be buried in the stink ing Austrian dirt of the muddy Danube. Do
not be afraid brethren but courageously! In this decisive moment it is
essential to collect money and to send our central orgectization in New York. This
will be sent in the shape ot aid to Servian and Montenegrin Red Cross. For
the entire monies collected
 be spent where it will do most good
anorward, brethren! The fight is for life
and death. Bring aid to and death. Bring aid to our courageous
brothers on the batlle field! Long live
then Servia and Montenegro! Down with the
damned Austrians! Down with the most disgusting dragon of the world! To the
ight! To
Strong Language.
 Austrian ourrages in Servis are so horrible
that they cannot be discussed in the public has relapsed into savagery. A Hun remains a Hun even after enjoying the civilizing
influences of Christianity. If these Huns aro so fond of our blood why do they not
stand up like men before the brave Serb
nd Montenegrio sold and Moninenegrin soldiers instead of running
like miserable cowards? Cruelty is the only
Sta lock in trade of cowards. Considering the the field of battle one is not surprised to
find them seeking glory by killing Ind them seeking
women and children
Following this agitation for the war

America, Professor P President Wilson as a consulting member | of the National Board for consiliting membery and Naval |
| :--- | Aeronautics of the United Siates. When this became known the editor of Fair Play

in New York addressed a letter of protes
N in New York addressed a letter of protest
io President Wilson in which he submited all the publicly known facts concerning Pro
fessor Pupin's recruiting activities to the President. Nut receiving any reply from and called personally at the white House asking for an appointment with the Presi-
dent. He was then informed by the President's secereary, Mr. Tumulty, that the President
taad aticauy iaten liss protest under consideration, but saw no reason for rescinding federal board.
The Continental Times is the onlv newspaper published in all Europe which
tells the truth in English

LLOYD GEORGE'S TROUBLE,
Problem Which Faces the in England.
London, Tuesday. One of the greatest
problems now facing the Minister of problems now facing the Minister of Muni-
tions is that of providing an andequate supply of machine tools, especially for the new
national factories. Though the whole of the national factories. Though the whole of the
machine-tool factories of this county machine-tool factories of this country have
been placed under Government control, their been placed under Government control, their
output is not nearly sufficient to meet the huge demand. It certainly seems that of Munitions to set new national arms factories simply for the
purpose of supplying machine tools to the purpose of supplying machine tools to the
other national factories. Aready certain controlled works have concentrated on the
production of the $i$ its and gauges needed in
phell production of hel production; it would, therefore, be only
shat gated a further step in the same direction to That the Government realises the need for getting into its hands every available
machine tool is made clear in various ways machine tool is made clear in various ways.
For one thing we have the "Machine Tools
(Prohibibition of Import) Proclamation 1915" which has just come into force "subject as hereunter provided, all machine tools
and percts thereof, excluding sall
onals, shall be prohibited to be im cools, shall be pronibited to be im
ported into the United Kingdom. Provided
always, and it is bect always, and it is hereby delared, that
nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to machine tools and parts thereof imported
under license of the Board of Trade and
subiect to the provisions and condition of such license.

BITTERLY OPPOSED Chicago, Tuesday. The Chicago American
writes about Lord Rosebery's recent utterLord Rosebery is recognized as voicing the
sentiments of the British neval and therths of the Briisil naval and military the construction of an American navy that will place the
ing position.
Thig position. reognize that with such a navy afloat Great Britain will be compelled to national law as applied to the freedom of national
the seas.

NEWS LETTER INCREASED RECEIPTS OF THE STATE RALLROADS SHOWS CLEARLY
OREAT REVIVAL IN TRADE. BUSY SCENES ON THE DANUBE.
KING FERDINAND AT SEMENDRIA

## MEETING BETWEEN THE BULGARIAN MONARCH AND HRIS HIIOHNESS THE ARCHDUKE FRREDRICH

Vienna, Tuesday. Here in the Dual Empire, just as in Germany, trade is reviving
in a wonderful degree and that in a marked manner by the incteased return shown in
the traficic receipts of the state railroads. In the trafic receipts of the state railroads. In
the last month the receipts have been 15 million of Kronen highere than at he the same
mer period of last year. From July to November
of aly the increase in comparison to the
same period in the prevts same period in the previous year, amounted
to the substantial surn of 74 million of kronen For a considerable period there was a con-
gestion of goods at the Vienna station due ow the lack of freight waggons, but now,
owing oan understanding having been
reached by the reached by the civili,and military authorities,
that has been remedied and normal ditions practically restored.

## But it is not ont only that the

 working well, for there is a mightyin the river shipping trade both for and passengers. Few people are aware
the volume of the trade of the is prodigious and water being ever a chea
means of thansit, the means of transit, the river is very much used
and traffic And just now the Danube presents a busie sight than maybe ever before in its history.
Large iron barges pass up and down Large iron barges pass up and down
long lines, drawn by powerful puffing an lying idle. It would make the Allies if they could only have a peep at the Danube just now, at a moment when they think the,
are starving us out. There they could se each day passing in long processions, those
huge barges full of grain of all descriptions huge barges full of grain of all descriptions
and now already the supplies from the Orient now arready serving which wpilit make us in
dependent of any outer help trom the west Trade in full Swing. And Austro- Hungrian trade with Turke and the old houses that have worked for generations for the Turkish market are once more busy as in the good old days and are
making up for lost time getting rid of their making up for lost time getting rid of their
hoarded stocks of goook for the Orient vey fast.
place between King Ferdinand and Fieldmarshal Archduke Friedrich a
Semendrie Semendria. The two auzust Personages
met first on the Royal train or King and anterwards on the saloon steamer Sophie belonging to the Hungarian River
and Sea Navigation Association The King had come there specially to to greet the Com
hander
mand in Chef mander in Chief of the Austro-Hungarian
army and was acconmanied by arry and was accompanied by the Crown-
prince, Prince Cyrill and a large suite. The meeting was of a quite specially cordial
nature. On the arrival of the Royal train, the King sent his General Adjutant to salute the Arch-
duke aboard the Sophic duke aboard the Sophie and convey his
greetings will an invitation; to come ashore. The Archduke remained in earnest conver-
sation with King Fer sation with King Ferdinand for over an
hour and on Ieaving ivited the King to take
dinner with hain dinner with him on the steamer. At that
meal the Archlute meal the Archduke Friedrich, speaking in
French proposed a toast, that of the King french proposed a toast, that of the King
and his victorious army, to which the King replied in German. He spoke in the highest
praise of the con praise of the Commander in Chief of Bul-
gairass sowertul ally, and of his feelings of
wonder and wonder and admiration at the rapid manner
in which the Austro-Hungarian advanced at a time when every was of such vital importance. And finally
the Monarch emptied his siss to the Monarch emptied his slass to the health
of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria of His Imperial Majesty the Emperoro of Austria.
The King and his sons and suite remained aboard the Sophie until midnight the reurriad th his special train and was off to
Sofia. The next day the Archduke returned Dynasty in the Field.
Our country yields to none in the number
of the members of its Imperial and Reyal family and of its members of the highest aristocracy who have taken to the field and
are actively serving at the front. Let us take it just from the point of view of the
Imperial family. There is one of the keenest and most pracical of all our soldiers, the heir to to the throne, the Archume. Karl 1 Franz
losef, who has taken losef, who has taken a keen and most active
part in the Campaign. He has been seen as all the fronts and has mixed quite freely witth the soldiers. He is an out and out soldier
from head to foot and loves the army from head to foot and loves the army.
rhere is, of course, the Commander Chief, the Archduke Fieldmarshal Friedrich who is so beloved of the soldiers, thas they
have christened him ©The Soldiers Father have christened him "The Soldiers, Father.
H. I. H. has in nowise spared himself, but has been hard at work ever since the war segan, insisting up
ships with the rest Then there comes Ferdinand who has been throughout
war at the head of his Corps which has
withstood terrific Russian assaults and was prominent in the engagements of Komarow
and Huczwa and was deeply engaged in the hard fighting aro deeply Limanowage, and
took part in the grand offensive movement took part in the grand offensive movement.
The Archuke Leopold Salvator has done yeoman: work in his position as General
Artillery Inspector and we all know the fine display that Austro-Hungary made in that arthe Archduke
particular department. Then highly skilled in all technical matters regards artillery, and his advice is always
looked to as of the utmost value in the Army Staff Councils.
At the head of the
the Archduke Pefer Vienna division stand the fighting front in the hottest times in the
Zamos efinan who was Zamos engagement, and was one of
those who for months conducted the hard defensive operations destined to aid so
greaty in relieving the German army in its grataty in reieving the
ofensive movements.
The Archduke Josef has led the 31th Infantry
Regiment into Servia and he at the second bervitiand he was aund Lemberg and
was in terent
ond was in command of the seventh army corps The Archduke Eugen has ben one of the
busiest officers on the Danube and Drina and is a sample of the thoroughly good
leader of soldiers and on that account was given the command of the south western
troops.
Many of the other Archdukes are busily engagea in one or other branches of utility
as regards the war, for instance the Archduke Franz Salvaior has done excellent ser-
vise sice as General Inspector of the volunfeer
sanitary corps and also heads the Samaritan

## TEXAS AND

WAR LOANS

## ciation of Commerce and Trade writes: The recently

calling forently authorized fourth war loan calling for two and a half billion dollars,
has been viewed with general satisfaction by
 and with patience.
Although the press and the people con-
sider the authorization of the fourth war loan a matter of course, some opposition is expressed regarding the imposition of new Thg of all four war loans.
The proposed Excess Profit Tax is not
Considered a bax affecting the people gener ally, because $a$ smineling traction poople gener-
only
only is centered, however, in the character of the
inevitable new taxes neviable new waxes, and in this connection
no definite opinion has been expressed for the simple reason that the govermment
not as yet come out with a program. Another question, however and ently ripe for argument, is how the new
taxes will affect 's economic strength This question has been touched upon in
many variations, according to individual judice, inclination and temperament of writers. Those individuals, who repeat
thought lessly the old phrase of "Collapse thought lessly the old phrase of "Collapse
under Taxes," that old warning of the time of the German finance reform, of the arma the maxter of taxes is broached the whe
then be just as erroneous, however, to treat this
matter too lightly and to do away with it by matter too lightly and to do away with it by
saying: "so far we have always saying: "so far we have always pulled
through," and for the reason that the sums invouved today cannot be compared with those of former days.
German war loans, the following is for the The yearly interest on these ten billio 10500 million, dollurs rate of five per cenn This is inion dollaa
herefore the question aryses large sum and o the entire income of the German patio In assuming the total yearly income of the German people to be seven billion dollarswhich, by the way, is proven by statistisc-
one cannot well speak of overburdening the one cannot well speak of overburdening the
German people, if the above mentioned in terest of
The greater part of these seven billion ing etc, but it is also a fact that ten to
twelve per cent of this sum has not been twelve per cent of this sum has not been
expended, but has been husbanded. In other words, the German nationa
wealth has been increasing by about 80 million dollars a year In entirely elilimanting the possibility Sermany, the increase of Germany's nationa wealth will, in the future, keep within narrower limits, its increase will, therefore, no reach 800 million dollars each y yent
eventually only 250 million dollars.

The Open Tribune

## To Our Readers.



 contrivutors to this column. Contrizutors are
requested to limit the length of their letters requested to limit the lengtt of their letters
to the utmost, in order to avoid the necessity Curtailing oy the Eaitor.

## of Interest to Holland.

I think the Continental Times is the right
American organ for giving a prominent place American organ for giving a prominent place
to observations on the very acute problems
of Yellow of the United States are surrecy more wets than those of Britain
News reaches us here from the Pacific on evidently with the knowledge and consent of that great champion, of the white race,
lapan's ally, Britain at nothing less than the propegranda aims stirring up of Japanese public opinion for more aggressive policy towards incorporation
of "some" or "all" the Dutch Est colonies into the Japanese Empire. Holland is entirely at the mercy of Japan, as no great-
power is able to back her up effectively against any move which threatens her from that Britain is going to use this suggested purpose Holland, that she should give up neutralit join the Entente against the Central Powers-
and in exchange may hope that pressure will be exercised on Japan not to touch the Dutch colonies in the Pacific.
world than anything more disgusting, in this
present British Covernment Zurich ,

Illyricus.

## To the Editior:

Here is a question that is being mooted
almost daily among Americans in Germany Does the passport of an American citizen Dissued to him or her by the State Depari-
ment or by an American embesy tion, belong to the bearer thereef, or legait revert to the State Department? I raise this question in your Open Tribune
because it has become notorious in because it has become notorious in Germany
that the passports of various Americ citizens residing in Germany were take rom them and officially cancelled o liferent pretexts, and that official efforts citizens of personal passports which they wisely refused to give up
Thus an American musie in Dresden, was called to Berserin to
siten surrender his passport to the American Embassy there, on the ground that he had
dared to address an open letter to Presiden Wilson in which he implored the President to place an embargo on tre American exports of arms and
enemies in war time.
Ans refuser American resident of Dresden was refused a renewal of his expiring pass-
port because he had a personal port because he had a personal dispute with
the American Consul there when applied at the Cerlin Embassy. for a renewewal
of his passsport the of his passport, the Ambassador asked him
ironically: "Why aren't you in the Schutzen-
graben ?"
At Munich, a naturalized American citizen had his unexpired passport taken from him and confiscated because he had a dispute
with the American Consul there about Pre sident Wiilson's policy in regard to munition In Berlin a naturalized American cilizen had his passport confiscated and cancelled
by the American Ambassador because he had dared to criticize the American Secretrye of State and the tone of his diplomatic notes to Germany and Austria.
In Berin likewise, a well known American his passport to the American Embssy on request, was "punished" कy having his Aeen addressed and cablegrams, which had withheld from him by the Embassy. His "offence", like that of all other Americans in Germany whose passports have been ordered
cancelled, it is understood, was that be had expressed
Germany
Now, apart from all questions of our inrection of our Govermment, no matter what we may think or say, I ask as an American:
Why should any of us be expected to shem the confiscation of a p piece of private
to property so essentially personal and indis-
pensable in these troublous
our passports?

GERMAN WOMEN AND THE WAR

## Legions of Housewives and Helpers.-Organisation

 in the Ranks ofThe place had formery been a shop
some sort but had been convereded into

 in this poor quaterer of Beriin and the tail
 towered up on both sidess so for as as exemals
 spacious stree of tew apartment. Houses near
Momingsside Drive, New York. The wooden

 baces served the litle ones-generous quan-
tian

 disheses and pronounced them good, -a good
as the moist dark war brad which the wise as the moist, dark war brad which hhe wise
forexight of the o Cerman authoritics has bidden the poople eat The children, though of the
 of irrepressibib lite-a parat of fermanys in-
exhastible reserves or the the future. And wisly





 gruity of the thought that this nation was at
wart ort the grotequete hope of its enemies
that latat it was facing the bony spectre of starre
aion. The same toresight and a care has been eeternded to others ipon whose lives or
means of livithood the iron hand of war
 children of de
and teachers.

## for the Artist Folk

It happened one day that I was passing
along the Prager Platz-a charning gquare along the Prager Platz-a charming square
in the suburb of Wilmersdorf-just at lunchtime. So I blundered into a pleasant looking
restaurant with plate-glass windows, polished signs in black and gold, and revolving doors
siate of mahogany and shining brass. Without, the place had all the appearance of the usual
modernand elegant restaurants of Berlin. Within, it was spacious, airy and tastefully decorated. It was crowded with comfortable and pros-
perous-looking folk, folk with a dash of Bohemianism. The velvet hats of art students hung upon the racks, here and there you
saw the Greek folds and lines of those reform dresses affected by feminine intellectuals in Germany. There were musicians with
flowing hair and shining locks and spectacled ftudents and several venerable whitechaired and white-bearded professors. The clerk was
there and the typist. I asked a waitress with a patrician face and doe-like eyes for the
menu-card. There was no menu-card she explained, but I could have this sort of soup and that sort of meat-dish. And would I kindly go and equip myself with a ticker
from that desk yonder? She pointed a slender lily-white finger with rosy nail at a long
table covered with green baize behind which sat several young women who gaveout colored meal-coffee is 5 pfennigs, about 1c extra.
The food served me by this voluntee waitress, a member of some wealthy German
family, was plain, but good and sufficient. I family, was plain, but good and sufficient. I
had chanced upon a Folk-Kitchen for artists and members of the middle classes. There was another similar place housed in a gorge-
ous palace in the artistic quarter of Charlottenburg. Despite the low prices, these places have, I believe, become largely self-
supporting. All over Berlin, all over Germany the same excellent and thoughtful provisio has been made. There are places where a
man may eat upon paying a trifle, there are man may eat upon paying a trifle, there are
others were everything is absolutely free. No man, woman or child in Germany need here such as I had seen in London after the war had seized the poor in its iron jaws-
unforgetable scenes in the dismal darkness and damp chill of the early morning hours of Southwark and Poplar and Wandsworth line up in rows of shivering women and children so that they might not miss their
chance when the baker began to sell his stock of stale loaves.

The fruit of war is not chaos and destruction. Beneath its sulphurous orces that create orces that create and preserve and protect,
masculine forces and feminine. But it is a field in which the tenderness and solicitude
of the maternal spirit finds its richest and of the maternal spirit finds its richest and
most fruiful expression. And in this field the immense, patient and never-ending work of the women of Germany must be regarded
sa one of the great phenomena of the war and one of its greatest labors of construction.
sseize sword and rifle on that grim and minent women summoned their sisters from banner of the Nationaler Frauendienst-The Woman's National Service. Even in a country
so well-ordered as Germany where the ghastly nightmare of the slum has been driven from poverty are practically unknown, much want was bound to ensue upon the catastrophe of

There are countless associations of German
ladies who devote their entire time and ladies who devote their entire time and
energy to relieve distress, but the Nationaler Frauendienst which has assumed the task unemployed, may be considered the most important. A study of its methods and system may be commended to some of our
own charity organisations. At its head are two of the best-known women of Berlin-
both of them, by the way, leaders both of them, by the way, leaders of the
feminist movement-Frau Gertrud Bärmer who has general charge of the work throughout the country and Frau Levy-
Rathenau whose field of activities is the city of Berlin.
The call for the mobilization of the
housewives went forth as soon as the red notices flamed upon those circular pillars which serve for the purpose of walls
affixing posters. crimson paper called the men to the defens of the country, the women rallied to the de-
fense of the hearth, and the larder. All those virtues and qualities for which the women of Germany have been famous were to
enlisted as moral and material forces enlisted as moral and material forces
support the men. Knife and fork were to be arrayed side by side with sword and bayonet. Scientific modern methods were to
prevail, a rigid system of war dietetics was to be adopted, the prevailing waste was to be eliminated. Germany was to remember
its Spartan days of old, its former habits of plain and simple living. The Germans had doubt of that. No city in the world could show such huge and magnificent restaurants, cafes and pleasure-palaces. But now like the
shadow of an immense condor's wings "die shadow of an immense condor's wings "die
grosse Zeit"-the lofty hour-had come, had swooped upon them all. It was a time for
trivialities to be forgotten, for feuds to trivialities to be forgotten, for feuds to
brushed aside-an hour in which character brushed aside-an hou the hammer-blows of
was to be shaped by the
fate. The housewife at the oven was as much a factor in the iron scales of victory
as her brother, son or husband, in the flame-
vomiung the Call to the Women.
This appeal to the women echoed throughout the land, and women and girls in their
millions sprang forth to obey it. In all the nations at war women came in great multitudes to offer their help, but in no other
land was this passionate, almost exalted spirit of devotion so universal as in Germany.
The German women having buckled the armour on her man, felt herself a Valkyrie, tism, but unlike the sleeping Brunhilde, fully awake, and erect. And these fires must be turned to account whether they burn upon
the inferno of the frontiers or under the the inferno of the frontiers or under the
pots and pans of an artist in cookery. Like pois and pans of an artist in cookery.
glittering arsenals of swords, shells and with their shining walls of white tile and with their shining walls of whie nile amel-
their burnished batieries of nickel and enamel ware, their polished taps, their table-tops
scrubbed to snowy whiteness, their dainty array of china, crystal and cutlery, were mustered for the fray. Here were gigantic forces arrayed on the side of life, millions of do-
mestic fortresses to protect the vitality of the civil population and the young. And who
shall be able to estimate the incalcuabl secret of health and well-being and national vitality that resides in this one fact: that
almost every girl and woman in Germany, from the pale aristocrat to the red-cheeked peasant, knows the secrets and the technique
and the subtle chemistry of the art of the kitchen-even as the men know those of the profession of arms.
The National S
forth many manifestos, notices and proclamations, its learies and pamphlets have flutter ed into every home in the land, dauntless
in spirit, sage in advice and rich in suggestion Tracts and Recipes.
post-cards were issued plers and decorative ning upon the letter "K" by uhich the "Kriegs" (war) bread had become known-from the
letter which is pressed upon the surface of the long, dark-brown loaves. The enormous raw sate was calculated, so the cry went
forth: Cook your potatoes in the skins! Don't waste fat. "Cook your meals in the
fireless cooker. And use the war recipes!" The children were admonishhed in their ow
language. They were told, for instance, to us this day our daily bread. Thousands o
daily recipes for economical, nourishing,
tasty and original dishes were distributed in
printed form, lectures were given to school-
girls, servants and even soldiers. Vegetarian
tastes were gistes were consulted, cheaper methods of
tater producing those rich, and wonderful German Torten or cakes with exquisite fillings were
devised. It was proved that delicious marmalade might be prepared from ordinary
beets. Of game, fish, vegetables and poultry beets. Of game, fish, regetables and poulry

## next harvest.

The German workman, clerk or factory
hand, male or female, is accustomed to eat
several slices of bread and meat about ten several slices of bread and meat about ten
o'clock-as a sort of second breakfast. This habit, at all times a mere indulgence, invoive of bread. What measures were-devised to combat this ancient habit? It was decided that the workman or workwoman should be stew in place of the sandwiches. But how was this to be kept warm? The ingenious
brains of these high-priestesses of the domestic altar studied out a solution. A public exhibition of vessels for the convenient carrying Rathenau showed me an amazing number of clever contrivances-canisters, jugs, pots, receptacles, all devised on a sort of simple
Thermos flask principle, or tea-cosy. The vessels themselves were preas figured muslin,
covers of leather, silk, canvas, and resembled cameras or ladies hand-bags so far as their externals were concerned. The food, thus sealed up and
would keep warm for several hours.
War Against Waste.

A ruthless war was waged against all waste. bread-crusts, peelings, gravy, waste in general was to preserved as food for animals. Kitchen
soap must not be permitted to melt away in soap must not be permitted to melt
hot water, since fat is necessary for making of soap. Wisdom put up the bars against waste so that the spectre or wait
might never enter Germany. Nor has it gaunt face as yet been added to those o
Germany's numerous adversaries-despite the amazing tales that have appeared in many of our papers. It is my conviction that the
Germans still eat too much and too frequently. The German cuisine has always been one of the richest in the worid. As
bread, were I to eat all that to which my weekly bread-card entitles me, 1 might prove that if man does not, he at least might live by bread alone. Travellers from neutral lands,
it is said, have left Germany weighing more it is said, have left Germa
than when they entered it
Astonishing as it may seem there is less unemployment in Germany at present than
normally. This, to be sure, is partly explained by the fact that millions of workers are at present serving at the front. But it
is also largely due to the extensive and is also largely due to the extensive and
successful reorganization of German industry -a sort of intensive internal commercial cuiture to offset the temporary cessation of many imporis and exports. Even the un-
skilled laborer is in demand. For instance, there is a great need of drivers of garbagewagons. These are offered 46 marks a week
that is, $\$ 11.50$, which in America would be that is, $\$ 11.50$, which in America. would be
by no means low pay. An elevator boy who in times of peace may obtain three
dollars a week, now receives six or seven. Girls who worked for $\$ 2.50$ a week, now command 15 c . an hour. Common laborers are paid $\$ 1.75$ to $\$ 250$ a day. When the
great flood-tide of workers sweeps back from the war into the markets a dificult problem will arise. But this bas already scientific forethought and system which has been one of the secrets of German success. System of Poor Relief.
The relief for the poor is organized somewhat as follows. The funds are hose of of accepting private charity may not afflict
the self-respecting poor. The organizations the self-respecting poor. The organizations
merely dispense public money to those merely dispense public money to
among the public who are needy. amplicant goes to one of the bureaus, his or
her case is investigated, indexed by the card her case is investigated, indexed by the card
system, and assistance given in the shape of system, and assistance given in the shape of
money or tickets good for supplies of food and fuel. The wives of soldiers receive part of their separation
part from the City.
In the larger towns the women receive small villages where living is cheaper it is somewhat less. Apart from this many soldiers send home all or a large percentage of their pay which their wives immediately carry to
those savings-banks which, as we were led to believe at the beginning of the war, a There is a steady decrease in relief cases. Many of the stations are now closed for the greater part of the day. In addition to th
various soup-kitchens, there are a number Kakao-Stuben or Cocoa Rooms in the poorer sections. Here for 1 pfennig a large mug
of cocoa may be had, for 2 pfennigs, a slice of bread is added, for 4 pfennigs (precisely 1 c .l) you get cocoa, soup, bread and sausage. and found it coarse but wholesonie. I have seen the inhuman poverty of the
slums of London, the English industrial cities and New York. know those denizens of
and degradation of those industrial troglodytes
into whose very souls the soot and mud
and darkness of these metropolitain infernos and darkness of these metropolitain infernos had entered. But of such submerged miserables
one finds no trace in Germany even at a time when the entire nation is waging its
monumental struggle on three long-draw fronts. In spite of all this Germany is today
the same clean, orderly, well-kept mansion as before. The old scrub-women still carefully wipe the enamelled name-boards in the Untergrund Stations. Every bit of brass, copper
glass or tile-work glistens with the old traGierman in the matter of dress has not suf
ditentines. fered through the oppression of fhe war. It or blouse in the brisk and cheerful crowds hat throng the streets.

A Breed of Heroic Women There have been those among us who
still subject to the influence of old tags and generalities, have been apt to regard th a passive submissive creature of the Gretchen ype, worshipping her lord and master and
without the least initiative or energy. The war may engender many new prejudices, fo passion and hatred are the forcing-houses of
ignorance, but this misconception ought to vanish once and for all time. Never before ot even in the case of the English suff namic a welling up or let me rather say, flaming-up of:the feminine soul-such courage,
self-sacrifice, initiative, wisdom and far-seing providential vision as has been shown by
these German women. And all this immense these German women. And all this immense
task of organisation, reorganisation, relief, investigation, experiment, research and practical execution has been carried out amic The nerve-racking sense of the shadow of
death hovering over their loved ones in the field, or even under the blow of a personal
bereavement. But the spirit of each woman is that of one who smiles and even laughs straight into the staring eyeholes of that dark mask that Desiiny wears. Sorrow for the
dead has no right to demand the time, the work, the devotion required by the living. One is able to read this spirit in the sad,
soft eyes and firm and serene mouths of the soft eyes and firm and serene mouths of the
many veiled young widows in the streets; of the industrious hausfrauz marshalling the forces of her kitchen, in the sweet and tender nurses the many beautiful and nun-like bustle of the restaurants and cafes and in that audacious note of undisturbed elegance
and luxury maintained by this gay, cheerful and luxury maintained by this gay, cheerful
and amazing capital. There is an ancient tale of a besieged German town for whose defense the German women gave their long forses of hair in order to furnish bow-strings
forche. It may be well for both friend and foe to realize that this heroic spirit
has not passed away.

## TARTUFFE

and ANANIAS

## Cant, Calumny and Commercialism

"The struggle for all is the right to live
without being under the shadow of Prussin militarism, which will not observe the ord-
inary rules of humanity in war or leave others free from the menace of aggression."
"The Germans over-numbered their French and British opponents by ten to one-at the
Battle of the Marne."
"There are strange stories of the Lord fighting for the Allies. I have before me a pamphlet giving evidence of many soldiers
seeing angels between them and the overwhelming hosts of the enemy
to dominate the old world, and these United States as well, I uphold that to supply the them, is not only our wisdom and our duty but it is much less than we ought to do, to stop such world marauders."
As to the hyphenated American, he endeexposing his own wretched carcass.
"The Hohenzollern dynasty should be an--Chancellor Day Syranc." "I am in constant, daily, nightly sympathy
with the Allies." "We do not admit that we have broken
any international law." -London "Express." "The operations in Mesopotamia are a very bright page in the history of the British con-
duct of the war." "The spirit of the army after fifteen months "The spirit of the army after fifteen months
of the most exhausting kind of warfare that soldiers were ever called upon to face, is soldiers were ever called upon to face, is
the great fact of the war in the West, and
it is worth more than any showy victory or
local success". local success."
"It is a matter of life-long regret to me
that I shall never have the opportunity of that I shall never have the opportunity of
revising my address to the German Emperor so as to deal in adequate terms with the
Kaiser's recent achievements. on land and sea."

A Pæan for the Osmanli.

With a blare of trumpets and men
They came and possessed the sh They came and possessed the shor
a few bleak miles in a glenA few scant miles-no more.

Armored in fire they came Their ships made isles in the sea,
But they have been driven in shame From red Gallipoli.

They came with a tempest of guns
With a lie in their hearts to take The city of Allah's sons-
Their gain was the Bitter Lake.

They longed for the minarets, The golden domes of Stambou Where, girt by their bayonets,
The brutish Russ would

But the Sick Man thundered "Halt!" Their ranks he hurled in the se
Sun, wind and the Bight of Salt Were theirs-not victory.
Sun, sand and the mortal gates;
The hills where their power wentd Were theirs-not the azure straits Nor the glittering town.

They came while a world looked on, And London cheered to the skie
They shouted: "The deed is done! "Our hands hold the prize!"

They whelmed the hills with their shells hey burned in their narrow hells,With brine on their lips.

As a wolf is pent in a cage;
So were they pent in the Bay, So were they pent in the Bay,
And vain was their strength, their rag The vain was their strength, their rage
The Turk was stronger than they

And they that came with a shout, With armadas and tossing flags, Like beggars in rags.

They came in legions to rob
The land of a valorous folk, And now they are gone like a
Harried and spent and broke

They are gone. Yet thousands remain In a peace both fast and deep-
They fought and they died in vain Yet sound is their sleep.
nd the tri-color writhes defaced,
Bloodied and torn in the night, Sinks in the Crescent's light.

Armored in thunder they came, Their prows were flame on the sea
But they have been driven in shame Brom thed Gallipoli
Frome been

Chant! Muezzin-pour thy praye Over the streets and the dome Joy be in thy homes.

The sword of Mahomet hath res
It rules the Hellesper It rules the Hellespont mouth, And the East and the South.
o foeman defileth thy banksnto thine Allah give thank
Unto thy warriors praise

PROTECTING THE
DYE INDUSTRY
Secretary Redfield of the Department of
commerce recently called attention to the fact that capital already is being invested, in a moderate way, in the dyestuff industry in the United States. Since 1883 American
manufacturers have not been able to aet manufacturers have not been able to get
sufficient protection to warrant the development of the industry. In 1883 there were about ten factories in the country and all
were doing well, but the duty was taken off, and as a result six of the factories went out of business, and the others, although they have held on, have done so under mos
discouraging conditions. Prior to 1883 thet
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## THE LIVING AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

the life, thought and goal of the dual monarchy as reflected in the utterances of one OF ITS MOST EMINENT STATESMEN

THE PROBLEM OF THE SMALLER NATIONALITIES PRACTICALLY SOLVED.


#### Abstract

\section*{LIGHT-HEARTED VIENNA CONVERTED INTO A CITY OF STRENGTH.}


## THE WAY TO PEACE

## The Way to a Secure Peace Shown by the Central Power

 The Rage for Conquest and Destruction Displayed by the Entente.By Count Julius Andrassy.

There cannot be a man who does not in the depth of his heart long for peace, who
would not gladly see an end of the butchery which mocks humanity, civilization and progress. He will be the greatest personage of the century who, after a victory, will be able to end the war at the very first moment
that the vital interests of his country perthat the vital intere
mits it to be done.
To show endurance in an unavoidable struggle is in itself a great virtue and a great service, but in one that can be evadaded, even
a victory gives but doubtulul and transitry a viceory gives buirsiou mustut therefore be:
fame. The quest
what what way will lead to peace? How can that end be reached, about the desiraoleness opinion, and which everyone recognizes as a noble aim?
Alas, I can see at present only one single means of reaching peace, and that is by further use of force, by connmat we the strugle and by fresh victories. We must
either inflict a decisive blow upon our either inflict a decisive blow ening opera-
princiaal adversaries, or our defensive oper tions must convince the Entene finally and completely, that they cannot change the sults which have been reached thus far. It is a sad and discouraging feeling that there is no other way than that indicated;
but the histor but the history of the past weeks has made
this quite evident. The proceedings of the this quite evident. The proceedings ornan
C rman as well as of the Hungarian Parliament show strikingly that Central Europe is disposed to conclude a peace with moderate demands based on the present results of the war. Our enemies will not listen to any-
thing of the kind. The German Imperial thing of the kinc. The German Imperial
Chancellor has cited those declarations which make it as dlear as day that the Entenie has make In as clear-as day nal the Empene has
the inatiable wish to attain complete supremacy, and to over-throw entirely Cen ral
Europe. These declarations were on the Europe. These declarations were on
whole, the same ofticial and semi off cial uterances to which I also referred in the Hungarian Parliamen
Since then
statements have been made wus additional aggressive spiritt of the Entente, and on that account many more thousands of men must die, or be made cripples, and Europe be further exposed to devastation. A leading French newspaper, Le Temps,
has said that the love of peace as declared by the German socialst Liebknecht is as
lutle adapted as the views of BethmannHollweg to bring a solution, because the socialist will not assent to the surrender of Elasss Lothringen, and because the pre-
liminary condition for peace is not present liminary condition for peace is not present
so long as the German nation is not subso long as he German indeed expressed the
dued. Liebnecht has ind view that not a foot of land should be held not suffice for the Entente, their desire is to make conquesss, and so long as we do not
allow them a free choice of our own lands, so long as the strength of Central Europe, which is unendurable in their cyes, is not
broken, just so long are they determined to keep on killing, to lay waste, to burn down and to bombard.
The Times gives itself airs and says that peace can under no circumstances be con-
cluded with Germany, so long as it remains
unconquered and unsubbuued, because such a peace would be only atruce, and that the
Germans must first be taught to respect their own contracts, and to fultil their plighted obligations. Even a peace that may appear
to be acceptable should not be concluded because it may be assumed in advance that Germany would make use of it only for the purpose of preparing lor a new attack. The mlitiary power of Cermany, her militarism,
must be destroyed, otherwise it was not at all must be destroyed, otherwise it was not at all worth while to enter into the war. In order to persuade those also who may not think
it necessary to continue the war, and are it necessary to coninue the war, opressive burdens and be subject $d$ to such great dangers simply because of suppositions, the Times declares also that behind the peaceful words of Germany lies
making extensive conquests.
making extensive conquests. S .nce the spech of the Chancellor did no sufficiently inflame public opinion in Eng. land, the newspaper named took care to
provide the necessary fuel by publishing an aricle written by a "citizen of a neutral state," which asserted that Germany would retain for herself all Belgium with Antwerp and all of Polath, and compel Holland, AustriaHungary, Bulgaria, Greece and Rumania to
enter into a customs-union with her. 1 am enar int a customs-unton witiz her. am
curious to learn how the citizen of a neutral state became acquainted with the most secret "intentions" of the German government. do not know whether public opinion in England gave any credence to these assertions For my part, I add only the remark: that
puts a man out of humor when he detecct phe uiterior purpose of such preposterous views. This article from a neutral is only one of those mantold attempts whose aim it is to keep alive the war spirit in England,
and to induce a contunuance of the struggle and ho induce a connuance of hestuggle.
Russia is kepeping silent. But her silence and her preparations indicate that she still longs for the possession of Constantinople, and surves sor ustria. Hungary. Italy has re
partition of Aust centiy become a party to the London agree-
ment, and evicences by this that sne is dement, and evicences by this that sne is de-
temmed to send her sons to the shambes as long as the dream of the French, English and Russian chauvinists remains unrealized Wee it be then according to their wish forced upon us, and may the responsbilitty for the blood that is being shed rest ex-
Cusively upon the war party of our respective for the bio
clusivel
enemies.
The outbreak of the war was likewise due the Entente, to their envy, their longing for revenge ann uneir desiric exponand
growing strength of the Central European powers stood in their way; they did not wish
that we should pluck from our filesh the Servian spliner which had already begun to fester there, On this account hey evosed
the most teribile war known to human history And yet ceriaine external circumstances offered them the opportunity for placing the re
sponsibiily upon us. These were, for instance, the fact that we were driven by necessity to deliver an ultimatum to Servia, and that the Germans were compelled by the progressive mobiinsaion oo Russia,
send an ultimatum to that country; to these
we must add the circumstance that the connections of the Entente Powers with the rest
of the world were closer and more intensive than ours. They have thus succeeded in bringing it about that the great majority of
the people of the Entente group are fully the people of the Entente group are fully
persuaded that we caused the war, and that persuaded that we caused me warl, and hat
a large part of the neutral world has likewise taken a position against us.
However, just as the treatment of Greece by the Entente has slaken belief in the pretense that they had drawn the sword in
the interest of small states, and to protect the rights of neutalals, so does their present openly acknowlected position against any thought of peace, and the admission of their iminition to make conquests, show in a manner
not to be misunderstood, that their the beginning on, was the securing of their surremacy in Eurpopeand that to day they are still pursuing this.
Let us nail fast these facts. Let us proclaim
aloud that everyone in the world aloud that everyone in the world may
hear: We should be forced to continue the war, even if we were willing to give up all the territory accuired with our blood, and to renounce all the fruits of our victory.
the
the make the fict clear, that the war must Let us make the fict clear, that the war must be carried on, not because we are seeking
to accuire a supremacy over the rest of the to acquire a supremacy over the rest of the world, but solely and alone, because
enemies wish to secure for themselves a enemes wy because our enemies - as they indeed quite openly avow - would totally crush us. Mark it well; it is not because
the $F$ uror Tetronicus, as they so often declare, the Furor Teutonicuss, as they so often declare
desires to break uo the British empire, to desires to break up the British empirie, to
lay waste the steppes of Russia and to destroy lay waste the steppes of Russia and to destroy
France that neutral states must suffer and Trance, hat neutral states mels
that mankind must busy itself with the works of devastation instad of being employed in those of peace, but because those who are talking so much of their high ideals have
determined to tread us and the Germans determined to tread us and the Germans
under foot. It is not we who are carrying on the war on account of uncertain suppositions, but our enemies, who wish continue it until we are completely attack, as they we may not make a renewes we might.
The Entente would deter their people from all utterances concerning peace. As soon as
a faverable result for us in the Balkans was a favorable result for us in the Balkans was
imminent, and as soon as it became likely, that having attained the immediate purrose of the war, we should beyin to consider in some firm the question of peace, that series
of rumours with a purpose of which the of rumours with a purpose of which the
Chancellor spoke were set afloat The my th that Chancellor spoke were set afloat. The myth thal
we were exhausted made its appearance, then we were exnausted made is appuarance,
that ihe Germans were intrguing for peace, th which efforts we were eaking part, be
the
cowe we could no longer hold out. The Cuse, we could no longer fing put in the disagreeable plight-of having either to show a disposition for peace themselves-in which event negotiations would begin that would b
ene
difficult to
brakk off than to preven nore ditricult to break oif than to preven
so initio-or to bear the responsibbilty for their bloodthirsty deternination to continue the war. Fortunately they have not succeeded in hindering us from speaking out and expressing the feling which, to our
honor, has taken possession of us. The Entente Powers were compelled to let the mask fall, to cease for a time their hypo
critical pretenses and to admit before Goo and the world that they wish war, and will reject any proposals for peace.
We properly do not allow ourselves to be terrified at those tactics of theirs by which
they would misereresent they would misrepresent our inclination
towards peace as a sign of weakness. It is towards peace as a sign on weatness.
only the convicion of strength, only the
greatness of our victories that has awakened in us the feling that we are now in
position where we are able, and ought to speak of peace. This thought runs like a
red line through all the utterances in the German Parliament, and is found among us in the speeches of the members of the government as well as in those of the speakers
on the other side and likewise in the de on the oner side acian inewisions of the socialists and of all shades of
clat the Hungarian opposition. If the reports,
based upon a complete perversion of our based upon a complete perversion of our
expressions, should yet find belief in certain circles of the Entente, our renewed operations, as positive indications of our strength and endurance, will, I believe, very soon com-
pletely dispe, pletely dispel this error. For the rest there
is no protection against misrepresentaions. In this campaign of perversion, the Entente press has developed a most astounding audacity. The most striking example of this
is shown by the fact that the article which is shown by the tact that tie aricice on the necessity of establishing more intimate relations with Germany was reproduced in French and English journals in a manner that represented me as falling foul of "Ger man tutelage." Alleged sentences were quoted
which 1 had never written, and which were which h had never written, and which were
contradictory to my views and statements. I hold it to be a-happy circumstance that Th hold it to be a ahappy circumstance inat decarations of the governments, have suc.
ceded in makng it as clear as day that it ceeded in makng it as clear as day that in
is not we who are responsible for further blood-shedding. Not only does it afford us a teeling of solace, but it is of advantage
to us and a source of strength, to know that it has been made manifest that not we are the disturbers of the peace, and that we do not endanger the balance of power. We
are saisfied with such saieguards as will are satistifed with such safeguards as protect the position we have occupied up to now, without demanding the absolute destruc
tion of our enemies; while the Entente wish to subjugate Central Europe physically so that they may erect their own supremacy in the place of a political equilibrium.
In the 20 th century, notwithstanding all the apparent savagery of men, he occupies the
more favorable position whose cause harmonmore favorable position whose cause harmon ises with the interests of humanity, and who
receives absolution at the impartial judg. ment-seat-the collective conscience of man-
 even amid the bursting of bombs and the cracking of rifles, and possesses influence 1 am not able to give up the hope entirely
that there will gradually dawn upon the that there will gradually dawn upon the
minds of the great majority of our enemies, the consciousness that their leaders, in ap. pealing to the partiotism and tinie spinit on
sacrice of the masses, are trifilig wihh the Seelings of their followers, and that the con-
tinuation of the stuuggle is demanded, not so much by interests beloonging to the domain of foreagn politics, as by the dangers which
peace, without victory, wouid bring to the existing governments.
I am not able to resign the belief that the
Frenchman to whom one speaks of the greatness and glory of his country will finally perceive that it would be much more ad vantageous for France to conclude a pacece
under condtion shich are still possible to. oay, than to expose his land to the danger or bleding to death for the sake of an am-
bition exceeding its powers to realize. believe that such a one will also recognize
bal France is being brought to the danger that France is being brought to the danger
of destruction only for the sake of that clique, whose final overhrow would be the
result of a peace without a victory result of a peace without a vilctory.
The English workman will finally realize, when he is driven to the front, that the
question concerns more the interests of the present ruling parties than the honor and
freedom of his country which even to day is endangered by no one.
The Italian patriot will become conscious that his land, just as it became involved in
the war only through its internal weakness, so likewise has been compelled to place its destiny in the hands of foreign powers, only for the sake of upholding the present regime. In the Russian empire too the numerous peaceful elements will feel that the con-
tinuance of the war is not in the true interests of the war is not in the frue inthat the millions of people belonging to the Entente Powers will realize before the final breakdown of this group, that the longer the we the conditis of peace and the more thorough the collapse.
Our aim was self-defence. A peace which assures our position from attack we can be content with to-day, before the definitive
overthrow of our enemies has been accomplished. Additional exertions, and additional sacrifices will however require us to make additional demands. In the circle of our enemies there are already many who think otherwise than lie leaders, but the terro caused by the public termper in the name o patriotism and the directorial power of the
governments, unavoidable in war, keep them trom expressing their opinion.
I hope that the earnest voices which have别 of our victories, will hasten along the psy chological process of sobering our enemies that it may be possible to reach an agreement
before they are completely subjugated. And even if I be deceived in this, yet 1 hold to be indisputable that the utterance of the word 'Peace' will in all cases confirm us in the reassuring conviction that we do no wish to postpone peace one day longer than is necessary, that we do not wage war out
of a lust of conquest, out of an endeavor to obtain supremacy over the whole world, out of revenge or rage, and that we shall battle only until we have obtained the necessary
safeguards for our existence. While the wild and exaggerated intentions expressed by the Entente will awaken sooner or later discord among them, our moderation and our aims, spirit, will only strengthen that internal concord which is so necessary in time of war But, alas, to-day, and with this I take leave of the subject which lies so near my heartearnestly and effectively by continuing the inexorable struggle, without allowing it to
slacken and with a persistance and preparaon ever unweariedly renewed. Consequently energeic determination with which we en tered upon the one just closing.
The voices speaking for peace have, up
till now at least, left undisturbed the sansuinary phantasies and the wrought-up nervus system of the Entente. They have ap. parently not abandoned their exaggerate physical strength and to our victorious army The conquest of Servia and Gallipoli, and the death struggle of Monienegro-thes hree new reverses for the Entente, whic bave happened since the speeches of Bethcurative process, and awaken the hope that perliaps the war after all will not last so long a time as that for which we have had to prepare ourselves.

## THEORY AND PRACTICE

The Protem of Nationality in the Cacms of the Entente.
THE HPOCRTICAL
RRITENSE ANO





 on the part of the people in the lands of pudent claim to be made, and even used as One glance at the true conditions in the
countries of the Triple Entente and their cmployees and victims, will suffice to prove
how much falsity is united to the cunning that would shield itself
"princtiple of nationality."
"principle of nationality. It is a glaring
instance of finding a mote in the eye of your neighbor and ignoring the beam in your own. If we examine what attempts the Entente in its inner circles has made to
justify this principle of nationality, we shal have no difficulty in estimating the value at which the solemn assurances of this combin
ation are to be estimated. And our astonishment must grow immeasurably heople and even nations who permit themselves to be gulle
even ridiculous fraud.
Let us first examine Great Britain-that
noble land of whitewash and black-wash-and see how far the pretensions made by the
English for upholding this great ideal have English for upholding this great ideal have
been realized in their acts. A single word
would suffice to lame the back of the arch liar and hypocrite as by a rod or cudgel-
that word of England's immortal shame and infamy: Ireland.
The sorrowful history of the Irish is known
to all-one need only think of the hiaeous domestic strife which look place there shortly before the oubbreak of the war-when very
little more would have sufficed for the attitud
of the government to have provoked a bloody civil war from end to end of the Emerald
Isle. The European war has induced the rulers of England to proclaim a kind of truce
in the Irish question. But all the news which in the Irish question. But all the news which with their usual cunning, the English have
interpreted this truce in the most one-side manner. One need only turn over the pages
of a single copy of The Gaelic American, the well-known New York paper devoted to
the interests of Irishmen at home and abroad the interests of Irishmen at home and abroad,
and one will find ample material for expatiat ing upon the subject
principle of nationality.
The issue of September 26th, 1915, for
stance, is packed with articles and items, th mere titles of which are sufficient to set Eng
land's attitude to this holy principle in a vivid and revealing light. For example-"The
Semi-barbarous Battles of Civilization-the Plot Against Germany, Called Forih by Eng Destroying German Shipping to Compromise
the American Flag; "Great Britain, the Alleged Champion of Neutrality, in ,its Hypocritical
Pose, Proved by the Robbery of the Transvaal and the Destruction of the Autonomou
Rights of all Small States." And again
"Wis Shatd "Wliy Should Ireland Fight for England Thinks he is Addressing Fools. England has
Devoured the Freedom of Ireland, but has
not been able to Digest it!" Or further: not been able to Digest it !" Or further
"Irishment! do not Enlist in England's Army! Or: "The First Duty of Every Irishman is
to Protect the Interests of his owa Land and
to Preverve it from British Imperialism The same number also contains an article
which describes the attitude of England to-
wards India. It is scarcely necessary to
allude to the action of the Britishers in the
case of the Boers and their country. One
need only ask why England, this pretended
champion of the principle of nationality, has
never thought of returning Maila to the
Italians, Gibraltar to the Spaniards, Cyprus
to the Greeks (save as a bribe to plunge this
latter country into war for the criminal ends
of the Entente?) And there are the French
provinces of Canada-and many other districts
in which this robber of the world has forced
her rule upon nations or nationalities that
owe her no allegiance and long to govern
themselves. One need not think of anything
so exalted as the Golden Rule to judge the
crass and gross immoraiity of all this nor
to measure the brazen impudence that would
force on other nations principles which have
been most gravely violated by the very nation
that now professes to be their champion.
But all this is true British ethics. It is theory
and practice.
As to France:
The application of this principle of nation-
ality does not permit a reasoning human
being to comprehend how France still
presumes to lay claim to Elsass-Lothringen,
which is inhabitated in the proportion of
s0\% by a non-French population. From the
standpoint of this precious principle it is
likewise impossible to uncerstand how French
colonial policy can justify its action in
 Cerman Boze and Slav Dalmatia, butdon on
dream of demanding Ilalian Corisca, or the Latian soil of Maltai
The appliction
 by the enemies of the Central Powers would
naturaly yead to the disurpion of Beagium naturaly lead to the disurition astingusisea ana sparatad fom tre Wallons ambitions of the
ginces at Clina. And, moreverer, the Entente ought to be
a.tured by the same teeling as as those that fill the brasts of the Central Peoples in view
of the fact that for many years both Bulgaria and Albania have suffered by the policies of oppression or Servia and Montenegro. And
they would of themselves insist that those
lands peopled by an indisputably non-Servian or non-Montenegran population should be
returned to their rightful owners. A still more extensive application of this theory
wouid demand that Greece should surrender Salonici which is $80 \%$ Spaniol, and Cavalla
which is $75 \%$ Turkish, that Swizerland should cease to exist, and that Roumania
should cede all Bulgarian territory which it had conquered.
Russia furnishes as grotesque an example as England of the abuse of this idea of
nationalities. Russia as a great power would in fact, cease to exist the moment this
principle was applied-in the manner in which the Entente hopes to apply it in the
case of Germany and Austria-Hungary, Out of those 170 different nationalities o
which the Russia realm is built up it would certainly prove difficult to construct a sta as a single unity, especially one that fel
isself justified in ruling the others like so many marionettes,
That intense longing of the Russians to
seize the Turkish capital of Constantinople size the Turkish capitial of Constantinopl
nd also the Dardanelles, this "life goal" o the Muscovites, is to be reconciled with the
principle of nationality as little as the treatment met
in Russia.
Here, too, it will suffice if a few names
aro mentioned-for and Germans! These peoples could preach eloquent sermons as to what is understood
by those champions of "redeeming" the little peoples in the name of nationality, under the preservation of their national characteristics When the Entente, having unloosed the ogs of war in its wanton and deliberat fashion, hoped to reap the harvest of its
yearlong agitations and plottings, it was firmly convinced that the first cannon-shi
would bring about the collapse of Austria Hungary. And by this horrible error of
which it was made the victim, the entir to naugh
A German Social-Democrat has made clear
in the Reichstag how false was the idea of he Entente "that it was battling agains
Prussian militarism" and then found itsel -as by one man.
"O different interpretation of militarism than ourselves. We do not mean by this term
the army in which our sons and brothers serve. What we oppose as militarism is
something which is purely domestic i something which is purely domestic in
character and which can be settled only by
us within our own frontiers. As to a surus within our own frontiers. As to a sur-
render of Elsass-Lothringen-we would listen The Austrian-Hungarians in the same
Tanner have quite a different conception of manner have quite a different conception of
nationality than that advanced by their enemies. Party problems and struggles and the disputes of factions existed to be sure-
but to mistake these for serious destructive stupid and short-sighted blunders which the Entente must now bitterly rue.
cessary to protect the common Fatherland against the attack of a horde of treacherous
enemies, no differences any longer existed enemies, no differences any longer existed nationality had in times of peace assumed
drastic forms-a fact upon which the enemy drastic forms-a fact upon which the enemy
built great hopes,-but no separate people thought for a moment of extending these
nationalistic quarrels beyond the limits of nationalistic quarrels beyond
the constitution and the state. The enemies of Austria-Hungary make us of enrage incite merely as a means in order pedient which they will promptly discard
after the war or even convert into the ver opposite. On the other hand this problem has always been a vital one in the Dual
Monarchy, an ideal of the state, which reacts in a vivifying way upon its spirit, an
assures to every separate community possibilities of development and its national
character, but which in days of danger unites all in the common cause, and welds them
into an impregnable whole against which

## VIENNA IN THE WAR YEAR, 1915

It must be acknowledged that the history
of Vienna is not the history of the world, nd it is certainly not the history of the ar. A chronicle of the things that happen so far from the fighting front must needs
be a modest one. It therefore remains a chronicle of secondary consideration and in portance. The military events, the happen-
ings on the frontier must be given first ings on the frontier must be given firs
place, and the destiny of the stay-at-home What are the destinies of peaceful peopl in time of war, compared to those other
destinies, of those who are battling in strange lands, who, with heroic self-sacrifice, push
forward on the field of battle,-for every forward on the field of battle,-for ever
oot of ground struggling, fighting, dying. The front is the active, efergetic defensive
force, which the land hind must keep
supplied. We who have tul been summoned supplied. We who have tu been summone
as active combatants, hav et a duty towar he war in the field.
without weapons, and without weapons, and i
over peace in this confl
We also have our destini of the city of Vienna, containing and uniting millions of such destinies, must also be re
membered and recorded when we reflect upon the happenings of the past year
although she lies so many miles remove although she ties so many miles removed
from the sound of battle. Here is the heart of the nation, here the hearls of many
millions. The city's pulse has varied with the changing fortunes outside, has shaken
in fever, trembled, lived through bitter hours in fever, trembled, lived through bitter hours
of pain, without losing courage, and has pain, without losing courage, and hase
rejoiced when the glad hours came! Here close together, house upon house, lives having been to the war.
In the days when all necessities were dear
they never forgot the purpose of the sacrifices they were called upon to
Here live the fathers and mothers oldiers of Vienna, bearing heroically the burden of anxiety for heir sons,
largest city in the realm must b greatest weight of expenditures for charity, and the largest toll of human lives. Upo these inhabitants devolves the duty of
ing up the supplies, of providing mechanical necessities for the war. And the machines do not fail to perform their part.
In the factories production goes on quietly, In the factories production
steadily, without nervousness.
Vienna was called خिin to destry Vienna was called ûpon to destroy the
old tradition of her light-mindedness, the conviction that she was a city of frivolity, of Babylonian pleasures. Vienna, the true
home of the coffee-house loafer, has this year had to undergo the Spartan necessities mposed by the war,-to forego her luxuriou comforts. St. Stephen's Steeple is no longe
the symbol of Bacchanalian revelry. The year, have survived the Breadcards, the Meatless days and the everlastingly rising
prices. That is the lesson of the history

The burning question as to where the idea of nationality finds the strongest support-
with us or with our enemies, has already by the Bulgarians and the Turks, in that these nations seized their arms and fought to defend thelr people and their soil from
the perils that threatened them through the Entente.
There
There are even many sage politicians who
re closely conversant with conditions whe closely conversant with conditions and
what that the greater part of that who mainain that the greater part of that
hatred which is manifested against Austria-Hungary-chiefly by Russia, may be attributed to the attitude of the Dual Monarchy prin-
cipally in this question of nationality-due to the fact that this principle is so deeply venerated there, and each people permitted seventeen months or more of warfare have proved that these aspirations are not incompatible with the
general state.
Hungarian extene concessions with the Austria tionalities-one need only recall all the presentatives in parliamentary b presentaites in parliamenary bodies, thei is established, their systems of schools and churches, etc, etc. These things have caused
much disquiet within the confines of Russia, and one is able to comprehend the utterance of a certain Russian pubicist who was
the habit of playing the enfant terrible, when Hungary and its liberal attitude towards the nationalities might sooner or later infect the Russian empire with similar ideas. Russia
has indeed taken special advantage of this has indeed taken special advantage of this
war, engineered by the Entente and supported by all fheir physical forces and the
cry of "ihe security of the small nations," to destroy whatever small remnants that may still have remained of the rights of small
nationalities within its borders. This is proved nationalities within its borders. This is proved
by the measures taken by Chwostoff who now appears in the role of a dictator. The harsh measures taken against the Ge
mans, the Poles, the Ukrainians, the Finn

Let us look back... Yes, we must collect
our thoughts, for the new order of things has grown upon us, we are already so ac-
customed to it that it is difficult to look back at all the sensational happenings of the
year in the cold, objective light proper to historian. Does it not seem that the time of the full basket of rolls and the not too full
street-car, the unlimited night-life street-car, the unlimited night-life and the
normal postal traffic, has already receded
int yet; let us remember New Year's Day, 1915 .
Most of our friends sat with us in civilian Most of our friends sat with us in civilian
clothes, and the life of the coffee-house was just about normal. Only in this year
have the hard times arrived. The circles of hose dear to us have grown smaller and
narrower. The choice of dishes dear to us has also grown smaller and narrower. Week
by week the menu card raised its prices Housewives struggled to keep the budget
within bounds; meat was a delicacy which twice in the week was not to be seen at
all, the price of bread went up five hellers and the breadcards, resplendent in all colors,
sternly restricted a portion to 70 Grammes. The necessities of luxury were reduce, say the cafes, were ordered closed at
2 o'clock and finally at one o'clock. In ventories were made of silver and pneumatic tires; automobiles were requisitioned for the
warr, beer became scarcer, and milk became subject to some sort of regulation, a pro
slem which we are taking with us into the
new year.
The power of the state was strengthened,
and attempts were made to get rid of the speculators in the necessities of life: pro-
ceedings against dishonest traders and illegal ceedings against dishonest traders and illegal
agents became a stereotyped part of the udicial rubric. The prices for fats had an official limit set in order to guard the The inward change accompanied the out-
Thicesive ward. The streets of Vienna show us
pictures in field-gray, to which we have become so accustomed that we no longe day and their aspect in time of peace. We accept as a matter of course the cry of the
newspaper seller with his special editions, and the decoration of every house with
flags signifies no festival according to the calendar, but simply good news from the seat of war.
Invalids, w
Invalids, wounded, sick men with bandages, soldiers, the ladies of the Red Cross,--these make up the street crowd in Vienna. We sersby are disciplined, and a General of our allies can walk through the streets without procession of stragglers in his wake.
The outer confines of the city show simil adjustment to conditions. People stand in line outside the bakers' shops and wait patienlly to be served. There is enough iner
all but order must prevail. The wide expanses of still unbuilt fields are converted into sites
for barracks, hospitals rise like magic from
and the Jew the closing of the schools, the arrests, the searchings of houses, the sentences and the vation of all civil rights and liberties of the majority-all in favor of a small but power ful minority. Under these circumstances one might well understand why the Russians
regard with frowning eves all those liberal institutions and privileges which the smaller nationalities enjoy in Austria-Hungary and which offer so great a contrast to the des-
potic suppression of the non-Russian peoples in the realm of the Muscovites.
Surely were Russia and England to live up to those principles of nationality they
profess, they would still remain great powers, but their incurable lust for expansion woul
be forced to contain itself and devote it energies to the peaceful labors of improving not a single one of the countries of the criminal Entente or their satellites think of really following out a program of reform in
these matters-reforms which have already these matters-reforms which have already
been brilliantly embodied in the model been brilliantly embodied in Inshed by Austria-Hungary. Indeed, no one with eyes to see can avoid seeing the
tendency of these states to enrich themselves at the expense of their smaller and weaker
allies, or mistake their policies of a boundless hunger for conquest and annexation. It is the same old story, the same old and
tiresome falsehood embodied in those yells and shrieks about the law of nations, the proclamation of a "humane" conduct of the
war, and all the trumped-up and bogus reasons for waging war upon the Central
Powers. Hypocrisy, unutterable and endless hypocrisy! And that nauseating cant that
rots the soul of a people and taints its ethics like so much fly-blown meat.
Truly Pitt knew his countrymen and their a passage in one of his parliamentary speeches "Deep is the gulf that yawns between
practice and the pretended ends for which
these turbulent factions strive!"
the earth, and projects are mooted for further sanitary and other public bu
city, to serve war pur Next to the worelty in building structures stands a social novelty; woman as a worker. From the bureaucratic machine, in which she already had a large part in time of
peace, she has extended her service into many branches which were formerly re-
served for men. We see her in the official uniform of the lady bus-conductor, with the red-edged cap, with wallet, lamp and
whistle, all complete. The service has been complicated by the fact that the tram-horses have been commandered; the electric power of the street car is the only medium of traffic and the lady conductor manages the car with
skill and energy. The street-sweeper has also become feminine; women carry shovels and
cleaning apparatus, women clean the windows and the tendericy to replace the men called to the colors by their women-
folk has placed women in many positions heretofore exclusively commanded by the
trousered sex. One looks back and remembers that once upon a time-long, long ago the wearing of trousers by the women was a symbol with another deeper meaning women with a serious, masculine job to do We think of all the petty trivialities which once had a real importance for us, of the
Tango, of the St. Vitus' Dance round the Golden Calf of Fashion, and the mad, year has buried all these things. The masked carnivals too, which used to be one long revel to the music of Lanner and Strauss,
have, partly in masquerade goodies requiring much butter were forbidden, found no place in the events of the season. The halls where the champ-
agne flowed, where the dominoes and masks flirted, where the costume festivals were palaces ha topsy-turvy and are filled with Red Cross apparatus, and the clever minds of the aristo-
cratic patronesses, once occupied with the devising of these brilliant entertainments, are If we we the a less ment If we are for the present a less merry
people who can doubt that we are a stronger

A far-reacting, systematic beneficence began: offices were established which looked
after the distribution of all sorts of wares, or sent them from house to house. Never was the will to help, to alleviate distress, so
strong strong and so compeling and gave readings and concerts and the
Attind crowded halls at these performances were deep wells of help for the needy. Ladies went from table to table in the cafés ratiling their collecting boxes, the big car went
round the town inviting addition to its store round the town inviting addition to its store
of gifts, Flower Day became Soldiers' Day, and the Benevolent Aid Socieiy erected the rron Warrior upon the Schwarzenbergplatz:
he has an armor of nails and the sword in his ha id is a symbol of charity as a weapon and a means to victory.
There remains something further: those loans of milliards; out of the cheque books
of the rich and the hoarded savings of the poor came huge financial support and tiny sums whose amount was yet of astonishing
sum
proportion, were all put at the disposal of the state. So, in this year of war, every service that
was formerly given to pleasure has been diverted to the general good. Instead ot
a new Festival Garden Decoration, street a new Festival Garden Decoration, street
automatic machines were instituted, in which automatic machines were instluted, t wo hellers at a time were dedicated to the poor. In spite of all this there were festival
days, people's festivals indeed, which were days commemorating our soldiers' victories. day on which we recovered Lemberg and that on which Warsaw fell,--the glorious time when we won back city after city from
the enemy? in the streets, regimental bands, torches, and in the evening the military tattoo, to which all citizen of Vienna gathered. And then
the memorable 18th of August, which was the memorable 18 th of August, which was Schönbrunn was again the castle of Austrian history, the municipal officials of Hungary
came in their splendid national dress to greet the Emperor, the magnates paid their homage as once the Empress Maria Theresa with her child in her arms appeared in
Pressburg before her people. All Vienna Pressburg before her people. All Vienna
recognizes its debt to this kingdom, whose Honveds are now fighting with such heroism

And there was yet another festival of true faith, when Kaiser Wilhelm came to Vienna for gray-and again when the allied monarchs met in the Castle of Schönbrunn
The history of Vienna this year is a heroic
chronicle. She has the task which must chronicle. She has the task which must serve the rearguard for heroism-the accom-
plishment of duty. Vienna has held out, she has never faltered, the pleasure city has become a Sparia, she has fulfilled her tasks, of which not the least was her charge to keep the activities of peace from falling into
ruin. And the sons of Vienna in the field, pledging their blood on many a front may look back with pride on the city at home,
which even as they, fulfils her alotted task.

