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## LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

### Germany In Poland.

It is announced that German post-offices have been established in Russian Poland, in Kalisch, Bendzin, Czenstochau, Kolo, Konin, Lodz, Pabianice, Sieradz and Wloclawek.

### Moscow Bankrupts.

Moscow, May 13. The *Russkoje Slowo* states that at a meeting of the Moscow Association of Commerce, it was announced that during the month of March 113 firms had gone into bankruptcy, with liabilities of 7,700,000 Roubles.

### The Old Policy.

Athens, May 14. The Greek officers who had been in England superintending the building of the new warships for Greece have returned here. The English have confiscated the ships intended for this country.

### A Hard Job.

London, May 14. The well known War Correspondent, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, writes home to say that the forcing of the Dardanelles is a most difficult task and that the idea of mastering the Turks is folly.

### A Denial.

London, May 12. As was to be expected, the Admiralty denies the report of a sea-fight in the North Sea, in the course of which the *Superb* was sunk and the *Lion* and *Warrior* damaged. Denials from the British Admiralty have ceased to be convincing.

### A Defeat.

The Headquarters Staff announces that German forces have been beaten in an engagement which took place near the village of Carency. It is stated that the losses in men and material of war have been serious.

### Worrying The English.

London, May 14. What with submarine boats and airships the Englishman is having little rest. A Zeppelin has made another visit to the mouth of the Tyne, which district appears to be of special interest to the Germans at the present moment.

### English Losses.

London, May 14. The losses of officers are enormous. During the past two weeks 650 have fallen. So far 104 have been reported at the Bosphorus, but that is only a fraction of our losses. The government hides the truth regarding casualties.

### In Money Trouble.

London, May 14. France, in spite of her large gold reserve, appears to be very short of money. In her distress she has applied to England and has received a loan of sixty million sterling, but only upon making a deposit in gold of twenty million sterling.

### Living Contraband.

London, May 14. It appears that aboard the *Falaba*, concerning the sinking of which ship there has been such an outcry; there were 100 English officers on their way to the Cameroons. Yet the English papers filled columns about the sinking of this "inoffensive passenger ship".

### Restricted Ascot.

London, May 13. This year there will be an Ascot Meeting, but it will be much circumscribed. The King will not attend. There will be none of the usual guards' tents. There will be three days racing instead of four. The Ascot Stakes, Royal Hunt Cup, Wokingham Stakes and Gold Vase fall out, but the Gold Cup will be raced for.

### English Terrorism.

Athens, May 12. The English agents are leaving no stone unturned to try and move public opinion in favour of the Allies. They have plenty of money, some of which is spent in bribing the newspapers. Greek Islands are occupied without the slightest compunction by England and all remonstrances are useless.

### Great Victory.

The Headquarters staff announces that the Army of General Mackensen has taken 103,500 prisoners, 69 cannon and 250 machine guns. The pursuit of the enemy continues. The retaking of Przemyśl appears to be imminent. Altogether with the captures made by the Carpathian army there have been taken 150,000 prisoners, 100 cannon and 350 machine guns.

### A Great Victory.

Madrid, May 12. The clerical newspaper *Debate* states that the sinking of the *Lusitania* is as much for Germany as if a great victory had been won. On the other hand the prestige of England has suffered severely. The commerce and trade of England is endangered. It attacks the British Admiralty for its carelessness.

## MINISTRY RESIGNS.

The Salandra Government Places Its Resignation in the Hands of King Victor Emanuel.

### LOOKS LIKE PEACE.

Senate And Parliament Against the Chauvinistic Policy. Giolitti's Influence Gaining Ground.

Rome, May 14th. It would seem as though the crisis which has so long threatened is over.

The Salandra Ministry has tendered its resignation to the King, who has deferred giving definite answer up to time of going to Press. This would appear to indicate that either a Coalition or a Giolitti Ministry is likely to come into Power.

### An Involved Government

Rome, May 13th. Anything more complicated than the political situation here, it would be difficult to imagine. When one comes to try and unravel the tangled masses of facts and fancies, of reports and rumors, of truth and lies; all of which abound in endless profusion, one comes to the one conclusion that if the Salandra-Sonnino Government should decide upon hostilities, Italy will have become committed to one of the most senseless wars any country in the world has ever entered upon.

### THE SITUATION.

To summarise the situation. It would appear that the existing Ministry has hopelessly compromised itself to a chauvinistic policy. Although Italy is in no position to commence a military campaign; having neither money, a good supply of foodstuffs, nor yet even the desire of the people for war; the government has gone so far towards following the wishes of the Triple Entente in the desire to break away from the position of neutrality hitherto observed; that unless the Salandra Ministry should fall, it is difficult to see how peace can be maintained.

It is rapidly becoming evident, that the Salandra-Sonnino Ministry does not represent the will of the country. At the same time it has behind it a formidable chauvinistic party, thoroughly well-organised and a noisy and belligerent press, headed by the influential *Corriere della Sera*. Against the war stands the King, who however seeks to maintain a strictly constitutional attitude. Also the most experienced of all Italian statesmen, the veteran Giolitti who; in spite of the demonstrations of a lot of hot-headed, irresponsible people, headed by foolish students, against himself, and the vituperation of a reckless press; stands firm as rock in favor of the sane policy of peace.

### A SHAME.

Italy is in reality no right whatsoever to claim anything from Austria-Hungary. However, to the everlasting dishonor of the existing Ministry; profiting by the situation of a terrible war in which the dual Monarchy finds herself; the Italian government has not been ashamed to make demands which have no foundation in right or justice. These demands will, forever stand to the shame of Italy as a nation, the more so as that country is by solemn word of honor bound by signed and signed treaty to come to the assistance of Austro-Hungary and Germany, should those countries be attacked by more than one power. Thus the treachery of Italy is twofold.

### THE CONCESSIONS.

Nevertheless, at the instigation of Germany and much against her will, the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has been prevailed upon to make concessions, in order not to further complicate the already so much involved war situation. It is accepted as certain that should Italy decide to make war, it would not alter the ultimate issue of the war, but it would prolong it, it would add quite unnecessarily and enormously to the loss of life, and that is all. To avoid that Austria-Hungary has determined upon certain sacrifices as follows:—

- To give up the Trentino and that part of the Tyrol inhabited by Italians.
  - To give over to Italy the Isonzo territory, together with Gradiska.
  - To give a certain condition of autonomy as regards the harbor of Trieste, which would become a free port and have a University.
  - Austria would be willing to acknowledge the Italian sphere of influence in Southern Albania and her occupation of Vallona.
  - Austria and Germany declare themselves ready to consider the desire of the Italian government to occupy the town of Görz and certain islands in the Adriatic.
- The consummation of the said concessions to be guaranteed by the German Government.

### THE JINGOES.

As stated, the *Corriere della Sera* and several other newspapers are urging the government at all prices to make war. However the *Stampa* and many more influential press organs are for peace. In a leading article that paper writes:—"It would be impossible, seek where you will, to find a single parliamentarian of importance, any former Premier any ex-Minister or Secretary of State, who is of other opinion than Giolitti. Men such as Luzzati, Bertolini, Sacchi, Facta, Schanzer, in short all deputies, who at one time have held positions in ministries, are all today behind Giolitti, as also the majority of the parliament firmly decided against war and in favor of a friendly issue of the difference with Austria. In this matter there is but one solution, the immediate summoning of Parliament.

The *Popolo Romano* says, that to refuse the concessions made by Austria is to play *Va Banque* and to expose the entire future of Italy to the utmost risks.

The *Messaggero* is of a quite contrary opinion and says that the country will never tolerate that the preparations which have been made during the last nine months for the purposes of war should be sacrificed in order to afford Bulow a diplomatic victory and Giolitti a parliamentary success. One sign of weakness would endanger the destiny of the fatherland.

### UNWILLING RESERVISTS.

The *Avanti* continues to speak of incidents occurring in various towns throughout the country, demonstrating the unwillingness of the reservists to go to join their regiments and the discontent of the populace at the prospect of war.

It is stated that the Italian government is seeking a loan of money in London. Whether the English treasury is in position to give the large sum demanded, just at the present time, is doubtful. All through Italy there is a great lack of coal. In consequence many factories are at a standstill.

The *Avanti* in a leading article states that the Salandra government has nothing to do but to carry out the will of Giolitti as it has not a majority, either in the upper or lower house. It would be the utmost folly to allow the country to be embroiled by the existing ministry. The cabinet is of the weakest and it would be a sin to allow it to plunge the country into war.

In the *Stampa* deputy Cirimeni calls upon the country to insist upon peace.

### Light On Situation.

The Position is Getting Much Clearer. The Journal De Geneve Says That Upper and Lower Houses are against War.

Geneva, May 14. The Milan Correspondent of the *Journal de Geneve* telegraphs that the situation is clearing every moment. The majority of the lower chamber and the senate is against war.

The *Neue Züricher Zeitung* states, on the authority of its Milan Correspondent, that the prospects of the maintenance of peace are growing.

### Munchausen Outdone.

Tommy Atkins as a Champion Liar. Fables of English Feats of Valor.

London, May 13. As everyone knows the English forces have been badly beaten in their attempts to make headway at the Dardanelles, and have invariably been forced back by the Turks with great losses. Yet here is an extract from a grotesque account of what is supposed to have happened. It is dated Cairo and published in the *Standard*.

### WONDERFUL.

The reports received as Cairo of the fighting at the Dardanelles and the stories of individual feats confirm the magnificent character of the work done both in the landing operations and in the advance inland which followed. At Sari Bair the men jumped from the boats and waded ashore through water up to their necks. They then took three ridges in succession in a running bayonet fight extending over three miles. In the words of one of them: "Nothing could stop us. On we went, our big lads lifting up Turks on the ends of their bayonets and hurling them over their heads. The Turks ran before us screaming and howling with fear."

## Goliath Sunk.

Another Big Warship of The English Sunk Off the Dardanelles. The Implacable Badly Injured.

Constantinople, May 14. Not only have the English been severely defeated on land, but they have lost still another line-of-battle ship, the *Goliath*. Yesterday our fleet attacked the *Goliath* as she lay in the harbor of Mörto, at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The *Goliath* was hit with three shells, which struck her on the bridge, in the right centre and lastly astern. She sank at once. Out of a crew of 750 some 500 men were drowned. The *Implacable* has been severely damaged. She was hit by four shells, one after the other, and was forced to retreat hurriedly from the fighting line.

### Churchill's Version.

Once More The First Lord Of The Admiralty Fails to State the Facts to the British Public.

London, May 13. Each day the position of the government becomes weaker, largely owing to the incompetence shown by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill. This afternoon in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill rose to announce that another disaster had taken place to a line of battle ship, namely that the *Goliath* had been sunk off the Dardanelles. He stated that the *Goliath* had been torpedoed and that 500 of her crew had been lost.

The *Goliath* was an old ship, like most of those sent to the Dardanelles. She was of 13,160 tons.

## ALL NONSENSE.

The Outcry Of English That Their Prisoners Are Badly Treated In Germany Charges Without Lots Of Fact Or Reliable Testimony.

### UNBIASED EVIDENCE.

Over And Over Again Independent Witnesses Have Testified That The Interned British Are Excellently Cared For. Reports Made Show Clearly That There is No Cause For Complaint.

Periodically, there is brought up in the House of Commons the question of the treatment of prisoners, the English having apparently, without the slightest foundation, made up their minds that the British prisoners here are maltreated. That is not the case.

The two reports made by the American Ambassador here and a Mr. Lowry, who went on behalf of the American Ambassador to England to see the prisoners in the respective countries, report almost exactly the same concerning their treatment.

The following is the despatch sent by Judge Gerard, after he had made a special visit to the English prisoners, who have been deprived of the privileges of being war prisoners, on account of the manner in which the English treat the German submarine prisoners. The despatch is dated April 29.

### NO COMPLAINTS.

"Pursuant to general arrangement regarding visiting prisoners which is still in force here, I personally visited each of 22 of 39 officers arrested April 27 in Burg and Magdeburg. Each officer is in a clean cell, allowed baths, books, packages. Can smoke; one hour exercise morning, one hour exercise evening, in prison yards; during exercise hours can talk together; food good; no complaints except that they have been arrested.

"German Government will follow exactly the treatment given submarine crews as soon as Page can visit prisoners, and these officers will be again treated like ordinary prisoners of war the instant I report submarine crews so treated in England. The treatment accorded officers now is that usual for German officers in arrest, and is given pending definite report of the treatment of submarine crews in England."

And the following is the despatch report made by the United States dated May 3, Ambassador in London, concerning the treatment of the German Prisoners:—

"Lowry visited on Saturday German submarine prisoners, 29 in number, made up as follows:—Four commissioned officers, one warrant engineer officer, 24 enlisted men, interned at Naval Detention Barracks, Chatham Dockyard. Another ten submarine prisoners are interned at Naval Detention Barracks, Devonport. Will be visited this week, tomorrow if possible.

### ALL RIGHT.

"Lowry reports officers and men at Chatham in good health and supplied with money. Officers receive 2s. 6d. per day from British Government. None in solitary confinement, but are kept in separate rooms at night. Size of room 8ft. by 12ft. Men eat together in one mess, and officers together in another mess.

"Officers and men have same food. Dietary composed of bread, cocoa, tea, sugar, potatoes, suet pudding, pork and pea soup, cheese, beef, mutton, and milk. Officers may have butter, men supplied with margarine. All supplied with books and tobacco. Officers are allowed servants from among the crew. All have use of well-equipped gymnasium daily at stated periods. Permitted to write letters once a week, and to receive money, parcels, and letters. Both men and officers exercise in association, but at different

times. Recreation quarters indoors as well as outdoors.

"Officers complained of being held in detention barracks rather than in officers' camp, but no complaint as to quantity or quality of food. No complaint as to treatment or as to character of accommodation. Hygiene and sanitary requirements excellent. Rooms and all surroundings specklessly clean."

### Churchill Again.

The Public Remembers His Vain Promises of Protection Against Airships.

London, May 13. The First Lord of the Admiralty is the subject of general attack. Apropos of the latest Zeppelin raid, the *Daily Mail* says:—"In a speech of the 17th of March, Mr. Churchill told us that all airship invasions would at once be repelled by scores of air horns that would be on the lookout for them. The public would like to know when Churchill proposes to begin keeping his word. The *Times* makes comment, that each time the German airships pay a visit to England, they come nearer to London. The raids are carried out with great skill. Germany has lost none of her hopes since the war began.

### The Blame.

Sentiment in the United States. The English Admiralty Ought to Have Protected the *Lusitania*.

London, May 13. *Daily Mail* publishes a cable from New York to the effect that throughout the United States there is a general feeling of irritation against the British admiralty for having failed to give the *Lusitania* an escort. The carelessness of the admiralty is severely criticised. The *New York World* heaps the severest criticism upon British sea policy, which left the *Lusitania* to the resources of her speed in order to escape danger. Many newspapers attack Churchill. They ask, "when will England wake up?" and say that the characteristic vanity of the English is a standing danger to the nation.

The *Times* warns the British public against fostering the idea that America is going to war on account of the *Lusitania* affair. As regards the United States the incident may be considered as closed.

### The Lusitania.

Not Only Full Of Contraband But She Was Carrying Canadian Soldiers. Reported American Protest.

London, May 14. It transpires that not only was the *Lusitania* full of contraband, but that she carried as passengers a number of Canadian soldiers intended to reinforce the British army.

A cable from New York announces that the American government has issued a notice warning all citizens from travelling aboard British ships across the Atlantic. The bodies of Alfred Vanderbilt and Frohmann have been recovered.

Reuter reports that the American government has lodged a strong protest with Germany concerning the sinking of the *Lusitania*. It must be remembered that the Reuter Agency is notoriously inaccurate in its news of late times.

### Government Beaten.

British Ministry Forced to Give Up Intended Legislation Regarding Alcohol

London, May 13. The Government has been forced to give up its proposed legislation concerning the general reduction of the consumption of alcohol and beer, although it has been granted leave to restrict sales in certain places.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that the adjournment of the bill, on the second reading, means to old parliamentarians that the government is beaten. The cabinet is considered to be much weakened and there is talk of a coalition ministry. There is a general desire to get rid of Winston Churchill who has been an utter failure.

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#### MUCH CRY, NO WOOL.

Apparently in England the cry of "cruelty to prisoners", is forever a sure trump card with the public. It is no matter at all, that over and over again, independent witnesses have been deputed to visit the prisoners' camps throughout Germany and have invariably reported that all was in excellent order, that the prisoners were perfectly well treated and that they had no complaints to make. We have had the evidence of the Swiss Commission, that of the Spanish Ambassador, of the American Ambassador, of Mr. Jackson of the American Embassy, specially told off to attend to the wants and to see to the welfare of the British prisoners. Access is permitted to any of the camps by the German authorities, at any time, to those whose duty it may be to inspect the prisoners. The American Ambassador, for instance, can at any time visit any of the camps, so also Mr. Jackson. There is nothing to hide. And yet, upon the ever dubious complaint of some nameless prisoner, of some vague person who professes to have received a letter from some prisoner complaining of his treatment, Members of Parliament of the class ever seeking after ephemeral popularity or notoriety, rise from their seats in the House and make the most terrible charges of barbarity of the Germans to the prisoners, without having the vaguest foundation in fact or an iota of reliable evidence to go upon. Incredible as it may seem, Lord Kitchener and Mr. Asquith have so far forgotten their dignity and positions as to make similar charges, quite untrue from beginning to end. To act thus, is a form of moral dishonesty which cannot be too severely condemned. It can be understood in such a totally reckless and irresponsible member of the House as Dalziel, but that Ministers should be so base as to utter such malicious libels, is beyond comprehension. We publish today the reports made concerning the treatment of the German submarine prisoners in England and the reprisal prisoners in Germany about whom there has been such a howl in the British Parliament. It turns out that both lots of prisoners are treated almost exactly alike. They are well cared for. They have good food, they are allowed to smoke and have books, to receive packages, are allowed to converse together during the day time, but are separated at night, that is to say, isolated. If the English government will change its mind and treat the German submarine prisoners properly and as they should be, as prisoners of war, a like treatment will be automatically granted to the Englishmen who are reprisal prisoners.

#### Japanese Established.

Make themselves at home. It will be very difficult to Get Them Away from Turtle Bay.

New York, May 12. The Los Angeles Times states, that the Japanese are firmly established in Turtle Bay. They landed at one time no less than 7000 troops. They have used Turtle Bay as a marine base for months past.

Rear Admiral Charles Pound, Commodore of the American reserve fleet in the Pacific, reports that owing to the apathy of the Mexican Government, the Japanese have comfortably established themselves in Turtle Bay. It will now be a very difficult task for the United States to oust them.

In the meanwhile the Magdalena Bay Company, which owns a great deal of the land around Turtle Bay, has protested in Washington against the action of the Japanese. On that account Admiral Howard has been instructed to go to Turtle Bay on the cruiser New Orleans.

**Frederic Warren**  
Exponent of Jean de Reszke's method  
9 Prinzregenten Str. Tel. Uhland 1051

## THAT LIQUOR QUESTION.

Looks as Though the British Ministry Might Founder on the Attempt to Control the Alcohol Supply.

### LLOYD GEORGE ATTACKED.

Austen Chamberlain and Bonar Law Stand up for the Rights of the Beer and Spirit Manufacturers.

London, May 12. A bitter question of differences has grown up between the Government and the opposition concerning the much discussed "Drink Question". It is well known that the government had desired to control entirely the spirits output of the country. In other words to establish a government monopoly. But the beer and spirit interests, which are closely bound together, are exceedingly strongly organised and many a government, including one of which Gladstone was the head, has been turned out of power for having attempted to tamper with them. The Conservatives have always stood by the beer and spirit men and the Unionists of today are the conservatives of the past.

#### OPPOSITION.

So when Lloyd George had sat down, after making his big war budget speech and had daintily touched upon the ticklish alcohol question, he was immediately followed by Austen Chamberlain who at once said plainly, that he did not deny the existence of the drink evil, but if he went to have an aching tooth drawn the dentist did not bluster the whole of his body. That was what the Chancellor was proposing to do. In order to remedy an evil confined to a small section of workmen in certain localities he sought to impose penal and crushing taxes on the makers and sellers of alcohol and the consumers in every part of the country and in every class of the population. There was no proportion between the evil as described by the Chancellor and the remedy as proposed in the new taxes. He believed the standard articles manufactured by Guinness would all fall under the highest rate of surtax, and two great firms at Burton informed him that in one case 95 per cent, of their product would be subject to the heaviest duty, while in the other case only one ninth of their output would escape the surtax. That was not taxation; it was annihilation (cheers). The new wine duties could not possibly have any effect upon increasing the supply of munitions, but they would greatly damage the interests of our Allies and of our own Dominions (hear, hear).

#### THE NETTLED MINISTER.

Lloyd George at once saw the existence of the attack upon him, and sought refuge; as he has grown in the habit of doing upon all possible occasions; in the plea of the necessity for unity of action in this time of National peril.

Mr. Lloyd George said he took the unusual course of getting up at once because he felt that the words used by the right hon. gentleman made it incumbent upon him to do so. He was not aware that the right hon. gentleman intended to raise a debate on the subject that night, and it was obviously inconvenient. The right hon. gentleman knew perfectly well that he was anxious to come to an arrangement with the trade. He had had the privilege of meeting most of the leading men in the brewery and distillery trade during the last two or three weeks, and he had hoped to have effected some arrangement which would give the Government control of the liquor trade during the war and avoid the evils of which they all had good reason to complain. However, for the time being, they were unable to effect any arrangement, though he agreed with everything the right hon gentleman had said as to the spirit and temper of the trade. They met his appeals in a patriotic spirit and in an attitude of mind which left nothing to be desired. If there had been failure the blame did not rest on them. He had been asked to receive deputations of brewers and distillers to-morrow, and it would not be very helpful if the House entered into a prolonged argument on the merits before he met the deputations (hear, hear).

#### NEED OF UNITY.

In the present circumstances every section of the House must accept responsibility for the actions of the Government in the war, and the last thing they should do was to embark on an embittering controversy (cheers) which raised all sorts of passions and suspicions, and must be infinitely mischievous to the national unity which was essential if success was to be attained. He would not call himself a pessimist, but he did not think he had ever indulged in foolish hopes. He felt in every fibre of his being what a serious task they had to face. He felt how terrible the result would be if for some reason or another this country should fail to achieve its great purpose. It had entered on the war in a spirit of chivalry impelled by every righteous motive that could animate a nation, and if it failed there was a prospect for Europe and for mankind which was a sad one indeed. He should grieve beyond measure if anything he did in the slightest degree gave encouragement to the enemy which he ought not to get. The House might depend upon it that no personal pride or vanity (Opposition cheers) would stand for one moment in the way of the accomplishment of the purpose they all had in view.

#### THE BEST REMEDY.

Mr. Bonar Law said he felt it right that he should say a word or two as to the spirit in which they had approached this subject. His right hon. friend did not make his references to this subject with any desire to start a controversy that day. Since last Thursday he and his right hon. friend had come to the conclusion that it was absolutely necessary that they should give some indication that day of their view of the Chancellor's proposals. That was the sole reason for referring to them, and it was done in no spirit of controversy. He spoke for the whole of his friends when he said that they approached the subject in precisely the same spirit in which the Chancellor had approached it. He was convinced that the Chancellor had in view one thing only—the successful prosecution of the war. But the right hon. gentlemen had his own methods, and he tried to carry things through by energy and by creating an atmosphere. An atmosphere had been created in the House, and it had had its inevitable effect. But it was possible that in a matter of this kind the right hon. gentleman was mistaken, and as it was certainly evident that he had failed to inspire his colleagues with his own enthusiasm as to the paramount importance of the proposals, it became necessary for the Opposition to exercise caution. He was convinced, however, that there was an evil, and that to some extent it was aggravated by the system under which drink was obtained in certain areas. That was an evil which they were bound to do their best to remedy, but the remedy must not be out of proportion to the evil (hear, hear).

#### A GREAT DANGER.

He was of opinion that if these taxes were proceeded with on anything like the present basis they would have throughout the length and breadth of England an agitation of precisely the same kind as they had in regard to the Licensing Bill of 1908. There was every evidence of it. Since he had been sitting there he had received many telegrams, and he had been inundated with deputations. Whether it was right or wrong, the very fact that the whole industry was going to be roused to a perfect passion of excitement and resentment against the proposals was in itself a reason for saying that it was doubtful whether the good they could do by the remedies would not be more than balanced by the harm they would do in creating a feeling of dissension and aggravation (cheers).

#### The German Versus English.

The Standard writes:—Some pointed instances of how Germans have taken advantage of the conservatism and lack of initiative of British manufacturers are contained in a recent issue of the Wellington (New Zealand) "Evening Post". No labour has been too great for the German firms in their endeavours to understand and meet local requirements. One firm manufacturing gas lighting and similar goods has for years past sent its representatives in Australasia at least three complete ranges of its samples each year, free of cost, with every additional improvement as it was introduced. The cost of these samples has been something like \$1000. After being exhibited in various centres they are sold as "shop-worn" goods for whatever they would fetch.

Wherever practical experience showed that alterations which had been made were not a success locally, the goods were taken back without expense to the purchasers. Where competition has been encountered with articles manufactured specially for Australasian requirements the German firm in question has cabled for samples, and in most cases has forthwith adapted its own goods to the type required. In order to be fully informed about the local market a member of the firm representing them in Australasia went to Germany every second year at their expense.

#### SHRAPNELL

by R. L. Orchelle.

The Lusitania was hoist, in part, by her own petard. Though torpedoed, her watertight compartments and double hull should have kept her afloat. Her passengers could have been saved. But her cargo exploded, and thus the deadly munitions that were to bring destruction to the Germans, brought it to her own passengers.

Another passenger bent, no doubt, upon innocent and peaceful business, was Mr. Samuel Knox of the Schwab Steel Company, a representative of that same neutral firm whose un-assembled submarines were recently shipped to England in the hold of the Lusitania. But now an alien duckling of the same deadly species has seen to it that the monster ship shall hatch forth no more such eggs.

## English Characteristics.

Collected by Count Alfred von Bothmar-Wiesbaden.

Our Pharisees have but to say a thing is English, and it is accepted by them as synonymous with being the right thing. Conventional Cant. Sidney Whitman. P. 3.

We need not refer to the comparatively recent time when the dislike of foreigners was almost as marked in England as any continental antipathy to the Jews is today; nor need we refer to our dislike of our Irish neighbours, when it used to be no unusual thing to see advertisements in the papers ending with the qualification that "no Irish need apply". Conventional Cant. Sidney Whitman. P. 6.

Let those . . . refer to the correspondence of Queen Victoria and of Prince Albert with the King of Prussia, at the time of the Crimean war. Surely they will stand aghast at the monstrous tone towards the sovereign of a friendly power. . . . During the Franco-Prussian war, the whole tone of our action estranged us from both belligerents, but particularly from the Germans. . . . not surprising, when we remember that sinister *viellard*, Lord Granville, was entrusted with our foreign affairs. Conventional Cant. Sidney Whitman. P. 10. 11.

Our bigotry and our drunkenness are in truth widespread, but they are after all, only sporadic compared with cant: which, directly and indirectly, is allied to almost every form of our selfishness and vice. Conventional Cant. Sidney Whitman. P. 22.

Hypocrisy . . . comes to us from our mother's milk. It is not that we lie straight forwardly: we are too long-headed for such a transparently losing game. . . . We circumvent, we elude truth. Conventional Cant. Sidney Whitman. P. 23.

Cant is especially English, and more especially Protestant English. . . . It makes us gradually incapable of seeing anything but ourselves and our own material interests, and even these in their meanest aspects. Conventional Cant. Sidney Whitman. P. 25.

Cant has branded poverty as worse than a misfortune, as a crime. Its practice has erected a barrier round our poor classes, which has become one of the causes of their hopeless isolation and consequent despairing brutality, ignorance and drunkenness. Conventional Cant. Sidney. P. 26.

#### An Export Item.

Under this heading the "Saturday Evening Post" of April 3rd writes as follows in regard to American exports:

Comparing a month's exports of iron and steel manufactures with the corresponding list of a year ago, one finds heavy declines in such useful items as hardware, castings, cutlery, enameled ware, pipe, rails, car wheels, track material, scales, stoves. Some of these items dropped nearly to nothing. Machinery fell off four million dollars, or fifty per cent, and structural steel nearly seventy per cent.

Only two items show important gains: firearms and horseshoes. Both are worse than useless in this case, because put to waste in useless purposes. Our export trade is large; but a considerable part of it is like selling fire water to Indians—the more they buy, the less promising the outlook for their future purchasing ability."

Evidently the latter item refers especially to the trade with South America. No mention is made, however, of the enormous loss of American exports to the European neutral countries and those to Germany in non-contraband merchandise and manufactures.

South America has a population of about 35 millions, while Germany and Austria have a combined population of about 115 millions.

Furthermore, no mention is made of the primary causes of this decline. There is no doubt that exports in non-contraband goods, which includes all but arms and ammunition, will approach normal figures as soon as American ships cease to be molested in their peaceful endeavors upon the high seas.

As long as the Allies are permitted to interfere with American shipping, no change in the state of affairs can be expected.

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## The Open Tribune.

Letters from our readers.

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

**An Appreciative Couple.**  
To the Editor.  
As both my husband and I can hardly wait until your valuable paper arrives, and are impatient to wait for one or the other to read it, I sent you two marks more last week so that we could each have a copy at the same time.  
Yours appreciatively,  
Bad Oeynhausen M. H.

#### Egypt and Belgium.

To the Editor.  
The historical records of the world contain numbers of convincing proofs and documents vividly illustrating England's treacherous policy, rapacity and aggression towards all nations. But in view of the fact that the majority of people are not usually inclined to occupy themselves with historical researches, we should like here to refresh the memories of our readers by recalling some characteristic instances of England's cruelty and craftiness in dealing with the different races of the earth. In doing so we shall restrict ourselves to the Egyptian question and the trying and painful experiences that Egyptians have encountered at the hands of the English Governing agency in Egypt. Some one may deem this hour of struggle and bloodshed unsuitable for occupying ourselves with historical studies. In our opinion however this is the very time to revive history and to draw the attention of the public to it while events are still within the memory of the living generation. Particularly so when the enemy is fiercely fighting us with all his power and might and is calling his numerous and unscrupulous agents in various countries to his aid. We shall only recall those official proofs and documents furnished to us by the enemy himself, thus avoiding any charge against us of exaggeration, perversion or misrepresentation of the truth.

War is carried on nowadays in two ways: 1) by the press, 2) instruments of destruction, the appalling effects of which are brought home to us daily. Our purpose, however, is not to add fuel to the flame, we simply wish to prove that England who pretends to be the only nation who religiously respects the neutrality of other countries, has been the very first to inaugurate the breach of such principles. It would have been a far more honest reason, if England, on siding with her allies, had referred to her previous promises and engagements which she had secretly contracted beforehand, rather than to trade shamelessly and deceitfully upon the alleged breach by Germany of the "Neutrality of Belgium." Had England herself never outraged the neutrality of other countries, she would not stand at the head of a vast Colonial Empire now. For in which way a d by what means has she been able to conquer all these countries? Does not England herself consist of but a few rocky islands which originally did not even entirely belong to her? History testifies to the immeasurable and incalculable perfidies and crimes committed by the English during all times, which unfortunately the majority of the people seem to overlook at the present moment. We shall later on record a series of Official English documents which were issued years ago with regard to the temporary occupation of Egypt by English troops, and then we shall leave the reader to judge for himself the honesty and justice of the power that calls itself "Great Britain".

Dr. M. M. Rifat

## SWITZERLAND.

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A most modern high-class family hotel. Tariff extremely moderate.

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**Beatenberg** **Favourite Alpine Health Resort**  
on the north side of Lake Thun.

## Meran South-Tyrol

**Palace-Hotel**  
— best situation in large Park. —

Sain't Patricks Day Among Irish Prisoners.

By M. Leonard Marshall.

The following vivid account of a visit to a camp of Irish prisoners, by a brilliant Irish woman is given not only for its intrinsic merit and human interest, but as a sincere and valuable refutation of the infamous falsehoods regarding German treatment of war-prisoners spread throughout the world by some of the highest men in the British government. The account bears in its every word a feeling of absolute conviction and passionate honesty. THE EDITOR.

I had heard that there were some two thousand, three hundred Irish prisoners of war in the Concentration Camp at Limburg and my heart ached for the sight of them. My kind German friends arranged that a little party should visit the Lager on St. Patrick's day and the ever-gracious General Kommando granted me a permit, for I am myself a willing prisoner here.

Our party met at the station over an early cup of tea—it consisted of Professor Sigward Ruppel, a well known scientist and distinguished engineer,—Professor Ettore Cosomati, a well-known Italian painter and journalist; an Editor of the "Volkszeitung", a popular Catholic paper very partial to Ireland,—Frau Professor Berdez who represented an International Feminist Society in Lausanne.

In the train we watched the dawn unfold the beauties of Eppstein and the lovely wooded scenery so characteristic of Germany. We sped past forests of tall dark pines and sleepy red-roofed villages nestling amongst the trees. Everywhere signs of prosperity, order and industry were apparent. Every available space of land is cultivated. How hard it is to realize in this peaceful picture that the dogs of war are abroad!

The spires of a wondrous old Cathedral rising from the rocks by the river tell us that we are at Limburg.

A "Coffee" awaited us in the "Bayrischer Hof" where our Cicerone for the day—Professor Breizer,—introduced us to some high military officials, magnificent German officers who always give an impression of stupendous strength and power. They remind me of columns planted firmly in the solid earth for they are indeed the pillars of their country!

The Swiss lady and myself are conducted to a carriage in which we are to scale the heights that lead to Limburg—we come across more beautiful scenery and a detachment of red-legged French soldiers carrying shovels and spades on their shoulders. They are accompanied by a guard of Landsturm-men and are evidently bent on a gardening expedition. They look cheerful and healthy. Sentinels with guns and fixed bayonets guard the outer gates of the Camp. Our pink tickets and papers are carefully scrutinized and we pass into "Prisoners' Town" which appears very large. Stones have been laid down to make dry roads. As we advance further we come across groups of Irishmen badly clad in thin cotton khaki. That is how England equips them! They are good enough to be made sand-bags of, poor boys, for it is always "Irish regiments to the front!" when danger is at hand! Nearly every man has a bit of green pinned proudly in his cap,—others are delightfully searching for clover in the grass!

The whisper has gone round: "There is an Irish woman in the camp and she says she is from "Rebel Cork!" "Rebel Cork!" The word flies like wildfire! Ninety are here from my father's native City! They cluster round us, but most respectfully, their keen Celtic faces all aglow! Their eyes fasten curiously on my green cockade with its centre of German colours. "I'm from Cork—Mam—so am I and I!" "And where did you get the little Irish Shamrocks?" I ask.

"From home, shure"—and the voice drops with a quivering note. But I am called away hurriedly to be introduced to the Chaplain Father Crotty—an Irish Dominican Priest sent over specially from Rome by his Holiness the Pope for the children of this "Island of Saints!" The men are carrying the Altar to the top of the Hill where High Mass will be said in the open.

And now the Irishmen are marching past us. Well-built soldierly fellows with their smart non-commissioned officers.

I forget the British Bar sinister and the Saxon shilling and thrill at the thought of leading such men into action—against the one enemy! I would go into the jaws of Death with those fellows behind me—they have the Irish fighting spirit: "Who would not die for thee, Catherine ni Houlihan? (Ireland!) What is one little life in the multitude? Many of us would ask for no kinder fate!

As the Pelican feeds her young with drops of her hearts-blood so we give all for the land we love! . . . . . High Mass has begun. The drama—for drama it was to me—unfolds. The Altar is draped in Green with the Harp—God be thanked the crownless harp!—standing out in bold relief.

More than two thousand Irishmen are on the field formed into a Square, rows upon rows of Irish faces! Touzled heads of fiery red hair, snub noses and eyes of violet blue. Refined, clear-cut features bearing the stamp of race—dark hair and eyes as grey as the morning skies. From the highest to the lowest I love them all. For they are my own people, my kinsmen—my clan!

The hot-headed, warm-hearted Irish! As they stood there pinched and blue in the keen blast, shivering and poorly clad, saying their beads and praying so devoutly; a prayer most fierce, that no priest could bless, went up from my soul! In the words of a Poem I read in the "Gaelic American" ran my supplication—"England, we pray for thy Death! may God's justice requite thee for thy countless crimes. For the blood of martyrs, of men, women and children. In Ireland, in India, in South Africa, for every heroic German soldier fallen on the field, for the rivers of tears that must flow, for the ruin thou hast wrought. How long, oh! Lord, how long, must we pray for thy death!"

The German officers showed the deepest respect and two, who were evidently Catholics, remained with heads uncovered and knelt on the damp ground. Every facility had been given to the men for their religious duties. Early Mass and Confession had been arranged for on St. Patricks Eve. The harmonium was played by an Irishman.

The voice of our "Sogarth aroone," the grand Dominican, rang out like the notes of an organ reaching far and wide as he told of the Glories of the past—of our great Patron saint and applied the words of St. Paul as balm to our wounded hearts. What visions of home and the loved ones rose up before the men when the prayers grew dim to their tearful eyes. The Cove of Cork, stately Dublin, the mountains of Tipperary and Connemara, the Shannon and the Lea! "Oh! my heart flies back to Erin's Isle!"—and I thought of the three Irish graves in the little Cemetery and of the poor fellow to be buried with military honours on the morrow and my tears fell like rain until the kind Swiss lady tucked me up under her wing saying, "My dear! Don't cry like that, because you will make me cry too!" A vapour of incense—a solemn hush and the tinkling of a silver bell proclaimed the the holiest moment of the Mass. Holy communion was given and the radiance of the Faith, our stronghold, the one thing the Sassanach could not rob us of, irradiated the men's faces. It was the Vision of Religion triumphant over War—over Death.

A burst of sunshine lit up the altar turning it to a blaze of emerald and gold! It was an unforgettable scene! The men marched back to their barracks and we returned to Limburg for the German early Dinner. Father Crotty and his party were at table d'Hôte when we came in and I caught a sentence—"We want another Parnell." The years rolled back and I stood again in my Paris home with the uncrowned king, watching the compelling power of his steel-blue eyes. Suddenly I uttered an exclamation,—from the next room came a voice singing, 'The Wearing of the Green,' and I thought of Prof. Kuno Meyer's version.

I met with Sir Roger Casement and I took him by the hand,—Roger Casement! Our hero and our hope! A man of men, who has already humiliated great Britain to the dust and branded her diplomatic minions as murderers in the eyes of Europe!

In the afternoon we inspected the camp kitchens presided over by comfortable looking "Landsturm-men." French soldiers were cooking and one said timidly: "But Madame is French surely—a Parisienne!" and I had to explain my double nationality and tell him how it pained me to see the French fighting for the hereditary foes of their race. "Hélas! Hélas! Madame. We go where we are sent,—war is a terrible thing!!" I inspected the soup and other excellent food-stuffs as the sun played merrily over the gigantic and highly polished kitchen utensils—scrupulous cleanliness reigned everywhere. The menu consists of coffee in the morning served in large bowls. At midday rice, potatoes and sausages generously served and soup with noodles in the evening. The rooms were comfortably furnished and I came across French soldiers shoemaking and tailoring.

Poor fellows! their familiar uniforms went to my heart—most of them were merry and bright and one dark-eyed young fellow from the South exclaimed: "My word! but it's a pleasure to see a lady and a French lady too, in the camp!"

Spacious baths and shower-baths are provided and sanitary arrangements are perfect, even the food is under supervision of a doctor. There is a tower with appliances for securing perfect drinking water and the Lazarett or Hospital which is well away from the camp has a large operating room and every modern and scientific appliance. The prisoners are occupied in various ways, making roads at agricultural work, etc. A large fountain offers facilities for washing and a really wonderful canteen has many articles on sale, books in different languages, games, cards, tobacco, cigarettes, salt, sugar, bootlaces, needles and cotton, shaving soap, groceries, shoes, under-clothing, rosaries, combs, sausages, brushes and insect powder!!!

And now we are called away to see the "Irish theatricals". A kindly German Unter-Offizier who speaks English takes me under his protection. He tells me of the things nearest to a German heart—of his wife and his sixteen-year-old daughter, both of whom speak English. He and one of his comrades are lost in admiration of the Irish artistic taste and bid me admire everything—the wigs made of white wadding sewn on material—the decorations and inscriptions "God save Ireland" in Irish and the Irish Welcome. He winds up by presenting me to a boy soldier of sixteen and a half—"our Liebling" to whom he had just given a cigarette. The spoiled boy with the sensitive features is "from Cork" and there are others—one dapper little fellow with a clever face and the proud "don't think you are going to patronise me" air. They are so alert, so refined, so gentlemanly, how can they cope with the English Barbarians! They seem to be on terms of comradeship with their German friends and I fancy those who keep to rules have a good time—not one complaint did I hear from the Irish.

The "Lady" in the play, a clever professional, who has acted in an English cast in Homburg, is quite startling. His ermine collar of wadding and black wool and general get-up is pe feet.

I leave with a real sense of gratitude to the Germans for their kindness to our people and a strong desire that they might be better appreciated abroad. They are so human, so quick to feel, they understand the word "Kamerad" as my favorite poet, Walt Whitman, understood it on its broadest lines of humanity. Their simple heroism is very touching. There is an old couple here who have lost their three splendid sons in the war. All they say is this:—"They were the children of our love—they are the children of our pride!"

To mould a nation thus many things are necessary.

For long years I have watched and studied the character of the Kaiser as that of the most vivid and living personality amongst the sovereigns of Europe. I fought for him in words—"It is all a woman can do,—and predicated years ago that one day the world would feel his greatness. Truly—he is the Father of his People! Every fallen soldier adds a furrow to his brow. I have seen the men go singing from their homes to the front as they go singing to their death because for such a King and such a Country men are proud to die!

It is not only the army who is fighting. It is the whole Nation of men, women and children and I who have chosen to be here with them, who have nailed my colours to their mast, have no words to express my admiration for what I have seen and daily see! The Irish can fight with them and for them—they are the warriors of the world. When Reimond and his traitor crew are wiped off the Earth, mayhap we shall be victoriously singing: "Deutschland über Alles!" on free Irish soil.

Golf.

By George Fitch. (From Judge.)

About this time of the year a great many American business men become absent-minded and restless.

They do not take their usual keen pleasure in such indoor sports as pulling ticker tapes and running endurance races with stenographers. They do not even enjoy hearing the high-priced vaudevarlet pull the joke which their dear old fathers loved when Lincoln was a boy.

When the sun shines brightly and a breath of warm air steals through the office window, they sink into a dreamy state, from which even a big cash order can scarcely extract them. Something is very plainly the matter with these men.

They are coming down with golf again. In another month thousands of cases will rage throughout the business world. Whole offices will be infected, and the customer who comes in to buy seven carloads of prime beans will have to edge up to his subject by discussing putting in its final stages.

It is sad to see a strong, keen man, who last December would work until midnight to put the eternal kibosh on a competitor, tottering from his desk at two p. m. in March, in order to go over to the club and talk "stances" and "grips." If he would only go away to the north, as the man does who has hay fever in August, he might recover.

But when any one suggests this, he laughs rudely and bets the friendly adviser five dollars that he can putt five balls nearer the center of the rug than any man in the house.

In April the disease is at its height. Men who have broken out with golf are very hard to get along with in April. They do not give a hang whether Great Britain captures our ships or not, but they discuss the slowness of the golf committee in words that burn and destroy.

In May a great improvement is noted. All golf sufferers become completely disabled on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, but are better during the week, though still nervous and wandering in their conversation, being likely to break up a directors' meeting at any time by discussing the back spin mashie shot.

In June and July the patients mend rapidly. A feature of the convalescence is their extreme irritability on Mondays, however. Those who have to work under a golfatic on Monday will do well to get a line on his Sunday scores before approaching him with a request for a vacation.

By November the patient is usually entirely well. He works steadily, recognizes his children at first glance and is often seen with his wife on Saturdays. It is affecting to see the joy in a household when father comes home from the Golf Sanitarium in the autumn and puts his clubs in the attic.

Patients in a light stage of this great summer complaint lose money rapidly each week, but attend baseball games with some interest and can do light work. In more severe cases the patient suffers from decay of the vocabulary and inability to vote on election day if the weather is nice. In the third stage or hopeless cases the unfortunate man pays fifty cents an hour all winter for the privilege of driving golf balls of a door mat into a canvas screen in a downtown golf carousel. In such cases chloroform should be administered by kind hands.

Where to buy the Continental Times.

- Germany. Berlin. At all Street Kiosques. At all bookstalls on Overhead and Underground Railway. At all bookstalls on main railway stations. Zeitungsstand Passage corner Friedrich and Behrenstrasse. Hahne's Buchhandlung, Joachimsthalerstrasse 43. Breikopf & Härtel, Potsdamerstrasse 21. H. Moritz, Motzstrasse 25. G. Stahl, Potsdamerstrasse 138. Haase, Wittener Platz 3. At all Messrs. Georg Stilke's Railway Bookstalls. Bremen: Johs. Storm, am Wall. Otto Melcher, Hutfilterstrasse. Gustav Winter, am Wa I. Röhle & Schlenker, Domsheide. Will & Newig, Schlüsselkorb. Dresden: Tittmann's Buchhandlung. Heinicke, Annenstrasse 12a. Buchhandlung Anna Kempe, Pragerstrasse 54. Frankfurt on Main: A. Vaternahm, Hauptbahnhof, Buchhandlung. Hamburg: C. Boysen, Heuberg 9. Köln: Schmidt'sche Buchhandlung, Königin Augusta Halle 113. Munich: Buchhandlung Hch. Jaffé, Briennersstrasse 53. Wiesbaden: D. Frenz, G. m. b. H., Taurusstrasse. Herm. A. Lücke, Buchhandlung. Austria. Vienna: Leo & Co., K. K. Hofbuchhändler, Opernring 3. Herm. Goldschmiedt, G. m. . . . . Wollzeile 11. Globus-Verlag, Schönborngasse 4. Holland. Hague: de Groot & Dijkhoff, A. van Hoogstraeten & Zn Platz 27, s' Gravenhage. Rotterdam: Dittmar's Binnen en Buitensche Bookhandel, 2, Gelderchestratt, Kiosken Maatschappij. Spoorwegboekhandel Station: Amsterdam, S'Hage, Maastricht, Rotterdam Beurs, Breda, Vlissingen, Arnhem, Nymegen, Eindhoven, Utrecht, Zrolle, LeeWARDen, Rosendaal, Tilburg, Venlo. Switzerland. Neuenburg: Verlagsbuchhandlung F. Zahn, Bahnhofstrasse 13/15. Basel: Bahnhofsbuchhandlung F. Zahn. Bern: Bahnhofsbuchhandlung. Zeitungskiosk Bubenberg. Luzern: Bahnhofsbuchhandlung. Olten: Bahnhofsbuchhandlung. Zürich: Orell Füßli Annoncen, Bahnhofstr. 61. Advertisement Contractors. Sole Advertising Agents of The Continental Times for Switzerland.

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## HOW DO THEY DO IT?

A LEADING AMERICAN PAPER WANTS TO KNOW HOW GERMANY MANAGES THINGS SO WELL IN WAR TIME.

### AMERICA CANNOT SUCCEED.

ADMINISTRATIVE SMOOTHNESS WHICH EXCITES ADMIRATION. IT IS THE RESULT OF CULTURED ORGANISATION COMBINED WITH STRENUOSITY.

By *Aubrey Stanhope.*

In one of the leading American papers, in its "Editorial of the Day," I find the headline in big letters: "How Do They do it?" And that Editorial reads as follows:— "Even while the German Empire is battling with terrific circumstances, the municipal administration of Berlin abates no jot of its well known efficiency.

"The Berlin municipal council keeps an eye calmly on its business. It has just appropriated sums amounting to \$32,500,000 to enable the city to buy the Berlin electrical works and furnish cheap electricity to its citizens.

"At the same time new underground railway lines are projected. Others are hurried to completion.

"Amid the blessings of perfect peace the city of New York cannot even lay out a plan for handling its own garbage without encountering reversal and rebuke from a doubting State executive.

"No Prussian authority would dream of interfering, with Berlin's methods of keeping itself the best managed city in the world.

"What is this wonderful thing that makes for administrative smoothness and precision even in the midst of strain and stress? How is it obtainable? Is the cost prohibitive?"

#### CONDITIONS NORMAL.

I have recently been reading the highly interesting reports made by Gustave C. Roeder, a well known American newspaper man, who came over to this country, to study the existing conditions. For in America to-day intelligent people are beginning to open their eyes and wonder exceedingly at prowess of the country which the English have so astutely represented as in a state of chaos and ruin. That correspondent, a man who has had twenty five years experience in his calling, reported in an article which covered ten columns, that conditions in Germany were as nearly as possible normal. That there was no want of provisions, that the people were not starving but, on the contrary, that the financial and economical conditions of the country were excellent. That practically Germany was self supporting.

the town and, somehow or another, the needful number of hands are found to carry out the work. Of those workmen, it is true that they are older than those we have been accustomed to see in times of peace, but each one is inspired with the one and same idea to help, his country in her time of need, to do the same work which younger and stronger hands have carried out before them to its full. All are happy, because the war goes well and there is employment for every one.

#### NO IDLE PEOPLE.

The American Correspondent Roeder rightly remarks "No one is idle in Germany to-day." As one of the Directors of the Deutsche Bank said to him, "where we formerly employed young men to cut coupons and do other similar light work in our Banks, we have today a large number of young women; and as a matter of fact, after they once became accustomed to and acquainted with the work, they do it very satisfactorily indeed." The people are earning money quickly. The savings banks have never before had so many deposit accounts, never such large sums of money paid in by the folk. People who were living lives of idleness have been drawn into the great vortex of workers, have developed new energies and vitality, and have started in with the rest to work for the national weal.

The American newspaper asks:— "How do they do it?" The answer is that it all comes of the grand national spirit which exists throughout Germany, born of the sentiment of intense patriotism matured under the influences of system, organisation, foresight and above all by intense sense of duty and serious love of work. The same spirit, fostered under the same same conditions, bring the series of brilliant victories in the field which have come to German arms at the fronts. It is all, as some one aptly said, "The highest form of educated discipline applied in the most practical manner for the well being of the Nation".

#### Lusitania Saloon Passengers.

No complete list of "Lusitania" passengers saved or lost has yet reached us. But among the Saloon passengers were the following whose names we give, since many of our American readers may be unable to secure English or American papers.

- Lady Allan (Montreal), Miss Gwen Allan (Montreal), Miss Anna Allen (Montreal), Miss N. N. Allen (New York), Miss Amber (New York), Hon. Mrs. Alfred Anson (New York), Mr. James Baker (England), Miss M. A. Baker (New York), Mr. G. W. Bartlett (New York), Mrs. Bartlett (New York), Mr. Thomas Bloomfield (New York), Miss Josephine Brandeell (New York), Mr. C. T. Brodick (Boston), Mrs. Burnside (New York), Mr. A. S. Byington (London), Mr. Michael G. Byrne (New York), Mr. Lindsay Byran (Cincinnati), Mr. D. L. Chabot (Montreal), Mrs. W. Chapman (Toronto), Rev. Cowley Carke (London), Mr. and Mrs. Paul Crompton, Mr. Justin M. Forman (New York), Mr. Charles Frohman (New York), Mr. and Mrs. Montague T. Grant (New York), Mr. Elbert Hubbard (New York), Sir Hugh P. Lane (England), James Leary (New York), Sir John McConnell (Memphis), Lady Mackworth (Cardiff), Dr. J. C. O. Orr, Major F. Warren Pearl (New York), Mrs. F. Warren Pearl (New York), Miss Amy Pearl (New York), Miss Susan Pearl (New York), Master Duncan Pearl (New York), Mr. F. A. Rogers (Toronto), Commander J. Foster Stackhouse (London), Miss Jessie Taft-Smith, Mr. D. A. Thomas (Cardiff), Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt and valét (New York), Mr. W. Vassar (London), Mrs. Wallace Watson (Montreal), Mr. Philip Young (Montreal).

#### SYSTEM AND ORGANISATION.

How do they do it? The reply is, "it is all done by system and organisation. In this country nothing is left to chance. All matters relating to the welfare of the country and the well being of the people are carefully taken in hand and worked out by specialists, so that it may come as near perfection as can possibly be. The greatest organisation in this country is its army and at the same time it is the most perfect. That is why the German army today is able to carry on a many sided war with continuously increasing success, a war complicated, and so bristling with difficulties, that it is safe to say that no other country in the world could possibly have undertaken such a gigantic military task and much less achieved the prodigious successes which today stand to the credit of the Teutonic legions.

#### BERLIN SPICK AND SPAN.

The writer of the Editorial, "How do they do it?", refers to the perfect organisation of the town of Berlin, in these times when there might well be excuse for it being otherwise. Even in time of peace, the organisation of the great city of New York is, to put it mildly, very bad. In London since the war began the streets are poorly looked after, in Paris no one cares, and the town is dead. And yet, here in Berlin, the city maintains its reputation as being the best organised and the cleanest capital in the world. The innumerable big open places, such as the Lützow Platz, the Wittenberg Platz, and so many more which form such a charming feature of Berlin, are just as well kept up now, in the midst of war, as they were in the piping times of peace; the Tiergarten, full of lovely flowering shrubs, as perfectly spick and span as ever.

Everywhere the municipalities have planted the usual number of flowers, so that the city just now is alive with bloom and color. The hundreds of thousands of trees, so carefully tended in ordinary times, are just as jealously nurtured now as ever before. The streets, are watered and brushed to exactly the same point which has earned for them in the past the reputation of being the cleanest in the world. On all sides one sees evidence that the municipalities are hard at work improving and planting and generally beautifying the town, just in the same manner as though there were no war. There appears to be exactly the same amount of money at disposal for the embellishment of

#### Austria-Hungarian News.

##### HEROIC COUNT TISZA.

Vienna. May 10. The other day I heard the story of how Count Ludwig Tisza was wounded:

The hussar who fought side by side with him and who also was wounded told me: Friday morning the Russians started a heavy offensive: Count Tisza went from one place to the other, giving orders and would not listen to any warning, absorbed in doing his duty. He sent the pioneers forward to dig a new trench. When Count Tisza was once more begged to come under cover, he answered: "We don't move from here until we go forward." The Russians had neared us in their advance to 200 paces when Count Tisza urged us onward with the words: "Only fire as long as you have bullets, boys!" When unfortunately a shot struck him, and he succumbed he was borne away whistling an Hungarian folksong. The train brought him to Homona, then Miskolcz, from where he was taken to Budapest.

#### WAR CANNOT BE WON BY LIES.

The *Century Magazine* that has just arrived here believes at last that we in Vienna are not starving. The foreign Press continues, however, to spread the fable that our aviators throw bombs on Montenegro with the intention of killing women and children. We never waste our bombs, and only throw them where our enemies have their ammunition stored. We know the danger of useless expenditure in ammunition as well as in nerves. On this subject Count Apponyi spoke the other day and said that that nation would win which had the highest moral strength and energy. Nowhere is a sign of weakness to be remarked here. The Russians on the contrary feel themselves growing steadily weaker and must soon own up that they are beaten.

In the last battles in Galicia they are only able to meet the situation with the *dementi*, while as a matter of fact we have over a hundred thousand prisoners in our hands from these battles.

#### RUSSIANS ARE STILL FLEEING.

The Bishop, Prince Sapieka sent a telegram of congratulation to our Kaiser on the recent victories. Francis Joseph replied that he hoped for many more such victories. The Duke Friedrich telegraphed: "my heroic soldiers go forward hand in hand with their German comrades with the same strength and patriotism they showed in the beginning. And they will fight until they will have freed their beloved Fatherland."

#### LECTURE BY L. LEONHARD.

The well-known writer L. Leonhard who was detained in England until now, delivered a Lecture last night in the Urania, on the experiences of an Austrian in England. Austria-Hungary was known to be English before the war by its Vienna bread! Oten in England I was asked whether I could read and speak Austrian. Because Austria was so little known in England, the lies that were told fell on fruitful ground. The lies were not only about Austria, though, Germany came in for its part. For instance, that all the German generals had killed themselves in Belgium, because they had refused to fight against the heroic Belgians. Quite openly they talk of the next war as with Russia. The sport of chasing the Germans is pursued with the excuse that Belgium was lost through German spies and unless every German is interned, England will have the same fate. Nietzsche plays a queer role in the minds of the English; they call him "the man who made this war," and declare that he not only prepared Germany for the war with England, but was instrumental in directly calling it forth. Herr Leonhard said that in general the German prisoners are well taken care of.

#### BOHEMIAN BATHING RESORTS.

The Bohemian bathing resorts are looking forward to an excellent season as Austro-Hungarians and Germans will prefer staying in their own country. This will in many ways prove a gain.

#### PUBLISHING THE FACTS.

The work of publishing the truth in foreign countries goes forward. Ernest Ludwig's book, "Austria Hungary and the War" has received very favourable criticisms in American newspapers. The Austrian Society for Better Understanding Among the Nations (Parapacem) met again on the 30 of April. The hope was expressed that after this terrible war the peace of the world might ensue. All the speakers were unanimous in the necessity of damping-in the hate of the nations. An interesting book has just appeared "The Contract between Austria-Hungary and Russia." In this book Dr. Redlich says: "Only Austria-Hungary, Russia's nearest neighbour, has up to now been able to judge the Russian character justly, that Russia's fall would save all Europe from a calamity." The hope is expressed that the western nations in the future would unite against the Eastern onslaught.

#### NINE-PENNY LOAF.

There is to be a farther rise of one penny in the price of bread in London. It is to come in force on Monday, when the price will be 9d per quarter loaf, instead of 8d.

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Pension Wagner, Reichel Strasse 1a. Home for young ladies.

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### PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

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68, Lützow Strasse 68 J. Barske. near Lützow Platz.

#### German Diction. — German lessons

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Teacher of German — George Hamlin — Marie Graf, Royal Opera, Munich — E. Lucy Gates, Royal Opera Cassel — Estelle Wentworth, Stadttheater Freiburg — George Meader Royal Opera, Stuttgart — Jane Osborn Hannah, Boston, Grand Opera Co. — Emma Vilmar, Royal Opera, Berlin and many other prominent pupils. American pupils accepted for instruction without payment until funds arrive.

#### Bamberger Strasse 27. 1-3.

#### Schaefer's Apotheke

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#### Woldemar Schnee

has now returned from America and will resume his courses in hand-training and hand-treatment.

**Spichern Strasse 7** near Nürnberger Platz.

#### Vegetarian Restaurants in Berlin.

**Frey,** Vegetarian Restaurant Charlottenburg, Bismarckstrasse 8, close to Knie.

**Arthur Kamneder's** Kroenck Strasse 41, First floor.

**Tauentzien-Licht-Spiel-Haus**

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