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STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

Giolitti Ill.

Rome, June 1. The ex-premier Giolitti is ill at his residence Cavour. He is suffering from uraemia.

A New President.

Lisbon, June 1. Theophile Braga has been elected to the none too enviable position of President of the Portuguese republic.

Torpedo Boat Lost.

Constantinople, June 1. A French torpedo boat, engaged in the disastrous operations here, has run ashore and is a wreck.

Cunard Decision.

London, June 1. The Cunard Line has decided to entirely suspend the service of its big Transatlantic steamers.

His New Friends.

Calais, June 1. The King of Italy is expected here shortly. It is said that he will meet the King of England and President Poincaré.

Will Reply?

Chiosso, June 1. According to the *Stampa*, the Italian government will shortly make a direct reply to the charges of treachery made by the German Chancellor.

Nebraska Not Torpedoed.

Washington, June 1. Count Bernsdorff has given positive assurances to the government that the United States Steamship Nebraska was not torpedoed. There is evidence to show that the ship struck a mine.

Where is Joffre?

Paris, June 1. People are asking where is Joffre? The Generalissimo has not been heard of for a couple of weeks. But everywhere in big black letters there stands out the name of General French.

Grey on Sick Leave.

London, June 1. Sir Edward Grey, who is said to be suffering from an affection of the eyes, is going away on a vacation. Lord Lansdowne will remain in charge of the Foreign Office.

Zeppelins Over London.

London, June 1. Zeppelin airships have appeared over London and have thrown bombs upon the wharves and docks. This was the response to the visit of the French aeroplanes to the undefended town of Ludwigshafen.

Greeks Excited.

Athens, June 1. Of late, owing to the treacherous action of Italy, a decided spirit of indignation and political excitement reigns here. If Italy should pursue her aggressive policy regarding Albania, it will be difficult for Greece to maintain a neutral attitude.

Italy and Turkey.

Petersburg, June 1. A member of the Italian Embassy here has been heard to express doubts as to whether Italy will declare war upon Turkey. That Italy intends taking part in the landing attempts in the Dardanelles is more than doubtful.

Full of Fight.

Vallona, June 1. The Albanians are furious at the proposed ideas of Italy, for the annexation of their country and state that they will fight to the last man to resist being brought under Italian domination. With their well known guerilla warfare, the Albanians could easily wage a ruinous war upon Italy.

Peppino Garibaldi.

Lugano, June 1. The *Avanti*, in publishing the news of the condemnation of Podzus, the marriage agent, to three months imprisonment in New York, mentions that Peppino Garibaldi was one of that swindler's customers. Peppino had commissioned Podzus to find him a wife with half a million dollars.

Effects of the War.

Brussels, June 1. One of the immediate effects of the war has been that the famous Compagnie des Wagons Lits and International Saloon Trains, has, for the time being, at all events, gone out of business. This company was the special creation of the late King Leopold and he took the greatest interest in its organization.

Churchill Again.

London, June 1st. There is no end to Churchill and his follies. Just at the time when the news arrived of the sinking of three British line of battle ships off the Dardanelles, he found the moment propitious to telegraph to the Japanese Minister of Marine. "All goes well!" The latest casualty list gives 113 officers and 3600 men out of action, mostly in the Dardanelles actions. In three ships the casualties are 348 men.

THE PAPACY AND THE WAR.

The Holy Father Practically a Prisoner of War in Rome. He May Soon be a Wandering Exile.

GERMANY'S GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

By an American Catholic.

The following striking and almost prophetic summary of the Catholic problem now opened in Rome has been specially written for the *Continental Times* by a well-known Irish-Catholic scholar and authority who has made a profound study of Catholic conditions and questions of to-day.

We are not yet at the end of the surprises prepared for us by the great conflagration. The shameless breach of faith which stamps henceforth the name of Italy with everlasting infamy, will infallibly have consequences that not even the most perspicacious of men foresaw during that last sultry week of July 1914, when the war-clouds were gathering ominously on the horizon. The participation of the land of Dante in the war opens up a question in which 300,000,000 human beings, the world over, are directly and immediately interested. Above all the political problems awaiting their solution, there now stands out a momentous spiritual problem which demands to be solved, and to be solved urgently: that of the position of the Holy See in the Eternal City.

When Garibaldi's irregulars entered Rome through the Porta Pia on the 20th of September 1870, and proclaimed the ancient capital of the Caesars to be the capital of United Italy, Pius IX refused to acquiesce in the new order of things. He had no Army behind him, and even if he had had one, it would have been impossible for the Head of the Church to countenance the bloodshed that must needs have followed armed resistance. The Holy Father retired into the Vatican, and contended himself with a verbal protest. His sovereignty was the oldest in Europe, and he himself was the august successor of a long line of Spiritual Monarchs stretching back for eighteen centuries into the dim twilight of the ages.

But Europe moved not a finger to defend him. The Italian Government, having confiscated the Papal State, guaranteed the Pope a certain number of rights. Amongst these was the recognition of his sovereignty, which entailed the admittance of various prerogatives; that of the extra-territoriality of the Vatican, of St. Peter's, of San Giovanni Laterano; that of having Diplomatic Missions accredited to him by foreign Powers; that of corresponding freely and directly with the whole world. As for the annuity likewise granted by the Italian Government, the Head of the Church declined to barter his rights and his dignity for it, even if it had been ten times larger.

The declaration of war by Italy on Austria-Hungary has created *ipso facto* a situation which Pius IX. and his successors clearly anticipated, when they consistently refused to accept the Law of Guarantees and the whole of the régime established by force forty-five years ago. The sovereignty of the Pope, acknowledged expressly by the Law of Guarantees, is shown to be a snare and a delusion. Of course the very fact of the Holy See being shut-up in the Italian capital precludes all possibility of the former corresponding freely with Italy's enemies, and renders all diplomatic intercourse between them practically impossible. In other words, the final result of the policy pursued in Rome since the Venti Settembre is to degrade the Holy Father to the rank of a petty Italian Prince, and to drag the Vatican *volens volens* in the wake of the Quirinal and the Consulta. To such an extent that, when the Quirinal and the Consulta break off diplomatic relations with a Power—and that Power the most faithfully Catholic in the world!—the Vatican is compelled to follow suit.

Such a state of affairs is nothing less than monstrous. There is not a Catholic who cannot but feel it to be intolerable. But we firmly hope and firmly believe that, out of the immeasurable evil caused by the war, good will none the less come. It may be that the ruins and hecatombs, at the sight of which we stand aghast, will be a means of repairing an unparalleled iniquity, a flagrant injustice, committed forty-five years ago. The secret history of Italy's breach of faith in 1915 has still to be written; and when it is published, it will reveal to the world the part played in the Irredentist agitation by the Freemasonry of France and Italy. The Grand Orient and the Grande Loge in Paris work hand-in-hand with their brethren in Rome and Milan. The spoliation of the Holy See in 1870 was the work, primarily, of Freemasonry and the latter has been, so far, the back-bone of the Italian

Monarchy and of the French Republic. Freemasonry in Italy and France hopes to complete, in 1915, the work begun in 1870. The *Irredenta* is, for the Lodges, a pretext; if the Irredentist agitators were sincere, they would turn their eyes also towards Corsica, towards Malta, towards the Tessino. It is a pretext for destroying the power of Austria, the greatest Catholic Power. It is a pretext for humiliating the Holy See. It is a pretext for carrying the torch of anti-clericalism into Italy, and of laying violent hands on the property of the Church; the work accomplished by Freemasonry in France yet remains to be done at the other side of the Alps.

This is plainly a matter of vital interest to all Catholics, to whatever nation they may belong. No true Catholic can feel indifferent to the humiliation inflicted on the Holy Father, to the untenable position in which he is placed as a result of the theft of Rome by Italian freebooters in 1870. The peace negotiations must inevitably settle the question of the intangibility and inviolability of the sovereign rights of the Holy See, and settle it in the only way compatible with the idea of justice, with the conscience of the Catholic world, and with common-sense. The sovereignty of the Pope without Temporal Power is impossible, as we see to-day. It will be doubly a work of justice to restore Rome to her legitimate ruler: for not only will the act of injustice perpetrated forty-five years ago be thereby effaced, but the act of treachery committed by Italy to-day will thereby be duly punished. This is why, as Catholics, we should look to the allied armies of Germany and Austria to give back to the Head of the Church that which he and his predecessors have never ceased to claim.

Catholics of the whole world, be sincere! Can you desire the victory of a country which, through its Government, has robbed and humiliated the Holy See, and which to-day degrades the Pope to the level of a prisoner of war? Can you not understand that the triumph of Italy must mean the triumph of all those forces most bitterly and ferociously hostile to Christianity? Can you not see that such a triumph must imply the disappearance of Catholic Austria from among the Great Powers, and that, at the very moment when the Holy Father sees even the paper guarantees withdrawn in Rome, and the Church in Italy handed over to the tender mercies of Republican Radical politicians—at this very moment, one of his main bulwarks in the world is destroyed?

Catholics of America, you are told by that Press which is in the service of England, that John Bull is fighting for the liberty of small nations. What fight could be nobler than that on behalf of the Vicar of Christ, who has no earthly forces behind him? What more calculated to earn the gratitude and respect of hundreds of millions of Catholics of all nations? But John Bull will not fight this battle, because the British Counting-House would not reap sufficient profit from it. The despicable calumnies in the May number of the "Fortnightly Review" show us clearly what may be expected from England, the deadly foe of Catholicism. England's failure will be Germany's opportunity—the golden opportunity for doing a deed of righteousness which will give lasting satisfaction to the universal Catholic conscience. Catholics all the world over may look with confidence to Kaiser Wilhelm, the greatest temporal sovereign in Europe, to protect the Shepherd of the Church amidst the wild storm now raging.

Lusitania's Cargo.

Evidence to Show that the Big Transatlantic Liner was Full of War Material of Various Kinds.

New York, June 1. Herman Winter, the chief of the passenger department in this city affirms that the cargo of the Lusitania consisted amongst other things of 4,200 cases of cartridges, 1,250 empty shrapnell shells, which were to have been filled in England. Also 250,000 pounds of a preparation of chlorate which was intended for the filling of gas bombs. This latter accounts for the complaints of many of the passengers of the asphyxiating smell aboard the ship—which was attributed to the torpedo.

Emden Heroes.

Constantinople, June 1st. The whole city is *en fête* in honor of the heroes of the Emden who have arrived here.

ITALY HESITATES.

Not Quite Sure whether or No she will Declare War upon Germany and Turkey.

THE PILLAGERS.

But Army does not Show any Great Desire to Force the Fighting. The Italian Temperament not Suited to Modern Warfare.

You might search the pages of history in vain to find a national situation more ridiculous than that in which Italy stands today. Ten days ago the Italian government issued a declaration of war which, for all time, will stand as the most frivolous pretext for hostilities, from one country to another, that the world has known. The declaration of war, as penned by the Salandra government, was, from the common sense point of view, a quite incomprehensible document. One could only imagine, after reading that it, was meant as a bad joke.

It is ten days ago since the Italian government decided that it wanted embroil Italy in a war, the end of which is quite likely to be the ruin of the country. One would have imagined, after hearing the bombastic and impassioned utterances of d'Annunzio applauded to the echo; that the Italians would at once start a strenuously active offensive campaign. But just in proportion as the words heard were loud and the demonstrations in Rome marked by violence, so has the action of the Italians since then been small and apparently cautious even to timidity. D'Annunzio we are told, has embarked upon a ship of war, and, as a guest of honor of the Italian Navy, is cruising about the Adriatic. The Italian army has made some half-hearted advances towards the Austrian fortified lines and wherever it came into action has been badly beaten. In fact the Italian offensive appears as little serious as the Italian declaration of war.

MOBS BUSY.

In Milan, the principal business city of the land, there exists a state of chaos. Whereas the Italian soldier has shown the greatest respect for the enemy, the mob of Milan has demonstrated the utmost energy and activity. It has robbed and pillaged, not only Austrian and German property, but has also begun to loot Italian shops and houses. For a week the mob held full power and used it to the utmost in wrecking as much property as possible. Amongst other cases was that of a bed-ridden aged German woman, whose apartment was invaded by the mob and all the furniture, except the bed on which she lay, was thrown out of the window into the street below. That is just one case, which may be taken as showing the character of the Italian mob. At the end of ten days, the Italian government appears to have roused itself to an appreciation of the added disgrace which the nation was suffering in the eyes of the world, and it is announced that the chief of police and the governor of Milan have been removed from their posts.

Meanwhile Italians by the thousands have been scuttling over the frontier into Switzerland, with the one fixed idea of avoiding military service. Nine thousand were counted as having deserted the colors, during the first few days after the declaration of war. In Germany and Austria-Hungary, the greatest number of Italians remain, refusing absolutely to obey the orders of their consuls to go home and report for military service.

SHE IS UNDECIDED.

So far Italy is wavering as to whether she ought or ought not to declare war upon Germany and Turkey. Just in the same manner as the Italian government hesitated and hesitated about declaring war upon Austria, so now there exists, amongst the foolish and reckless men who stand at the head of Italian government, a like indecision as to what ought to be done with regard to the allies of Austria-Hungary. Italy reminds one of the shy bather who puts his toe into the water and then yells out because it is cold. Italy stands at the brink of two more declarations of war and has not the nerve to make up her mind to make the plunge. Surely never has any country stood before the world in such a ridiculous position.

In Austria, just as in Germany, the Italian declaration of war has had scarcely any effect. In the former country it has come, indeed, as a happy stimulant to the new War Loan, which is being subscribed with a heartiness which knows no bounds. This enthusiasm is distinctly attributable to the fact that Italy has

come into the fighting arena. In Austro-Hungary there is a feeling of great relief that, at last, the continuous trouble with Italy is going to be settled once and for all. Italy has again and again been seeking trouble with the Austrians. Italy has always stood upon the ground that she will never be content until she has possession of the Tyrol, Istria, Dalmatia, Trieste and Fiume. Austria on the other hand wants Venice and Lombardy. And now the matter as to who shall have which will be settled once and for all.

So far as can be seen, the Archduke Eugen, who has been placed at the head of the Austro-Hungarian army destined to fight the Italians, is content, for the time being at least, to let the Italians take the offensive and beat themselves against the formidable protective works which guard the Empire. And this war, above all things, has made it plain to everyone, how, with the extraordinary modern appliances of defence which up to date ingenuity has invented, offensive tactics mean terrible loss of life and endless bloodshed. It is little likely that such a murderous style of warfare will for long appeal to the mercurial temperament of the Latin race. The methods of war of today are such that enormous funds of patience are needed, tenacity and stubbornness are all important in the fighter who is to win, and there is a hard mechanical deeply-worked out tactical problem, in which the individual is as nothing. Discipline, precision, coolheadedness and organization win the battles of today. Does anyone knowing the Italian and his dominating characteristics, see in him the man who fills the requirements of the modern soldier?

Ultimatum to Mexico.

Washington, June 1. It is stated that President Wilson is occupied in drawing up a note which is the equivalent of an ultimatum to Mexico.

King Constantin Improving.

Athens, June 1. The state of health of King Constantin is slowly but surely improving. There are hopes that the crisis is over.

Blockade Threatened.

London, June 1. It is reported that a blockade of the port of Dedeagatch will shortly be announced. The idea is that the Turks are receiving ammunition through that channel.

Why It Was Burnt.

London, June 1. *Daily Mail* is at pains to explain to the public why it was burnt and boycotted on the stock exchange. It says that it is not because it attacked Kitchner, but on account of the unpopularity of the subject of conscription. The *Daily Mail* now takes the view that England is not ripe for compulsory military service.

Successful War Loan.

Vienna, June 1. Such is the confidence in the future, that the new war loan is proving a huge success. The first war loan brought in three milliards, but already three and a half milliards have been subscribed and contributions are coming in prolific quantities. It is quite likely to reach five milliards. Agricultural prosperity is universal throughout the country.

Alarmed Italians.

All Sorts of Pessimistic Reports are Running. Regiments Supposed to Have been Decimated.

Chiasso, June 1. A great number of alarmist reports are being circulated throughout Italy. One of them, which it is understood is well founded, is to the effect that a whole regiment of the Alpini has been decimated. This coming so early in the campaign has had a highly demoralising effect in the army, where already the enthusiasm over the war is of the mildest description.

According to the *Secolo*, the Minister of the Interior has issued a notice warning the people against the circulation of alarming news concerning the war. In Rome, Naples, Bari and Turin the report is current to the effect that the regiments of those cities have suffered the severest losses. In Milan, a correspondent of the *Secolo* was stopped by a Carabinieri on the street and anxiously asked whether it was true that an entire division of the Carabinieri had been wiped out?

Vanderbilts Will.

New York, June 1. The will of Alfred Vanderbilt, who was drowned on the last journey of the Lusitania, has been proved. He leaves thirty million of dollars. The five-year old son by his first marriage receives five millions dollars; his two younger sons, by his second marriage receive the greater part of the residue. His widow receives one million over and above the two millions which she received at the time of her marriage.

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A QUESTION OF SYSTEM.

The more one lives and sees, the greater is the conviction that organization is one of the most potent factors in the success of nations. In another column we publish an article in which a contrast is given of the methods of the British and the German workingman. During the entire present war, the British workingman has constantly gone on strike. He has shirked his work, he has given way to the temptations of alcohol, he has calmly told his employer that he does not take any particular interest in the war, but that he is far more concerned regarding an increase in wage of a penny an hour. But in Germany, there have been no strikes, the workingman is full of noble sentiment and clear-headed patriotism regarding the war, he does not give way to drink, but earns better wages than in times of peace and, in consequence, is happy. It would never occur to a German workingman in such times as the present, when the nation is fighting for its existence, to go out on strike. Such an idea would be, to him, simply criminal. It is a matter of organization as against disorganization. In the Krupp works there are some 80,000 workmen, all so wonderfully well-organized that such a thing as a strike is an unheard-of occurrence. It is all a matter of temperament and bringing up, and character. In Germany everything and everybody is organized, affording the greatest efficiency with the greatest freedom. In degenerate and unfit England most things are left to chance.

The Submarine Danger.

England has ceased to laugh to scorn as was her wont some time ago the submarine invasion. The terrible necessity which led to the torpedoing of the Lusitania opened the eyes of the British nation to the great danger in which it finds itself of being cut off from the world. The very strength of which the English were wont to boast; that of being an island fortress, protected by the waves on all sides, is today, in view of the extreme efficacy of the submarine boat, nothing more than a weakness. The English, as ever full of illusions, have prided themselves upon the invulnerability of their kingdom, and now, of a sudden, they wake with a start to find themselves the most vulnerable nation of the world.

In the Commons, one of the Members rises and draws the attention of the Ministers to the fact that if the submarine invasion by Germany should increase in efficacy, as it threatens to, England will find herself in a hopeless and helpless situation. And the Government has not a single word to say, no remedy to offer beyond the vulgar and commercial idea of offering a money reward to whoever shall be able to sink one of these hated submarines. Undoubtedly the submarine invasion of Great Britain is going to be still further developed, more extensively carried out. Munitions are coming from the United States, corn from Canada. Each ship carrying such cargo is marked down for special attention by the submarine navy. Undoubtedly many such will be sunk. The English newspapers gloat over the prospects of a brilliant harvest in Canada, but in one of them, more perspicacious than the rest, a clause is inserted to the effect, that it may come about that those full crops may never reach England.

The universal wail which has gone up, from the entire press of England, concerning the torpedoing of three British line of battle ships off the Dardanelles within the space of two days, tells realistically of the fear with which the German submarine has filled the minds of the English public. It amounts almost to a national panic. That a submarine boat can navigate over five thousand miles, above and beneath the seas, and reach its destination in perfect order, as shown by the action of the German submarines off the Dardanelles, is a matter which has so staggered the British mind that there is no end to the amazement, yes, more, the stupefaction of the Briton. He is at his wit's end!

NORTH-CLIFFE THE INCENDIARY.

Having Done Everything to Bring About the Present War, He Now Abuses the Ministers of State.

THE NEW POLICY.

In Order to Create His "Thrill Per Day", He Spreads Distrust and Discontent Throughout the Country.

Truly one of the most remarkable signs of the times in England today, is the amount of personal bitterness which has been aroused by the war. The abusive instinct has forever been one of most prominent characteristics of the "Britisher", as the American calls him. In times of peace he is forever quarreling and abusing the weather. When he goes to war, the whole of his soul goes forth in abuse of the enemy. But the war has lasted too long. In other words the "Britisher", through lapse of time, has exhausted his vocabulary of abuse upon his enemy, he has realized that too much abuse is apt to nullify the effect intended. Besides that, as time goes on, and the truth comes out, all the absurdities regarding German atrocities, all the nonsense concerning "submarine pirates", all the endless silly tales of Germans crucifying their prisoners and the like, all the abusive terms such as "Huns" and "Barbarians" have finally fallen dead upon a public which has become incredulous. Abuse with proof is an insipid dish to serve up constantly and of late the British public has grown very tired of it.

A NEW THRILL.

So Lord Northcliffe, whose newspapers had been suffering much lately, owing to a too constant abuse of the enemy; called a council of his most notorious co-workers and, as a result, it was determined to stop abusing the enemy; it having ceased to pay; and in place of that to attack the authorities at home. Northcliffe controls the Times, Daily Mail and Evening News; and the Daily Mail has a Manchester Edition so as to be able simultaneously to swamp the Northern as well as the Southern Counties with saffron falsehoods. So the campaign was begun.

Northcliffe, as everyone knows who has followed the machinations of the Daily Mail for some years past, did everything in the reach of a man with a powerful and widely-read press at his command, to stir up ill-feeling in England against Germany and in fact to stir up ill-will between Germany and England. He sent to Berlin a Machiavellian-minded American Correspondent, noted for his love of sensationalism and his lack of scruples, named Wile, whose instructions were to raise up trouble, to make believe by his despatches that Germany was preparing for war with England and indeed had but one idea, and that, to dominate the world and crush Great Britain. Northcliffe's American envoy worked upon the lines indicated with such enthusiasm, that the owner of the Daily Mail was simply delighted, and raised his employe's salary. He himself received a Peerage at the hands of Mr. Balfour whom he is now attacking in disparaging terms.

About a year and a half ago I happened to be in England and was astounded to hear the constant remark addressed to me: "When are the Germans going to war with us?" or "Why do the Germans want war with us?" I could only reply most emphatically that I had never heard any German suggest the idea of going to war with England and asked them where they had got such an idea from. The reply invariably was, "The Daily Mail says so, and its Berlin Correspondent gives us that impression".

And so the war came. Lord Northcliffe and Sir Arthur Nicolson; permanent secretary of the Foreign Office, a man of the greatest influence; may be said to have done more in England to bring about the war than all others. Sir Arthur, whilst Ambassador in Petersburg some years previously had arranged the whole matter with Russia. It was he who influenced the Italian Delegate at the Algeiras conference, to vote against Germany. When the war broke out, the triumph of Northcliffe was immense. He published a pamphlet showing how the Daily Mail had prophesied that there would be war.

THE NEW SCHEME.

But nowadays, Northcliffe has started in with a new campaign. He sees that the war is going badly. So he attacks the Minister of War, he assails the other Ministers. He heads his Editorial Column with the inscription in big black letters "The Daily Mail the only paper that foresaw the War". And then he pens editorials abusing the Ministers for their unpreparedness when the war came. And with that, in all sorts of ways, just about with the same methods and the same men he used to work up the war fever against Germany, so he now does his utmost to set everyone in England against everyone else. Undoubtedly the fall of the Asquith Ministry was directly due to Northcliffe. That is accepted by all the papers,

outside of those he himself controls. And now he has wrecked the existing government, thrown the country into chaos, created distrust and enmities on all sides, caused bitterness and feuds throughout the country such as England has never known before, and shown up the nakedness of Great Britain in a manner which is amazing, to say the least. He reveals a country divided against itself, a mass of youth which appears to be dead to the sentiment of patriotism, workmen who are utterly callous as to whether their strikes affect the war or not. He openly tells the people of Great Britain that Lord Kitchener, who presides over the destinies of the British army, is incapable and unfitted for the trust reposed in him. True or untrue, as the case may be, it is easy to understand the waves of bitterness which Northcliffe has thus let loose and the flood gates of distrust and discontent he has so unexpectedly opened out and the rush of sentiment and counter sentiment which is the result throughout Great Britain. Northcliffe has lived up to his maxim, "A Thrill per Day". But in obtaining his intended Thrill, he has stirred up the entire country into two divided camps, bitterly hostile to each other.

The Daily News open its attacks on Northcliffe and denounces him as a traitor to his country. The Daily Telegraph does so in a milder form and the Daily Chronicle likewise. In this manner Harmsworth, after having first of all played a prominent role in bringing his country into a war which is proving disastrous to it, is now engaged in bringing about a sort of civil war of dissensions and distrust in his own land.

As an Example.

London, June 1. The wife of the Premier has decided, as an example to other women, to work for a week as an ordinary hand in one of the munition factories. Mr. Asquith was well-known before her marriage as Miss Margo Tennant, one of a clever clique of people who were known as "The Souls".

Terrible Railroad Accident.

London, One of the most terrible railroad accidents on record has taken place at Gretna Green. A troop train came into collision with a passenger train from Carlisle. Before any warning could be given the Scottish express from Euston crashed into the wreckage. The death role is near 200 and about the same number are injured. Almost all the victims were soldiers.

Italians in Flight.

Innsbruck, June 1. The members of an Italian company of Alpini who crossed over the border into Switzerland have been disarmed and interned.

Add Submarine Invasion

A Weary Road

The "Manchester Guardian" Does not Take a Sanguine View of the Operations at the Dardanelles.

London, June 1. The Manchester Guardian is one of the solid newspapers of the country which dares speak out its mind. It is not in any way hopeful in regard to the probable success of the Dardanelles expedition. It says that the progress made in two weeks by the combined forces of the Allies has been one mile. At that rate, if all goes well, the expeditionary forces might possibly reach Kilid Bahr towards the end of June. But unfortunately the progress latterly has become slower and ever slower, just as at La Bassee. A more rapid advance, the Manchester Guardian thinks, would be very advisable, especially on account of the alarming operations of the German submarines. It states further, that the progress of the enemy at sea, is far quicker than that of the Allies on land. If one German submarine was able to pass through the straits of Gibraltar, there is no reason why others should not do likewise. The waters of the Aegean seas are ideal for the tactics of the submarine. If the Gallipoli operations are prolonged the British fleet is in the greatest danger.

The Submarine Invasion.

London, June 1. The White Star line Megantic has had a narrow escape. She was on her way from Liverpool to Quebec, when she perceived a German submarine. She immediately signalled for help and started a zig-zag course. Finally, owing to her speed, she was able to get away. The incident took place within 60 miles of Queenstown.

The Russian schooner Mars has been sunk by gun-fire from a submarine. The crew was landed at Aberdeen.

The Danish steamer Soeborg has been torpedoed off Newcastle. The crew was rescued by the Norwegian Steamer Tore Jarl. The Captain of the Portuguese Steamer Gysne reports that on his voyage from Nieuport he was stopped by a submarine boat. An officer came aboard and took provisions and some machinery. He gave the crew five minutes to get into the boats. The submarine had also sunk two English steamers.

The steamer Dixiana has been sunk by a submarine boat. The torpedoing took place near Ushant.

The Broken Oath of Italy.

The Indisputable Facts. — An Act of Treachery Unparalleled in History.

By R. L. Orchelle.

The noble words of the German Chancellor, breathing the faith, the hope, the fathomless indignation and the unshakable defiance of the great German people at Italy's monstrous act, are so compact of honor, sincerity and justice that only blind fury and madness could deny their truth. All that the Chancellor has said rests upon the solid foundation of recent historical events and documents, and the clear exposition of the German case has been published by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung under the title of "The Termination of the Pact of the Triple Alliance." In cool, objective terms, the facts are marshalled forth, incontrovertible facts against which diplomatic knavishness and falsehood will dash its head in vain. From this document I shall educe a few of the leading statements.

It was, first of all, determined by the terms of the Triple Alliance that the *casus foederis* was to occur for all parties to the compact as soon as one or two of them without direct provocation on their part, should be attacked by two or three great powers and involved in a war.

Austria-Hungary, her patience at an end after the dastardly assassination at Sarajevo, could do nothing less than take energetic measures against the propaganda of a "Greater Serbia" that threatened her vital interests. Whilst these absolutely justifiable and local measures were about to be put into execution, Austria was attacked by Russia. Despite the German emperor's efforts to maintain peace, the force and sincerity of which are undeniable, Russia at one blow, by one order of general mobilization, broke down all restraining dams and the world war fell like a flood over Europe. The provocation therefore lay entirely with Russia.

It is true that the Italian Government took shelter behind the position that the action of Austria-Hungary had been aggressive against Serbia, thus bringing Russia into the field, and that for this reason the *casus foederis* did not exist. It also took exception to an alleged violation of Article 7 of the Agreement, in that the Dual Monarchy had not notified Italy of the forthcoming ultimatum to Serbia. This article decrees that Austria-Hungary and Italy are each to notify the other of any necessity of altering the *status quo* in the Balkans by a temporary or permanent occupation.

This remonstrance would have been based on reason if Austria-Hungary had planned any territorial aggrandisement in the Balkans. But even before the war Austria-Hungary had expressly declared both at Rome and at St. Petersburg that it would under no circumstances annex a single foot of Serbian territory. The excuses offered by Italy for refusing to carry out the terms of her contract with the Central Powers were therefore simply untenable. Nevertheless, appreciating the serious inner and outer situation in which Italy found herself, the two warring nations agreed to overlook this one-sided interpretation of the compact, and to content themselves with the declaration of a friendly neutrality, to which Italy at the very least was certainly pledged.

But after the death of the Marquis di San Giustino the corrupt forces of the Entente diplomacy and its gold, began to operate more and more openly. And we finally reached the stage when Italy, taking advantage of her position, begins to adopt her policy of blackmail and extortion. Her demands, her expectations, the price for which she will agree not to plunge her dagger in the back of her ally, increase in volume and in insolence. She is no longer content with the Trentino, but casts hungry eyes at territory that has been Austrian for hundreds of years.

Germany, acting as a friendly mediator in all these nauseating negotiations, succeeded in inducing Austria-Hungary to make one concession after another, of land, of Italian speech and schools, of autonomy, of free ports, concessions that must have surely been humiliating and painful to a great and proud nation. But Italy, as has now been proved, was merely bent upon increasing her outrageous demands to a degree so intolerable that peace would no longer be possible. But even then the German Ambassador did not cease his mighty efforts to bring about an understanding. As before, the German Empire guaranteed the fulfillment of all these concessions wrung from Austria-Hungary at the stiletto's point. But even in the midst of the renewed negotiations Italy notified Austria-Hungary on the 4th of May that she regarded the Triple Alliance as terminated. The terms of this, be it remembered, were not to expire until 1920. Nor should the words of the traitorous puppet king Victor Emanuel be forgotten; when he professed his neutrality last August: "A son of the House of Savoy has never yet broken his word."

These briefly, are the iron facts. The insane fury of the mob, goaded on by its bribed press, its bribed politicians, and its bribed poet, has won the day. Italy, frenzied with the drug of an impossible dream, Italy the prostitute that sold herself for French and English gold, might have sat down in peace

The Open Tribune.

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.

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To the Editor.

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With best wishes for its continued success,

Cordially,

P. R. Well.

Mauch Chunk, Pa., May, 1915.

America not all Pro-Ally.

To the Editor.

I send you the following information in the hope that its publication may help to correct the impression in Germany that the American people are unfriendly to the Germans.

Several months ago, while talking with a number of other Americans about the part played by the United States in the present war, I expressed my disappointment and humiliation that arms and ammunition were being constantly supplied by American firms to belligerents, claiming that while such a practice was technically and legally right, it was disgraceful, and, somewhat to my surprise, everyone present agreed with me.

We were curious to know how the intelligent, educated and unprejudiced people in the United States really felt in this subject. The longer we talked the more interested we became, and, after rejecting many suggestions—some of which would have necessitated our writing several thousand letters—we finally adopted the following plan:—

Each of us made a list of the names of his most intimate and friends at present in the United States, but not including:—

- Anyone interested in the manufacture or sale of arms or ammunition;
- Anyone connected with the present administration at Washington;
- Anyone connected with any newspaper;
- Anyone of German blood;
- Any clergymen, socialist, or relative of the person writing.

We tried to cover as large an area as possible, but in order that no section of the country should be unduly represented the list was cut down somewhat, leaving 337 names. The cities and towns (29 in number) included Portland, Me., Boston, New York, Baltimore, Savannah, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

Each of us wrote to the friend whose name he had suggested, asking that the following three questions be answered (for the sake of brevity and convenience) by "Yes" or "No":

Number of letters sent 337. Replies received 291.

Question I. As you know, the exportation of arms and ammunition by American firms to belligerents is proceeding on a tremendous scale. This practice is permitted by international law, and the Hague Conventions, and is customary. It is legally correct: do you consider it morally right? "Yes"—95, "No"—193.

Question II. If the United States Government had passed a law forbidding the exportation of arms and ammunition during the present war, would such a law have had your approval and support? "Yes"—207, "No"—81.

Question III. Do you believe that the general feeling in the United States is more friendly to Germany at the present time than it was during the first weeks of the war? "Yes"—220, "No"—68.

(The letters were posted the last week in December 1914, and the replies date from January 27th to February 19th 1915.)

Three persons did not reply in the manner suggested.

One wrote: "If Shakespeare had lived 300 years later he would have laid the scene of his 'Merchant of Venice' in New York. We must have our pound of flesh."

Another wrote: "We are the laughing-stock of the world, but what can you expect with such a specimen at the head of the State Department?"

A third wrote: "We need the money."

Yours very truly,

G. T. Williams.

Oberammergau, May 28, 1915.

to a banquet she did not deserve, but might have enjoyed. She has preferred to wallow in a charnel-house, and to hold her name up to the eternal execration of history.

In America there are societies of Italian thugs called "The Black Hand," who threaten to murder or blow up peaceable citizens if certain sums are not paid them. But even they may be said to be more honorable than their motherland, for they at least do not attack those who agree to pay them their foul, unholy tribute nor those who are already struggling for their lives against other thieves and robbers.

The War with Italy.

By Julius Count Andrassy, Formerly Hungarian Cabinet Minister.

War has been declared. Italy strides forward on the road to anarchy; she has lost her head.

The adventure she would undertake is a crime. It would be a crime at any time but to-day especially it is doubly so. For the full horrors of a modern war have until now never been so clearly presented to us.

Our hands are bound, and we have so many enemies that it would have been pure madness for us to have wished to create another one. We stand indeed in league with Italy, we have desired to maintain this relation, and declared ourselves willing to make sacrifices in order to strengthen the tie between us.

The attack of Italy cannot even be justified by the consideration that it must anticipate our desire of revenge called forth by the present attempt at blackmailing, for this desire of revenge could not find expression against the pressure of our own interests and the bitter results of the present war.

Italy's attack can however not even be justified on the ground that its purpose is to make conquests that are highly necessary and connected with advantages for the life and future development of the Italian nation.

In the twentieth century, to begin a war for the sake of war, in the midst of the horrors of an already existing world-conflict, is indeed the acme of sinfulness and of inhumanity.

The loathsomeness of the crime committed against us is further increased by the fact that for thirty years we were the allies of Italy, that she is bound by her word of honor and written agreements to those whom to-day she attacks after the manner of an assassin, and whose victory she would at any cost prevent.

Among very many the thought has arisen that even this thirty years alliance was one continuous perfidy on the part of Italy, that back of her pretended friendship there lay ever the ulterior intention to deceive us, to maliciously attack us and overthrow us at the very first chance, when we should happen to be in difficulties.

But no. One cannot presuppose that. The inexorable conflict with the Italians, to be fought with an animosity as yet unknown will begin. I cannot and will not even for

a moment be unjust. And I will not, simply for the purpose of arousing feeling, make a charge which I myself do not believe. The present-day roll of the Italians does not justify me in bringing the charge, that they had been ready even during the existence of the alliance, to draw a dagger on us.

In Italy to-day revolutionary conditions exist. Formerly, statesmen discussed coolly the interests of their country and led the destinies of Italy; at present, the street mob rules the hour. Then dispassionate discernment, was is the directing force, now it is hate.

The republican propaganda has long since crossed the Alps. The new friend of to-day has for a long time sought to undermine the Italian throne. Discontent and internal agitation have endangered social peace in Italy for some time and led in recent years to very many revolutionary outbreaks, strikes and bloody collisions, Parisian influences, French gold and radicalism influenced by the French free-masonry and soaked with French sympathies, have directed these movements into the service of the old and traditional hate against Austria.

We have no reason to fear this reprehensible war, clashing with the interests of both parties, and called up only by hate and grievous mistakes. We can reckon with the fact, that the very lack of good counsel and the weakness which has led to the outbreak of the conflict will also be evident in the conduct of the war.

Married Quietly.

The Widow of Silent Stewart Becomes Mrs. Jean St. Cyr. Wedding Takes Place at Sulphur Springs.

A special despatch to the New York World dated from Sulphur Springs, end of April says:—Mrs. James Henry Smith, one of the most charming women in American society, was married to Jean H. E. St. Cyr of New York and Yonkers here.

The wedding was extremely quiet, almost secretive. The bridegroom refused to say more than that they were married. The marriage was announced smilingly as the bride and bridegroom took the train North.

The bride had been here for a month and Mr. St. Cyr had been showing extreme devotion to her. Mrs. St. Cyr was Miss Annie M. Armstrong, an acknowledged beauty of Baltimore society, a sister of Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel. Mrs. St. Cyr married William Rhinelander Stewart of New York, in 1879; their home was No. 24 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Stewart was one of the heirs of the great Rhinelander estate; their position in New York was unrivalled.

For reasons, which need not be explained here, Mrs. St. Cyr went to Reno, Nev., and divorced Mr. Stewart.

SECOND MARRIAGE.

Soon afterward she married William Henry Smith, "Silent" Smith, who inherited a vast fortune from his uncle in England. "Silent" Smith died while he and his bride were on their honeymoon journey in Japan. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester—she was Miss Zimmerman—were with them.

Mr. St. Cyr's first wife, whom he married about 1899 was the widow of Henry Alexander Redfield, a banker of Hartford, Conn. They lived in Yonkers. She succumbed to an attack of pneumonia at the Waldorf-Astoria last January. She bequeathed \$100,000, her household effects, garage and residence, No. 93 Hudson Terrace, Yonkers, to her husband.

Much more money was bequeathed to her children by a former marriage. Mrs. St. Cyr's daughter, who was Anita Stewart, a very attractive girl, is the Duchess of Vizeu. She married in 1909 with much ceremony Prince Miguel of Braganza. His father made him Duke of Vizeu and ennobled her.

Defends her Brother.

Sister of Sir Roger Casement Refutes Absurd Charges Made in the Reptile Press of Ireland.

The following spirited defence of her brother, Sir Roger Casement, from mean and cowardly attacks in both sections of the Loyalist press—Orange and Redmondite—appeared in the form of a letter from his sister, Mrs. Newman, in a recent issue of the Derry Journal:

Sir—This morning I have written to Father Russell to put him right, I hope, in his estimate of my brother, Sir Roger Casement. So far from our family being brought up in an "Orange atmosphere," my mother had very distinct and most liberal ideas upon the subject of religion, and we always adhered to them in our youth and up to the present time.

My father (although a retired Captain of the Third Dragoons) was practically a Fenian in his politics up to his death. So much for the "Orange atmosphere."

The utter absurdity of the argument that because a Tory Government was in power when my brother first entered the Consular Service of Great Britain, that he must of necessity have been one, too, is upon a par with the rest of the deliberate falsehoods propagated in the English and most of the Irish press. To my certain and absolute knowledge, he was never at any time a Tory, Unionist, Conservative, Liberal Unionist, or any of these strange wild fowl.

Another falsehood that has had a wide circulation in the press, and which I contradicted some time ago when published in a certain northern organ (but my letter was deliberately suppressed) is the statement that my brother was an ex-army officer. Unfortunately for him, there are two gentlemen belonging to a junior branch of our family who have the same Christian and surname, Roger Casement. One was an army officer, and may be still; I am not acquainted with him. During the time my brother was in London in 1913, and up to his eyes in worry and trouble over the Putnam atrocities, we read in the English Tory press that "Sir Roger Casement had signed the Ulster covenant." The gentleman who did sign it had not the decency to rectify the error of the press, although my brother waited and hoped he would do so. Consequently, he wrote fully to the English and Irish newspapers contradicting such an absolutely defamatory statement, and it was published.

The fact that there is a Roger Casement who had been an army officer and is a pronounced Unionist in his politics has nothing whatever to do with either my brother or myself; at the same time I refuse in the present state of affairs to allow the public to be deluded any longer. My brother was never in the British army, nor had he the smallest ambition to enter that service. His work in Ireland is too well known and he is too well loved by one and all who know the man as he is for me, his nearest relation in Ireland, to make further remark.

But I must say, I never could have believed men who at one time in this country have belauded him, could use their pens to the most cruel abuse upon an absent man that I have read for the past two months. Personally I have never been more proud of my brother than at the present time. The toadies who set their spies upon me in Dublin are welcome to call me "pro-German crank," or any other name, to their heart's content.

Yours faithfully, Mrs. Agnes Newman.

The Gaelic American.

PRO-GERMAN ENGLISH PRINCES.

London. In the House of Commons recently Mr. Swift MacNeill (N., Donegal, S.) asked the Prime Minister whether, having regard to the fact that the Dukes of Cumberland and of Albany, both natural-born subjects of the British Crown, who have never renounced their allegiance thereto, are the holders respectively of two and of three Peerages with hereditary seats in the House of Lords, are now in arms with enemies against the Sovereign and people of these countries, and have been expelled from the Order of the Garter, steps will be taken, owing to their notorious high treason and the indignation aroused thereby, for the deprivation of these persons by legislation, powers of outlawry, or otherwise, of Peerages which they themselves, if willing so to do, cannot surrender in view of judicial opinion and the resolution of the House of Lords based thereon in the Guy de Ruthyn case in 1640 that no Peer of the realm can disown or extinguish his honour.

WORKMEN AND WORKMEN.

A Picture of the English Labor Associations which Shows that Their Members are in Favor of Peace and Against Conscription.

THE GERMAN ARTIZAN.

He is for the War and is Proud of the Prowess of his Fellows in the Field. There are no Strikes and the Women Efficiently Take the Places of the Men.

London, June 1. It would be misleading to say that at the present moment there is any general inclination towards peace, but that a strong and numerous party composed of the more sensible part of the public; is beginning to regard the war as a hopeless undertaking, is quite certain and little to be wondered at. This is specially notable amongst the working classes, who see prices soaring up, witness the daily-increasing casualty lists and who, being well organised, have a considerable influence.

The Morning Post publishes a letter upon the subject of peace, which admits that the independent workingman is in favor of a stopping of the war, and with that unfairness which is characteristic of the English press writers, proceeds to dub the workingman who thinks, thus as a friend of Germany. It refers to a speech made by some nameless orator, to the workmen of Wigan, in which the speaker said that the war was purely a fabrication, the outcome of secret diplomacy. He said that the Germans were a peace-loving people, but that France and England had conspired secretly against Germany. That the war was only of profit to the army manufacturers and that the workingman must see to it that the Government should seek to make peace with Germany, a desire which was shared by the Belgians. All of which is, of course, absolutely true.

The same paper publishes a circular from the Union of Democratic Control, in which the party of the Independent Workingmen declares itself against conscription. The association, it is stated, is composed of a body of men who, for excellent reasons, would decidedly refuse to carry arms. They would use every means possible to fight against the introduction of conscription in England; and even if it should be introduced they would prefer to take the consequences rather than pay attention to the demands of the Government.

THE GERMAN WORKMAN.

Whilst the Morning Post scribe makes it clear that the British workingman is all against the war, and quite specially opposed to conscription, without which the Ministry considers it cannot successfully be brought to an end; the Times publishes an article showing how the German workingman is full of patriotism and self-sacrifice and, when you probe him, out and out for the war.

Here is what the Times Correspondent says regarding the German workman. We are glad to reproduce it and to attest its general correctness. There is in it nothing of the hatred, blindness, contempt nor ignorance which usually vitiate all the correspondence regarding England's great and heroic enemy.

"In private conversation, it is true, I found among workingmen traces of criticism, scepticism, desire for peace, and even of pessimism. But their mood easily swung round to one of admiration for Germany's military prowess and for the soldiers in the field, who are their brothers, relations, or friends. Their confidence in the strength of the nation and in ultimate victory seemed to me unshaken. They proudly showed me letters from the front which told of life in the trenches, of dangers escaped and of heroic deeds. They spoke eagerly of the distinction won by this or that relative or friend who had received the Iron Cross, or had been promoted. When I mentioned Belgium and the accusations against the conduct of German troops, the possibility of isolated outrages was readily admitted, but I was also told stories of franc-tireurs and of atrocities committed by the enemy.

BLINDLY ACCEPTED.

Generally I found the official and semi-official versions of things blindly accepted. Were not the soldiers mostly men of their own class, and how were they to believe that those men would, in cold blood, perpetrate barbarities? As for the use of the enemy's country and property to support the population of Germany, that was surely just in a war which Germany did not provoke, and which had cost sacrifices so terrible.

This state of mind prevailed among the working classes in every industrial district I

visited, from the Saxon textile region to the huge agglomeration of industrial communities in Westphalia, where war supplies are poured out beneath the thick cloud of smoke which now never lifts. With such a spirit permeating the great mass of the working classes, and with the prevention by military discipline of all serious propaganda adverse to the war, there can be no prospect, as far as it is possible to judge at present, of any attempt to break up the solidity of the nation as a war machine. The German people have never shown any spontaneous revolutionary spirit. Overwhelming reverses might possibly—though even this is very problematical—set free internal forces strong enough to imperil the present organization of the State.

NO STRIKES.

Economically, the field of action for the German working classes is somewhat wider, but here also the war and its demands keep activity within strict bounds. There are movements among munition workers for better pay on account of the increased cost of living. The workmen point to the huge profits made by war industries—profits of which they get no share. But I heard of no strikes. Evidently no strikes are permitted. There are means of settling such disputes without troubling the public. Men employed in war work are sharply controlled; and if they leave one employer without having a certificate from him that they have left with his consent, they may not find employment elsewhere.

WOMEN AT WORK.

One of the most prominent features of the German industrial world to-day is the increasing number of women who take the places of men. As it is with agriculture, so it is with industry. In this way the armies in the field can be further strengthened without endangering the efficiency of the war industries. More than half at million women are, I was assured, already at work in munition factories. Everywhere in the industrial districts where women are employed homes for children have been organized. To these homes mothers whose husbands are at the front send their children to be cared for.

At Cologne alone there are already 100 such homes. The cost, and that of other devices for helping the working classes, is considerable. It falls on the local authorities. At Düsseldorf, for instance, it amounts to about £550,000. But the spirit of sacrifice is so potent among the working classes, as among the other classes of the community, that few complaints are heard, and those which are made are directed less against the leaders of the nation, or against those who conduct the war, than against the private, and especially the agrarian, interests which are believed to have forced up the prices of the necessities of life.

On this subject public meetings are allowed to be held, and comparatively free discussion is permitted. I attended one such meeting at Frankfurt, where the well-known member of the Reichstag, Dr. Quarcq, trenchantly criticized the usury in foodstuffs and demanded still stronger measures from Government to combat it. This meeting asked for the organization of a Central Office for the purchase and distribution of food throughout the Empire, the creation of a potato and meat monopoly, and the distribution of those commodities in accordance with the regulations for the distribution of bread.

GERMAN WOMEN AND PEACE.

It is natural that, behind the determination to defend the country to the utmost, there should be among the working classes, upon whom the war presses most heavily, a strong and earnest longing for peace. There is real patriotism and little Chauvinism among those classes and the idea of an honorable peace is not coupled with a claim for fresh territory, at any rate in the West. But even the women, who suffer most reject all thought of a humiliating peace. The courageous, self-sacrificing way in which the German women carry their growing load of sorrow and work, was what impressed me most deeply in the working-class world. The German housewife is able to bring the cost of living down to a minimum which, I am afraid, the English housewife does not think possible. In this time of crisis the German woman steps into the man's place to a remarkable extent; and in the German Empire are 20,000,000 women above the age of 18!

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WAR DIARY.

May 24th 1915.

Late yesterday, towards midnight, extras brought the long-discounted news that Italy had declared war on Austria. The great majority of Berliners learned of this fact only this morning on their way to railway stations to take advantage of the wonderful spring weather to make excursions. These extras also contained the proclamation of the venerable old Emperor Francis Joseph to his people. These simple and yet so proud words coming from a heart to which no earthly bitterness has been spared, reminded his loyal subjects, that on many battlefields had Austrians met and defeated the Italians, — names like Custoza, Novara, Mortara and Lissa, Radetzki, Archduke Albrecht and Tegethoff must have a very unpleasant sound for Italian ears. Berlin being almost depopulated on this so-called second Whitsuntide holiday, remained entirely quiet. Of course, the addition of the eighth or ninth enemy — it is hard to keep track and not to forget one or the other — was the main subject of conversation wherever Germans met today and one could hear many strong words. But otherwise no demonstrations whatsoever took place.

May 25th 1915.

As Italy had communicated to the Austrian government that both countries were at war beginning with midnight between May 23rd and May 24th, the Austrian fleet used the first opportunity to make a raid all along the Italian coast from Venezia down to Ancona and Brindisi, doing much damage to military and naval establishments, railway bridges, etc. This news was received here with great satisfaction as it shows that the Austrian navy is still animated by the spirit of the great Admiral Tegethoff who, nearly fifty years ago, attacked and decisively defeated the far-superior Italian fleet under Admiral Persano off the island of Lissa in the Adriatic—wooden ships played havoc with the most up-to-date iron armor-clad men-of-war!

Prince Bülow has left no doubt in Rome that any attack upon Austria would find Germany at her side, and has demanded his passports. It is doubtful, though, whether Italy will find the courage formally to declare war on Germany also. The proclamation of the King of Italy and the reasons given by the Italian government for their action are so shallow that they can only provoke ridicule. It is said that Austria violated the letter and spirit of the Triple Alliance treaty by her ultimatum to Serbia in August of last year. It is not strange that it took the Italian statesmen ten months to discover this, after they had assured both Austria and Germany, that their full sympathy was on the side of their allies and that they deeply regretted being prevented by special circumstances from taking up arms with them?

Meanwhile the German and Austrian armies continue to hammer at the Russians as if they had nothing else to do. They defeated the Russians once more near Radymno, to the northeast of Przemysl, and made about 24,000 prisoners, besides capturing many field and machine guns, rifles and other war material which is of greater value for the Russians than mere men. And the English line at Ypres has been broken by the Germans!

May, 26th 1915.

With a formal address President Wilson, has opened in Washington the Pan-American financial conference attended by the financial ministers and other government representatives of American republics. The telegram transmitting the news omitted to mention whether Mexico was represented also, and by whom. In his address President Wilson is said to have expressed the hope that the Americans would show the whole world the way to everlasting peace. Perhaps by prolonging the European war by delivering immense quantities of war material to some belligerents?

Consternation reigns supreme in London at the report that a German submarine has torpedoed and sunk the big British battleship "Triumph" at the Dardanelles.

A fresh revolution has broken out in Portugal. The more the amiable Portuguese cut their own throats the less will they be in a position to obey England's order and join the procession of Germany's enemies.

The Italian Ambassador Bollati left this morning accompanied as far as the Swiss frontier, by special order of the Emperor, by Major von Falckenhayn, brother of the present chief of the General Staff. Signor Bollati was not only well-liked in Berlin, but it is generally known that he heartily disapproved of his government's attitude and did everything to prevent this war of which he expects no good results for his country.

Prince Bülow has returned from Rome, accompanied by his wife who is an Italian woman by birth, but became a German by marriage. How dreadful must it be for her to see both countries at war! The couple occupy the same rooms in the Adlon Hotel they had just five months ago before the Prince volunteered to re-enter the active service of the Empire and to place his experience and diplomatic ability at the disposal of the Imperial government. His efforts were futile; he has been unable to avoid what seems to have been unavoidable and his activity in Rome will probably be the closing episode of his official career. But successful or not, the German people are grateful to him for his patriotic efforts.

The King of Greece is very ill. His death would be a hard blow for Germany, as it was he who, with an iron hand, has been holding back hot-heads among his people, like Venizelos, from acts plunging Greece into a war which would be absolutely against her best interests.

Two editors of the Italian socialist paper *Avanti* in Milan have been arrested because they have openly accused Salandra and Sonnino of having been bribed with Russian, French and English money to begin war with Austria and Germany. This would confirm what I heard in Holland last week.

May 27th 1915.

Another big British battleship, the "Majestic", has been torpedoed at the Dardanelles straits by a German submarine. If this keeps on, England will soon be minus a fleet.

The Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors at the Vatican have, with the consent of the Holy Father, left Rome and taken their official residence at Lugano in Switzerland from whence they will be in steady communication with the Papal authorities through the archbishop of Milan. This seems to be

the happy solution of a very intricate question. Under the so-called guarantee law promulgated by the Italian government, the full independence and sovereignty of the Pope is guaranteed which would imply that diplomatic representatives of all countries without regard as to whether they are at war among each other or not, must be free to reside in Rome and communicate undisturbed with the Vatican. Theoretically, the Austrian and the Prussian minister would have to be protected by the Italian government in Rome against all inconveniences notwithstanding the fact that their countries are at war with Italy. Practically, the Italian government would hardly be able, even if they wanted, to shield them against discomforts, to use a very mild word, and against the suspicion of acting as spies for their governments, especially if the Italian arms should meet reverses. But the very fact that these diplomats had to leave Rome at the very moment of the outbreak of a war between Italy and other great European powers, shows conclusively that this Italian guarantee of the Pope's independence and sovereignty is nothing but a farce and that the Catholics of all countries were right in demanding that the Pope be entitled to a better guarantee than an Italian law which can be repealed at any time. This question will have to be regulated at the conclusion of peace.

It is reported that the American steamer "Nebraska" from Liverpool to Wilmington, Del., has been torpedoed off Brown Head. It remains to be seen whether the ship has been sunk by a torpedo or by a mine.

The Swiss republic has consented to protect German interests in Italy. Why not the United States? Is the experience which Germany has made with American protection of her interests in England, France and Russia so bad that she decided to try some other nation? Or are the relations between the two countries already so strained that the German government did not deem it opportune to ask Uncle Sam another favor?

May 28th 1915.

This was what is called by Germans another "great day" at the Reichstag. The Chancellor used this first opportunity to speak about Italy. This was to be expected and, therefore, the house was crowded to its fullest capacity, both on the floor and in the galleries. The Chancellor's speech was short but very effective, almost every sentence was greeted with loud and hearty cheers from all parties. His voice occasionally trembled with emotion and indignation when he spoke of the treacherous attitude of the former ally, especially when he said, amidst tremendous cheers and handclapping, that the Italian government applied their own standard of loyalty and truthfulness when they distrusted the pledge of the German government, that Austria would fulfil after the war the obligations she was ready to take upon her. Still louder were the cheers when he said that Germany would not make peace without seeing to it that she gained real substantial guarantees against the repetition of such aggression from all sides as she has been subjected to. The house was so deeply impressed by the Chancellor's speech that a motion to adjourn right after its close, was carried with cheers.

Pandemonium seems to reign in Milan. Mob rule is the order of the day. Not many months ago Italians joined the chorus of people styling themselves civilized in opposition to the German barbarians and now, at the first opportunity, they show what they understand under civilisation. With very rare and very mild exceptions, citizens of countries at war with Germany have remained unmolested by the population in this country, while in England, Russia, France, South Africa, Canada and now in Italy, Germans and even Italians with German names have been prosecuted, beaten and ill-treated, their houses pillaged and burned, their property demolished, mostly with the tacit consent of the police. It is what might be called retribution with a vengeance that, for instance, the silk factory of a man has been destroyed by the mob who is just now acting as one of the official prize-judges appointed by the Italian government for the San Francisco exhibition. While this man whose name is Petersen, is officially representing his country in America, the police in his home city look on with folded arms as an organized mob demolishes his property! I for one prefer the German barbarians to this sort of civilized people.

The German Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City has been assaulted and robbed. There is an idea lingering in my mind that many months, perhaps some years ago, the United States were requested and consented to protect life and property of German subjects in Mexico. Has the United States fulfilled this pledge?

In the port of Sheerness, the Canadian auxiliary "Princess Irene" has been blown up. At almost this identical spot the battleship "Bulwark" was blown up some time ago, as the result of self-combustion of coal on board. The case becomes so much more mysterious by the strange coincidence that both ships were anchoring at the same spot. What sinister influence has been at work?

May 29th, 1915.

Regardless of party affiliation, the entire German press fully approves of the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag and affirms with him the unshakable resolution of the German people to hold out even against the latest addition to their enemies. The calm, dignified, firm attitude of the German nation under such awfully trying circumstances is really impressive. One cannot help but admire the unequalled, unparalleled courage and endurance of this sturdy German people. Unquestionably, to the great disappointment of the enemies, the social democrats have once more formally declared in the Reichstag that they stand loyally to their country and will do everything in their power to overcome the existing difficulties.

That Germany is fully prepared to meet all comers, is vividly illustrated by a statement made by the acting minister of war in the budget committee, namely that Germany is fully provided with raw material of all sorts to carry through another winter campaign if necessary. Until a short while ago, it could be hoped that this calamity would be spared to mankind and that the war would be over before the end of this year. Since the Italian felony has become an accomplished fact we must make up our minds that the war will last another year. But it

is my firm conviction that in a year from now Germany will be in a position to dictate a peace really securing her a guarantee against aggressive tendencies of her neighbors, of which the Chancellor spoke in his great speech in the Reichstag.

A few days ago President Wilson informed Pan-American statesmen that America would show the world the road to universal peace. Today a friend who had just arrived from New York, showed me an advertisement in the well-known trade paper *American Machinist* of May 6th. The Cleveland Automatic Machine Co. of Cleveland, O., advertises a machine making a combination of shell and strappell with a special time fuse and filled with a high explosive consisting of two different acids which mingle and explode when the time fuse works. But now comes the real story. The advertisement in a genuinely shrewd American way, excites the curiosity of the reader to the utmost, and then informs him that the beauty of this latest infernal invention lies in the fact that these two acids not only blow the shell into innumerable small fragments, but cover each and every one of them with a liquid which causes sure death after four hours of fearful agony if the wound be not cauterized immediately or the wounded limb amputated. But, it adds, "according to reliable information medical aid is never available in the trenches within the time indicated." No word is to be added to this vulgar and bestial publication of which every true American must be heartily ashamed. The Cleveland Automatic Machine Co., must surely be composed of wretches compared to whom the Parisian or American Apache are angels of light and mercy. But here and now I ask "President Wilson, is this the road to universal peace which America will show mankind?"

May 30th, 1915.

Again a big English battleship has been torpedoed by a German submarine at the Dardanelles entrance, this time the "Agamemnon" or a vessel of this type. It begins to grow monotonous. A German wit, a friend of mine, gave the names of the British ships destroyed at that spot which the Turks already call the grave of the British fleet, in this sentence: "Irresistibly to the depths of the Ocean went the Goliath Triumphantly followed by the Majestic Agamemnon."

According to Hague reports, American financiers are to meet English, French and Italian financiers some time in June to float a big allied loan in America. Italy alone hopes to raise about two billion Francs in America to pay for orders of war material. I wonder what became of President Wilson's neutrality proclamation?

Nothing is too silly for the American papers to publish. The New York *World* printed some time ago a cable from London to the effect that the German government already called to arms men of over 60 years of age including the veterans of 1870/71. In fact, the classes of 1873 to 1869 have been called to be mustered, which does by no means imply that they will be enlisted. It simply means that men born between 1869 and 1873 will report and be inspected medically to complete the muster roll and nothing else.

England the Discredited.

The brilliant journalist who writes for *Die B. Z. am Mittag* under the signature of "oth" concludes a strong article upon the Dardanelles and the English fleet as follows:

"In his parliamentary speech of August 3rd, Sir Edward Grey made a declaration in which he calculated the risks of war in a matter of fact way, according to a kind of percentage of loss and gain:

"If we participate in this war with our mighty fleet which is able to protect our commerce, our coasts and our interests, we shall suffer little more than if we remain passive."

"We hear no more talk of the might of the fleet, nor of the protection afforded the trade and interests of England. The firm that engaged in active business has gone into liquidation. Those words spoken by Sir Edward Grey on the 3rd of August will echo in his ears to his dying day, like the boastful phrase of the French minister Emile Ollivier who declared that France entered that fatal war with Prussia-Germany in 1870 with a "light heart." The English calculation was a false one. We have cancelled it long ago; and now the stamp of our "U" boats which it has received at the Dardanelles has rendered it finally and completely worthless."

AMERICAN NAVY.

Secretary Daniels, United States Minister Marine, in a long report writes concerning the American navy:—

"There are now in active service, fully commissioned, 225 vessels of all characters, which is 36 more than were fully commissioned when I became Secretary. There are also 101 vessels of various types, in reserve and in ordinary and uncommissioned, capable of rendering service in war. We have under construction and authorized 77 vessels—9 dreadnoughts, 23 destroyers, 38 submarines and 7 auxiliaries—as compared with 54 vessels—5 dreadnoughts, 14 destroyers, 23 submarines, 3 gunboats and 9 auxiliaries—which were under construction on March 1, 1913."

A Stiff Task.

The Struggle for the "Labyrinth." The French Offensive Which Costs the Lives of so Many Men.

Paris, June 1. The following account of the French offensive around Arras, written by an English correspondent gives an idea of how costly the sacrifices must be.

"The efforts of the French north of Arras during the last week have been directed to straightening the front of their newly-won positions. In particular, they have had by a series of costly minor attacks to drive the Germans from the slopes of the spur at Notre Dame, the undulations of which lend themselves well to defence. The White Road, from which the Germans were expelled on Friday, is a sunken road running parallel to the Souchez-Ablain road halfway up the slope. Having expelled the Germans from this the French have now still to clear the last houses at Ablain and storm the sugar refinery which lies a few hundred yards along the road outside the village before they can seriously tackle Souchez itself. Farther to the south they still have a formidable obstacle in the German fieldwork known as the "Labyrinth," which lies just east of Neuville. It is a network of trenches and entanglements over a mile in length, defended by guns bedded in cement and covered by cupolas, and mitrailleuses every 25 yards.

"In storming Neuville a fortnight ago the French obtained a footing in the Labyrinth. Their attack was swept by fire from Neuville Cemetery, a similar fortified position only 1,000 yards away, while the "Labyrinth" covered the approaches to the cemetery. The Labyrinth will probably play an important part in the *communiqués* during the next few days, for the Germans are struggling hand and foot to drive out the French from the portion they hold, as well as from the cemetery, which is entirely in their hands, while the French are endeavouring to advance farther."

The Vital Factor.

Glorification of the English Troops by an Englishman. But Unfortunately they have not got the Machine. Want better Cannon.

Amsterdam, June 1. After giving about a column and a half to fulsome and highly-exaggerated praise of the British soldier; M. Buchan, the *Times* correspondent, winds up his eulogy with the following words, which would seem to be intended to induce the reader to believe that although England has by far and away the finest, best, most courageous, magnificently-built, marvellously equipped, hyper-valiant, war-loving men as soldiers the world has ever thought or heard of; yet, after all, it is the Machine that tells and the Germans; whose men of course, are poor, craven, un-martial and unwilling lot of soldiers; are likely to win because they have better cannon.

THE BURNING FACT.

"All the strategy and tactics of the war depend to-day upon one burning fact. The enemy has got an amazingly powerful machine, and unless we can provide ourselves with a machine of equal power he will nullify the superior fighting quality of our men. That machine consists in a great number of heavy guns and machine-guns, and an apparently unlimited supply of high explosives. Whoever started the story that the Germans were running short of shells did a cruel disservice to the Allies' cause.

"The French the other day in Artois made a great artillery concentration, and the result was that the French infantry advanced without any trouble for four miles. High explosives in sufficient quantities will annihilate the hostile trenches, parapets, and entanglements. With the help of good aerial reconnaissance, such as we possess, they will silence his own heavy howitzers. If the artillery preparation is sufficient, as a high authority has put it, you can take several miles of country with a walking stick.

"It is no time for scolding and criticism. We are all to blame—all of us except the soldiers in the field. Our business now is to redeem our miscalculations and get the counter-machine without delay."

Always the "Machine!"—the latest English superstition!

LOSS OF MAJESTIC

London, May 30. The loss of the Majestic coming immediately upon that of the Triumph and Goliath, has caused a deep impression here. The disabling of the Agamemnon, which ship only just escaped being sunk, is further proof of the activity and efficacy of the German submarine. The thinking section of the community is rousing to the folly of the Dardanelles action and there is a strong feeling towards its abandonment. The Majestic is the seventh British line of battle ship sunk, and nearly every ship which formed part of the Dardanelles fleet has been more or less badly hit by Turkish shells.

The *Times* publishes a leader lamenting the loss of the Majestic. It takes the opportunity to attack Kitchener by stating that five precious months were lost before a decision was taken concerning the Dardanelles. It is calculated that the Allied navies have now lost 400,000 tons of their naval units.

German Diction. — German lessons
Eva Wilcke
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