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A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

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ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ROME

ZURICH

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915.

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LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

Harmless Salutes.

Zarich, May 20. The Messagero states that hearty salutes have taken place between King Victor Emanuel and King George of England.

For Coalition Ministry.

London, May 20. In the House of Commons three members, Messrs. Dalziel, Handel and Booth made speeches in favor of a coalition ministry.

Quite Untrue.

Constantineple, May 20. It is quite untrue, as reported by a Bulgarian paper, that the Turkish ship Barbarossa has been sunk by a French submarine.

English Enterprise.

An English submarine has appeared in the Baltic. It made an attack upon one of the auxiliary ships of the German fleet. The effort failed. A torpedo shot went ashore and there exploded.

The London Riots.

London, May 20. In the course of the anti-German riots in London, according to Mr. Mc.Kenna, 256 people were wounded as well as 107 police. Arrests made amounted] to 866.

Not Dead.

Lisbon, May 20. The first report to the effect that Minister President Chagas was dead is not true. The shot fired by Freitas struck him in the head. The right eye is lost and the left temporarily blinded.

Chagas Dead.

Madrid, May 20. A telegram received here states that the Minister President Chagas has succumbed to his wounds. In Lisbon the wildest anarchy reigns, with periodical bombardments from the warships.

A Great Mistake.

London, May 20. In the Daily News, Arnold Bennett writes that the attac defenceless Germans by mobs throughout Great Britain have done more harm to English interests abroad than the sinking of the Lusitania.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS. As was Foreseen the Vagaries of Winston Churchill have Brought About a Change in the Government.

SIGNS OF WEAKNESS.

Problem of what to do with the Late First Lord of the Admiralty. Diminution in Ammunition Production. Apathetic Workingmen.

London, May 20. The chaos which has I time there exists the greatest discontent upon for some time been developing here, has been still further accentuated by the sudden decision of the Ministry to form itself into a coalition Government. 'This decision came as a great surprise. it is generally accepted as a sign of weakness.

The immediate cause of the alteration in the Ministry has been the irrepressible Churchill. He was sure, sooner or later, to wreck any Ministry he might happen to belong to. His escapades since he has attained Ministerial rank have been sufficient to fill a book, which might be aptly called, "How I Blundered." And yet, owing to his self-assertiveness, his instincts of domination, his energy and above all his unscrupulousness, Churchill had grown to be so feared by his colleagues, that, even today, they dare not turn him out of the Ministry which he, by his irresponsible conduct, has so stultified. It has even been a question of offering him the Vicerovalty of India, the idea being to get him out of the country for a few years. But, on the other hand, it is quite certain that if he were given that post, he would have all India by the ears before a fortnight

A COMPROMISE.

was over.

So, for the time being, a compromise has been arranged. Balfour, Bonar Law, Lansdowne and Chamberlain, the Unionist leaders, have consented to form members of the new coalition Ministry and, to try and conciliate the irate workingmen; so angered by the aspersions of Asquith and Lloyd George upon them: Henderson, the workingman's candidate, has been offered a portfolio. In like manner, it is stated that Redmond and Carson have been invited to join the cabinet, so as to

the subject of the delivery of munitions, the scarcity of which mone can deny." The paper goes on to attack Churchill for his policy of ruling alone in the Admiralty without consulting the naval experts. It thinks that the right man for the position of Churchill would be Lord Fisher.

The Morning Post, a Unionist paper, is against the idea of a coalition Ministry, and makes no secret that the party whose cause it champions, finds fault with everything the government has done, therefore there can be no compromise.

IN DOUBT.

In a despatch from Mudros, the Times says: - "The British army has not yet achieved any great success or occupied any commanding position in the Dardanelles, but it has forced the enemy to show his strength and to reveal his positions. We are fighting against a brave and tenacious army, very well led and a foe who has always displayed himself as a powerful enemy in defence. They are the same soldiers that defended Plevna. They are fighting for the retention of their place in Europe, for the safety of the realm, which is the pride and the ideal of every Turk. On that occount, we must push our way forward, fighting foot by foot. Here, as in France, the question is how many men we can sacrifice, in order to gain a trench or to obtain possession of a square mile of land."

MORE CHANGES. Besides those new Ministers already mentioned, it is stated that Lord Derby and Walter Long, will join the Ministry' also Lords Curzon, Selborne and Milner. The Unionists are given ten seats in the Cabinet.

Another rumor is that I lo

ITALY IN CRISIS. It is Said the Government Dislikes Being

Forced to Declare War. MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. Salandra Makes a Vague Sort of Speech and the Government is Granted full Powers to act in Case of War.

Rome, May20.Remarkablerumorsrun through town. The most extraordinary is that which says that Italy does not like to be the one that declares war, being superstitious in the matter. So she wants Austria to take the initiative in that respect. Naturally Austria has no idea of complying.

D'Annunzio has had a long audience and sent off a wild telegram to a French paper stating that the victory had already been won. That hitherto France had been the wonder, now it was Italy.

The version given by Senor Lusatti, concerning the concessions the Italians demanded was exaggerated. Italy would never have thought of demanding Pola, as stated. But Italy's terms were as follows:-

The abandonment of South Tyrol, with all that part of the old Kingdom, which had belonged to Italy in 1811.

The giving up of East Friaul, Malborget, Plezzo, Tolomino, Gradica, Goerz, Monfalcone, Cosmons, Nabresina.

To become independent towns, Triest, Capodistria, Pirano, and the Islands of Lissa, Lesina, Curzota, and Lojosta.

Austria to give up all interest in Albania and acknowledge the Italian domination in Valona.

LOSES BEST CUSTOMER.

Italy by making war loses her best world's customer in Germany, which country has tiken more of her wares than England. Germany can very easily do without Italian imports which are mostly articles of luxury such as silk, marble, fruits, flowers, nuts and oranges. Italy on the other hand needs from Germany, coal, tar products for dyeing, without which her textile industries will come to a stillstand; minerals, piping, machinery.

NO WAR DECLARATION.

Austria-Hungary Fearless and Prepared. JOY IN RUSS AN POLAND. Prisoners' Camp in Hungary.

Vienna, May 19th. Those enemies of the two Central Powers who counted upon a weak Austria-Hungary will meet with another disappointment in the very face of a new ally. Each new danger, as each new triumph, only serves to weld the bonds of the Dual Monarchy still closer. On the very eve of the hostilitis threatened by a base, and cowardly Italy the authoritative voice of Count Tisza, speaking for the entire nation, rings with a clear and noble defiance, a calm and honorable dignity that offers the greatest contrast to the foam and fury of the Italian war-mongers. In all friendliness and even self-sacrifice, Austro-Hungary has made its offers; in all rancour, falsehood and unthinkable madness and treachery. Italy, a nation whose name shall be a byword on the lips of men forever, has rejected them. It has sold its people, its security, its very future for the corrupt gold of France and England. It has hired itself out as an assassin. Let it be aware then that the Great Habsburg monarchy disdainfully [refuses to make further concessions to the insane bravoes and blackmailers who are traitors not only to their old allies, but to their own country.

The calm and dignified speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has met with a cordial response from press and people. The patience of Austria has been almost incredible, the greed of Italy something monstrous-if the revelations of ex-Minister of Finance Luzatti have any significance.

The enemies of the great Central Powers will see that even the purchase of Italy will not turn the scales in their favour. This new and surely foulest of all aggressions yet made upon the rights and liberties of these two great nations, will rivet them only the closer into an impregnable armour against which the fangs of the Roman hyena will blunt themselves, like those of the British lion and the Russian bear.

The report just issued by the Burger-

Frightful Drains.

London, May 20. The Morning Post says: "We cannot give figures, but the losses in the war are by far greater than the number of recruits gathered. No one has yet discovered how Kitchener's new army is to be formed. No sooner are the gaps filled, than the regiments fall to pieces as skeletons."

Leaving Canada.

Montreal, May 20. A large number of Germans are passing over the frontier into the United States. As a train containing a thousand travellers was passing St. Boniface, the police tried to stop it. The passengers without a word shoved the police and two soldiers aside and marched over the frontier.

A Comparison.

As Ribot said just recently, "this war is causing much financial difficulty in France." The gold cover-reserve alls constantly and England has made heavy demands upon France for gold. The latest returns of the Banque de France, showed a gold reserve of only 36% whereas in Germany it is 44,6 %.

Ypres in Ruins.

Copenhagen, May 20. According to the Paris newspapers, what was once the town of Ypres, is today 10thing but ruins. The town of Ypres had a population of 16,000 and at one time was a flourishing commercial city. But, of late years, its trade had considerably fallen off.

Resigns Honors.

London, May 20. One of the best known financiers of the city of London, Sir Edgar Speyer, has renounced the baronetcy which had been conferred upon him. At the same he resigned the presidency of the Tube Railroad, of which he was the principal shareholder. He has likewise resigned many public positions of honor he filled, including his position as privy councillor. He was of German origin but a naturalised Englishman

Churchill Again.

London, May, 20. According to the Daily Telegraph, there has been a violent dispute between Winston Churchill and Lord Fisher who occupies the position of First Sea Lord. It is well known that Churchill and Fisher disagreed upon the subject of the Dardanelles. It is supposed that Lord Fisher will resign, which, if it should come to pass, will bring still more chaos in to the Admiralty than already exists.

placate the Irish of the North and the South. It must be owned that this last report, concerning Carson and Redmond, scarely sounds possible or probable.

The outgoing members include Haldane, Birrell, Beauchamp, Lucas, and Harcourt. It is stated that Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, will take the place of Lloyd George, as Chancellor of the Exchequer: whilst Lloyd George will be appointed head of a special Ministry to deal with the crying question of the munitions supplies. Apropros of this last, the Times; which has taken a highly critical attitude, both of the political attitude of the government and the military situation, writes:-"At a time when the French government has considerably increased its output of Brisanz shells for the field artillery, England has concentrated her attention upon shrapnels, and diminished her production of Brisanz shells which were those needed. The Times military correspondent in Northern France has constantly expressed his disapproval of the supplies of ammunition from England."

Other reasons for the changes in the Ministry were, in the first place, the irritation caused throughout the country by the attempt of the Government to disturb the beer and alcohol businesses and the failure of the munitions supplies.

GENERAL CRITICISM.

But that is not all. The spirit of criticism has been aroused and not only is Churchill's name and reputation bandied about, but even that of Kitchener is beginning to be used in sharp criticism and General French has not escaped, he being accused of having recklessly sacrificed too many men at Neuve Chapelle for results which were almost nil. It will thus be seen, that the country is fast losing its confidence in the leaders, and the enormous casualty lists, which exceed all previous records, come each day as a further source of discouragement to a people, like the English, so ever ready to take a morose and pessimistic view of any and every situation. Undoubtedly the public mind is much disturbed and the people has become distrustful of both political and military leaders.

HARD TO ANSWER.

In Parliament all kinds of awkward questions are asked each afternoon, and reply for the Ministers is exceedingly difficult. The members are tired of being told that the moment is not opportune, or that the public interests do not justify a reply.

The Times writes editorially :- "The nation is anxious. It sees that at all the fronts the fight waxes more and more severe and less decisive, and it hears of enormous losses in Flanders and the Dardanelles. At the same 1

become Minister of War and Lord Kitchener will become Generalissimo, Churchill is to be Minister of India. Mr. Harcourt is offered the post of Viceroy of India.

The Chronicle says that the refusal of Asquith to admit of a debate upon ammunition supply, denotes a conflict between French and the War Office.

It now transpires that the fiasco of the Dardanell s was undertaken at the urgent demands of Russia, as also to obtain the cooperation of Greece. Lord Fisher will remain at his post, with Balfour as Marine Minister.

The liberal press appears to be much dissatisfied with the outlook. It lays the entire trend of events to the machinations of the Northcliffe pres . A hundred members of parliament have entered a protest and demand an explanation from Asquith, who appears to have acted without consulting anyone. The Daily News and Chronicle express lack of faith in the declarations of Asquith, whom they accuse of having become a renegade to his liberal political principles. The Daily News holds Kitchener responsible for the crisis and suggests that he should be either sent to the front or made Voceroy of India.

No Agreement.

London, May 20. With reference to the statement than an agreement had been arrived at between Italy and Servia on the subject of Dalmatia, the Servian Legation authorises Reuter's Agency to declare that this report is devoid of all foundation, and that no communication has been made to the Servian Government to the effect that an agreement between Italy and the Powers of the Triple Entente on the subject of the future status of Dalmatia has been reached.

Dardanelles Losses. English have not Enough Transport Ships to carry Away the Wounded. More Coming all the Time.

Athens, May 20. The past few days have brought with them heavy losses to the Allies at the Dardanelles. The number of wounded is such that there are not enough transports to take them away. The English are seeking to charter more ships. Every spare building in Tenedos is filled with wounded waiting to be removed Malta is full of them and large numbers have been sent to Egypt whilst very many are waiting removal in Cyprus.

Archangel For State Only.

Petersburg. The Council of Ministers has instructed the Minister of Commerce to inform Russian trade circles that the Port of Archangel is being used for Government transport and will be impracticable for private cargoes until further orders.

Parliament met yesterday and there were great military preparations to prevent any demonstrations. When Salandra appeared to make his speech House gave him a stupendous ovation. As was to be expected every single seat was occupied and the diplomatic box was full to overflowing. Only the representatives of Germany Austro-Hungary and Turkey were absent. Four hundred and eighty deputies were present. Gabrielle D'Annunzio was there and received an ovation.

The speech of Salandra was not remarkable in any way. It was largely given over to a dissertation upon the position Italy had held as the champion of peace for the past thirty years. Much praise was bestowed upon the Italian character and nature. The war, according to the Premier, had distressed and hurt the feelings of Italy. The country had been isolated, had been left in a position of uncertainty. He appealed to everyone throughout the land to stand together in this crisis. It was altogether a speech of generalities, out of which it was impossible to make out what was meant, and, to the astonishment of all, it contained no declaration of war. But at the termination of the sitting, by 407 votes against 74, the House agreed to grant full powers to the government in case of war.

Submarine Sunk.

London, May 20 After persistently denying it, for a considerable time, the British Admiralty now admits the loss of the submarine A E 2. She was a quite new boat, one of the two delivered to the Australian government in 1913. She was sunk by the Turks who took the officers and crew as prisoners. It will be remember that earlier iu the war the A E 1 was reported as having mysteriously sunk.

Are You Quite Sure?

London. Dr. Dillon professes to know all about the future action of Roumania. He writes from Rome to the Daily Telegraph:-"The question has been asked whether Roumania will join hands with the Italian people and stand by them when they march against the common enemy. The reply is contained in a message I sent on May 8, announcing that Russia and Roumania had come to an understanding on the points which alone had caused divergence between them. I will now add-and I vouch for the fact-that Roumania is bound by a specific engagement to co-operate with the Allies in the second phase of the war which is now impending, and that that nation has been dealt with by these Powers in the amicable spirit which this engagement involves."

master of Vienna with regard to conditions since the war, comments upon the favorable aspect assumed by the question of food supplies. The financial conditions are also in the best of shape, as well as the health of the people. The report closes with the words, echoed in the heart of every man and woman in the Empire: "We shall hold out!"

RECONQUERED TERRITORY. The huge Russian retreat has freed enormous tracts of the enemy. Austrian railway officials have once more taken charge of the lines in West Galicia. The recapture of Boryslaw places the great and valuable oil-field of that region once more in our hands, a fact of the greatest importance, both from an industrial as well as a military point of view.

A SCIENTIFIC WAR TRAIN.

The chief of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff, Freiherr Conrad von Hötzendorf, travels in a special train to which a diningcar is attached. The walls of this car are covered with maps and every table has telephone and telegraph instruments which are instantly connected with Headquarters, the various fronts, with Vienna and Berlin, as soon as the train halts at a station. From the windows of the car the marching, singing, cheering troops are visible-Austrians, Hungarians, Germans, Tyrolese Jägers, Death's Head Hussars, Honveds and Bavarians, Hannoverians and Salzburgers. The troops march like men of oak and iron, hardened, sun-burnt warriors flushed with victory.

WAR PRISONERS IN HUNGARY.

After the false and unjust accusations of Concentration Camp Kitchener regarding the treatment of prisoners of war in Germany aud the indignant refutation of these ignorant and malicious accusations by the German papers, it may interest the English, French and Russians, not to speak of the Serbians, to hear that quite a number of their countrymen are interned at Aszod, Gyöngyös, Szegled, Waitzen, Kecskemet and elsewhere. The camps were recently visited by the Spanish Ambassador at Vienna, Don Antonio de Castroy Casaleiz and a Major of the Spanish General Staff, Don Jose de Villa-Abrelle. The prisoners all expressed themselves as amply satisfied with the measures taken for their comfort and health. Quite a number of them are living in private houses. There are many prominent people among them. Many of the poorer prisoners are earning considerable sums of money through work they are doing for the authorities. The Spanish gentlemen expressed themselves in terms of the highest praise regarding the excellent conditions and humane treatment they observed at the camps.

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ITALY AND WAR.

If the situation of Italy were not too tragic to be taken otherwise than seriously it would be intensely comical. Here you have the case of a country which has apparently decided to make war upon an ally and a nation which she was bound by treaty to support in case of attack from other countries, Without rhyme or reason, Italy, of a sudden, decides that she has grand national aspirations and considers that this is the moment to force Austria to grant her extensive territory and rich towns and provinces. A highly-paid poet, who has studiously avoided his country most of his life, by name D'Annunzio, is sent by the French to stir up Italian national war sentiment, which he does in a series of speeches of the wildest kind. The ground had been well prepared and for months past millions upon millions upon millions of francs of French money had been distributed to form a press favourable to a war movement. And now Italy finds herself on the brink of war. But, according to what is heard, the Ministry cannot find any consistent formula for a declaration of war. Why, that is quite simple. There is no reason for Italy to make war and therefore it is highly difficult to find the terms which shall justify Italy, before the world, in making a declaration of war. It is stated that, in her quandary, Italy desires that Austria should declare war. But Austria has not the slightest idea of being so foolish as to declare war for no reason. Surely the role which Italy is playing before the world is highly ridiculous as well as criminal.

The German Danger. Eyes of the English At Last Opening to the

Facts As They Are. Realising Rather Late the Teutonic Power And Will to Win.

London, May 20. It is highly interesting to note from day to day, how the English nation is beginning to realise the difficult task which stands before it in this war. The vulgar boastfulness which, in the earlier days of the war, characterised the editorials in the English leading newspapers has now gone out of vogue. The puerile calling of the enemy by such names as "Hun" and "Barbarian", worthy of the schoolboy age, has now been dropped and, in its place, a series of serious articles appear which deal with the impending danger.

THE WAKENING.

In a leading article in the Times the question of the unruffled confidence of the German, is dealt with in serious mood. It discovers, thus late in the day, that now more than ever, there reigns throughout Germany and in the heart of every German, the supreme conviction that this country cannot lose. The leading London paper, with excessive naiveté remarks, that Germany is an extremely dangerous foe. That country conducts war practically and economically, her interior financial troubles are not what had been anticipated. England on the contrary is constantly depleting her gold supply, for she is extraordinarily extravagant. But the Allies count on their enormous reserves, they have great quantities of men that have not yet been under fire, but are kept in reserve for the critical moment. All hopes are centred upon Joffre, who has not yet delivered his great blow.

NAVY INCAPABLE.

The Daily News is also outspoken and in a leader dwells upon the well known fact that the great English navy has found itself incapable of attacking the German coast That Russia, from the first, has had the greatest difficulty in arming her troops, that she is lacking in ice-free harbors and in railroads, and transport facilities.

The claim of the Times that England and France have vast reserves to draw upon is, in the face of well known facts, a bluff of the largest order. The losses of the English, especially as regards officers, have been so tremendous that the war office is staggered, and does not know where to find others to replace them. At the Dardanelles the casualties of the English and French amount to between 30,000 and 40,000 men; about the Persian Gulf the English have had great losses, which for a long while were con cealed and the late casualties of the English around Ypres, have beaten all previous records in the annals of the war.

FALSE SENSATION.

The American Ambassador Judge Gerard Knows Nothing of Warnings to Americans to Quit Germany.

ABOUT THAT NOTE.

It hes been Duly Delivered but so far the German Reply has not Been Given. A visit to the Consulate General. The Innocent Postcard.

An Interview by Aubrey Stanhope.

strangers."

I have known many American Ambassadors | accredited to the Court of Berlin, but never one quite so out and out thoroughly American as the present representative of the United States government, Judge Gerard. Alert in mind and body-he is a keen lawn tennis player-he at once catches the point of one's visit; he forms a quick and accurate judgment of the subject in hand and replies to the point in the fewest words possible. He is unaffected and simple, as becomes the representative of a Democratic government, but he strikes one at once as a man of great strength of character, of extreme energy and full of mental resourcefulness.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

The telephone had brought me the startling news that the American Ambassador had notified all Americans thorought the country to be prepared, at a moment's notice to leave Germany. Further that his Excellency had summarily dismissed all the German servants attached to the Embassy. The person who had telephoned was highly agitated over such a serious state of affairs, and no wonder, for surely the outlook is serious enough without having added to it a complication or maybe war between the United States and Germany. True, there was that matter of the latest American note concerning the torpedoing of the Lusitania, but after careful reading it had not seemed to be anything in the nature of an ultimatum. But, of course, one's judgment may be wrong at times.

So, somewhat perturbed at the prospect of something terrible impending, I hurried off to the United States Embassy in the Wilhelm Platz aud within a minute was sitting in a comfortable chair in front of the Ambassador, who was busy casting a glance over the morning's mail.

THE CHEERY AMBASSADOR.

"Well, what can I do for you?" was the greeting, given in cheery tone, from the mouth of a man who looks all over as though he had not a care in the world."

"It is the rumors, Mr. Ambassador, I have heard through the telephone from various anxious people-that you had advised all Americans at once to leave Germany

"Oh!" he said with a laugh full of heartiness, "that Is the old story. Why I dent in Washington states that a second have been advising every American, for the note of protest is being sent to England FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915.

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.

A Voice From Egypt. To the Editor.

The original occupation of Egypt by England was supported by the alleged necessity of protecting the rights of the Sultan and the Khedive against the aggression of the "rebels" under Arabi in 1882.

When the rebellion had been stamped out and England was invited to withdraw, then the tyranny of the Sultan and the despotism of the Khedive, from which England claimed she had to protect the Egyptian people, had to serve as a pretext for the prolonged occupation of the country.

The people of Egypt did not want the protection and made this view unmistakably clear through a mass petition covered with over 100.000 signatures of notables and presented through the late popular leader Mustapha Kamel Pascha to the Khedive Abbas Hilmi in 1906. In this petition the reestablishment of the constitution, treacherously suppressed in 1882 by the English, was urgently demanded.

In the light of England's action in Egypt, the hypocrisy of advancing as a reason for entering the European conflict the violation of the Belgian neutrality by Germany will be apparent to everybody.

Dr. M. M. Rifat.

Enlightening Work.

To the Editor.

You are doing so much to open the eyes of my countrypeople. 1 enjoy the Continental Times most throughly and have sent many clippings to America.

emain,	Yours	truly
ontreux.	Mrs. M.	W . D.

A Clergyman's Approval.

To the Editor.

The more I read your valuable paper the better I like it. Hague.

Rev. A. D.

To the Editor.

Ir

Mo

will not be received for some ten days or so. I am impatiently waiting for you to send Also that it will contain offers of a willingme my Continental Times which please commence with the number of May 10th which has a most interesting article. "The Lost Prestige of England" by R. L. Orchelle. London, May 20st. The Times correspon-I want to keep that for myself. Your paper is very valuable to me, it always has so many good things in it. I look forward with impatience to every succeeding number and really could not do without it. Very respectfully yours

Berlin, May 19, 1915. "In order that the list of Americans residing in the Consular district of Berlin may be brought up to date, you are requested to return the attached card, filling in the desired information. Julius G. Lay. American Consul General."

The card to be returned, was to be filled in with the full name, complete address and telephone, occupation, date and number of passport and where issued, also plans of signatory.

AT THE CONSULATE.

the corner of the Mauer Strasse, where the

American Consulate has found new and

most agreeable quarters. There I saw Consul

General J. G. Lay. He was astonished to

hear that such foolish and harmful reports

were current in Berlin, agreeing that there

"In former times," he said, "we just re-

gistered all the Americans. But since the war

there has been the decision taken that all

must have passports. And many of

Americans have nowadays got into the habit

of depending upon the passports and failing

to register. So we have sent out these cards

to all Americans so as to once again get

our registers into perfect order. It also helps

us to work in with the new German order

issued for the registration of all passports of

Mr. Lay was good enough to give me one

of the cards sent out and it is a thoroughly

innocent document which reads as follows: -

was no reason whatsoever for them.

So I went over to the new building at

Mr. Lay told me that he enjoys Berlin thoroughly, thinks it a delightful city and that it had been the idea of his life to be appointed here.

In Ten Days.

Press considers, from information received,

that the German reply to the American note

Note To England.

ness to compromise.

Washington, May 20st. The Associated

Faked Atrocities.

London, May 20. The amount of credulity displayed by the British Member of Parliament is shown by the following in the House of Commons, which took place at question time.

Mr. Houston asked the Under-Secretary for War whether he had any information regarding the crucifixion of three Canadian soldiers recently captured by the Germans, who nailed them with bayonets to the side of a wooden structure.

Mr. Tennant: No information as to such an atrocity having been perpetrated has yet reached the War Office.

Mr. Houston: Is the right hon. gentleman nc' aware that Canadian officers and soldiers who were witnesses of this fiendish outrage have made affidavits to that effect?

Mr. Tennant: No, sir; we have no information at all at the War Office.

Of Course Not.

Of course they have no information at the War Office. Decency demands that Mr. Houston should furnish some evidence before making such reckless charges in public.

More Coloured Englishmen.

London, May 20. In the House of Commons Mr. Houston asked the Under-Secretary for War whether he was aware of the military instincts and fighting qualities of the Zulu, the Matabele, the Basuto, and other kindred races in South Africa, and that they were greatly disappointed that they had not so far been allowed to fight the enemies of Great Britain; whether the South African Government had deemed it inadvisable to allow these coloured warriors to participate in the war with the Germans now proceeding in South Africa; and whether the Secretary of State would consider the possibility of allowing these warriors to take their place along with our Indian and other troops in Flanders and France.



ENGLAND DIFFIDENT.

Nothing is so interesting in these days, as to note the tone of the British press. The absolute and almost childlike faith which was adopted in the earlier periods of the war. concerning the infallibility and invincibility of the British, is heard no more. The editors of the more serious papers are evidently much troubled at the outlook. Each day there appear leading articles, which clearly show, that the sentiment of diffidence and lack of confidence in the successful outcome of the war for British arms, has sunk deep into the mind of the Fleet street quill driver. He has discovered, after having for a long time acted the part of Rip van Winkle; that Germany is a very dangerous foe. He wakes, with a start, and realises that his much vaunted navy is unable to do any effective work against the German coasts, as had been announced and expected it would. He had been wont to prate much of the stupendous equipment of his soldiers, but now he finds that the bill is likewise enormous. He painfully admits that Germany carries on war expeditiously, methodically, practically, above all with economy, and that England, in the same line, is extravagant and throws away her money with a prodigality which is ruinous. He hears from the American Secretary of the Navy, that he has lost 43 Naval units since the commencement of the war. Churchill, the "Merry Andrew" of the Ministry, tells him that the line of battle ship Goliath has been sunk, but, with his tongue in his cheek, tries to console him with the crumb of comfort that an English submarine has at last done something and has sunk two Turkish gunboats and a transport. With such a miserable exchange, the Right Honorable First Lord thinks the country should be content. He hears of great Russian defeats which can no longer be concealed, and he finds out that the big ally has neither sufficient arms, ammunition, cannon, harbors, railroads or money. He hears Kitchener clamoring for more men for the army and the organising committee stating that already there are far and away too few hands in the factories, and that the supply of ammunition is, in consequence,

falling off instead of increasing as needed. No wonder the editorials in the English press are not pleasant reading to the British public, just in these critical times when the issues of the war are being rapidly fought out to a finish.

past ten months, to get away home where their businesses are and not to stop around here in times such as these when there is a good chance of getting into trouble. For instance I have just heard that a party of Americans have got into trouble in Dresden owing to their talking English."

It will be remembered that the Ambassador himself had such an experience one night when he was dining on the terrace of the Winter Garden.

"Then you have not sent out any special notice to the Americans ljust lately advising them to get away at once?"

"Not a bit of it!" he replied decisively. "But has Your Excellency discharged all the German servants of the Embassy?"

"Not one! I have discharged no one. I am giving dinner parties here on Saturday and Sunday and I believe Monday, and all will be as usual and a good number of my guests will be Germans."

"And the note?"

"What about the note!"

NOT ANXIOUS.

"But your Excellency has presented a note to the German government?" I exclaimed somewhat astounded by his calmness. This was not the manner of a man who had any great political weight upon his mind, who considered that his country was about to join in the great war of extermination which is going on.

'Yes!" he said quickly with a merry gleam in his eyes, "but the question is to know where the German government is just now. I did present the American note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs some days ago and I read in one of the papers a short notice to the effect that we might soon expect a reply. But it has not reached me yet, consequently I do not know what it may contain". And, in truth, the Ambassador did not seem to be in any way anxious about the reply.

"Concerning my being supposed to have advised Americans to be ready to get away quickly", he resumed, going back to that subject, "it is possible that it rests upon the recent issuing of a post card which I have instructed the Consuls throughout the country to address to all Americans. This has been done because I have thought it necessary to have a complete register of all Americans living in Germany. If you will go to Consul-General Lay he will show you a copy of it. But that is nothing in the way of any special call to the Americans on my part." And so I left the Ambassador fully con-

vinced that all the sensational reports flying about Berlin, and calculated to make people nervous, were absolutely without foundation.

complaining of the detaining of American ships in English harbors. The value of cargoes detained amounts to £2,500,000. The Morning Post states that the coming American note will not be pleasant reading for England.

Churchill's Joy Ride. Instead of Attending to the Duties of the Admiralty he was Taking a Holiday. How he Visited Head Quarters.

London, May 20. Just about the time when the Lusitania was due to arrive in England and it was highly important that all care should be taken concerning her safety, the First Lord of the Admiralty was over in Paris and took a trip to see General French. It all came out in the House of Commons, as follows:--

Lord R. Cecil asked the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons yesterday, whether his attention had been called to the statement that the First Lord of the Admiralty had recently been at the front in Flanders: whether the statement was true; and if so, what were the duties of the First Lord out there on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Asquith: My right hon. friend visited Paris last week on important Admiralty business. On his way back he spent Saturday and Sunday at Sir John French's headquarters, at the Commandor-in-Chief's invitation.

Lord R. Cecil: Are we to understand that the right hon. gentleman was not discharging any duties on behalf of the Government when he was at headquarters?

Mr. Asquith: No, none. (Cries of "Joy ride.")

Sir F. Flannery asked whether the First Lord was carried across the Channel in a destroyer.

Mr. Asquith: I am sorry that that question should have been asked.

Sunk By Submarines.

London, May 20. The steamer Dumfries has been sunk by a submarine boat. It was off Hartland Point. The crew was saved. The 4,000 ton ship Drumcree has been torpedoed off Trevose Head. The first torpedo failed to sink her and she was taken in tow by a Norwegian steamer. Both ships were followed by a submarine. The Norwegian ship upon this let go the tow-line and a second torpedo completed the work. The crew were taken aboard a Dutch ship to Cardiff.

Signorina Barbuti Private Italian lessons and circles. Wilhelmshöherstr. 29 (Kaiser Allee). Bad Oeynhausen. M. C. H.

An Officer's Letter. To the Editor.

Enclosed please find my subscription fee for the next quarter. You will be interested to learn, what efforts our recruits have to undergo and how bravely they stand them,-it is wonderful. They are at present unserved landsturm., and these men make during one week three days' marches of about 120 kilometres in addition to a night march of about 40 kilometres; this means, therefore, something like 150 kilometres with full equipment and that is atter being only two weeks in the company drill, after, having undergone individual instructions. Besides, there are many exercises on the Barrack grounds so that as a rule our men are in training from 6.30 a. m. to 7 p. m. with about $2^{1/2}$ hours for dinner.

When there are marches, we mostly start at 5 a. m. and the drill even for me is often very hard, and the men show the hard service in their general appearance, yet they are always cheerful and sing: "For we march towards England".

I regret very much, that I shall not be able to go with them, but my right hand has had enough at Ypres.



No. 1126. Vol. XXI. No. 59.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

AN OPEN LETTER

Col. George Harvey, Editor of The North American Review.

From R. L. Orchelle.

be too late to overtake a lie but perhaps not too late to overtake an attitude.

I believe that never before were the pages of a dignified review degraded by a contribution more abyssmally servile, ignorant and unjust than your recent letter to Lord Northcliffe. It is not only intellectual prostration; it is moral prostitution, shameful not only to you as an individual, but disgraceful to all of us as Americans. It is a timid, pusillanimous capitulation of the last dignity that has been left to America by this war. It is the abject flattery of a man who is one of the most virulent pests of modern society.

It is possible that you do not know how completely you have disclosed your mentality in that most dangerous moral and literary trap-an open letter. For private candour for public consumption requires a mind more delicate and asture than that which you disclose.

I do not attack you as Colonel George Harvey, nor as the editor of the North American Review. It is true that you are prominent, but not that you are important. Yet for my purposes you do possess a certain importance, since you represent a unit of the mass, the type of a class whose influence amongst us I hold to be pernicious and whose corruption of mind and character has been deplorably laid bare by the inquistional steel and fire of this war.

I do not - to be just to both of us question your motive. I do not doubt that beneath this manifestation of moral and mental slavishness there still lingered a spark of genuine American independence of spirit. Even the studied tepidity of your terms, the naive conclusions and the meek complacence of your attitude cannot quite hide this one little flicker of redeeming light. But you fancied you were uttering a protest in the name of America when in reality you were offering homage to Great Britain in the name of Alfred Harmsworth.

One might find amusement in your stilted old-fashioned phrases and their mixture of simple-minded guile and priggishness. With a casual air, carefully studied, you recall to Lord Northcliffe your function at a dinner given in his honour, and you express your ingenuous but unwarranted belief that you know and understand England. For snobbishness and a copy-book conception of England which would make a Battersea cheesemonger laugh, are not least among the comic mental traits disclosed by such Anglomaniacs as yourself. Let us hope that your dear friend, his noble Lordship, has not forgotten your presence at the dinner of which you so painstakingly remind him.

Sir:-This war has proved that one may 1 if it would be considered objectionable, etc." If what would be considered objectionableto ship guns, submarines and shells to Germany? No, whether the English bully of the seas would be so gracious as to permit us to send cotton and food-stuffs-as had been our immemorial right! Such is the attitude of certain degenerate Anglo-Americans of today, a genuflexion, an abasement to a tyranny of which we fondly imagined ourselves freed. Towards the cool insolence and aggression of our hereditary foe-timid inquiry and smirking courtesy which provoke nothing but his contempt;-toward friendly Germany, handicapped on all sides,-threats, bluster and the cheap dignity of vulgarian politicians. My dear sir, does your Kultur extend so far as to include knowledge of a French gentleman called Tartuffe?

> With a strange, or rather let me say quite naturals inability to analyze the true and humiliating reasons for the American attitude in this war-the surrender of millions of sentimental, uninformed American minds to a world-wide compaign of English lies and blackguardism and French fanaticism, you babble forth the easy current cant which in our country still does service for thought and fact-"Belgium", 'Germany's shocking conduct," "wanton destruction of cathedrals," "militarism." I believe that the psychologisthistorian will regard this universal obsession and weird hallucination of our countrymen as one of the most remarkable phenomena of mediaeaval superstition (a belief in monsters and devils) rioting luxuriantly in the soil of modern ignorance. But the mental consititution of a Harvey would make all clear to him. For you, sir, or colonel, are one of those typical villagers of which Bernard Shaw said our entire nation was composed.

Are you so badly equipped with the real and inner history of this war as to need assurance that had Germany acted in any other way than iron circumstance forced her to act-both by her declaration of war against Russia and France and her frank offer to suborned and suicidal Belgium, she would have been guilty not only of bertraying her own existence, but the very future of Europe? But it is perhaps enough for you to think of spiked helmets, that absurd term "War Lord," ano to grow sentimental over the cruel and mongrel Belgian franc-tireur whom you confound with the heroes of 1776. Do you really believe that a nation like Germany ould deliberately enter upon a war with three formidable nations out of sheer wantonness? No doubt you are capable of believing even this, for like most of our counfrymen, you do not know Germany, but some chimera created for you by the English press. Through her duping, her egging-on and then her final betrayal of that misguided little land, the blood of Belgium lies upon her head, and not Germany's. Let me tell you, that every Englishman still capable of distinguishing black from white, knows at heart that his country is engaged in a cold-blooded war of business interests, and not a crusade for the vindication ot high-sounding moral principles. You know little of the English nature if you do not realize that the average Englishman thinks it his duty to support the vilest iniquities of his country's politics by every means in his power-by lies, by moralizings, by money, by abuse-and that even the best among them surrender their personal scruples to imperialistic interests-which, with the England of today, mean commercial ones. "My country, right or wrong," is his cry,-from the crimes of Warren Hastings to those of Sir Edward Grey. That Britain, all of whose wars have been waged for commercial ends, is fighting for the noble ideals she professes, is left for the dupes of the English censor and Lord Northcliffe to believe. Perhaps the smiles that played across the features of English editors and English politicians on reading your astonishing contribution to their cause might have added to your assumed knowledge of fhe real English soul. Somewhat bitter music for your ears would have been the roars of laughter that echoed in the dens of Carmelite House and Printing House Square over this grotesque naivéte.

apart from the English Foreign Secretary and Ambassador Iswolsky of Russia, whose hands drip more abundantly with the blood of millions of innocent men than those of the yellow Emperor of England's triumphant gutter press. For years his unscrupulous papers,-from the degenerate, popularized Times you praise, to his cheapest ha'penny rag for slaveys, have waged war against Germany and spread the spawn of hate. This man, who has done more to ruin the simple tastes and character of the English masses than any one person, has been working hand in hand with the profiteers and the politicans of that base and wholly industrial England which has supplanted the literary England romantic Americans still imagine to exist.

Through the official association of his papers with English imperialism this man is directly responsible for that public state of mind which rendered it an easy matter for English diplomacy to engineer its treacherous attack upon a friendly sister nation, and to catapult the docile masses into a cowardly and commercial war without consulting either them or that Parliament you have been told to admire. Alfred Harmsworth, Lord Northcliffe, stands guilty of more than sowing those vast fields of hate with the seed that has now borne such a millionfold fruitage of agony and death. For under his domination of the English press, the last vestiges of traditional decency have been flung aside. The astonished world has been staggered and swayed and poisoned by a campaign of vilification such as has never before been let loose upon the lowest passions and instincts of men.

Through such men the press, instead or spreading light, has become the foulest, most potent engine of ignorance and darkness. The cables of the world that brought the nations closer, have, through England's monopoly, become strangling tentacles choking their very souls. The spirit of the huckster, the hooligan and the hypocrite is triumphant in the England of today and Lord Northcliffe in the incarnation of all three. Exploded forever is England's assumed reverence for "fair play," and her traditions of the gentleman. The bright sword of young Germany has cut across her old, envious and mercenary soul and the stench thereof and the sight thereof have sickened all men in whose brains the balances of judgment still hang true. Let me quote for your benefit something written of your dear friend Northcliffe by Mr. A. G. Gardiner, the editor of the London | dience was the appearance of German uni-Daily News. This forthright denunciation might, it is true, have been of more effect had it preceded rather than followed Harmsworth's attack upon the patriotism, consequently the profits of the Daily News. "Indeed, the late Lord Salisbury said the final word about you long ago. The Daily Mail, he said, was "written by office boys for office boys," and though you have soared to The Times since then, you have only succeeded in dyeing it with the colours of the office-boy's mind. But you say that we prophesied peace. Yes, we not only prophesied peace, but we worked for peace, just as you prophesied war and worked for war. We lost and you won. And you rejoice in the victory that has made Europe a shambles. Is it really a matter for rejoicing? A million men have died on the battlefields of Europe already and a million more will die. Millions of lives are being broken, millions of poor homes darkened by death and suffering. Is this really a subject for a newspaper advertisement? Do not suppose that we could not have preached war too? It is the easiest thing in the world. It makes you popular, it brings you readers - as you know. Can you absolve yourself from any share in bringing this calamity upon the world? Nay, do you wish to absolve yourself? Are you not rather claiming this war as tribute to your prescience and your power? You proclaim to all the world that the most powerful Press in this country worked steadily not for peace but for war. And to that extent you have made us partners with the guilty. That is your claim. That is your boast. And you think to shame us because we do not share your guilt. You are mistaken. We are without shame and without regret. When this nightmare passes away we shall still work to bring the nations together and you will still work to keep them asunder. You will discover some new foe with whom to play upon the fears of the public and through whom to stimulate your sales." But what the justly indignant editor of The Daily News does not comprehend is that his indictment of Lord Northcliffe is equally an indictment and a confession of the entire English policy. For Northliffe has been and is now, the mouthpiece of that policy. The instinct for gain in his editorial office is the same that prevails in the Foreign Office. Mr. Gardiner's letter is also an indictment of the entire English people from whose support a man like Northcliffe draws his power, and whose passions he seeks to reflect or, when it suits him, to inflame. Northcliffe is but the dyer's hand stirring in the vat of ink. The people that would tolerate such a war will tolerate such a iournalism. (Conclusion to follow.)

Golf.

British Professionals Decide not to Make American Trip for the Championship.

London, May 16. Several British golfers were due to leave Liverpool in the Lusitania next Saturday for America to play in the United States Open Championship and other matches. On Saturday George Duncan said that he and C. H. Mayo would not go at all; neither, it was stated, would Harry Vardon or Edward Ray. Prior to the torpedoing of the Lusitania the proposed visit of British golf professionals to America had been adversely criticised, particularly by officers at the front, who expressed the view that the tour would be inopportune at such a time as the present.

An Iron Time.

The Australians with the British forces are not happy. As the Military Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes:-Tobacco, cigarettes, aud cigars are running very low. On many of the transports whisky and beer have been exhausted, and other wines and spirits are quite unobtainable. Now these Australians like their drink, and are accustomed to it. Then they are anxious to get ashore and stretch their limbs in a real fight, when these temporary discomforts will be forgotten. In a letter one of them wrote home the other day the following was found by the censor: "We are having an iron time; we live in an iron ship, sleep on an iron floor, have nothing to eat but our iron rations; and now, to crown all, I hear we are commanded by a fellow called "Iron Hamilton."

Marseillaise Censored.

The vagaries of the French censorship have been written about before, but I think the following establishes a record. A concert was being given for charity. The programme was duly submitted to the censor, who returned it with the notice that there was one item of which the text had not been submitted to him. This proved to be the Marseillaise. The words of the Marseillaise were at once, of course, sent up to the Censor, and, after having been presumably read with care, were solemnly passed.

A friend of mine who had to do with the concert possesses this copy of the Marseillaise with the censor's visé, "Passed for performance." He thinks, and I daresay rightly, that after the war this copy will have some value. London Telegraph.

German Uniforms on French stage.

M. Fonson's war play, "The Kommandatur," was given recently at the Gymnase in Paris with considerable but not quite unqualified success. The little rift for the auforms on the French stage. The censorship had passed them only with certain qualms. The audience shared those qualms, as certain hisses-or rather whistles-never, certainly, very strident, showed. The general feeling was that it was premature to introduce Germans on the French stage before the last German had been banished from French territory. One need only contrast this attitude of the French public with that of the German. A great number of war plays are now being given in the theatres of Berlin, in all of which French, English or Russian soldiers appear without exciting the slightest protest from the audience. Nor is the enemy in all cases forced to act an unfavorable role as in such grotesque and chauvinistic French plays as "L'Alsace.'

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915.

THE IRON TRUTH.

It will be remembered that the German official reports recently announced the capture of four heavy English guns during the beating of the British at Ypres. The official English report denied the capture of these four heavy guns and sought to brand the Germans as liars.

In the current issue of Die Woche, a wellknown German weekly, there are three or four photographs. They are indisputable photographs. They were taken in the marketplace of a Belgian town near the front. The four British cannon are standing there-clear and ponderous in the bright sunlight, decorated with groups of smiling or grinning German "Field-Greys." The guns are plainly recognizable as English-one tremendous Long Tom and 3 ugly and brutal field pieces of large calibre. Nothing further need be said - or shown.

SWITZERLAND.			
Health Resorts and Hotels.			
Adelboden (Bernese Oberland) Beightful situation. Special cooking atter medical orders.			
Engelberg Victoria Hotel Hug Open all the year. Wintersports.			
Wengen Palace Hotel and National Magnificent firstclass establ. under excellent management			
Montreux Hotel Continental Beautifully situated, large garden.			
Arth-Rigi-Railway Zurich, Schaaffhausen, Basel, Zurich, Schaaffhausen, Boden- see, Voralberg, Bündnerland, Italy.			
Bern Most picturesque town in Europe. Seat of Swiss Government. Museums, Theatres.			
Beatenberg Favourite Alpine Health Resort on the north side of Lake Thun.			
The Hamburger Fremdenblatt the renowned Newspaper with largest Circulation an the Continent and DVER Sea issues a new Illustrated Weekly. Sauburger Fremdenblatt Allustrated Weekly. Sugitrierte Bochenansgabe ein treuer Bermittler ficherer Nachrichten aus bem Deutschen Neiche. Striegschronit in Bort und Bild (Stupferdrud-Saustrationen). Sür Deutsche und beutschiften Mustanber. Besides this Weekly the Hamburger Fremden- blatt issues on the 1st and 15th of each Month a Review in English language: Hamburger Fremdenblatt Illustrated War Chronic.			
Accurate News from the German Empire — War Chronic with excellent illustrations in copper deep printing. For Americans and other neutral nations. Bu beziehen durch den Apply to the German beutigten Buchhandel. Sam ple Numbers.			
Brobenummer verjendet auf Bunja Hamburger Fremdenblatt, Hamburg, Gr. Bleichen.			
Vertreter in Amerika: Representative in Amerika: H. C. Siemer, 220 Broadway, New York City.			

You ask Lord Northcliffe whether it be not true that "when, as never before, our respective peoples should be animated by the most fraternal spirit, they are gradually but surely drawing asunder?"

The American publicist who can conceive any close, much less fraternal spirit between the America of today and the England of today, who finds in England's criminal and cowardly cause any reason for enlisting American sympathy, who blindly ignores the monumental fact that the America of 1915 is overwhelmingly cosmopolitan, and fatuously persists in seeing in it only a sort of overgrown English colony, that man must be inacessible not only to the evidence of history, but to the evidence of his senses. He must still be inebriated with the alcoholic emotionalism of after-dinner conviviality. Why, the very language through which you tortuously labour in an attempt to make it orthodox English, betrays the immense cleavage between the two peoples.

You are primly shocked by the attrabilious Mr. Strachey's violence in his Spectator article entitled "A Great Danger." You imagine that your emotion is due to fear of a clash between his land and ours, rather than to an unconscious resentment against that contempt for America which lies hidden in his lines-as it lies hidden in every true Britisher's heart.

It is moral blindness such as this which blasts the soul of a nation with the ashes of doom, though outwardly it flourish like a green bay tree. Have the code of the grafter and the dishonest technicalities of the reptile lawyer encysted themselves in our hearts and brains? The financial, therefore the journalistic, therefore the mental bondage of America to Great Britain may be seen running like a black thread through your entire rambling discourse. Yes, you are significant because you are a bit broken from the Anglo-American whole. You see I persist in this hyphenated distinction. For though it may not yet have become apparent to you, this war has disclosed the mountations fact that we are a community of many nationalities, and not a nation in the real sense, and that the press, and therefore the thoughts and emotions of our people, are slavishly subject to English contol.

Was ever the inalienable, absolute right of a nation to protect its own commerce more pusillaniously surrendered than in your words, -which are merely the reflection of our craven official attitude: "Our government courteously inquired of your Foreign Office | national slaughter there is no individual,

It is appa ent that you are as ignorant of the true character of Alfred Harmsworth, as you are of the true nature of English policy and history. As a free and democratic American you are certain to treasure the friendship of this new-made peer most highly. A pleasant and gaseous warmth suffuses the Anglo-American who is able, especially in public, to address an English Lord, even one of recent ascent from the plebs, as "my dear Northcliffe." But he who imagines this to be a proof of his independence, is the very man whose fraudulent mind is unable to conceal his vanity when he writes.

There is no doubt that you, as a good New England church-goer and intellectual suburbanite, would be revolted by the thought of worshipping at the shrine of a modern Moloch. And yet no other name could more correctly symbolize the character and influence of this one man. In all this inter-

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No. 1126. Vol. XXI. No. 59.

Satisfied Prisoners. Secretary of the American Association of Commerce and Trade Visits the Camps of

Ruhleben and Doberitz. The Secretary of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, Mr. George S. Atwood, lately inspected the prisoner's camps at Ruhleben and Döberitz, near Berlin. The visit to the latter was made in response to an invitation by the German Foreign Office. At the camp at Ruhleben, civil prisoners and exclusively English subjects are interned; these include Englishmen, who have for years pursued their business in Germany, many prisoners taken from British war ships and quite a number of negroes, mostly from Sierra Leone and Jamaica. The business men are treated well and allowed to take their meals at the casino by special permission. As a Canadian said to the writer in reply to the question, "How are gou getting along?" "as well as can be expected under the circumstances for a man who is accustomed to the comforts of home life; the treatment is good and the food good and sufficient."

WAR BREAD.

It is true that most Englishmen and also the French find it difficult to get accustomed to the German War Bread or 'K Bread" Persons, however, who have lived in Berlin for some time and who are used to eating Schwarzbrod, or black bread, pronounce the "K Bread" superior to the average black bread formerly furnished by the average baker, and it is certainly more nutritious. An acquaintance of the writer, a leading employee of the Remington Typewriter Company, was, as head of the culinary department, superintending the cutting up of some very good looking beef. It is a part of Germany's great organizing talent to induce as many of these prisoners as possible to engage in some useful occupation, whereby they benefit both themselves and their fellow prisoners. Work is, however, with the civil interned purely voluntary. The interned constantly receive many packages from their relatives and friends, containing useful articles. They are also allowed to converse freely in English with visitors who have the right to see them, and are not watched by any attendants or guards; such conversations are held in the guard room. The continual sojourn in the open air and the daily outdoor sports tend to keep the interned in good physical and mental condition.

AT DOBERITZ.

At the camp of military prisoners at Döberitz mostly Russians are confined; the total, composed of Russians, Scotch, English and French, amounts at present to some 9000 men, all of whom seem to be contented. The English have formed a theatrical company and give plays and vaudeville performances. A visit to the Russian painters' studio is entertaining and some of the works exhibit considerable artistic talent. The daily rations dealt out to the prisoners is the same as that accorded German soldiers. The post office at the camp is served by the prisoners under the superintendence of German post office officials and is kept exceedingly busy; the business is is conducted by the aid of a card index system. The prisoners on receiving money are allowed twenty marks or five dollars a week, the rest being kept on deposit by the authorities to be returned to the owners on their liberation. The sanitary arrangements of the camp are first class, as evidenced by the very few men in the hospital.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

George Raffalovich and the Ukraine. (From the London "New Age.")

Well, let the Russians burn houses, convert the Ukrainians, and teach their own language. Let them even, as they are doing, arm and enroll by force the population of the conquered territory. We have, for the present, no control over our apparently much-needed Allies. But when the peace negotiations are in progress, do we intend to allow Russia to annex to her Empire a population that is not of her own blood, even though it may be of the same blood as her 33,000,000 subject Ukrainians? The Bulgarian Government has, I understand, promised to support the Ukrainian claims. If we object to them, we shall be committing a crime, although very likely one of ignorance on our part. If the crime is perpetuated and we allow England's signature to be affixed to the treaty that enslaves another few million Ukrainians, hitherto comparatively free, then I honestly hope that hundreds of people in the British Empire will help and facilitate the revolution which will follow sooner or later in the whole of the Ukraine. George Raffalovich.

Paderewski Declares End of an Age of Luxury and Over-Abundance of Means Will Force Composers to Regard Primarily What They Are Expressing and Not How They Are Expressing It.

It has been said that, if Poland should ever again become an independent kingdom, Paderewski ought to be chosen king. Certainly if the famed pianist occupied its throne to-day he could not be more concerned than he is over the dreadful fate of his unhappy country, nor could he throw himself with more sacrificial devotion and intensity into the work of its relief. Paderewski has now one preponderant aim in life-to mitigate the agonies of his nation and to assuage its martyrdom. To that end he is consecrating his life and bending his dearest energies. To that purpose he has abjured the practice of his art and is become a missionary, journeying from land to land to organize ways and means of succoring as best possible the thousands whose plight cries for assistance of the most heroic kind.

Mr. Paderewski arrived from Europe last week and in six more will return thither. In the meantime there to much to be accomplished. Then, when matters are working as he desires them to work, he will repair to London, to Paris and elsewh re to labor in similar fashion. He will not play, he avers -though one strongly suspects that if his art might benefit the cause he would strive successfully to overcome the disinclination to artistic expression which just now he Musical Courir.

Charlottenstr. 60 ° Tel. 11536 Jacket, Dresses and Coats War, Missions and Revivals. The war is making France religious. The Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant churches are both feeling its effects. M. Jules Bois, novelist and dramatist, who is visiting this country, gave an interview on the "France that Prays." "It is the whole nation, everybody, rich and poor, high and low," says M. Bois, "united in a new religion. In the French Revolution we Frenchmen fought and died for the religion of liberty. Now we fight and die for the liberty of religion. Out there in the trenches men who never thought of religion before are becoming religious." A similar renewal of interest in religion is being shown in this country. The revivals conducted by Billy Sunday are the greatest of modern times. Methodist conferences held this spring report remarkably large ingatherings during the year. The Rev. Dr. C. W. Welsh, Presbyterian, Chairman of an organization of New York clergymen who are praying for a revival, says: "I see in the faces of my people, as all of you must see in the faces of yours, a great hunger for a revival."

been marked by revivals. The European war, the most stupendous in all history, has affected the whole world as it has never before been affected. The nations are no longer isolated, so that whatever happens to one people more or less influences every other. All the churches should take full advantage of the world-thrill due to the war, and press home upon the conscience, awakened as it is to serious thinking, the claims of God upon every man's life.



FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915.

Elegant

Ladies' Fashions

ALL CONTENT.

The Russian shoe repairing shop is very interesting, all repairs being made by Russian workmen from the old leather taken from boots cast on the scrap heap. This is also an illustration of German economy and organization. The various squads of prisoners are under the command of one of their own nationality, to whom they owe implicit obedience, and who is responsible for the good conduct of those under him. On careful inquiries in no one case was discontent expressed, each one taking his confinement as a war measure, which he must make the best of. Each prisoner, whether civilian or military, is allowed one letter a fortnight to his relatives or friends and two postal cards a week.

eran South-Tyrol

Palace-Hotel

Ireland's Reign of Terror.

Since last August Ireland has been walled in as against the outside world. No news about the greatest of wars of which history has any record is permitted to reach the Irish peop'e except such as has been mutilated by the English Censor. We, in America, have in the wireless dispatches from Berlin a correction of the monstrous lies hatched in London. The Irish people have no such advantage. No Irish paper dare print anything that has not passed through the hands of the London Censor. The few organs of Irish opinion which showed anything like an independent spirit were suppressed in a summary manner. The treatment meted out to them has intimidated their Irish contemporaries that are very careful not to draw down upon themselves the wrath of Dublin Castle by publishing anything which would have the effect of riveting attention upon the character of the slavery that has been imposed upon the Irish. people by sheer brute force. Irish World.

German Love of Shakespeare.

The German Shakespeare Society recently held its annual meeting at Weimar. Addresses were delivered to the effect that the commemoration of the birth and death of Shakespeare was not affected by the present international situat on and proof of the Germans' admiration for the English author was evidenced in an avowal that Shakespeare belonged to Germany as much as he did to Great Britain. The society subscribed £300 to the German war loan.

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



THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

A Remarkable English Analysis of the Crisis. Britain and the War. A Study in Diplomacy. By C. H. Norman. Published by the National Labour Press, London and Manchester.

Austria, Servia, Russia and Germany.

The first step in the tragedy, which was so rap'dly unfolded before the astounded peoples of Europe in July last, was taken by Austria in October 1908, when it was announced that the Austrian Protectorate over Bosnia and Herzegovina had become a formal occupation. The cause of this action was the Young Turk Revolution in Turkey, as a result of which the powers, who had divided among themselves certain portions of the Turkish Empire, feared that Turkey might be induced to challenge the proceedings under which partial dismemberment of her Empire had taken place.

The Servian Government, at that time just emerging from the discredit into which the horrible circumstances connected with the murder of King Milan and Queen Draga had enveloped it, protested against this conduct of the Austro-Hungarian Government, on the ground that the interests of Servia in Bosnia were greater than those of Austria, and that Austria had been permitted in Bosnia by Europe only as a trustee, so that the annexation was a breach of trust. Public opinion in Europe, generally speaking, pronounced itself decidedly against the excuses of Austria, as it was clear that the abrupt destruction of the status quo in the Balkans, at a time when Turkey was in an internal ferment, might gravely imperil the future peace of Europe.

On March 31st, 1909, Servia made the following declaration to the Austrian Government: "Servia declares that she is not affected in her rights by the situation established in Bosnia, and that she will therefore adapt herself to the decisions which the powers are going to arrive at. . . . By following the counsels of the powers, Servia binds herself to cease the attitude of protest and resistance which she has assumed since last October, relative to the annexation, and she binds herself further to change the direction of her present policy towards Austria-Hungary, and in the future to live with the latter in friendly and neighbourly relations." The charge brought against the Servian Government by Austria has been that that solemn undertaking was not adhered to in any way. The German Chancellor, in a confidential note to the German Governments dated 28th July, put the Austro-German point of view in this way: "The agitation conducted plaint! by the Pan-Slavs "-that is the Servian Party-" in Austria-Hungary has for its goal, with the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the scattering or weakening of the Triple Alliance with a complete isolation of the German Empire in consequence. Our own interest, therefore, calls us to the side of Austria." On that date, Germany knew that the policy initiated by King Edward of isolating Germany was being completed and that there was a combination of Russia, France and Britain, possibly Japan, all actuated by a suspicious spirit towards the policy of Germany. In 1911 came the European crisis over the Morocco Question, when Germany, faced by a combination of Russia, France, Britain and Spain, sustained a disastrous diplomatic check. That fact undoubtedly much exasperated opinion in Germany, as it was a further confirmation of the fixed idea that there was a tacit understanding to undermine her influence at every point. That this was so was apparently felt by Sir Edward Grey, whose anti-German policy has been such a potent cause of the terrible catastrophe now being analyzed, for he telegraphed to the British Ambassador in Berlin on July 30th, 1914, in these remarkable terms: "If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavour will be to promote some arrangements to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia and ourselves, jointly or separately." That repentance was too late; but those words cast a bright light upon the errors of the past. In 1912 the first Balkan war broke out, in which Turkey was severely handled by a combination of Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, and Montenegro. On May 26th 1913, peace was concluded between Turkey and the allied combination. On June 30th, Bulgaria was attacked by Greece, Servia and Roumania, and had to surrender much of what she had won. This internecine conflict led to much bitterness between the Balkan States. The Austrian Government exhibited some anxiety at the territorial accessions secured by Servia in these two wars, especially as the Pan Serb agitation in Bosnia had become very active. A threatening tone was adopted by the Austrian Government and Press towards the Servian Government, an attitude which much irritated the Russian Government. What ensued is well summarized in the Annual Register for 1913: "In foreign politics the greatest achievement of Germany this year was the prevention of a European War, which would

Emperor William had not plainly declared on the one hand to Austria-Hungary that he would not support her should she be involved in a war with Russia as the consequence of an attack by her upon Servia, and on the other to Russia that if she attacked Austria-Hungary, notwithstanding her abstinence from active intervention in the Balkans, he would fight by the side of his Austrian ally." That stand was effective, and the crisis of 1913 was safely passed.

On June 28th, 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian Emperor, and his Consort, were murdered at the City of Sarejevo, the capital of Bosnia. The incidents connected with the crime were most startling. Three different attempts were made on the part of the assassins, at separate places, within a short period of time. The murder was seemingly anticipated in several cities, notably London, Belgrade, St. Petersburg and Rome. In view of the extraordinary line now being taken by certain members of His Majesty's government with regard to Austria, it is worth while to recall the references of the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister of Britain to that assassination. Sir E. Grey said on the 29th June in the House of Commons: "I was one of those who less than a year ago saw the pleasure that was given here by the visit to the King of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his Consort. I knew the goodwill which the Archduke personally expressed towards our country during his visit and the pleasure which he so obviously felt in that visit." Mr. Asquith, in moving an address of condolence to the Emperor of Austria, used this language, which was either unreal or mocking, in view of the proceedings of the government since: "We are once more confronted with one of those incredible crimes which almost make us despair of the progress of mankind. . . . The Emperor and his people have always been our friends, and in the name of the Commons, of the nation, of this United Kingdom, we respectfully tender to him and to the great family of nations of which he is the venerable and venerated head, our heartfelt and our most affectionate sympathy." Yet, within six weeks of the utterance of these sentiments, Britain had drifted into war with Austria-Hungary, against which country no one has pretended that Britain has any legitimate ground of com-Faced with this terrible loss the Austria Emperor directed that a secret inquiry should be begun into the plot which had led to the murder. The conclusions arrived at at that inquiry have thus been set forth by the Austrian Government: "(1) The plan to murder the Archduke during his stay in Sarajevo was conceived in Belgrade by Gabrilo Princip, Nedeliko, Gabrinowic, and a certain Milan Ciganowic and Trifko Grabez, with the aid of Major Voja Tankosic. (2) The six bombs and four Browning pistols which were used by the criminals were obtained by Milan Ciganowic and Major Tankosic, and presented to Princip and Gabrinowic in Belgrade. (3) The bombs are hand grenades, manufactured at the arsenal of the Servian Army in Kragujevac. (4) To insure the success of the assassination, Milan Ciganowic instructed Princip Gabrinowic in the use of grenades and gave instructions in shooting with Browning pistols to Princip Grabez in a forest near the target practice field of Topshider (outside Belgrade). (5) In order to enable the crossing of the frontier of Bosnia by Princip Gabrinowic and Grabez, and the smuggling of their arms, a secret system of transportation was organized by Ciganowic. The entry of the criminals with their arms into Bosnia and Herzegovina was effected by the frontier captains of Shabatz and Loznica with the aid of several other persons." It has been complained against the Austrian Government that the evidence on which these findings were founded was not published. That complaint is open to four observations: (1) The Austrian Government might not have desired to reveal the full ramifications of the conspiracy, until it was known who had inspired it, because the above findings were only directed against the agents of the conspiracy as distinguished from its authors. (2) It is not the practice in Austria-Hungary, and in that respect Austria is like many other Continental countries, to conduct preliminary inquiries into political crimes in public (3) Austria was much aggrieved by the crime. The pride of the Hapsburgs is notorious; and this was an occasion when any comment on their actions would be regarded as an affront. (4) Servia maintained all the while a position of masterly inactivity. The murder took place on the 28th June, but it was not until July 23rd that Austria presented a stiff ultimatum demanding certain reparation from Servia. The Austrian Ambassador in London offered some explanation of the strong terms of that ultimatum in these remarks, as recorded by Sir E. Grey: "Count Mensdorff said that if in all probability have broken out if Servia, in the interval that had elapsed

voluntarily instituted an inquiry on her own territory, all this might have been avoided." As a matter of fact, Servia had done nothing, a conduct which led the Kaiser to telegraph with some justifiable asperity to the Czar; "The spirit which made the Servians murder their own King and his Consort still dominates that country." It is fair to remember, too, that the real criminals in connection with the Archduke's assassination have not been brought to justice yet.

The Austrian ultimatum created some indignation in Russia; and it is at this point that the sinister designs of Russia begin to appear. Servia appealed to the Czar for his protection, in the meantime presenting a conciliatory reply to the Austrian Government. It is probable that the reply would have been accepted by Austria, had not the Servian Gervernment so often broken its pledges, given in 1909, to live "in neighbourly relations" with Austria.

The vital point of the Austrian ultimatum, namely that Austrian officers should watch the inquiry to be held by Servia so as to see that it was a genuine one, was rejected by Servia as an interference with her integrity as a sovereign state. A deadlock was thus reached, as Austria was unwilling to forego this demand and submit her case to an international tribunal, where Servia, whom she was accusing of carrying on a murderous propaganda, would have presented herself as an equal of Austria. The attitude of Austria was, undoubtedly, a harsh and unbending one in the beginning, but, before condemning Austria too severely, Britons should ask themselves this question: Supposing the Prince of Wales had been murdered in Germany, and the inquiry showed a connection of German officials with the murderers, that knowing this the German government did nothing, would the statesmen of Britain have submitted such a matter to the Hague Tribunal? It may be that they ought to have done so in a democratic community; but does any reasonable man think that the government would have taken such a course? The British Ambassador at Vienna thus diagnosed public feeling in Austria in his despatch on the rupture of diplomatic relations: "The demeanour of the people at Vienna showed plainly the popularity of the idea of war with Servia, and there can be no doubt that the small body of Austrian and Hungarian statesmen by whom this momentous step was adopted rightly gauged the sense of the people. . . The country certainly believed that it had before it only the alternative of subduing Servia or of submitting sooner or later to mutilation at her hands." On July 2510 the British Ambassador at Rome reported: "Secretary - General took the view that the gravity of the situation lay in the conviction of the Austro-Hungarian Government that it was absolutely necessary for their prestige, after many disillusions in the Balkans, to score a definite success." The Austrian Government, under pressure from the Russian and German Governments, declared its intention of not seeking any territorial compensation at the expense of Servia. Then, on July 26th, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg wired to the German Chancellor: "The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador had an extended interview with Sazonoff this afternoon. Both parties had a satisfactory impression, as they told me afterwards. The assurance of the Ambassador that Austria-Hungary had no idea of conquest, but wished to obtain peace at last at her frontiers, greatly pacified the Secretary." On July 28th, Austria-Hungary declared war on Servia. The British Ambassador at Vienna comments: "The inevitable consequence ensued. Russia replied to a partial Austrian mobilization and declaration of war against Servia by a partial Russian mobilization against Austria." Here must be inserted two telegrams which tell most heavily against the good faith of Russia. On July 26th, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs sent this extraordinary telegram to the Russian Ambassador al Rome: "Italy could play an all-important *rôle* in the preservation of peace if she could use her influence in Austria and bind herself to a neutral attitude in the conflict since it cannot remain localized. It would be desirable for you to say that it is impossible for Russia not to give help to Servia." What could that mean but that Russia had decided to kindle a general conflagration? Austria had pledged her hosour not to take Servian territory. If she broke her word, then would have been the moment for Russia to call Austria to account. That Russia and Servia were playing a dubious game is confirmed by this frank admission of the Czar, on the 30th July. "The military measures now taking form were decided upon five days ago, and for the reason of defence against the preparations of Austria." That is to say Russia had decided on mobilization on the 25th July-three days before Austria had declared war on Servia! What reason of defence was there in this act? As the Kaiser telegraphed on the 31st July to the Czar: "Nobody threatens the honour and power of Russia, which could well have waited for the result of my mediation." The Russian mobilization was grossly provocative and was a primal cause of the catastrophe which has befallen Europe because that mobilization terrified the German Government, they could usurp her place in the markets which could not understand the motive of

since the murder of the Archduke, had Russia in shielding Servia from the wrath of Austria, in the peculiar circumstances surrounding the murder at Sarajevo. The counsel Germany could tender to Austria was weakened by the fact that the intervention of Germany against Austria in 1913, which averted war, had not improved the relations between Austria and Servia, but had produced the assassination; as Servia imagined, with some justice as events turned out, that the politics of assassination were not viewed unfavorably in Russia. It was not until 1st August, as the British Ambasador at Vienna states, that Austria replied to the Russian move. "General mobilization of army and fleet," is the laconic message. On the same date it is noted by Sir E. Grey: "The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador declared the readiness of his Government to discuss the substance of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia." But the Russian mobilization did not cease. Germany asked that it should be stopped and no answer was returned. The German representatives were telegraphing that France and Russia were pressing on with their mobilization; and Sir E. Grey had already informed the Austrian Ambassador that the British fleet would be kept together, as the situation was difficult. It is known now that transports were being collected together in the mouth of the Thames on the 31st July. Faced with this crisis, Germany lost her nerve, and mobilized her forces late on the 31st July. On the same date, the German Ambassador in Paris was instructed: "Please ask French Government whether it intends to remain neutral in a Russo-German War." He answered on 1st August: "Upon my repeated definite inquiry whether France would remain neutral in the event of a Russo-German war, the Prime Minister declared that France would do that which her interests dictated."

(To be continued.)

Madame Sarah Bernhardt. "Completely Recovered."

From our own Correspondent.

Bordeaux. Madame Sarah Bernhardt on the authority of her doctor's final bulletin, is "completely recovered from her operation," and left Bordeaux, accompanied by her son, for Andernos, in the Gironde, where she will complete her convalescence.

A deputation of poets of the Institute of the South-West was received by Madame Bernhardt.

The great actress seemed to be in the best possible state of health. The fair hair, the smiling countenance, and the "voix d'or"-

all were as they had previously been known. After she had spoken in high terms of the skill of her doctors, she told how happy

Books Received.

La Germania Economica. Parle I. Prima della Guerra. By Professor Guilio Fenoglio. Rom 1915. The Italian professor in this small volume undertakes to give a full description of Germany's economic development before the war, according to the latest returns available. This book will destroy many of the false impressions of Germany's economic status, which we meet almost everywhere outside that country.

Berlin Theatres.

The Deutsches Theater, under Professor Reinhardt's management has produced Gerhard Hauptmann's comedy Schluck and Jau, a play written about fifteen years ago but almost forgotten. In Professor Reinhardt's staging, with artists like Wassmann, Pallenberg, Bruno Decarli, Eduard v. Winterstein, Else Eckersberg and Cornelia Gebuehr, the play made an impression, which may secure to the poets work a lasting success.

A War Tea Party.

Frau Victoria v. Stechow, on Wednesday, gave a five o'clock tea in the Rheingold, for the benefit of the funds for relief of want caused by the war. The attendance was very large and the scene one of great animation. Of those present were, Frau vom Rath, Fräulein von Douglas, Frau von Hann, Frau von Carnapp, Gräfin Alvensleben, Baronin Erna Louise von Stechow and Fräulein von Stechow, Herr und Frau von Schöppenthal, Frau von Boeckmann, Frau von Santen, Fräulein von Wolicka, Frau von Pöppinghausen, Frau von Gramatzki; Baronin Bodenhausen, Schwester des Kommandanten von Antwerpen, and her daughter; Frau von Thun, Herr und Frau Rahm, Herr und Frau Junghans, Kammerherr von Bieberstein, Graf Victor zu Sayn-Wittgenstein.

There were a goodly number of wounded in their field - gray uniforms, two tables being occupied by them and were waited upon by the ladies. Fräulein Valerie Verden recited with much artistical sentiment "Eugenie", by Rudolf Presber and "Die Sphinx", by Karl Röhrig. Herr Erwin Heyer, of the German Opera House sang finely. The well known artist Herr Maas, who recently painted the King of Saxony, and who is gifted with a fine tenor voice, was much applauded. The Swiss Fräulein Margarete Libe, the opera singer Fräulein Eleonore Munk, Frau Storbeck-Haupt as also Herr Rudolf Zank sang to the greatest satisfaction of those gathered.

she was to have finished with the period of suffering. Now that she had got back to life again she would soon be fully restored, and would resume the work she had been compelled for the moment to abandon. At present she was spending her days in reading a voluminous correspondence and in reading the newspapers, in which she follows with ardor all the news of the war. As the situation appears to her its termination will be speedy.

German Trade in Wartime. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, member of the Reichstag gives some very interesting facts. All goes well.

A highly interesting lecture was given by Dr. Gustav Stresemann before a meeting of the members of the Berlin Agents, in the festival of hall the Commercial Chamber. The subject was German Trade conditions in time of war. The speaker said that the elaborate preparations made by France and Russia, and more especially by England to cripple German trade, were born of envy at Germany's mighty progress. It had come to a point, before the outbreak of war, that in from seven to ten years, German trade would have been at the head of that of all nations. This together with the development of the navy gave English politicians no moment's rest.

Can hold out all right.

Upon the subject as to whether Germany could hold out, Dr. Stresemann said that the country had an ever growing agricultural strength, but which was not sufficient to supply the wants of the people, and at the same time furnish exports. Just before the war, 14 days before hostilities broke out, there had been exported three million hundredweight of grain, which had somewhat crippled our supply of foodstuffs. But now, after seven months experience, it was evident that the starving out idea would come to nothing, of that there was no doubt. The provision of raw material for industry and the military was assured through German ingenuity. In a word the economical well being of the country was assured in a manner which scarcely anyone could have expected. For that all thanks were due to the president of the Reichstag.

Trade also was in a good way, largely owing to orders given for the supplies of the army. In conclusion he said, that the enemies of Germany had miscalculated in the worst kind of manner, in thinking that of the world.



THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

How England formerly judged the German Emperor.

It is very instructive to ascertain once more how the English papers and the English authors in their better times, before they considered the arrangement of a campaign of lies and calumnies a duty they owe their country, judge a Sovereign whom at present they are attempting to defile in the most unprecedented manner. The following assertions collected by the "Kölnische Zeitung" are only a small extract which could easily be enlarged to several volumes.

On July 1st 1907 the "Westminster Gazette" wrote:

The British feeling towards the German Emperor is at all times one of respect. He may rest assured that in bad times as well as in good this respect will remain, which an Englishman always grants a powerful competitor, who bravely sticks to his ideas. Further we mention the following without criticism and without any remarks, giving only the source and the date:

"Daily News," November 12th 1907:

One may differ about the home policy of the German Emperor, but there can be no doubt about the nobility of his character. His private life is pure and without a flaw; there is no spot on his shield of honor, not even the slightest damp. He is a shining example of all family virtues. His strictness, his unalterable sense of duty and his devoutness remind of an English Puritan. Selfconscious, persisting and assiduous Emperor William is every inch a man.

"Daily Graphic," Januar 27th 1909:

It most assuredly is the desire of the British people to unite with the German cousins in presenting their sincere congratulations to the Emperor on his 50th birthday He is specially entitled to the friend. ly feelings of our country. But even without this he would appeal very strongly to the sympathy and the phantasy of the average Englishman. Taken all in all, the Emperor represents a very remarkable, impressive and attract ve appearance which is rendered very sympathetic to the Englishmen because during his whole reign Emperor William has shown himself as a true friend of our country.

"Daily Chronicle," May 29th 1910:

We can not remember a single royal visit in London which so apparently bore the stamp of pleasure and was crowned by such a hearly sympathy on the part of the people. Surely, this sympathy is partly due to the magnetic personality of the Emperor, a great part, however, is due to the feelings of our people.

"Times," May 20th 1911:

Our English masses understand how to

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following nonsense, dated New York :--- One notes that the despatches from American correspondents in Germany and from those in neutral territories adjacent do not harmonize. The former emphasize that "quiet confidence" and belief in their ultimate victory seems to inspire the Germans generally in Berlin but other scribes of equal veracity, cabling from outside the German boundary, tell us that peace talk is quite common in official German circles, and that underlying this talk there is a desire to end hostilities on the basis of "as before the war".

Such Nonsense.

The New York Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph would apparently wish people to believe that those outside Germany are equally well fitted to giving an opinion as to what is going on in Germany, as those correspondents who are on the spot and have come here to find out how matters really are. One and all of the American Correspondents who have come here, to make independent inquiries, have reported home that conditions are as nearly as possible normal, that there is no want, and that Germany is in a condition to continue the war so long as is needed to achieve victory. •

An Inspiration.

It was Lloyd George and Monsieur Delcassé who imagined the Dardanelles Bombardment

Brussels, March 16. At last the secret is out, as to who it could possibly have been that was ill advised enough to order the bombardment of the Dardanelles, which has resulted in such a fiasco, and made the Allied fleets appear so ridiculous. It is owing to the combined inspirations of two men, whose destructive talents are well known, but whose constructive qualities appear to be utterly absent. They are Monsieur Théophile Dalcassé, one of the prime instigators of the present war; and Mr. David Lloyd George, of Brynawel, Criccieth, Carnarvon, for the time being Minister of Finance in the British Cabinet, who has done more to harm Englands credit and reputation than any other man alive

Deluded statesmen. According to the Paris Correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, the British governmental organ, Lloyd George met Delcassé in Paris lately, and, the Welshman brought forward the idea of bombarding the Dardanelles. Delcassé beamed through his spectacles at the idea and it was agreed upon between the two. Lloyd George hurried back to London and laid the matter before Sir Edward Grey, who was almost swept off his feet by the stupendous joint inspiration, and immediately

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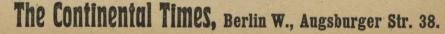
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estimate a character. They know that in William II they are greeting one of the most remarkable men of our times; they know that this great Sovereign, who is a near blood relative of ours shares many of our inclinations and tastes. Thus arise the whole unanimity and the warmth of the feelings of the population.

"Daily Mail," June 21st 1910:

No matter what differences will arise between the two nations, we can never forget our admiration for Emperor William. Every abatement of his manifold activity would be a genuine loss, not only for Germany but for the whole world.

"Standard," May 17th 1911:

We possess a kind of a national share in Emperor William, for he is almost a member of our royal dynasty and we can jointly with his own subjects admire his high-mindedness, his manifoldness and his courage. We all are grateful to him for his friendly and magnanimous ways which in days of sorrow and of joy find him on the side of his English relatives.

"Evening Standard" and "St. James' Gazette," February 4th 1913:

It is entirely correct that England admires the Emperor on account of his unselfish sense of duty and on account of his untiring power of action, which he devotes to the welltare of his people. His reign has been not only for Germany but-we may say this quiety and most assuredly-also for Europe a blessed one.

"Daily Graphic," June 23rd 1914 (only a few weeks before the war broke out):

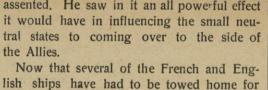
Is the German Emperor not a British Admiral and one, of whom all British seamen may justly be proud? We in England rejoice at each chance to forward our greetings to His Majesty, not only to the enthusiastic seaman and Sovereign of a large empire, but to the example of common sense and uprightness in every way.

The above examples of feeling speak for themselves; it would only lessen them to supplement anything.

(War News, Hamburg).

Boom in Lifebelts.

Zurich, March 15. The German submarine invasion has led to a boom in the life belt business. A little time ago it was noted that the English had given orders to a hither o unrecorded quantity for live belts. Now the French Ministry of Marine is out with an order for no less than 70,000, which are to be used by the sailors when their ships are torpedoed.



repairs, that enormous expense has been entailed in reckless waste of costly ammunition, that no neutral state has stirred and no practical results have been achieved, it is supposed that Messrs. Delcassé, Lloyd George and Grey cannot feel very comfortable, concerning the outcome of their idea.



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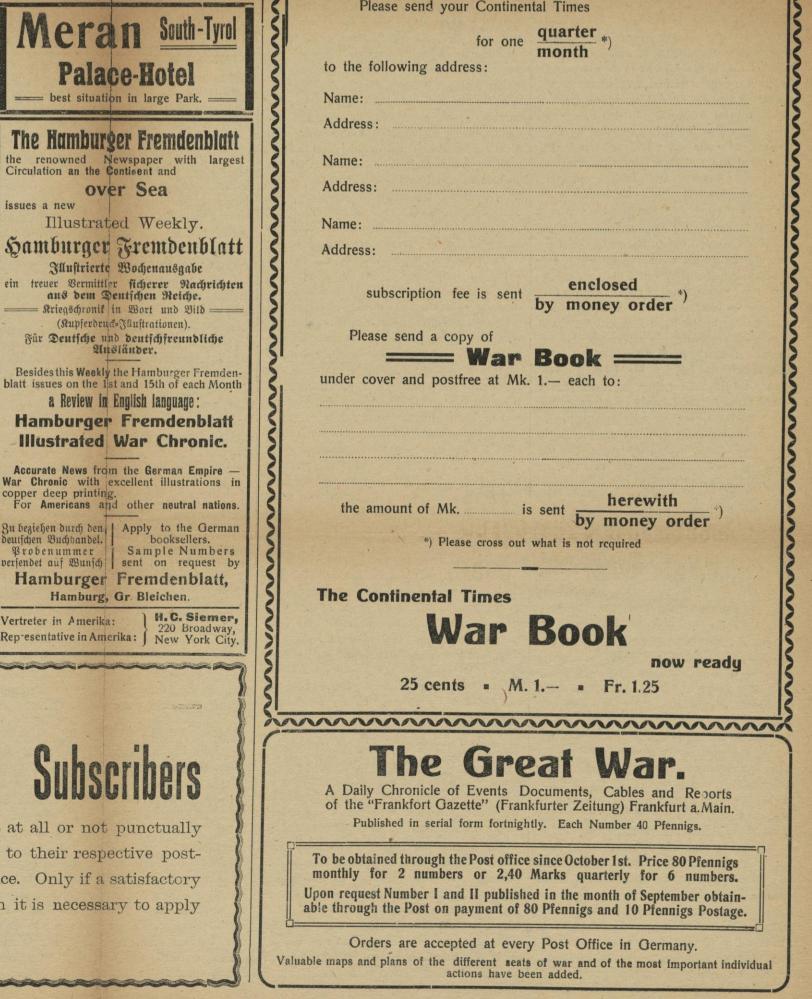
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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES Supplement

MEMORIAL

On Atrocities Committed by Russian Troops Upon German Inhabitants and German Prisoners of War.

The Russian troops have committed atro- them all their belongings. According to the male inhabitants of an entire village, used by several soldiers one after another cities in this war which are unreconciliable with the laws of humanity and the usage of civilized peoples, and characterize their mode of carrying on war as indisputably barbarous. These atrocities were not only committed upon the peaceful inhabitants, whose land

official investigations thousands of women and children were dragged away, other thousands murdered, about 20,000 buildings were destroyed or burned during the first and second Russian invasion of East-Prussia. During the second invasion alone 80,000 dwellings were plundered and desolated. Also the last Russian expedition against Memel may be characterized as a villainous raid combined with all manner of infamous crimes. The bru'al acts and cruelties to which individual inhabitants have been subjected are clearly set forth in the appendices. Russian troops have stolen, robbed, plundered and maliciously destroyed in every conceivable manner mobile property of the poor as well as the rich. Cattle and utensils were taken away without being paid for or certificates of credit given in exchange. Men and women were obliged to turn over their last coins to mercenary soldiers. Dwellings were ransacked and whatever pleased the individual soldier was stolen; houses were often plundered by various troop units one after another. Finally without reason or purpose, houses, farm buildings and utensils were set on fire and thereby destroyed. The inhabitants, including women and children, were maltreated under the most flimsy pretexts, or for no reason at all, although they did all they could to satisfy the Russian soldiers regarding quarters and supplies. This mistreatment was sometimes carried out with extreme cruelty; in one case

and at the same time threatened with death. Fugitives were fired upon without any motive. But above all many peaceful citizens were murdered without any reason whatever, some enduring terrible suffering in the presence of their relatives. Innocent young men were shot merely because they were able to perform military service. Refugees while being transported were fallen upon; men and women were separated and the former killed without any trial or hearing whatever. A head forester, who was in charge the transportation of German convicts, was taken prisoner by the Russians and brought before General Rennenkampf-and apparently in keeping with his infamous orders to kill all German foresterswas immediately shot. Even the aged, women and children, did not escape the murderous frenzy of the Russian soldier. The murder of a little child between 2-3 years of age was particularly cruel; Investigations show how terrible was the end of a whole family which fell victims to the Russian soldier's lust for murder; the father was nailed to a table, the child to a door, and the mother's breasts were cut off and her abdomen slit open. In another instance the tongues of the husband and wife were nailed to the table and they finally died through loss of blood

including the district judge, were *flogged* and often by soldiers infected with sexual disease. Women far advanced in pregnancy fell victims to their beastly lusts; even old women over 70 years of age were not spared. Two Russian soldiers, one after the other, committed rape upon a young girl of eight years. Officers have also allowed themselves to commit such deeds. Information regarding the cruel treatment of German prisoners of war by the Russian troops will be found in additional appendices. In numerous cases German soldiers who were taken prisoners, were robbed, spit upon or otherwise *ill-treated* without any reason. A Russian officer threatened some German soldiers with death because they would not betray their comrades, and had one of them actually shot. Russian troops placed German prisoners in narrow excavations before their gun positions, apparently with the intention that they should be killed by shots from German guns. Cossacks have slashed off the heads of German prisoners as they rode by, and others were badly injured; some were maimed by having their limbs cut off. One German prisoner was bound to a horse gin in a most cruel manner and allowed to starve to death. Three Hussars were found in a barn hanging with their heads down and noses and ears cut off indicating that they must have did in excruciating agony.

from the wounded that they might bleed to death; others have had their eyes stabbed out; tongues, ears, fingers and feet have been cut off and skulls crushed in. In some cases these brutal deeds have been performed with fiendish cruelty. Illustrative of this, a lightly wounded soldier was found secured to the

was occupied by Russian troops, but were also directed against German soldiers who were opposing them in honorable combat and had the misfortune to be taken prisoners.

According to the statements appended these atrocities are not confined to single instances of brutality and outrage, but have occurred at so many different points, and such bestial deeds have been committed by so many troop units, that it must be concluded that there prevails in a large part of the Russian Army a desire to commit inhuman acts of cruelty. Of the great number of cases already known, the appendix contains only these which have been officially investigated, especially those testified to under oath, officially reported through the army, and incontestably verified. These instances can, therefore, only be considered as specimens of the innumerable cases which have actually occurred.

The whole world knows that in consequence of the barbarous Russian manner of waging war, previously flourishing districts of East Prussia now present a picture of hopeless devastation; that entire villages have been compelled to flee in order to escape being robbed and murdered, leaving behind

The cases of rape committed upon young girls and women are innumerable. In many instances the unfortunate victims were mis-

and hunger.

Russian soldiers have also not hesitated to murder and barbarously maim wounded German soldiers. They have removed bandages floor of a veranda by a bayonet stuck through the mouth, the *flesh* of the lower arm was stripped off from elbow to wrist, the fingers were slit up to the wrist. Another soldier who had received a skull injury was so bound to a calf in a stable that every time the animal moved its mouth the exposed brain of the soldier was rubbed.

The most atrocious thing of all was the order of the highest Russian military authority, found on a high Russian officer, which directed that all male inhabitants over 10 years of age should be driven before the attacking troops. This monstrous order, which has blackened the name of the Russian commander-in-chief for ever, was apparently issued with the intention that German soldiers in repulsing the Russians would be compelled to fire on their own people.

The Imperial German Government holds that it must brand as infamous before the whole world this barbarous conduct of the Russian troops, which violates all customs of war and all laws of humanity, and it hereby makes an earnest and energetic protest against these unprecedented acts of cruelty as a disgrace to the 20th century.

Notes and irregularities

The continental times: special war edition No. 1126. Vol. XXI. No. 59 May 21, 1915 **CT1126**

- One half page-size single sided supplement with this issue, but not dated and therefore may belong to another issue. "Memorial: On Atrocities Committed by Russian Troops Upon German Inhabitants and German Prisoners of War."
- Two pages (one double sided leaf) with the stories "Remarkable English Analysis of the Crisis" and "How England formerly judged the German Emperor." This is not labeled as supplement; not dated or marked with volume or issue number belonging to this date, so it was at least in this sequential order for some time.