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LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

A German Cruiser at Large

Geneva, Monday. The *Temps* announces that a German auxiliary cruiser, coming from a northerly direction, has been sighted in the Atlantic.

Mail Matter Lost

The Hague, Sunday. It had been at first announced that the Mail matter aboard the "Mecklenburg" had been saved. That proves not to be the case, it went down with the ship.

King Ferdinand Better

Coburg, Sunday. It is announced that the bronchitis from which King Ferdinand is suffering has become much milder in form and that pulse and temperature are normal.

New Russian Offensive

Vienna, Sunday. The *Az Est* announces that the Russians are preparing another offensive movement in Bessarabia. Large numbers of troops and much artillery is being brought to the front.

Russia America Line

Petersburg, Sunday. It is reported that a Russian-American steamship line is likely to be organized and that a company of American shipping owners will finance it.

The "Möwe" Again

Bern, Sunday. According to a despatch in the *Petit Journal* a second suspicious ship, stated to be another "Möwe", has been sighted in the channel. It was going at a great rate of speed westwards. English and French cruisers have received orders to destroy the ship.

Flushing Service Stopped

Stockholm, Sunday. The Foreign Office has received a telegram from the Swedish Legation in London, to the effect that the passenger service from Vlissingen to England has ceased after two of the ships of the company had been sunk on mines.

Lord Fisher Returns

London, Sunday. The *Daily Chronicle* announces that Lord Fisher has been made a member of the National War Council.

U-Boat Work

Athens, Sunday. A British steamer has arrived at Piraeus with 54 men of the crew of the *Java*, an Italian ship sunk by an Austrian submarine.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO WAR LOAN

The Banking House of Mendelssohn has subscribed 20 million Marks. The Savings Bank of the town of Cologne 20 millions of Marks.

Wilson Talked Of Resigning

New York, Sunday. It appears that President Wilson left no stone unturned in order to win the members of Congress over to his side and that he did not even stop short of threatening to resign the Presidency if he be placed in the position of being unable to carry out his wishes.

Judge Gerard Speaks Plainly

Vienna, Sunday. The *Neue Wiener Journal* published an interview its Berlin correspondent is stated to have had with the American Ambassador Judge Gerard. The Ambassador said that the note would probably reach Washington in five or six days. Until that time there would be no change in the situation. The Judge hoped that an agreement would be come to. As regards the report of a secret agreement between the United States and England that was nonsense. A President who would do anything of the kind behind the back of the Senate would forthwith be compelled to resign his position.

The Attitude Of Greece Interesting Debate in the Bulé in Which Strong Opinions are Expressed Concerning the Entente Power Threats

Highly interesting are the latest Greek newspapers to hand giving full details of the recent debate in the Hellenic Bulé.

President Skuludis opened the debate by a statement that the Greek Cabinet was determined at all risks to maintain peace and its neutral attitude in spite of the heavy pressure brought to bear by the Allies to force the Kingdom into war. He concluded by saying that no greater catastrophe could fall upon the country than that it should be dragged into the war.

Representative Pop, the owner of the newspaper *Athenai* said that he was fully in accord with the protest of the Government against the pressure of the Entente and that the soul of the Greek people was filled with indignation and disgust at the inhuman treatment of a small people, which, because it had stood by its rights and refused to be led as beasts to the slaughter, had been treated as a vassal country.

Another Strong Protest

A former Minister of the Venizelos cabinet then spoke out and said that the indignation of the entire people of Greece had been aroused at the injustices committed by the Entente Powers as regards Greece. The independence of the country had been violated, harbors and towns taken possession of, islands occupied, bridges blown up, illegal arrests made. And such things were done by Powers who professed that they were fighting for the rights of the small nations!

For What Purpose

The former Minister of War M. Stratos, asked why it was that the Entente Powers had sought to force Greece into the war. Was it in the cause of freedom, right and justice? Or was it in the interests of the Allies?

He said that it was not right that the one party in a great war should term its enemies Barbarians and it was not true that the Entente was fighting for freedom and justice, or that its aim was the freeing of the small nations. For small Serbia, Russia alone had drawn the sword, the other allies had done nothing. No one had a word to say concerning the integrity of Luxembourg and the case of Belgium had merely been used by England as a pretext for declaring war. The real reasons for the entire war were political, industrial interests and trade considerations. It had begun as a war between the Slavs and the Germans, but had developed into a struggle for the mastery of the seas between England and Germany.

Would Have Been Fatal

"In the first place," said M. Stratos, the Entente Powers did not wish that Turkey should take part in the war, but when that country joined with the Central Powers, then the Allies sought to drag Greece into a war which could have had but fatal results for the country.

Greece in its own interests had to ask which side was going to win and it was evident both from the ethical and military points of view that victory would remain in the hands of the Germans. That issue the small Greek army could not alter. Had it joined the Entente it would merely have shared the fate of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro.

"When war broke out, the whole of Greece body and soul was on the side of the Entente Powers who had so long been the protectors of the country, and to whom its gratitude was due. At the same time Greece would not allow itself to be drawn into war by force. Greece is suffering much and will suffer more, but it will only take part in a struggle in which its own interests are at stake. Then the entire people will rise under the leadership of its renowned King and fight for his national future."

King is Right

In reply to a criticism concerning the utterances of the King, as given in interviews with press correspondents, M. Rhallis said that the Government accepted the fullest responsibility for all that the King had said in such manner. That the King had the fullest right, indeed it was his duty to raise his voice for the rights of Greece.

America and U-Boat Warfare Enigmatic Attitude of The United States as Regards Treatment of Armed Merchant Ships. President Wilson In Conflict With Both Houses

Enigmatic in the highest degree is the attitude of the United States Government in the matter of the latest Memorandum of the German Government to the Neutral Powers as regards its intention in the future as to the treatment of armed merchant ships.

The situation is most probably as obscure as it is, owing to the greater portion of the news which reaches here having filtered through England, where, as is known, alterations are deliberately made in all political despatches, and the same are often entirely changed in sense during that process.

Probably Confiscated

As far as can be gathered, the latest German Memorandum, with its accompanying proof that the Commanders of merchant ships were provided with full instructions as regards the manner of attacking and destroying submarine boats—which is the most damaging evidence possible and is that upon which the entire decision of Germany rests—has not yet reached Washington, and, it is not unlikely that it has been stopped and confiscated by the British Government.

That possibility has been realized in Washington and an urgent despatch been sent by wireless to the American Ambassador here, asking him to transmit the gist of the Memorandum to the State Department.

Rather Exaggerated

In the meanwhile, in spite of evidently strong opposition, in both Houses of Congress, President Wilson would appear to have adopted an autocratic and defiant attitude as regards the expressions of sentiment of both those Legislative bodies. Mr. Wilson in his letter to Senator Stone, President of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, who is opposed to the President's chauvinistic attitude, seeks to place the whole matter in the light of a question affecting the national honor of every American Citizen. But surely that is a rather exaggerated suggestion. Doctor Wilson holds to the right of every American to travel upon any ship he likes and to remain unmolested. Germany on the other hand asks the Neutral Powers to warn their citizens in the future against travelling in armed vessels, which, owing to their armaments will in the future be treated as warships, that is to say will be sunk on sight.

It seems scarcely credible that President Wilson, much less the sensible American people, should consider it a matter of national honor, a cause which the President appears to consider sufficient to warrant the United States taking the risk of being drawn into war, that Americans should not be warned against travelling aboard armed merchant ships belonging to belligerents. And yet that is just exactly the entire point, the crux of the whole trouble.

To Be or Not to Be

Germany simply asks that American Citizens should be warned against travelling

aboard armed enemy ships, so that their lives may not be risked. Can it possibly be that the President and Government of the United States can think it needful to refuse to give such warning and make such refusal a matter of most serious import with a friendly nation such as Germany? It would seem well-nigh impossible!

The Opposition

In the Senate, Mr. Wilson's attitude is strenuously contested by the President of the Committee upon Foreign Affairs; and in the House it appears to be opposed by well-nigh the entire Democratic party, the party to which Mr. Wilson belongs.

In the Senate, the Gore motion was at first talked down by Senator Brandegee, a strong Republican; but Senator Gore will probably bring it up again. He said: "It looks to me as though the ship of state is being steered full speed upon the reefs or is drifting that way. I doubt if Germany will accede to recognising the inviolability of armed merchant ships. I do not believe the public sentiment in the United States is in favor of a war with Germany because that country does not choose to allow such ships free passage."

The Senator went on further to state that the arming of merchant ships was a relic of the times when Pirates existed and freebooters held their sway, but in times like these, when the travelling of American Citizens in those boats was liable to disturb the peace of the country, it was no sacrifice of the national honor and dignity of the American nation to warn its people against embarking upon them.

Another Idea

According to the *Associated Press*, there is a possible way out of the trouble, which might be in a declaration by Congress, that Americans should not bring their country into danger of war by travelling upon armed merchant ships. It is suggested that such a measure would have a quite other significance than that of the legal prohibition of Americans travelling in armed merchant ships.

Stone's Declaration

Senator Stone publishes a declaration in which he states himself to be opposed to any action by Congress until all diplomatic means have been exhausted.

Another report, and which seems likely to be true, is, that no decision will be taken until the arrival in Washington of the German Memorandum and its accompanying documentary proof of the orders to arm issued to the Commanders of all British trading ships.

According to latest news, there appears to exist a disposition upon the part of the Government and the Democratic Senators to confer with the Republicans upon the resolution of Senator Gore, and to thereby avoid any other resolution being brought in its place.

of various steamers—amongst them 103 Indians—and in bars 1 million marks worth of gold. The ship had captured the following steamers, most of which were sunk, but some of the smaller taken to neutral harbors:

Corbridge	3687 tons register
Autor	3496 "
Trader	3608 "
Ariadne	8035 "
Dromonby	3627 "
Farrington	8146 "
Clan Mactavish	5816 "
Appam	7781 "
Westburn	3300 "
Horace	3335 "
Flamenco	4629 "
Edinburgh	1473 "
Saxon Prince	3471 "
Maroni	3109 "
Luxemburg	4322 "

H. M. S. "Möwe" had in addition laid down a large number of mines at various points, amongst others one upon which the English battleship "Edward VII." struck and foundered. Chief of the Admiralty Staff. March 4.

The "Maroni" was a French ship the "Luxemburg" Belgian. All the others were English.

Excitement

In Washington

Washington, Sunday. The excitement in the House on the occasion of the postponement of the resolution brought forward by Senator Gore, is described as having been prodigious and unequalled at any time since the declaration of war upon Spain.

OPINIONS UPON THE FATE OF VERDUN

All the German military experts are of the opinion that the lull in the attack upon Verdun is merely temporary and the natural condition which must necessarily exist after the stupendous effort which brought the fort of Douaumont into the possession of the Germans.

A telegram from Paris to the *Rotterdamsche Courant* states that the impression existing in the French Capital is that the German forces are once more concentrating upon the positions of Verdun and that a renewed forward movement is being prepared.

Concealing the Truth

The French official reports are so worded as to conceal the truth from the people; and the official accounts are such as to leave the greatest doubts as to whether or no the fort of Douaumont has been lost. They are further told that the German offensive has slackened and the inference is given that it is owing to exhaustion.

However Gustav Hervé, the well known editor of the *Victoire*, is not at all to be hoodwinked by the "cooked" official reports and he comes out with the hard and grim truth saying:

"The official reports of late have raised a hope that the German attack has collapsed, but unluckily that expectation has not been fulfilled."

"The truth is, on the contrary, that the angered masses of the Prussian infantry are storming further, supported by an artillery fire of a kind so terrible as has never before been known, and that we have retired further."

For the past five days, our newspapers have been filled with foolish mockery concerning the chiefs of the German Staff, just because of the attack upon that portion of Verdun where we are so strong. But they are not acting stupidly at all. Anyone studying the map, can at once see that the point at which the Germans have struck is one which is detached from the rest of the line of forts so that they can now attack from three sides. For the time being they are attacking us from the north.

Clemenceau Critical

In his paper *L'Homme Libre* M. Clemenceau severely criticises the defence made at Verdun. He says that the defensive developed has not in any manner come up to expectations. "I as Member of the Committee of Defence," he says, "am less surprised than other citizens, for in the body of that Commission the details of those defences have frequently been discussed in detail. What did the preparations consist of? What was the general plan? Later on there will be some words to say upon that subject. Up to now our military men have been unable to see anything but the enemy. England thinks it is wise to publish its casualty lists. With us on the contrary those in power take up the line of concealment; the officers who make mistakes go unpunished, and all that might be unpleasant to hear is carefully kept from the ears of our citizens. There is too much faith and too much fear. In both no little danger lies. So far there is no nervousness in the country, but you may be sure that the trouble will be all the greater when the people realise that they have been misled."

German Official Report (Western Front)

Staff Head Quarters, March 3.

South east of Ypres at the Canal the English attempted to capture the "Bastion" position which we took from them on Feb. 14, and broke through into our foremost trenches. They were forthwith expelled. They still hold a portion of the "Bastion."

South of the Canal of La Bassée there were considerable mining and counter-mining operations ending in close fighting.

In the Champagne the enemy artillery fire was at times of great force.

In the heights of the Meuse after heavy artillery fire we cleared out the Village of Douaumont and brought our lines forward west and south of the Village. A thousand prisoners and six heavy guns fell into our hands.

Our flyers threw bombs upon the French troops. Lieut. Immelmann shot down his ninth aeroplane east of Douai. Of the two officers it contained, one was killed and another severely wounded.

ARTILLERY DUELS

Since the above there has been little to report. Between the Maas and Moselle heavy artillery fire continues; the Germans have taken another 1000 prisoners and have now captured 115 cannon and 161 machine guns. To save unnecessary losses the farm of Thiville has been abandoned by the Germans.

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Role of M. Clemenceau

It is more than evident that M. Clemenceau is expecting a crisis, and that when the Catastrophe comes to his country, and the war is lost to France, he proposes to be the Thiers of the situation. Already his criticisms of both the acts of the Government and the military conduct of the Campaign have been of a terrible nature, and all the more so because of their truth. That M. Clemenceau is allowed to write in the manner he does, shows quite clearly the great fear in which he is held by the Politicians of his native land, from the President downwards. His latest attack upon the faulty defence made by the French Military leaders at Verdun, is crushing. He tells, in his own particularly scathing way, that there was no plan, that there were no preparations made. He boldly asserts such things as that, backed not only by the weight of his own personality and his well known high intelligence, but further strengthened by the fact that he is President of the National Defence Commission of the Senate and as such it is his duty to inquire into such matters as the defences of Verdun. He has apparently no faith whatsoever in the resisting power of what is quite one of the strongest combined fortified places in France.

And, M. Clemenceau rarely errs. It was he who persistently told of the folly of the Salonica expedition, the futility and senselessness of which military venture appears each day more and more glaring. It can be fittingly bracketed with the ill-fated Gallipoli fiasco.

As M. Clemenceau puts it, there is no nervousness in France just now, because the truth has been kept concealed. But he adds, that when the people awaken to the fact that they have been deceived as badly as is the case, their anger will be intense. And that will be the moment, we may be quite sure, when M. Clemenceau will come to the top as the supreme man in France.

Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send it to a friend either at home or abroad.

A Wrong Policy

Exceedingly interesting it is to hear from the financial Editor of a London newspaper, the "New Witness," that the idea exists in England that the "starving out" policy, as applied to Germany, was a vast mistake. As the writer says, had Germany been encouraged to spend money, in other words been given the opportunity to be prodigal, instead of having the tremendous resources which that country has, as shown in the vast savings banks balances and the ever increasing trade returns, it would by now have been on the verge of ruin. But, instead of acting thus, the British went to enormous expense to stop supplies reaching Germany with the result that the money which might have been spent and gone abroad remained at home to increase the bank balances of the nation. As the writer puts it, the right thing would have been for England to teach the Germans extravagance, and in place of that it forced the people of that Empire into an exceedingly beneficial life of economy.

The English insisted upon a blockade of the German coasts. It was carried out with considerable success. So prevented from importing their foodstuffs from abroad, the Germans made quite special efforts and so organised that they should produce the needful supplies at home. And thus, instead of the money for such produce going abroad, it remained in the country and went to augment the financial strength of the empire.

The entire British Naval force; added to by every imaginable kind of ship, trawlers, fishing boats and the like; was utilised to prevent the Germans receiving any supplies from the United States. Had Great Britain not done that, the gold supply of Germany would have gone forth, just as the English gold is now flowing, to America. In the result, however, it remained at home, to increase the ever growing gold reserve of the Reichsbank. So after all, according to the writer in question, England can be regarded as an excellent friend of Germany, because in attempting to be very clever it made a great mistake. As he says: "The German is confident of victory and filled with immense enthusiasm."

England's Mistake In "Starving" Germany

Financial Writer Considers That Wrong Policy Has Been Adopted As Regards Stopping Supplies

The Financial Editor of the London "New Witness" writes:

I have on various occasions expressed the opinion that we have adopted a wrong policy in regard to Germany. I believe that we should have hurt her much more if we had allowed her to import freely everything except actual war materials, such as cotton, copper and other goods necessary for the conduct of the war. I think we have actually helped the German Government by our policy of shutting her up. I do not mean that we should have restricted the activities of our Navy, but I think we might have allowed Germany to import as many luxuries as she was prepared to pay for. I am aware that this is an unpopular view. I am also alive to the fact there are many good arguments against me. But I think that, on the whole, we should have ruined our enemy quicker—which, I take it, is our prime object.

We have shut Germany inside a ring fence. We have given her the excuse to cry out that we were starving her people. It enabled the German Government to enforce a rigid economy upon her people. Now, we don't want the Germans to be economical; we want them to be as extravagant as possible. They will then be crippled the sooner. We want Germany to export her gold in payment for luxuries. As far as we know she has exported very little indeed.

We wanted the German exchanges to be seriously against her. They fell when war began, but they have been wonderfully steady for many months, simply because we have cut off her import trade.

Merely Credits
The German Emperor is said to have congratulated Dr. Helfferich upon the success of the last loan. But these absurd loans are neither here nor there. They are merely credits. Germany mobilized all her available wealth when she mobilized her armies. She turned it all into paper money, and since then she has been merely piling one credit upon the top of another. As long as the German nation is satisfied to accept the paper at its face value this kind of loan can go on indefinitely. The quickest way to have brought home to the German the danger of creating credits would have been to force him to pay gold for his imports. Then he would have soon seen what the outside world thought of his stability. From such information as I can glean, and it is by no means full or perhaps reliable, the German is confident of victory and filled with immense enthusiasm. We have forced him to make great sacrifices, and he tells quite a fine glow in his martyrdom—which is what we don't want. I am aware that we cannot now change our policy. That would be impossible. But we made a mistake.

New American

Relief Kitchen
An Excellent Charity
In Conjunction with Nationaler Frauendienst

Already in the past year the American Relief Committee in Berlin had extended its liberal help with complete success to the domain of feeding the necessitous families of soldiers. It has again taken up this benevolent work in consequence of the energetic initiative taken by the Chairman of the Committee. This time it was thought desirable that the Committee should act in unison with the work of one of the already existing great German Relief Organizations, the Nationaler Frauendienst (National League of Women's Service). The American relief work is now to be a special department in the service of the valuable work done by this well-known charitable organisation.

The opening of this relief work under the leadership of the American Committee in the great Dining Hall of the Nationaler Frauendienst in the Alexandrinen Strasse, Berlin S. E., took place last Wednesday. At 11 o'clock the Director of the Relief Kitchen made a short speech to the assembly, in which he gave a survey of the character and development of the work and in the name of the Nationaler Frauendienst thanked the Committee in the warmest manner. The members of the American Relief Committee were present in full force. The opening speech was followed by a thorough inspection of the kitchens and storerooms, as well as the dining-rooms themselves. In these the daily guests had already assembled.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jackson from the American Embassy, Mrs. Gherardi, wife of the American Naval Attaché, Consul-General Lay and Mrs. Lay, Mr. Isaac Wolf, President of the local American Chamber of Commerce and Chief organizer and supporter of the American relief Committee and Mrs. Wolf, also Prof. Geo. Atwood of the Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Dunning, and a great number of the members of the American colony, which takes a lively and helpful interest in this beautiful work of charitable endeavor for the German people in war-time.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Shameful Treatment of the Consuls of the Central Powers in Salonica by the French

Consulates Stormed
Princess Pauline Metternich Wishes Money That Would Have Been Spent in Flowers to be Given to Charities

Vienna, Sunday. How badly the Consuls of the Central Powers were treated has just come to light owing to the interview given in Bern, by the late Austro-Hungarian Consul in Salonica, Herr Kwiatskowski, to a correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse*. The conduct of the French appears to have been little short of savage. A squad of soldiers, at the command of General Sarraill, marched to the Consulate and sweeping the protesting servants aside stormed the Consulate. Doors were broken, cupboards smashed, the consulate money stolen, the archives thrown hither and thither, and finally all that seemed to the invaders to be of the slightest importance or value taken away. The Consul asked in vain to see General Sarraill. The officer in charge merely shrugged his shoulders and laughed mockingly.

Threatened with Revolvers
With the other Consuls it was still worse, the German and Turkish representatives being threatened with revolvers. The Bulgarian Consul was out at the time of the visit of the French. When he returned the soldiers had left, and the Consulate was a scene of devastation.

"I was," says the Austro-Hungarian Consul, "placed in a freight automobile, together with all the staff and servants of the Consulate and off it started. I asked where we were being taken to and received no reply. On guard over us in the automobile were policemen with rifles and fixed bayonets. Austrian men and women whom we happened to meet on the way, were unceremoniously captured and bundled into the car with us. A stop was made at the quarters of the Commandant. Then we were placed upon a barge. Sailors with mounted bayonets kept guard over us. And the insults and hard words used against us knew no bounds.

"We were taken to the 'Memphis', an old boat. A day later there came aboard the family of the German Consul. He had just arrived by train and under false pretences was decoyed to the quay and there taken off to the 'Memphis'. We were not allowed to have any baggage or to take even the smallest thing along with us. The journey to Toulon lasted nine days and the German submarines were with difficulty avoided. There we were changed about from ship to ship, never being left on one more than ten days.

"On the ninth of January the Austro-Hungarian Consul from Mytilene joined us. He was an old man and had been kidnapped, just like the rest of us. What has become of our private property I have no idea. Fourteen days before we were released we received money through the agency of the American Embassy, and we were then able to buy certain necessities such as soap, towels &c. &c.

Her Eightieth Birthday
The eightieth birthday of that so well known and highly popular dame, Princess Pauline Metternich, at one time threatened to assume the form of a public demonstration of the whole of Vienna Society. But the Princess has acted in a manner which one is not at all surprised at, for she has begged those who had intended spending money in presenting her with expensive bouquets, to give the cash to charity, whilst the Princess herself will be more than contented with simple words of congratulation which her thousands of friends will wish to convey. This latest desire of the Princess Pauline will endear her more than ever, if such be possible, to the people of Vienna, who consider her to be the typical embodiment of the true Viennese woman, what with her funds of energy, her constant and never failing good humor, her wit and readiness, her well known organising powers and above all her hearty and ever ready willingness to aid in all matters where the cause of charity and good work is concerned. In the realm of sweet charity, Princess Pauline Metternich has been the long acknowledged ruler in Vienna and the amount of money she has gathered together for various worthy causes surpasses imagination. And thus she has come to be adored by the people of Vienna.

Visit of Journalists
Of late a number of newspaper correspondents, representing neutral countries, have been allowed to visit our prisoners camps. The representative of the Spanish A.B.C. has expressed himself as follows: I wish to offer, in my own name and that of my journalistic colleagues, many thanks to the Commandants of the Camps we have visited for the permission given us to view them. We have been able to testify, that in this land of "Barbarism" the foreign prisoners are treated in the most humane manner. I do not know whether the Austro-Hungarian prisoners in foreign lands are so well cared for as the Russians, Servians and Italians are in the Monarchy.

New War Loan

The following statement concerning the New War Loan appears in all the German Papers.

The Fourth War Loan

(Official Announcement.)
Since the beginning of the war the Imperial Administration of Finances appeals at regular intervals to the entire people, to the large capitalist and to the small saver, to the captain of industry and to the mechanic, to all working and professional classes, in order to secure ever new means and ways for the maintenance of the fatherland's fighting power and the carrying-on of the war to a victorious end. That is a demonstration of the universal defensive capacity, the call upon which is as much a matter of course as the response thereto. There is no doubt about that in the German Empire. No one who with eyes open watches the procession of the world's historical events, is in ignorance regarding the importance of money in relation to these happenings. He knows that the war not only costs money, but is becoming ever more expensive. To-day Germany has to employ daily almost double the sum, spent by it in the commencement of the great struggle for its existence. And that the supply of this necessary expenditure may not fail, is one of the essential conditions of victory. The enemies proclaim the collapse of the German finances. But we will prove to them that the supports remain unbroken and that the people's strength is inexhaustible.

Under the omen of an absolutely assured military victory the fourth German War Loan is ushered in.

That is the best preliminary to success. And the terms of issue are another proof that the German Empire is willing to furnish a corresponding equivalent for what it asks. The fourth war loan is a splendid testimonial for the German financial genius, in that it brings the first deviation from the five per cent war rate of interest. It appeared expedient to make the trial with the introduction of a new type of loan; and thus the Imperial Administration of Finances decided to give the option along with the five per cent Imperial Loan of further Imperial Treasury Certificates, but this time at four and one half per cent. With that, as far as the interest yield is concerned, a new species of obligation has been introduced among the German Imperial and State Loans. This variety has proved itself most popular. The two first war loans had likewise brought treasury certificates. The first time in the fixed amount of 1 milliard, on which 1340 millions were subscribed; the second time, unlimited with a subscription result of 775 millions. On the occasion of the third loan the double tender was interrupted in order to be taken up again now. The Imperial Treasury Certificate is a universally popular security, that finds takers again and again. And the price of emission of 95 per cent offers with the redemption at 100 per cent a sure gain of 5 per cent. That is an attraction that will not be underestimated. The simple yield of interest constitutes 4.74 per cent. But to that must be added the gain on drawing, which falls due for the first time on July 1, 1923. On this day begins the annual repayment of the treasury certificates at par, after the drawing has taken place six months previous, in each case. Thus the securities which are in turn on the first date of repayment yield, after 7 years, in round numbers, a gain in price of 5 per cent. Calculated for the year: 0.71 per cent, by which the annual rate of interest is increased from 4.74 to 5.45 per cent. In the case of repayment after 8 years (July 1, 1924) it is 5.36 per cent, after 9 years (July 1, 1925) 5.29, after 10 years (July 1, 1926) 5.24, and even after 16 years (July 1, 1932) in the last year of the drawing still 5.05 per cent. Thus the 4½ per cent Imperial Treasury Certificates during the entire period of their validity never bear less than 5 per cent. The last repayment takes place on July 1, 1932. Important is the special privilege attaching to the prematurely drawn securities. The Treasury Certificates that are drawn before January 2, 1932 may be exchanged for a four and one half per cent obligation which is irredeemable until the final date of the drawing period, July 1, 1932. Instead of cash payment there is the option of such an exchange offering the great advantage, that the owner of the security may continue to enjoy as long as possible an interest return of four and one half per cent, while it is uncertain whether during the time until July 1, 1932 the general rate of interest will not have gone down to 4 per cent.

The five per cent Imperial War Loan is this time offered at 98.50 per cent

The reduction in price by one half per cent as against the terms of emission of the third loan was made in order to offer the subscribers a compensation for the six months shorter current period of validity of the new Imperial loan. While the third loan was still irredeemable for 9 years, in the case of the fourth issue the final date of October 1, 1924 is only 8½ years distant. In this way the subscribers are offered for the comparatively small loss of time a considerable advantage in the reduced purchase price. In this connection it may again be pointed out, that the date of October 1, 1924 merely fixes the un-

redeemableness of the obligations by the empire. Therefore the empire must pay the five per cent interest until then, and, if it does not wish to allow this percentage after the day mentioned, it must pay back the loan—and at par.

Of course, it is at liberty to let it continue to exist beyond October 1, 1924. Then it should again be borne in mind, that the irredeemableness of the loan, which represents an advantage for the subscriber solely, has nothing to do with the realizability of the securities. They may at any time, like any other security, be turned into money by sale or pledge. At the price of 98.50 and the profit on redemption of 1.50 per cent the new five per cent Imperial Loan offers an interest return of 5.07 plus 0.17 equal to 5.24 per cent. A revenue of this kind from a first class investment security, whose safety is guaranteed by the power and property of the German Empire, does not presuppose any manner of sacrifices on the part of the buyer. After 19 months of war the empire is able to offer obligations that bear as worthy testimony of its credit as they are favorable investments of capital. After the good results of the first three loans, a limitation of the amounts of the loans, as well for the Imperial Loan as for the Treasury Certificates, was again dispensed with. Nevertheless, in the contingency of a very large result of the subscriptions, the Imperial Administration of Finances might possibly feel constrained to limit the amount of the Treasury Certificates.

All those who desire that their entire subscription share in the loan are, therefore, recommended, in subscribing to Imperial Treasury Certificates, to signify their consent, as is provided for on the green subscription blank, to have Imperial Loan allotted to them in a proper case.

The Conditions for the Subscriber embody the known convenient Terms of Payment

The duration of the subscriptions again covers a space of almost three weeks, and the number of the places of subscription is very large, to meet all requirements. Also the Post-Office again will accept applications at all counters, but it should be observed that at the Post-Office Payment in full must be made by April 18, and that Imperial Loan only, and not Treasury Certificates may be subscribed to through the Post-Office. The parcelling of the five per cent Imperial Loan and of the Imperial Treasury Certificates has again been adapted to the smallest savers, and the payments, even for the smallest amount of 100 Marks, are distributed in such manner that immediate ready cash is not necessary. Beginning with March 31, the allotted amounts may be paid in full. Where this is not desired payments may be made in four instalments, from April 18 to July 20. Part payments are only accepted in amounts of nominal values divisible by hundred. A subscriber of 100 Marks need not pay before July 20. For the period between the day of payment and the date when interest begins to run (July 1, 1916) the Subscriber is allowed Interim Interest, that is to say on the Imperial Loan 5 per cent, on the Treasury Certificates 4½ per cent. Subscribers paying in full on March 31 receive the interim interest on 90 days, those paying on April 18 on 72 days, those paying on May 24 on 36 days. This intermediate interest means that the amount invested in new war loan carries interest from the moment it is paid in. As well on the Imperial War Loan as on the Imperial Treasury Certificates the 80 million marks worth of 4 per cent Treasury Certificates of the Empire due on May 1, 1916 are taken in payment, with a deduction to the owner of 4 per cent interest from the settlement day till due date. Thus he enjoys the 5 or 4½ per cent interest as early as the settlement day instead of from May 1. Under normal circumstances he would not receive the money for the 4 per cent Treasury Certificates before May 1, and could, therefore, with the money realised from the transaction, pay for war loan from that day at the earliest. This difficulty is obviated by the exchange. Also the current non-interest bearing Treasury Certificates of the Empire are accepted in payment.

Great advantages are presented by the entry of the amounts subscribed to the Imperial Loan in the Reichsschuldbuch [Register of the Public Debt of the Empire.] (The Treasury Certificates can not be registered.) The subscriptions are 20 Pfennig cheaper for every 100 Marks than the ordinary securities. In addition the owner of such a credit is freed from every care as regards the safe custody and administration of his property invested in war loan and with reference to the collection of the interest.

For subscribers of Loan securities and Treasury Certificates the Reichsbank offers the advantage of custody free of charge and administration until October 1, 1917. The free custody and administration of the securities of the former war loans has also been extended to the like date.

Considering all things the fourth war loan again offers so many advantages to the German people, that a subscription appears advisable for everyone, also from the point of view of his personal interest. Therefore, a great success may once more be expected with entire certainty.

THE EVOLUTION OF WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST A Great Hour and its Opportunity

by R. L. Orchelle

As we glance over the mental and moral territories of the nations at war and those at peace, we perceive for the greater part a level plain of mediocrity—those drab, uninspired, proletarian masses of to-day above which no head seems capable of lifting itself. True, there are mediocrities who by dint of furious noise and gesticulation, or trickiness and brazen impudence, have succeeded in creating small storm centres about themselves. But the term greatness does not apply to them. They have lifted themselves for a moment—by their boot-straps, as it were—but they are of the stuff that Churchills are made of and must share the same fate.

This lack of great men in the most momentous crisis in history is more than disheartening. It is appalling. It is rashly said that German institutions tend to destroy what is vaguely called "individuality." But Germany alone has produced personalities of historic calibre—in that land alone do we find that unity and elevation of a people's soul which imparts to it something of superhuman power and renders it capable of exalting and inspiring individuals. It is this force which operates in certain phases of history—we describe it by saying that the hour brings the man. In all belligerent countries there has been much desperate searching and clamorous shouting for this great or "strong" man—but one mediocrity has been tumbled from the seats of power only to make way for another. In Germany the central figure was already there—that much misunderstood ruler, whose very eminence has exposed him to clouds of calumny and the hatred of the abyss.

A Sinister Showing

It is one of the many innumerable fallacies with which we Americans still encumber our mental machinery, to suppose that in a republic like ours full play is given to the growth and expression of individuality. It is precisely the reverse that is true. All the forces at work there, not to mention inherited restraints and limitations, tend to produce uniformity of character, of point of view,—a truth we acknowledge by our universal acceptance and even indiscriminate use of that hackneyed phrase—"the average American." After one or two generations, the American mass, however differentiated physically or temperamentally it may be, becomes, in essence, the most uniform in the world. One need think only of the New Yorker—his stereotyped habits, dress, tastes and point of view. He wears a uniform—without and within. It is not my purpose at present to explain this cheerless truth. My purpose is to lament the dreary lack of moral greatness, nay, even of moral manhood shown at a juncture which affords our land an unparalleled opportunity for doing the great thing or the fine thing—of exalting some man from out those disorderly multitudes which seem so infinitely more hopeless than the marshalled ranks of armies. And yet this spectacle is relieved by one eminence, one force, one personality—the significance of which is not yet perceived.

One Out of Many

Measured by all these relative values which must not, cannot be ignored in such an estimate, William Randolph Hearst is today the most eminent of Americans—and the power he exerts the most healthful influence in our fermenting nation. He and the newspapers that go forth with his message have been as so many pillars of light in the general darkness. His attitude has been dignified to action—his action ennobled into achievement. And when we judge the achievement, we must give it additional credit for being accomplished in the face of an enormous resistance and inertia, and against the temptation of following the lines of least resistance—the popular or profitable cry or the almost inevitable popular ignorance.

It is not my purpose to utter a glittering eulogy of William Randolph Hearst. But it is my duty, as I conceive it, to recognize him. It is even my pleasure to honor him. I do this the more joyously since it embodies for me a reversal of former judgments—judgments I formed of the earlier, the immature Hearst. For there was a period when this energetic young newspaperman from the West wrecked more than he created. In destroying the journalism that was as hopeless and sterile as a dead orchard, he produced a journalism that was as prolific and poisonous as a rank jungle. The introduction or support of the colored comic supplement was an additional plague. It debauched not only the fancies, but the ethics of the young—and cast a blight of vicious inconsequence and formlessness over American humor. For such is the essence of yellow journalism—that it first rots the reason and distorts the image of the world in the eyes of men, ere it destroys the mirrors of their souls. It supplants though

by sensation, the smile by the guffaw, the soul by the nerves.

Wild Oats and Aberrations

Nor is this master of many newspapers guiltless of perversion of that power which, as I have more than once declared, forms a greater peril for the world to-day than all that is understood or misunderstood by Militarism—namely, Pressism. Its sinister fruits are seen in the slaughter that has convulsed Europe, and worse still, in the universal night it has spread throughout the world, in the extinction of truth in myriads of unbalanced and mesmerized brains. Men like Lord Northcliffe must be accounted as among the most titanic criminals against civilization.

There was a time when William Randolph Hearst unconsciously made himself an instrument for those freebooters and financial adventurers who betrayed the United States into their first essay in extra-territorial Imperialism.

I believe that this young Hotspur of militant journalism was sincere in his campaign for the war against Spain. He felt himself a champion of the cause of humanity and liberty. His papers, excited almost to frenzy, went storming through the land like so many Hermit Peters in yellow robes, the yellow of fever and flame. The American

mon People. His rôle as defender and protector of the proletariat is rendered the stronger in that he is under no illusions, as I take it, as to their singular and pathetic stupidity, their immemorial blindness, their inconsistency and ingratitude. There is nothing either holy or edifying in congregate modern humanity—nothing infallible in numbers. He who would truly labor for the good of the people must see them in no magnified or colored light, but from an attitude of good-humored and compassionate contempt. Pity produces championship much sooner than does love.

There is something of this sane element visible in those cartoons in the Hearst papers—with their pitiful little figure mockingly labelled "The Common Peep!"—an embodiment of all that is helpless, futile, fussy and ridiculous in the average citizen—a terrified pigmy amidst the ruthless machinery of our "systems," forces and other evils. No, the real protagonist of the people cannot be of them. Their weaknesses and lack of insight and direction are the very antipodes of his power, vision and generalship. There exists no greater fallacy from a biological or political point of view than that sentiment uttered by one of the noblest yet saddest of all idealists: "government of, for and by the people." The utmost that one may hope for in a successful state is government *for* the people—an ideal which, as Professor Fullerton points out—has been achieved in a preeminent degree by that nation which is so glibly described as an "autocracy." The vague, half mystic "democracy" as commonly conceived, is merely one of the giant illusions and superstitions of our age.

He should have struck out for a policy cleanly and strongly American. He realized the deep desire of the people for peace and for justice—he saw in a clear light the full significance of the English aggressions upon American principles and rights. He felt the great ideals at stake, the incalculable injury inflicted upon the dignity of our land by the old, unchangeable despot of the world—to whom our Anglo-maniacs would still fling the last shred of our political and commercial freedom. He saw through that monstrous plot that would have betrayed the American people to bleed for the imperialistic greed of England, Russia and Japan. He championed the American's inalienable right to criticize or censure his executive—he saw the insidious peril for the sheep-minded myriads that lurked in that crafty cry to "stand behind" doctrinaire errors and purblind assumptions.

He remained immune to all those cries—those crude and hypocritical phrases by which the gigantic engine of the Entente press and its echoes assaulted the sympathies, the prejudices and the passions of our people. Amidst all the babble and bathos involved in that word which has now become the most nauseating symbol of cant and injustice—"neutrality"—he alone among prominent newspaper men insisted day after day upon the maintenance of real American standards and ideals. Avalanches of notes and editorials have been penned in the United States during this war, matter swollen with the pomp of phrase and the pageantry of a sham patriotism or humanity—but, simple and bare as their language may be, nothing truer, nor stronger has been written than the leaders of William Randolph Hearst. They

one—he be a lawyer, and not an editor, he will make a hasty reading of tricky diplomatic books of various hues, and then, with the gesture of a Columbus discovering a world, announce himself as "the Supreme Court of Civilization", though he bear only the plebeian name of James M. Beck. A lack of logic, discrimination, form and proportion characterizes such teeming temperaments. It is well for us to realize that nothing in our ill-assorted community has flung that fact so violently into our faces as the various phenomena due to the war. We should halt and ask ourselves: What is the meaning of "a people?" or a "nation?" We should not shrink from criticism, but welcome it, for this is an hour in which souls are searched and the cankered flesh of the nations is exposed to the surgery of the sword.

Hearst's Clear Americanism

I do not know whether Mr. Hearst has probed into the remote yet definite *historical* causes of this war. But I do know that he has drawn from the struggle the immediate and the remote issues and consequences for the United States—and that with an accuracy and clearness such as we look for in vain among the obsessed politicians of the Entente. He has realized the dangers that threaten the world from one nation's monopoly of the sea. He has begun to see the real nature of that colossal conspiracy to strangle the inevitable and natural expansion of the most peaceful, efficient and best-educated people in Europe—the United States of Germany. He has felt this, perhaps only vaguely, as the ultimate crime against all human progress. He has championed the right of the single man to grow, to earn his bread,—why not of a single nation?

Beyond all the brazen hypocrisies and bare-faced pretenses to "civilization", the "freedom of little nations" and the rest, he has seen the horror of an exhausted Europe—with mediaeval Russia perched upon its breast. Beyond the Russia that is the peril of Europe, his vision has penetrated to that Asia which is the peril of the entire white race—especially to our branch of it. His batteries of powerful journals have awakened shame and horror in the breasts of millions against the abhorrent traffic in murder by which a clique of corruptionists have debauched the United States and blackened its name in the annals of our time.

He has, to be sure, made his errors and his miscalculations—as in his cable dispatch to Lord Northcliffe and Lord Burnham—two of the arch-incendiaries of Britain's business war and the champions of her commercial imperialist classes,—invoking them to help stop the slaughter. But this was due to an impulse, unrestrained by an inner knowledge of traditional English policy—and something of that touching belief in the efficacy to noble sentiments in a materialistic age which is one of the most touching and contradictory phenomena of the trans-Atlantic soul. It was a similar impulse which brought forth that Utopian mission of the humane, but quixotic Mr. Ford. It is lamentable that the world should be so wicked and so complicated in the face of such simple panaceas!

Ripe for a Lofty Purpose

It is not my privilege to be a party to the secret plans or aspirations of William Randolph Hearst. But there seems to be in him something of that momentous significance which invests the man destined to carry out some lofty purpose. He has come out of his wilderness and attained a mountain peak. Though his papers may still be clad in motley, their voice has taken on a prophetic note. Their vast public has given them influence and they have given the public strength—and shaped its many incoherent voices into something like an indomitable will. It remains for this great organization to give the people vision, aspiration and direction. In other words these sources and centres of power which dot the map of the United States like so many belted fortresses from the Atlantic to the Pacific, must serve not only journalistic or political ends, but cultural ideals. Newspapers which derive their strength from the masses no longer have the right to serve only commercial or even sociological interests. The corruption of the press has attained its supreme summit of evil in this great war and darkness it has helped to bring upon the world. The press must heal itself from within and help to heal the people. It must serve the people as the people must serve the nation, and the nation the world, and the world the entire human race. The human race itself must serve an ideal—the highest to which an earthen race can aspire—to surpass itself and all its works.

America's Waste Energies

It is only possible to speak of this vaguely here—yet a definite and practical program may be set up, and despite all difficulties, carried out. At present the power inherent in so vast an organization as the Hearst papers runs largely to waste—like an undisciplined Niagara. It is in many ways the victim of its own public. Its gigantic energies ebb like tides between the three stone josses of Distraction, Profit and Popularity. Many phantasts have visions of unrealizable power. It is to be accounted among the world's tragedies that so few of its prominent men have

(Continued on Page 4.)

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colonial adventure shall yet be written in red upon the broad Pacific. Beguiled by dangerous and easy platitudes William Randolph Hearst sowed his youthful journalistic wild oats. But these early errors on the part of the powerful newspaper owner, are more than redeemed by his splendid position in the present crisis. If he was largely instrumental in provoking a war he believed to be just, he has been largely instrumental in preventing a war he knew to be criminal.

The Tribune of the People

Three healthy traits or tendencies have inspired the policies of William Randolph Hearst and have helped to give him power and greatness and stability when the United States was suddenly awakened by cannon and discovered that she was not yet a United Nation. The first of these is his fierce, unswerving antagonism to the financial and Spanish war was an unhappy example of how the tinder of sentiment and the blind fervor of thoughtless patriotism, dizzy with passion, is able to precipitate war out of the empty air. The sequel to this chauvinistic economic exploitation of the trusts. The second, his sage and wholesome distrust of English political policies. The third, of which the two first are but a part—his sincere solicitude for the welfare of the eternally-gulled and eternally-exploited Com-

I confess that when the European war broke out I felt considerable anxiety as to the attitude the Hearst papers might assume. Would they like so many of the others plunge into that common pit—the blind, head-long betrayal of American interests? Would they too go down into that quagmire of hate, virulent fanaticism and iron-jawed injustice on one side, and shameful subservience on the other, into which the English press battered or cajoled our own? Would this tribune of the republic go raging over the land in tornadoes of printed paper howling for war against a friendly people—victims of the most heinous plot in all history? Would, he too, throw his weighty influence upon the side of those evil powers that sought to throttle the natural development of the youngest and most vital of nations? Would he swallow whole the cunning lie of "Belgian neutrality," or the thrice-infamous lie of German "frightfulness"? There seemed to be some danger of that—for the headlines of the *American* and the *Journal* were, at the beginning, as violent and as misleading as those of the fanatic *Herald* or corrupt *Tribune*.

Resistance to Subservience

It is to the infinite credit of William Randolph Hearst that, led by sure instinct and a political sagacity that is almost prophetic in contrast with the general short-sightedness,

may lack that spiritual essence that would make them literature—or that transcendent grace of style which plants an immortal phrase in men's hearts. But they are compact of simple American logic and unassailable in their sincerity and strength.

Provincialism and World Outlook

It is difficult for our common or garden variety of editor to orientate himself in the strange, remote world of European politics. He is usually lacking both in *Weltblick* and *Weltpolitik*. He uses his little yardstick of 18th century colonialisms or antiquated republican fetishes to measure the great powers of modern Europe. He attacks world problems with the flail or blunderbuss inherited from those excellent but constricted religious rebels who came over in the "Mayflower". He believes every American to be modelled after that high-minded revolutionary, George Washington, Esq. He is the slave of his own phrases, such as "effete Europe", and the dupe of his own rudimentary smattering of history—chiefly derived from English sources. Usually he knows no tongue but English and that but imperfectly, as I might prove quite crushingly from every column of the *Boston Transcript*. He is a babe before that giant called the Obvious, and unconsciously resists the mental effort demanded by clear thought or thorough investigation. If—for example, and a horrid

greatness, that so few influential men can exert real power.

Beyond that instinct for the opportune or the popular which characterized his progress at first—William Randolph Hearst may have risen to something of the higher prescience which men call by that much-abused word "genius." If so, he must perceive, if only at a distance, something of the immense and valuable secret that lies at the heart of Germany's successes and Germany's triumphs—and its importance to us. For in her magnificent gesture across Europe the collapse of an old and outworn period is heard. Once more she gives a Reformation to the world, and it is not her fault that it must be given bloodily. Even in the midst of their frenzied endeavors to destroy her—as men have always sought to destroy their benefactors,—her enemies recognize the sheer, unclouded truth in her inspiration—and strive to imitate or acquire it. Let us Americans, wresting ourselves free from the python folds of prejudice, see to it that we are awake to that great message. It is essentially a spiritual one. It is the operation of an Idea—and there is in all the world no greater force than that of a vital idea.

There was a time when William Randolph Hearst aspired to be President of the United States. But that ambition was a petty and trifling one compared to that which he has already realized—or which he may yet achieve. What is a political ascendancy compared to an intellectual or spiritual one?—to be a potent factor in the culture of one's land, in the upward struggle and the shaping of a people's soul—in the formation of a nation?

New Standards and New Adjustments
In modern Germany, whose ideas have already conquered her enemies before her arms, we have seen how a decried and misunderstood militarism has been made not only a symbol of spartan democracy, of heroic self-sacrifice and national altruism, but a vehicle of the loftiest aspirations that ever spiritualized a people's needs. It will, it must be recognized that this land has solved more happily than all others the tragic problems of our age of machines and multitudes. The benevolent State, the Commonwealth, the general welfare must also become for us, according to our own needs and natures, a noble and passionate religion.

We behold to-day the dying struggles of English ideas and systems—a sham parliamentarism, a topsy-turvy anarchic social order, a vast parasitic commercialism and many erroneous conceptions of life and its duties. The convulsions in our own country where these things have remained deeply encysted in the structure of our state are terrible and dolorous. We hear the despairing shrieks of those who would have America rush to the rescue of the "Mother Country," not realizing that what is unsound and incapable of resistance in her, had better perish. Above the crumbling old shells and carapaces we behold, still obscure in the murk of the horizon, a new star. It is a polar star, and we may safely steer by it, for its lustre is the crown of centuries of struggle; in the great phrase of Seneca, "*Per aspera ad astra*."

Our woeful anarchy based upon particularistic misconceptions of the 18th century must be destroyed—the nation and its forces organized. For that wonderful organization we marvel at in the Germans is only another name for harmony. Out of the blind, elemental energies of a nation, new disciplined forces arise, new fruits put forth—art, philosophy, abstract science. A true, not reflected culture takes root. Even according to purely materialistic conceptions, it is better that the modern democratic masses be organized to march towards a common desirable end than left to wander where there are neither roads nor guides.

But ere our chariot grow wings, not only must much useless lumber be flung into the void, but the road must be cleared. William Randolph Hearst is aware that in the cylinders of the rotary press dwell potencies to which those of the siege gun are as zephyrs.

Who "shall bind the cluster of the Pleiades"—in our national firmament? He who can read and unriddle the figure they contain.

The Irish Convention

New York, March 1.
A convention representing all the Irish Organizations in the United States will be held on Saturday and Sunday 4th and 5th March, at which pronouncements of singular political interest will be made.

Hitherto it has been part of the English campaign of falsehood to represent the "Irish in America" as either "loyal" to England, or else passively anti-German and pro-Belgian. The watchword has been to stigmatize every anti-English manifestation of American feeling as "pro-German," "German-American" or better still as part of a "German plot" or German intrigue "fostered by German Gold."

This Campaign of falsehood has a very definite end in view. It is to depict the great mass of American citizens (of whom the Irish form so large and influential a portion) as "pro-ally" with only one bad boy in the picture. The German Plotter.

The Irish Convention on 4-5 March will effectually shatter the English lie. The Irish in America, 95% of them, will probably take their stand on the anti-English platform. They will declare in set terms that the English are the enemies of Ireland and of the United States; that the only danger to-day threatening America comes from English imperialism and the poison of its teachings acting on weak understandings and impaired patriotism.

It will be shown that the policy hitherto forced upon the Administration by those who

control it is detrimental to the interests of America and a grave danger to the continued independence of the republic.

True Neutrality will be insisted on—a neutrality that shall deal with English violations of American rights in the spirit of the great republicans who founded the United States by successful resistance to British tyranny and aggression.

Mr. Wilson will be reminded that he was elected on a definite platform and that the period of his office terminates in a very few months. His would-be successor will be reminded that the Irish vote in the United States can be and will be given only to a Candidate who shall pledge himself to independence from British control and fearless assertion of American rights on land and sea. The form of this assertion will surely be a call to the Executive to prohibit the export of munitions of war to Great Britain and her allies no less than to effectually prohibit the active recruiting of American citizens in the ranks of the so-called Canadian army.

Many thousands of Americans are known to have been recruited by the British Government's acquiescence and to be now fighting, killing and dying in France and Flanders.

Against this gross violation of American law the Convention will pass an emphatic protest and will demand the recall of the Secretary of Labor, W. B. Wilson, who on October 9 declared that hereafter the Labor boards throughout the Union "will not question the American citizenship of an applicant because of the fact that he took the oath of allegiance to the King of England and enlisted in the Canadian forces."

Another point to which the Irish Convention will direct American public opinion will be the action of the Executive in sacrificing American rights in the Panama Canal at the dictation and threats of England, effected through the secret influences before which the White House has been powerless since the visit of Sir William Tyrrell (Sir E. Grey's private secretary) to Washington in January 1912. The Irish Convention has some very interesting secret information on this point and on the relations of Sir Wm. Tyrrell with Mr. Wilson.

Some light will be thrown on that discreditable page of history—as also upon the activities of British representatives in other capitals besides Washington—notably in Christiania.

The Secret Service fund controlled by the firm of Morgan on behalf of the English Government which supplies the money in purchasing American newspapers and incidentally in corrupting American citizens will be exposed, and the Law invoked against a scandalous infraction of the Code.

The effort of the English agencies in America to involve the country in the war and the treasonable conspiracy against the republic entered into by these corrupt men will be faithfully dealt with. Some striking exposures will be made.

It may be confidently stated that the Irish Convention of March 4 and 5 will put many things in the Union in their right light—among others the duty that Congressmen owe to those who appointed them and the still higher duty the Chief Executive owes to the Nation whose Chief Servant he is.

* By the census of 1881 it was shown that of every 10,000 foreign born Americans 4600 were born in Ireland.

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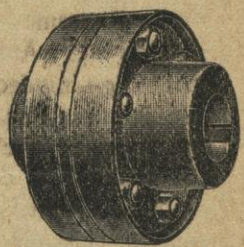
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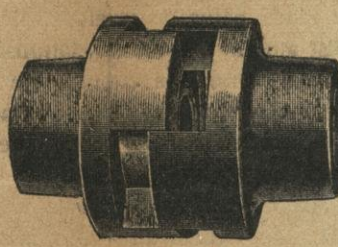
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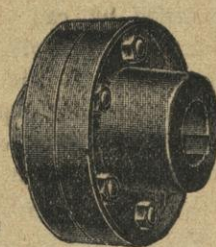
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