



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The continental times. No. 1145. Vol. XXII. No. 3 July 7, 1915

Berlin, Germany: Continental Times, G.m.b.H., July 7, 1915

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QD4VJIIDSHSS78G>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

STOCKHOLM
Grand Hôtel
and
Grand Hôtel Royal
Managing Director: Nils Trulsson.

The Continental Times

HOTEL
ESPLANADE,
BERLIN.

PRICE: 20 PF., 5 CTS.

A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

PRICE: 20 PF., 5 CTS.

No. 1145. Vol. XXII. No. 3.

STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Venice Threatened.

Bellinzona, July 6. An Austrian aeroplane appeared over Vienna and dropped several bombs. The damage done is not stated.

Sunk by Warship.

Rotterdam, July 6. The Dutch logger *Wilhelmina* has been sunk by a British warship which ran her down in a fog.

Bread Riots.

Basel, July 6. At Chiavari there have been serious bread riots. Doors and windows were smashed and the contents of the bakers shops plundered.

Portugal Refuses.

Vienna, July 6. It is reported that the Portuguese government has once more refused the English propositions that it should abandon her neutrality.

Hopeless Task.

Paris, July 6. It is stated that General d'Amade has tendered his resignation, giving at the same time his opinion that the Dardanelles expedition is a hopeless task.

Armenian Matter Settled.

Washington, July 6. The question of the Armenian is considered as settled. It is recognized that the captain refused to stop and that his attitude in so doing justified the submarine in firing.

Gouraud Badly Wounded.

Geneva, July 6. According to the *Temps* the wounds received by General Gouraud are severe, although his life is not in danger. He was hit by shrapnell splinters. The news was concealed for three days.

Durazzo Occupied.

Basel, July 6. Two Serbian regiments have occupied Durazzo. Essad Pasha and the Italian diplomatic representative Aliotti have started in company to Rome to report upon the situation.

Flyer Has to Swim.

Rotterdam, July 6. The fishing boat 175 found the English flyer Lieutenant Bird with his aeroplane lying in the North Sea. The rescue came just in time, for a few minutes later the aeroplane sank.

Joint Neutral Protest.

Vienna, July 6. The Russian breach of neutrality as regards the sinking of the *Albatross* within Swedish waters is a matter which has been taken up by Norway and Denmark as members of the Malmo conference.

Deserting Veniselos.

Vienna, July 6. According to an Athens despatch published in the *Volksblatt*, 30 members of the Veniselos party have decided to abandon their leader. It is stated that a further Veniselos political landslide is to be expected.

Regiment Decimated.

Stockholm, July 6. The newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* has received a letter from a Swedish volunteer serving in the French army, who was present at the late battle of Arras. He says that one regiment that went into battle 4200 strong lost 3200 men out of that number.

Hopes Roused.

Bellinzona, July 6. According to the *Secolo* the King mounted the tower of the church of the village Campanile and invited the Minister of War and Premier to view from thence the city of Trieste. The Italians are of the opinion that the city will soon be theirs.

Failure to Deliver.

London, July 6. The *Daily Chronicle* tells of the failure of the munitions contractors to work up to their promises. It quotes the case of a manufacturer who had engaged to deliver a million shells and, when the time came, only produced 10000. In another case 50000 were handed in where 450000 ought to have been delivered.

Troubles In Russia.

Petersburg, July 6. The military commandant of Cronstadt has been relieved of his post. The tramway strike in the capital still continues. The police are very busy trying to find out more details concerning the revolutionary movement and houses are constantly visited by them, and everything within overhauled.

Vast Losses.

Vienna, July 6. According to news received by the *Geneva Tribune* the losses of the French and English in the Dardanelles battles, now amount to 85000 men. That owing to the enormous improvements made in the Turkish defensive works they have become impregnable. The attacking forces have been beaten back to their old positions at the waters edge.

Turkey and Bulgaria.

Bucharest, July 6. The newspaper *Moldova*, hears on good authority that a treaty is on the verge of being signed, which brings Bulgaria and Turkey together in thorough understanding. The result will have large influence on the future situation in the Balkans.

Country Knows Nothing.

Amsterdam, July 6. The *Daily Mail* is pessimistic. It doubts whether the measures taken against the invasion of England are sufficient. It says:—"We do not trust the authorities. Lord Fisher left the Admiralty as a protest. He will not return so long as confusion reigns. The situation is worse than ever before and not one person in a thousand, neither in the upper or lower house, has the slightest idea concerning the truth."

Turkish Successes.

Constantinople, July 6. The enemy keep making futile efforts to advance. They are invariably repulsed and have to return to their old positions at the water's edge. The Greek Islands are full of wounded and a constant lighter service is kept up, in connection with the warships and the shore, to take away the wounded. The English appear to show no concern in the matter of the burial of their dead.

Italian Defeat.

Four Army Corps Decimated in Battle near Goerz by the Army of Archduke Josef Ferdinand.

Vienna, July 7. The first big battle with the Italians has taken place and has ended with a brilliant victory for the Austro-Hungarian forces. The battle which has proved so decisive took place near Goerz and ended with a complete repulse of the enemy with very heavy losses. The Italians appeared with a force of four army corps, say about 160,000 men. The chief attack was made from the Goerzer line to the sea and was pushed forward with much energy and determination. The defeat is of a decisive nature and one which must make a deep impression in Italian military circles. The attack of the Italians lasted a full week. It began on the 29th of June with an assault upon the Sagrad-Monfalcone section which ended in great losses to the Italians. The next day the attack was renewed with the same results. On the third of July the Italians once more met with defeat in attacking the Austro-Hungarian positions on the coast front. On the fourth the Italians began a heavy artillery attack upon the frontier section of Redipuglia, bringing up their heavy guns, and then attacked with four infantry regiments. In hand to hand encounters the Italian were hurled from the heights. In the evening two divisions were routed. Desultory fighting is going on in the north, but the Italian offensive appears to have quite exhausted itself. The Italian troops were unable to make an impression upon the war-seasoned Austro-Hungarian soldiers.

The Army of the Archduke Josef Ferdinand having smashed the Italians in their attempt to break through our lines, has won further success, having yesterday taken Gielczewa and the heights north of Wysnica.

Spring Campaign.

How the Offensive at Arras was Intended to Break the Front of the Enemy.

London, July 6. The late offensive at Arras and the importance given to its success at British headquarters, is explained in the following extract from the *Times*.

"Military critics speculated during the winter as to the direction of the great French offensive. Most were inclined to believe that it would take place in Alsace, or from the Heights of the Meuse in the direction of Metz. Much valuable ground has been won in these localities, but the main movement, which is still in progress, has been that of the army in the sector north of Arras. The value of a success here is obvious. If pushed far enough beyond Lens is would threaten the main communications of the whole German front south of Compiègne and compel a wholesale retirement. It is idle to speculate about work which is still unfinished. The French have won the high ground commanding the plain of the Scarpe and Scheldt, and inflicted terrible losses upon the enemy. The sight of one of their artillery "preparations" when heavy shell fire was delivered for hours together with the rapidity of a machine-gun, was a proof of the fruitfulness of General Joffre's strenuous winter work."

BULGARIA DECIDES.

President Radoslawow gives an interesting interview to Victor Hahn at Sofia, Premier A Clever Man.

STEADFASTLY NEUTRAL.

Negotiations of Roumania, Much Depends upon the Attitude of the Greek Minister. Thinks it unlikely that Veniselos will Return to Power.

For some time past, the representatives of the entente powers have been moving heaven and earth at Sofia to persuade the Bulgarian government to relinquish its declared intention of remaining neutral. The English have offered money, the Russians have promised territory, if Bulgaria would only abandon her neutrality and come into the fighting zone. But of all the peoples of the Balkan states, the Bulgarians are the shrewdest and wisest. They have shown their common sense now, by deciding, in spite of all temptations to the contrary, to remain strictly neutral.

The well known proprietor of the *National Zeitung* and *8 Uhr Blatt*, Victor Hahn, inspired by a true journalistic instinct, that of giving an answer to the question that everybody has been asking of late, "What is Bulgaria going to do?" started off to Sofia, there to find out at the fountain's head what the real truth is as regards the intentions of the government of King Ferdinand. And the result is, a highly interesting interview with the Prime Minister Radoslawow, which once and for all sets at rest the intention of Bulgaria in the present political crisis.

IS AND REMAINS NEUTRAL.

The interview in question is a model of its kind, for it is quite simple and at the same time so direct and to the point, that it clearly replies to all the questions which the political world has been asking of late. Victor Hahn writes as follows:—"I was today (June 30) received by the Prime Minister Radoslawow in the Palace.

"The Minister is a man of venerable appearance, whose eyes gleam with intelligence and who received me in the heartiest manner. 'Yes,' said the Premier, we are really and sincerely neutral. And above all, we are just learning what real neutrality means. For neutrality is far less easy in the practice than in theory, as we have been taught it constitutionally. Each day brings me personally, remonstrances from one direction or the other; I think it best not to tell from whom, according to which we ought not to let this and that pass through. The fact is—and a smile played upon the lips of the Minister—"it is by no means so easy as it might appear."

"How does Bulgaria stand with Roumania just now?" I asked.

"The negotiations of Bulgaria with Roumania pursue their course uninterrupted; they appear to proceed satisfactorily, but they are not yet concluded. Roumania cannot so far make up her mind finally, but of her ultimate decision there can be no question. Undoubtedly a large portion of the Roumanian people are on the side of the Entente Powers, for not alone that their representatives have been spending money freely here, but they also work upon the knowledge that they have the Roumanians, as a Latin race, with them. Further than that there are strong pro-Russian earnings in Bucharest, which all the time work a certain political influence. But against the sympathy for the Entente in Roumania, there stands the fear of the Central Powers. For the successes of the Germans and Austro-Hungarian arms are of a striking and overwhelming persuasive influence.

"The day will certainly come, when we shall have to call out our reserves. Naturally all that hangs upon the attitude of Greece and the ultimate fate of Serbia. The situation in Serbia is terrible. Not only has Serbia suffered the most fearful military losses; but the population has been decimated owing to epidemics.

"As regards Greece, I personally do not believe in a return to power of Veniselos, in spite of his majority in the chamber. He stands, in spite of all his popularity, in face of a too strong opposition. In any case he must clearly see that he must abstain from repeating his former undiluted pro-entente policy, that which was the cause of his retirement a few months ago. In Greece no Minister can hold his own if he stands in opposition to the wishes of the King; other policy than that of the Kings, he cannot carry out. Were he to attempt it, he would find himself opposed by all the

friends of the dynasty, and above all he would have to reckon with the army. But such a Government is impossible.

BRAVE SOLDIERS.

"The bravery of the German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers is the most wondrous thing the world has seen. The whole universe has risen against Germany and Austro-Hungary, and we see how victorious those splendid armies are in the face of foes whose numbers are far greater than their own. You tell me that there is but one anxiety at the front, it is lest peace should be signed too soon. The German army can be quite quiet upon that point. According to my opinion, the Central Powers will only conclude peace on terms in accordance with the vast sacrifices they have made."

"As I left the presence of the Minister," says Victor Hahn, "it was with the knowledge that the destinies of Bulgaria, in these so critical times, are in the hands of a clever and far seeing Statesman. And all Germans and Austro-Hungarians must be proud to know that they have the warm and substantial friendship of the clear and cool headed Prime Minister Radoslawow, who appreciates with all his heart the heroism of the Central Powers."

The U Boats Busy.

Many more Merchant Ships Sunk Those that try and Seek Safety in Flight Suffer Severe Consequences.

Rotterdam, July 6. Undoubtedly the submarines are each day becoming more active in their pursuit of steamers carrying contraband. When the captains make up their minds to seek safety in flight, the consequences are usually severe. This was the case with the Armenian, which ship, owing to her refusal to stop, lost a number of her crew.

In the case of the *Larchmore*, a ship of 4,356 tons, the loss of life was considerable owing to the Captain's deciding to make a run for safety. According to an account given, the *Larchmore* was running at a speed of fourteen knots, when all at once at a distance of four miles away a small point was noticed on the surface of the water. Forthwith a shot was fired across the bows of the merchantman. In view of the distance away of the submarine, the Captain of the *Larchmore* refused the order to stop and ordered full steam ahead. The Chinese stokers at once refused to continue work, but the rest of the crew volunteered and together managed to work up a sixteen knot speed. Shot after shot hit the *Larchmore*, the submarine coming nearer all the while. Finally the water began to pour into the engine room and the Captain gave up.

GOT AWAY.

The Anglo Californian, a big ship of 5,000 tons, and having a whole cargo of contraband aboard, managed to just squeeze into Queenstown and save herself, but there was considerable loss of life owing to her Captain refusing to stop. The Captain himself and eleven of the crew lost their lives and many more were wounded, so that the trip was an expensive one. The *Yawl Sunbeam* has been torpedoed off the Wick coast and the Norwegian barque *Fiery Cross*, with a cargo of lubricating oil, was sunk by a submarine. The crew was landed in Swansea.

Other ships announced as having been sunk by the submarines, include the *Craigard*, 3,286 tons; from Leith, with a cargo of cotton from Galveston to Havre; the *Gadsby*, 3,497 tons, from West Hartlepool; the *Richmond*, with a cargo of railroad sleepers, bound for Boulogne; and the Norwegian barque *Kotka*, which ship however did not sink after being torpedoed, and, being found drifting about, was taken in tow for Queens-town.

Transport Sunk.

German Submarine Sinks French Ship Carrying Fifteen Hundred Soldiers. Went Under in Three Minutes.

Constantinople, July 6. A German submarine has sunk, just in front of Sed-ul-Bahr, the French transport ship *Carthage*. She sank within three minutes. One account tells that there were from two to three thousand troops aboard, another that there were but fifteen hundred. The *Carthage* was a 5,600 ton ship.

The Old Story.

London, July 6. The Petersburg Correspondent of the *Times* quite seriously announces that the Russian waiting tactics have proved fully successful. Russia does not want a decisive action to take place till she has reached the lines of Iwangorod Brest-Listowk.

A Terrific Effort.

British Nation Must Use Utmost Effort to Find Necessary Funds to Carry on the War.

London, July 6. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Commons, talked of the New War Loan as liable to amount to nine hundred million pounds sterling. But an exact amount is not fixed. The public is urgently asked to subscribe all it can or will. The papers are filled with advertisements calling upon the people to do their duty and subscribe; the hearings are covered with appeals of an almost frantic order, imploring every man to help to save the country by subscribing.

The following extract from a *Times* article will give an idea of how the British public is being begged for its cash.

IMMEDIATE DUTY.

"The amount required to finance the Exchequer up to the end of the fiscal year, it must not be forgotten, is likely to be over 900 millions; and though we have been told that the Treasury will not be "dis-satisfied" if some 600 millions is now subscribed, that in itself is so enormous a figure that it can only be reached by a national effort beyond all previous financial experience. All our available energies, public and private, collective and individual—men and women—should therefore be directed during this next fortnight towards increasing the total. As "A Banner" quite rightly put it in the letter which we printed on Saturday, it is not only the immediate duty of every citizen to invest his savings in the new Loan; that is hardly enough.

INVEST EVERYTHING.

He ought to invest not only what he has saved, but what he intends to earn and save during the next few months while the instalments are payable; and every step should be taken to make what he can earn and save as large as he is able. Every one of us should be subscribing as much as, looking ahead till October 26, he feels that he can save from his income, or can raise by conveniently realizing other securities, or by borrowing from the banks on them with a reasonable expectation of saving enough during the rest of the year to cancel the overdraft. The call to the patriotism of the country in lending its money to the Government has come in no uncertain tones. We must respond to the utmost extent of our pockets.

Turkish Confidence.

Hussein Hilmi Pasha Expresses the Utmost Faith in the Ability of the Turks to Win.

Vienna, July 6. A correspondent of the *Lokal Anzeiger* here, has had an interview with the Turkish Ambassador Hussein Hilmi Pasha. The Ambassador said:—"Our strategic position is brilliant and far and away better than it was at the commencement of the war. The latest losses of the English in the Dardanelles were so enormous; that they have not dared to publish them in London. "We are not the least concerned as to the outcome of the fight. We are perfectly sure that we will emerge winners. And it is just the same with our mighty allies, Austria and Germany, in whom we have unlimited faith.

"As regards the Balkan States, it is quite evident that it is in their interests to stand by us and not with the enemy. They should therefore make up their minds to co-operate with us, or at least to remain neutral till the end of the war.

"The Union which Turkey has entered into today, with Austro-Hungary and Germany, will continue after the war is over. It is so important for all our interests that it must continue indefinitely. It is an Alliance dictated by the vital interests of the three Empires and sealed by the blood shed upon the various fields of battle."

Hilmi Pasha is one of the most enlightened and modern minded of all Turks. He belongs to no party but believes in the reformation of Turkey upon the broadest lines of constitutional rule.

A Surprise.

Seven Submarine Boats Reported To Have Been Seen in the Aegean Sea. Alarm in Naval Circles.

Athens, July 6. News has been received here that no less than seven large submarines of the newest type have arrived in Aegean waters. This has caused great uneasiness amongst the naval authorities of the Allied forces, as it adds enormously to the difficulties of the Dardanelles expedition, already in such a bad way. In consequence of the submarines, the war ships have to be kept at great distance from the land and are unable to take part in actions ashore, as was the case at first. This places the shore forces in an extremely difficult situation.

The Continental Times

Published three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
 Address all communications: Berlin W. 50, Augsburg Strasse 38
 Telephone: Steinplatz 7860
 Editor, Cha. White, Berlin
 Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

THE ITALIAN REVERSE.

The Italians have been very badly beaten, in the course of an extensive and prolonged engagement which lasted seven days. It has been a defeat of so severe a nature as to come under the classification of "decisive". The central object of the Italians, was the capture of the strong positions around the fortified town of Goetz. The big Italian artillery, of which so much has been heard, was brought up and a heavy bombardment marked the prelude to a grand charge, undertaken by the pick of the infantry of the army of King Victor Emanuel. But when the Basaglieri and the Alpini reached the summits they sought to carry, a fierce hand to hand engagement resulted in the Italians being hurled back by the war hardened and injured troops of Emperor Franz Josef and the Italian offensive, for the time being, has ceased. The losses of the Italians are described as enormous. The effects of the news in Italy is sure to set the people thinking as to whether, after all, it was wise for Italy to go to war. That the Italian forces have been so badly beaten, thus early in the campaign, must inevitably appear to the superstitious Italian people, as a sign of evil omen. As for the Allies, they appear, from the first, to have had small expectations concerning Italy.

Bulgarian Neutrality.

Bulgaria remains neutral! That is the conclusive and highly important statement made by the Bulgarian Prime Minister to Victor Hahn, the well known writer and newspaper proprietor. And it is a statement which, at the present time, is of the highest importance. For, upon the passive or aggressive attitude of Bulgaria depends the action of Greece and Roumania. Bulgaria has the advantage of being ruled over by an exceedingly wise king and, as Victor Hahn tells us, the Prime Minister Radoslawow is a man of great clearness of head and coolness of mind. He clearly sees that his country will obtain the most substantial benefits by a loyal attitude of strict neutrality. It is quite evident that, in return for her good conduct during the war Bulgaria will, when it comes to the dividing up of the spoils, receive a portion at least of territory in Macedonia, of which she was deprived by the unjust decisions of the London Conference. It is due in justice and right, that Bulgaria should receive that portion of Macedonia which was so shamefully filched from her by the ever treacherous Servians, who so basely turned upon the Ally, exhausted through having done all the hard fighting of the campaign against the Turks. As the Premier Radoslawow remarks the situation of Serbia is terrible. Not only has Serbia suffered fearful military losses, but the population of the Kingdom has been decimated by epidemics. The day of retribution is not far off now! Ill deeds have a fatal habit of coming home to roost, and the sins of the Servians will surely be visited upon them before much time has passed. The Regicide assassin people, over which King Peter rules, notoriously the most worthless example of all the Balkan races; will before long be finally crushed, and the finest of all the peoples of the Balkans, the Bulgarians, will come into their own.

Lying Idle.

Ten Million Pounds worth of German Goods at Rotterdam Consigned to America. Situation Bristles with Difficulties.

New York, July 6. Mr. Lansing, the new Secretary of State, yesterday received a deputation of importers, consisting for the most part of members of German-American firms, who complained that £10,000,000 worth of German goods were lying at Rotterdam owing to the refusal of the British Navy to permit them to be exported to America. They declared that the goods were not contraband, and petitioned the State Department to insist that Great Britain should no longer interfere with the rights of Americans to carry on their legitimate trade with Germany through neutral countries; Mr. Lansing expressed the hope that it would be possible to remedy the evils complained of.

Reviewing the problem of trade with neutral countries, the *New York Times* admits that it bristles with difficulties, and observes:—"We are not at all likely to insist with great vehemence upon the right to ship goods to Germany through the British blockade line and through Holland." It hopes, however, that in view of the friendly relations between the two Governments that Great Britain will not insist upon constraining the order establishing the blockade in a way to interfere unreasonably with American trade, and particularly with the conveyance to the United States of goods of enemy origin now awaiting shipment. Importers are openly urging the Government to threaten the British Government in the event of its refusal to comply with their demands with an embargo on exports of munitions, but this, it is announced, the Administration is not contemplating.

PIERPONT MORGAN JR.
 Most Remarkable Financier who Dominates the Financial Arena in America.

THE BOSS MILLIONAIRE.
 How he Compares with Other Plutocrats. A Comparative Pauper. Fiscal Agent for the British Government.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

Quite one of the most remarkable of living Americans, Pierpont Morgan Jr. has just been shot down by the hand of a man named Frank Holt, at first reported to be a German. But the name certainly does not sound Teutonic, moreover his German nationality has since been denied.

In truth, John Pierpont Morgan jr. is, in the truest sense of the word, a "Dollar King", in the land of Dollars. Most people imagine that Pierpont Morgan jr. is the richest of the multi-millionaires in the United States. Such is however not the case. He is merely the best known, and as far as influence goes in the financial world, by far and away the greatest. When you come to a mere question of dollars, Morgan jr. is quite thrown into the shade by John Rockefeller the Petroleum magnate and reclus, and whose wealth, at a conservative estimate, is reckoned at some 400,000,000 of Dollars. There is Carnegie also who had about 300,000,000 of dollars and who has been passing the past twenty years in trying to get rid of some share of it, with no great success. There is Mr. Frick, one of the many Carnegie millionaires—for Carnegie was a maker of millionaires—who became almost as rich as Carnegie himself. Compared to them Pierpont Morgan jr. is a comparative pauper, he has probably not more than 100,000,000 of dollars.

THE MOST IMPORTANT.

But as I have said Morgan is by far and away the most important of the whole lot of Millionaires, just because of his Napoleonic powers of organisation, his prodigious talent for grasping and handling the greatest financial undertakings and as having a business instinct, inherited from his father, which makes him the unerring and trusted leader of the financial world, in a country like America where financial undertakings are built up on a scale of greatness unknown in Europe.

Such a man as Morgan could scarce exist in any other country but the United States. He is too stupendous in his ideas, too dominating in the knowledge of his great powers, too much of an autocrat. The others I have mentioned are mere monied men beings who play no particular role beyond that of men with prodigious wealth at command. Carnegie has his pleasures, to be alone with the wife and child he loves his peace and public libraries hobby. Rockefeller shuts himself up in beautiful property he has away out in the mountains, has his grounds surrounded by detectives, whose duty it is to chase away all would be intruders and plays golf continuously. His son, almost as rich as himself is a teetotaler and leads a bible class and is a queer looking young man. Frick is known for his love of works of art and no more.

ANOTHER THING.

But with Morgan it is quite another thing. He is a giant, not only in stature but in deeds. He lifts his finger, and by doing so stops a panic on the Stock Exchange. He is President of the Great Central Railroad, and twenty other roads besides, he is President of the biggest of the Mammoth Insurance Companies of the United States, the Equitable. At a suggestion from Morgan and the capital of an entire railroad is doubled, and none would think of questioning his decision or his authority. He is the most active and potential figure in that great world of finance which has its centre in New York, but he is well nigh as powerful in London. He is the autocratic monarch of the money market today, for since the war has begun, New York has become the great gold centre of the world, in place of London.

A VAST PROPOSITION.

Since the war began Pierpont Morgan has acquired more power than ever. For it is he to whom the British Government went to, as the only man having the brains and organising power necessary to control the purchases made by the British government in the United States. He became, at the outbreak of the war, the fiscal agent for Great Britain in the United States and undertook to organise the vast financial transactions which England was called upon to undertake; in the millions upon millions of pounds sterling worth of war munitions which that country and her allies were forced to buy from the western hemisphere. One need not be very skilled in financial affairs to be able to appreciate the unrecorded and complex business transactions which such dealings would necessitate. But the greater the undertaking, the more it is a matter after the liking of Pierpont Morgan. What his commission will be, what he has already pocketed from the transaction, must together count up in the many millions of pounds. But if it has been a gold edged transaction it has been heavily paid for, as undoubtedly the would be assassin was instigated to his foul deed owing to the passions aroused within him by the idea

that Pierpont Morgan was one of the main stimulating powers of this war, the man who could at any moment stop the war and yet prefered to keep the hostile flame ablaze in order to add to his already over full coffers. The crime is almost comprehensible when one comes to think of the wild, the terrific passions let loose, constantly kept awake, and inflamed by the continuance of the war.

NO POLITICAL EFFECT.

Of course the attempt upon the life of Pierpont Morgan will have no effect politically and, an American diplomat with whom I talked the matter over told me that he does not think that it will have any sentimentality. Just at the first moment there was an anti-German outcry, but it was merely momentary. Now it is discovered that Holt was not an American, and so all is well again.

John Pierpont Morgan is a big handsome somewhat stern faced man. His father was a big man, in the true sense of the word. Morgan jr. is a larger, broader and more modern man is every way. A few years ago his father died. Until then he had been rather overshadowed by the paternal greatness. People wondered whether he would be able to fit in the shoes of such a stupendous parent. Pierpont Morgan jr. has shown himself more than equal to the gigantic task which has fallen upon his shoulders. He has got all the business acumen of Pierpont Morgan Senior, plus a more elastic temperament, a more cosmopolitan instinct. With the advent of the son, the firm began to occupy itself more with cosmopolitan business, with English affairs. And the first vast coup of that policy, is that which makes Morgan jr. the war agent of the Allies and has likewise caused the attempt upon his life.

John Pierpont Morgan is like his father a Yachtsman and owns the big Steam Yacht Corsair and is as his parent, a great dog fancier. He is much of a clubman and belongs to most of the prominent clubs in the United States and London. In the latter city he is a member of White's and St. James'. He is 48 years of age, plays lawn tennis and formerly played racquets. He married a Miss Grew. He is a graduate of Harvard.

A FEW CURRENT NOTES.

By Observer.

It is natural that our German friends should be extremely surprised and irritated at the unsympathetic and hostile attitude of a section of the American press and public opinion, against the Fatherland. They should not forget however that practically half the United States has no sympathy with the case of the Allies - quite the contrary, it is bitterly hostile to England and holds that power responsible for the war and all the bloodshed which has occurred.

The German and the Irish people in the United States, at a low estimate, amount to over 30 millions of the population, but aside from this very great contribution the distinctively native American element is largely represented amongst the friends of the German and Austrian cause. Amongst the leaders of the movement in favour of Germany are such noted American educators as Professor Wm. M. Sloan, Columbia University, Professor Sanborn of the University of California, Dr. W. S. Mc. Neill of the University of Virginia, Professor John W. Burgess of Columbia College, Professor Benj. Ide Wheeler of the University of California, Professor George Stuart Fullerton of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Thomas C. Hall, Professor of the Union Theological Seminary, John L. Stoddard, the noted lecturer and author, Professor Chas. C. Hyde, Professor Vandell Henderson of Yale, Professor Sheppard of Columbia University, Andrew D. White, Senator Albert J. Beveridge, Professor Trent of Columbia College, Charlemagne Tower. These are but a few of a brilliant galaxy of noted American educators, thinkers and diplomats, who have boldly defended and upheld the Teuton cause in the American press. Another fact to be remembered is that the most distinguished American journalists, who have accompanied the German and Austrian armies have without exception not only denied the charges of cruelty made against them, but have with great success in their newspapers combatted the campaign of lies and misrepresentation which has had its centre in London.

It is also well to remember that there is an imposing minority of public opinion in England which does not support the action of the British Government in plunging Europe into this terrible conflagration. Among the leaders of this movement are Lord Morley, the Rt. Hon. Chas. Trevelyan, Sir Arthur Ponsonby, Ramsay McDonald M.P.; C. H. Norman, Dr. Conybeare of Oxford University, Keir Hardie, M. P.; Bernhard

Shaw, E. D. Morel, F. W. Jowett, Professor Morgan of University of London, the Rt. Hon John Burns, Philip Snowden, Frank Harris, Aleister Crowley, Norman Angell. This list includes only a few of those who in a most patriotic and unselfish manner are endeavouring to recall the British people to their senses.

It would be such a simple matter for the United States Government to avoid any ground for complaint on the part of Germany. All that is necessary for our Government is to prohibit American citizens from sailing on British ships whether loaded with munitions of war or not, and if they must come to Europe, to travel on ships flying their own flag, the star-spangled banner. In the next place our Government should not insist upon the right of its citizens to export munitions of war for the destruction of human life, but should insist upon the right of its citizens to export food supplies for its preservation. Until our Government adopts such an attitude, the President's appealing to humanity and his professions in favour of a stoppage of the war only arouse the contempt of all peace-loving people in the neutral States.

Under the heading "The Great Sin" the military expert Angelow writes in the *Kambana*: "In the unprecedented blood-bath, the arena of which is the Galicia of to-day, Russia resembles a bull which is being led to the shambles and suffocated in its own blood. This is the just punishment for Russia's great sin. A nation without culture prepared itself to violate culture, civilisation and freedom. This classic land of reaction, of Siberian prisons, this land in which awful deeds of violence are being committed daily by the police, a land which keeps its own subjects under the thrall of degenerate parasites, the public life of which is laid in chains by the grand dukes, this last of civilized States of Europe lusted to destroy the most free and cultivated of all the nations of Europe."

This is an appropriate judgment on the downfall of the barbaric autocracy which to the shame of all patriotic Americans, has received the sympathy and support of the Anglo-manics in the United States.

I am often asked how it is that such an influential portion of the American press is so committed to the cause of England? The answer is quite simple. Unfortunately money is the dominating force in the United States. Wall Street and the capitalistic element under the control of the Morgan interests are so tied up with Throgmorton Street and the moneyed element in London that they are fearful that a catastrophe to the British Empire would cause a financial panic which would seriously affect the United States money market. This Wall Street influence dictates the policy of the *New York press* and governs its sympathies and unhappily it would appear as if the "Associated Press" is under the same control. Some of our leading newspapers have also made an arrangement with the notorious Northcliffe press agencies for the publication of news. This has been a most unfortunate circumstance and has largely contributed to discredit American journalism on the continent.

Since commencement of the war the German and Austrian armies have been defeated twice a day in New York, once in the morning papers and once in the afternoon papers. One would imagine that by this time they would realize what fools they have been, but such apparently is not the case. The New York papers to hand indicate that Italy is playing England's journalistic game with similar success. According to these newspapers the Italians are driving the Austrian armies before them and very soon Hungary will be in the possession of the victorious Macaronies. When will the laughter of the gods be heard?

A comical brochure has been published in America called "A Trip Through Headline Land" which with genial humour and satire exposes the shame of the New York newspapers. The antics of the headline artist and the editorial comments from our moulders of public opinion which are reproduced in this pamphlet, would make a horse laugh. But it is humiliating reading for Americans.

IRELAND AND EUROPE.

Padraic Colum, the gifted young Irish poet, sees the true significance of Ireland to Europe:

Ireland, as Sir Roger Casement has pointed out in what may come to be reckoned the most remarkable pamphlet of the war, is by its position one of the important countries of the world. "The freedom of Ireland is the freedom of the seas," he announces prophetically. "And then, when that great hour has struck, will Europe produce the statesman-soldier who shall see that the key to ocean freedom lies in that island beyond an island, whose very existence Europe has forgotten?" (See "The Crime Against Europe.") Casement's knowledge and political judgment are shown in the fact that he predicted the war and the present grouping of powers in an article published in July 1913.

There are many able, disinterested and fearless men in the country to-day who see Ireland as Casement has seen it. This

The Open Tribune.

To our Readers.

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

A German Soldier's English Letter.

To the Editor.
 Your valuable paper which was shown me by a soldier friend, has caught my attention and I would like to say that I am waiting with great interest for the next copies. It certainly deserves a widespread circulation amongst all English reading people, and your countrymen on the Continent, as it is contributed to an honorable, righteous and worthy cause, a cause that has cost so many lives of brave comrades and has brought so many tears into dear, beloved homes.

I have spent a few years in the States, and know from personal experience how nearly all the American press years ago has systematically been poisoned with foolish and horrid tales about our country, state machinery and beloved emperor as well. Let us earnestly hope that the present difficulties with regard to the Lusitania affair will be settled in a friendly way, and to the satisfaction of the German nation. As long as Great Britain keeps up her blockade to starve us out, our submarines will do their work, and it won't be long ere that boast: "Britannia rules the waves" will belong to the past.

We do not think that U. S. A. have forgotten the German volunteers of former years who helped to liberate a great country from the English yoke. As a countervalue we pray that the leaders of the U. S. A. politics shall maintain strict neutrality, and that huge deliveries of war supplies and ammunition be finally stopped so that this fierce war will come to an end and lead to lasting peace. But as long as England aims to control the seas, and to starve us out we shall fight and batter down our foes till the final victory is ours.

Hoping you will continue the good work and wishing you every success, I remain, with best regards,

Very sincerely yours
 G. G. (in camp.)

How News Is Made.

To the Editor.
 I wish you would publish the following, just to show how news is fabricated. Firstly there is published in the *Kölnische Zeitung* the following note:—

"As the news came that Antwerp had been taken, the bells rang out."

From that there appeared in the *Matin*:—"According to the *Kölnische Zeitung* when the news came that Antwerp had been taken, the local priests were compelled to ring the bells . . ."

Then came the turn of the *Times*:—"According to an announcement in the *Matin* from Cologne those the priests in Antwerp, who refused to ring the bells upon the taking of Antwerp, were thrown into prison . . ."

From the *Times* the item of news was passed on to the *Corriere della Sera*, which read as follows:—"According to news received by the *Times*, from Cologne, via Paris, the unfortunate priests who refused to ring the bells upon the occasion of the taking of Antwerp, were thrown into prison . . ."

Finally the *Matin* got hold of the same item a second time and published the following:—"According to news received by the *Corriere della Sera*, from Cologne, via London, it is confirmed that the barbarous governor of Antwerp forced the unfortunate priests to pay fines on account of their heroic conduct in refusing to ring the bells. They were hung as living clappers inside the bells, head downwards . . ."

Berlin, July 3. An Old Subscriber.

Praise From Pittsburg.

To the Editor.
 I am a regular reader of the *Continental Times* since beginning of the war and I read it regularly, clubbing for it with a friend. I wish to tell you how much I esteem your great journal. In fact, I depend upon it for the truth.

Yours very truly,
 N. L. Snell.
 Pittsburg.
 June 25th 1915.

To the Editor.

Your splendid number of the *Continental Times* of June 23d has just reached me. I would so like many more copies to send to distant friends, if you would kindly forward them to my address here. I wish to renew my subscription again.

Yours truly,
 Meran, Palast-Hotel. A. W.

western island is the link between the American continent and the Spanish peninsula. It is naturally of northwest and southwest Europe. It decays because it is not allowed to fulfill its natural function, and Europe is unbalanced because an important member of the European group is left useless. Sir Roger Casement has put a historic Irish attitude in terms of modern European politics. By his authoritative statement of a fundamental issue he may have made himself one of those who shape European conditions."

AN ORACLE SPEAKS.

Colonel Warburton Gives the "Gaelic American" some Realistic Impressions Concerning the War.

A CORRECT PROPHECY.

Grey the Solemn Prig. Victory and Mystery. Indiscreet Publications. Sir John's Despatches. Those Great but Very Costly Victories.

Colonel Warburton sends the following exceedingly pithy contribution to the Gaelic American from London.

As to the progress and outcome of the war no oracle could form a judgment. If Pharoah had told Joseph one day that the lean kine ate up the fat and the next day that the fat ate up the lean, all the inspiration in the world would not have enabled him to prophesy correctly.

Here is one piece of French official news in yesterday's papers: "The British force has inflicted a severe defeat on the enemy at ———," and on the same date a message from Sir John French saying that there is nothing to report.

The victory above alluded to is in capitals: "Mystery of the British." There was no mystery about it. It was pure invention intended to sell a few papers.

WILSON APPRECIATED.

Great admiration is expressed in English newspapers at the tractability of President Wilson. He is as highly appreciated as George Washington was depreciated.

I saw in yesterday's papers that two American vessels, the Joseph W. Fordney of New York, and the Navajo from Galveston, have been stopped by British cruisers and taken into Kirkwall with prize crews on board.

It seems as if you had a very small number of newspapers in the United States. The only ones I see quoted in the English newspapers are the New York Times, Sun, World, Herald, and Tribune, which are represented as "the American newspapers."

THE WAR.

As to the war, Sir John French's last despatch is rather important. He says: "Our troops at several points have come in contact with the enemy's barbed wire entanglements."

SHUNS THE ACQUAINTANCE.

Lady Henry Somerset has withdrawn her name from the Women's "International Congress." She does not want to meet the Germans.

Mr. Le Queux's book on "Britain's Deadly Peril" has been withdrawn from circulation by order of the War Office.

don't know there is any danger. Kitchener has a monopoly of Britain's peril. He takes it with mixed temperance drinks. It is not in the least intoxicating.

THOSE VICTORIES.

About these victories. One of our most brilliant strategists suggested to me a new way of counting them. By the cubic foot. He very reasonably argues that, as the acquisition of territory is the main object of all the combatants (next, of course, to the capture of trade by Britain), it would be much better if it was counted by the cubic foot.

"Yes," I admitted. "But how about the men?" "Oh!" he exclaimed, "they don't count. Besides we can always hide the number of casualties. As Shakespeare said: 'Nothing is good or ill, but thinking makes it so.'"

WHAT THEY WISH.

"I said, 'They must be bigger fools than I take them for if they think they are winning.'" He said, "Oh! You are an Irishman. You don't know what fools our people are."

ENGLAND'S BUFFOON.

Some time ago we published the ex-coriating verses of a writer signing himself "Attila" in the New Age, a brave and fairly enlightened weekly of certain London socialistic-intellectual circles.

PUNCH.

"If a manufacturer does not think his goods worth advertising, it is a bit doubtful if they are worth buying." - "Punch," May 26, 1915.

First lie "improves" an erstwhile honoured face With paint; and then our Jester-Profiteer Makes his new child, devoid of shame and grace, Solicit custom with an ugly sneer.

Buy "Punch," ye maidens, and amidst your smiles— Smiles without blushes—read how ye may cure Your costive selves of flatulence and piles in the chaste pages Thackeray dubbed pure.

And while ye scan our hyper-cultured lays, And gloat o'er jibes at our Teutonic foe, Pay careful heed to what we say in praise Of multi-epitheted Novio.

And all ye brave employers, who despise, Like us, the drunken navy's lack of zest, Buy "Punch"—and kindly note we advertise Ten brands of whisky, all of them the best.

Come, timid advertisers, think not twice— Our circulation's going up in bounds. No one buys unpuffed Goods: take our advice, Pay us your pence and then rake in your pounds.

Unmasked upon the land and sea, The Isle of Thieves her flag unfurled: "War on the Trade of Germany!" Her hucksters belowered through the world.

Her "cause," her battle cry in war — The hunger in her tainted heart — Her navy's great new Trafalgar — To filch a fettered nation's mart.

But British greed and food-blockade Are vain to sate her lust for gains, For ere she "capture German Trade," She must develop German brains.

Stockholm. Grand Hotel & Grand Hotel Royal

two of the finest hotels in Scandinavia, situated opposite the Royal Palace with a magnificent view on the North-Ström and Lake of Mälaren. 250 bed-rooms and drawing-rooms. The most modern fittings in Bath-rooms attached to many of these apartments.

THE GERMAN "MILITARY CASTE" MYTH.

The servants of England in the American daily press are forever ringing the changes on German "militarism," as if there is any difference, except in efficiency, between the German military system and that of the other great Powers of Europe.

The New York Evening Post of May 25 had a letter from Mr. Edmund Hudson of Templeton, Mass., in reply to allusions to "the German military caste" in an editorial printed in that paper a few days previously, which is well worth reading.

"It seems to me that we in this country get too many of our ideas about the German army, from English sources. The German army, in my opinion, is the most democratic organization on earth. The line that is drawn between military command and military subordination is no more definite and distinct than that which exists in the army of the United States."

In England the military system is all caste. There the ordinary soldier is expected to be the social inferior of his commanding officer. He is a "Tommy," whose birthright it is to drop his initial "h" and his final "g" on all ordinary occasions.

One of the good results of this war may be to enable the American people to obtain correct ideas about the system or universal military duty and service in Germany. But we shall get none of this useful knowledge from prejudiced and insular England."

This is not the statement of a German defending his own country, or of a pro-German Irishman blinded by hatred of England: it is the testimony of an educated native American who has had every opportunity of studying the situation and ascertaining the actual facts on the spot.

Don'ts for Novelists.

Don't make your heroine "drop her eyes." The public has grown tired of that trick. Don't make your hero "heave a sigh". It is more modern to make him heave a brick.

Preparedness. "How is plant life in Mexico?" "Mostly prickly pear, cactus and Spanish bayonet. Even the vegetation is prepared for war."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND THE BALKANS.

The accursed hand of Russian diplomacy feeds the Balkan fires today as for centuries past. It works with dagger and rouble, with insurrection and assassination "in the name of liberty," and its unscrupulousness and brutality know no bounds.

Czardom has by turns made use of or abused the other great powers, above all Austria-Hungary, England and France—and even today it is playing off England, France and Italy against Austria-Hungary in order to profit by the suicidal, fratricidal war of the Western Powers by seizing Constantinople.

It was part of Russia's game to incite the Christian Balkan nations against the Turks and as soon as these were conquered, to arouse the Greeks and Serbians against the Bulgarians—just as this valiant nation stood before the gates of Constantinople and was about to win the ancient imperial city as a prize of war—something for which Russia had fought in vain for three hundred years.

And Austria-Hungary? It is true that her task and duty in the Balkans has been clear enough ever since Peter the Great proclaimed his designs. Again and again her duty of approaching the Balkan peoples and thrusting Russia from the Dardanelles becomes manifest.

Despite Russia's open designs, and Austria's peacefulness, an anti-Austrian feeling had grown up in the Balkan States. Part of this may have been due to errors in our vacillating diplomacy.

Nothing would be more welcomed by Austria-Hungary than unified Balkan States and a reorganised Turkey. There are no designs cherished against the neighbors of the Dual Monarchy. The real enemies of the Balkan people are Russia and Italy and their ambitions.

An Irate Neutral.

"With which side do you sympathize in this war?" "I don't believe," replied Mr. Growcher, "that I can define my attitude as one of sympathy. My sentiment is one of comprehensive indignation."

All those who approve the policy of our paper in making a bold stand for truth, honor and justice, and who wish to help the Good Cause, are requested to send us the names and addresses of their friends here and abroad. We are prepared to send them the Continental Times

for a period of 14 days free of charge.

Gentlemen,

Please enter a subscription for _____ Please forward the paper free of charge for 14 days to the following addresses: _____ You may mention my name (cross out whichever is not desired.) Do not mention my name _____

I am sending _____ herewith _____ subscription fees for 1 month _____ by separate post _____ 1 quarter _____ for _____

Yours truly

POLES HAPPY UNDER GERMAN RULE.

American Editor Praises the Kaiser's Forces Looks for a Deadlock. Doesn't Think Germany Can Be Beaten. Says America Has Lost Its Chance as Peacemaker.

Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward, was the speaker at a meeting at Carnegie Hall last night, given in his honor by the United Hebrew Trades and the East Side branches of the Socialist party in order to give the story of his investigations in the war zone, from which he returned last week.

"I spent most of my time," said Mr. Cahan, "in the region of Russian Poland, near the City of Lodz, and visited the cities, towns, and country-side of that district. That section is now held by the Germans, and I had every opportunity to compare their treatment of the natives with what had gone on when the Russians were there."

"I carefully investigated stories of Russian outrages, and in every case have names and dates and definite places to back up my assertion. The Russians, both officers and men, behaved vilely to the residents of the section. For instance, I talked with one widow with two daughters. One of the daughters had been attacked by Cossacks in the mother's presence. When the girl fainted they made the mother carry water to her, and after that she did not escape further molestation."

"The most significant thing I found about Germany was the moral strength which holds there. It permeates the populace and will be a very strong asset in conducting the war. There is no bluster or ranting. The German of today is a better man than he ever was."

"It is preposterous to think of the Russians being successful in their campaign and reaching Berlin. They are a thousand years behind the times and practically negligible. The French and the English are the only ones Germany has to fear."

"To illustrate German and Russian rule. I can mention a visit to the town of Ostrowo. It is right on the frontier, a German town whose inhabitants speak Polish. I is a fine up-to-date town with all the evidences of modern comfort and cultivation. From there I stepped over the border. When you have gone as far as about twenty city blocks, you are in a region of indescribable backwardness a region so filthy and unsanitary that there it not a place where you or I could sleep or eat. Yet exactly the same race of people is living in comfort and cleanliness only a short distance away in Ostrowo."

"Most of the people at this meeting are workmen interested in the international socialistic movement. It has been said that the present war has disrupted the Socialist movement, because the Socialists of all nations have taken up arms and are fighting each other. But that is not true. The Socialists have indeed taken up arms, because they felt that the war was inevitable. But they believe at its close the movement will have a stronger impulse than ever because the world will have been cleansed of certain forces incompatible with international Socialist ideals."

"They realize that the world will be utterly sick of the war of commercialism, which this conflict represents. There could be no such war under socialism."

"I am not in the prophecy business and so cannot say how the war will end. I cannot think Germany will be beaten. I think it will end in a deadlock. I hope so. When overtures of peace come, they will not come from Germany or any of the big nations involved. They will come from some small country. America has lost her chance at it by supplying arms to Germany's foes."

Lugano-Paradiso Savoy Hotel Sommer. Replete with modern comforts. Refined Family Hotel. Large shady Park. Excellent cooking. First-class in every respect. Prop. B. Jneichen. Schaefer's Apotheke. The International Pharmacy. Berlin W., Kleiststr. 34. Tel. Amt Lzw., 1332. American prescriptions carefully made up.

