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No. 1108. Vol. XXI. No. 41.

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH ROME

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1915.

Latest News.

Short items of interest from various sources.

The Fighting in Poland.

Petersburg, April 8th. German attacks between Skara and Pissa are constantly increasing. Several Russian trenches were lost at Serafin and Tartax. Official reports mention the lively activity of the German airships. On one single day 15 airships threw over 100 bombs on Ostrofenka. The civil population of Ossowiec has been removed.

Six Times Bombarded.

Paris, April 9. According to the Temps the small town of St. Dié is being bombarded for the sixth time.

Where are the men?

Zurich, April 8th. Zurich Post learns from its London correspondent that the recruiting business is slackening off. General French is constantly asking for troops to make up losses as only few of the men who were sent to France in the beginning of the war, are left. Well-informed politicians declare that it would be impossible to introduce compulsory service; the Government would for party reasons never take this step. It is intended however to make military service compulsory for all unmarried men between the ages of 19 and 35.

The French Offensive.

Berlin, April 8th. Severe fighting is still in progress between Meuse and Moselle. All French attacks at Verdun, in the Woivre plain, at Combres, in the Selouse Forest, at Ailly, Aprémont and Flirey were repulsed and a German counter-attack was carried through successfully in the forest of Aprémont. The French sustained heavy casualties without the slightest success at any point of the battle front.

The Austro-Hungarian Victory in the Laborca Valley.

Vienna, April 8th. The number of prisoners taken in the battle in the Laborca Valley has increased by 930; 2 guns, seven machine-guns, 5000 rifles and other war material has been captured; total number of prisoners in this battle exceeds 10,000.

Famous Submarine Lost.

Berlin, April 8th. A report by the British Admiralty of March 26th stated that the German submarine U 29 was sunk with all on board. The German Admiral Staff now considers the boat lost as she did not return in due time. The U 29 was commanded by Captain Lieutenant Weddigen (the "polite pirate" as the English called him) who formerly was in command of the U 9, the boat which sunk the *Aboukir*, *Cressy*, *Hogue* and *Hawke*. During the short time of her active service the U 29 proved the terror of English shipping in the Channel.

Brilliant Cavalry Action.

Berlin, April 8th. German Cavalry, advancing into Russian territory, annihilated a whole Russian battalion of infantry; the commander, 5 officers and 360 men were taken prisoners; 120 men were killed and 150 severely wounded. Another Russian battalion was repulsed. German losses 6 men killed.

The "Eitel Friedrich" Interned.

Renter, Washington, April 8th. Captain Thierichens, commander of the German auxiliary cruiser *Eitel Friedrich*, which crossed the Pacific and came into Newport News harbour for repairs, informed the American Custom Authorities of his wish to have his ship and crew interned until the end of the war. He was compelled to take this step, as the support on which he reckoned to enable him to escape the British cruisers had not arrived. A whole fleet of nine British and French warships was waiting for the *Eitel Friedrich*.

New American Submarine.

Washington, April 8th. Secretary Daniels has signed a contract with the Electric Boat Company about the construction of a new submarine, the largest of her kind as she is to have a length of 200 feet, a width of 18 feet and will hold 1000 tons. The submarine will have a surface speed of 24 knots and an underwater speed of 10 to 12 knots. Nothing is divulged about her armament.

Granddaughter

born to German Emperor.

Berlin, April 7th. The German Crown Princess has given birth to a daughter.—This is the first granddaughter born to the German Emperor.

Turks beat Russians.

Constantinople, April 9. There has been a bitter encounter between our troops and the Russian forces, north of Ischan, on the Caucasian frontier. The battle lasted eighteen hours and the enemy was beaten back over the frontier.

Freiherr v. d. Goltz.

Has an audience with the Emperor and is interviewed by the Neue Freie Presse.

All goes well.

Markgraf Pallavicini testifies to the failure of the Allied Fleets.

Vienna, April 9. Freiherr v. d. Goltz has arrived here. It had been told in the English press, which appears to be misinformed all the while, that the Field Marshal had been sent on a mission to Germany, to tell how badly the Turkish cause was progressing. But just exactly the contrary is the case. Von der Goltz Pasha was bearer of the Turkish War medal, a beautiful gold work of art, which the Sultan wished him to bear to Emperor William, and at the same time to tell the Monarch of how great the successes of the defence of the Dardanelles had been. Von der Goltz Pasha is essentially one of the robust broad minded types of humanity, who appreciates a joke just as much as anyone else. So when it was told him, that his mission to his native land had been construed as something concerned with the failure of Turkish arms, he

had a quite special interest in wishing that the world at large should imagine that they were victorious and they took care that victories should be given out. With that idea in view a tremendous success was announced concerning the shooting of the outer forts of Sedul Bahr and Kum Kale. The truth is that the attack had not, by a long way, reached the real protective fortresses. How little we were disturbed by what was going on, is shown in Constantinople, by the fact that the Sultan remained quite quietly in his Palace on the Bosphorus, which is situated right upon the edge of the water. As for the people of the capital, the bombardment did not make the slightest impression. All I can say is, that if the authorities yonder imagine that we have come to the end of our powers of resistance, than all they have got to do is to come along and have another try. Then they will surely be convinced."

In Vienna.

The Field Marshal during his brief stay in Vienna was received in audience by the Emperor and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Baron Burian. In Budapest he paid a visit to the Ministry President Count Tisza and to many other leading politicians. His Excellency also gave an interview to the influential Az



gave out a good hearty laugh and passed the joke on as being excellent.

His real thoughts.

Being easy and good natured, and moreover a lover of the truth, von der Goltz Pasha allowed himself to be interviewed, first in Bucharest on his way here, secondly when he arrived in Berlin, and now for the third time in Vienna and fourthly in Budapest, on his way back to take charge of his onerous post as chief of the Turkish Army.

The best interview of the Field Marshal is with that great newspaper the *Neue Freie Presse*. His Excellency said that, from what he had observed and received information upon, he was thoroughly convinced that the Austro-Hungarian armies would be fully equal to the task which had been set for them to carry out. The difficulties had been enormous, but they were well fitted to cope with the situation and emerge victorious. He had found the Kaiser Franz Josef in serious but, above all, confident state of mind.

The War in Turkey.

Concerning the war in Turkey, the Field Marshal said:—"Conditions in Turkey are today far other than they used to be. Nowadays there exists a united government, which stands perfectly firm, and is therefore in the position to make use and develop all the resources of which the nation is possessed. Never has the Turkish army been so well equipped as at the present time. That condition is one which is a state secret, and which I betray with pleasure. We have mobilized one million and a quarter of men of the first order and perfect soldiers. Besides that, we have several hundred of thousands of men, prepared for all emergencies. From the commencement we knew full well that the contest would be a hard one. Turkey with her shrunken finances cannot attempt to vie with a rich country, such as England, in equipments and military luxuries. But the attack of the English and French upon the Dardanelles has shown that with will and energy, it is possible to win with small resources.

The Bluff.

"I know" said the Pasha, "that at the outset Europe was a little startled when the news was announced of the English and French successes. Those countries, very naturally,

Est, in the course of which he stated that he considered the Dardanelles to be impregnable. "Let them write what they will" he said, "we have not the slightest fear. It is incredible how Europe could have been so disturbed concerning the Dardanelles. Turkey has a right fine army, far larger than people imagine. The general war outlook for the Turks is of the best and we are quite contented. And in the Carpathians all goes well. We can remain full of confidence."

Markgraf Pallavicini, Ambassador to the Porte has given an interview to the *Pesti Hirlap* in which he says:—"The situation since the 18th has been splendid. I am quite quiet, because the English must now see that the forcing of the Dardanelles is impossible. The English losses up to date consist of ten line of battle ships, which are either partially destroyed so that they cannot for a long time be of any use as units, or entirely demolished and sunk. The allies will therefore have to think out some new line of attack. It will be necessary for them to combine a land attack with that from the sea sides. But to land troops is in the first place exceedingly difficult and secondly most risky, because any troops put ashore would at once come into contact with splendidly exercised and trained Turkish forces. The fight for the Dardanelles may be very long, may be lasting till the end of the war.

"Between Turkey and her neighboring states there exists the best of relations. The fall of Przemysl made no special impression here, because at this moment the war outlook has little influence."

Want more Prisoners.

Genoa, April 9. According to the Lyons newspapers the allied small cruisers are keeping the keenest look out for Germans who may be travelling at sea. The Spanish steamer *Theresa Fabrega* has been held up by the French cruiser *Corto*. Two harmless German passengers were taken off.

Prices Soaring.

London, April 9. The cost of food of all kinds is rising enormously. Prices have risen in the capital anywhere from 45 to 60%; in Manchester 65%, and in Liverpool 85%. The consequent misery amongst the working classes is awful.

Zeppelin Possibilities.

President of the Aeronautical Society of America outlines their great danger.

Germany's Trump Card.

The new Airships will fight with Guns Firing Steel Capped Projectiles. Great Raid planned.

New York. Mr. Thomas Macmechen, aeronautical engineer and president of the Aeronautical Society of America, spoke recently at the aeronautical Society's rooms upon the subject of the certainty of a Zeppelin raid on London and England's helplessness in face of it.

Amongst other things, that expert said:

"A great cloud of death is gathering on the German coast. Week by week its potential power is increasing, yet the time to strike has not come. A white haired, hale old man—he is 78—is working quietly and waiting until the War Office shall say: 'Are you ready, Count Zeppelin?'"

"For answer, that night the monster air fleet will rise high above the German coast and float out in the darkness over the sea. Germany will wait and pray. It is her trump card. If it fails—but Ferdinand von Zeppelin is not handling failures these days. Half a hundred new superdreadnoughts of the air, built since the war began, flanked by myriads of buzzing, swooping, circling aeroplanes, would strike England to the very heart.

The Londoner's Incredulity.

"And the Londoner, in smug complacency, is still pooh poohing!"

"The Zeppelins! Bah! What have they done? Our high angle guns and our aeroplanes would drive them from the sky. What did the Yarmouth raid amount to? The Zeppelins will never attack London; that is German braggadocio."

No Time to Prepare.

"But official England is not pooh poohing now. Official England knows all too well; but she got over the pooh poohing stage too late. She is grasping at every straw of promise, yet knowing that there is not time to prepare for war in the air and knowing too that one successful raid will mean another and still others that bid fair to leave England cowering and helpless.

"Then with Germany master of the air and with Germany master under the sea, how long will England maintain her supremacy atop the sea? The Admiralty will not admit that this means the passing of the dreadnought, but they are beginning to fear just that."

These ideas Mr. Macmechen gathered during his stay in England, where he came in almost daily contact with high government officials and experts in warfare of the water and the air. He is to return there soon. For ten years he has been a leading aeronautical authority in this country and is now building near London five "Zeppelin destroyers," something entirely new in the conquest of the air. The first machine, which is really a Zeppelin in miniature, is nearly ready for its official tests.

To Strike England's Heart.

"For instance, if Germany had fifty of these new Zeppelins they would strike England to the heart: They could hit London a body blow today and come back again tomorrow. Count Zeppelin will strike when he gets ready and not when England wants him to.

"Suppose the British did bring down two of the fifty and a dozen of the aeroplanes; the rest would go back to their base and be ready to come again in a few hours. Whether they came or not they would be ready and with that knowledge there would be little rest in London.

"The knowledge gained in the first attack would make the second attack more deadly. England has been preparing for these attacks, but she began to prepare too late. England spent too much time laughing in the face of science.

Concealing the Danger.

"The British Admiralty knows all this now. The people of England are not afraid, because they don't know the danger and the Admiralty is not telling them, yet 9000 constables have been mustered in with instructions to herd the people of London into the cellars at the first appearance of a Zeppelin.

"The Intelligence Department of Great Britain knows the preparations that Germany is making. Further confirming details are coming in nearly every day. One report from Lake Constance, where the observer remained nineteen weeks, told of a complete Zeppelin being turned out from the factory every two weeks while he was there.

"These are of the new super-dreadnought type, a great improvement over the two airships that took part in the Yarmouth raid.

Germany had just completed two of these super-dreadnought Zeppelins when the war began, but she has been building them ever since. I estimate that she has at least forty of them now, each with six guns, two on top and two at each side.

"These new Zeppelins will not drop bombs, they will fight with guns firing steel capped projectiles. They will not come in pairs, but they will come by the score or by the two score, and hundreds of aeroplanes will come with them.

Its advantages.

"The aeroplane must land on a level place at high speed. It cannot see the wire fences, rocks and so on. But the dirigible can settle slowly to the ground.

"The aeroplane has been the eyes of the battery and it has had to court considerable risk, flying as low as 1600 feet to see in detail.

"Yet the high angle gun has been adjudged inefficient even at that height. That gives military science another blow. The reasons are the difficulty of aim and the time it takes to lay a gun that has the reach. Aeroplanes have indeed been hit, but solely because of the recklessness of pilots who flew as low as 300 or 400 feet. It has certainly been demonstrated that aeroplanes are almost immune from ground attack.

Unreliable Defences.

"Now how about the high angle gun and the dirigible? 'Huge floating marks so easy to hit,' we've all heard that phrase. And then what was the sole lesson of the Cuxhaven raid? It has never appeared in print. 'I talked with four men who saw that raid. Two of them were naval aviators and two were on the fleet. When the Zeppelins appeared—and this was in broad daylight—the entire fleet concentrated its high angle guns on the Zeppelins. And the answer is that the Zeppelins went home. These were the most efficient high angle guns England has, and remember, the fire was concentrated on the two Zeppelins at an altitude of only 2500 feet.

"And what about the great British air fleet that is to protect London? The two Zeppelins were preceded and flanked on each side by German aeroplanes. When the British aviators went up they engaged the German aeroplanes and the dirigibles were left to themselves.

Stupidity of English.

"Still, for the defence of London, we have the high angle gun and the aeroplane. If a bright, ten-year-old American boy did what the military authorities of England are doing today, you would take him out and shingle him.

"First they darkened the city. Then, as if to attract as much attention as possible, they installed powerful searchlights at vantage points all over the city. Nothing could have better guided a dirigible navigator approaching in the night. London has since seen the fallacy of the searchlights, and they are not used now.

"Still the high angle guns are in position all over London on the tops of buildings and other carefully selected places. The authorities of the air department have also relied on big squadrons of aeroplanes to resist a Zeppelin attack on London.

"They were to go up over London—this will be at night—and attack the Zeppelins directly over the city. Couldn't that bright American boy see what would happen?"

"London would bombard itself and shoot its own aviators out of the air. Shells from the high angle guns are incendiary. They would drop back on the city, set fire to their own buildings and kill their own private citizens.

"In arranging this the military authorities showed conclusively that they did not know the first principles of air attack and defence. The folly of this preparation was pointed out to them, and now they have worked out a more sensible method of defence, yet they still have those high angle guns on the roofs of London. Now they propose to attack the air invaders on the coast before they get to London. That would be the logical way, if England had anything to attack them with that was worthy of the name."

Plenty of Copper.

According to an expert who writes in the *Vossische Zeitung* this country, owing to commendable foresight before the war broke out, is plentifully supplied with copper.

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Looks bad for the Allies.

From whichever way you look at it, the situation of the Allies appears mighty bad. For the English, it would seem quite particularly ominous. The legend that the financial resources of Great Britain were unlimited, has received a sad blow by the appeal of that country to the United States for money. The drain of gold from England has been enormous, it coming quite naturally from the vast payments she has to make for corn and munitions of war whilst, at the same time, there is no proportionate return in exports. Consols are down to a trifle over 66, having gone down 9 points, and vain efforts are being made to stop the continuous fall of the value of the sovereign. According to the latest returns of the Bank of England, there had been during the week up to the 31st of March an increase of paper money issued, to the amount of £ 1,008,000 and a decrease of gold, during the same period, of £ 3,381,000. The percentage of reserves, as compared to liabilities, has diminished from 21, 41 in the previous week to 18, 26. The government appears to be urgently in need of immediate funds for the necessities of the war, and has issued a further lot of treasury notes to the extent of 15,000,000 pounds sterling which, it may be said, were subscribed twice over. How, is not said, but it is quite easy for such matters to be arranged. Very soon there is another trial of Britain's financial strength coming. It is in the form of a new war loan of not less than 40,000,000 pounds sterling. It will be interesting to watch how it is taken up by the great financial houses and the public. The last war loan was, as all know, not a success. That portion of it which was not publicly subscribed, was taken up by the Bank of England. The British Government has little to show of a nature to encourage possible subscribers to the new loan. It cannot point out any successes gained, beyond the capture of the village of Neuve Chapelle, a Pyrrhic victory. On the other hand there stands the enormous loss of officers, said now to be 5,000, all told which the British army has sustained, and which comes as a severe blow to the future developments of a new army, as desired by Lord Kitchener. The revolt in India, which is very much of a reality, comes simultaneously as a very grave source of anxiety to the English government. The forcing of the Dardanelles, which had been announced as of such vital importance, has been given up, and the troops which had been gathered under the command of General D'Amade on the Island of Tenedos sent, it is said, to Egypt and Cyprus. According to latest news, the Russian offensive movement in the Carpathians has been checked and may be taken as having failed. The French make constant attacks on the German front, but are just as often beaten back with serious losses. Who then can say that the prospects of the Allies are encouraging?

Otto Weddigen.

For ever, in the annals of naval history, the name of Otto Weddigen stands in letters of gold. A hero Yes!, a hero, in the truest sense of the term, was the late commander of the U 9 and the U 29. How he died no one knows. A brief notice in the English papers told that there was good reason to believe that the U 29 and its occupants would not again be heard of. Nothing was written which might indicate either where or how the destruction of U 29 had taken place. Details matter little. All known is, that a man of sterling bravery, together with a crew, each man of which had long ago been hallmarked as a hero, has lost his life in the most noble manner possible, namely in the interests of his country. He dies for the fatherland; those who knew him feel that he could not have wished a more welcome death. He was a hero, and he died a hero's death. And all Germany mourns his loss. So also, must every chivalrous minded man be right sorry that so extraordinarily brave an officer and crew have disappeared.

American True Neutrality.

Special to the Continental Times
from the Irish Leader Michael O'Flanagan.

Earnest words were those addressed by President Wilson to Americans, at the outbreak of the war, on the fundamental duty of remaining neutral. At that time the overstepping of the limits of neutrality was, so to speak, merely theoretical; it manifested itself in the biased attitude of a powerful section of the Press, in the one-sided publication of the war news supplied by Reuter and Havas, in the suppression of reports furnished from German and Austrian sources, in the recounting of all sorts of wild stories of alleged German "atrocities", in the systematically partial setting-forth of the political case for Great Britain and the concurrent ignoring of the political case for Germany, in the anti-German feeling of the public that reads this Press and is influenced by it. The hostility of a considerable portion of Press and public towards one of the belligerent parties was felt by President Wilson to be incompatible with true neutrality. But if this be the case—as it undoubtedly is—what shall be said of the overt breaches of neutrality which have been committed by Americans since the President's solemn words of warning were uttered? The overstepping of the limits of neutrality is to day by no means merely theoretical; it has, on the contrary assumed very practical and highly dangerous forms. Not only does that Press of which we have spoken continue to violently and unjustifiably attack German policy, to distort and misrepresent German aims, to spread abroad all the calumnies on German soldiers manufactured in London; but immense industrial concerns in the States have enlisted openly in the service of the Triple Entente, have supplied vast quantities of arms and ammunition to England, France and Russia, are among the most active and enterprising workers for the cause of these countries. These supplies are being continued, despite the efforts of the farsighted Americans who founded the Neutrality League. The President, it is maintained, is helpless in the matter, since Congress has not given him the necessary powers for stopping a trade so profitable to the interests of certain big industrial corporations, but so detrimental to the interests of the American nation at large.

We do not for a minute doubt that President Wilson condemns, as much as the Neutrality League, the cynical breach of neutrality which consists in supplying the nations of the Triple Entente with arms and ammunition. But we may well ask why Congress does not immediately authorise him to prohibit such supplies. The day on which America stops furnishing England and her allies with munitions, the end of this terrible war, which is a catastrophe for civilisation, will be in sight. Without such American supplies, the nations of the Triple Entente cannot continue the war. We know the insuperable difficulties encountered by France and England in the task of renewing constantly their war stock—and these difficulties are greater still in Russia, where industrial organisation and efficiency are on an incomparably lower level. We have heard the appeals of Lord Kitchener to the patriotism of British gun and cartridge manufacturers, we know how intensely anxious he is as to whether it will, after all, be possible to arm that wonderful British Army which he has promised repeatedly to create by means of some magic arts known to him alone. And we have been witnesses of the labor unrest in Great Britain, and we have notes that the British workingman is more interested in the prospect of an immediate increase of salary, than in the prospect of dislodging the German troops from their entrenchments in Flanders. We fully understand Lord Kitchener's anxiety; he knows only too well that the output of arms and ammunition, in England and in France, and in England more than in France, cannot keep pace with the requirements of the armies; he knows also that on the day when cargoes of arms and ammunition cease arriving from the other side of the Atlantic, a just peace will become certain.

It is because the no longer theoretical, but very practical breach of neutrality of which big industrial corporations in the States are guilty is of such incalculable importance, that immediate measures for putting a stop to it are indispensable. We are convinced that President Wilson would welcome such measures. In the interest of humanity first of all; for anything that can be done with a view to curtailing the war must be gladly welcomed by all those whom the spectacle of bloodshed and devastation, of physical and moral suffering, disgusts. And then in the interests of America. Her economic interests demand a cessation of hostilities; if the big industrial corporations of which we have spoken are enriching themselves by the war, the American nation at large is losing—and losing enormously. The rich German market is closed to American exporters, trade with Russia is rendered extremely difficult, and trade with Great Britain herself has become difficult since the German submarines entered into activity all round the British coast on February 18th. One has only to read the statistics published, in order to see the extent to which American

trade suffers as a consequence of the war. American industrial trusts are working for England, American banking houses are financing the British Government, but British warships are dictating to American exporters what they may or may not do; and because the British Government thinks fit to employ starvation of the civil population of Germany and Austria-Hungary as a method of warfare, therefore does it simply and surely forbid—with the arrogance begotten of the consciousness of its maritime strength—American business-men to sell any foodstuffs whatever to those countries. Contrary to all the rules of international law Great Britain declares that the coasts of Germany are "blockaded", just because the British Admiralty is pleased to decree, on paper, that they are thus "blockaded"; whereas every schoolboy knows that a blockade has no legal existence unless it be effective. Contrary to all the rules of international law, Great Britain has erected the systematic misuse of the neutral flag into a principle. Against such flagrant violations of international law President Wilson has protested emphatically. The British Government ignores the protests from Washington, as much as it ignores the protests from the Hague and Copenhagen, from Stockholm and Christiania. It treats the United States as a negligible factor, it cares not one straw for the interests of American commerce—unless that commerce be, as in the case of the war supplies, directly profitable to itself,—and it takes no pains whatever to conceal its opinion that the American Government has as much importance in the world's politics as a little child.

Neutrality is the only policy compatible with American interests—as distinct from the interests of certain industrial and financial circles; and it is the only policy compatible with American dignity. And neutrality implies obviously an equal consideration for both belligerent parties. Whatever individual opinions or feelings may be, they must be kept in the background. And apart from economic interests, apart from questions of political dignity, there are the strongest and most convincing moral reasons why neutrality should be enforced. The population of the States is a heterogeneous one, it is recruited from all those nations who are to day involved in the European war, and from many other nations besides. The unity of the American Commonwealth is not based on race, but on the common possession by all its citizens of certain institutions and certain traditions; its strength resides in the fact that, in it, men of all races are united in free adhesion to common ideals; its moral greatness lies in the example of human solidarity it has set Europe. To violate neutrality means to violate that solidarity, to gravely offend all those citizens who are of German or Austro-Hungarian descent, to transfer to the New World the strife and the hatred that are laying waste the Old World; it means forgetting the immense services rendered to the American Commonwealth by all the sons of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and their allies, the sons of Ireland, who have helped to build it up. Moral reasons, as much as economic or political ones, imperatively command that such an odious breach of neutrality as the exporting of munitions to the aggressive belligerents, whilst they are withheld from the defending belligerents, do promptly cease.

But, after the war, it will be recognised that those Americans, Irish and Germans, who loudly demand that America remain neutral—truly neutral,—are also the champions of the oldest and highest tradition of their country. This tradition sees in the latter a meeting ground for men of all races and all creeds, who, above every thing which divides, place that which unites: namely, Humanity. America is to-day faced by two alternatives: either the maintenance of the old tradition, or becoming a dependency of Great Britain. Irish and Germans, and all those who are fighting for neutrality, are doing battle, not only for Germany, not only for humanity, but also for America.

Wants Tangiers.

Madrid, April 9. There is a large party here, specially supported by the military element, which demands that Spain should utilize the opportunity given by the war, in order to occupy Tangiers. The *Patria* voices the sentiments of the party and writes, that England and France cannot possibly have any objection to Spain occupying Tangiers, as thereby there would be completed the work of peace in Morocco. Tangiers is the key to the straits of Gibraltar and none can prevent Spain, at the present moment, from taking that key. If the day should come that it be demanded back, why Spain would have to receive compensation.

Bad Bank Return.

Paris, April 8. The latest weekly returns of the Banque de France are particularly unsatisfactory. The advances for war purposes have increased by 100 million of francs. The gold reserve has increased by four million of francs, but the note issue by sixty seven million of francs.

Japs to Fly.

Petersburg, April 9. There has been a shortage of skilled aeroplanists in the Russian army. A number of Japanese aviators have volunteered, and their services have been accepted.

England dropping her mask.

The Editorial of the "Times" of March 28 has made such a profound sensation all over the world, that we wish to draw the attention of our readers to it's main arguments.

Why we have gone to war.

There still appear to be English men and women ignorant of the causes which compelled Great Britain to draw her sword: You are aware that Germany's flagrant breach of the Belgian neutrality had filled the cup of our wrath to overflowing, but you do not consider, that our honor and our interest would have obliged us to come to the assistance of France and Russia, even if Germany would have conscientiously respected the rights of her smaller neighbor, and forced her way into France through the Eastern chain of French fortresses. The German Chancellor has drawn attention to this fact more than once in the belief thereby to make a strong point against us, while in so doing he has not shown his utter ignorance of our position and our character. Quite true, the crime of the Belgian invasion had stirred us deeply and we were honor bound to redeem our pledged word, but in so doing sober self interest went hand in hand with honor, justice and pity. Why had we guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium? For the obvious reason of guarding our East coast against danger, for the same reason that prompted us to defend the Netherlands against Spain and against France. We have kept our pledged word, but we had not pledged our word without solid and practical reasons and we do not propose to play the part of an international Don Quixote.

Herr von Bethmann Hollweg is quite right, even if Germany had respected the Belgian neutrality, our interest and our honor would have brought us to the side of France. It is true we had up to the last moment declined to give her or Russia binding written agreements, but had given them to understand, that they could count upon our help if attacked. This understanding has been a powerful factor in the preservation of the European peace and England's shield of honor would have been besmirched by her withdrawal in the hour of need. This was the proposition made us by Herr von Bethmann Hollweg. He knew that if we stood aside under the pretext, that we had not given our friends a definitely binding promise, we would never have another friend in this world. To see us in such an infamous position has long been the dream of Germany and the annihilation or even the humiliation of England would have furthered her ambitious plans greatly. But here again, as in the case of Belgium, her plans miscarried and we joined the triple entente, because we found out, even though late in the day, that our days of "splendid isolation" were over. We fell back upon our historical policy of "balance of power," the soundness of which had been tested by our ancestors, who were never swayed by sentiment, but by practical, selfish and even egotistical reasons. Certainly their principal reason was the preservation of the European peace, but insofar only as it was the only way of keeping our own peace. In cases of war we have seen England's line of soldiers on the side of her continental allies. When we supported practically all of Europe in the "great war" we did not squander our gold for love of Germany or the freedom of Austria for pure humanity's sake. No, we spent it for our own safety and our own advantage and all told our investments have yielded fair returns.

England is fighting now for the same reasons that she fought Philipp II, Louis XIV and Napoleon. It is true, she is fighting for the small states Belgium and Serbia and is glad to do so. She is helping her powerful allies defending their house and home against the invader and proud to shed her blood in such a holy cause.

But in the first place England is not fighting for Belgium or Serbia, for France or Russia. These countries all fill a space in her heart, but they come in second place. First place belongs by rights to herself. For England and her power her sons have fought and bled in the trenches and on the fields of Picardy and Artois, for England her fleet is keeping restless watch in the North Sea and the booming of her guns has been heard from the Pacific ocean to the Dardanelles.

Our troops and our sailors are defending their home on French soil or in Turkish waters just the same as if they were fighting the Germans in Norfolk or Harwich.

Our enemies are not quite so near, but if they beat our allies, as they hope to, our fate would not long be in doubt. Germany claims the mission of conquering the world in order to force her own ideals upon humanity, and our Empire and our ideals are the main obstacles in her path. This knowledge is the key of her policy, for which she has commenced the war. To this end she has intrigued for years in Egypt, in India and South Africa, has tried to sow discord between us and our allies and thereby undermine the foundations of the triple entente. Her ulterior aim is to destroy the freedom of Great Britain in order to erect out of the ruins a German world empire of militarism and bureaucracy. Germany pronounces her intense hatred of Great Britain, because she is envious of us

What does it signify.

Milan, April 8. The *Corriere della Sera* announces that Sir Edward Grey is going over to France. The reason for the journey causes much comment in political circles.

Attack Postponed.

London, April 9. Despatches received from Tenedos tell that the attack upon the Dardanelles by the allied fleets has been postponed for some weeks.

Badly Mauled.

Rotterdam, April 9. The Constantinople Correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* writes, that the allies lost 140 cannon in their attempt to take the straits. That the damage to the land forts was infinitesimal.

Mutiny in India.

Batavia, April 9. According to news received here from Calcutta four Indian regiments have mutinied there against the British officers. When the message was sent the mutiny had not been quelled.

Women to the Rescue.

Hague, April 9. The London Times states that 20,000 English women have volunteered their services for any work in which they can be utilized in connection with the war.

The Open Tribune.

Letters from our readers.

Worse than Pickpockets!

Editor of the Continental Times.

According to a private telegram received from Milano on March 30th the Italian steamer "Regina Elena" was stopped during the night of March 25th off Villafranca by a French auxiliary cruiser, and according to a decree dated March 13th one hundred German and Austrian mailbags were seized.

The "Regina Elena", as I understand, was en route for South America.—In November of last year a British cruiser stopped a British Royal Mail steamer of the Pacific line in Argentine or Chilean waters, picked out the entire German mail she carried on board and—simply dropped it into the sea!

Today's telegram from Toulon again states that several ships of the allies during last week have seized more than 250 German mailbags!

I ignore on how many more occasions this "noble and chivalrous system" has been adopted by France and England, the high representatives of "Culture and Civilization"! And now what do they gain by destroying German and Austrian mails? Do they hurt the German and Austrian Government, the enemy's army, his fleet, his commerce?

Nothing of the kind!—Any Government letters or values will most surely not be found inside those German mailbags, as they are dispatched in some other way, which I need not explain here. And so is the bulk of German business letters in time of war. But even suppose our enemies would catch some business letters,—every little office-boy knows, that already in ordinary times (and much more so now) all business letters, drafts, bills of lading and other documents are dispatched in at least 3, 4 or more copies, directed by different routes, so that if one copy is lost, surely one of the others will reach the receiver.

Who really do suffer from this highway robbery are the families and their members and friends abroad, who in very many cases are not German and Austrian subjects, but citizens of the United States or the South-American Republics &c.—Sorrow and grief are thus carried into many innocent circles, who have nothing to do with the war! I cannot comprehend how the neutral powers still tolerate this miserable and barbarous system, by which England and France tyrannize the whole world! Surely the neutral powers ought to come to some agreement, by which no foreign power is allowed to touch the mail carried by their merchantmen. The international correspondence, especially on board a neutral ship, cannot be contraband of war, but ought to be sacred, inviolable, a *Noli me tangere!*

It is said to be a well known fact, that certain pickpockets, when they have stolen a man's pocketbook, keep the money, but often return by post to the owner any letters it may have contained. Apparently a remainder of decency—if I may call it so—keeps even a pickpocket from stealing letters!

I leave it to you, Sir, to insert this letter in your much esteemed journal, if you think it convenient and reserving my name if you please.

Hochkamp-Hamburg, April 3.

The writer of the above letter is the head of a well known Hamburg firm. Editor.

and because our loyalty and uprightness have torn the net of her perfidious diplomacy. To save ourselves from the consequences of her hatred we are in arms to-day and to protect our homes against murder and pillage, organized plundering and arson — that is the aim for which we have sent our armies to the battlefields of France and for which England is determined to risk her last shilling and her last man.

So far the Times. — In view of the almost cynical candor, with which the paper is taking the mask off it's face, the hypocritical pose of the virtuous defender of Belgian neutrality will not deceive any thinking persons hereafter.

How to Stop the War.

Sentiment in the United States coming rapidly round. Motion for prohibition of export of weapons.

New York, April. A mass meeting of the members of the pro American league was held in the New York Hippodrome on Washington's birthday.

Why ape England.

Ex-Governor Colquitt said "Why do we, who profess to be independent in our thoughts and ideas, follow the wishes and fashions of the English?"

Compare what the Germans have done for our country, in comparison to the British. Von Steuben, von Kalb and Herkimer were of our bravest generals.

Insulting Old Glory.

"I myself am the son of a soldier of the South, yet I love the Star Spangled banner. But our flag is now being made an object of ridicule, since it is being used by a country at war for the defence of its ships.

After the other speakers had made addresses in similar sense to that of the president, the following resolution was passed:-

"That the delivery of weapons must cease, and a law be passed, that forbids the use of the flag of the United States on the ships of other nations.

Falsifying State Papers.

The following example of how the French Yellow Book was forged, was given to the New York Sun, as follows:

"Sir:-American opinion has been very largely framed regarding the causes of the war by various official documents published by different nations.

"I am now able to give you the following proof:

"No. 5 of the French Yellow Paper, dated July 30, reads in the fifth paragraph:

"The Emperor is discussed and the Chancellor is unpopular. Mr. von Kiderlen was during the last winter the best hated man in Germany, now he commences to be less unpopular because he lets himself be heard that he is going to take his revenge."

"You can find in any historical almanac that Kiderlen-Waechter died as early as December, 1912, and if on July 30, 1913, the French Ambassador makes him utter plans of revenge he certainly had an apparition from the fourth dimension.

German Republic? It is to laugh!

All Teutons Love and Admire the Kaiser, Who Has Done So Much for Them.

In a readable letter to the New York Evening Mail Mr. George Caillaux of British-Holland and French Huguenot ancestry, says: "What amuses me most is the prediction that the form of government in Germany will change to a republic.

"The municipal governments are clean, and services are not equalled in any other country. The poor, sick and invalids are cared for in a remarkable way.

"Besides, all of the responsible positions in Germany are held by people trained in their vocations and elected on account of their fitness. Graft is absolutely unknown, impossible."

Overwhelming Numbers.

Immense odds against which the Austro-Hungarian troops had to fight.

Vienna, April 8. General Conrad v. Hotzen-dorf, in an interview he gave, asserts that in the earlier parts of the war there were 109 infantry divisions and 39 cavalry divisions mustered against 40 infantry divisions and 11 cavalry divisions of the Austro-Hungarian forces.

The latest news, from the all important Carpathian front, is "all goes well!" But the fighting is of the severest description the Russians having drawn all troops possible for the purpose of a supreme effort.

The Russians continuously attack, losing enormously, but are able apparently to continuously replace their fallen men. In the past few days some 3,500 Russians have been captured about the Dniester and the Carpathians. At the Azoer pass some 2,000 more Russians have been taken prisoners.

Devoid of Truth.

Reports of maltreatment of Belgian priests is officially denied.

Washington, April 8. With reference to the alleged maltreatment of Belgian priests by the German authorities in Belgium, the German Information Service, at the instance of the German Embassy in Washington, has issued the following statement:

"The London Times recently published a much noticed letter, signed by a certain Wilfried Ward, according to which it was alleged that the German authorities had taken severe reprisals against Belgians who had testified as to German atrocities before an English commission of investigation.

"The German Embassy at Washington is advised by the German Information Service that the above statements are devoid of all truth and are nothing but a malicious fabrication. In a report to the imperial Chancellor the chief of the German civil administration in Belgium, Freiherr von der Lacken, says:

"In so far as Belgian priests have become victims of the present war, it has merely been due to their unlawful behavior against the German troops. Those who have been made prisoners and were interned in Germany have been released and have returned Belgium."

Inferior ships and men.

Captain Bellairs of the Royal Navy makes awkward revelations re the Craddock fleet.

In his weekly letter to the Chicago Tribune the Marquis de Fontenoy writes:-A very painful impression has been created in England by the revelations which have been made by Capt. Bellairs, R.N., in the Contemporary Review and also in parliament, concerning the destruction of the squadron of the late Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock by the Germans off the coast of Chile.

Capt. Bellairs, who has an American wife in the person of Miss Charlotte Pierson of Lawrence, L.I., and who was for many years in parliament, quotes the last letter received from Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock's secretary as follows: "From now to the end of this month is the critical time and it will decide whether we shall have to fight a superior German force before we get reinforcements from home or the Mediterranean. We feel that the admiralty ought to have a better force here. . . . But we will fight cheerfully whatever odds we may have to face."

The outcome a week afterwards is known and though the loss of Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock and his squadron off the coast of Chile was avenged some weeks later by the destruction of the German Admiral Count von Spee's squadron off the Falkland Islands, by an English naval force under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, yet there is a strong disposition to call the admiralty at Whitehall severely to account for having thus allowed Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock and nearly 2,000 men to go to certain death.

Germans worthy of their Ancestors!

The President of one of the greatest American Universities closes a letter to a friend in Berlin with the following sentences:

"I glory in the splendidly united patriotism of the German people. They are showing themselves in every way worthy of the place which is marked out for them as a habitation by the firesides and the graves of their ancestors."

Is it a Bluff?

Grave differences stated to have taken place between General D'Amade and the British.

Not Enough Troops.

The French Military leader leaves for Egypt. The attack said to have been postponed.

Milan, April 8. If we are to believe the despatches which have reached here from Athens, there have been the greatest differences of opinion between General D'Amade, commanding the French forces which had been sent out to Tenedos, and his English colleagues. General D'Amade, who knows the Turks quite well, and has high appreciation of the worth of their soldiers, considers that the English idea of making a land attack, with some twenty or thirty thousand of mixed troops, as quite ridiculous.

Of course, it may be that the whole affair is a put up scheme to deceive the enemy. But that hard fact remains that for some time past there has been no serious attack made upon the Dardanelles, which is quite a disappointment to the Turks, who are eagerly waiting for a chance to have a few more shots at the ships of the enemy.

Sound Opinions.

From all information to hand, it is evident that the opinions stated to have been advanced by General D'Amade are perfectly right, both from the military and naval points of view. The leading Turks who are here, one and all, scoff at the idea of the English papers that the Dardanelles can be taken. The report had been spread about that the Turks were short of munitions. But, that does not appear to be the case. What is exceedingly probable is, that the Turks themselves had set reports about of their supposed lack of ammunition, in order to fill the Allies with false hopes. As for the military side of the question of attacking the Dardanelles, the Allies would need at least an army of 500,000 men. And they have not the slightest chance of getting together forces anywhere near that number.

Bad conditions.

Reports from Athens tell that there was great discomfort for the troops on the Island of Tenedos and that the sanitary conditions were so dangerous, and the health of the troops beginning to suffer, that it was essential that they should be taken away.

The Kölnische Zeitung has received a despatch from Athens, which states that owing to the lack of room and the want of supplies for man and beast, it has been found necessary to withdraw the troops which were at Tenedos and that they, to the number of 30,000 men, been taken to the Island of Cyprus and Egypt. In those two places they are to wait, until their numbers are brought up to 150,000, when an attempt will be made to attack the Turks by land. But the delay of at least a month is needed. So far four line of battleships have been sunk and eight badly damaged. Six French line of battle ships are near Naples, together with six cruisers, torpedo flotilla and transports, probably intended for the Dardanelles.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung considers the landing proposal to be a bluff.

Pensions for Mothers.

New York Demonstration.

New York. In order to celebrate the passing of the Mothers' Pension Bill by the State Legislature of New York a great demonstration, organized by women, takes place here. "A victory for motherhood and childhood and progressive humanity" is the general verdict of the newspaper press in reviewing the passage of the bill at Albany by 129 votes to eight, but there is some criticism by the minority on the ground that the new law "creates a privileged class."

Popular opinion supports the measure on the ground that pensions in other States of the Union have proved very efficient and economical, and there is general agreement with the words of the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Albany: "It is better that the child should have a crust and a mother's love than be well fed within the cold of an orphan asylum."

The bill will be administered by elective child-welfare boards in various districts, and only others fit to act as guardians of their children will receive pensions.

The management of the well know Family Hotel "Hotel National-Pension Ilm" opened about 25 years ago and in the unbroken possession of the Ilm family since many years, situated near the Hauptbahnhof in Dresden, Sidonienstraße 5/7 has recently changed hands and is now owned by Mr. Ernst Gallien, formerly, and for many years, Dep. Manager of the Hotel Adlon, Berlin. We learn that M. Gallien will continue to run the establishment in the same select manner as heretofore, chiefly as boarding-house, and we feel sure, he will be equally successful in his new enterprise as the former proprietors.

Turks in Berlin.

Some of the impressions of the distinguished Ottoman visitors to the Capital.

Germany the real Friend.

It is the Teuton who has built the Bagdad Railroad and thus developed the Dime takings.

"Yes!" said Halil Bey, the president of the Turkish Parliament, whose ringing and patriotic speech at the recent opening of the Ottoman House of Representatives, wherein he rallied all members of the Mohammedan faith to gather to the ranks and fight the grand struggle for freedom; is fresh before us, "the Germans used to come to Constantinople, and today it is the Turks who come to Berlin!"

So spoke Halil Bey in reply to my remark to him upon the number of distinguished Turks who had recently visited the capital. They had established their social Mecca in the Palm Garden of the Adlon Hotel and their special tryst was the left hand corner of the hall where one of the largest of the damask covered sofas, a few chairs and a small table was reserved for them each afternoon from five till seven. That big settee which appealed to the instinctive love of the divan has been in turn occupied by such well known Turks as Hakkı Pasha, ex Grand Vizier and Ambassador; the Turkish Ambassador, Mahmud Mouktar Pasha, one of the best dressed men in the capital; Djavid Bey, a prominent member of the Young Turk party, ex-minister of finance; Djamil Bey, a distinguished Turkish jurist; Colonel Azziz Bey, one of the well known soldiers who served valiantly in the Balkan war, Nebil Suraya Bey, the Military Attaché to this country; Chefik Bey Multizadeh, who comes from the Ottoman Embassy in London, and the gay and cheerful Fekri Bey, who in normal times directs the Turkish Consulate in London, but is now learning German, owing to an enforced stay here caused by the action of his country in declaring war upon Great Britain.

Not to be interviewed.

Having lived a good deal in Turkey and so learnt to highly appreciate the Turkish character, I have passed many pleasant periods, sitting of an afternoon with those representative Turks. I have talked at length with Hakkı Pasha, who refused all the advantages, which I suggested, might be obtained by his giving out an interview. "No," he said, "I have never given an interview in my life. I am an enemy of the interview." But Nakki Pasha was quite willing to talk. He is essentially a man of the world, who has lived maybe as much in Europe as in his own country. In his informal conversation, as he sat on that Adlon divan, he told me of how he thought the English had made a mistake in coming into this war. He had always thought that the best English policy would be that of friendship with Germany and he lamented that those nations were enemies. Nakki Pasha was full of praise of the high organization and discipline of the German nation and army and he said that Germany was the truest and best friend the Turks had ever had. Nakki Pasha is a right broad minded man who keeps himself aloof from party politics in his country and I gathered, that he has now been called in by the government, in this time of great crisis, to give the benefit of his matured experience in the councils of the nation.

A man of action.

Halil Bey, the silver tongued orator, is a man full of vitality, health and strength. He also is no friend of the interview. "Yes there have been interviews with me," he said "but I think you will admit, I did not say very much". And indeed such was the case. "Yes," he continued, "these are not the times for talking but for action. That is what we all feel." I asked Halil Bey what he thought of the attack upon the Dardanelles. His dark eyes flashed and he replied, "They will never be taken so long as there is a Turk to defend them. There has been nothing achieved by the allies so far. They have got to land troops and if they do so, why wear more than ready to meet them." And Halil Bey is of those who consider that if the allies should make a further attempt to attack, that they will be infinitely worse hit than previously.

Djavid Bey is another type of man. He is of those rare Turks who has a head for figures, an eye for business. Djavid Bey told me how it was that the Turks, owing to their frugal habits were able to make war very cheaply. That the condition of the country was right flourishing and that the government had been able to put one million of good troops into the field and could easily raise another

half million, as it was just a matter of equipment. Djavid laughed in scorn at the idea of the Dardanelles being captured. To Fekri Bey also I have talked many times. He is a quite Europeanized Turk and takes a broad view upon all matters. One thing he feels in common with all the rest and that is that the Turks are now risking all in a great fight in which their chances were never better. He being in the Consular Service naturally looks forward more than the rest to the coming business developments of his country and he foresees in the future an enormous increase in trade between Germany and Turkey as a result of this war and the same with Austro-Hungary.

Full of confidence.

All those Turks I have thus met are full of confidence in the results of the war. They all see clearly that the one country which has helped them along and developed their country, without seeking to gain undue advantages, has been Germany. That is why, with the fullest confidence, the Turks have granted Germany the Port of Haidar Pasha, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, where the Germans have erected a beautiful modern railroad station as the entrance gate to the Bagdad railroad which is to develop the untold wealth of the famous plains of Mesopotamia, which are biblically quoted as "The land flowing with milk and honey". They know full well that other countries have sought to exploit their country only, while Germany has done everything to develop it. Djavid Bey, with his head for statistics, can tell how, as each section of the Bagdad railroad was built and brought into use, the Dime or land tax revenue increased tenfold and thus a most substantial benefit accrued to the Empire. He could tell you how the Germans have done everything to develop the irrigation plants, which are once more to restore fertility to the valley of Mesopotamia, as was the case in times of yore. And today the Turks, from what I have gathered, would much like to grant the many concessions for mining, petroleum, cotton and corn growing and the like, which the development of the Bagdad railroad opens out, to German and Austro-Hungarian capitalists, rather than to those of any other nation.

Halil Bey.

Scoffs at the idea of the possibility of the Dardanelles being taken and hopes to see the Allies make another try.

To the Correspondent of the B. Z., Halil Bey, amongst other things said:-"Believe me our joining with the Central Powers was not done on the spur of the moment, but after mature consideration. There were not wanting inducements from the other side to prevail upon us to join the Allies. But in our own interests, and in faithfulness to the name of von der Goltz Pasha, we stood by you. We will stand by you from A to Z". As regards the forcing of the Dardanelles Halil Bey said: - "In my opening speech in Parliament I said that anyone who undertook to storm the Dardanelles was biting on granite. And so it has turned out. The attack of the allied fleets has given their fleets a deadly blow. Should they undertake any further such operations, they will lose their teeth. We are prepared, and have plenty of ammunition. A second attack would cost the French and English half of their ships. A third of their Mediterranean fleet is already sunk or damaged. - They try and intimidate us with saying they will land 100,000 troops. We have trice as many soldiers ready to meet them. Let them come. We are preparing their complete destruction."

In the Vossische interview Halil Bey says, that the difficulties of the Egyptian campaign lie in the want of water, but that a number of artesian wells had been bored sufficient for the needs of the army. Furthermore several railroads were being built for the purposes of transport and would soon be completed. The expedition has been animated by being added to by a large number of Arabs, who see the finger sign of God in the fact that there has been more rain this year in the desert and in the peninsula of Sinai than for years past. According to ancient tradition that indicates great success and well being."

Halil Bey described the rumor attributing his presence in Switzerland to a desire on the part of Turkey to make peace, as most deplorable, and quite untrue.

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An Englishman indicting England.

But few of the English papers contain carefully worded articles, whose authors do not agree with the attitude of their country in the present European conflagration. Most of them breathe nothing but brutal hatred against Germany. Mr. T. Symonds, an Englishman who has resided the greater part of his life in Bremen has undertaken to give his views on Germany through the columns of English newspapers and asked the German peace society of Stuttgart for its good offices in having the following article published in one of the papers in the land of his birth. The article however was returned with the publishers' remark: Unsuitable. We deem it but right to bring the article before the eyes of our readers.

Deplorable and Fateful Errors, spread among the British Public.

The writer of these lines is one of those — apparently few — Englishmen who not only deeply deplore the present war as a disgrace to the so-called cultivated human race of our day, but also consider the part England is playing absolutely disastrous to her prestige and her commercial welfare.

At the outbreak of the war, six months ago, there were few people in England who disbelieved the Government statement of our being bound to draw the sword in defence of the neutrality of Belgium. In spite of plain documentary proof that a perfect military alliance between our country, France and Belgium had been concluded in 1911, with a detailed plan of campaign against Germany only, having since been published, most British subjects will even now as true patriots, feel themselves bound to believe the former statement. We would likewise point out that the above documentary proof from the archives of the Belgian Foreign Office was fully corroborated by the late Lord Roberts in the „British Review“ of August 1913.

Though time without number members of parliament have, 'on inquiry', been assured that England was not bound by any military or naval agreement to take part in any continental strife, those patriots appear still to disbelieve fact, now known to every impartial critic on the continent, whether in a belligerent or a neutral country, viz. that our Foreign Office had actually made such a convention without the country being informed. It must also be remembered that Belgium, though bound over against all the powers to keep neutral, had already broken this neutrality by her secret alliance with England and France against Germany.

Further the British Public must bear the consequences of grossly underrating the military, financial and economical strength of the German people. This error is less surprising to one who has spent most of his lifetime on the continent and has still annually visited his native country. Whence this terrible mistake? It arises from lack of personal knowledge of the great development of Germany, from our overbearing insular ignorance of most things beyond our own shores and those of our 'Dominions' and colonies. Even the leading member of the British Cabinet is said never to have set his foot on the continent before last spring. In fact, our geographical ignorance is almost proverbial outside our own country. We cannot deny that the average Englishman is too easy-going or too indifferent to master the language of the Germans, though aware of their imminent commercial rivalry, which, to a great extent, owes its success to their diligent study of their foreign customers' language. The altogether erroneous view of German affairs, based on wide-spread ignorance and prejudice, alone can excuse the fact that so many readers of our newspapers can give credit to the revolting reports they have constantly been fed with as to acts of cruelty perpetrated by German soldiers. It is an indisputable fact that a foreigner who has lived for any length of time in Germany is perfectly aware of these tales of wanton and barbarous cruelty being mere fabrics of imagination, spread to engender spite and hatred.

For centuries it has been a well-known maxim for British politicians to oppose the strongest continental Power for the time being, so as to preserve the so-called balance of power. But circumstances alter cases, and in the present instance this policy would appear antiquated and wrong. The problem might have been solved in the interest of peace generally and in that of Great Britain. If any great commercial undertaking discovers that some other extensive concern has gradually become a formidable rival in the market, the wisest step will be for these two to form a trust and to co-operate against all minor competitors. And we may here put the question to our readers: has the balance of power in the universe been materially altered in favour of Germany since the last great struggle in 1870-71? During these forty-four years England, France and Russia have been adding vast territories to their empires, with which the few German colonies, containing an aggregate population of some 10 or 11 million inhabitants, are not worth comparing. On the other hand, if England and Germany had formed an entente, based on their national affinity, these two great Teutonic powers with their vast resources and steady increase of population would have formed a resistible bulwark and

been able to dictate everlasting peace to all nations on earth. To all that was done to bring about this union, by the endeavours of the Anglo-German peace societies during the last years, the British Government unfortunately turned a deaf ear.

Instead of this peaceful development of the strength of the Germanic race our Government had pursued other lines. It gradually abandoned the time-honoured policy of England in the East and commenced giving way to Russia step by step, especially in Persia. During the last century our ministers had clearly and wisely foreseen the terrible and steady pressure of the barbarous Slavonic race headed by Russia, that cradle of tyranny and modern slavery, against Western Europe and its civilization. And they no less grasped the danger to our Asiatic possessions and their peaceful trade, if Russia were allowed to expand. To support the Ottoman empire against the onslaught of the Slavonic tribes, was the natural line of policy for England, instead of involving her in continental broils and sacrificing the lives of British soldiers in an alliance with the Servian gang of cutthroats, more or less in the pay of unscrupulous Russian diplomats. Would that a Beaconsfield or a Palmerston had lived in our day, to avert this disastrous mistake!

Speaking of England as an Asiatic power, no statesman worthy of the name can overlook the imminent danger that threatens all European trade in the far East and that of England above all others by allowing any increase of power and influence to Japan. This intelligent and thrifty race has clearly proved its intention to predominate in the entire Pacific, at the expense of the United States, of Australia and of all European settlements. And in these endeavours Japan is being supported by England. But the British public is taught to believe that the destruction of the small German colonies in the far East was of greater importance for British interests!

Returning to European affairs, we have seen that our Government considered it necessary for the welfare of England to form an alliance—gradually planned since 1907—with her natural enemies Russia and France, her inveterate rivals in Asia and Africa, in order to bring about the downfall of Germany. England was to become the lucky heir to German trade and commerce. Considering the development of Germany during the last thirty years, only a large amount of political shortsightedness can excuse the leaders of a nation for not seeing the dangers connected with this sole aim of putting down so mighty a rival by force of arms. Can any reasonable person suppose that, after the conclusion of peace, the world can do without the manifold produce of Germany industry, or that it would be possible for British industry to step in everywhere instead? If Germany with her allies comes out victorious from this struggle, owing to her resources and her firm determination not to be crushed—the idea of her being starved into submission is probably erroneous, whatever the majority of Englishmen may believe at present—the result will be the very opposite to what the policy of our Government aimed at. German trade and commerce will then become predominant, at least in Europe, and England will be forced to co-operate in the market of the world with her victors. The peaceful co-operation of the two countries and their interchange of all kinds of commodities, on the increase day by day up to the outbreak of hostilities, cannot entirely be done away with. This is felt and admitted by every reasonable German merchant who has traded with Great Britain or her colonies hitherto. But the co-operation between victors and vanquished is a very different one, as far as the latter are concerned, from that between two mighty nations respecting each other's right to a place in the universe as peaceful competitors.

Of course, it is but human that each of the two belligerent groups should lay the blame on their opponents for this war. Whatever the ultimate issue may be, it is to be feared that the conclusion of a lasting peace for the welfare of all nations will be the hardest task European diplomacy has ever had to face. Peace, based on the complete overthrow of one party, will possibly contain the germ for a fresh outbreak of wholesale butchery of the flower of mankind, as at present, in the place of peaceful competition. Bremen, February 1915. T. SYMONDS.

A great German National institution.

In another column will be found the balance sheet for 1914 of the Dresdner Bank, one of the leading financial institutions of Germany, whose soundness is proverbial and which is doing a large share of the financing in the present war. After the re-establishment of peace the Dresdner Bank will again be found in the front ranks of institutions, which have in the past 25 years financed German industry and enterprise on its unprecedented road to prosperity.

German Diction. — German lessons
Eva Wilcke
 Teacher of Geraldine Farrar — George Hamlin — Marcella Crati, Royal Opera, Munich — E. Lucy Gates, Royal Opera Cassel — Estelle Wentworth, Stadttheater Freiburg — George Mander, Royal Opera, Stuttgart — Jane Osburn, Hamelin, Boston, Grand Opera Co. — Emma Vilmar, Royal Opera, Berlin and many other prominent pupils. American pupils accepted for instruction without pay until funds arrive.
Bamberger Strasse 27. 1-3.

DRESDNER BANK

Balance of December 31st, 1914.

Assets.		Liabilities	
Mark	Schilling	Mark	Schilling
Cash, foreign monies and coupons	45 846 874.35	Stock account	200 000 000.—
Credit balances at note and clearing house banks	53 581 731.15	Reserve fund account	51 000 000.—
Notes and non-interest bearing treasury bonds	330 000 955.30	Reserve fund account B	10 000 000.—
a) Notes and non-interest bearing treasury bonds of the Empire and Federal states	330 000 955.30	Renewal tax reserve account	640 070.—
b) Own notes	—	Army tax reserve account	593 704.—
c) Own drafts	—	Creditors	
d) Customer's notes to the order of the bank	—	a) Joint obligations	790 324.05
Credits at banks and banking firms	62 354 597.50	b) Creditors' obligations for outside credits	95 296.90
Reports and advances against stocks admitted at the stock exchange	95 502 787.70	c) Credits of German banks and banking firms	78 893 308.15
Advances on goods and shipments in transit of above paid for on the day of balance:	22 700 564.80	d) Investments on accounts free of commission	372 413 135.70
a) By goods, bill of lading or warehouse receipt	16 727 055.20	1. Due within 7 days	234 077 773.70
b) By other securities	823 824.50	2. Due up to within 3 months	86 3 6 352.70
Own Securities	52 679 311.70	3. Due after 3 months	52 019 009.30
a) Loans and interest bearing treasury bonds of the Empire and Federal states	23 964 184.30	e) Other creditors	496 325 918.50
b) Other securities mortgageable at the Imperial and other central note banks	4 650 471.20	1. Due within 7 days	334 681 293.55
c) Other securities negotiable at the stock exchange	20 507 651.20	2. Due up to within 3 months	144 863 128.10
d) Other securities	3 557 005.—	3. Due after 3 months	16 781 496.85
Joint investments	63 593 683.50	Notes and cheques	146 628 687.50
Permanent investments at other banks and banking firms	37 861 255.70	a) Notes	143 979 519.4
Debtors in account current	574 116 833.—	b) Unpaid cheques	2 649 168.05
a) secured	424 171 359.10	Besides	
b) unsecured	149 945 473.90	Surety obligations	M. 81 745 878.95
Besides others and surety debtors	31 263 962.80	Own drafts	—
Bank building	1 002 067.55	Of which for outside account	—
Other properties	294 059.85	Endorsed customers' notes to order of the bank	—
Furniture and fixtures	4 539 657.15	Dividend account	36 261.—
Pension fund bond account	100 091.95	Pension fund account	4 357 540.10
Bond account of the King Frederick August donation	146 850.—	King Frederick August donation	107 404.65
Balance of main office and branch offices including London branch	10 042 974.70	Georg Arnstaedt donation	151 091.90
	1 386 028 258.70	Clear profit	23 999 586.25
			1 386 028 258.70

Dresden, December 31st, 1914.

DRESDNER BANK.

E. Gutmann. Nathan. Jüdel. Herbert M. Gutmann.

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Special attention given to the American trade

April 9, 1915

SWITZERLAND. Health Resorts and Hotels. Hotel National Adelboden, Hotel and Pension Schoenegg, Victoria Hotel Hug, Palace Hotel and National, Hotel Continental, Arth-Rigi-Railway, Bern, Beatenberg.

Lugano-Paradiso Savoy Hotel Sommer. Refined Family Hotel. Large shady Park. Excellent cooking.

Interlaken Hotel Jura, Lucerne National Hotel, Hotel and Pension Daetweyler.

Lugano-Paradiso. New Family Hotel, furnished with every modern comfort. Central Heating. Electric Light.

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Pension Donath. Lüthichaustr. 13. DRESDEN, Lüthichaustr. 13 1st and 2nd floor. Renowned good table. Best English and American references.

LEIPZIG. Where to stay. Pension Wagener, Pension Wagner, Pension Schröter, Pension Echte, Hotel Royal, Pension Harland, Pension Mayer, Pension Beer, Pension Müller, Pension Richter, Pension Schwencke.

Shopping Guide. BOOKS Music Journals. E. Lucius, Dorotheenstr. 1 under American Consulate.

MUNICH. Where To Stay. Pension Blocker, Pension Staehler, Family Pension Ohr, Pension Whaites, Pension Serno, Pension Enzinger, Pension Sans Souci, Pension Hansa, Pension Villa des Jardins, Pension Leopold, Pension Rett, Pension Internationale 'TANN', Pension Segl, Family Pension Frau Dr. Schwarz, Pension Valeska, Pension Theresia, Pension Bristol.

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German Diction. — German lessons Eva Wilcke. Teacher of Geraldine Farrar — George Hamlin — Marcella Grant, Royal Opera, Munich.

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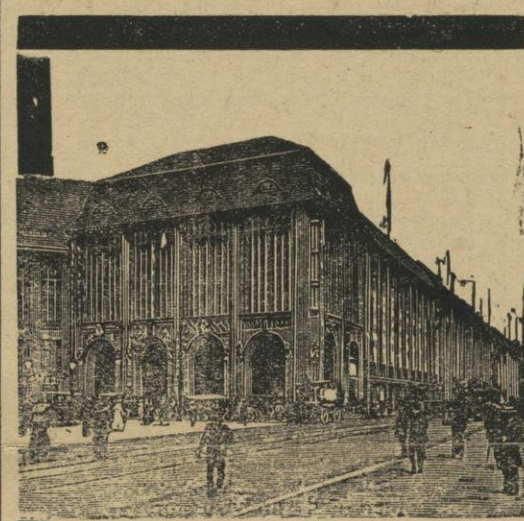
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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft in Berlin.

Balance of December 31st, 1914.*

Assets		Liabilities	
M	₡	M	₡
Cash, foreign monies and coupons	36 571 464,48	Stock account	300 000 000
Credit balances at note and clearing house banks	16 132 413,46	General (legal) reserve fund	94 975 000
Notes and non-interest bearing treasury bonds of the Empire and Federal states	361 632 011,90	Special reserve fund	24 000 000
a) Notes and non-interest bearing treasury bonds of the Empire and Federal states	361 632 011,90	Creditors	
b) Own notes	—	a) Joint obligations	4 942 379,44
c) Own draughts	—	b) Creditors' obligations for outside credits	92 335 625,13
d) Customer's notes to the order of the bank	—	c) Credits of German banks and banking firms	—
Credits at banks and banking firms	361 632 011,90	d) Investments on accounts free of commission	—
Reports and advances against stocks admitted at the exchange	109 038 943,48	1. Due within 7 days	266 486 202,98
Advances on goods and shipments in transit of above paid for on the day of balance	9 122 688,86	2. Due up to within 3 months	105 108 701,96
a) By goods, bill of lading or warehouse receipt	2 007 460,08	3. Due after 3 months	29 412 701,23
b) By other securities	3 720 778,91	e) Other creditors	
Own Securities		1. Due within 7 days	267 715 985,34
a) Loans and interest bearing treasury bonds of the Empire and Federal states	23 833 484,40	2. Due up to within 3 months	37 588 103,07
b) Other securities mortgageable at the Imperial and other central note banks	2 287 024,22	3. Due after 3 months	2 092 073,—
c) Other securities negotiable at the stock exchange	9 648 309,65	Notes and Cheques	
d) Other securities	3 267 641,20	a) Notes	150 050 882,91
Joint investments	60 765 690,56	b) Unpaid cheques	2 629 347,26
Share in the Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg	60 000 000,—	Besides Surety obligations 57 634 311,66	
Share in the A. Schaaffhausensche Bankverein A. G.	100 000 000,—	Own draughts	—
Permanent investments at other banks and banking firms	61 671 306,63	Of which for outside account	—
Debtors in account current		Endorsed customers' notes to order of the bank	—
a) secured	316 578 268,54	David Hansemann pension fund	4 735 858,95
of which secured by bonds at the stock exchange 172 756 640,73	—	Added amount from profit and loss account 1914	300 000,—
b) unsecured	111 270 570,98	Adolph von Hansemann donation	462 317,74
Besides others and surety debtors 57 634 311,66	—	Schoeller donation	248 515,05
Bond account of pension and donation funds	6 590 892,30	Dr. Arthur Salomonsohn donation	47 930,50
Furniture and fixtures	200 000,—	Other donations for the benefit of employees of the company	276 773,55
Bank buildings at Berlin, London, Bremen, Frankfurt a. M., Mayence, Frankfurt a. O. and Essen	26 133 961,09	Profits of former years not yet distributed	—
Less Mortgages on properties Unter den Linden 33/34, Lindengasse and Charlottenstrasse 37/38	5 000 000,—	Renewal tax reserve account	1 304 285,75
Other real estate	7 000 000,—	Added amount from profit and loss account 1914	207 857,15
Properties Behrenstr. 21/22 and Französische Str. 53/56	—	8 1/2% dividend on M. 225 000 000 dividend bearing shares	18 000 000
	1 406 530 113,50	Share of profits of the managing board	473 634,17
		Share of profits of the owners	1 776 315,47
		Balance carried forward on new account	1 234 080,85
			1 406 530 113,50

* Above figures do not contain the balance of our London branch.

Profit and Loss Account 1914.*

Debit		Credit	
M	₡	M	₡
Expenses inclusive of share of profits of employees	13 160 228,67	Balance 1913	1 217 031,08
Taxes	2 515 822,10	Variation in rate of quotation	1 718 408,31
Bonds and stocks	2 121 811,84	Coupons	466 735,59
Clear profit	22 081 937,64	Forfeited shares of profit	324,—
		Commissions	10 099 580,63
		Discount and interest	18 142 176,54
		Share in the Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg	4 800 000,—
		Permanent investments at other banks and banking firms	3 435 544,10
			39 879 800,25
			39 879 800,25

* Above figures do not contain the receipts and disbursements of our London branch.

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Correspondence English and German.

DRESDNER BANK

Balance of December 31st, 1914.

Assets		Liabilities	
M	₡	M	₡
Cash, foreign monies and coupons	45 846 874,35	Stock account	200 000 000
Credit balances at note and clearing house banks	53 581 731,15	Reserve fund account	51 000 000
Notes and non-interest bearing treasury bonds	330 000 955,30	Reserve fund account B	10 000 000
a) Notes and non-interest bearing treasury bonds of the Empire and Federal states	330 000 955,30	Renewal tax reserve account	640 000
b) Own notes	—	Army tax reserve account	593 704,—
c) Own draughts	—	Creditors	
d) Customer's notes to the order of the bank	—	a) Joint obligations	790 324,05
Credits at banks and banking firms	62 354 597,50	b) Creditors' obligations for outside credits	95 296,90
Reports and advances against stocks admitted at the stock exchange	95 502 787,70	c) Credits of German banks and banking firms	78 893 308,15
Advances on goods and shipments in transit of above paid for on the day of balance	22 700 564,80	d) Investments on accounts free of commission	—
a) By goods, bill of lading or warehouse receipt	16 727 055,20	1. Due within 7 days	234 077 773,70
b) By other securities	823 824,50	2. Due up to within 3 months	86 316 352,70
Own Securities		3. Due after 3 months	52 019 009,30
a) Loans and interest bearing treasury bonds of the Empire and Federal states	23 964 184,30	e) Other creditors	
b) Other securities mortgageable at the Imperial and other central note banks	4 650 471,20	1. Due within 7 days	324 681 293,55
c) Other securities negotiable at the stock exchange	20 507 651,20	2. Due up to within 3 months	144 863 128,10
d) Other securities	3 557 005,—	3. Due after 3 months	16 781 496,85
Joint investments	63 593 683,50	Notes and cheques	
Permanent investments at other banks and banking firms	37 861 255,70	a) Notes	143 970 519,42
Debtors in account current		b) Unpaid cheques	2 649 168,05
a) secured	424 171 359,10	Besides	
b) unsecured	149 945 473,90	Surety obligations	M. 81 745 878,95
Besides others and surety debtors M. 81 745 878,95	—	Own draughts	—
Bank building	31 263 962,80	Of which for outside account	—
Other properties	1 902 067,55	Endorsed customers' notes to order of the bank	—
Furniture and fixtures	294 059,85	Dividend account	36 261,—
Pension fund bond account	4 539 657,15	Pension fund account	4 352 540,10
Bond account of the King Frederick August donation	100 091,95	King Frederick August donation	107 404,65
August donation	146 850,—	Georg Arnsaetd donation	151 091,90
Balance of main office and branch offices including London branch	10 042 974,70	Clear profit	23 999 586,25
	1 386 028 258,70		1 386 028 258,70

Dresden, December 31st, 1914.

DRESDNER BANK.

E. Gutmann. Nathan. Jüdel. Herbert M. Gutmann.

DRESDNER BANK

Capital, fully paid: M. 200 000 000.
Reserve Fund: M. 61 000 000.

Branch Offices in Berlin and Suburbs:
*A. Französischestr. 35/36. *S. Müllerstr. 6. *K. II. Friedenau, Süd-West-Korso 77.
*B. Potsdamerstr. 126. *T. Landsbergerstr. 100. *L. II. Köpenickerstr. 1.
*C. Königstr. 33. *U. Kurfürstendamm 181. *M. II. Flensburgerstr. 19a.
*D. Oranienstr. 145/146. *V. Stregitz, Schlossstr. 85. *N. II. Belle-Alliancestr. 107.
*E. Kurfürstendamm 238. *W. Gr. Lichterfelde-Ost, Jungfernstieg 3. *O. II. Tegeler, Berlinerstr. 99.
*F. Am Spittelmarkt 4/7. *X. Schönhauser Allee 14 1/2. *P. II. Neukölln, Berlinerstr. 56/57.
*G. Lindenstr. 7. *Y. Friedenau, Rheinstr. 1/2. *Q. II. Spandau, Potsdamerstr. 31/32.
*H. Grosse Frankfurterstr. 32. *Z. Greifswalderstr. 205. *R. II. Wienerstr. 11.
*J. Charlottenburg, Berlinerstr. 58. *A. II. Gross-Lichterfelde-West, Caristr. 114. *S. II. Friedrichstr. 204.
*K. Potsdamerstr. 103 a. *B. II. Neue Rosstr. 1 (Entr. Neue Jacobstr.). *T. II. Kurfürstendamm 216.
*L. Chausseestr. 128/129. *C. II. Fankow, Schönhauserstr. 1. *U. II. Zehlendorf, Hauptstr. 7.
*M. An der Jannowitzbrücke 1. *D. II. Frankfurter Allee 1/2. *V. II. Wilmersdorf, Kaiserallee 190/191.
*N. Schönberg, Hauptstr. 18. *E. II. Tempelhof, Berlinerstr. 8. *W. II. Tempelhof, Hohenzollern-Korso 1.
*O. Moabit, Turmstr. 27. *F. II. Neukölln, Kottbuserdamm 79. *X. II. Schönberg, Innsbruckerstr. 9/10.
*P. Schönberg, Motzstr. 66. *G. II. Schönberg, Barbarossastr. 45. *Y. II. Schönhauser Allee 83.
*Q. Brunnenstr. 2. *H. II. Wilmersdorf, Hohenzollerndamm 196. *Z. II. Charlottenburg, Kaiserdamm 39.
*R. Badstr. 35/36. *J. II. Charlottenburg, Kaiserdamm 118. *A. III. Prenzlauer Allee 25.

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