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The Continental Times

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LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Turks In Persia

Constantinople, Tuesday. In all directions the Turkish troops have defeated the Russians in Persia.

Ship Blown Up

Amsterdam, Tuesday. The Dutch steamer "Maas" ran onto a mine off the "Nordshimble" lightship and sank.

Newspapers Dearer

London, Tuesday. In Birmingham and Wolverhampton the prices of newspapers have been doubled.

Danish Steamer Captured

Copenhagen, Tuesday. The Danish steamer "Cito" with a cargo of wood pulp has been brought into Swinemünde.

Under New Name

London, Tuesday. The London Hansatic Bank has been re-christened and will in future be known as the London Merchants Bank Ltd.

English Losses

London, Tuesday. The latest casualty list gives the names of 230 officers and 2,281 men. The Times notes the death of 34 more officers.

Warnings To England

London, Tuesday. From British Chambers of Commerce the world over come despatches drawing attention to the dangers of the proposed "Black List."

Sir W. Ramsay Dead

London, Tuesday. Sir William Ramsay the well-known chemist and naturalist is dead. He had won the Nobel Prize and made many useful scientific discoveries.

Five Warships Against One

Constantinople, Tuesday. The cruiser Midilli, formerly "Breslau," was attacked by five Russian war units in the Black Sea but escaped scatheless.

Fire Was Accidental

Athens, Tuesday. All those arrested upon suspicion of having caused the conflagration of the Tatol forest have been released. The causes of the fire have been shown to have been accidental.

Cash For Belgium And Servia

Paris, Tuesday. The purse strings of the Entente have been constantly loosened of late. Russia has obtained 6 milliards of Roubles and now Servia and Belgium require 4 milliards of Francs before the end of September.

Swiss Flyer Killed

Paris, Tuesday. The *Auto* announces that the Swiss flyer, Théophil Ingol, who had taken service with the French, was hit by a shrapnel whilst flying over the German lines. He managed to reach the French quarters and there died.

Against the War

Paris, Tuesday. The peasant women in many parts of France are violently against a continuance of the war and threaten to cease working in the fields if it continues.

French Vengeance

Geneva, Tuesday. The *Matin* announces that the Captain of the Swedish Steamer "Alas" has been arrested at Rouen because he refused to give up one of his sailors who was a German.

General Maxwell's Report

London, Tuesday. General Maxwell's report is out. It tells of the great difficulties of his troops owing to the revolutionaries not being in uniform and mixing with the people. Seventeen officers and 89 men were killed, 46 officers and 283 men wounded.

General Haig Interviewed

Paris, Tuesday. Senator Beranger has been to the front and saw General Haig. The British Commander said that it had come to the decisive moment of the campaign and that a peace must be forced which would be worth the while.

Against Asquith

London, Tuesday. The *Daily Mail* which has become the mouth piece of Lloyd George attacks Asquith on account of his weakness in his Irish policy and his giving way to Lord Lansdowne. In general the Irish question looks more and more serious each day.

General Russki In Retreat

St. Petersburg, Tuesday. General Russki who has seen so many ups and downs during the present war has relinquished his command of the northern Russian army and gone to a sanatorium in Finland. It is reported that this is the result of his recent failure against the Hindenburg lines.

Bernard Shaw His Birthday Is Today

Bernard Shaw, one of the very few British Subjects who have been capable of taking an intelligent and commonsense view of the war and warning their compatriots of its perils for Great Britain celebrates today his sixtieth birthday.

Home Truths

For the past quarter of a century, with ever increasing force, Bernard Shaw in serials, in newspaper articles and above all in his many plays, produced at the theatres the world over, has drawn attention to the old-fashioned ideas existing in England, to the insular prejudices of the British, to the infinite danger to the British race of the egoism and narrowmindedness of his compatriots. The lashings which Bernard Shaw administered, so long as peace was, were taken by the English with the tolerance of a people recognising their own weaknesses but not much relishing the lash that stung their skins.

In Society

Rugged and uncouth, a vegetarian, an abstainer, in the midst of a people given over to over eating of meat and over indulgence in whiskey and other strong drinks, Bernard Shaw condescended to allow himself to be lionised in the drawing rooms of London where it was the vogue to invite people of brains. And there in speech, as in his writings, he was wont in those exalted centres, to flay the degenerate, retrograde and antiquated ideas of the English and the absurdities and hypocrisies of British puritanism which, according to him, merely clothed an unlimited amount of concealed debauchery and hidden license of living.

When the War Came

When the war came, Bernard Shaw, with a courage worthy of a great mind, openly told his compatriots that they were making a terrible blunder. But, whereas the more intelligent Englishman realised the exactitude of what Shaw said, the crowd composed of officials, time servers, jingoists raised a hue and cry against the one man who dared to speak the truth. Bernard Shaw was boycotted, socially ostracised, his plays banned, his writings placed by mutual consent on the public blacklist. But Shaw merely shrugged his shoulders, laughed sardonically at the foolishness of his countrymen whose follies and foibles he knew by heart and had spent a large portion of his life in exposing. As the papers would not publish what he had to say, he started a magazine of his own and therein continued to pour forth hard truths and commonsense to the British public. Many of those articles have been republished in the *Continental Times* and were characteristic of the man, frank, outspoken and continuously warning the English against the dangers of the war for them and of the folly of the Government in its boasts and bravado.

All Coming True

The war is nearing its end, and England stands bleeding from many wounds, with nothing gained and terrible losses to record, the British public no longer abuses Bernard Shaw, but now that the losses are being counted and the fearful damage to the nation resulting from the war is being at last realised, people remember that what Shaw said and wrote, that for which he was so much abused, the truth pure and simple. They realise that, had his words of wisdom been heeded, England would not today be in the most critical position ever known in the history of that country. The people in Great Britain who bawled for war so loudly and abused Shaw so violently, because he warned them of the folly of war, are today silent, for they now know that they were wrong and Shaw was right.

Common Sense

The following is a summing up of the situation by Bernard Shaw which is instructive: "Instead of utilising their surplus capital for the relief of the misery in the slums and thus bringing up the poor children to be strong men and women, France has lent its money to Russia in order to strengthen the most tyrannical government in the world. In order to secure its interest France entered into the unnatural alliance with Russia against its civilised neighbors."

"In this matter we can throw no stones at France as we have also made an alliance with Russia which is still nearer, of a commercial nature, namely spending our capital in ravaging Persia, money which might have been used in order to feed our hungry children in Dundee, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and to have made decent places out of them in which men could live comfortably."

The Results

"And now, see the results! Germany stands with an inimical France on the one side and an inimical Russia on the other, in such a dangerous position that we, on our safe island, can have no conception of the tension which such a situation brings about."

Therein we have not thought of taking the trouble to intervene and through our blindness in that matter this war is being waged. We made that tension the greater by permitting ourselves to form an alliance on land and at sea with France against Germany without having endeavored to counter-balance that alliance, as we might have done, by getting Russia to promise not to encroach upon Germany so long as that country kept peace with France and in case of war not to permit Russia to extend its boundary further westwards."

He Saw Clearly

The above is just one sample of the clear-headedness of Bernard Shaw and of how he realised the simple way in which England might have made itself the peace arbiter of Europe and have saved the world from the terrible calamity which has fallen upon it, whereby the white races are being exterminated and international hatreds aroused to a point which bodes ill for the future welfare of humanity.

Shaw has been scorned and unjustly treated because he was the champion of peace and commonsense, but after the war is over, if right is right, he ought to be the most honored man of all in his country. For it was he who tried to save it against the madness of a few statesmen and diplomats who insisted upon the most insensate and most devastating conflict the world has known.

Reported "Bremen" In

Basel, Tuesday. It is reported in the *Baseler Nachrichten* that a second German trade submarine has arrived at Long Island Sound, east of New York. The submarine is anchored at the docks of Bridgeport Connecticut.

"Deutschland" Out

The Hague, Tuesday. According to the *Daily Chronicle* on June 20 the "Deutschland" was invisible. It was impossible to see from the shore either its masts or periscope. The Entente warships have laid nets 50 miles from the harbor.

German Warships Off The Thames

The Admiralty announces that German torpedo boats made a raid in the night of the 22-23rd July to the mouth of the Thames. They found no warships there but on July 23 they came across several ships of the "Aurora" class and Destroyers. Brief artillery exchanges were made without results. The Aurora class are quite new ships, 3,560 tons, 29 knots.

U-BOATS BUSY

The Hague, Tuesday. The *Nieuwe Courant* tells that a herring fishing trawler "Catwyker," was witness of a fight between submarines and armed steamers, probably patrol boats, off the Scottish coast. There was much shooting on both sides. The submarines used heavy shot. One of the English steamers took fire and sank. Two others were chased by the U-Boats till out of sight. The Danish motor ship "Samsu" was damaged by U-Boat shot but was towed into the Tyne. The Norwegian sailing ships "Juno" and "Ida" are in sinking condition. The British steamers "Knutsford" and "Llongiven" have been sunk.

Tired Of Being Fooled

Paris, Tuesday. The *Bonnet Rouge* raises its voice against the constant announcement of French victories which have never existed. It says that victory has long smiled upon France but the leaders were not able to avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

Mesopotamia Expedition

London, Tuesday. In the *Daily Mail* Lovat Fraser attacks fiercely upon the subject of Mesopotamia. He says that the Mesopotamia expedition was invented by the Government which hoped to divert attention from the Gallipoli disaster by the capture of Bagdad. He says that the main blame is attributable to the Commanders of the Indian forces, General Beauchamp and General Nixon.

That Cavalry Charge

The Hague, Tuesday. The military correspondent of the *Nieuwe Courant* makes fun of the recent British cavalry charge at Louvremont. He says it started out in a swamp full of big holes made by the shells and discarded trenches with the barbed wire still standing. And with that they rode into artillery and machine gun fire. He says it is as a phantasmagoria which gives reason to those who assert that the days of cavalry are over.

The Unpleasant Truth

London, Tuesday. In the House of Commons Mr. Snowden asked whether the owners of the *Times*, *Daily Mail*, *Morning Post*, *Labor Leader* and *Tribunal* had been notified that the articles in their papers were utilised as propaganda by the enemy. The reply was given that only the two last had been so notified.

Women Doctors

London, Tuesday. Owing to the lack of male doctors 40 women doctors have been sent to Malia.

BRITISH PRISONERS TALK

ASTONISHED AT THE FATALITIES IN THEIR RANKS DURING THE GRAND OFFENSIVE ASK "WHAT ARE WE ENGLISH FIGHTING FOR?" THINK THERE IS NOTHING TO BE DONE AGAINST COMPLICATED DEFENSIVE WORKS IN PICARDY

Of the highest interest are the views of the English prisoners captured in the recent reckless assaults upon the German positions in Picardy. They have been gathered by that excellent and realistic War Correspondent George Queri and other of his colleagues at the front.

Surprise Of Bavarians

When the English gave themselves up they were very, mighty glad to be out of the great peril. To the astonishment of their foes they came forward and held out their hands, upon the approved system as belongs to the etiquette of the prize ring—"beaten, but no ill-feeling," and wished to shake hands with their captors. The honest and rugged Bavarians were truly astonished at this novel way of hailing an enemy into whose power soldiers have fallen. And, not knowing the rules of the Prize Ring they could scarce be expected to appreciate the true meaning intended by the Britisher which was: "I am a sport and want you to know it!"

Surprising Ideas

And, since then, the English prisoners have been talking with much freedom concerning all kinds of subjects. What they have to say, is interesting as reflecting public opinion as it exists in England, well-nigh incomprehensible to people living over here, because it shows such an absolute ignorance of things as they are in Germany, also an ingenuity of idea which is almost puerile.

In the first place the English soldiers captured were very much astonished that their wounded were treated with much consideration by the Germans, just the same as their own men. Owing to the phantasies regarding the Teutons which they had read of in the *Daily Mail*, they imagined that they would be roughly handled. They had been told that the Germans were "Huns," that they were exhausted, that they were lacking in food, that they were pushed into the fighting lines against their will, that one Englishman was worth ten Germans as a fighter, and other such nonsense. All that they had absorbed and firmly believed in.

Their Astonishment

Their astonishment at what they really saw knew no limits. In place of the starved out, exhausted enemy they had been told of, they found before them masses of great, hearty, husky big men reared in the Alps, full of military ardor, well fed and clothed and one division of which had routed twice their number of English and inflicted upon them the most terrible losses. Although the Bavarians do not take the English point of view, that war be regarded as a form of intensive sport, the British found them good humored not unkindly men, those big Bavarians.

A Veritable Hell

And when the prisoners realised that they were not going to be killed upon sight, or be tortured or anything else of the kind, as they had expected, but on the contrary be well treated, then they were like delighted schoolboys. They began to talk. A few of them knew German and many more German soldiers knew English, so conversations became constant.

The Concluding Blow

According to the narratives of the British the Great Offensive was to be the big and concluding event of the war. It was intended as the "knock out" blow of the war. The German opponent was supposed to be weak on his legs from previous hard fighting and it only needed one great strong well directed blow and he would bite the dust. That had apparently all been talked over and satisfactorily arranged in England long ago. There was no question as regards the success of the offensive, that was assured beforehand, the only doubt was when the right moment would be for the blow to be struck which must end the campaign. This universal sentiment, which the prisoners assured existed throughout Great Britain, and which every Englishman thoroughly believed in, explains much as regards the confident tone of the English press and statesmen during the past months which the Germans had been quite unable to understand.

Two Camps

Even now, after their terrific losses and the evident failure of the Great Offensive, the younger prisoners still think that the English must win, giving as the somewhat ingenious reason that, "the honor of England hangs upon success." But the older ones shake their heads. They say that there is nothing to be done. That the Germans are quite another enemy than they had been led to believe and that they want no more of such fighting which they describe as infernal. They complain that they were told that the artillery had made the German positions untenable and all they had got to do was to go and take the trenches which would be found filled with dead. And under that impression they came along gaily, but when quite near and about to make the final charge they were mown down by a veritable hail of lead and the trenches far from being filled with dead bodies appeared alive with sharpshooters who with unerring aim and perfect coolness caused devastation in the

ranks of the British. They also attribute considerable losses to their own artillery fire.

Why At War

A large number of the more intelligent of the English prisoners are quite ready to criticise and ask: "Why is England at war and what for?" Their papers they say at first told them it was for Belgium. But that no one believes any more in England today. Moreover they have discovered that the Belgians are a horrible race of people whose ideas and habits of life are repulsive to the English. They say that to fight to death for such a people is "nonsense."

And some of them are party men and argue against the Government which committed the folly of allowing England to be dragged into the war which has cost so many lives and is so difficult to win.

Terrible Defensive Works

They talk well-nigh with awe of the German methods of defense and the complicated trenches and wire works which they describe as impossible for any army to capture by assault. But the English must win! How that is to be accomplished they cannot tell but hope for its being brought about by some sort of a miracle.

THE WAR

As was to be expected after the last great effort the Allies have been very quiet and Generals Foch and Haig are stated to be engaged in a re-formation of their troops. On the Meuse, at Verdun, heavy artillery fire continues.

German Official Report

(Western Front)

Staff Head Quarters, July 25.

North of the Somme after their failure on July 22, the English and French forces united to make a final attack on the Pozieres-Maurepas front. Once again it broke down, principally under fire, but at points in close fighting, as east of Pozieres, the Fourceaux Copse, at Longueval and Guillemont. Once again the Brandenburg Grenadiers and the Saxons of reserve regiment 104 showed their metal.

South of the Somme the French threw strong forces into the Section Estrées-Soyecourt to the storm, then south of Estrées for a time they won ground, but, in general they met with repulse and heavy losses.

In the Meuse district there was heavy artillery fighting on the left of the river and several assaults upon Terre Froide were repulsed.

Angry Dutch Fishermen

Amsterdam, Tuesday. The ire of the Dutch herring fishermen against the English waxes day by day. The British Minister, Sir Alan Johnstone has added fuel to the fire by a public protest he made to the address handed to him by the Seamen's Union. He told them that the matter would be arranged in London where there were plenty of their representatives and that he himself as Minister of a friendly power was not pleased at the tone of the address.

A Catastrophe

In the meanwhile the action of England has thrown 12,000 men out of work. The fishers have sent a second note to the Minister in which they remind him that the herrings are sold in the open market and that therefore the English have just the same chance of buying as the others. The excitement of the Dutch fishermen is very great and unless England gives way will certainly lead to a serious crisis.

Mr. John Garrett To Visit Prisoners

It is understood that Mr. John Garrett, who is attached to the Paris Embassy for special missions and is now in Berlin, has come to Germany for the purpose of visiting the French officers prisoners' camp. He is accompanied by Mr. Hazeltine of the Paris U.S. Embassy.

Whilst Mr. Garrett is visiting here two attachés will visit the French prisoners camp for German officers.

Mr. Hazeltine says that all the German prisoners sent to Morocco to work on the railroads there have been brought back to France.

Why Their Losses

Were So Great

London, Tuesday. In explaining why the English losses have been so exceedingly heavy in Picardy the reason is given that in many cases the attacks were made in close order, for instance that was the case with the Lancashire and Yorkshire regiment which force was literally mown down. Much the same occurred with the Somerset and Hampshire regiments. The Ulster division has been so attenuated that it has been withdrawn from the front.

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What The Prisoners Say

A new source of information as regards existing public sentiment in England is just now furnished by the large number of British prisoners taken in Picardy. And what they have to say, naive as much of it may be, is quite interesting.

In the first place, those English prisoners are unanimous in their opinion, formed after their experiences at Longueval, Deville and Fromelles, that the Great Offensive on the Somme, in view of the extraordinary defensive measures adopted by the Germans, may be taken as impossible of success. The whole country side, they say, is honeycombed with weird subterranean defensive positions which are proof against all the stupendous artillery efforts that were expected and intended to demolish everything. They charge, cheering and hallooing into an apparently deserted village, with victory on their lips, and all at once a rain like machine gun fire devastates their ranks and there is nothing to do but withdraw. The entire district is full of thickets and copses, each single one of which has been turned into a complicated defensive work. It eats up the lives of hundreds of men to capture one of those copses, and there are uncountable numbers of them.

The British "Tommy" charges with a bravery born of recklessness and a lack of knowledge of the extreme danger awaiting him, he does so with the same lightheartedness with which he rushes into a football scrimmage. But he is appalled at the veritable butchery of the men in his ranks that follows. That devastation is new to him, they are mown down mercilessly, it is no sport but merely futile effort.

All those prisoners firmly believe that England must win the war. How, they do not know. But, they have learnt to believe that if they cannot beat Germany in legitimate warfare they can achieve that end by means of the Blockade. Upon such an absurdity they pin their faith. They do not know that the food crisis for the Central Powers is over, and that good organisation has fully prepared supplies for all future needs.

There are those amongst the English prisoners who, after being witness of the shocking losses of their countrymen, (near 9,000 officers gone in the first 17 days) have begun to reason. And they ask: "After all what is England fighting for?" They have been told by Asquith and Grey that it is for Belgium. But they say that they have found the Belgians who have invaded England to be a shocking race of peoples, illiterate, coarse, immoral, dissolute. "Is it worth while," they say, "sacrificing hundreds of thousands of good Englishmen for such a race?" And, with that, they notice that the Belgian has been ungrateful and is today even bitter against the English.

Those of the prisoners, who still imagine the war can be won by England and its allies, set their faith upon the fighting powers of Russia and France. It must be taken that they represent a section of the British public. The only conclusion to be drawn is, that a portion of the English people is being woefully misinformed. The power of offensive of the Russians they should be told is entirely broken, the forces of the French reduced till they have no more reinforcements to call up. But that has been concealed from them.

Today the picture is reversed. It is the Russians and French, themselves exhausted, who expect Great Britain to fight the battles. And the question is: "Is England prepared from now on to do the bulk of the fighting?" If so, has England got enough men? If enough men, are the necessary number of trained officers available to conduct and turn to victory a campaign, for the Allies so stultified and marked heretofore with defeat upon defeat?

The answer can scarce stand in doubt in the minds of independent judges.

Press Opinions

Words of Sense

The Chicago Tribune writes:

The policy of this country has been one of strange hostility to the submarine. It is a weapon particularly designed for the use of such a nation as the United States, which regards its military preparations as defensive, and is likely never to find them adequate in emergency.

It has been our policy to read international law strictly when the question was one of restricting the operations of the submarine. We have admitted, in the case of the British blockade not only of Germany but of neutral ports through which Germany might be supplied, that the submarine has changed international law, but with that precedent we have refused to make concessions in favor of the new method of marine operations.

A gun of very small caliber can sink a submarine if the undersea boat exposes itself. To give a peaceable ship warning it must expose itself. We do not insist that the peaceable ship maintain its peaceable character. We insist that the submarine shall take the chance that the peaceable ship suddenly will assume a belligerent character and fire on it.

In The Day of Peril

It does not appear that this serves American interests. Some day in time of peril the United States may put a great deal of reliance on submarines, and we may regret that we have been compromised by the policies defined in 1915 and 1916.

It is the thought that American interests are being compromised by insistence upon formulae of law that disconcerts many Americans. This may not be true. It may be that the administration has a real strategic scheme back of a policy which thus far has remained inexplicable.

Postal Robberies

Editorially the Chicago Tribune writes: The United States has been conspicuously lenient toward England's breaches of international law during this war. Although her blockade of the entire German coast had as precedent only previous acts whose legality has never been admitted by neutral nations, and although she interfered seriously with American shipping, the protests of the administration have not carried the least intimation of threat. No retaliatory action, such as the enforcement of an embargo against munitions, has been talked about officially.

Germany As A Free Nation

The Richmond Palladium and Sun Telegram says:

Germany is as much a nation as is the United States of America. We must not be scared by the word "empire," for this "empire" is a union of states under a constitution the same as the United States. The United States of Germany have a national conscience, the same as we have. The Germans call themselves German as we think of ourselves as Americans. Surrounded by powerful and jealous neighbors the Germans have developed more rapidly than we. In the very necessity of circumstances Germany had to unify and become strong or be utterly destroyed by France, Russia or England, or by all of them allied. That Germany is thoroughly united in spirit is seen by the fact that all classes stepped forward in this war for national defense. That the Kaiser compelled his people to fight for his own glory is one of the grossest misconceptions among so-called educated Americans. These people are fighting for national existence just as we fought in 1861-66 for the union.

The powers of the German federal government are the same as ours, and the German people under the German constitution enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of the United States of America. German "Bundesrat" is the same as our senate. The "Reichstag" is the same as our house of representatives.

Shows Gross Ignorance

Well-informed citizens in the United States have a gross misconception as to the German emperor. A high school professor said the other day in public address that the "kaiser in an absolute monarch whom the German people would be glad to get rid of." This is gross ignorance. The truth is that the German emperor holds his position by the consent of the people, who expressed their will in the adoption of the national constitution in 1871. He is virtually the president of the union of the German states. His official title is "German emperor" and not "emperor of Germany." The states do not belong to him; he belongs to the states.

Limited Power

His power as executive is more limited than that of the president of the United States. As to declarations of war he stands just where our president does—a declaration of war must come from the people through their representatives in the lower house of congress, and this branch of legislation provides for the support of the army and navy.

Just As President

The emperor is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy; so is our president. We have been taught that the term "emperor" means the tyranny of Tiberius, Nero, Caesar; and so no man of modern times has been so greatly the victim of gross misconceptions, and so much the sufferer abroad by the thralldom of names, as Emperor William. He is not a tyrant, but the president of a voluntary confederation of states which have come together on the basis of a constitution carefully defining the rights and duties of those who govern as well as those who are governed. The supposed dictatorial power of the emperor is a chimera.

All Vote

Every German citizen can vote. Every man has a voice in his government. The British empire is the least democratic of all powers on earth, except Russia. Only one British subject out of nine enjoys a share in its government. The British empire covers one-fourth of the land surface of the globe, and its population is 421,000,000. Its sea power is one of the greatest monopolies and the most arrogant despotism of modern times. So great is its power on earth that the American Red Cross society could not send hospital supplies to Germany without getting the permission of the British embassy in Washington, and this permission when granted was very much qualified and limited.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

DEALING WITH THE

WAR LOSSES SATISFACTORILY SETTLED

THE RELIEF BUREAU

LEAGUE OF VIENNA HOUSEWIVES WHICH HAS WORKED WONDERS FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES

On of the most important obligations imposed by the war is that of providing for the war-invalids. These men, who have wholly or in part lost the power to take up their civil profession, must be educated in some new occupation which will enable them to become again useful members of society. This is especially important in the agricultural industry, which sends so many of its members into the field. It is most important that these young men should as far as possible be retained on the land. With this end in view the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture has instituted a Relief Bureau for war invalids which will occupy itself with the task of fitting men to resume their work, if not in the old way, then in a new field. The Bureau naturally works in conjunction with the Ministry of the Interior, and has found ready co-operation from the representatives of farming and agricultural interests.

Particularly good results have been achieved in Lower Austria, where a great number of courses in various branches of farm-work, the keeping of fruit and vegetable gardens, etc., have been instituted in a number of towns, principally in connection with agricultural schools already in existence.

In Bohemia the Bohemian and the Austrian section of the Land Cultivation Department are working together with great enthusiasm. The theoretical-practical Course for war-invalids in connection with the Academy of Agriculture in Tetschen-Liebwerd is doing good work. The Agricultural School in Raudnitz holds agricultural courses for reconvalescent soldiers after the model of Professor Jedlicka's Invalid School. In Kaaden, besides the usual courses there is also a Fisheries Course and one in Bee-keeping. Pilsen has a Dairy Course and the Agricultural Winter School in Rokitzan a course in Poultry-keeping, etc. Similar measures are being undertaken in Galicia.

In Reichstadt the Institute of Forestry has begun to instruct war invalids in this very healthy and suitable pursuit and a forestry course has also been added to the Disabled Soldiers' Agricultural School near Cracow.

Important as such measures are in an economic sense, in order that the loss of so many healthy young peasants may not be so severely felt in that industry which provides the food of the nation, the results are still more important in a moral sense. A young man who has spent his entire life out of doors in the hard work about the farm, feels his disablement doubly if it oblige him to take up a sedentary occupation withindoors. But these wise measures ensure that he who can no longer plough can at least tend bees; and the unfortunate men who have sacrificed so much for their country will be able to feel that their existence, though changed, has not been ruined.

Vienna Housewives' League

The war has had some marvellous results in bringing strange neighbours together, and one of its most remarkable achievements is to have caused a League of Housewives to arise. In normal times every housewife is an Ishmael, her hand against every other woman—and indeed, it is noticeable that the Viennese Housewives' League is in a large measure directed against other housewives—those who are rich enough to lay in large stores regardless of high prices. Everything can be obtained in Vienna; only the prices rise merrily day by day. The first definite success attained by the new league has been in the egg difficulty. They have secured, by the abolition of the middleman, a steady supply of fresh eggs to the members of the League at the price of ten and a half pfennigs each. Meanwhile eggs in the open market in Vienna cost more than twice as much—and the municipal authorities say they cannot improve matters. The housewives have reason to congratulate themselves. They are now taking active measures to endeavor to prevent the entire fruit harvest from being sold at famine prices. Great firms have bought up the whole crop which has been hanging so temptingly before the eyes of the Viennese on the trees in the outlying parts, and the unscrupulous merchants carefully regulate the supply so that it is always less than the demand, and the prices consequently, reach unheard of heights. Unless something is done, the usual trick will be played up;—on the consumer. He will be obliged to eat the fruit in the form of preserves of one sort or another at greatly enhanced prices.

The Housewives' League is also making energetic attempts to induce the municipal authorities to institute raids on private households so as to discover the heaped-up supplies and unload them on to the market. Many families, it is said, have enough provisions stored up to last them until the end of the war—however far off that may still be!

German News

From Here and There

His Majesty the Kaiser has gone to the East Front. H. I. M. is accompanied by the Chief of the General Staff.

The King of Bavaria has gone to the Front once again.

Prince Pless has arrived in Berlin and is stopping at the Hotel Bristol.

The Crownprince of Bavaria has been made Field Marshal by the King.

Prince Hans Schönburg-Hartenstein is in Berlin and stopping at the Hotel Adlon.

Mr. John W. Garrett, American Minister to the Argentine Republic, is in Berlin and stopping at the Hotel Esplanade.

Djavid Bey, the Turkish Minister of Finance, has arrived at Baden Baden and is stopping at the Stephanie Hotel.

Doctor Oertel, Reichstag Deputy and chief editor of the Tageszeitung is dead from disease of the heart.

Prince Hans Heinrich von Pless has arrived in Berlin from Schloss Fürstenstein and is stopping at the Hotel Cumberland.

Landrat Alexander von Martins and his wife Marie Agnes, born Countess von Schwerin, announce the birth of a baby son.

Prince Hans Stolberg-Rossia, brother of Prince Just Stolberg-Rossia, who was recently killed, has been wounded at the eastern front.

Count Alfred von Bruhl of Düsseldorf has received the appointment of senior teacher at the Royal Art School in Königsberg. He married in 1908 Princess Therese von Lobkowitz.

Ten Diplomats of Neutral countries have been making a tour of the German agricultural districts in order to be able to inform their Government of the crop outlook. Everywhere they saw sure prospects of an abundant harvest.

A German soldier in Asia Minor writes to say that he has now been inoculated for the thirty-sixth time since the outbreak of the war. He says that he feels like an ambulating apothecary's shop. Twice each week there are quinine days on which he has to take 3 pills.

In September there will be put up to auction at Karl Henric's in Berlin a unique Goethe collection, Goethe autographs, drawings and souvenirs of the Goethe period.

At Hugo Hebling's in Munich in September there will be a sale of modern pictures, mostly of German Masters which belonged to Kommerzienrat Schmeil of Dresden. Liebl is represented by 5 pictures and Böcklin by a Susanna.

A Food Miser

A Berlin lady who was starting for Bad Kissingen to pass the holidays there was found to have with her provisions as follows: 37 pounds of butter, 180 eggs, 9.5 pounds of bacon, 2.5 pounds of rice, 6 pounds of flour and 20 pounds of sausage. It being against the newly adopted laws to hoard up food supplies the entire lot was confiscated.

Turkish Embassy Reception.

At the Turkish Embassy reception on the national festival day were Secretary of State v. Jagow, Under Secretary of State, Zimmermann, the American, Austrian and Spanish Ambassadors, the Chilean Minister, the Bulgarian Minister, Prince Ibrahim Pasha, Excellency Imhoff Pasha, Excellency Riechid, General Schweski Pasha and the staff of the Turkish Embassy.

Käthe Witt Dead

The wellknown and very popular Hamburg actress, Käthe Witt has died at the Weisses

Hirsch near Dresden. She was the wife of the wellknown comedian Anton Franck. She was one of three sisters who acquired fame on the stage, Lotte Witte in the Hofburg, Vienna; and Hermine Witt who is married to the actor Strassmann and plays in Hamburg. A brother is director of the Dresden Residenz Theater. Käthe Witt played last on June 30 in the Dresden Residenz Theater in "Frauenliebe."

A Summer Diary

Although June sees the final fading of the bloom of spring, as "the high midsummer pomps come on" the month grows riotously splendid. The hawthorn dies; the honeysuckle lives. Dim is the gorse; new bright gold the bird's-foot trefoil on the down. Gone is the bluebell; new come the wild rose and the bramble flower. And poppy red runs along the banks and the green aisles of the wheat.

If you would smell honeysuckle at its sweetest, go down its own lane between 7 and 8 o'clock of sun time in the evening; for that is when the flowers open and, quick to lure guests to their honeyed chalices, shed their full aroma for the night-flying moths—the hawk moths—which alone they need.

Midsummer colour creeps and deepens in every garden; but to-day, the most sumptuous floral scene is in the stately park where rhododendrons have been naturalised. Here, wandering over hillocks and down hollows clothed with shimmering bloom and brushing through sombre leafy tunnels to come forth into little theatres of brightness and beauty quietly astir with the drowsy song of humble bees, and standing on peaty knolls to get the spacious view of massy blossom, you see in an English demesne something of the splendour of the Indian highlands, the rhododendron's home. (Daily Mail.)

Our Naval Unpreparedness

The military and naval inefficiency and unpreparedness of the United States of America is acknowledged by common consent. Notwithstanding the repeated reiterations through the press, as to the excellent preparedness of the battleships, destroyers, cruisers (we have no battle cruisers), submarines, minelayers, hydro-aeroplanes, colliers, and our auxiliary merchant marine, every student of naval affairs knows that our naval equipment in ships and guns is terribly deficient. Our capacity to build modern ships and guns and everything pertaining to efficiency in naval affairs is below that of other countries by reason of lack of experience in construction and operation. We do not build enough new equipment to keep up to date. We do not build it rapidly enough and when we get it built we do not consign it to scrap pile soon enough to be well rid of obsolete, back-number ships and all.

Anyone who does know our naval service does know that its personnel, both officers and men, are excellent, capable, efficient and patriotic and are thoroughly proud of the service and constantly seeking in every way its extension and improvement according as the wisdom of Congress provides the means, financial and otherwise, and according to the brains and practical common sense which occupies the civilian offices having power over the naval service.

Henry B. Joy in Leslie's.

Modus Vivendi

"How did you come out?" asked his friend. "Will she have you?"

"Her answer," replied the diplomatic attaché, "is partially satisfactory. Enough so to continue negotiations. She says if she ever does marry, it will be a man of good looks, courage, and ability." (From Judge.)

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ERNST HAECKEL UPON "ETERNITY"

VIEWS OF THE WORLD FAMOUS SCIENTIST FOREWORD TO HIS NEW WORK, "EWIGKEIT"

Translated by R. L. Orschelle

For many months mankind has been experiencing a tragedy of unparalleled vastness and terror. The World War or The War of the Peoples which broke out in that most fateful month of August in the year 1914, and almost instantly converted half of Europe into a sanguinary battlefield, soon attained so great an extension over the entire terrestrial globe that almost every civilized nation became involved either directly or indirectly.

Millions of human beings have already fallen victims to this frightful massacre of the peoples and billions of values of all kinds have been swallowed up. All the possessions, all the achievements of a civilization which strained steadily upward and onward, all the treasures which the sons of men had wrested or built up from nothingness in the course of thousands of years, seem threatened with imminent danger, and the unfettered passions of nations which tear each other like dragons of the Prime, threaten to hurl humanity back into the barbarism of the earliest æons.

The immense complication of all social relationships and all international conditions, such as are the inevitable consequences of the gigantic struggle, overwhelms the nations day after day with new cares, and confronts us constantly with new and weighty problems. But among all these there is none that strikes our hearts with so profound and immediate a wound as the swift, sharp alternation of life and death. Day after day the newspapers bring us their long grey lists of promising youths and worthy fathers of families who in the very flower of their lives have laid these down upon the altar of the Fatherland. In every belligerent land the heart of the people undergoes this terrific strain, and its vitality this remorseless drain. In countless homes sorrow has become an abiding guest. In innumerable hospitals men who are the best, the most vigorous asset of the race, toss in agony, or stand face to face with the life-long horror of mutilation or helplessness.

From the civilian concentration camps and those of the military prisoners the sorrows and the desires of millions of men go forth in passionate and despairing longings and the days come and go with wings of lead and with teeth of iron that gnaw at brain and spirit. From the trenches, from the fortresses, from the iron bowels of the great thunder-bulks, one silent cry, one burning hope arises—the desire for the re-establishment of the normal life of civilized man. But all this is overshadowed by one abiding and unfading presence—that of sudden death. Never have the two confronted each other so closely nor yet so universally.

No nation, however remote its interests from this war, can escape the effect of the thoughts and emotions it engenders. A thousand new issues have arisen, a thousand flaming questions have thrust themselves upon the consciousness of all. Many old values have been destroyed and many readjustments have taken place or must yet take place. But there are three that most intimately concern us all—the value and significance of this our human life, the duration of our being and the immortality of the soul. Some seek an answer to these questions in religion, others in science. And the answers

to these questions differ according to whether one contemplates these two loftiest spheres of our mental life from a monistic point of view or from a dualistic one. In this great quest the emotional and spiritual nature of man must be satisfied without oppressing or disintegrating the reason.

I am an old teacher of natural science, and for more than fifty years I have accustomed myself to estimate all natural phenomena according to the standards of the modern principles of evolution. I have therefore likewise made the attempt to find an explanation for the present great conflagration—the mightiest and the most devastating war of all time—in accordance with the laws of natural evolution. For apart from its immediate and superficial aspects and origins, political, diplomatic, economic, commercial and geographical, the eye of science compassing a vaster area of racial history, cannot but perceive in it the operation of some great natural force, a phenomenon rooted in the cosmic and the planetary.

The most important problem involved in this connection is that cardinal question of the descent or ascent of mankind from the lower forms of animal life, notably from the Primates. Basing my judgment upon the revelations of my own special science, that of comparative zoology, I regard this "question of all questions" as definitely solved. At the same time I find in this the clear and certain path to a monistic conception of all natural laws and to a correct estimate of that which has troubled the minds of men and driven them to heights of hope or abysses of despair—the enigma of "eternity." It is not my purpose to destroy hope but only error, and it is indeed my own hope that men will gradually be led to realize that in the monistic conception of life a religion may be found which will satisfy not only the intellectual but the spiritual and æsthetic aspiration of the modern mind.

The immediate occasion for publishing these views of mine upon the deeper and more permanent issues of the war, based upon the more detailed scientific explications in my former works—arises chiefly from the numerous letters which have reached me during the course of the war from former students and colleagues in various lands. They have besought me and in some cases challenged me to answer their pregnant and portentous questions. Many of them are active soldiers who experience daily and in their own persons all the stupendous horrors of this world war, or suffer its cruel consequences as wounded men in the lazarets. May they and many others find in these "Thoughts Upon the World War" a satisfactory answer to their queries and that comfort which abides in the monist's faith as a bond between Religion and Science.

Uncle Mose was making a great fuss while trying to round up a lot of hens and roosters that had escaped from their pen in his back yard. "Why all the excitement?" asked a good-natured passer-by. "Ah want to git 'em all back in right away," explained Uncle Mose. "But why not wait until evening? Chickens come home to roost." "Yes," replied Uncle Mose with a grin, "an' dey goes home, too."

CAUSES OF WAR AND REASONS FOR PEACE.

AMERICAN "PREPAREDNESS"

by Ronald Campbell Macfie, M. A., L.L. D.

(Continued)

In what spirit were all these questions discussed? In a spirit of jealousy, suspicion and greed. Swords clanked, sabres rattled, Panthers prowled the seas, mailed fists shook in scowling faces, shining armor shone, *Daily Mails* shrieked, excited partisans talked of war; if for a long time the nations did not come to blows it was just because most of them knew that their material interests demanded peace.

I have dealt so far mainly with diplomacy, for many people believe that secret diplomacy was the cause of all this tragedy, and that the people of the nations would never have permitted such mistakes to have been made if they had been consulted in questions of foreign policy.

Though I am a member of the "Union of Democratic Control," I am afraid that I do not share their optimism in that respect. On the contrary, I think that there had been a weakening of the moral and spiritual fibre of most of the nations, rendering them ever more susceptible to the suggestions of envy and hate; and I think that any one who has followed public opinion since the war must realize in what a very explosive condition it must have been.

In England, France and Germany there were obvious signs of a moral decadence.

In England sport had become a foolish fetish. "What is he but a brute, whose flesh has soul to suit, whose spirit wake lest arms and legs want play." The privacy and dignity of the English home had been replaced by the publicity and glamour of fashionable restaurants and hotels. Motor cars had ousted literature. Bridge had dethroned art. Suffragettes shattered not only window panes, but the best traditions of English womanhood. By great sections of society all serious and intellectual pursuits were despised. Between master and man, between capital and labor there was an ever fierce feud. The Church was losing much of its influence. Music-hall dancers of low birth and no education flirted with dethroned kings or wedded futile peers. A boastful yet nervous imperialism was rampant on all sides. The aristocracy truckled to the nouveaux riches. All kinds of half-baked beliefs and fads—spiritualism, theosophy, Eddyism, cubism, futurism, free love, free verse—were professed by indolent half-educated, undisciplined minds, seeking something strange and new.

A Danger to German Strength

In Germany life remained simpler: there was more home life, and men were willing to pursue intellectual ideals without much pecuniary recompense. Yet, in the cities, there were signs of moral decadence, and in Berlin the night clubs were becoming a source of danger both to the mental and the bodily health of the population. Religion was waning; freethought was spreading; the rough manners of the people gave evidence of a lack of finer feeling. Marvellously efficient, too, as was the administrative organization of the country, it was something of a machine and something of a strait-jacket. The military profession also enjoyed a precedence that was not quite healthy, and that was plainly capable of abuse.

France had banished her priests, and though perhaps in most ways the country with the

most intellectual and artistic ideals of life, was cultivating a loose morality and an irreligiousness that were sapping the soul of the people. The Apache element in Paris was evidence that the savagery of the French Revolution was not yet tamed.

In all three countries the race for wealth had been becoming ever more strenuous, eager and unscrupulous, and the worship of it more unashamed. In England we had great and responsible statesmen mixed up in a very unsavory Stock Exchange transaction; in France there were various cases of political corruption, and in Germany, though corruption seemed very rare, there was an increasing love of ostentatious extravagance.

The Dangers of Prosperity

But the greatest moral danger in all the nations was the eager chase of worldly success and worldly power, and money, indeed, in most cases was simply an auxiliary cruiser in such pursuit.

Rhodes and Northcliffe, Bismarck and Napoleon had become the heroes of the crowd. Nietzsche had conquered Christ.

Nietzschean ideals appealed specially to the Anglo-Saxon (Did not Ruskin declare many years ago that the Englishman despised compassion?), in a lesser degree to the Teuton, and probably in a lesser degree still to the Frenchman, but in some degree it appealed to them all. To the rich it particularly appealed, and as the nations grew richer the struggle to get to the top grew ever more ruthless. Peace became war; and war of a cruel, pitiless and sordid nature. Few had the courage to be poor; it meant contumely; it meant peril. Peace! There was no peace: there was war to the knife. In art, in literature, in drama, in journalism, in the professions and the trades, life was growing ever less full of good-will and generosity and ever more full of jealousy and strife. In England, where the battle was fiercest, millions lived on the dead lands of poverty—on the barren borders of destitution; millions had insufficient food for body and soul. And though charity did much to keep the poor on the right side of starvation, charity could not redeem starved bodies and starved minds and souls crushed and maimed under the juggernaut of social selfishness. The world was full of men and women wounded and mutilated, mind and soul and body, in the pitiless economic conflict—full, therefore, too, of the embittered, the brutalized, the covetous.

In Germany, probably the best governed country in the world, things were managed somewhat better, but even there the doctrine of the Ueber-Mensch was dominant; and even there high ideals of industry and intellectual labors were being prostituted to material purposes. Even there simplicity of life and beauty of life were being destroyed by a spirit of Megalomania.

What wonder, then, that people had grown to conceive of life as a struggle—a Darwinian struggle of the blindest and bitterest character! What wonder, then, that people ever engaged in such a war should regard other nations with jealousy and hostility, as dangerous rivals in the race for material prosperity. No one could hear the average Englishman talking of Germany without realizing that Germany was considered a dangerous economic foe, whose prosperity and power must be looked upon as a growing menace, and I have no doubt that in all nations the same spirit of suspicion and hatred was prevalent.

(To be continued.)

STRAY PEARLS CONTEMPORARY WISDOM

"The atrocities of the Congo occurred in a country without law, in the interest of a great property, and in a series of battles with a half-savage people. History has somewhat accustomed us to such barbarity; but when, in a civilized country, with a written constitution, with duly established courts, with popularly elected representatives, and apparently with all the necessary machinery for dealing out equal justice, one suddenly sees a feudal despotism arise, as if by magic, to usurp the political, judicial, and military powers of a great State, and to use them to arrest hundreds without warrant and throw them into 'bull-pens'; to drive hundreds of others out of their homes and at the point of the bayonet out of the State; to force others to labour against their will or to be beaten; to depose the duly elected officials of the community; to insult the courts; to destroy the property of those who protest; and even to murder those who show signs of revolt—one stands aghast. It makes one wonder just how far we are removed from barbarism. It is possible that the likelihood of the workers achieving an eight-hour day—which was all that was wanted in Colorado—could lead to civil war? Yet that is what might and perhaps should have happened in Colorado in 1904, when, for a few months, a military despotism took from the people there all that had been won by centuries of democratic striving and thrust them back into the Middle Ages."

—Robert Hunter. "Violence and the Labor Movement."

"The Germans have never begrudged our Anglo-Saxon blood relations their world-encircling power. The course of this war so far has taught us for the first time that the mastery of the seas, which England regards as her hereditary right, and for which she contends up to the point of treating contemptuously established axioms of international law, makes doubtful the continuance and the further development of national culture. To fight against this claim is for us a sacred duty, the performance of which will prove a blessing to all people, and especially to those who through their feebleness have been condemned by England to a loss of their rights. We Germans shall not cease, even in the future, to respect and admire English science and learning. Full of confidence, however, we leave history to decide the question whether in this war England or Germany wields its weapons in the cause of freedom and of peace."

—German Learned Societies.

"When we are able to realize the American ideal of social justice in a form really worth having, we shall come to have a greater respect for some form of strong, responsible, centralized government, for political and ethical law, for discipline and culture, and a much greater devotion to the eternal verities. We shall come to be loyal, not the status quo, but to the higher national mission of developing out of all our heterogeneous elements our own peculiar civilization. We shall then be not Britons, nor stalwart Jeffersonians, nor anything else except just plain Americans, with less cant about liberty, equality and fraternity, but manifesting a more determined effort to make those ideals somewhat of a reality."

—Prof. Herbert Sanborn, Vanderbilt University.

BOOK REVIEWS

By R. L. Orschelle

San Salvatore, Konrad Falke, Rascher & Cie., Zürich and Leipzig, M. 260.

Konrad Falke, a Swiss novelist, recounts a romantic story of Pope Pius II, a great lover of nature who whiled away a summer in the mountain cloister of San Salvatore on Monte Amiata in 1462. During the interim of awaiting the tidings that the Venetians would take part in the crusade planned by him against the Turks, he endeavors to arouse the enthusiasm of his sceptical papal courtiers by relating the moving love story of Hans Zumsteg, a Swiss mercenary of King Sigismund's army, and the fair Angelica. An excellent romantic yarn with a beautiful Italian setting—in the land that cannot but remind us to-day of certain lines of an old hymn contrasting the spirit of man with the glories of nature.

Die Seppie, Esther Odermatt, Same Publishers, M. 280.

Another tale far removed from the clash of these days. Die Seppie is a strong type of Swiss womanhood and the scene is laid in the tumultuous days of the "invasion" in Nidwalden at the close of the 18th century. It is a remarkable study of temperament, motives and ideals—not precisely a tale of the soil, but one which nevertheless has for its chief inspiration the lore of the native heath so strongly implanted in the Swiss nature. The style is vigorous and full of charm.

Blumen, Ritornelle, Adolf Frey, Same Publishers, M. 2.

Pretty ritornelle verses—a three line poetic form which may be said to approximate to the Japanese *hokku*. The verses are all composed about wild flowers—apparently

those native to Switzerland—and are charmingly turned, however slight the form or contents.

Die Seeschlacht vor dem Skagerrak, Based on Official Data by Captain Scheibe, Present During Battle, Illustrated. E. S. Mittler und Sohn, Berlin. A brief but strictly accurate account with plans and diagrams of the Battle of Skager Rack. One need merely read this clear, straightforward account to realize the stupidity and falsity of Jellicoe's trumped-up report which strives by assiduous misrepresentation to lie away the magnitude of the defeat sustained by the British navy and by hook or crook to convert it into a British victory. That this should be attempted with the outcome of a naval battle in which the numerically superior English lost twice as many men as the Germans and almost three times as much tonnage, is but too characteristic of the Churchill and Jellicoe "touch" which has supplanted that of Nelson.

ONE TIE LEFT

On the occasion of the 70th birthday of Frau Förster-Nietzsche, the sister of the philosopher, the following telegram was sent to her in the name of the community of English Nietzscheans:

Despite all cries of war and hatred of the nations we send our heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of your seventieth birthday.

Can it be that the disciples of the German philosopher have some inkling of the grandeur of the nation from which he sprang—and which exemplifies not the ruthless, but some of the noblest virtues of his Superman? It is interesting to record that Frau Förster-Nietzsche as directrix of the Nietzsche Archiv at Weimar was recently given a legacy of 300,000 Kroner by the Swedish translator of her brother's works.

IMMORTAL DISCOVERIES

Great and useful as was Dr. Ehrlich's discovery of salvarsan as "a specific for the most dreaded of all blood diseases," the scope of the greatness of this discovery rests upon the fact that it was an incident to a successful effort to cure human infections in general by chemotherapy, thus materializing the hope and dream of ages. In 1881 Huxley predicted that it will become possible "to introduce into the economy a molecular mechanism which, like a cunningly devised torpedo, shall find its way to some particular group of living elements, and cause an explosion among them, leaving the rest untouched!" Dr. Ehrlich materialized this prediction. Very few are the families in the civilized world which have not been benefited in one way or another through the discoveries of Dr. Ehrlich. Moreover, these discoveries have laid the foundation for further discoveries and achievements in biochemistry in general and therapeutics in particular which may surpass our wildest dreams. Dr. Ehrlich belongs to a group of immortals with Pasteur and Lister. And this not alone because his discoveries are proving of such substantial benefit to mankind, but also because they were a result, not of chance, but of a combination of creative genius of first magnitude and of hard work.

William W. Golden, M.D., F.A.C.S.

It is estimated that the national wealth of the Netherlands has increased a billion guildens (\$400,000,000) since the war began—a gain of about \$60 per capita for the population. This estimate is based on the prosperity brought to certain industries and on the new and greatly increased profits from dealings in certain goods.

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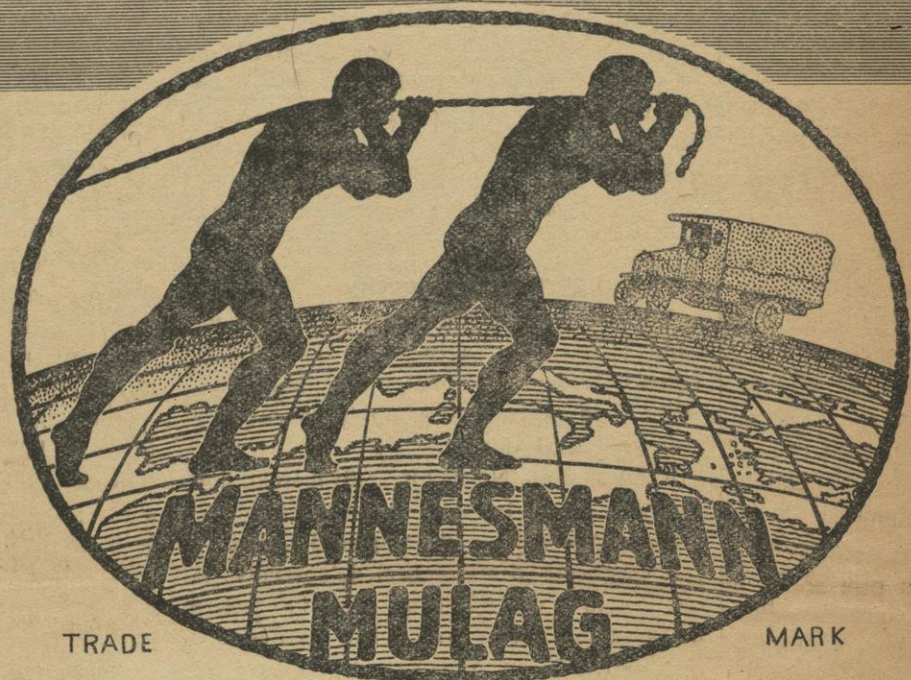
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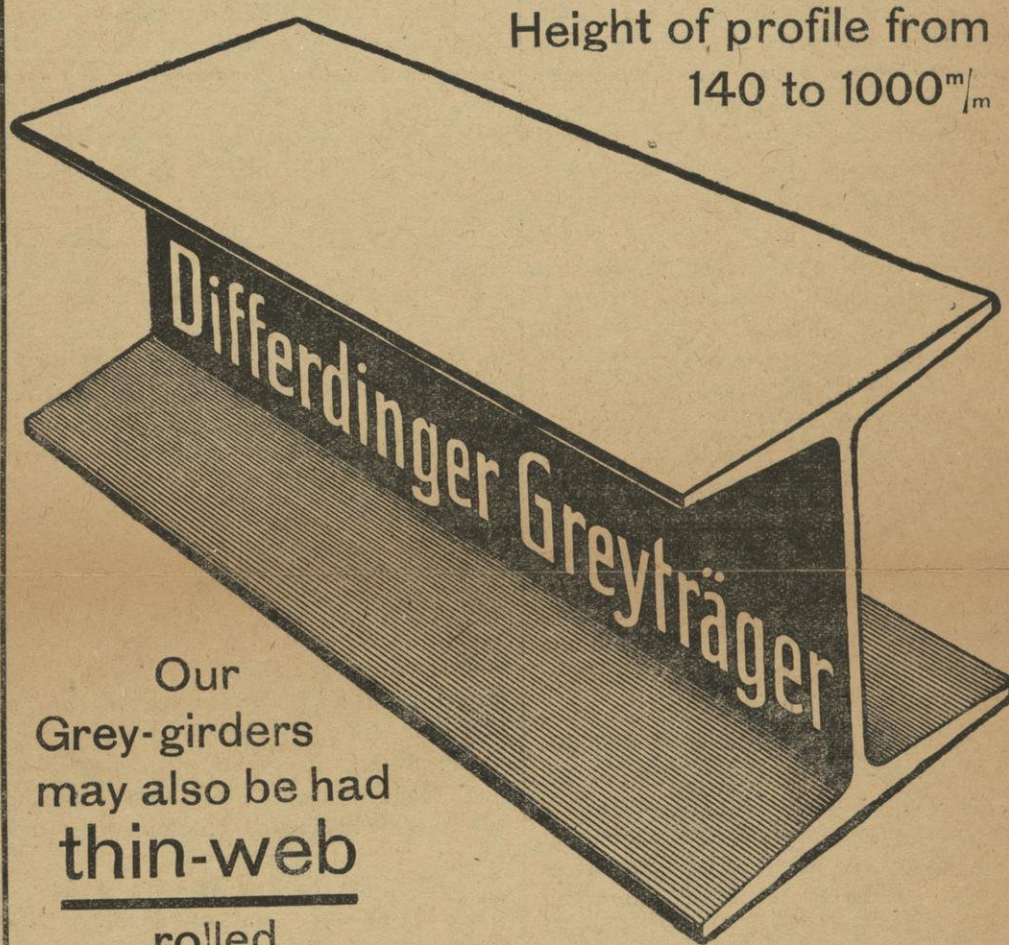
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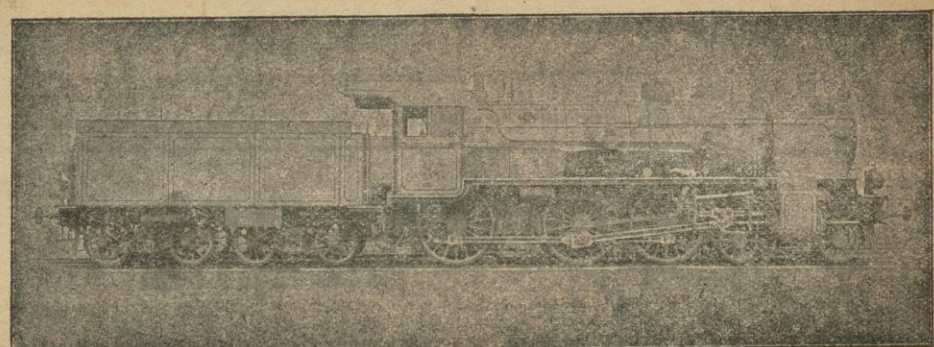
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