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# The Continental Times

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No. 1141. Vol. XXI. No. 74.

STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1915.

## LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

### Montenegrins at Scutari.

Stockholm, June 27. The Montenegrins are expected at any moment to enter Scutari. The place is very weakly defended.

### Fire at Spandau.

A fire broke out in one of the buildings of the munitions works at Spandau. The damage done was small.

### Riga Being Vacated.

Riga (via Copenhagen), June 26. As proof of how the Russians view the situation, this town is being abandoned by all the families of employes. They have been despatched into the interior of the country.

### Greece Neutral.

Vienna, June 27. According to the Athens correspondent of the *Novoe Vremnia* the Premier has stated, that in view of existing circumstances, Greece cannot pursue any active policy. She must remain strictly neutral.

### Wilson on Holiday.

Washington, June 27. President Wilson has gone off on a holiday to New Hampshire for a couple of weeks. On that account the note which was to have been sent to England has been postponed.

### Damage to Dunkirk and Arras.

Paris, June 27. A great deal of damage was done to Dunkirk on the occasion of the last bombardment by the large calibre German cannon. Arras has also suffered heavily from a recent bombardment.

### Petty Spitefulness.

London, June 27. An Anti-German Union, which has been formed here, demands that Sir Ernest Cassell and Sir Edgar Speyer should be expelled from the list of Privy Councillors.

### Bad "Weather" for Italians.

Amsterdam, June 27. According to a *Reuter* despatch the Italian operations are sorely hindered by the rainy weather which has swollen up the mountain streams into powerful torrents.

### Italy and Turkey.

Lugano, June 27. According to reports from Rome, the Italian government has decided to declare war upon Turkey. It is further stated that the Italian government has been persuaded by the English to take part in the Dardanelles expedition.

### To Get Recruits.

London, June 27. There is no end to the ingenuity displayed by the English in trying to get recruits. The latest inducement is to offer any newcomer into the army a strip of land in Canada as a gift when the war is over.

### Warning the Populace.

Petersburg, June 27. Everywhere, during the past few days, there have appeared notices calling upon the people to maintain quiet and bidding them to have confidence in the official news of the war as supplied to the public.

### The French Fanatics.

Paris, June 27. The German members of the Medical Academy of Paris, Professors Roentgen, Behring, Fischer and Ehrlich have been declared, at the instance of Monsieur Blanchard, as being no longer members of that Institution.

### Revolutionary Russia.

Vienna, June 27. News is received here to the effect that the revolutionary movement in Russia is constantly spreading. The disturbances in Moscow have been particularly serious. The *Reich* who wished to publish a long article on the subject, comes out with blank columns, the censor having expunged nearly the whole.

### Russia Refuses to Pay.

Up to late the Russian government had provided a small allowance per person for her subjects in Berlin. But the bureau in the Stglitzer Strasse, where the money used to be distributed, has been closed, the reason being that Russia will no longer pay. It is proposed that all Russians, not of military age, be sent home and the rest interned.

### Schwab Threatened.

New York, June 27. As president of the Bethlehem works, Charles R. Schwab is responsible for the greater portion of the ammunition sent to the Allies. On that account he has made himself highly unpopular with the friends of peace and German sympathisers. He has received a great number of threatening letters menacing him with death. In consequence he goes about escorted by a bodyguard of detectives.

### Montenegrin Advance.

Lugano, June 27. The Montenegrins have advanced to San Giovanni di Medua. In many towns in Albania the Montenegrin sovereignty has been acclaimed. The action of King Nikita is disapproved of in Rome.

### Warships Collide.

Newport, June 27. Whilst the Georgia and Nebraska were anchored in the harbor here a heavy storm came up. The Georgia broke away from her anchorage and fouled the Nebraska. The bridge of the latter was carried away and other slight damage done.

### Revolted Russians.

Sebastopol, June 27. There have been dangerous political riots here. Men, composed largely of members of the Black Sea fleet, have paraded the streets with flags, singing revolutionary songs, and with cries of "Enough of the war! Tell the truth about the war!"

### Reprisals.

The French have quite wantonly destroyed the German Consulates at Alexandretta and Haifa. In reply the German government has decided to claim damages which will be paid by the inhabitants of the town of Valenciennes and Roubaix to the extent of 300,000 francs.

### The Kaiser Mourns.

It is reported that recently, when the Kaiser was visiting the Western front, His Imperial Majesty reached a spot where a number of corpses were lying. Much affected the Emperor knelt down and prayed. On rising he remarked in earnest tones to those around him, "This war was due to no wish of mine."

### Drunken Soldier's Wives.

London, June 27. The police court Magistrates are being kept busy all the while dealing with cases of drunken women, the wives of soldiers at the front. The moment the women draw the money given by the government they start for the public house and it is expended in drink and then, for a week, they are without cash for household expenses.

### Russia Loses Galicia.

Bucharest, June 27. The semi-official *Independence Roumaine* writes that the taking of Lemberg is the natural result of the great strategical movements of the Germans carried out with the utmost skill. The taking of Lemberg signifies that the Russian army loses the whole of Galicia. The fall of Lemberg is a great event which overshadows anything previously known in the war.

### Attacking Kitchener.

London, June 27. Once again Lord Kitchener has been violently attacked in the House of Commons. The Liberal member Markham returned to the charge. Asquith's Newcastle speech, he said, in which the Premier said that there were plenty of munitions, had been received with howls of derision at the front. But the hiding of the truth was Kitchener's fault. The *Harmsworth* press had been quite right. "There are many lamp posts in Whitehall, I will not say who should be hanged on them," he said. He ended up by saying that Kitchener should be sent to the front and Churchill attached to him. This reference to the late Marine Minister was met with hearty laughter. Lloyd George appeared despondent and said that the country must not overestimate its powers of producing munitions. The calls of the navy were prodigious and the army had to satisfy them.

### Chivalry in the Commons.

In the House of Commons a Representative of a British Constituency is Troubled About the Utterances of a Poor Woman.

London, June 27. As an instance of the paltriness of Members of the House of Commons, the following is a striking example. Mr. R. McNeill asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been called to the case of a German woman named Kehrein, living at 15, Shrewsbury-road, Bayswater, whose insulting behaviour to her English neighbours and open exultation over such German achievements as the destruction of the Lusitania and raids by Zeppelins was likely to cause breaches of the peace, and whether he would take steps to accelerate the removal of this woman from the country?

Sir J. Simon. My attention had not previously been called to this case, but I have now made inquiry and received a report from the police which shows that the woman in question is a respectable and inoffensive dress-maker, and that the allegations with regard to her behaviour emanate from a single neighbour and appear to be entirely without foundation.

A characteristic bit of English fair play, chivalry and truth from official Parliamentarians. And one of the Jewish Englishmen who today furnish most of the genius in that withered land, alone make the proper retort!

## THE NEW PHASE.

Highly Interesting Situation Brought About by the Fall of Lemberg. Russia in a Parlous Condition.

### LAST DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Fighting With All the Energy of Despair. The Inevitable End in View. Russian Soldiers Have Had Enough and are Tired. The Revolutionary Movement Growing Rapidly.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

Intensely interesting is the new phase of the war which has been brought about by the fall of Lemberg, or rather its re-occupation by its rightful owners—the Austrians. It is universally admitted by expert military writers, that when the Russians relinquished Lemberg they lost Galicia, and that from that day out a would-be offensive action resolved itself into a defensive campaign. And that this so, has been clearly shown ever since the re-capture of the Galician capital. The Russians are offering desperate resistance on the Dniester, but they have not enough artillery, their leadership is poor, their troops are beaten and tired, and it is merely a matter of a brief time before they will be once more in their habitual state, retreating and destroying as they go.

### INTERESTING SIDELIGHTS.

There are any number of interesting sidelights which indicate the parlous condition in which Russia finds herself. A two-line despatch which somehow or other has slipped out of Riga; tells that the families of the officials of the Livonian capital have been sent away to the interior of the country. That speaks eloquently of what the Russians are expecting. The principal town of Courland, Libau, is already long in German hands; the turn of the capital of Livonia is, according to Russian opinion, approaching, and Riga is preparing, and probably prepared, for the worst. If Livonia is lost, nothing can stop Esthonia with its capital Reval, falling into the hands of the Germans, and Reval in turn commands Helsingfors and the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. With the three western Baltic Provinces taken there remains but the north of the Baltic Sea. Germany holds command of the Baltic with her fleet, and Russia with an area of over eight and a half million of square miles and a population of about 164 millions, is reduced to having but two outlets to the sea, the small harbor of Archangel in the White Sea at the entrance of the Dvina; and far away Vladivostok at the extreme and Asiatic end of the Siberian Railroad.

### SINISTER RUMORS.

Meanwhile the most sinister rumors reach the outer world: in spite of all efforts to stifle them; of a formidable revolutionary movement growing up all over European Russia, with headquarters at Moscow and Petersburg. The situation in Russia today much resembles that which existed immediately after the great defeats of the Russian forces by the Japanese in Manchuria, culminating with the annihilation of the Muscovite Armies in the vast battle of Moukden. There had then been a winter campaign, during which the Russian troops had suffered the most terrible hardships. The campaign had lasted too long, the Russian soldier, patient though he be, was wearied to death with constant retreating and running away from an enemy that gave him no peace. During the long winter months the revolutionaries, who had hundreds upon hundreds of agents in the ranks of the army had done their work and the soldier had become thoroughly saturated with socialistic ideas. And each soldier upon his return to his native place, became of himself a centre of revolutionary propaganda. The revolution quickly followed. How extremely near it came to success, was well-known to those who were in Russia at the time.

### GETTING READY.

The word has gone round to the Russian press to work up the grievance of the lack of support which the Allies gave, and to tell the people how it has been that the entire brunt of this so severe war has fallen upon the back of the courageous Muscovite, who has been forced to retire owing to being attacked by overwhelming numbers. That all this is mostly founded on fiction makes no difference. It is useful as it prepares the Russian mind for the acceptance of an ultimate surrender with the cry of "abandoned by our Allies!"

Meanwhile the combined armies of the Archduke Ferdinand, Hindenburg, Mackensen, Linsingen and von Marwitz are closing tighter and tighter around what is left of the Russian armies, which are defending themselves with the vigor of despair, with a quite special energy, as a sort of last spasm before the inevitable end sets in.

### EXHAUSTED.

Today the Russian troops are horribly weary of being driven to the front to be made

food for the terrific artillery bombardments which Lloyd George in his speeches to the British public describes with such respect as "the rain of shells which for forty days and forty nights fell upon the Russian!" The Russian Moudjik is a good-natured, home-loving being, who hates war and excessive exertion of any kind. And now that he has been as the Americans say, "up against it", for well-nigh eleven months he wants no more of such life.

There is a large peace party in Russia today and it is ever growing. There was a vast war party in Russia, but it is dwindling daily. Another little scrap of news which has arrived through a neutral source, states that the Minister of War Suchomlinow whose boasting about the prowess of the Russian army at the commencement of the campaign are so well known to us all, has been called upon to resign. If it be true, that is a piece of information of the highest significance, for he was next to Nikolai Nikolaivitch the most ardent member of the War party. His successor is stated to be a General Kouropatnik not to be confounded with the general of the same name who make such a fiasco out of the war with Japan. This particular General Kouropatnik is not a very dangerous person, more of the courtier in him than the military man. He is a personal friend of the Emperor Nikolai Alexandrovitch, and as such a man of peace.

### Lt. Warneford's Death.

The Aeroplane Wings were Seen to Collapse and the Machine was Hurlled from a Height of 600 Feet to Earth.

Paris, June 26. The following account is given of the death of Lt. Warneford who has become very famous through having destroyed a German airship and had received the Victoria Cross and that of the Legion of Honor.

Lieutenant Warneford had made one flight with a Canadian aviator before going up with Mr. Needham. Eye-witnesses of the tragedy state that the machine was flying at an altitude of about 600 feet, when it rocked, the wings met, and it crashed to earth. When the falling aeroplane was still about 250 feet from the ground, both men appeared to throw themselves from it.

### DIED ON WAY.

The spectators who rushed to their assistance, found that Lieutenant Warneford was still breathing, but nearly every bone in his body was broken. He was taken in a motorcar belonging to the Baroness Delarochette, the well-known lady aviator, to the British Military Hospital at the Trianon Parade Hotel, Versailles, but died on the way thither.

Mr. Needham was killed on the spot, his body being badly mutilated. The machine was a Farman biplane.

Other versions of the affair state that Lieutenant Warneford was attempting to loop the loop when the propeller broke, but this is generally denied.

Lieutenant Warneford was in Paris until midday yesterday and left for Buc shortly afterwards. The body now lies in a *chappelle ardente* at the hospital, covered with the French and British flags and with floral tributes from the wounded British officers.

Mr. Needham was 35 years of age.

The aeroplane was a new machine which Lieutenant Warneford was trying.

### THE PASSENGER.

The remains of Mr. Needham, the American killed in the fall of the aeroplane in which Lieutenant Warneford met his death, will be sent to America.

Mr. Needham was one of the foremost American magazine writers, and in 1908 Mr. Roosevelt appointed him Housing Labour Commissioner for the Panama Canal zone. He was writing special articles for *Collier's Weekly*, and recently applied through Mr. Asquith for a permit to join Sir John French's Headquarters, and through the French authorities for a permit to accompany President Poincaré on his next tour to the front.

Being apparently unsuccessful in both applications he decided on Wednesday night to return to America on Saturday, but the following morning both permits arrived. Meanwhile, with the permission of the British authorities, it is stated that he arranged to make a flight with Flight-Lieutenant Warneford in order to write a special article on the aviator for *Collier's Weekly*.

## ART ROBBERIES.

A Number of Valuable Pictures by Well known Masters Stolen from the Marlborough Galleries. Only the Best Taken.

### THIEVES ARE EXPERTS.

On the same Day at Christie's Several Books of the Famous Sir Walter Gilbey Collection Disappeared. A Unique Library which is to be Sold.

London, June 27. Pictures to the value of many thousands of pounds have been stolen from the Marlborough Galleries in Duke Street. The thieves were evidently picture experts and, out of a collection of many hundreds, picked out those that were of greatest value. Amongst them were canvases by Fyt, Lawrence, Watteau, Gainsborough, Greuze, Nattier, Ruisdal and Hoppner.

The works in question belonged to M. Robert René Meyer See, a French art dealer, now serving with the Zouaves in the French army, who has been in business at the Marlborough Galleries for the past three or four years. They were hanging safely on the walls when the premises were closed on Thursday, and nothing was heard during the night to arouse the suspicions of people living in the upper part of the premises, where Madame Meyer See also has apartments.

### HOW IT WAS DONE.

At the back of the building there is an internal square. This, it is believed, the thieves reached through the next door premises, which were empty. Thence by means of a workman's ladder they seem to have forced an entrance to the office of the galleries on the first floor. It was then quite easy to obtain access to the galleries below. The works removed from the walls were taken to the basement and cut out of the frames, and the thieves apparently left by way of the front door in Duke-street.

It is rather difficult to see how it is hoped to dispose of the booty. Any attempt to negotiate the sale of the canvases in the ordinary way would be to court immediate detection, and it is suggested that the thieves will probably keep them for a time and then endeavour to sell them in the provinces or in America. The police ask that any information concerning them should be given to Detective-Inspector Carlin at Vine-street.

### BOOKS STOLEN.

Whilst one gang of thieves was busy in Duke Street the other was at Christie's, stealing books, as the following shows.

"Several sporting works of great value have been stolen from Messrs. Christie's sale rooms. The books are the property of Sir Walter Gilbey, who is the owner of a unique library of sporting literature. They were on view during the past few days as part of Sir Walter's general collection which is to be sold this week. It is known they were safe on Wednesday, and it is believed they disappeared during that day.

The most valuable volumes which are missing are Pierce Egan's "Boxiana; or Sketches of Ancient and Modern Pugilism," and Samuel Aitken's "Delineation of British Field Sports. Together with Various Methods of Poaching," published by J. Hudson in 1822. Sir Walter Gilbey had written inside the last-named work, "Unique, a very scarce work; this is the only known copy in existence."

Although the collection generally is an exceedingly valuable one, only four books, including the two above-named, have been stolen, but it is estimated that their worth is at least £200. So far, no clue has been obtained which will enable the authorities to trace the thief.

### Signs of the Times.

Rumors to the Effect that the Russian Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of War will be Replaced.

Stockholm, June 27. A good deal of Russian news percolates through here. It has already been said that the Minister of War is going to be superseded and now there comes the news, from a usually reliable source, to the effect that the days of office of Sasonov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, are numbered. If this last prove to be true it means that the party of Nicolai Nikolaivitch has come utterly to grief and that there are excellent chances of the advocates of peace having their way. Sasonov and Maklasow were very dependent on one another and, it was at once made plain that when the Minister of the Interior went, it would not be long before the Minister of Foreign Affairs would follow him into retirement.

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Our Information Bureau. The Continental Times is prepared to supply Americans, free of cost, with all useful information concerning Hotels, Boarding houses, means of transit & so forth, throughout Europe.

MORE ILLUSIONS IN THE LAND OF ILLUSION.

England appears to be living upon an unhealthy and indigestible diet of illusions. There was the "Starving out of Germany" illusion. Impossible! The next illusion that afflicted the British mind was the supposition that there was no copper in Germany.

This is the illusion that Germany is in a bad way financially. This particular and unique illusion is solemnly given out to the world by the Financial Correspondent of the Times in an article headed, "Munchhausen Finance", in which the writer strives to demonstrate and mislead the readers of that once-important paper into believing that the monetary situation in Germany is extremely critical and that the entire financial outlook, apparently so hopeful, is in truth absolutely desperate.

There are two points upon which Germany has shown herself unassailable. They are first in the matter of her military mobilisation, secondly that of her financial organisation. Both are incomparable.

For now four months your correspondent has been warning us of the very serious menace of this gathering exchange crisis, which, should it not be remedied before the new harvests in the United States and Canada commence to throng this way, is calculated to involve us in serious financial trouble, for we shall either have to let our gold go West in unprecedented volume or our exchange may fall to a point at present unrealised, thus seriously checking American and Canadian food exports and aggravating the burden of the present high prices.

The "Nature Man". A strange man who writes himself "gustaf nagel" and who lives as a nature man an ideal existence on the Arenalde, has been caught by the military officials and called upon to do duty in the army. This "gustaf nagel" is very loath to do and claims to have bad eyesight.

THE NEW LOVES.

The English, According to "Tribune" Are Renouncing All Their Pet Aversions Against Those Who Now Help Them.

New York, June 27. The New York Tribune which cannot in any sense be called pro-German publishes the following withering sarcasm concerning the British.

"The English literature of the war is not without its own humor. There is, for instance, the sudden discovery by one English weekly that Joffre resembles Kitchener in all his best qualities. What is more, Frenchmen are exactly like Englishmen, "if the history of the two peoples is carefully considered."

CONGO ATROCITIES.

Then there are the Belgians. Congo atrocities? Let us forget them, especially England's insistence upon the charges. They never were quite proved, anyhow. Belgian cowardice at Waterloo? Nonsense!

Some mistakes were made in the days of these new English enthusiasms. There were unfortunate comparisons of the Kaiser with Napoleon I, for instance. Happily, Attila was ready at hand for a substitute. He had no friends or admirers among the Allies.

TWO PARAGONS.

And here at home? Who of us now cares to remember that daring comparison between our only Colonel and the Kaiser made some years ago? Who cares to remember—certainly not these two strenuous leaders themselves—their composite portrait published at the time by a Western newspaper, or the verses that accompanied the picture, with the refrain:

Behold the face we both adore— How like to Theodore is Bill. How like to Bill is Theodore.

Times change, said the Latin poet, and we change with them."

But he who knew and still knows the English, knows how much they have changed for the worse.

A Bad Outlook

The Fall of American Exchange upon the English Sovereign is a Matter which Mr. Moreton Frewen Considers Needs Investigation.

London, June 27. The well-known ex-ranchman Mr. Moreton Frewen, who has large interests in America, writes in the Daily Telegraph re the serious droop in value of English gold.

For now four months your correspondent has been warning us of the very serious menace of this gathering exchange crisis, which, should it not be remedied before the new harvests in the United States and Canada commence to throng this way, is calculated to involve us in serious financial trouble, for we shall either have to let our gold go West in unprecedented volume or our exchange may fall to a point at present unrealised, thus seriously checking American and Canadian food exports and aggravating the burden of the present high prices.

A SERIOUS FALL.

I take the extreme range of American exchange since last August for the purpose of illustrating the effect on the Chicago "wheat pit." On Aug. 1 cable exchange rates just touched \$7 for a sovereign. To-day the rate your correspondent quotes is \$4 3/4 (4.75). So that freight and insurance being the same, the Chicago exporter who sold wheat in Mark Lane last August for two sovereigns a quarter received \$14, whereas if he sold it to-day for three sovereigns the quarter he would only receive the same \$14 and a fraction more (28 cents). And what applies to wheat applies, of course, also to every contract we make in America for munitions of war.

WALL STREET REPORT.

The Wall Street Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph cables:—The only development of interest in American finance during the past week has been the decline of sterling exchange to a record low level. Readers of the Daily Telegraph fully appreciate the reasons for this movement, which can be ascribed wholly to the war, and there is little to add to my previous cables. The majority of bankers here realise the great difficulties confronting your financial authorities in this matter.

DEFENCES OF THE DARDANELLES.

The Military Correspondent Begin to Think That the Capture of the Famous Fortresses Will Take a Very Long Time.

HOW THE TURKS FIGHT.

The Moslems in Strong Positions and Right Good Fighters. An Ideal Defensive Line. How the Motor Turret Cars Failed.

London, June 27. The misfortunes of the Expeditionary forces at the Dardanelles are described in various forms by the newspaper correspondents who appear to be allowed to publish a great deal which might come under the heading of "Information Useful to the Enemy."

ARMoured MOTOR CARS.

"Meanwhile, another weapon, which, if it did not contribute materially to the rout of the Turks, at least must have enhanced the general state of confusion and terror in which they awaited our attack, had been brought into play. This was the armoured turret motor-cars of the Royal Naval Air Service.

I need scarcely say that the roads in the Gallipoli Peninsula are anything but ideal for automobile work. When we landed nothing worthy the name of a road existed. At this end of the peninsula there were, however, two tolerable tracks leading from Sedd-ul-Bahr and Cape Hellas to Krithia which had been made into something like roads for transport by our sappers.

ATTACK THAT FAILED.

Timing their attack to coincide with that of our first line, at noon the cars, four on each road, dashed up to the firing line. Crossing our trenches on bridges laid across for them, they went on jolting and rocking over the pitfalls sown in the ground and so clean up to the enemy's trenches. Here further progress was impossible, as the cars could not leap the deep, wide caverns the Turks had carved in the ground.

Naturally, the cars made conspicuous targets, and as soon as the Turks had recovered from their surprise at the appearance of this new enemy bullets began to ping against the armoured sides of the cars and shells began to fall round them. Being unable to advance further, and our men being now well in advance of the cars, the latter reversed back to the road and withdrew, shells falling between them as they drove back along the roads.

Trench warfare is, of course, not the purpose for which these cars were built. Their primary sphere of utility is reconnaissance and raiding, especially in co-operation with aeroplanes. They were originally designed to act as supports to the Royal Naval Air Service aeroplanes, but their work in Gallipoli will always be especially difficult, even when the state of operations allows of automobile reconnaissance, owing to the lack of roads."

We thus see the usual dunder-headed blundering of the British in all they venture to undertake. They lack the scientific mind in modern warfare, though none can excel them in brag or abuse.

A FORLORN HOPE.

"The quick success of our centre had carried our line here 600 to 1,000 yards forwards. On the flanks the enemy was much more strongly posted, and a desperate struggle began to straighten out our line. On the right the French, stopped by the formidable barrier of the Kereves Dere gully, were unable to make similar progress. The Royal Naval Division, which dashed gallantly forward with the rest of the British line, found itself unable to maintain the ground won, as it would have meant leaving a gap between them and the French. The Naval Division fought with the utmost bravery, a fact which will be demonstrated when the casualty lists come to be published.

On our left flank, too, Gurkhas and Sikhs were unable to get through the very strong barbed-wire defences which the enemy has here in front of his trenches.

When the work closed for the day our line showed a strong salient in the centre which it must be the work of other days to straighten out.

The situation here tends more and more to resemble that with which we have been

familiar in France. We have an enemy here less fertile in resource than the Germans, less well-equipped, less vigorous in attack, but, on the other hand, he has advantages which the Germans can no longer claim (?). He has an ideal defensive position—a narrow peninsula, traversed by ranges of high hills or small mountains, every inch of which can be entrenched to advantage, and, with one flank—his left—safe from attack by sea, and both incapable of being turned by land, as they stretch down to the water's edge.

TURK'S STRONG POSITION.

The barrier in front of us, although far less rugged and steep than, for example, the ridge on which the Australians, to their eternal honour, succeeded in establishing themselves, will, doubtless, prove no less difficult to assault. It may be even worse: the Australian ridge is like Majuba or Elandslaagte, so steep that men climbing it would often be out of reach of others firing down it from the crest. Aki Baba, on the other hand, so far as one can judge from the nearest accessible point through a field-glass, is a series of smooth slopes, terraced at intervals, which will be much the same to mount as the glacis of an old-fashioned fort.

Another advantage which the Turks possess, or ought to possess, is their large supply of reserves quickly brought to the front. The enemy has no railways to feed the peninsula, but still has a far shorter distance to bring his reinforcements, even if they march from Constantinople, than we, with all the resources of civilisation, have at our command.

Difficulties of Landing.

A Letter Which Shows the Enormous Difficulties the English Troops have to Meet in the Dardanelles. Whole Boatloads of Men Killed.

London, June 27. The following account written by a 16 year old midshipman to his father will give an idea of the enormous difficulties met with in landing troops at the Dardanelles, and will account, in part, for the heavy losses suffered.

THE CALL.

"Hands were called at midnight, and the squadron hove-to at 12.30 a.m., and boats were hoisted out. I took my tow to his Majesty's ship —, and embarked the troops. Then the squadron steamed till we were about three miles from the shore in two lines ahead. The tows then went ahead, and formed line ahead as well as possible in the dark. About half-way we got an order to alter course two points to the north. About half a mile from the shore the dawn began to show over the ridges.

When we got fifty yards from the shore the enemy opened fire with rifles and quick-firers, and bullets were everywhere. Two boats opened fire with maxims for about half a minute till we landed. I was the third boat to land my tow, but in some boats only about a dozen troops landed, the rest being killed or wounded. I kept my boat's crew under cover, and none were hit, although the boat was being hit everywhere. One soldier had a bullet through his head behind his eyes, which blinded him, but did not kill him.

SHRAPNEL FIRE.

The enemy opened fire with shrapnel from over the ridge and to the south on Gaba Tepe. These guns did most damage after we had collected and driven them up the first ridge. The destroyers came up, and I towed a launch to one, and then picked up a launch and two cutters, including Leading Seaman Morris, who got all his troops ashore and his boat off, though only one of his crew was un wounded, and all his oars had been broken by shrapnel except one. He had a bad wound in his groin, and collapsed when he got his boat in tow.

But afterwards we landed them about 100 yards to the south, where it was more sheltered. I took three tows from the transport in No. 2 billet, and while I was waiting to collect a fourth tow a boat got a shell in her below the water-line and sank immediately. She was full of troops, and I put my boat alongside and picked them all up. I was backing out when a shrapnel burst over the boat and killed a soldier just near me, and a bullet went through the boat's side and holed the auxiliary feed pipe, just missing the stoker's head. I just managed to get back to the transport, and then dropped astern, and anchored while the transport went to a hospital ship. The main feed pumps would not take their suction, so we had to run the boiler down and draw fires. A trawler took us in tow to his Majesty's ship —, were we began to start repairs.

MONTREUX Lake Geneva. Delightful Health Resort. Ideal Place for all Winter Sports. Several Mountain Railways, Kursaal with Orchestra, Variety Performances, etc. Prospectus Free from Inquiry Office, MONTREUX.

The Open Tribune.

To our Readers.

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

The Scurrilous "Transcript."

To the Editor.

I wish to congratulate your Mr. Orchelle upon his article "A British Paper in Boston", in your issue of June 21st.

As the darkey said when pointing at the Lord's Prayer which was hanging in print above his bed: "them's my sentiments, oh Lord" thus saving himself the trouble of saying it over, so I can say: you expressed my sentiments. I have been fighting this very "Transcript" right along. Knowing one of the editors very well, I expressed my opinions very freely, but, for obvious reasons without effect! Some time ago I wrote the editor in regard to those weekly "War Reports" that their writer must be either English or paid by the English!

"Much to my regret, the present "neutral" tone of your paper, its "unbiased" (as glaringly advertised) articles such as "Kultur in Excelsis" of May 8, with "Hell" thrown in, make it impossible for me, to keep it any longer."

To the editor I wrote direct... "that last article, by that scribe of yours who gets up the "Weekly War Reports" beats anything I ever read in the way of vulgarity, base insinuation and scurrility. Right along in your neutral and, as advertised, "unbiased" paper, the German Emperor has been the target of this unspeakable cad's venom. I should not at all be surprised to have him attack the German Empress as his next victim; it would be so in keeping with that man's gentlemanly qualities! No doubt some of those Boston papers pride themselves on their culture—or as these wonderfully versatile linguists who are scarcely capable of writing one English sentence grammatically would call it—"Kultur." I am merely a "hyphenated American," who is living by preference among these "Barbarians."

Karlsruhe, Westendstr. 8, M. G.

Our Lost Self-Respect.

To the Editor.

May I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you my warm and sincere appreciation of the valuable services which your paper is rendering as a champion of truth and justice against English lies and hypocrisy? I am also glad to see you point out to your countrymen with the utmost frankness the great danger and the irretrievable loss of dignity and respect which will be the consequence of their cringing attitude towards bullying, exacting John Bull. Surely, to note how meekly the U. S. submit to having their trade, even with neutral countries, controlled by British officials, makes one wonder what has become of the independence and national pride so often loudly proclaimed by Americans when they come over here. It just looks as if the U. S. were getting tired of their independence and longing to be an English Colony once more. Possibly their wish will be satisfied in a not very distant future with the help of Great Britain's noble ally, Japan!

Lugano, June 19th 1915. M. B.

AN APPEAL TO OUR READERS.

Relief for Soldiers Parched by the Summer Heat.

Now, that the fiery summer days are approaching, it is necessary to find means in order to refresh with pleasant drinks the painful thirst endured by so many German heroes now defending their Fatherland.

The Central Committee of the German Societies of the Red Cross in Berlin have formed a special organization which is to devote itself to the task of sending regular shipments of mineral waters and fruit juices to the troops at the front. The German papers have published a call for contributions for this purpose and we feel certain that many readers of the Continental Times, both in Europe and in America, will be glad to contribute to this worthy cause—a small tribute of love to the men who are fulfilling their duty under such arduous conditions. Contributions in cash may be sent to the Central Committee of the German Red Cross Society, Department of Mineral Water Supplies, Berlin W. 50. Checks, Kgl. Seehandlungs-Hauptkasse, Berlin.

## VIRIBUS UNITIS. ECHOES OF EVENTS IN AUSTRIA- HUNGARY.

### CHAOS BEFORE THE DEFEAT.

The tremendous onslaught of the Armies of the Allied Powers against the Russian Colossus now tottering upon his legs, brought a condition of horror-stricken panic into the ranks of the enemy. Chaos, disorder, desperation seized the Russian masses. The Japanese cannon used by the Russians burst with their own charges. The American ammunition proved exceedingly dangerous and failed to explode. The regiments were flung into the greatest confusion, the men lost their officers, the officers suddenly found themselves in the midst of strange troops.

These facts may in part explain the collapse of the Russian wall, but the facts themselves can be explained only by the vast moral and mental inferiority of the Russian hordes when forced to face the armies of two great and enlightened modern powers.

### THE AFTERMATH AT LEMBERG.

The liberated people of Lemberg have told many strange stories of all they were forced to endure during the Russian occupation. The city itself has remained intact, though all about it for miles and miles lies a district of death and devastation. The country is studded with the graves of the native soldiers and the enemy.

Life in Lemberg was carried on under the most rigorous Russian rule. The place swarmed with soldiery, officers, spies, and demi-monde. The Russians had entered the city with bands playing, and the white flag upon the court-house was soon replaced by the Russian. The Cossacks carried on a roaring trade with things they had stolen on their march towards Lemberg. Bank-notes of 50, 100, even of 1000 Kronen were exchanged for one-tenth their value in silver—not to the disadvantage of course, of those who made the exchange. Boxes of fine cigars were sold for a trifle. The soldiers at times robbed pedestrians of their boots or relieved them of their watches. All manner of tricks were resorted to in order to obtain alcoholic drinks. The Jewish peddlers carried on a great secret trade in this line. Several hundred children were transported so that they might be brought up in the orthodox Russian faith. The strictest, most absurd censorship prevailed in the matter of books and newspapers.

Many rich families of Lemberg were reduced to absolute poverty and were forced to resort to the Russian soup-kitchens. Jewish shops were frequently robbed and their owners beaten.

But there is also a brighter side to the picture. This consists of the fair and courteous behaviour of many of the officers who were quartered upon private families. They lived on the best of terms with their hosts and were usually quick to punish any outrageous conduct of the soldiery against the citizens. They gave large tips to the servants as they left.

But, all in all, the memory of the Russian occupation remains an oppression, a grey nightmare which was not lifted until the Austrian, Hungarian and the German cannon proclaimed that the rule of the Russians was at an end.

### THOSE SKODA SHELLS.

Death to Everything within One Hundred and Fifty Yards. Terrible Pressure of Gas Kills as Much as Splinters. A Woman Leader.

Warsaw, June 27. Surgeon-Major Lesghintseff, who is back from the big battle in Galicia, says that seven-eighths of the wounds in the fighting there were from shells, half of them being from large calibre shells, and the rest from field howitzers and field guns, including shrapnel shells. "Bullets," says this authority, "played no rôle. The rifle is the infantryman's toy. The infantryman does not fight. When the big guns have finished the fighting he occupies the trenches which they have won." The effect of the Skoda 17-inch guns, known as "The Pilseners," is worse than the effect of the Krupp "Big Berthas." The Skoda shells weigh 2800 lbs. Their normal trajectory is about four and a-half miles high, and in soft ground they penetrate twenty feet before exploding. The explosion occurs two seconds after impact. "The Pilseners" are howitzers, and except in diameter do not resemble the Krupp 17-inch mortars.

### THE PILSENER SHELL.

A "Pilsener" shell kills everyone within 150 yards, and many who are further off. The mere pressure of gas breaks in the partitions and roofs of bomb-proof shelters. Scores of men who escape metal fragments, stones, and showers of earth are killed, lacerated, or blinded by the pressure of the gas. Men who are only a short distance away are torn asunder. The gas gets into the body cavities and expands, tearing the flesh asunder. Sometimes only the clothes are stripped off, leaving the boots intact; of men close by not a fragment remains. The clothes disappear, and only small metal articles are found. If the shell falls very close the explosion melts rifle barrels as if they were struck by lightning. Men who disappear in such explosions are often reported missing, as there is no proof of their death.

## "MONEY GRABBING HAS MADE INGRATE OF UNITED STATES IN WAR."

Dr. Georg Barthelme Asserts Germany Aided America in Spanish War—"Conflict Would Be Over Had Allies Been Refused American Ammunition."

By JAMES GRAY.

### REFERS TO CASEMENT AFFAIR.

A red hot roast of the American; a cry of wrath from an outraged German; a direct charge that money grubbing has made an intense ingrate of the United States, are the chief features of recent interview with Dr. Georg Barthelme, a distinguished German writer, temporarily in America as the representative of the *Cologne Gazette*.

### NOT A WAR OF HEADLINES.

"It's really useless to make me talk," said Dr. Barthelme. "First of all the opinion of a 'barbarian' is disqualified from the start and has no standing in court, and then, this war will not be won through a column of candid opinion and it will not be lost through glaring headlines and blaring atrocity stories and scaring editorials."

"But the American press wants to print both sides."

"Do they really? There was a time when I entertained such sweetly foolish thoughts myself. I am not ashamed of that time, for it shows that I was possessed with the belief that even the stress and strain of the most trying time in recent history would not be able to keep the sense of justice submerged for long or for ever. I felt justified in this belief by an observation of more than four years, and by a study of American history, especially party history, of at least the same length of time. The outstanding features of the American character then seemed to me to be a remarkable level-headedness and a craving desire for fair play."

### CALLS FAIR PLAY "HAS BEEN."

"The adoration of material success notwithstanding, I seemed to notice a kind sympathy with the under dog, and an outspoken repulsive attitude towards misrepresentation, a conservatism whose correctness seemed exceedingly well matched with two American sayings, viz: Give the other fellow a chance, and Lincoln's remark of fooling all the people some of the time and so on."

"But alas! In order not to be classed with the people that can be fooled all the time, I had to awaken to the facts and had to adjust my observations and opinions to the conditions as they were. The seemingly solid foundations of a four years' experience were shaken and torn to tatters like a modern fortress on which were trained our Busy Berthas. Fair play? It belongs to the cherished 'Has Been.' Or do you think it fair play when you play up every nonsense or lie in seven inch type, as soon as it defames the one side or glorifies the other, and at the same time hide away in some Amen corner the one fellow's advantageous story or suppress entirely what might not look very showy for the other fellow's cause?"

### HAS VAN FULL OF EVIDENCE.

"Substantiate it? And a little bit, at that? Why, I would need a van to produce the evidence. For the output of American literature, daily, weekly and monthly, is on the scale of year staple crops, cotton and corn. But here are some samples. Has the attention of the American public been called to the beastly doings of the recent standard-bearers of civilization from the North in the border districts of East Prussia or in Poland? Your blood congeals in reading the reports."

"And how are 'My beloved Jews' treated by the officials of the Czar who addressed his beloved Jews in Yiddish when the war broke out? The same Jews that looked to the United States as their liberator and who pitched their hopes to the highest key when she cancelled a commercial treaty of 80 years history on account of the passport question? Where are the ardent spokesmen of the outraged now? It at least failed to get hold of them."

"And where are cries and screams of indignation and wrath and rage when we read about bomb-dropping of the English on undefended cities like Freiburg or Karlsruhe? Or the wanton bombardment of a Belgian watering place like Ostend? And did we hear the welkin ring with the cries of outraged souls when the Dresden was shot to pieces like a cornered rat in neutral waters?"

### CITES GREENBRIAR CASE.

"And then, did you hear much ado about the American ship Greenbriar whose flag was hauled down by the British for three days? Or did you hear anything at all about the shot that was sent across the bow of the Texas almost in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty? I haven't. Neither did I read anything about the biggest sensation that has been brought to light during these sensational days, the attempt to purchase the murder of a political adversary. And yet, I can't think of a story that would be better fit for the display of seven column headlines in a scandal-mongering press for a scandal devouring public, especially when you can reproduce the letters of marque in handwriting on the stationery of an embassy! Would such an extraordinary delicacy of feeling have been in evidence, had the imprint on the aforesaid stationery read differently?"

"I refer to the attempt to procure the assassination of Sir Roger Casement in Norway. Though this was substantiated by documentary evidence of the attempted crime, and photographs of the document placed in the hands of practically every newspaper in the United States, where have you seen it printed? Nowhere. Had that incriminating paper been written on German official stationery I am constrained to believe it would have been reproduced in every corner of the United States. Certainly when the futile attempt was made to besmirch the German government in the Stegler case in New York the perfectly innocent and charitable letters from the German naval attaché to Stegler were photographed and widely printed. These are a few instances. If you are able to consider them as proofs of fair play, I bow. The only thing left of me is then to confess that I had a wrong notion of fair play. That's all."

"What is your opinion about the anti-American feeling in Germany?"

### SLANDERED SINCE HISTORY.

"I would not be surprised if there were such a feeling. For by hammering his head with an ax long enough, you will bring even a German out of equipoise. We have been slandered and maligned as no nation ever was since the dawn of history. I don't care a rap about the childish prattle of seemingly unbalanced minds that deprive us of everything we have ever done for the good of mankind. The people of that ilk and brand debase only themselves, and if ridicule would kill, they would be ripe for an epiphany. Besides that, we could cite these same wise guys quite to the contrary, so far as they were able to have or to express an opinion a year ago."

"If a man who is honored with holding a chair in a famous university in this country can go down so deep in the gutter as to coin the word 'Kultur-Barbaren' and set to work to prove it on 'fake evidence, the country will be held responsible, and it can't complain if the nation of these Kultur-Barbaren doesn't entertain the kindest of feelings."

### QUOTES UNIVERSITY HEAD.

"Here I give you a morsel of that endeavor to make the Germans feel good. Saye the ~~German~~ ~~more~~ ~~has~~ ~~never~~ ~~been~~ ~~really~~ ~~civilized~~. Germany Christianized three centuries after the rest of western Europe, (Prussia, five centuries) has never had the Teuton barbarian tamed out of her. Exceptionally she has produced cosmopolitans. The latent barbarism has persisted in the stock as a whole. Centuries late in education and political stability, Germany has suddenly sprung into bewildering power. Technically at the head of the world, spiritually she is still of the seventeenth century. The veneer of civilization is specious, but thin, over the stalwart barbarian core—Scratch a German—I mean of the Prussianized type only—and you find a barbarian. Or, more accurately, without scratching such a German you will find a Kultur-Barbar."

"That makes for good feeling, doesn't it?"

"After having killed our honor and reputation as a nation, you haven't been satisfied with that. No. Realizing that Germany can't be crushed that way, because barbarians are rather thick-skinned, you sent more effective means than the spiritual dum-dum bullets of university professors. You are sending the real stuff. Five hundred millions dollars worth have been sent for the civilization of the Kultur-Barbaren, and the end of the first year of the war will fill your coffers with a nice round billion. You see, it pays to go into the civilizing business. Of course, you aren't only selling bullets, and guns, and submarines; you are also sending prayers to heaven, and you sent a whole shipload of Christmas dolls to the poor orphans that have been made through the effectiveness of the American guns and bullets. You wonder why we should take exception to such a combined peace and war business, and I can say only that we aren't far enough developed in our Kultur-Barbarism to see the beauty of such a double standard."

"Psychology and its history will tell you that the feelings and reasonings of primitive people are not of the complex type by which higher civilized layers are distinguished. We therefore find it a little, unusual that a man should go down on his knees and turn the white of his eyes heavenward and necessitate a patch on his pants whilst he is kneeling in peace prayers, and then go home and strain his wits to find out how he can enlarge his plant to make more shrapnel to prolong the war that proves so profitable to him."

### SAYS NEUTRALS FORBID WAR AID.

"And when they over there in Germany get their soldiers into the hospitals and cut out of their breasts the bullets that have been made in the United States, then they foolishly don't understand that the man over here who made them and made money on

them, really didn't mean any harm to Germany. A higher civilization of Germany will bring such a better understanding about, and then there will be no more anti-American feeling in the then fullfledged member of the community of civilized nations."

"But you say the law of nations forbids you to stop that horrible traffic. Of course, the question has different aspects. You can look it from a legal side and from a human point of view. I don't care so much about the purely legal questions that are involved. But that there are American—unhyphenated Americans at that—who assert that America has an absolute right to lay an embargo on war materials, is to be seen by a look into the Congressional Record. And if you take a look across the sea you find that the European neutral countries like the three Scandinavian Kingdoms, Switzerland and Italy have forbidden the exportation of war material. A further look into history will show you that even Germany committed a 'breach of neutrality' in favor of the United States by prohibiting the shipment of ammunition to the giant opponent of Uncle Sam during his war of 1898."

### QUOTES FROM AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

"As you said yourself, that incident isn't reported in the files of the state department, I there forecite you the source of that breach of neutrality. It is to be found in the autobiography of the then American ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, volume II, Pages 168 and 169, where you read as follows:

"The American consul at Hamburg having notified me by telephone that a Spanish vessel, supposed to be loaded with arms for use against us in Cuba, was about to leave that port, I hastened to the foreign office and urged that vigorous steps be taken, with the result that the vessel, which in the meantime, had left Hamburg, was overhauled and searched at the mouth of the Elbe."

"The German government might easily have pleaded, in answer to my request, that the American government had generally shown itself opposed to any such interference with the shipment of arms to belligerents and had contended that it was not obliged to search vessels to find such contraband of war, but that this duty was incumbent upon the belligerent nation concerned. This evidence of the fairness of Germany I took pains to make known."

### SAYS GERMANY ASKS NO FAVORS.

"Draw your own conclusions as to the possibilities of stopping the shipment of arms, but also considered just for a moment the different situations in 1898 and 1915. Then there was the United States in a war with a world power like Spain, and the United States was not cut off from the sea but could buy all the arms and cartridges she wanted, and yet upon the urgent request of the United States' ambassador the Berlin foreign office took rigorous steps and showed evidence of fairness which Mr. White took pains to make known."

"And now in 1915, where only 30 nations (counting Asiatic and African tribes) are up in arms against Germany and when she is outnumbered by at least 5 to 1, she doesn't make any urgent request and doesn't ask favors, because the law of nations really doesn't compel a nation to lay an embargo upon the shipment of arms. Yet the same international law doesn't forbid laying an embargo on such shipments since conditions have unfortunately prevailed, making it impossible that Germany take advantage of the good will of America, either to buy ammunition and arms, or even innocent foodstuffs for the hungry mouths of at least 35,000,000 women, 15,000,000 children and 10,000,000 soldmen. To pretend that it is only the bad luck of Germany that prevents her from getting the same stuffs that the Allies get, and that America would be glad to take also her money, adds irony to injury, for is it like giving a lantern to a blind man. Besides, such an assertion does not even bear the ear-marks of sincerity when we read at the same time in the absolutely

neutral American papers that Germany must be crushed and when we further read that an American steel manufacturer committed a breach of neutrality by refusing an order for some millions of steel arrows that were to be dropped from French aeroplanes on the German soldiers.

### BLAMES U. S. FOR WAR'S CONTINUANCE.

"I say to you this war would now be over, had the Allies been unable to procure war materials from the United States. But you have shrapnel made in Bridgeport, Conn., Quincy, Mass., Bethlehem, Pa., Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Schenectady, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., New Haven, Conn., three factories in Illinois, and at practically every big steel plant in the United States; you have armor piercing projectiles made by several of the largest plants in the steel districts of Pennsylvania; you have cartridges turned out by the hundreds of millions of rounds in every factory that can be equipped to turn them out; you see locomotive works and bridge works and other institutions turned into manufacturing of war material; you have 14 of the largest automobile factories in the country working three shifts of men night and day to make trucks to fill orders from the Allies; you have in the United States between 15,000 and 20,000 manufacturing plants which by a slight shift in machinery can make arms and ammunition and in some cases artillery, and practically all of them have made the shift. You are shipping these materials as well as submarines in parts, and clothing and food, and horses and mules in such enormous quantities that a great financial boom is being created in the United States. You are waxing fat feeding upon the world atrocity now being perpetrated in Europe."

"Can you doubt my statement that if all this vast resource were to be withheld from the Allies the war would have come to a close? I think you cannot."

Dr. Barthelme then went on to speak of the enormous services rendered to the United States since their earliest days by Germans and German-Americans.

"Well, it is too sad a story to talk about it at length. Whatever has been said in calmer days about the merits of Germany for the benefit of mankind and of the German-American for the up-building of this country has been wiped out during these eight terrible months, and if we were compelled to believe what has been produced by venomous pens within these borders, what has been cravily grasped from whatever decayed brains and malignant tongues have produced and sent here on the submerged wires, what has been spread broadcast over these United States with the effect that enormous harm has been done, we if we were compelled to believe all this, I say, every German-American would do well to emigrate to the moon."

"I have often and often heard: 'hands across the sea,' and I remember well an address of a man who is now, as I believe, longing for the crushing of Germany in which he says. 'The ties that unite Germany and the United States are many and close, and it must be a prime object of our statesmanship to knit the two nations ever closer together. In no country is there a warmer admiration for Germany, and for Germany's exalted ruler, Emperor William, than here in America.' This man was Theodore Roosevelt."

### SAYS TRUTH WILL OUT.

"Why all these sweet memories have been forgotten, why conditions have changed entirely, God knows, — and the English censor. This war seems to be a war of lies and catch phrases, but in the long run the truth will out like murder, and the people will come back to their senses and will feel ashamed of the fact that they could have been dominated by lying phrasemakers; ere long I am confident the people will rise in ire and will declare that a large part of the American press is not and never has been the true exponent of American thought and sentiment; and they will see in Germany nothing but that very animal of which fun is made in the French witticism, 'Cet animal est tres mechant; lorsquon, l'attaque, ilse defend,' which means, to translate freely:

'This animal is very bad. For when you hit it, it gets mad.'

## NOTICE

With the first number in July we shall begin to publish *Exclusive Official Lists of all English Prisoners in the various German Camps.*

German Socialism During the War.

By Dr. Karl Lensch. Member of the Reichstag.

When the War broke out Central Europe was for a time nearly completely cut off from the outside world.

The news that 100 social-democratic members of Parliament were shot according to martial law was first published on August 7th in the "Prensa", a widely-read Argentine paper and woke a powerful echo throughout the world.

Reliable information regarding conditions in Germany reached the outside world via the Hague on August the 17th and was denounced by nearly all the existing labour organs abroad as being a downright invention and an insult to the German working class.

But even this flood of injustice gradually subsided and it is certain that the more the standpoint taken up by the German labour class in regard to the war becomes known abroad, the sooner a more objective and unprejudiced point of view will prevail.

"We demand that, as soon our national security is assured and our enemies show pacific inclinations, the war shall be ended by means of a peace which permits of amicable relations with the neighbouring nations."

The Executive of the German Social Democratic Party wrote for the Christmas number of the English party organ, the Labour Leader, as follows: "In these heavy times which have befallen the world our warmest sympathy is with all endeavours which are directed towards a speedy conclusion of this murderous struggle of the nations."

Unfortunately this thrice-sounded call in the name of peace did not awaken the slightest echo. Since its best men entered the ministry the French Social-Democratic Party has identified itself with this Ministry whose goal the President of the Council defined on the 22nd of December in the words: "Fight without ceasing, Revenge!"

Russia remains silent whilst England's reply to the German labour party's offer of the olive-branch consists of a call to the colours, appearing in the labour press. These deplorable conditions the German labour-class is unable to alter at present.

Where to buy the Continental Times. Germany.

Berlin. At all Street Kiosques. At all bookstalls on Overhead and Underground Railway. At all bookstalls on main railway stations.

Bremen: Johs. Storm, am Wall. Otto Melcher, Hutfilterstrasse. Gustav Winter, am Wa l. Rühle & Schlenker, Domsheide. Will & Newig, Schüsselkorb.

Dresden: Tittmann's Buchhandlung. Heinicke, Annenstrasse 12a. Buchhandlung Anna Kempe, Pragerstrasse 54.

Frankfurt on Main: A. Vaternahm, Hauptbahnhof, Buchhandlung. Hamburg: C. Boysen, Heuberg 9.

Köln a. Rh.: Schmidt'sche Buchhandlung, Königin Augusta Halle 113. Munich: Buchhandlung Hch. Jaffé, Brienerstrasse 53.

Wiesbaden: D. Frenz, G. m. b. H., Tannusstrasse. Herm. A. Lücke, Buchhandlung.

Austria. Vienna: Leo & Co., K. K. Hofbuchhändler, Opernring 3. Herm. Goldschmied, G. m. b. H., Wollzeile 11.

Holland. Hague: de Groot & Dijkhoff, A. van Hoogstraaten & Zn Platz 27, s' Gravenhage.

Rotterdam: De Groot, Binnen en Buitenvaartse Dijklandel, 2, Gelderestraat. Kiosken Maatschappij. Spoorwegboekhandel Station: Amsterdam, S'Hage, Maastricht, Rotterdam Beurs, Breda, Vlissingen, Arnhem, Nymegen, Eindhoven, Utrecht, Zrolle, Leewarden, Rosendaal, Tilburg, Venlo.

Switzerland. Neuenburg: Verlagsbuchhandlung F. Zahn, Bahnhofstrasse 13/15. Basel: Bahnhofsbuchhandlung F. Zahn. Bern: Bahnhofsbuchhandlung. Zeitungskiosk Bubenberg. Ferd. Wyss.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN AMERICA, A New Volume Called "War Echoes."

George William Hau, editor of "War Echoes," a new book just published at Chicago, writes in his preface: "The tremendous power of the American press, creating and feeding upon popular notions and sentiments concerning the aims and conduct of certain European nations, and, I very much fear, only too often stooping to policies working to the great injury of certain persons and institutions for private gain through the misfortunes of others, which was especially so during the first months of the present conflict—impelled me to throw all my energies and spirit into the work of defending a people whose reputation and character we well know, in whom we have always had and still cherish a splendid Faith and in which Faith we shall abide until sufficient evidence compels us to give this Faith up as not well founded."

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