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# figime Ofx Conlinential Times 

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

2man who has been staying in Switzerla
past two months has left Lucerne
Panic in Minsk.
Petersburg, Sept. 16 . Aecording to a des-
patch received here, the news of the advance
of the United Armies has led to a panic in of the
Minsk.

For High Treason.
Strassburg, Sept. 16. The Editor of the
ournal $d^{\prime}$ Alsace Leo Boll has been conJourral d"Alsace Leo Boll has been con
victed of high treason. All his property has
been confiscated. been confiscaled.
Archibald in Form.
The American oockey Archibald was in
great form at Hoppegarten yesterday winning greare races, the Nicked Handicap, the Masher
three race and the Trollhetta Handicap.
Lugano, Sept. 16 . The Avantind publishes an
article mocking England for the difference article mocking England for the difference
between its words and deeds. It says that between its words and deeds. It says that
England incites all other nations to fight but itself does little.
Washington, Sept. 16 . Coustion.
Wassington, Sept. 16 . Count Bernstorff
after seeing Mr. Lansing stated that the interview had been most satisfactory and that he thought the Arabic question would be settled in a friendly spirit.
Temps Sceptical.
Paris, Sept. 16. Temps takes an exceedingly
sceptical view of the position of the Russians. sceptical view of the position of the Russians.
It says that the next few days will show whether the Russian offensive on the Sereth is likely to succeed.
New Note to Bulgaria.
Sofia, Sept. 16. The Representatives of the
Quadruple Alliance have presented a fresh Quadruple Alliance have presented a fresh
note to Bulgaria. It avnounces that Servia is prepared to cede Macedonia as far as the
Varda with the exception of Sewgeli and Doiran. The district in question would not given up till after the war
Montreal, Sept. 16. Sir Wuilliam van Horne,
who was operated on Aug. 23 for serious who was operated on Aug. 23 for serious
stomach trouble, has suffered a relapse, and grave fears are entertained as to the recovery
of the famous railroad builder. Sir William of the famous railroad builder. Sir William
made excellent progress after the operation, made excellent progress atter the operation,
and the early bulletins indicated a rapid re-

Money for the Allies.
New York, Sept. 16. Mr. Pierp
New York, Sept. 16. Mr. Pierpont Morgan
has presented the members of the European has presented the members of the European
Financial Commission to 175 leading Ame-
rican Bankers. It is surmised that in order rican Bankers. It is surmised that in order
to try and stop the fall of the agio upon the to try and stop the fall of the agio upon the
sovereign, a loan of 100 million sterling will
be granted at $5 \%$ the money to remain in be granted at $5 \%$ the money to remain in
America. The German American press
condemns the loan and states that it is a breach of international rights.

Montreal, Sept. 16. Succession duties
mounting to more than $£ 50,000$ will shortly be collected by the Province of Manitoba from the estate of the late Lord Strathcona,
who owned lands in the province valued at $\$ 2,490,000$. That valuation was altributed to
them in the will. Some of Lord Strathcona's Manitoba property was in Winnipeg, some at Silver Heights, but the bulk was
along the river belts west and north. Brltish Losses.
London, Sept. 16. The House of Commons
has met and one of the first questions asked the answer to which was awaited with breathless attention was how great the English
losses had been. The reply came, that up to August 2 ist, which would not include the the entire loss was 381,983 . Of those figures the number of officers, killed were 4,965 and 70,992 men; of wounded 9973 officers and
241,086 men. Missing 1,501 officers and 53,466 men.
Paris, Sept. Pion on the English. lishes the last of a series of articles by M. Pichon on his visit to Great Britain. M.
Pichon says: "I took many months for an estimate to
be formed of the quantity of material necessary to assure victory, but from the very be-
ginning of the war Lord Kitchener understood that millions of men would be required and he accomplished an extraordinary feat.
One of the great merits of British statesmen They hide nothing, and apply their mistakes. solutely to the task of finding remedie:

## WAR CORRESPONDENT KIPLING.

 TYPICAL WORD PICTURES.


## NEW AVIATION FEAT.

## The SWiss Flyer Audeman Beats Legagneur's Helthtifesord Dy NearTwelve Hundred Feet.

Paris, Sept. 16. The famous Swiss aviato Audeman has made successful attempt to
establish a new altitude record. He started
from Issy-les.Moulineau at three o'clock, and from Issy-les. Moulineau at three o'clock, and
descended an hour later at Ville Coublay, descended an hour later at Ville Coublay,
where the official commissary of the French where the official commissary of the French
Aeronautic Club noted that the altitude barometer showded $19,800 \mathrm{ft}$.
$8,630 \mathrm{ft}$ held up to the presat the record or He stopped his flight owing to the cold.

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

 Russians Pursued Through theSwamps and Pinsk Captured, Hard Fighting at Tarnopol, Nineteen
Italian Generals Dismissed. Pinsk has been taken by the army General Mackensen who had pursued the
Russians through the Prypet swamps 150 kilometers, showing clearly that the Muscovites
in that direction must be in a very dis
organised state.
The English and Russian papers claim a
big victory at Tarnopol which the German big victory at Tarnopol which the German
staff does not admit, but undoubtedly the Russians have made a desperate effort to break rrough in the weakest spot of the long line
of the United Armies. The Russian accounts, notoriously untrustworthy, tell of 17,000 pris-
oners captured. Undoubtedly the troops of General Bothmer were taken by surprise, but since the first onslaugly of the Russians they
have repelled all attacks. The Times Military have repelled all altacks. The Times Military the issue of the action of the Nereth. In the north, General von Eichorn General von Below, acting with Prince Leo-
pold of Bavaria, are working up towards pold of Bavaria, are working up towards
Dunaberg, the former near Riga, the latter about Wilna. Activity in the West. One of the unexpected incidents of the moment is to hear of a renewed activity on
the Aisne-Marne Canal, where the French started an offensive which was met by heavy
artillery fire terminating in a long distance artillery fire terminating in a long distance
duel. The French apparently sought to duel. The French apparen
capture the Sapigneul salient.

Italian Generals Dismissed. A further nineteen Italian Generals have
been dismissed and there is question of the been dismissed and there is question of
Commander in Chief himself retiring. is reported to be in bad health.
doubtedly General Cadorna has disa expectations and is considered unequal to the task he has underiaken. At the Dardanelles all is quiet but from
Athens come reports of large gatherings Athens come reports of large gather
newly arrived froops of the Allies. The Italians have decided not to take part in the Dardanelles expedit
the coast of Asia Minor.

THAT GREAT FINANCIAL PROBLEM.
ENGLAND THE BANKER FOR THE ALLIES.
Great Britain called Upon to Finance France, Russia and Italy.
Financial Commission to America. Russia Must Have a Loan.

## By Aubrey Stanho

Intensely interesting, just at this most critical
phase of the war phase of the war, stands the financial question,
for, it has become strikingly evident that each far, it has become strikingly evident that each
day the matter of money with which to face Che vast expenses of modern warfare becomes
thater more and more the question which is going
to decide, in 2 very large degree, the issue of o decide, in a very
this great campaign

The Unexpected

## And Enten what

what to do in who are in straits to know large expenditure which each day calls for. speaking, no serious financial difficulties toly contend with. They are making war ever so much cheaper than their many enemies comcally self supporting, and, by a strange might have been thought disadvantageous to them, they have benefited and the money which is to play such a powerful role in the outcome of the war, has remained at home
and given rise to thousands of new industries whereby factory owners and the populace have benefited enormously.
England is Everything.
When reference is made to of the Entente, it merely signifies England. To all intents and purposes Great Britain is financing the Allies. And in so doing, she
has a task so prodigious before her, that the big financiers of the world are wondering whether it can possibly be faced. In Eng-
land itself the seriousness of the national financial situation causes the utmost anxiety. Parliament has just re-opened and the first
request made by the government was a credit for $£ 250,000,000$ and Mr. Asquith explained
that large sum was not intended for expenditure, but was merely to meet demands made by the colonies and the Allies. That
sum is already gone before being appro made b
sum is
priated.
The

The last war loan, voted scarce three months ago $£ 600,000,000$ has by now probably been
expended. It was largely mortgaged before xpended. It was largely mortgaged before
being realised, the amount owing to the Bank of England alone being $£ 160,000,000$. In a very short while another large war credit
will be needed, this time understood to be $\$ 500,000,000$. It will be found, from what is heard, that a large amount of that pro
spective loan is already mortaged. Thective loan is aiready mortage
That Terrible Agio

> That Terrible Agio.

In haste, an Anso-French inancial comhission has been sent to the United States,

## THIRD WAR LOAN.

Amongst the latest subscriptions to the
War Loan have been the Rheinish West phalian Coal Syndicate, 20 million of marks the Frankfurt Mortgage and Credit Association, 2 million; the Strassburg Savings Bank, $21 / 2$ million. The Savings Bank of the town of Dortmund will undoubtedly have more
subscriptions loan than in the last two, over subscriptions loan than in the last two, over
16 million of marks being already underwritten. The Nürnberg Savings Banks Depo sitors have already reached near 2 million of Munich, 3 million; the Upper Schlesig Coke Works, $11 / 2$ million; the firm of Maffei, of
Munich, 1 million; and the same firm has placed special facilities in the way for the subscribing of the loan by all their employes
The "Friedrich Wilhelm" assurance Asso ciation has subscribed 25 million of marks, as against 20 million of the last loan; the Land Assurance Company of the Rhine, 10
million; the Employes' Association of the million; the Employes'
German Banks, 5 million.
A despatch from Cologne announces that the
Rhenish Provincial Commission subscribes Rhenish Provincial Commission subscribe to the third war loan. The firm of Lanz of Mannheim subscribes 5 million marks after
first anmouncing 3 million; the town of first amnouncing 3 million; the town of
Mannheim will altogether subscribe over 100 million of marks.

Petersburg, Sept. 16. The Premier Gory-
mekin has Ieft Petersburg on a visit to the
Emperor at headquarters. There are rumors Emperor at headquarters. There are rumors
that M. Goryemkin and several other Min-
isters will be called upon to retire.
give a popular explanation which all can
grasp, it had come
Britaz grasp, it had come to a point that Great
Britain owed America-Britain owed America-let us say Morgan and
Company-the sum of $£ 200,000,000$ munitions and various military material. But
on September the first, there has been ent lished a record low agio for the golden sovereign. Instead of being at its normal
value, namely $\$ 486 \mathrm{c}$ it had value, namely $\$ 4.86 \mathrm{c}$ it had sunk in worth to $\$ 4.58 \mathrm{c}$. That is to say, roughly speaking, thritain would have had to pay the staggering
Brater that sum, Great Britain would have had to pay the staggering
amount of over $\$ 10,000,000$ upon the low agio amount of over $\$ 10,000,000$ upon the low agio
dead loss. Gold had been sent by the shipload to America, American securities had been bought up and sent to the United States,
but all of no avail. And so the Commission but all of no avail. And so the Commission was sent to see what was to be done to
prevent the entire demoralisation of England's trade with America. $A$ Makeshift.
The first results of the visit of the Com-
misson, which is headed by the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Rufus Isaacs, it told in a meeting of all the leading Bankers of America, called
together by Morgan together by Morgan \& Co. to talk matters And it is stated, but not confirmed, that the American Bankers have decided to advance to the British Government the amount owing
to Morgan and Company, namely $£ 200,000,000$ to Morgan and Company, namely $£ 200,000,000$
and thus attempt to keep the agio at, more and thus attempt to keep the agio at, more
or less, normality. But as must be evident to all, that measure is only a makeshift. of Americans are delivering vast quantities France, and now Italy finds that it also must order in the United States.
And all those bills will have to be footed and paid in gold by Great Britain, and so,
by the time the next payment is due it may be taken as quite sure that the agio will again be on the decline and unless the American bankers undertake to keep on
paying the entire expenses of the munitions and war material ordered by the allies-a
very unlikely thing-the same agio difficulty very unlikely thing-the
will always re-occur.

Russia Must Have Loa
Meanwhile, to add to the difficulties with which England is faced financially, the Russian Minister of Finance, Bark, has just
landed on British soil, his mission being urgent, and it is to demand a big loan in
the name of his country. The Russian newspapers openly state that the matter is o desperate that if the Minister of Finance But where is England going to find all SITUATION MOST SERIOUS.

London, Sept. 16. The parliamentary Cor before have the Members of Parliament appeared so pre-occupied and so anxious.
At no period has the Parliament metunder such serious conditions as those existing The trouble is not from without so much as from within. The first question is the
one of money, the second that of conscription. The paper thinks Mr. McKenna will be abt to solve the financial problem, but the agiation for conscription ought never to have commenced as it has only brought about srife and confusion, and threatens the peace of the civil community. It would be a grea national misfortune it Parliament were to
divide the country upon this subject. It refers the threatened railroad strike and the vorkman's agitation and calls upon the Goceriment to try and calm the workers. The
rairoad employes threaten a general strike demanding higher wages. A new strike ha

WHY THE RUSSIANS LOSE. The Ochta Ammunition Works Blow
Up. Irreparable Losses. London, Sept. 16. Reuters Correspondent
in Petersburg states that the Russian defeats are owing to the blowing up of the Ochta ammunition works that supplied half th whole supply of the Russian army. Ochta
was the one factory of its kind in Russia and the blow fell at a critical moment. The explosion shook the whole of Petersburg, as
though an earthquake. Thousands of lives
of artizans were lost and the entire works
destroyed.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1915.

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Pullhesed Trrea Times a Weat: Mondas, Wednessay, Fiday.


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 steamers to and from the United
THE CONINENTAL TMES

Our Information Burea
 Transit, etc., throughout Europe.-A Adress:

Lloyd George Upon Victories. In reading the extremely long speeches of
the Minister of the Munitions of Great Britain, ne is forcibly struck with the fact that, when
civilian begins to give opinions upon military subjects, he is liable to make himself
ridiculous. Mr, Lloyd George in his recent speech, which covered four closely printed
pages in the large-sized columns of the Daily pages in the large-sized columns of the Daily
Telegraph, gave it as his decided opinion hat the victories of the Germans,
won by either a von Hindenburg, Mackenson, or for the matter of that by any "von" at all, but victory just came
because the Germans had more shot and shell than their enemies. That is certainly
not flattering to the well-known military leaders of the armies of either side, nor is it an ledge of mililiary matters would for one moment acquiesce. The Right Honorable
gentleman would be just as correct if he were to say that a game of chess could be
won without any players, or that a hullet would kill a tiger without any skilled sportsdoubtedly ammunition and plenty of it is
necessary, and, it is one of those things which none can understand that England has only just awakened to that fact. But perienced military men of the world, it is the thing, it is his skill, his initiative, his brain that wins the victory. Accordinng to Mr.
Lloyd George strategy and military tactics do not exist, but it is merely the weight of lead that tells. The Minister of Munitions
is an Attorney by profession, se that it would be unfair to expect a deep knowledge of easily have asked someone of military exFlanders, and would thus have learnt that shot and shell alone do not command victory.
The English of all the forces at the western are reputed to waste more ammunition than any of the other soldiers; to use the who was recently at the front: "They blaze
away at everything and anything and all the away at everything and anything and all the
time!" The Gerrans and Austrians are particularly economical win wise. That the reason why they have plenty of shells to spare when it comes to the crucial moment

That Last Milliard. It is beginning to be realised now, that the issue of the greatest campaign the world
has known is in large measure resolving itself into the grand question as to which
side can last out the longest financially Where the world in former tesmes was wont
to reckon in millions today it counts in milliards. The cost of war has become so prodigious that it has become a slaggering
problem to the financiers as to how it is all oo be paid for. England some tome ago,
it was admitted, was paying out, for itself it was admitted, was paying ous, upon seven
alone, on an average of close un of pound sterling per day, which
million of pouns has now been reduced to about five million they prove themselves to be mighty expensive friends to have to keep going.
imporiant question of the momen how long Great Britain can face the prothat country has, for so long past, been called upon to meet.
The great ally Russia has shown itself to be a very hungry colleague, and is now, for at the door of the British treasury, and demanding yet again more money. And
England has no choice, that country has to
give or lose its most powerful associate in


 as arc now asked for. Warnings have no
failed from many and serious quarters to failed from many and serious quarters
warning the British Government that a va warning the British Governmen matters might easily spell ruin to the country. But Eng.
land's government has taken the bit between land's government has taken the bit between
its teeth, and, apparently nothing will stop its teeth, and, apparently nothing wiil stol
its course until a crash comes and the whole financial structure goes to pieces.

Shameful Fraud appeared, none could be more glaring than appeared, none could be more glaring than
that in one of the recent numbers of the Illustration, made all the worse because th gives a picture, taken two days before the when the enthusiasm of the people for the war caused the Kaiser to come out upon the
balcony of the Palace in Berlin, together balcony of the Palace in Berlin, togeth the Imperial family, and the Monarch spoke a few earnest words to his people. There cheering, waving handkerchiefs and showing great enthusiasm. That picture is now given
to the readers of the Illustration, as representing the joy in the German capital on the occasion of the sinking of the Lusitania. At the time of that catastrophe the Kaiser was much regretted the unexpected results of the torpedoing-the large loss of life. As for
people of Berlin, they made no demonstrations of joy over the event. A shame upon the
Illustration for publishing such a wilful and Illustration for
malicious fraud
LLOYD GEORGE'S LATEST. Gravity of the National Situation "Next Three Mons. 16. Lloyd George in the writes a preface which is a right serious warning to the English of the great national danger existing. After a good deal of big
talk concerning the necessity for the destruction of Germany, he says:-
"What is the actual position? It is thoroughly well known to the Germans, and anyreads intelligently the military news must by now have a comprehension of it. With the resources of Great Britain, France, Russia-
yea, of the whole industrial world-at the disposal of the Allies it is obvious that the superiority in all the material and equipment of war. The result of this deplorable fact
is exactly what might have been foreseen. is exactly what might have been foreseen.
The Iron heel of Germany has sunk deeper than ever into French and Belgian soil. Poland is entirely German; Lithuania is rapidly pregnable, are falling like sand castles before the resistless tide of Teutonic invasion. "A shrewd and sagacious observer told me
the other day that in his judgment the cours the other day that in his judgment the course
pursued by this country during the next three months would decide the fate of this
war." AMERICAN GOLF CHAMPION Won by Mr, Robert A. Gardner of the
Hinsdale Club. Winner Has Fine Detroit, Sept. 12. Robert A. Gardner, of
the Hinsdale Golf Club, Chicago, won the amateur championship of the United States Association at the Detroit Country Club,
when in the final round of 36 holes he beat John G. Anderson, of the Brae Burn Country Club, Boston, by 5 up and 4 to play.
The winner had previously won the champhicago, and he beat H. Chandler Egan, an although recognised as one amateur players in America, had never go beyond the first round until at Manchester,
Vermont, last year he reached the third stage, vhere he was defeated by Francis Quinnet, whore subsequently won the title by beating Jerome D. Travers, the holder, in the las
round. At Garden City, in the preceding championship, Gardner was one of the fav
ourites, but was put out of the running in the first round by Fred. C. Herreshoff. Th athlete, who reminds one very much Anderson, who has competed in the British hardest men to beat in a match, as he is remarkably steady golfer and dour fighter
He is a former State champion of Mass He is a former State champion of Mass
achuselts, and reached the final of the amateur championship two years ago, when writer on the game, but his scholastic duties prevent him from playing in so many
the big open tournaments as do several

## the leading golfe

Appalling.
at sea are appalling! "Yes," replied the Englishman who now avers Prohibition; "the only thing a man
isn't supposed to take a chance on drowning

# costum dying as war 

 PROCEEDS.Commercial Shortsightedness. Saturday Evening Post:
I strongly urge those who are inexperienced
in the field of security investments to avoid nvesting in war stocks. They are exceedingly dangerous, especially those that have already
had a very great increase in price. Now, as always, the lambs are likely to buy at top
atres prices.
To be sure, there are some exceptions to
the statement that war stocks are dangerous; the statement that war stocks are dangerous;
but, unless the readers of The Saturday Evening Post are prepared to analyze the
situation carefully, they should keep away from all war babies at present prices. For the uninitiated or the outsider, the best time to buy many war stocks has passed. Those who
were farsighted enough to anticipate the de mands warring Eurcope would make on our industries were able to buy in at such low
prices that, no matter what happens, they can hardly lose. They can either sell out at
the present high plices or draw the large dividends that are likely to be declared as long as the war lasts
I believe,
I believe, however, that many war orders
are not so firm and fast as most people lhink. Certain companies have insisted on a large cash deposit with every order, and
these concerns are in a strong position, but
some others are taking long chances of cansome others are taking long chance
cellations by foreign governments.
Another danger may be in taking the
bonds of foreign governments in payment for the goods shipped. In case these bonds they are not paid, or if they should depreciate too greaty in value, American con-
cerns that take bonds in payment for war orders may suffer great losses.
Bonds of any sort, except convertibles,
should decline in price as the war continues and money rates increase; while foreign bonds are, of course, not so sound as our own.
Before buying any war babies I should look very carefully into the nature of the contracts made when these war orders are
taken and what sott of payments are made for the goods shippet. Even though no foreign governtert. should repudiate its other ways in whict the bonds may become of less value. It has been past experience that currency has been inflated after every
important war, resuting in a depreciation of

## bonds.

For instance, a concern which takes hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds in
payment for war supplies, thinking it has a twenty-thousand-dollar profit, may find, on trying to sell these foreign government bonds
in the year 1920, that it can get only eighty thousand doliars for them in American money
of the present value.
Besides the dangers immediately bearing
on certain war stocks investors should always n certain war stocks investors should always remember that every shrapnel made here is
being used to kill a possibie customer and consumer of our goods-that is, of our
wheat, shoes, pork, and so on. What some wheat, shoes, pork, and so on. What some
of our industries gain, other industries will lose; and there is much question as to
whether our country will not lose much more than it gains by the European war. It is not, however, merely the destruction but also the destruction of properly. The shortsighted man thinks that the more pro-
perty is destroyed the more demand there perty is destroyed the more demand there
will be for our goods. This may be true after the war. Before there can be effective demand, however, there must be money
and we can well imagine that the war may be continued so long that the people will
not have money to buy the bridges, loconot have money to buy the bridges, loco
motives and other things that have been destroyed.
Moreover, it should not be forgotten that every dollar spent on reconstruction work in
Europe will mean one dollar less to be in vested in new railroads, buildings or in-
dustrial enterprises in the United States, as dustrial enterprises in the United States, as
such things have thus far been largely financed by European money. Though and for
the war there may be a distinct demand for American steel to repair bridges in Europe, there may be much less demand from Ame-
rican railroads to substitute steel for wood rican railroads to substitute steel for wood
in structures in our own country. In othe words, a doilar cannot be used twice. If to build new houses.

The Poison of the "Times."
Writing in the Pouniur says, "it is Leead Government learned that it is lack of courage and honesty which brings the Labour Leader
to trial and allows the Times to poison Continnental judgment by minimising in every ing on behalf of the Allies.'
Why it is.
Why do they call 'em fountain pens?
I should say reservoir pens would be the better name. A reservoir contains liquids a fountain throws 'em around,
"I think fountain pen is the said the party of the second part.

VIRIBU:S UNITIS. NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

## Wounded from Russia.

One hundred and twenty-seven severely
wounded Austrians and Hungarians, exchanged or Russians, arrived at the Vienna Ostbahnhof in a special hospitit trin. There wer
no officers among them. The wee ere rinin
 had lost both legs and also a finger. They
all appeared to have been well taken care of, and were in marvellously good spirits. One seldom sees a number of invalids bear heir
misfortunes in such a proud and cheery fashion as these doughty warriors of the return from the enemy's land by Arch-Duke Franz Salvator, and a company of Red Cross hot drinks and cigarettes. They had been assembled in Moscow, and from thence Finland and Sweden to Sassnitz. Sixty-eight of the
Budapest.
An Italian on D'Annunzio.
An Italian reserve officer, who had been
taken prisoner, spoke his mind very freely An laaikan reserve officer, who had been Geyer. He said that Cadorna was a great
authority on military affaiis, and he did not authority on military affains, and he replace him. The Italian officers consider that any
change in the commanding officers in the present stage of the campaign would cause
a great deal of bad feeling. Cadorna is very
popular personally in military circles, but the popular personally in military circles, but the
pubbic have no such high opinion of him. As for D'Annunzio, he said merely "Rid
(We laugh at him) He continued: Italian of any importance thinks anything him. We regard him as a person
making a business of his patriotism.
know very well that he has only become
hero in war-time for the sake of getting nero wn war-lime or the sake of getting
notice in the nev.spapers. We know all
about his life before the war." This officer declared further that the Italians had iput great faith in their artillery, and had imagined the Austian artillery to be played-out after
a year of war. As to the effect of the famous Austrian-Hungarian 30.5 cannons, he said that he had been told by other officers:
"After they have once made a bull's eye take refuge in flight."
Austrian-Hungarian Aims in Russian Poland. General von Diller, the newly-appointed of Russian Poland, is at present at Kielce which he will very likely make his head-
quarters. General von Diller is a robust man of 50 , of an imposing appearance with snowwhite hair and moustache. He spoke as
lows of his programme for the future. "I wish to eliminate all sentimental o weight upon forcible expressions of opinio on the part of the populace. The principles
of the Hague Convention must be strictly adhered to. Not the peoples' politics, but the peoples stomace One of the first measures will be the payment of all debts for goods requisitioned by the army. As a preliminary everything in order to cope with the lack of employ ment, bureaux will be provided. Of course, who are in arrears with their own work, fo intance, the dwellers in the devastedregio in a few words: Means of communication and credit banks. The Farmer's Bank has al ready done much good work in this line.
The Governor has also provided for notaries and lawyers. Everything that can be done alleviate the lot of the suffering popula is himself a jurist of no mean standing. It
is onty of late years that he has dedicated is only of late years that he
himself to a military career.

Hungarian Theosophists and Peace. In the course of a manifesto, hie Theoso phical Society of Hungary says:
"The disease of hatred, which plague has seized the world, must not be tolerated in our midst. . . There are many
who have come to the conclusion that whe Who have come to the conclusion that when
the war is ended the result will be that
neither in economic nor in social spheres neither in economic nor in social spheres
will men longer regard each other as ene-
mies. . . Now, whilst the fury of war is mies. . . Now, whilst the fury of war is
still raging. . . we must let no feeling eitner and endeavour to lessen these feelings in
others by working and thinking in a conothers by wor
cliatory spirit.'

Britain to Repudiate Debts. That Great Britain's debt for munitions never be paid, was predicted lately by Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Stanford
University, before the International ImmigraUniversity, before the International Immigra-
tion Congress. He predicted the reconstruction Congress. He predicted the reconstruc-
tion period would last fifty years, lauded the tion period would last fifty years, lauded the
growing peace party in Germany and ridiculed
talk of a war between the United States and
Germany.

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 Cab Horses of Berlin.
To the Editor.
Germans are certainiy the kindest people
in the world-nowhere else is the human animal as well as the four-footed onelooked after so well as in this orderly land-to
which, though I am myself a native American, I must award the palm of having
attained the highest degree of civilization in the world. But there is one thing I do not understand: Why are all the cab-horses in
Berlin so thin and miserable and all the Berlin so thin and miserable and all
dogs so sleek and fat? The sorry hačs
which drag the droshkys along the streets which drag excite my pity. And yet the cabby being a cabby of the old school. Still the
impression made upon the foreigner is bad, and I hope that Germans, especially Berliners, who have the welfare of heir marvelous
city at heart will include these poor old hacks in their great sym get after the proper
organization. Let them authorities. "Keine Gerippe yon Pferden auf
den Strassen Berlins!" I hope my German Charlottenburg. $\qquad$
A Way to Stop the War
England and her allies depend upon the resources of the
the present time the allies owe the American puying everything and producing nothing, and we are told that they have in reserve
only five hundred millions of dollars in gold. only five hundred millions of dollars in gold.
The logical result of buying everything and producing nothing is for all the money of the buyer to pass into the hands of the
seller. It is now planned to increase this debt to about two billion dollars. If the
allies win, they will be able to pay. If the allies lose, they may not be able to pay.
The people must bear the stringency that The people must bear the stringency that
m tst follow the inability of the allies to meet their obligations. The munitions dealer and their associates are not receiving any
cash for their products from the allies, but they are receiving money from some source.
That source can only be the banks in whic: the people have their savings and accounts ar safe keeping. The allies are obtainiod cash from o
money bills.
The German-American element in the United States is thrifty and possesses a considerabie
portion of American wealth. Under our laws. gold is the legal tender of the country. The This $\operatorname{lederal~Reserve~}$ be all ational and member banks and Federal Reserve Banks and for all taxes, customs and other Public debts. It is redeemable in gold on demand States in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, or in gold or
any Federal Reserve Bank." any Federal Reserve Bank.
Yellow gold certificates
If every American citizen! were to carry gold instead of gold and reserve certificates if he or they in withdrawing their account
from our banks, demanded from our banks, demang to make millions of blood-money by exploiting the people and resources of the United States wo and her
compelled to demand of England and allies, the gold which the American peopl have a right to have within the borders of
our country for the use and benefit of our
people.
If a corporation were to knowingly give credit to a bankrupt concern it would be a
fraud upon the stockholders. Likewise, our financiers who control the gold of our country give credit to nations who are losing
in war when they should demand gold, they are jeopardizing the business stability of our country. The People are the power. The
gold of the Country is their gold. If the allies owe it to us we have a right to have
it and our munitions manufacturers should it, and our gold from England and not from
get their
our banks who are the trustees of the people's money.
Mass-meetings are impotent unless results can be achieved. Let the people resolv kill human beings and the war will be over
when the gold reserve of the warring nations has been exhausted.
The American Truth Society, therefore, respecffully calls this situation to the attention of the public. Let every citizen carry a
twenty dollar gold piece as a protest against the war. Let all employers pay their employees in gold and let bank depositors
investigate the loans made by their banks.

## THE "LUSITANIA" CASE.

NATIONAL MOTIVES IN THE "LUSITANIA" QUESTION. The treatise upon the "Lusitania" case uritten by "Historicuss, Junior," a nam milighten the illinfformed and much-deceived American people as to certain aspects of erately ignored or seldom been more indisputably stated, and
volves questions and problems of permanent
I.
No Nation that deems istelf worthy o
respect, can view with unconcern an assault respect, can view with unconcern an assaut
upon its citizens or its soveriegnt Th
United States was clearly within its right in
Unt dimanding an explanation of the sinking on
the "Lusitania" and in its determination to the "usitania" and in its determination to
forestall occasions for a similar frightul
catastronhe It it an tidubitable duty of catastrophe. It is
every nation to proser
Though this duty is imperative and un questioned, it does not by any means exclud the exercise of another high duty-that of
calm and deliberate consideration of all atten ding facts and circumstances, and of according o be heard
Our administration, in its endeavor to pro
ect American life and property in Mexico has shown a wise statesmanship in consi
dering the circumstances of that country Our government gave fair warning to Amer with danger, and then pursued a policy peen derided by hot-headed selifishness-but which has so far avoided the loss o
thousands of American lives which would have been sacrifice,d in addition to thos unhappily gone beiore, whe.
al solutions.
1838, England, on the plea of self-preservation violated the teritory and sovereignty of the United States, we permitted England to pre-
sent her side of the case in her own way and in 1842 the dispute was finally settled. The exercise of statesmanlike prudence more stupendous evil of war, in order resent a comparatively smaller evil, was evi
denced in the case of the ship "Virginius when Spain seized American citizens thereo and executed them on the charge that they rally American feeting ran high. But Presi-
dent Grant held his wits together. He gave Spain a full opportunity to state her reasons War was avoided and history will not impugn
either the high, honorable spirit of the United states, nor
dent Orant. In the "Tren"" affair war with England
was happily avoided. In the case of the
"Lusituniai," nothing can be gained by hotspur "aspirations." The caccused nation mus
tave a fair and reasonable opportunity to be have a rair and reasonabe epportunty That is an elementary principle of all justice. To assume the role of judge sense of right and will not be sanctioned by that love at law and righteousness which is
part of the bone and sinew of American The judicial atmosphere must be densely The judicial a
fogged where a
demur to an ind demur lo an indictrment, nor even that make
his plea; but is curtly told that he is guilty-that the only question before th
court is what shall be done to the offender

The American Notes.
war zone" and on the "Lusitania" questions seem to me to be based upon an erroneou
impression of what are the principes of international haw applicable to the riotous Another criticism, perhaps not very material, is the categorical form in which the law is
baid down to Germany. Propositions of law and fact are couched in language skilfully nanswerable logic, which would exclude the form or resoluteness of an assertion
cannot save it if it be erroneous and have not reason and justice to support it. The
preliminary answer of Germany indicates a desire not to be defiected from her purpose
to have the discussion of differences proceed eason.
1 frankly avow my belief that all thee main premises of the American "Lusitania" note
are clearly debatable and that it is the part of patriotism to weigh the matter on boul
sides, in order that our Republic may be sure it is right before it commits itself to

## A Hasty Threat.

Believing, as I do, that, under all the cirumstances, Germany has as perfect a right and, believing a wars in the inmutable right of
self-preservation self-preservation, 1 am constrained to take

the statement, presented in the form of
postulate, that "the reecent acts of the Cerman authoriies are in violation of American rights To Saieggin sea.
If it can be deoponstrated by the legal authorites hereinatiter cited, that the German and within the rules of international law but that if it had acted otherwise, it would have been guilty of a treasonable disregari more than a hundred millions of people, necessarily follows that neither the rights of
the United States nor of its citizens have the United State
been violated.

## Evidences of Humanity.

It will be unnecessary to dwell upon the where the German marine has had occasion to sink vessels, whether war vessels o
otherwise, they have always saved combatants as well as non-combatants, whenever possible.
The submarines, except when it involved lower boats but frequently took them in tow and brought them to areas of safety. When the German auxiiiary cruisers too aboard the crews and passengers of vessel
they treated them with kindness and huma nity. This is proof against the theory o barbarism and cruety ataching to inh general
methods of her maritime warare. If, there fore, sometting has happened which would seem to run counter to the general character
of her considerate and humane practices, we nust look for a reason and then conside Whstify the act. Evasp the shailowest minn wirl be able grasp the idea that a people that has bee
so uniformly careful in saving lives, when ever possibie, will not suddenly turn to
barbarism, and without reason, sink passenger vessels holding non-combatants, including
women and children, without giving the an opportunity of escape. The act is so opposed to what any human being, even
when depraved would care to do, that we are put to inquiry as to the stress of motive
and cireumstance that would make such an and cireumstance that would maay
Germany's Isolation and her Struggle against the World
This brings us to the point where we mus
view the situation as it presents iteelf to to Serman authorities. If we do not put ourselves in their place we will not be able to
judge of their position, and consequently
will be wable to wisely. It will not be denied that the warfare against Germany and her alies is bin me perfectly legitimate warare. Itcety intended
solate Germany so complety that she will be unable to do any business with neurrals,
thus gradually sapping her financial strength, thus gradualy sapping her rinancial strength
and by preventing any access of food-stuffis and war materials, wear out her lasting
power to the point of exhaustion. Germnny has reason to believe that if she is compelled to give up, her
annihiliate her.
That the present world-war is not an ordi-
nary contest to which we may conceive the general rules of warfare applicable, but war to the knife, in which not "subjection"
but "extinction" is the object, may be gleaned from the speech of Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiraty, (New York
Times, Sept. 12, 1915, page 1) in which he portrayed the awtul meaning
the following fateful words:
hat there must be no compromise or truce We must go forth unflinchingly to the end. Thus Germany finds herself at bay, with ier and little powers biding their time, and Unis not sufficient, the great Republic of the
United States, not officially an enemy, b by declaration a neutral, working with might
and main, night and day, utilizing her tre tre mendous financaia, natura aud industrial Te sources,
to the ut
Oermany.
"Thou shalt not kill"
If we are to consider the question of
humanity we must consider not merely humanity we must consider not merely
humanity in submarine warare but also the humanity in submarine wartare but also the
"humanity" in furnishing the murderous in struments of war. Let us not talk of hin
manity in favor of non-combatants and forget all humanity in the case of those
forced to fight. What humanity is there in making guns and ammunition to kill?
we not deliberately, for purely sordid

## $\frac{\text { derations, violating the mandate "Thou shalt }}{\text { not kill? }}$

 sulves from the sin of murder if we engage
in the traffic of the instruments of murder? Neglect of national duty

## $$
1 \mathrm{~m}
$$ m

 m} national cessity for a constant market where the unprepared nations may be supplied with arms. This makes a virtue of a dis.egardnational safety and puts a premium neglect of official duty. At the present tim it is a mere excuse to permit the cruelty
a long-drawn-out war, which, if the belligerents had to depend on their own re sources, would be comparatively short and
decisive. The prohibition of the sale arms during war would not only save lives but would at the earliest moment set the
world at peace and allow belligerents and neutrals to pursue their normal avocations,
This is a consummation in which the whol This is a consummation in which the whole
world would be benefited, while the other scheme is cruel, unsiatesmanlike, wasteful and altogether contrary to the dictates
humanity and common sense. But claimed, that if there were no such marke for arms, there would be a tremendous pil-
ing up of armament, too heavy for nations to bear. My answer is that war is so mischievous an evil, that any thing that tends to cut down its duration and to restore
processes of peace, must easily take precedence in a choice of evils.
A Misconception of the term Humanity. aptly said: "War and humanity are two incompatible conceptions." As war is a contest of force, exemplifying in grossest form "man's inhumanity to man," we must realize the
aw ul chasm between humanity and war The maiming and butchering of fellow men
cannot be thought of in terms of humanity. cannot be thought of in terms of humanity,
Humanity is the antithesis of war. To speak Humanity is the antithesis of war. To
of "humaniiy" in the destruction of maniity is a contradiction-a paradox. The
only way by which we can possibly think of both, is by one crowding out the other.
Certain rules of amenity are observed in Certain rules of amenity are observed
war, not with the idea of preventing the suffering incident to the weakening of to attaine that object.
If we wish to glorify humanity we cannot do so by furnishing the means by which the inhumanity
must prohibit the sale of the instruments by which the war is carried on and if anyon tells us that it is better to be "unneurral
than to be "inhuman." What moral being that can think straight would hesitate for able, noble and human "Unneutrality," an the low, miserable alliance in the "Inhu-
manity," "that makes countless thousands

TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS. Cant, Calumny, Commercialism
"Germany has disturbed God in the carrying out of His labours. But the Almighty
resisted. He called his battalions (the Allies) resisted. He called her: he united them in the name Justice!", L'abbé Sertillange "The destruction of American citizens upon "Arabic" was as much murder as though
the German vessel had steamed within shoot ing-distance of New York in order to fire
sheil at Fifth Avenue, killing two people."
sheil at Fifth Avenue, killing two people."

- Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard.
"The Germans have imposed their methods upon their ames damnees, the Austrians,
nation which was supposed to contain affair proportion of gentlemen." -The Standard. "This will teach the rest of the world
something further of the dangers of living cheek by jowl with educated and scientific
savages who adopt the outward forms of savages who adopt the outward forms of
civilization and concentiate all their powers of mind on evil-doing, lying and chicanery."
"Against world domination the British Flee rom the time of Queen Elizabeih to the and most effectual protection."
"The whole German people, but especially the Kaiser, Bethmann-Hollweg, and naturally the German generals, are completely unde
the domination of Nietzsche."
"The indifference to bloodshed which
nimates Hun commanders in pursuit of an
 "Germany, the suffragette of Europe."
-Alice Morning "England is God's country."
"We pride ourselves that we have become olerant." -Time quite the contrary. She has had the mark of the Beast on her from the cradle."
"The age of miracles may be for ever here; but Ge
angels.

THOU SHALT NOT KILL
THE EXPORT OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR
Should the United States Government Allow It or Forbid it? By William Bayard Hale.

The war in Europe is now being fought in large part with ammunition provided by citizens of the United States. During the
month of March the manifests of ships sailmonth of March the manifests of ships sail-
ing from the port of New York alone reing from the port of New York alone re-
vealed materials of war to the declared value of $\$ 10,287,000$. The export of guns and ammunition had then, however, hardly begun. Up to April 1st probably not over $\$ 30,000,000$ worth of explosives had been shipped. Early
in April gigantic orders were received in the in April gigantic orders were received in the
United States. On April 16th the Secretary of Commerce gave it out with pride that th a contract with the French Government for ne million 3 -inch shrapnel shell cartridge cases and time tubes for the Schneider gun amounting to $\$ 20,000,000$. He also reporte hat the Hercules Powder Company ha orders on hand from the Allies for $\$ 20,000,00$
worth of powder and ammunition Within the week of April 10th
Government placed orders in Wall Stree for over $\$ 100,000,000$ worth of shrapnel. This, it was calculated, would require for its
discharge about $\$ 200,000,000$ worth of explosives.
On April 30 th the National Surety Com pany of 115 Broadway, New York, in an
advertisement stated that it was guaranteeing he execution of war contracts between American corporations and European Governmenis to the amount of $\$ 200,000,000$.
The agent of the Allied Governments for the placing of these contracts is the house of J. P. Morgan and Company. Among the
benieficiaries of the orders are the Bethlehem Steel Works; the Midvale Steel Company; the American Locomotive Company (which
has a contract with the Russian Governmen for $\$ 65,000,000$ ), and the New York Air Brake Company-concerns which are diverted
from their ordinary work of manufacturing implements of industry to the work of manufacturing implements of death.

Do the people of the United States approve
of a policy which encourages the manufacture of a policy which encourages the manufacture
within our territory, and permits the shipwithin our territory, and permils
ment from our shores, of weapons for the ment from our shores, of weapp
Do the moral leaders of America acquiesce
Are the ministers of Christ's religions content to be silent while great corporations
create and send by the shipload to the battle fields of Europe explosive engines for maiming and slaughtering human flesh; for defac body, which the Christian religion teaches the Saviour of men consecrated by assum-
ing, and which the Holy Spirit sanctifies by His indwelling?
On October 4th, 1914, the religious people at the suggestion of the President, assembled in their places of worship and besought the
Almighty to bring the war to the end. Wa that action sincere? How does it compor with that apparently solemn petition to God the shot and shell with which to continue it? are so clear that it is a mockery to attempt to becloud them. This would seem to be such a situation. If we do not desire the
killing of men to cease, the people of America should not have appeared before God
and prayed for peace. If we do desire it, and prayed for peace. If we do desire
we should stop selling weapons to the belligerents. To pray for peace and sell muni-
tions of war is an inconsistency which surel requires a good deal of casuistical ingenuity o justify
Of course, if we want the war to continue, it is another matter. But, in that case, does
not honesty suggest that we should cease prayers for peace? If we, for instance, desire oo see Germans killed, we are perfectly justi-
fied in making weapons to kill them. If we really believe that Germany should be de stroyed and are so fixed in that belief and
so anxious to see it realized that we are willing to contribute to that end, we ar ustified in supplying Germany's enemies stop pretending to be neutral. But is any among us really prepared to
abandon our neutrality? Are we really prepared to take sides in the war? We may have, and properly have, our opinion on the
merits of the controversy; but that is very different from actively taking sides. For
taking sides is a serious matter. If we choose to take a side, we may have to abide the America dreams of openly making war on Germany. But would that not be more
manly and more honest than to make war manly and more honest than to make war
on her under the mask of neutrality? There is no suggestion from any quarter that, if
American bullets kill Germans, German bullets would be justified in killing Americans. Germany has enough enemies to fight, with-
out us, and there is not the remotest probour us, and there is not the remotest prob-
ability of that logic being carried to its con-
clusion. All the more, however, is it mandatory upon the conscience of America to face
the sorry conclusion that we are in the
position-hardly a manly or courageous
position-of those who are waging war with out accepting the responsibilities of war, as
well as in the position of mercenaries who are selling for money their capacity for murder
Surely, we have not taken this positio deliberately, It is through the greed of few who are financially benefiting by it that we have been brought, unwiltingly, into a position which-at least deserves the attentive
consideration of the moral teachers of the nation.
The argument is indeed made, by those is no partiality in the wresent arrangemen under which arms and ammunition are going to one side, but that it would be a breach
of neutrality to stop selling them altogether For, it is said, truthfully, Germany can buy arms of us if she wants to; it is no fault of ours that she is unable to get them home England controls the sea, and for us to do anything that would deprive England of the
advantage which she enjoys by virtue of he control of the sea would be to take ulneutral action.
There is just enough plausibility in this argumen tot enough force in it permanently
there is not o deter us from the humane resolutio which rational morality suggests. It is indeed true that it is England's superio power at sea which prevents Germany's
getting weapo ${ }^{- \text {s }}$ from us. But that is an advantage wt h England enjoys over her wemy, not over us. England's naval power gives her the right to drive German ships off the ocean, but it gives her no authority to compel
the conscience of the people of the United the conscience of the people of the United
States. Our actions in moral spheres are not to be dictated by considerations as to
what their effect would be in virtue of the fact that the English navy is the biggest in the world. That is an important and impressive fact-but it is not quite the deter There is no Christian maxim which requires is to accommodate the morals of the United States to a comparise fort British and
German navies. strong at sea and Germany weak, that Germany cannot buy of us and England can, does not compel us to sell to either of them things which we wish to sell to neither. simply has no bearing on the question. We may even Enalish havy is so strongs that prevents the importation by Germany of Ame rican-made arms-and, at the same time, we may hold that the only thing necessary to complete that blessing is an American moral
sentiment strong enough to prevent their importation by Enoland and her Allies.
If England did not control the sea, and Germany could buy arms of us, equally with whelmin there is no dor country would demand the instant cessation of the traffic arms. What then? Are we prohibited fro a righteous and humane act, because the Are we foridden from following the dates of our conscience to withhold deadly weapons from both sides, because one sid has already seen to it that weapons are with
held by us from the other? Is an unrighteou and inhumane course of conduct to be per sisted in because not to persist in it would be to
England?
The doctrine is dangerous degree. It is a doctrine that strikes at the roots of national morality and responsibility

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## DEGRADING

THE CROSS.
A Danger For Our Souls. By John L. Stoddard.
More serious even than the loss of life and property in this world-war is the destruc--
tion of those high ideals, on which our tion of those high ideals, on which our
civilization was supposed to rest. The passing civilization was supposed to rest. The passing
of these will mean perhaps a deterioration of human character for at least a generation. It is, for example, impossible to forecast
what the result may be of the deliberate lies and slanders circulated everywhere by Eng-
land through the purchased press. The temland through the purchased press. The tem-
porary success of this campaign of falsehood porary success of this campaign of falsehood
may make its use so common that it will may make its use so common that it will
debauch the moral standards of humanity. debauch the moral standards of humanily.
The introduction into Europe also of heathen Asiat ccs and Africans to kill white Christians,
and the abuse of German prisoners, civilians and missionaries at the hands of African blacks, ordered by British authorities, may
likewise have a very se ious influence on likewise have a very se ious influence on
the spread of Ctristianity. This is the more unfortunate, as during the last twenty years
other ideals of incalculable value had atready vanished. With the increasing growth of luxury and Mammon worship, man's spiritual nature has been atrophied. Modern icono-
clasts have, in particular, crucified the spirit clasis have, in particular, crucified the spirit
of Reverence. Nothing has been sacred from their sacrilege. They have made obedience art. They have parodied noble poems in a silly doggerel; scoffed at the possibility of
honesty in men, or virtue in women; ridiculed honesty in men, or virtue in women; ridiculed
those who try to make the sufferings of animals a little less; lowered the drama to obscene vulgarity; and changed through hood, which we revered and loved, into the virago, who slashes precious paintings with a butcher's knife.
Nevertheless, till recently, one ideal still remained intact-apparently too universal to arouse hostility, too pure to be be-
smirched by calumny, too far removed from political and religious feuds to call forth hatred. This was the ideal of Heroism,
-the spirit of self-sacrifice, carried to the point of death; the trait, of which Horace wrote, two thousand years ago, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori;" the quality to
which Christ referred, when he said: "Greater which Christ referred, when he said: "Greater down his life for his friend."
So rare and noble is this altribute in man, that every government has sought to recognize and
reward it. Not by the gift of money. That would dishonor it. The gratitude of States should be ideally simple, like the wreath of
laurel to the victors of Olympia. Such decorations, by whatever nation given, have hitherto been everywhere regarded with $r$ spect and admiration.
Behind the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the Ordre pour le Mérite, the Iron Cross, the
Victoria Cross, and the Medal for Bravery, humanity has always reverenced its best and highest, and paid an indiscriminate homage universal language. One touch of nature made in this respect the whole world kin. Among many of Germany's enemies, however, this sublime ideal no longer exists! An English paper recently published some versified abuse
of Germany whose jingling rhymes announced of Germany whose jingling rhymes announced
the fact that while formerly a thief was hanged upon a cross, men now hang crosses French soldiers sometimes cut from the uniforms of wounded prisoners their badges of
distinction, and then before their eyes attach these decorations their pain-racked animals, or offer them still worse indignities! So horrible does such a mockery of what is oblest in mankind appear, that one endeavors to explain it by ascribing it to minds
of a low order, made furious by the sight of bloodshed.
But now it seems that the same spirit shows itself four thousand miles away, in
the United States, whose only part in the appalling carnage is that of prolonging it by widows and orphans. Yes, there are actually men and women there, who mock at and
deride the decoration which the German deride the decoration which the German
government gives its bravest sons in their stupendous task of beating back the Father-
and's unnumbered foes! Such people know, owever, that the Iron Cross is never given
xcept for deeds of heroism. They know hat it lies often, bathed in blood, above the wearer's lifeless heart. They are aware that any insult offered to this token of Teutonic hearts around them, whose relatives are dy ing for the German cause. Yet in American inematograph shows, upon the stage, and able, this sacred emblem has been ridiculed in cruel words and caricatures because it represents German bravery. ustrian newsar, and never have I heard om a German or Austrian citizen one word nemies. But in America shop-windows have and even women have descended to the in

What sort of people could have laughed
at this base betrayal of the noblest of human at this base betrayal of the noblest of human
sentiments, and called it "cute"? Yet such
and there were, who thought it fun to throw and spit upon a beautiful ideal, sacred to the brave of every land! There seems indeed no depth to which this mockery has no
sunk, On one variety stage, for example, oc cured a representation of an imbecile king, who rewards his slaves for having relieved
him of a flea, by fastening huge Iron Crosses on them, before and behind!
One would have thought that those who this, quile apart from any consideration of the that what they thus degraded was the symbol of Christianity, and that this special form of it resembled closely that which marked the
bravest and most chivalrous sons of the bravest and most chivalrous sons of the
Crusades, -the Knights of Malta. Of all the Crusades, -the Knights of Malta. Of all the
dignified Knights Templars in America was there none to censure this dishonor to their finest emblem? Did not one clergyman lift his voice against this insult not only to the spirit of Christianity, but to the image o the Cross on which his Savior died?
A daarly loved and much admired friend of
mine has fallen on a battlefield in Poland Upon his breast, when I last saw him, hung the mark of approbation he most valued, the Iron Cross It covered there the place where in Octobar he had been shot through
the lung. No sooner had the wound healed than he once more hastened to the front. To his heart-broken widow and adoring
children nothing will be so precious as that Iron Cross, won by conspicuous bravery,
given him by his Emperor, and worn by him when, in the storming column before Prasnitz, death called him to the halls of
Valhalla. If his heroic wife reads, as she probably will read in the German papers, of those brutal insults given in America to the
symbol of that love which led her husband symbol of that love which led her husband
to a noble death; and if she turns her horrorto a noble death; and if she turns her horror-
stricken eyes to mine, and asks of me instricken eyes to mine, and asks of me in-
credulously, "Is it true?" what must I feel, in answering "Yes"? I should, however, if
I could control my voice, say this to her: "Dear lady, all my countrymen are not such hopelessly ignoble souls. There must be sacrilege, even if they lack the courage to protest against it. I hope that in the crowds that pass the windows, where the so-called
"Iron Crosses" are derisively exhibited for "Iron Crosses" are derisively exhibited for sale, many refuse to patronize such shops
for any articles whatever and hurry by them for any articles whatever and hurry by then
with averted gaze. I even trust that there are some whom nothing would induce to ever take the hand of any one who had to a dog. Certain it is, that all Americans here are just as horrified as you are at the
loathsome spectacle; and we, alas, must feel
, loathsome spectacie; and we, alas, mus are,
what you need never know in this affar,a sense of shame. For you there is the comfort that such insults cannot reach you, or cast the slightest shadow on the pure ideal
for which your husband lived and died." We al defamers of the Iron Cross might have de graded it still more. They might have hung it on themselves.

## invisible Aeroplanes.

Surprise, skepticism, perhaps a suspici of faint chagrin, have been aroused amon American aeronautic engineers by the cabled
report that Germany has perfected an aer plane with transparent wing coverings whi is invisible at a height of six thousand feet
The story comes from London as a sum mary of an article in the Cologne Gazette, and explains that the invisibility at heights above a mile is due to covering the planes
of Taubes with "cellon" instead of the usual opaque cloth. "Cellon," it is added, is a
"tough, transparent, non-inflammable film," the invention of a German engineer named Knaubel, who produces it from ccllulose
(the essential substance of cotton) and acetic "Cellon" was rejected by the Wright brothers four years ago-without a trial. It is manu-
factured by at least one firm of chemical factured by at least one firm of chemical
engineers in Boston (by many chemists other parts of the country), and is the fam-
iliar cellulose acetate which is used by Americar aeroplane makers as a varnish fo various forms, usually either as a grainy substance, or a white fibre in small twists
that look like very white cotton. Dissolved that look like very white cotton. Dissolved,
it is used as a varnish. When the dissolved substance is spread out in a thin film, and
the solvent is allowed to evaporate there the solvent is allowed to evaporate, there re-
sulls a "tough, transpareat, nor-inflammable film" for which "cellon" is simply a trade name. This writer handled yesterday these
three forms of "cellon" doubtedly tough, transparent, and sizzled
slowly over a match flame much in the slowly over a match flame much in the
manner of a thin splinter of horn. The engineers who produced this "cellon" applied
some years ago for a patent on their device for producing a very strong aeroplan
covering material by filling the meshes o fine wire gauze with the liquid cellon
drying it in place. The resulting material was like a very thin, faintly yellow, flexible
wired-glass.

5\% German Imperial Loan.
(Third War Loan.)
 7. The Subscribers can pay in full the entire amount alloted to
hem, dating, from the 30. September, at any time they choose. They are called upon to pay:

Part payments may be made sooner, only in round hundred
per cents worth of the whole amount. Further the Sub-
per cents worth of the whole amount. Further the Sub-
scriptions up to 1000 Marks need not this time be paid
in full during the first term. scriptions up to 1000 Marks need not this ime be paid
in full during the first term. Part payments can be made at
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value; at the same time the payment need only be made, when the
sum due reaches at least 100 Marks. an example: at latest must be paid:
the subscriber of M .300
M. 100 on the 24 November, M. 100 on 22 December, M. 100 on 22 January;
M. 100 on 22 January.

The payment must be taken at the same office where the appli-
Non-interest bearing treasury notes at present in circulation earliest the 30 September on, in payment until the date when they
fall due. April 1916, a discount of $5 \%$ will be made upon all payments befor the day of payment, but at earliest from the 30 of September on,
until the 31 March 1916, for the benefit of the subscribe Example. Of the purchase price mentioned in Par 3, there fall, the payment to the September 30 per Bond Per Bond InLoan Ledger
for a half year $=21 / 2 \%$ in fact be called upon to pay . . . . M. $\mathbf{9 6 , 5 0}$ M. $\mathbf{9 6 , 3}$ the payment to the October 18 per Bond
for 162 days $=2,25 \%$ in fact be the payment to the November 24 per Bond
for 126 days $=1,75 \%$ in fact be bu called upon to pay
for every 100 M . face value. For every 18 days in wiich the pay-
ment is curtailed, the cost is diminished 25 Pfennigs. 9. For the Bonds of 1000 Matks and more there will be issued,
by order of the Reichsbank Directorate Interim Receipts, for the exchange of which into Loan Certificates public notice will be given
later on. The Certificates under 1000 Marks, for which Interim Receipts. are not given, will be prepared as soon as possible, and
probaly be delivered in January 1916 . Berlin, August, 1915

Directorate of the Reichsbank. Havenstein.

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