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ROTTERDAM

LUCERNE

BERLIN

VIENNA

ZURICH

ROME

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1915.

LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

Cholera in Petersburg.

Vienna, April 27. Cholera has broken out in Petersburg. Five cases have already been fatal.

Under False Colors

Stockholm, April 27. The English merchant ship owners are openly passing their boats off as belonging to other nations.

Useless Bombardment.

Constantinople, April 27. The Russian fleet bombarded the entrance of the Bosphorus at long range. It was ineffective.

Shooting at Aeroplanes.

Copenhagen, April 28. The English steamer Johnny Swift has been attacked by a German aeroplane. A bomb which hit the ship did considerable damage.

Sawinsky Recalled.

Sofia, April 28. The Russian Minister Sawinsky, who of late had pursued such an active and offensive policy in trying to get Bulgaria to side with Russia, has been recalled.

Films for the Archives.

Paris, April 28. Kinematograph films, on a large scale, are being taken at the front. They are intended for the archives of the "War office."

Aviators' Death.

Milan, April 27. Two military aeroplanists, whilst flying from Venice to Chioggia, met with an accident. They fell from a great height into the mud around the Island of Palestrina. The pilot Basenti and his companion Perini were killed.

British Tyranny.

Stockholm, April 27. The British Minister has notified the government that all Swedish ships must touch at an English harbor. The place selected is Stornoway, in the Hebrides. The Swedish steamer Crown Princess Margaret has been taken to Stornoway.

Early Closing.

Paris, April 27. According to a notice just issued by the Prefect of the Seine, the restaurants in Paris and the neighborhood will, during the summer months, be closed at nine. The cafés are, as before, to close at eight.

Hunger Riots.

St. Petersburg, April 28. Owing to the high price of bread and meat, there have been serious disturbances in Moscow. The shops of bakers and butchers have been attacked and pillaged. Here also, the same kind of riots have taken place.

A Big Deficit.

Madrid, April 28. The finances of the country are in a very bad state. It is calculated that, in the coming budget, there will be a deficit shown of 200 millions. The government proposes the issue of treasury notes, to the amount of 230 million of pesetas.

Received in Audience.

Copenhagen, April 28. The well known novelist Pierre Loti has been received in audience by the Queen of the Belgians. Speaking of her Bavarian relations the Queen said that an iron drop curtain has been lowered between her and them which it would be impossible to raise again.

Bombs in Amiens.

Frankfurt a. M., April 28. In a despatch from London, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* tells that the German aeroplanists have been very busy over the town of Amiens. They have dropped a number of bombs, with the result that 22 houses have been destroyed, 70 damaged and 30 persons killed or wounded.

Greeks Favor Bulgaria.

Athens, April 28. There is a striking change in the spirit of the press here since the departure of M. Veniselos. An understanding with Bulgaria is being generally advocated. There is a strong desire to break away from all ties with the triple alliance powers. The Veniselos faction stands small chances of winning the coming elections.

Might is Right.

Frankfurt a. M., April 17. According to a despatch from the Constantinople Correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the allied forces have occupied additional Greek Islands. In the first place they arbitrarily occupied Lemnos and Tenedos. Those bases not being sufficiently large, they have now taken possession of Mytilene and Chios. Colonel Dawley, who inspected the last named Islands, in company with the English Consul to Smyrna, treated the Greek officials as though they were of no importance.

Another Battleship Damaged.

London, April 27. After considerable hesitation the British Admiralty announces that the line of battle ship *Triumph* has been damaged. She was hit by three shells from the Dardanelles forts. The *Triumph* has been taken to Malta. This last victim of the Turkish marksmen is 17,000 tons, 20 knots speed and was built in 1903.

Stink Bombs.

London, April 27. It is denied that the English have used what are known as "stink bombs". But an eye witness at the British head quarters makes the following statement. "On Wednesday, there were only a few German bomb throwers on the hill. A rain of quick-bursting shells filled with poisonous gases were quite sufficient to clear away these defenders."

Losses of Officers.

London, April 27. According to the *Times*, 5,000 French officers fell or were wounded in the first two months of the campaign. The *Daily Telegraph* states that the French lost 23,000 officers in the first six months of the campaign. Out of that number 4,000 had been taken prisoners. It is reckoned that the losses of officers in the French Army is today about 27,000. The Russians have lost 90,000 officers.

Reprisals.

The British Foreign Office Publishes the Names of the English Officers Imprisoned under Special Conditions.

London, April 28. The foreign office publishes the name of the 39 English officers, who have been selected by the German authorities for imprisonment, in answer to the English action in treating German submarine officers and men as felons. The list includes the names of Captain Grey, a relative of Sir Edward Grey, Captain Cole, a half brother of Lord Leicester; Lieutenant Goschen, a son of the former British Ambassador to Berlin; and further, sons of the Earl of Erroll, Earl of Albermarle, Earl of Clannmorris, Lord Hylton, a near relation of Lord Saltoun and the Duke of Grafton. The *Times* remarks: "The Germans appear to have in their hands a number of representatives of the best known houses and the most famous of our regiments." The *Daily Telegraph* remarks: "There appear to have been chosen out just those officers who are men of title and good position, whose names are hated in Germany." That paper considers that a difficult situation has been created.

Russians Give Up.

They have had Enough of Trying to Capture the Carpathian Passes. Offensive Ceases.

Vienna, April 28. The latest news from the Carpathians is most satisfactory and shows that the Russians, after suffering very heavy losses, have given up their effort to force the Uzsoker Pass. The following is the official bulletin.

In the Carpathians, the Russians have ceased attacking. Their losses have been very heavy in their onslaughts on our positions in the Uzsoker Pass and in the easterly front, where they also have given up offensive action. Twenty seven trenches have been captured South of Koziowa and 7 officers and 1,000 Russian soldiers were taken prisoners.

Not Quite Certain.

Lord Charles Beresford has not Full Faith in Britain's Navy. Must be Careful!

London, April 27. At an inspection of volunteers at Northampton, Lord Charles Beresford told an audience that: "It must be clearly understood that we are not safe so long as the German fleet is afloat. The unexpected so constantly occurs in sea warfare; a change of weather nullifies the most careful reckonings. In such matters British superiority does not suffice."

English Report.

London, April 27. The official report issued here does not speak of any losses, but states that large detachments of troops were being landed and that a joint naval and land attack upon the Dardanelles was being made.

A Great Victory.

The Success at Ypres Admitted to be the Success of the Last Five Months.

Fighting Continues.

Big Issues Still being Fought Out. English Opinion Concerning the Engagement.

It had come to be thought, that the opposing forces in Flanders, on each side, were so firmly entrenched, that neither could effectively attack the other. But Neuve Chapelle and the more recent engagement to the North and East of Ypres, have shown that the war, like the weather, has taken on a new aspect. A private letter from the front, tells of the great sigh of relief, which has gone up throughout the army in Flanders, at the thought that the monotony of trench life has been broken, and, that once more, open fighting is taking place. The trials of those long days in the trenches, with winter weather to make matters worse, will never be forgotten by those who have endured them.

Irresistible Attack.

Ever since the British victory at Neuve Chapelle, the German officers and soldiers had been living in the one hope that the time would soon come when they would be able to turn the tables on the foe. That opportunity has now come and, as the English papers say, the attack was of such potency that there was no resisting it. Already the somewhat doubtful victory of Neuve Chapelle, has been much more than discounted, for at Ypres three times the amount of ground has been gained than was lost in the first engagement, three times the number of prisoners have been taken, without doing the casualties on the British side have been three times as heavy as were those of the Germans at Neuve Chapelle. And, the fighting still continues.

The Bavarians have had their long wished desire, to have a stand up fight with the British and show the world which is the better man. And from what we hear those Bavarians went at the hated enemy with a vim and energy which paralysed all opposition. The onslaught, as described by the English, was terrific. The Canadians were simply aghast and gave themselves up wholesale, in the face of the avalanche of human energy which was suddenly let loose upon them. All the theories about impregnable fortified trenches and position and the like, were thrown to the winds. And undoubtedly the forces of the allies were taken so by surprise, by the suddenness and rapidity of the offensive movement, that they offered only a half hearted resistance, at all events at the earlier portion of the engagement. It is stated that the English had long ago, made up their minds that the Germans were exhausted and discouraged. They had built up vain ideas that all they had to do, was to wait until they had obtained overwhelming reinforcements and then they would break through the German lines at will.

Games as Usual.

In the meanwhile, they had started the usual games and football matches were played each day without fail. The officers had, to the astonishment of the more martial-minded French allies, arranged all kinds of shooting parties, races, etc., and they were contemplating games of cricket and golf. It was a repetition of the same conduct which they observed during the Boer War, never seeming to be able to take the war seriously, but forever engrossed in some sort of game or sport which appeared to be their only serious occupation. And whilst the English were playing, the Germans, who take the war in dead earnest, were preparing the military coup which has cost the enemy so dear and which looks as though it will surely have a serious effect upon the ultimate issue of the campaign.

It will be interesting to watch the manner in which the British public at home will take this reverse. In spite of the fulsome report made out by Field Marshal French, the British public has got to know of how hollow a nature the Pyrrhic victory of Neuve Chapelle was. Ever since that time, the Ministers who have any active responsibility in the conduct of the war, have been rudely attacked in the press. To England the war has ceased to be a good business enterprise. On the contrary it has become a very heavy burden. The *Continental Times* has constantly kept its readers informed concerning the spirit existing in England and has

quoted the attacks made on the ministers of state. The English have become distrustful and, it may be taken as quite sure, that when the news of this Ypres disaster reaches Great Britain, there will be a considerable display of discontent.

A big battle.

Already we are told that the British public is in a high state of excitement concerning the issue of the fight now proceeding and which has begun so badly for them. The *Daily Chronicle* says that the Germans have every right to jubilate over their victory. And it is admitted that this battle is the biggest event there has been in the western front for the past five months. Since Wednesday the fight has continued and once started it is quite likely that it will not be stopped until some decisive results have been accomplished. The French and English have brought up reinforcements and, for the time being, it is said, they have stopped the advance of the Germans. But in any case, the Ypres canal has been crossed, the town of Ypres itself is in imminent danger of being captured, and, should it fall, the number of prisoners taken are likely to run into big figures. The weather at the front is splendid and it is told that the flooded districts are rapidly drying up under the influence of a warm sun. Every soldier, on either side is keen as can be upon a fight to the finish, as one and all have had more than enough of that terrible underground life which had lasted far too long.

A Legend.

The Reputed Impregnable Positions at Ypres Captured. The Canadians Display Unexpected Agility.

There did exist a legend, to the effect that the position of the allies at Ypres was so strong that it had become impregnable. But, all at once, the German forces made an advance movement and, from all appearances, the famous mass of ruins, which formerly was the town of Ypres, looks as though it had been cut off from the rest of the world, and is likely very soon to fall into the hands of the Germans.

The official report of the latest action tells that altogether five thousand prisoners have been taken. Amongst them are Senegalese, Negroes, English, Turks, Indians, Canadians, French, Zouaves and Algerians. Truly a wondrous medley of races, supposed to be fighting in the cause of civilisation. Forty five guns of various kinds have been taken, including four large calibre field pieces, which had belonged to the English. The Canadian forces are reported to have shown quite special agility in running away, but, in spite of their fleetness of foot, 1,000 of them were captured.

About the Maas, fighting continues and the Germans are making good headway. Les Epargnes has been taken by storm and several hundred French made prisoners. In the Vosges the German forces are pushing forward and have retaken the Hartmann Hill. Eleven French officers and 740 soldiers of the line have been captured.

In the East the Austro-Hungarian and German forces have taken 28 trenches and the Russians are stated to be in flight in many directions.

The Great Fight.

A Gigantic Contest Which has been Going on Since Wednesday. Heavy Losses Reported.

The fight in Flanders continues and is of the severest kind. It began on Wednesday and according to the accounts from both sides, is being kept up with great fierceness and much bloodshed. According to the German official account, the English keep on attacking in considerable force, north of Ypres, about d'Houdt, on the Yser Canal and St. Julien in the neighborhood of Grafenstafel. South East of Ypres, a fierce attack of the enemy was repulsed with specially heavy loss. Lizerne which has been shot into ruins has been abandoned. But the bridge at the Canal head is being held.

Turks Beat Britons.

Efforts of the English To Land at Gallipoli Foiled by The Turks.

Entirely Routed.

The Allied Forces Make a Miserable Display and are Forced Back in all Directions.

Constantinople. The defeat of the Allied landing forces is complete and the attempt to attack on land has been a complete fiasco. According to the latest accounts; that is to say half past four yesterday afternoon; four brigades of the forces of the enemy had been thrown back into the sea. This took place on the coast of Kaba Tepe, which is on the outer sea side of the narrowest portion of the peninsula of Gallipoli, exactly opposite the main forts of the Dardanelles, which it was evidently meant should be taken in the rear.

The Coast Cleared.

There were several landing parties and it appears that now the entire coast has been cleared of the enemy, the Turkish soldiers rushing them away without the least trouble. There were landings made by the enemy at Sighin Dere and Sedul Bahr. In both cases they were forced to retreat and the coast is cleared. The losses of the enemy are very large, but complete figures are not yet to hand.

In every case the Turkish troops stormed the positions taken up by the enemy, who very soon were in flight and made rushes for their boats to get away out of danger. A great number, unable to escape, showed white flags and gave themselves up, so the number of prisoners is large. They gave themselves up in masses.

A transport steamer was sunk by one of our shells. This was in front of Ari Burnu. One of the cruisers of the enemy, having a broken mast, and being badly damaged, was towed to Tenedos.

In the capital there is the greatest rejoicing and it is now considered that the Allies will see the futility of any further attempts to force the Dardanelles.

Later details from Kum Kaleh tell that we there drove the enemy back to the coast, with loss of 400 killed and 200 we took prisoners. Our losses were insignificant. A body of Musselman soldiers, put on land by the French came over to us. On the other side at Kaba Tepe we took as prisoners a number of English and Australians.

Battleship Sunk.

An Austrian Submarine Boat Torpedoes the French Line of Battle Ship Léon Gambetta.

Brindisi, April 28. A great success has been achieved by one of the Submarine Boats of the Austro-Hungarian Fleet. Twenty miles from Cape Santa Maria di Leuca the French armored cruiser Léon Gambetta has been torpedoed and sunk. One hundred and eight of the crew have been saved. The Léon Gambetta was built in the year 1901 and has a displacement of 12,600 tons. Her speed was 22 knots, her armaments 4 cannon of 19.4 centimeters 16 of 16.4 c. She was a sister ship to the Jules Ferry and Victor Hugo.

Attempt That Failed.

A French Aeroplane Pays a Visit to Oberndorf and Drop Bombs near the Mauser Works.

Stuttgart, April 28. The War Ministry of Wurttemberg reports that a French biplane has paid a visit to Oberndorf on the Neckar. It soared around the town several times and dropped four bombs three of which fell in the neighborhood of the Mauser Arms Factory. Six people were killed by splinters from the bombs and six were wounded. The factory, against which the attempt was evidently made, remains untouched.

Torpedoed.

Amsterdam, April 28. Reuters Bureau announces that the steam trawler *Recolo* has been torpedoed. Most members of the crew were wounded.

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Outgoing Munchausen.

When we who are living here in all comfort, security and well being; read the foreign press, and thereby learn what is the impression abroad as to conditions in Germany, why at first the sentiment felt is one of extreme astonishment, of utmost surprise and, finally of great hilarity. In another column we give extracts from the *Matin Morning Post, Temps and Daily Mail*, all well known newspapers. All four profess to know what is going on here—their information probably coming from the false news manufacturing agencies which have been established in Holland. The *Matin* knows that the restaurants and cafes of Berlin are closed at ten, by order of the Burgermeister. However the Germans are very tricky, so they have arranged to put back the clocks throughout the country one hour, so as to gain that much time before being sent to bed. As everyone knows who lives here the closing hour in the capital is one o'clock which cannot in any way be considered a too puritanical time for respectable people to go to bed. The *Morning Post* pictures the entire populace of the realm, as steeped in a deep melancholy. It is so bad, that even when victories are announced, it is only upon the order of the police that the people are constrained to bellow their houses. The "Begeisterung" of the Teuton in these times; as all are aware, who live here; knows no bounds. The *Temps*, usually a well informed paper, risks its reputation as a truth-teller by asserting that we are in a starving condition and gives its readers the most amusing fiction, to the effect that all the automatic weighing machines have been removed, in order to save the population the distressing revelation of the amount of avoirdupois each one has lost. That is too funny! Lastly we come to the *Daily Mail*, a journal which has never aspired to anything so naive as the telling of the truth. True to its traditions, the *D. M.* stops at nothing in order to be thrilling. According to that organ, we have no more automobiles, the horse has reappeared, but it infers that that useful animal will not long be seen, because its flesh is urgently needed for the alimentation of the starving population. Wonderful! Marvellous, is it not?

Urged to Action.

Ex-Congressman Metz Suggests that an Industrial War be Waged upon England.

Philadelphia, April 27. American manufacturers were urged to take immediate concerted action to obtain modification of Great Britain's rules governing oversea commerce to neutral countries by Hermann A. Metz, formerly a member of Congress from New York and a manufacturer, in an address at a conference of dye men here today. Unless the British Government changes its policy, Mr. Metz declared, hundreds of factories throughout the United States would have to suspend operations and about 300,000 men would be thrown out of employment.

Must Be Reasonable.

"The State Department is doing all it can to cope with the situation," said Representative Metz, "but it is compelled to respect international law. The manufacturers of this country will have to take the matter out of the hands of the State Department and handle it themselves by declaring an industrial war on England. They will have to tell England that unless she assumes a more reasonable attitude she will be deprived of cotton, ammunition, and other things she has been buying from American sources in great quantities."

Mr Metz said that American manufacturers were absolutely dependent upon Germany for certain raw materials, but in order to get them they must find a way to ship to Germany the cotton and other things of which she is badly in need.

High Time to Kick.

"The Germans," he added, "have gotten tired of sending us dyestuffs and other materials without getting anything in return."

"If American manufacturers declared an embargo on England," declared the speaker, "they would soon put an end to present conditions, and would mighty near end the war. You say that would be in violation of international law? Perhaps it would, but it is high time that we kick a few holes in international law."

D. F. Waters of this city read a letter from President Wilson in which the President said the State Department appreciated the situation and was doing all it could to relieve it.

Austria's Civilizing Mission.

Universal Suffrage upon the Initiative of the Emperor—Austria's Relations to Bosnia like those of the United States to Texas—Serbia's Opposition to Austria's Beneficent Work.

By An Austro-Hungarian Diplomat.

At this portentous moment in history, when the activities of Austria-Hungary in the Near East have suddenly been made a world-issue by the outbreak of the most terrible war in the history of civilization, the aims and methods of the dual Monarchy are of paramount significance.

Situated upon the outskirts of central Europe, in the debatable region between the West and the East, Austria stands in a peculiar sense as the connecting link between civilization and vanishing barbarism, between to-day and yesterday. The double eagle of Austria is the symbol that connects racial fragments in a civic bond which spells progress and peace. The aims of Austria, whether in the Balkans or further east, are mainly commercial and cultural. They are political only in so far as the geographical situation of the dual Empire makes it incumbent upon her statesmen to maintain her territorial integrity and to provide for the normal expansion of her industrial output.

By the compromise of 1867 between Austria and Hungary the dual form of the Monarchy was definitely fixed. So carefully were the rights of the various races in the Empire safeguarded under this readjustment that in Hungary, for instance, the Croats were recognized as a separate entity, under their own Ban or Governor, with their separate diet and their distinct machinery of local and provincial administration.

In Austria proper, the constitution of 1867 created a central parliament in Vienna and left a large measure of autonomy to the old provinces. One of the most important articles of the constitution guarantees to every nationality the free use of its language "in word and writing." By this means, it made forever impossible any attempt to interfere with the legitimate aspirations of the various races in the Empire. In fact, the entire spirit of the new constitution was to assure to each race the greatest and freest use of its language in its educational system, from the primary school to the university, in the diets, in the provincial legislatures and in the administration, excluding only the ministries at Vienna, and in the courts, with the sole exception of the Supreme Court in the Imperial Capital.

Even to this last reservation in favor of a central authority an exception is made. In Polish litigation the entire process of litigation and judicature, including the highest court, may be carried on in the Polish language.

Only in the army, common to the Empire, is there a common language, and that language is the German. This arrangement is not based upon any propaganda, but is the outcome of the entirely practical consideration that an army made up of so many races as is the Austro-Hungarian would be badly handicapped in the performance of its duties if it did not have a common language of command and communication. The selection of the German language for this purpose was the logical outcome of the German origin of the Empire.

The tangible result of this practically unlimited freedom of race-development is presented by the present complexion of the Reichstag in Vienna. So long as the franchise was based upon property qualifications the votes of the landed proprietors kept a disunited German majority in the Reichstag, but the granting of universal suffrage upon the personal initiative of the Emperor a few years ago resulted in the return of a Slavic majority in the Imperial legislative chamber—a remarkable result if one is to believe the persistent charges that Austria has sought to destroy or Germanize the Slavic nationalities within its boundaries.

In the midst of the contending racial forces, the mission of Austria has been, first, to introduce among the great Slavic populations within her borders the ideals of German culture and German civilization. Her greatest achievements in this direction have been attained in Bohemia.

In the east, the mission of Austria has been suggestively indicated by the flow of the Danube. Eastward and southward, with the current of the mighty river, have Austrian cultural and industrial activities gone hand in hand. And one of the earliest stations of the commercial and moral expansion—the stations of Austria's *Drang nach Osten*—are Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The destinies of Bosnia and Herzegovina came under the purview of Austria in 1876-77, when the revolutionary movement in the provinces, in conjunction with the Serbian war against Turkey, was suppressed with unexampled severities by the Ottoman Government.

The relation of Austria to Bosnia and Herzegovina duplicated in a marked degree that of the United States and Texas during the Texan uprising against Mexico, and the solution of the problem in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as in that of Texas, appeared to be an Austrian occupation. This destiny of the distracted provinces was recognized by the Congress of Berlin, which adjusted the affairs of southeastern Europe after the defeat of Turkey by Russia in 1877. The Congress, after a thorough

balancing of international interests and international jealousies, handed over the two provinces to Austria for pacification and administration and conceded to Austria the right to occupy the Sanjak of Novibazar, the narrow strip of territory which lay between Serbia and Montenegro.

Installed in Bosnia-Herzegovina by the mandate of Europe, Austria entered upon its task of cleaning the Augean stable of Bosnian affairs with an energetic realization of the difficulties of its undertaking. The first of obstacles that confronted the newly installed authorities was an uprising of the Beks, or Mohammedan nobility. Next, Austria undertook the task of clearing out the brigands who infested the country and made travel and commerce practically impossible.

Side by side with measures for the pacification of the provinces and the restoration of internal order, the new Austrian administration accomplished wonders in the construction of a system of roads, the first that Bosnia and Herzegovina had since the Ottoman conquest.

The land question in the newly occupied provinces was extremely delicate. When Austria marched into Bosnia she found there a survival of the feudal ages in the distribution of the land. The entire area of the provinces, with rare exceptions, was owned by the Beks, and the tenants, who cultivated them for the scant reward of one-half the produce, were in a condition of peonage. Two alternative solutions of the question presented themselves. One was the forcible expropriation of the lands of the nobles, and the other was the gradual distribution of the holdings through a period of years.

It is one of the foremost grievances of the Serbian agitators on the Austrian border provinces that the administration of the dual Monarchy did not at once proceed with the seizure of the land and its distribution among the peasantry by arbitrary means, a method employed by the Serbians after the fall of the Ottoman Power in Serbia.

Baron Kallay, the first Austrian civil administrator of Bosnia-Herzegovina, however, adopted the much more equitable and on the whole far more successful plan of encouraging thrift among the peasants, and at the same time enabling them to achieve independence by their gradual acquisition of the lands they cultivated. This conservative reorganization of the agrarian system of the country was accomplished through the aid of the Land Bank of Bosnia, an institution of private finance under the rigid supervision of the Government. Baron Kallay's project, which produced highly satisfactory results, was carried on by his successors, Burian and Bilinski.

The educational problem of the provinces was no less difficult than that presented by the distribution of the land. When Austria entered Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1878, she found no schools there, with the exception of a few mosque classes and madrasahs for the chanting of Arabic prayers and verses from Al Koran. The Austrian authorities at once undertook the establishment of native schools, in which the instruction should be carried on in Serb or in Croatian. Not only was no attempt made to introduce German schools, but the Government declined to permit the expenditure of public money for instruction in any language except the two named idioms of the Slavic language.

This liberal policy stands out in sharp contrast to the destructive activities of the Serbians in the newly occupied Macedonian lands, where they have closed all the Bulgarian schools amid circumstances of severity, to which some reference is made in the Report of the Carnegie Commission.

Nevertheless, the Serbian propaganda in Bosnia and Herzegovina, following closely the Serbia propaganda in its first stage in Macedonia, was conducted along cultural lines, quite regardless of the palpable fact that the people of Serbia themselves stood in need of all the cultural efforts of which their Government and their financial resources were capable. This fact is easily demonstrable when it is remembered that in 1909 the Slavs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, after thirty years of Austrian administration, stood educationally higher than any of the independent Slavic nations of the Balkan Peninsula. The crisis however, began in 1909, when the Austrian Government declared the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This annexation was based upon three essential considerations, each one of which would have been considered sufficient in itself by any nation. The first of these considerations was the mandate of Europe, the second was the right of conquest, established at the beginning of the occupation by the suppression of the armed resistance of the recalcitrant Beks; the third was the expenditure of about \$250,000,000 by the dual Monarchy for the construction of railroads and other means of communication, public works of various sorts, and education and local improvements; and the fourth was the duty of continuing a régime which had brought peace and prosperity to the country itself. All the signatories to the Treaty of

Berlin readily acquiesced in the accomplished fact as a logical outcome of actual events.

Serbia, however, conceived that it had been robbed by the act of the Austrian Government, and the press of that country launched a campaign of bitter and indecent vilification against the dual Monarchy.

The frothing protests which the Serbian press continued to make against the annexation, it was realized clearly at Vienna, were instigated partly from St. Petersburg, where the statesmen saw, or pretended to see, a fresh sign of Austrian encroachment upon the Southern Slavs, those dear Southern Slavs whose destinies have been for centuries the pawns on the chessboard of Russian diplomacy. But the Russian statesmen did not observe, or, observing, did not care to admit, that Austria, while annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina, had definitely abandoned her alleged road to Salonika by the withdrawal of her troops from the Sanjak of Novibazar, which was the key to the military situation in any advance farther south and east.

The Serbian campaign in Bosnia-Herzegovina, following out its previous metamorphosis in the Macedonian agitation that preceded the alliance with Bulgaria for the first Balkan War, emerged from the "cultural" stage and entered the bomb-throwing phase. The assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort at Sarajevo by a young Serb patriot last summer startled the world and compelled Austria to energetic action in order to check a political and racial movement which had degenerated into a conspiracy to commit murder.

The tremendous events which have cast the world in gloom since July 23d are the outcome of Serbia's resistance to Austria's demand for a cessation of this orgy of violence. The Serbians have opposed Austria's civilizing mission with unpardonable venom, and Austria has not flinched before the task of undertaking to crush that opposition.

Goeben Repaired.

The Big Cruiser is Once Again Making Twenty Knots. She Dominates the Russian Naval Forces

Zurich, April 27. According to a despatch from Petersburg, published in the *Zürcher Zeitung*, it is stated upon the authority of the military writer of the *Reich* that the Goeben has been successfully repaired and now brought back to the useful speed of 20 knots. She is therefore today the strongest warship in the Black Sea, and is far and away superior to anything in the Russian Black Sea navy.

The writer says that the Goeben is capable of beating the entire Russian navy in southern waters. He states that the Turks have been anxious to blow up a large new Russian line of battle ship, which is nearly completed and lies in the docks of Nicolaiew. The Russian authorities consider that the Bosphorus is no less well protected than the Dardanelles. Since the war broke out, the Turks have established a still stronger line of defence of the Bosphorus than was the case before and have, as at the Dardanelles, adopted the plan of moveable batteries, and that a railroad for that purpose has been completed. The Turks have also set up strong barbed wire entanglements on either side of the Bosphorus in case of an attempt being made to land a military force. According to Colonel Michailowsky, who writes in the *Russkoje Slovo*, the Bosphorus is impregnable.

Irishmen Executed.

Said to Have Been Laying Mines to Aid the Germans. Condemned to Death and Shot.

New York, March 20. The *New York American* publishes a cablegram from London which reads as follows:—"Irish fishermen were caught a few days ago laying mines off the West Coast of Ireland and after a speedy trial were condemned to death and shot."

The men, it is stated, were in the pay of Germany. Opinion here is that they were most probably laying lobster pots.

New Operettas.

Franz Lehar has Two New Pieces, which will Shortly be Produced in Vienna.

Vienna, April 28. Great interest is aroused in artistic circles by the announcement that two new pieces, by Franz Lehar will shortly be produced here. The first is a three act Operetta called "Der Reine Tor" text by Dr. Fritz Löbner. The second Operetta novelty from the famous composer is to be called "Wo die Lerche singt," with text by Dr. Maros and Dr. A. M. Willner. The latter is almost completed.

Woldemar Schnée
has now returned from America and will resume his courses in
hand-training and hand-treatment.
Spichern Strasse 7
near Nürnberger Platz.

The Open Tribune.

Letters from our readers.

To our Readers.

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

Prisoners in Germany.

Editor, *The Continental Times.*

Away over 800,000 prisoners are, at the present time, interned in the German realm and, taken together with their guards, Germany must today support a million of men.

One sees in them the helpless sacrifices of the unlucky policy of Russia, France and particularly England. We recognise that the Germans must exert themselves, to treat the prisoners of war, in a humane and noble way. But the prisoners themselves could contribute much to a great improvement of things.

In the first place they must consider how they can help the German Commandants and officials in their heavy task, and by thoughtfulness and giving assistance lighten the camp work. It is of special importance that the prisoners should have some suitable occupation, for here the German saying openly applies, "Idleness is the commencement of all trouble". The best would be, if each prisoner were to be occupied in his own calling, for instance gardening, or building or in various kinds of improvements, so that their labor might bring the best results, that they might leave a pleasing recollection of Germany and at the same time render service.

Where this is not possible, the prisoners of war should be willing to help in the business of the camp, in special work or in intellectual occupations. In each camp, a large number of prisoners could be occupied, for instance, in the kitchen work, in the wardrobe, in gardening and the improving of the camp organisation. In many of the camps art studios have been formed, in which art objects of various kinds are produced. The objects when finished, are put up for sale and the money gained is shared between the artist and the camp directorate, in return for expenditure made and upkeep. In the practice of music and song, of sport and play, through the organisation of theatricals and lectures, entertainment can be provided. But above all, the prisoners in Germany should make use of their stay, to learn the German language and, at the same time, obtain a knowledge of German history and culture. Even the regular perusal of our newspapers would be of utility. It might also be, that the reading of good books and the careful noting of all that the prisoners of war see, would be a success. Without doubt, our man prisoners, in France and Russia, are noting all they see, so that when, on the conclusion of peace, they return to their homes, they may be able to tell the truth about things as they are, in the country of the enemy, and concerning which many have, up to now, had false impressions. In that manner they would stimulate mutual appreciation and thus contribute to the prevention of the renewal of a terrible world's war, such as exists at the present time.

Berlin, April 22 1915.
Professor Dr. Backhaus.

Germany 1915.

To the Editor of the *Continental Times.*

Fronting the world she stands erect
In valor, strength and self-respect.
The threats and insult of her foes
She answers grim, with scorn and blows.
In peace, a wisely ordered state,
In war, she shows herself as great;
Withness, the drenching blood, that stains
Polonien, Gallic, Belgian plains,
Whilst Britain's coasts at spectres stare
That leap from sea or drop from air.

The world ere now such marvel saw
Never, and halts twixt rage and awe.
Vain rage! This stark, consummate might
Is girt with adamantine right—
The right to live beneath the sun,
The right to hold what has been won
By soil and science, thrift and art,
In camp and farm, in school and mart—
A right which still without avail
Revenge and cant and greed assail.

Before such prowess rage must sink
And generous minds be bold to think,
Hypocrisy hath here no place;
Barbarian?—that imperial race!
By heaven, your Germany to-day
Holding so splendidly at bay
Those variegated tribes of men,
Is not a thing to hunt and pen!

Enough of blind, hysteric fear,
Enough of menace, vaunt and sneer,
Enough of ghastly tales untrue!
Give the heroic state her due!
Strength to her arm and to her brow
All glory that the Gods allow!

W. P. Trent.

Prof. at Columbia University.

Apotheke am Olivaer Platz
Anglo-American chemist
Berlin W., Olivaer Platz 10, (close to Kurfürstendamm and Unter den Eichen). Tel.: Amt-Untersand, 77.

Responsibility for the War.

I am indebted to W. Tancred for his answer to my letter on the responsibility for the present war, published in *The World* of Dec. 2. In this spirited reply he makes my point clearer than I made it myself.

He considers my statement that Austria and Germany were not intruding themselves into Russian affairs to be fallacious, since "anything affecting the sovereignty—nay, the very existence—of any of the Balkan states is very much the affair of Russia." He cites as an analogy the fact that the United States could not remain indifferent if Magdalena Bay were ceded by Mexico to the Japanese. That is the exact point. We would resist any accession of territory by a foreign power on this continent, but there is nothing in the Monroe Doctrine or anywhere else that would make it incumbent on us to resist a Japanese war on Mexico, provided Japan guaranteed to respect the territorial integrity of Mexico.

Now, that is precisely what Austria did—guaranteed to respect the territorial integrity of Serbia. Having given this guarantee, her warfare upon Serbia ceased by any possibility to be an intrusion into Russian affairs. I fully agree that her attack on Russia's fellow Slavs in Serbia was a great and natural irritation to Russian sentiment, and if Russia wished to go to war on account of this sentiment she had an undisputed right to do so. Only, in that case, she cannot eat her cake and keep it too. She must assume the responsibility of having converted a local war between Austria and Serbia into the present world war.

If W. Tancred will turn to the British White Papers he will find an interesting telegram from Sir G. Buchanan, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to Sir Edward Grey (No. 17). The Ambassador reports on July 25 that Sazonoff—

Thought, from a conversation which he had with the Serbian Minister yesterday, that in the event of the Austrians attacking Serbia the Serbian Government would abandon Belgrade and withdraw their forces into the interior, while they would at the same time appeal to the powers to help them. His Excellency was in favor of their making this appeal.

If Serbia would appeal to the powers, Russia would be quite ready to stand aside and leave the question in the hands of England, France, Germany and Italy.

It will be noted from this that on July 25 Russia was disposed to allow Austria to attack Serbia without interfering, trusting to Serbia's subsequent appeal to the powers, not including herself.

Had Russia maintained this attitude none could justly have accused her of a provocative interference in Austrian foreign affairs.

But, unfortunately, between July 25 and 28 Russia's attitude changed drastically. On the latter date the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg telegraphed Sir Edward Grey (British White Papers, No. 72):

I said it was important that we should know the real intentions of the Imperial Government, and asked him (Sazonoff) whether he would be satisfied with the assurances which the Austrian Ambassador had, I understood, been instructed to give in respect of Serbia's integrity and independence. In reply His Excellency stated that if Serbia were attacked, Russia would not be satisfied with any engagement which Austria might take on; these two points, and that order for mobilization against Austria would be issued on the day that Austria crossed the Serbian frontier.

In other words, without being bound by any treaty obligations to fight for Serbia Russia committed herself to precipitating a European war the moment Austria attacked Serbia.

Now, returning to document No. 17, we find that on July 25 the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg—

Said all I could to impress prudence on the Minister for Foreign Affairs [Sazonoff] and warned him that if Russia mobilized, Germany would not be content with mere mobilization or give Russia time to carry out hers, but would probably declare war at once.

On July 29, in consequence of the Austrian declaration of war against Serbia, Russia ignored the British Ambassador's warning and started mobilization in the four military districts (Odessa, Kieff, Moscow and Kazan) facing the Austrian border. This was not a defensive but a menacing measure, since Austria had mobilized only in those districts fronting on Serbia. Only two days after that on Aug. 1, did Austria issue general mobilization orders (British White Papers, No. 127).

Still Germany held her hand. For she was attempting on July 30, as the German Ambassador informed Sir Edward Grey (British White Papers, No. 103), "to influence Austria, after taking Belgrade and Serbian territory in region of frontier, to promise not to advance further while powers endeavored to arrange that Serbia should give satisfaction sufficient to pacify Austria."

This, of course, was precisely the plan which Sazonoff had agreed to on July 25 and had subsequently abandoned.

On this same July 30 Austria declined to continue direct conversations with Russia (British White Papers, No. 106).

On the same July 30 the German Chancellor assured the British Ambassador that he was "pressing the button as hard as he could" in Vienna (British White Papers, No. 107).

And on the following day, July 31, Sir Edward Grey learned "from the German Ambassador that as a result of suggestion by the German Government a conversation had taken place at Vienna between the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Russian Ambassador." In other words, Germany had forced Vienna to resume negotiations with St. Petersburg. Incidentally, in this same telegram Sir Edward Grey himself states that—

If the Russian Government object to the Austrian mobilizing eight army corps, it might be pointed out that this is not too great a number against 400,000 Servians.

And what was Russia's response to Germany's conciliatory influence on Austria? On July 31 she issued her general mobilization order of all her army and navy, affecting every portion of her empire, and plainly directed as much against Germany as against Austria.

I fail to see how any candid mind, even if it has but a little learning, can face these plain facts, all taken from a source hostile to Germany and friendly to Russia, and still feel that Germany was the diabolus ex machina in responsibility for the war, while Russia was the long-suffering victim of her own moderation.

New York World. M. J.

England's Only Reason for Going to War Openly Admitted.

It is remarkable how the leading English newspapers have lately changed to a tone of historical candor in their editorials, as far as the true cause of the European war and Great Britain's participation in it are concerned. Involuntarily they have dropped the mask of hypocrisy, with which during the first months of the war they successfully duped the neutral countries. By so doing they openly admit that the whole artificially manufactured indignation game about Germany's infamous attack upon "poor little noble Belgium" was nothing but a hypocritical press manoeuvre, instituted in order to discredit a powerful competitor.

The neutral states, as far as they have not been bribed with British gold, are awaking to the fact, that they have been duped by England in the most conscienceless manner and a feeling of shame is taking the place of the openly voiced condemnation of Germany.

After the editorial change of *Times* and *Tribune* the *Morning Post* in a recent article on a lecture by Lord Bryce entitled "Racial sentiment as a factor in history" states that the "German militarism, looked upon by many as the cause of the present war, is in reality but a tool of the all conquering ambition of Teutonic world leadership. The conquest of England would be equivalent to a world hegemony. But national ambition should not obscure economical factors. It must not be forgotten, that the German "Zollverein", the most powerful economical federation in Europe, attained its ends by methods of oppression and deceit wherever necessary. Russia has for years been the economical slave of the German "Zollverein", and the weakness of Russia after the Japanese war, which had been caused by German intrigues, has compelled her to accept commercial treaties with Germany favorable to the latter. England was also commencing to feel the growing influence of German commerce and industry and all British efforts towards a national commercial policy would be made illusory, if Germany after a conquest of France had been in a position to control the fate of England. Since the free market within the British empire for her goods was being threatened, Germany decided to fight before the threat became a reality. (This is the usual subversion of facts. Ed.)

When Germany was being guided in her actions by self interest as well as racial questions, why should England attempt to seek for more lofty reasons for joining in the war? The independence of the Netherlands had been for centuries a valuable asset for England, not as a doctrine of Dutch and Flemish neutrality, but because an occupation of these countries by one of the great powers also threatened the integrity of Great Britain. In almost every English war since the time of the Norman conquest the fate of Flanders has played the principal part. In the middle ages England mostly went to war for the purpose of keeping France out of Flanders and as late as 1831 Lord Palmerston came near to declaring war against Louis Philippe on account of the French expedition into Belgium. If any one power was predominant in Europe and held the above mentioned rich districts, the independence of the United Kingdom would thereby be threatened. British statesmen have been cognizant of this fact for generations and for this reason have advocated the independence of the Netherlands. This is no hypocrisy, despite the taunts of Bernard Shaw.

The independence or neutrality of Belgium is to the interest of Great Britain and for

this reason solely British statesmen have signed the neutrality treaties. This treaty was broken by an action which was considered a threat to British interests. The European balance of power had been threatened by an attack upon Belgium and England's intervention thereby became unavoidable. Therefore by the breach of this treaty we were forced into the war, not only for the sake of our fair name, but because our national interests were being threatened. To assume any other reasons would be burdening British statesmen with a responsibility without thinking of the interests of our country, and this would be absurd.

England has excellent reasons for her participation in this war—not only spiritual and altruistic ones either—of a racial as well as a material kind. If Belgium and Northern France came under German rule, British independence would soon be a thing of the past."

The foregoing comments render the fact a certainty, that Belgium and France are but the buffers for England's interest, and their blood is simply being shed for the British empire. It would be absurd to deduce anything else from the facts presented. It is also conceded, that England was firmly determined to suppress the economical ascendancy of Germany, although the latter had never threatened the political independence and security of even her smallest neighbors. To accomplish her purpose she resorted even to the most dastardly and contemptible means.

But one nation is permitted to exercise the world hegemony and that is England. Everything that may even appear as a threat to diminish this power must be destroyed. Where are all the lofty motives with which England has attempted to bamboozle the world? Where is the cloak of humanity with which England is covering up her crimes and under which she plays the part of a protector of small nations? The whole manner of British warfare hears the stamp of egotism upon its face and a people who out of a misunderstood principle of power and exaggerated ego bring such sorrow and distress upon humanity, stand morally convicted before the tribunal of history. They have forfeited the privilege of being considered the leaders of humanity, for their hands are stained with innocent blood.

Behind the insinuations against the political motives of Germany there lurks the cold, pitiless face of Mephistopheles and the British confession of its dogmatism contains nothing but monotonous repetitions and a conception of history that does not even attempt to grasp the spirit of German civilization. C. K.

The Automobile in Latin-America.

The one thing which militates against a more extensive use of the automobile for business and pleasure purposes in Latin-America is the miserably poor roads to be found everywhere, excepting within a short distance of the few large cities.

In the immediate vicinity of the larger cities such as Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and Santiago, may be found a few kilometers of high-grade roads, but it is safe to say that 20 miles away from any of these towns, such a thing as a modern passable road is a rarity. For this reason alone the automobile has not yet come into its own in these lands, and will not, for years to come, occupy the prominent and important position it should as a common carrier. The good road movement has not yet reached these countries, and it seems to me the automobile manufacturers should first start a propaganda for road betterment.

In the larger cities are a few miles of asphalt or well paved streets, and here the automobile is to be found in profusion. In the smaller interior towns there are few if any such vehicles, and an auto would be as much of a curiosity to the natives and Indians as it would be to an Eskimo. I know of a port town in Central America which boasted of one automobile. The only passable streets in the town were to be found on the four sides of the little plaza, and each evening, loaded down with friends, its owner would take it around and around this restricted area, much to the delight of the natives and the Indians from the interior, who frequently planned excursions to town to see the horseless wagon. From the day of its advent until poor steering took it over the sea-wall into the water, it was a source of novelty as well as wonderment.

Despite these unfavorable circumstances Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Peru are good markets for automobiles and automobile accessories. The good roads of Cuba and Porto Rico have done much to increase demand for automobiles, and the automobile accessories. The good roads of Cuba and Porto Rico have done much to increase demand for automobiles, and the automobile accessories. The good roads of Cuba and Porto Rico have done much to increase demand for automobiles, and the automobile accessories.

Please cut this out.

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An Explosive Dummy.

Experiences of an English soldier who Fell Victim to a Trick of war.

London, April 25. Amongst the wounded lying in the Hospita at Norwich is a man of the Duke of Cornwall's light infantry. He was the victim of a dummy. He says:—

"On the night of March 13 and 14, I was asked whether I would go out on patrol near Armentieres to reconnoitre the German trenches in company with an officer, as I had done on several occasions before. The officer would not take anybody with him who did not volunteer, for it was well understood to be risky. Just before we got to the German barbed-wire we saw what seemed to be a sentry. I motioned to the officer to keep still, saying, 'If that is a sentry he has us both covered, and he will do us in. The only thing is to lie quiet and work up to him.' So we lay there quiet for some minutes, both thinking we should like to catch him and bring him in a prisoner. Then, still speaking in a whisper, for the nearest German trench was only about eighty yards away, I said, 'You lie here and keep his attention drawn, and I will get away on the right and stab him from the rear.'"

Shot into the Air.

"So the officer lay down, and I wriggled away to the right till I got within about ten yards on the sentry's right front. Then I could see it was a dummy. I crawled straight up to it, and, still lying quiet, signalled to the officer to come up. He said to me: 'You had better shove the thing over, so that they can know a dummy has not frightened us.' I gave it a push, and at once heard something like the noise made by a clock half-run down. 'Put your head down, sir,' I said; 'it has very likely got something inside which might explode.' The officer put his head down. I gave the dummy another shove, and at once that thing went off. The dummy and I shot right up into the air, and as I came down flames burst out all over me. The stuff inside it seemed to be some sticky material. It clung to me like treacle, and I was in terrible agony. The trap could not have been made to kill outright, or I should have been dead instantly. What became of the officer at that moment I do not know, but I remember myself coming smash on the ground, and feeling a frightful pain all over. 'Ten yards to my left there was a ditch with some water in it, and I writhed and struggled up to the ditch and plunged in."

The Revival of Debating in the United States.

Not since the Lincoln-Douglas debates stirred the whole country so profoundly before the Civil War has this form of intellectual discussion been so popular as it is to-day. Early in January Cecil Chesterton one of the ablest of English debaters, arrived in New York and almost immediately challenged George Sylvester Viereck to debate publicly the issues of the war. This meeting drew a packed house at the Cort Theatre and the debaters were besieged by requests from all over the country to appear again on the same platform.

Since that time several important debates have taken place in the large cities. In Philadelphia Dr. Hans Heinz Ewers, the distinguished German poet and novelist, met Mr. Cecil Chesterton before a large audience and the debate that followed held the house spell-bound. Dr. Ewers contended for the cause of Germany and Austria-Hungary and Mr. Chesterton pleaded for England.

In Boston Dr. Edmund von Mach, the author of "What Germany Wants," also debated with Mr. Chesterton, and both men met again on the evening of March 9th in joint discussion at Carnegie Hall, New York. A huge audience listened to Dr. von Mach's brilliant and thorough exposition of the causes that led up to the present world war and to Mr. Chesterton's clever and paradoxical explanation of these great issues. Besides the debates already mentioned there have been many others throughout the country, and the earnestness of the contenders has been matched only by the seriousness and the keen attention of the spectators. The interest shown in these debates on the part of the public is a tribute to the intelligence of the American people, although it is at the same time an indictment of the press of the land. For when newspapers do not give the truth to their readers the public goes out of its way to discover the real motives behind such a policy.

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The Conception of Neutrality.

In the *Century Dictionary* the definition of neutrality is as follows: "In international law, the attitude and condition of a nation or state which does not take part directly or indirectly in a war between other states, but maintains relations of amity with all the contending parties."

The results of an investigation as to how the neutral countries regard the furnishing of arms and munitions of war to belligerents will be of interest. It seems that in Europe the practice during the present war is strikingly different from that in the United States: In Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Italy, Norway, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland the sale of arms and munitions of war by private firms is prohibited. That is, no country in Europe allows the sale of munitions of war to belligerents.

And to keep their neutrality above reproach these nations go even further: the transport of war material across their territories is forbidden and rigidly enforced, except by Greece which has allowed transports to Serbia.

It is well known to everyone what determined and persistent efforts have been made by the Allies to induce Sweden, Rumania, and Bulgaria to allow transportations of war materials. But these attempts to coerce these small countries by their great and powerful neighbors have not been successful.

But in our own country, our boasted land of freedom, of democracy, of humanitarianism, of lofty ideals, the leader in striving for universal peace between the nations, how fundamentally different is the conception of neutrality! We are the only neutral country in the world that is furnishing a belligerent with munitions of war, and moreover on a scale that makes our land one of the most important factors in this world struggle.

March, 1915. Leslie D. Bissell.

English Censorship in Chile.

The service of the English censor is really wonderful! In the whole wide world there appear to be no letters-secrets for him: willingly neutral nations open their mailbags to him. A firm in Saxony sends us an envelope of a letter received from Valparaiso as a further evidence of this, accompanying it by the following appropriate remarks:

"From the enclosed envelope you will see that this letter was mailed in Valparaiso on August 6th, 1914, as it bears the 'Maritima' stamp of that date. It has been opened by Censor; of course by an English censor, as proved by the English coat-of-arms. It was first stamped with the reception-stamp at Valparaiso on November 12th, 1914, i. e. fully two months later. It is impossible to suppress the question:—in whose hands has the letter been from August 6th to November 13th, 1914, and has the reception-stamp been affixed by the Chilean post-office or by an English official?"

I have another similiar envelope which bears the "Maritima" stamp of Juli 31st, i. e. before the beginning of the war, and the reception-stamp with "Opened by Censor" is dated November 27th, 1914, thus proving that the opening of letters is no exceptional case.

It appears we here have to deal with a case of an English usurpation of the rights of control in neutral states such as has frequently taken place. Why do the neutral countries tolerate this? Do they perhaps receive compensation, or are they so afraid of England that she can do with them what she pleases?"

Neither do we know the reason, but these cases prove to us again and again: how splendidly "Britannia, the ruler of the waves" guards the liberty and the rights of neutral states.

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WAR DIARY.

April 19th. 1915.

Springtime has suddenly set in. In the many beautiful public parks and private gardens in Berlin the trees and shrubbery are covered with a many colored veil promising a rapid opening of buds and developing of leaves; the sun is shining brightly, thousands and thousands of people are out enjoying the sublime weather, children are playing and running back and forth—everything is lovely, and still there is something unusual in the air. The crowds are just as thick as ever, but they are not by far as boisterous as usual, too many, much too many women dressed in black and too many soldiers looking pale and careworn, walking with canes or limping or carrying the arm in the sling or bandaged up are in evidence. And while the children are playing war and beating the English and French and Russian armies and decorate each other with the Iron Cross or other high war distinctions, the grown people talk of nothing but that one great subject which exclusively occupies everybody's mind now for nearly nine months. How long will this terrible conflagration sap the life blood of five big nations last? This is the question asked time and again by millions and millions of people. But he who might judge that this indicates a failing of strength and courage, of resolution to hold out, would be greatly mistaken. The German nation is not only fully decided to bring the war to an end which bears in itself a guarantee against a renewal of the war for a long time, but it is just as fully convinced of the righteousness of its cause and of its ultimate victory.

It seems as if things were getting lively again at the Dardanelles. The allies announce daily that they will begin hostilities afresh within a few days and that they are to have a big army sufficiently strong to beat the Turks on land, and we hear of large transports of troops. But it seems that this is merely intended to bluff the reluctant Balkan States into participation on the side of the allies than anything else. And meanwhile the Turks are quietly preparing themselves to meet the new attack as they did the former one. Field-Marshal von der Goltz who had been visiting the German Emperor a few days ago, has been appointed commander of the big army assembled at the Gallipolis Peninsula and this means that he is ready to give the attacking English and French bodies a very warm reception, should they dare come more to take the offensive, while his comrade General Liman von Sanders as Commander of the Army of Constantinople is equally ready to meet a Russian army should it attempt to land at the entrance of the Bosphorus. That the task of reducing Constantinople is no easy one, is a lesson which has been taught the English once more by the fact that a Turkish torpedo boat succeeded in sinking an English transport and an English submarine, capturing their crew. For the first time in history British sailors have been conducted as prisoners of war through the streets of Constantinople and at their head the man who, until the outbreak of the war, acted as British consul in the Sultan's capital; he was doing active service as an officer of the naval reserve and had been detailed to the submarine on account of his intimate knowledge of the locality.

April 20th 1915.

The state department has informed the German-American Chamber of Commerce in New York that the question of sending commercial telegrams to Europe has been discussed by the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France during the last months. The American government was attempting to solve this very difficult problem in the interest of American commerce but had been informed that cablegrams relating to business with Germany would not be passed, while the censors were instructed to pass strictly neutral cablegrams to neutral countries; but as the censors often did not understand commercial expressions and terms they held back many cablegrams which would have gone through if they had been so worded as to be easily understood. Mr. Bryan, as usual, is dodging the issue. "The paramount question", to use his favorite expression of the memorable presidential campaign of 1900, is not whether the English or French censor passes or withholds cablegrams to neutral countries. The American government had been requested to insist in London that cablegrams of a purely commercial character to Germany should not be suppressed in England if they were addressed to firms in a neutral country. This part of the question has been left untouched by Mr. Bryan.

Baron Reuter in London, proprietor and head of the agency founded by his father, has committed suicide after the death of his wife. Life is certainly stranger than fiction. The son of a German who emigrated to England and became the founder of one of the greatest news gathering agencies of the world, who had been denied access to the British nobility in spite of his wealth, and who had been ennobled, by the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, Queen Victoria's brother-in-law, to whom he had been recommended by the Queen, figures as the chief of that

agency which was chiefly instrumental in bringing war upon the native country of his father, and ends his life in despair, not in a tragic conflict of duties, but simply because life was for him not worth living after the death of his wife.

April 21st 1915

The German-American Chamber of Commerce in New York had telegraphed to President Wilson, on March 16th, a sharp protest against the British order in council prohibiting neutral trade with Germany. They received the cool reply that the President had read the protest with the greatest attention and acknowledges the importance of the question. How very nice of Mr. Wilson!

The London Morning Post is getting desperate. It writes editorially: "Either Germany wins and then peace is concluded in London, or England wins and then peace is concluded in Berlin. If we lose we can expect no mercy. Germany can only make peace after having conquered the allies, and these only after having subdued Germany. If Germany wins she will finish her work completely. Should the allies win, they must do the same. We imagine that the allies will win. But at present it does not in the least look like it. Until now Germany is the victor. She has the whole of Belgium, a large chunk of France and a large piece of Poland while we lost a mile at Ypres and gained a mile near Neuve Chapelle." Does the truth finally dawn upon some English brains?

The British tramp steamer "Fermo" reports that a German submarine tried to sink her while she was engaged in rescuing the crew of another steamer torpedoed by the same German boat. The captain of the "Fermo" is a little too smart, or not smart enough. He admits himself that he would have rammed the German boat if he had a chance, and that he had tried it. So the lowering of his boats to save the crew of another ship was only a ruse to induce the captain of the German boat to wait patiently till she could be rammed. Because he saw through this game and attacked the "Fermo", he is called a barbarian and a Hun and God knows what by the disappointed Britishers. Quite English!

April 22nd 1915.

It is announced by the admiralty that British submarines have been repeatedly seen in the German sea and one of them has been sunk. An English dreadnought has been severely damaged by bombs dropped by a Zeppelin airship at the sea and. *Vivat sequens!*

President Wilson has made a speech at the annual banquet of the Associated Press of America in New York. He attempted to justify the neutrality policy of the United States. The Americans were a nation of self restraint and remained neutral not simply to evade difficulties but for better reasons. They wanted no foreign territory and therefore were free to serve all other nations after the war. All Americans should follow the motto: America first! True friendship was not to sympathize with one belligerent party or the other but by preparing help for both after the war. Beautifully said! But it is certainly not true friendship to provide one belligerent party with material to carry on the war against the other belligerent party while without such assistance the war would be over soon. I am very much afraid that the help after the war to be offered by the United States, will be rejected with indignation by at least one belligerent party.

While the President is excelling in glittering generalities, the United States has to suffer considerable under the stress of the times. Carpet factories have to close down because the British let no German dyestuffs pass. Should the President not himself follow the motto he set for all true Americans: "America first?" To insist upon the carrying on of lawful commerce between American citizens and belligerent countries in goods not contraband of war as long as no effective blockade is established, should be the motto of any American president. This opinion is evidently shared by the "American Association of Commerce and Trade" in Berlin which has forwarded to the President a protest against the suppression of all and every trade between America and Germany by England without any justification in international law. "The American trade with Germany will be entirely ruined if energetic measures are not taken at once to restore it," they say. Does the President not realize that this is exactly the purpose of England? Has England ever waged war against a civilized nation for any other purpose but to destroy her commerce with other nations who have to suffer also for the benefit of England? He should carefully study a very able and exhaustive article by the well known economical writer Hans Goslar in today's issue of the *Vossische Zeitung*, showing conclusively that the British interests in South America would be enhanced to the detriment of American interests by the destruction of German commerce there, and that a conflict between England and America to be fought out with arms was bound to come. America is helping her greatest enemy and losing an old reliable friend at the same time.

The evening papers contain good news: the German army, near Langemark north and

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
ending 31st of December 1914.		ending 31st of December 1914.	
1. Capital not paid up:—	—	1. Capital in Shares	250,000,000
2. Cash in hand foreign monies and coupons	148,981,123.42	2. Reserve Funds	178,500,000
3. Credit-Balances at note-and clearing-house-banks	134,386,420.96	3. Creditors	
4. Notes of Exchange and non interest bearing Treasury bonds		a) Our obligations	1,887,360.20
a) Notes of exchange (exclusive of b. c. & d.) and non interest bearing, imperial Treasury notes and treasury notes of the Federal States	674,205,347.21	b) Debtors' obligations for outside credits	
b) own notes	403,107	c) Credits of Germans banks and banking firms	171,296,143.21
c) own Drafts	1,989.65	d) Investments free of commission	
d) Customers' notes of hand to the order of the bank	1,989.65	1. Due within 7 days 857,703,314.96	
5. Credit balances at banks and banking firms	73,711,656.10	2. Due up to within 3 months	164,802,701.50
6. Reports and advances against effects admitted at the Stock-Exchange	254,399,309.84	3. Due after 3 months 139,300,603.12	1,161,809,619.58
7. Advances on goods and shipments in transit	101,099,652.90	e) other creditors	
a) of these covered on day of Balance-sheet by goods, bills of lading or Warehouse receipts	19,884,639.43	1. Due within 7 days 571,676,540.55	
b) by other securities	37,737,809.87	2. Due up to within 3 months	83,261,378.84
8. Own securities		3. Due after 3 months 52,169,747.84	707,107,667.23
a) Loans and interest-bearing Treasury notes of the Realm, and the Federal States	142,102,065.36	4. Notes and Cheques	
b) Other securities mortgageable at the Imperial Bank and other central-note-banks	5,489,080.31	a) Notes of hand	155,193,259.17
c) other securities negotiable at the Stock Exchange	21,800,156.55	b) unpaid cheques	7,364,443.44
d) miscellaneous securities	3,548,939.60	In addition:	
9. Joint Investments	172,940,241.82	Surety obligations	172,497,830.41
10. Permanent Investments at other banks or banking firms	54,933,695.09	Our drafts	403,107
11. Debtors in current accounts		of these for outside accounts	340,439.20
a) secured	754,269,294.80	5. Other liabilities	
b) unsecured	217,680,021.09	Uncalled Dividends	48,669
In addition:		Dr. Georg v. Siemens' Pension Fund for employees	8,966,588.48
Surety debtors etc.	172,497,830.41	Reserve for Coupon Taxes	2,210,000
12. Bank buildings	43,000,000	Unrecorded transactions between central and branch offices	2,965,377.16
13. Other Properties	12	6. Net profits	14,190,634.64
14. Other Assets	1		41,074,482.06
Total of Assets Marks	2,688,423,000.53	Total of Liabilities Marks	2,688,423,000.53
DEBIT.		Profit and Loss Account.	
To Salaries, Christmas Donations to officials, regular remuneration of the Directors, general expenses and special expenses due to the war	25,945,958.66	By Balance of 1913	4,266,912.31
Relief funds for employees called up for military service	1,954,019.70	less 1st levy of the „Wehr-Beitrag“	598,436.00
Benefit-funds for officials (club, canteens and payment of voluntary contributions for insurance)	296,560.18	Profit on notes and interest	43,411,793.18
Officials' benevolent Society	1,470,246.01	effects, coupons, and for the repayment of securities fallen due	711,726.38
Taxes and Dues	4,116,064.73	Commissions	23,937,327.30
Reserve for Coupon Taxes	250,000	permanent participation in foreign enterprises etc.	6,373,761.89
Participation on Profits by the management etc.	848,197.28		74,434,608.75
Deterioration of Bank Buildings	1,196,207.87		
Furniture	901,288.57		
Surplus for dividends	—		
	78,103,025.06		

northeast of Ypres, has stormed French and English trenches, defeated the enemy heavily, crossed the Ypres canal and captured over 1600 prisoners and 35 guns, among them 4 heavy English guns

The entire battle fleet of the Germans has returned from a long cruise through the North Sea without meeting a single British warship. The North Sea is free, England has given up her predominance in that region, her powerful fleet is hiding somewhere in the Irish Sea or north of Scotland.

April 23th 1915.

Secretary Bryan has replied to Count Bernstorff's note protesting against the violation of the true sense of neutrality on the part of the United States, by selling without restriction, war material to England and France. Mr. Bryan maintains that the prohibition of such trade would be a violation of neutrality and the American government could never think of taking such a step. He regrets that the language of Count Bernstorff seemed to intimate that the loyalty of the United States government could be questioned. Any change of the American neutrality laws would be an unjustifiable deviation from the principle of strictest neutrality. It evidently is a hopeless case: this adherence to a doctrine hatched out by doctrinaires who cling to it with their accustomed stubbornness. I am afraid the echo to this note, in the German press will be very ugly and contribute to estrange the two countries still more. If in Washington they would only heed that old Latin adage: *Dubis certantibus tertius gaudet!* And the third one is England!

April 24th 1915.

My worst fears have materialized: the comments of the German press on the President's speech and Bryan's note are very bitter. They differ in tone only but they are unanimous in strong condemnation of the standpoint accepted by the American government. And what is still worse, there can be no doubt that they voice the sentiment of the German people without exception. It is very unpleasant these days to be known as a friend and admirer of the American people. For ten years I have done my very best by writing in the German press to make them better understand things American. Innumerable times have I told my German friends and readers that the American nation is not composed of mere hunters after the almighty dollar, but of men of lofty ideals, of philanthropists in the best sense of the word, of men upright, straight, loyal to their country and the interests of mankind, always for fair play and sympathizing with those in need and distress, ever ready to help where help is needed. Now I am greeted by my friends with derision, with embarrassing questions about American love of fair play or altruism. The feeling among the German people is very bitter, it is of no use trying to conceal this fact. I only hope that the President will at least realize this and refrain from talk such as that in New York, when he spoke of American help to both sides after the war or of mediating peace. Any offer of that

kind would be received by the German people as an insult if the state of the public mind be not changed in the meantime, which is hardly to be expected. It is really very sad to stand by and see how the friendship between two peoples who seem to be destined by providence to be the very best friends and to work together in perfect harmony in the interest of mankind, is shattered by the doctrinarism of a man who undoubtedly means well.

Fifty years ago today Admiral von Tirpitz, who can fairly be called the father of the present German navy, entered the service as naval cadet. The Emperor has congratulated him cordially and shown his appreciation of the admiral's service in every possible way, and so have the grateful German people. If ever a man deserved well of his country, it is Alfred von Tirpitz.

Near Ypres the Germans have followed up their success and stormed another village, increasing the number of captured Englishmen and Frenchmen by 900 men.

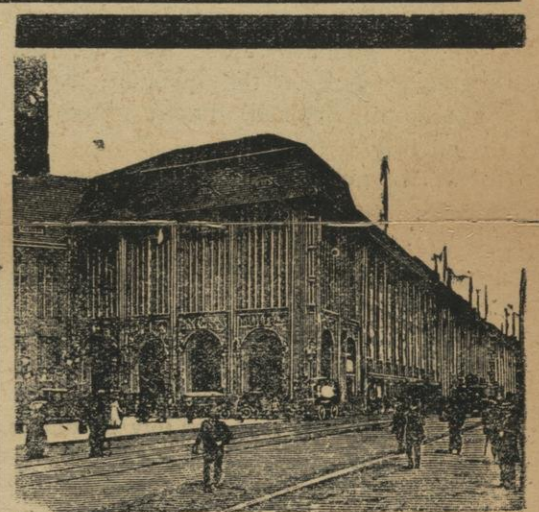
April 24th 1915.

To end all irresponsible peace talk the government has announced officially that no peace negotiations will be begun before the object of the war, to secure Germany against any sudden attacks like the one of last summer, is accomplished. Especially all talk of a separate peace with England was premature and should cease.

The English government announces that it has arrived at an understanding with the Amalgamated Copper Co. of America bringing the copper production of America under British control. What do the eminent trust-busters Wilson and Bryan say to this highly-patriotic action of the American copper trust? Will it also be a violation of strict neutrality to object to such transactions? As far as Germany is concerned the latest step of the English government is looked upon with complacency. She has enough copper to last for all legitimate war purposes and after the war, conditions will be changed in more than one respect, even in regard to the supply of copper. If British statesmen thought they could frighten Germany by such measures they are entirely mistaken. The bluff does not work.

The Germans are active in quite another direction. During the Leipzig fair plans have ripened to exclude the London fur auctions which before the war had annually brought the wholesale fur dealers and manufacturers of the world to London while Leipzig was the manufacturing centre. From now on the selling and buying of raw material will be done directly with the aid of transatlantic banks which would make the London auctions superfluous. This seems more plausible than to buy out an American trust which can be burst at any time.

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