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ROTTERDAM LUCERNE

BERLIN

VIENNA ZURICH ROME FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1915.

Latest News.

Short items of interest from various sources.

Russians in Difficulties.

Petersburg, March 18th. Russki Invalid says: East Prussia is to be compared to an immense bag, which it is easy to get into, but very difficult to get out again. The advance of the Germans into Russia is a "raid" by a whole army. A Russian artillery officer describes in the Nowoje Wremja the stubbornness of German attacks and says: "We bury them under shrapnel, they still charge on; we let our machine-guns work for nineteen minutes-they are still charging." The Russian official report on the fighting in the Carpathians states that the Austro-Hungarian offensive continues unabated inspite of heavy losses to the attacking forces. The Austro-Hungarians have succeeded in capturing a line of Russian trenches at Studenne.

English Driven from the Soudan.

Berlin, March 18th. A German merchant, who has just returned from Egypt, describes in the Vossische Zeitung the true story of the events in Egypt and the Soudan. Among other things he tells of the Derwish rising in the Soudan. On December 13th, the Mahdi Mabur el Asl with 40000 Derwishes, marched on Fashoda and made a surprise attack on General Hawley, who commanded 6000 men English, Indian and Egyptian troops at that place. The Egyptians went over to the Mahdi, leaving Hawley with only 2000 men at his command. The English were completely annihilated. General Hawley's head was sent to Khartoum with the threat that "the same fate would befall all English in Egypt," In consequence of this success of the Derwishes, all tribes hitherto friendly to the English, have risen also. On New Years Day, the Derwishes captured the military station of Rasser and it may be taken as certain, that at present they are in possession of the whole British Soudan, including Khartoum and of a large part of Nubia.

French and Russian Attacks Repulsed.

Berlin, March 18th. Fighting at the Loretto Hill ended favourably for the Germans. French attacks at Pont-à Mousson and Le Mesnil were repulsed. - French airmen threw bombs into the unfortified town of Schleitstadt. Only one of the bombs was effective; it fell into a seminary, killing 2 children aud wounding 10 others severely. As an answer the fortress of Calais was bombarded with bombs of heaviest calibre.

Russian Incendiaries-

Berlin, March 18th. Russian attacks north east of Prasznisz were repulsed. 1900 Russian prisoners were made on the Szkwa River; 4 machine-guns captured.—Bands of Russian Reichswehr have raided the farthest northeast districts of East Prussia, burning and pllaging villages and farms. The German Headquarters announce that for this outrage Russian towns in German occupation have been ordered to pay a heavy indemnity. For each German village or farm, three Russian villages or farms will in future be burned down

Fresh Submarine Successes.

Amsterdam, March 18th. Reuter reports officially. The steamer Fingal was torpedoed by a submarine and sank off the Northumberland Coast. The steamer Atlanta was torpedoed at the Irish West coast, but did not sink. The British steamer Leeuwarden was also torpedoed by a submarine, 4 miles from the Maas Lightship.

French Battleship Destroyed.

Constantinople, March 18th. Army Headquarters report: The enemy fleet started bombarding the Dardanelles Forts again. The forts replied effectively. The French Battleship Bouvet was sunk. - Part of the Turkish Fleet bombarded the Navy Yard at Feodosia (Crimea), which was set on fire.

Austro-Hungarian Successes.

Vienna, March 18th. Strong Russian forces were repulsed at Laberczrev in the Carpathians, with immense losses to the enemy. Russian attacks in South East Galicia were also successfully checked.

United States to Protest.

London, March 18th. Daily Telegraph learns from Washington: The protest to be sent to the allied governments will point out that non-contraband goods, consigned to the blockaded population, can be imported into Germany, as no effective blockade is instituted and the neutrals have the absolute right to buy non-contraband goods from Germany. Should the allies not give way to these demands, protracted negotiations will follow. American Navy Ready.

Newport News Va, March 18th. American Dreadnought Pennsylvania was launched here. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in a speech said: The American Navy has never been as strong and as efficient, as at present." Captain Thierichens of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich attended the ceremony in full uniform

Meeting of Austrian-Polish and German-Polish statesmen.

Vienna, March 18. According to reliable reports of Polish newspapers a meeting has taken place recently between the Polish members of the Russian Legislature, Polish members of the Reichstag and other Polish patriots. Five members of the Polish faction of the Austrian Legislature were present at this meeting. The object of a five hours' confidential debate was the political situation of the Poles, and furnished proof of the fact, that contrary to precedent all Polish parties propose to work in harmony for their common cause.

Quiet at Przemysl and in the Carpathians.

Press Room at Headquarters, March 6. Rumors of a renewed bombardment of the town are untrue. Everything is quiet at Przemysl. In Russian Poland small Russian detachments were repulsed in several attacks upon our front. In the Carpathian mountains snow fell to a height of 36 inches, while it is beginning to thaw in the valleys. The resulting swampy and impassable condition of the roads impedes provisioning.

NEARLY 200 DROWNED.

The Belfast Telegraph states that the armed merchant cruiser Bayano was sunk on Thursday off the Wigtownshire coast by a German submarine, with a loss of nearly 200 lives. A number of the crew were rescued. A later message says it is stated that she was torpedoed at nine o'clock in the morning off Crosswell Point, and sank almost immediately. She had on board a crew of 216, of whom only twenty

The rescue was effected by the Belfast-owned collier Balmarino, which landed the survivors at Ayr on Thursday evening.

The Castlereagh, another Belfast owned boat. was on Thursday pursued by a submarine, and entered Port Ballintrae, near Portrush, where she took refuge. The Castlereagh, which was on her way to Londonderry, passed through a large quantity of wreckage, and saw many bodies floating near the Cladda Lighthouse. It is conjectured that these bodies belonged to the ill-fated crew of the Bayano.

The Case of the "Frye." Will be Settled Peacefully.

From our own Correspondent.

Washington. The German Ambassador called upon the State Department and personally expressed regret for the sinking of the William P. Frye by the Eitel Friedrich. His attitude showed that Germany is anxious to offer full reparation. The Ambassador said that the captain of the vessel did not know that a German prize order had been issued by the Berlin Government on Aug. 3, which held that a consignment of foodstuffs to a fortified port is not adequate evidence of contraband, and that it was incumbent upon a belligerent to prove that the goods were contraband before they could be confiscated. This prize court order of Aug. 3 had modified the provisions of the Declaration of London which the German naval officer had been following.

Count Bernstorff said the case of the William P. Frye would be settled in accordance with the recognized principles of international law, and not on the Declaration of London, which had not been adopted by the Allies, and which the United States Government did not now regard as binding on itself or on any other nation.

The officials here, and the public generally, are so convinced of Germany's desire to remain friendly with the United States, and that she will offer satisfactory reparation, that the sinking of the Frye can no longer be regarded as a source of possible friction. Both sides are anxious to achieve an equitable

Insufficient Production.

London, March 18. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has created a sensation by suggesting that all the factories of the kingdom should come under governmental control. This is in order to augment the hitherto insufficient output of military supplies.

Foodstuffs Not Contraband.

Professor Charles Cheney Hyde at Chicago strongly asserts that England is acting wrongly. Many Precedents.

Secretary John Hay was forcible. Never since civil war has America faced so grave a crisis.

ding here, Professor Charles Cheney Hyde of the Northwestern University, who ranks as one of the foremost authorities on International law in the United States, gave a long lecture upon the law of nations as bearing on the immediate situation as between England and Germany. Some of the points of that lecture, which will be most interesting to you, are as follows:

In the war between France and England growing out of the French revolution the United States found itself in a serious predicament. A British order in council of June 8, 1793, authorized English warships and privateers to stop and detain all vessels containing foodstuffs bound to any port in France, or one occupied by French armies, for the purpose of purchasing the same, and declaring that a ship should be released after purchase and after due allowance for freight.

Made British Back Up.

The purpose of the English order was to reduce France by starvation. Jefferson, out secretary of state, contended that provisions were not contraband and could not lawfully be made such for the purpose desired. As to the plan of England, he said on Sept. 7, 1793: "She may, indeed, feel the desire of starving an enemy nation, but she can have no right of doing it at our loss, nor of making us the instrument of it."

The United States succeeded in maintaining its position. According to the Jay treaty concluded the following year, provisions were described as "not generally contraband." In a series of treaties, beginning with that concluded with France Feb. 6, 1778, down to that concluded with Italy Feb. 26, 1871. the United States secured agreement that foodstuffs should be expressly or by implication placed outside the category of contraband.

Hay stood firm.

During the Russo-Japanese war Secretary Hay maintained a similar position and protested against the treatment by Russia of foodstuffs as contraband, when the same were destined to private individuals in Japan. He denied the right of Russia to destroy all neutral commerce with the noncombatant population of Japan. He said: "The Russian rule obviates the necessity of blockades; it renders meaningless the principle of the declaration of Paris—that a blockade in order to be obligatory must be effective; it obliterates all distinctions between commerce in contraband and noncontraband goods; and is in effect a declaration of war between a people of a neutral and those of a belligerent

Again Russia agrees.

Following the protests of the United States as well as of Great Britain, the Russian government on Oct. 22, 1904, yielded and announced that foodstuffs should be deemed contraband if destined for "the government of the belligerent power, for its administration, for its army, for its navy, for its fortresses, for its naval ports, for its purveyors"; but that when addressed to private individuals such articles were not to be considered as contraband of war.

In view of the present discussion with England, the following significant statement of Lord Salisbury, uttered during the South African war, has been invoked by the United

"Foodstuffs, though having a hostile destination, can be considered as contraband of war only if they are for the enemy's forces; it is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used, it must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of their seizure."

England today asserts the right to capture any form of contraband, whether conditional or absolute, whether foodstuffs or projectiles, on board of a neutral vessel destined for a neutral port, if the ultimate destination of the cargo is hostile.

Thus far the department of state, by reason of the previous attitude of the United States when a belligerent, and by reason of the assertion of the doctrine of continuous voyage by American courts, has hesitated to declare I that the right asserted by Great Britain is contrary to international law. The department has, however, made earnest representations to Great Britain protesting against the seizure 1 to arbitration.

Chicago, February. 14 the University buil- | and detention by British authorities of American

cargoes bona fide destined to neutral ports. Let us turn to the practical operation of the principle of conditional contraband in relation to foodstuffs. With regard to their seizure, Sir Edward Grey declared on Jan. 7, in his preliminary response to Mr. Bryan's note, that His Majesty's government "are prepared to admit that foodstuffs should not be detained and put into a prize court without presumption that they are intended for the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy government."

Must not be fettered.

The neutral, on the other hand, must be allowed the broadest right to supply foodstuffs to any state engaged in war. That right must not be fettered by the condition that such articles are destined for the noncombatant population. The neutral must be allowed to keep from starvation the whole population of any belligerent; it must enjoy the right to sustain human life, military as well as civilian, possibly also the right to minister to its other wants, to shield it from nakedness, and to shelter it from the cold.

It rests with the United States to propose a just law and to gain approval of it. Our own statesmen must devise the ways and means. A solution.

At this critical hour there has come to us from one who is generally regarded as the foremost American authority on international law, Prof. John Bassett Moore, a proposal entitled to greatest respect. The solution of the problem of contraband must, he declares, "be sought, if not in the abolition of the principle of contraband, at any rate in the adoption of a plan embracing (1) the abolition of 'conditional contraband,' and (2) a single list having been agreed upon, the cooperation of neutrals and belligerents in the certification of the contents of cargoes, so that the risk of capture may be openly borne by those who may voluntarily assume it, and harassing 'searches' and detentions no more be heard of."

A most grave crisis.

In times of peace it is difficult to secure agreement among nations. In times of war it is a herculean task, and defies accomplishment unless some one enlightened state puts forth the full measure of its strength. It cannot do so unless its whole people feel the necessity.

Not since our civil war has the United States faced so grave a crisis as today, and not since the abolition of slavery has it been offered a nobler work.

Unless we remain firm as a neutral the right to enjoy the freedom of the seas will pass away forever. Unless we maintain the right to feed the hungry, neutral commerce with belligerent states will shrivel into insignificance. To fulfill its mission the United States needs the coöperation of every power. It needs the friendship of every state engaged in war. Above all, it needs the devotion to its own cause rather than to any other of every American citizen.

Serious Situation.

Strike movements in England assuming dangerous proportions. The coal miners want big rise in wages.

London, March 18. The strike movement of the coal workers is assuming grave proportions. The miners in the anthracite districts demand a rise in wage of 20 %, which the owners state they cannot possibly give. They have gone so far as to say that the demands of the workmen are those of people demented, as they would ruin the masters entirely. In the meantime the price of coal in England has assumed prices hitherto unknown and the 40 shilling a ton price has now been passed and the poor people are suffering terribly in consequence. The high price of coal, as may be imagined, seriously reacts upon the factories, and indeed on almost every industry throughout the country.

The workers in the copper foundries on the Clyde are in a very discontented state and threaten to go out on strike at any moment. There are only 500 men concerned, but upon them depend a great number of other branches of munition supplies. The copper smelters have refused, point blank, to accede to the offer of the masters to submit the differences which have come up,

Death of a Boer Patriot.

Pathetic Speech of Commandant Fourie in Court as He Was Being Sentenced to Be Shot.

Pretoria, S. A., February.—(Special Correspondence.)—The last words of Commandant Jos. Joh. Fourie, one of the Boer leaders recently executed by the English for fighting against his oppressors, will go down in history as the solemn words of a patriot as true as Andreas Hofer or Nathan Hale. The words were reported stenographically by the court reporter, and from the address to the court which sentenced him to be shot. They are as follows:

"I will tell you why I commanded an armed force against the English troops. I was born in the Transvaal, under the republican flag. I fought against the English in the last war until I was taken to a hospital seriously wounded. While I was a wounded prisoner I was beaten black and blue with a revolver by an English officer. That did not tend to leave me with any great love for the English nation, but I mastered my own feelings in the hope that the English would co-operate with our people to bring about a happy South Africa. This was the condition for several years, but my experience was that whenever the English had an opportunity to offend the sentiments of the Afrikanders it was their pleasure to exercise it. And God knows that they often wounded me deep in my heart! . . .

He Did Not Give Way to Anger. "When there was talk not long ago of war with Germany I was among the men who did not give way to anger, but simply declared against it, for I could not see any reason why our Government should declare war against Germany, which had never injured us. I could not see why our young Afrikanders should go to war to uphold the honor of England. When we recall the murder of Slachtersnek, the murder at the Blood River in Natal, and the murder of our people in Piet Retief, committed by the Kaffirs under the command of English officers; when we recall the fate of the 30,000 women and children who were murdered (in concentration camps), I cannot see why I should uphold the honor of England, and I defy you to point your finger at me and say; ,You have committed a wrong.'

"I know that the Government regards me as a rebel and is disappointed in me. But I, too, am disappointed in the Government for which I shed my blood. We have heard talk of equal rights. But if I receive a receipt for a pipe in my prison there is not a word of Dutch in this receipt. Where, then, are our equal rights?

"On the tenth of October I was at a concert in the Opera in memory of our late President Kruger-it was the anniversary of his birth. Instead of listening to music and speeches concerning the life of President Kruger I heard only filthy epithets, and while a preacher was all vering the memorial speech they broke out in singing 'Rule Britannia,' and while they were beating time to it with their sticks, rotten eggs were thrown at our women on the stage. If that is equality under British rule I do not wish to live under it. If that is their sense of freedom, I would rather stand here a prisoner than be an officer in the English army.

He Realized His Danger.

"What I have done I have done with a clear conscience and with my eyes open. I am still convinced that God will not suffer this wrong to continue. I am still convinced that there are enough men in the field to save South Africa."

He then turned to his brother, sitting beside him in a chair, and begged the court to consider the fact that he had acted on his orders; and he also pleaded that mercy be shown to the men who had acted under his command. The Volkstem, the newspaper organ of the traitor Botha, described the scene: "There was a moment of intense silence in the court room. The words had made a deep impression."

The military court rendered a verdict on December 19, condemning Fourie and his brother, Johannes Petrus, to death. The punishment of the young lieutenant was commuted to five years in prison. The same evening an official appeared in the cell of the elder Fourie and notified him that he would be shot at daybreak.

Fourie seated himself, tied the bandage with his own hands, and sung in a clear voice, "At the entrance of the valley of death, all our friends must part from us." At the last words the squad fired, and Fourie topp-

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First catch Your Hare.

It is most amusing to read in the English and French papers at the moment, when it was so foolishly imagined that the Dardanelles were an easy prize, how victory was discounted in the famous fiasco bombardment by the Allied fleets of the outer coast of Gallipoli and the Asiatic coast of Turkey. Exultation knew no bounds, it became a craze. The Dardanelles, according to those papers, had succumbed, the allied fleets were, imaginatively, proudly making their way up the sea of Marmora and would soon be in the Golden Horn, whence the Admirals would dictate the terms of surrender to the Turkish Grand Vizier. In England there is a well worn saying, "You must first catch your hare before you cook it". In Russia they have it, "Don't sell the bear's hide before you kill it". In view of subsequent events, all such premature announcements of victory and subsequent sharing of the bear's hide, sound rather as though there had been a more than usual amount of chicanery brought to bear by the politicians of the day, for some purpose or another. Otherwise, why fool the long suffering public so? We are told, that the whole bombardment was staged by certain politicians, whose names have been given: Lloyd George and Delcassé, as a brilliant idea intended to influence the small states still remaining neutral, to come into the fray and thus still further complicate an already intensely involved situation. Can it be that the Allies are in such straits that they have to try and embroil the entire world in this awful war, in order to so to speak, conceal their tracks? It must surely have been evident to such astute, or shall we better say, crafty statesmen such as the two named, that the plot might possibly fail, as it has done; and that the after consequences would be that the Allies would find themselves in a ridiculous and discredited light, such as is now the case. M. Take Jonescu, who but a little while ago was the greatest friend of the Central Powers, but who has, with suspicious suddenness, become a violent triple entente man, has decided, that when the Dardanelles have been forced Austria and Turkey must be swept off the map of Europe, for ,they are anachronisms". He represents the sentiments of the triple entente. But there are the sayings about the hare and the bear. Take Ionescu is a discredited politician today. So also, the triple entente looks in a very bad state and getting weaker every hour.

German Financial Patriotism. Large sums subscribed by various big in-

stitutions and private firms for the war loan. Quite remarkable has been the way in which the country has come to the fore to suscribe to the new war loan. The following are a few instances. The Land Assurance Company of Silesia, ten millions; the Provincial Government of Silesia, ten millions. The Mix and Genest Company, 750,000; the Land Insurance Company of Gotha, ten millions; the firm of Felten and Guilleaume, two millions; the Donnersmark Iron Co. 650,000 marks; the Friedrich Wilhelm Life Assurance Company, twenty millions; the Savings Bank of Posen, two millions; the Ostbank of Posen, twenty five millions; the savings bank of Aachen, four millions; the Rhenish Westphalian Coal Syndicate, fifteen millions; in the Rhenish Credit Bank in Mannheim, the subscriptions are double those of the first loan; Benz and Co, three millions; Gotha Fire Insurance Company, 1,300,000 marks; the Landesbank of the Rhine Provinces 250,000,000 marks; Prince George of Solms-Braunfels, one and a half millions; privately subscribed in Heidelberg, four millions; the firm of Heinrich Lanz, Mannheim, one million; Wurttemberg Fire Insurance, two millions.

A despatch from New York announces that fifteen millions of dollars have been subscribed in the United States; Mr. Jacob H. Schiff of New York participates 5 million

Talk of Vienna.

A few practical notes refuting the reports in Foreign papers. Society people show the greatest ingenuity in raising funds for the soldiers needs.

Money from America.

Fashions which are shown at the Exhibition of woman's dress. Vienna can equal Paris in fashions. Gallant soldiers in the Carpathians.

readiness to give their support to national charities in many different ways. Quite a new idea has now been realized by the socalled "Wehrmann in Eisen," the "Iron Warrior," which is derived from an old Vienna legend. There was a wooden trunk once in Vienna in which every travelling worker fixed a nail as a sign of his proud acknowledgment of his trade. The Committee for the Widows and Orphans Fund has now put up the wooden statue of a mediaeval warrior on the Schwarzenberg Platz in which every passer-by may drive a nail as a sign of his pride to belong to the Austro-Hungarian nation this present great time. As this symbolic act is connected with the payment of 1 Krone towards the fund, the Committee will by and by realize a considerable amount for its purposes. And there will come a day, when the "Wooden Warrior" will have turned into a "Man of Iron," the "Iron Symbol of Iron Times." All Vienna was present at the ceremony of unveiling, when Arch-Duke Leopold Salvator drove a golden nail into the chest of the statue, in the name of the Austro-Hungarian Emperor. Two other golden nails were fixed by the German and Turkish Ambassadors, representing their Sovereigns, thereby signifying for immemorial times the alliance of the three nations, wielded together on the battle-fields of three continents.

War Sponsors. Another of the different war charities which attracts the attention of most of the prominent members of society, is that of the Kriegspatenschaft, or War Sponsorship, which has been doing excellent work. For its funds a concert was given in our famous Concert House. That is to say, it was half concert and half cinematograph. The best of Viennas artists gave their services upon the stage and amongst them may be mentioned Frau Elizza in song, accompanied by Fräulein Mirbach; Frau Glockner and Herr Kramer. The cinematograph, which consisted of pictures of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, of course, pictures of the war, and an exciting film drama, was a great success.

In the front was all Vienna. Amongst those noted were the Archiduchesses Isabella and Gabriele, Count and Countess Cappy, His Excellency Count Sturgkh, Baroness Burian, Baron Heinold, Dr. Schuster v. Bommott, and daughter; Baron Engel, Princess Hanna Lichtenstein, Countess Nandine Berchtold, Countess Bellegard-Oettingen, Princesses Agnes and Lili Schönburg, Count and Countess Attems, Count Szechenyi, Countess Gerda Walterskirchen, Baroness Gorup, Baroness Marie Kabrda, Baron and Baroness Skoda, Baron Philipp and Baroness Haas, Baron Beck, Baron and Baroness Baumgariner, Baroness Klarisse Rothschild, Baron Sigismund Springer and Baroness Springer.

Wondrous fighting.

Terrible accounts reach here of the hardships which our valiant troops have had to contend with in the stubborn contest which has been proceeding so long in the Carpathians. The cold there has been as high as 25 degrees, which is nigh unsupportable. A whole Russian company meekly surrendered. They were so numbed from the cold that most of them could not hold their rifles and had, without knowing, dropped many of them on the way. In many places the snow lay metres high. Luckily our men are perfectly equipped, but even a that their endurance is of a kind never to be forgotten.

In spite of the terrible weather and the cold, the enemy attempted an onslaught against our position to the north of Eisna and Baligrod. Well, not only did we repulse the attack but we made a counter action and occupied the position which had hitherto been in the hands of the Russians, together with an entire district. And the place was of strategic worth, for from here out the Carpathians keep diminishing in height. We captured a lot of prisoners and much ammunition.

Avaunt Paris. There is just now, in the Concert Haus, a very interesting exhibition of womens' fashions taking place. It is open twice a day at four in the afternoon and seven in the evening. The idea is that all should, in the present and in the future, be Vienna fashions and that Paris should be tabooed. Imperial Councillor Fritz Huber has taken the matter in hand, and to him falls the not easy task of forming the ladies who come, into a jury. The Mannekins appear with the latest creations and then each lady present has a vote. Each woman present takes the keenest interest. This and that dress is discussed. The differences of opinion are great. The best people of Vienna are there, for instance at one sitting were to be seen the Archiduchesses Isabella and Gabrielle, Alice and Marie, Princess Hanna Lichtenstein, Princess Rosa Croy, Princess Montenuovo, Princess

Austrians and Hungarians have shown their | Irma Esterhazy, Princess Wiekersheim, Markgräfin Pallavacini, CountessNandine Berchtold, Baroness Anka Bienerth, Countess Thun, Countess Tinette Wydenbruck, Prince Alois Liechtenstein etc. etc. All the best known firms in Vienna exhibit and without any kind of doubt the exhibition has shown that Vienna is in nowise behind Paris, in chique or originality.

Vienna, March 18. We read with considerable astonishment in the foreign papers supposed facts about conditions here, representing us to be in want for the various commodities of life and so forth. All that is pure invention. Undoubtedly, as in other capitals of the countries at war, we have our share of difficulties as regards housekeeping. But to state that we are suffering from hunger and that there have been disturbances in consequence, is pure invention. Here, as in Germany, precautions have been taken, so that there shall be no shortage of the meal and grain supply. The price of pork and milk has risen somewhat and also the price of beer. There has been trouble about the coal supply, but that has been overcome.

Ample supplies.

In the markets there has been an ample supply of meat at the ordinary prices. And

of all other necessaries there has been abundance. Beef stands at 2 kronen per kilo, pork, k 2.40; fresh butter, k 3.80; fresh eggs, from 10 to 18 hellers; milk per Liter, 28 h; meal, 70 to 96 h per kilo; bread, per kilo, from 46 to 64 heller; rice, per kilo, 80 h to k 1.20; potatoes, per kilo, 12 to 20 heller. Petroleum, per liter, 64 to 80 heller; coal, from k 2.20 to k 2.50 per fifty kilos. Maize meal, which the municipality sells from its stores to the poor, costs 40 heller per kilo. The Vienna population has learnt to make use of this, to it a novelty in the way of meal, and largely owing to receipts printed on the back of the tramway tickets, telling of how it should be prepared, have learnt to make excellent cakes out of the same as is done in the United States.

All the while of late, there has been less and less of the unemployed, and indeed, in many directions, there is a tack of skilled hands. There are a great number of refugees, but ample provision has been made for all, and work has been provided, so as to make them as far as possible self supporting. Naturally export and trades dealing with luxuries have been more or less at a standstill, but a credit system has been established which has acted very happily in helping people engaged in such to tide over. Artisans and artists have also been in considerable want, but the municipality has done a great deal in giving orders for works of art and so forth, so as to stimulate their occupations somewhat.

On the other hand a great number of trades have been much stimulated by the war. As a result, a good deal of money has been distributed amongst the middle class workers, and as a result there has been quite a large amount of money deposited in the savings banks. In the month of January the deposits in the Vienna banks increased by 50,233,000 kronen, and that of the savings banks proper by 14,649,000 kronen. So altogether it may be seen from the above practical facts, that whereas things are not at their best, they cannot in any way be considered as being in a bad way.

American aid.

The Austro-Hungarian General Consul in New York, has announced to the Red Cross that considerable sums of money have been gathered in the U.S. for the relief of our wounded soldiers. The Austro-Hungarian and the Austrian Hungarian association over there have done good work and have gathered together \$200,000, which represents about a million of kronen. The money lies in the Embassy in Washington and has been apportioned to the various well known charities in connection with the war.

The fashion show.

In my last letter I had told you of the fashion exhibition which is taking place here and which is intended in the first place to demonstrate that Vienna is fully capable of holding her own against Paris as a centre of elegance in woman's dress. But I had forgotten to tell you a somewhat characteristic little incident, which is amusing. As you know, the mannequins you may see at Paquins or Laferriere's in Paris, are highly affected creatures, who strut about and put on airs and generally look as if mounted on wires. Here the mannequin is replaced by a Modellfräulein who is particularly instructed to avoid Parisian tricks of deportment, that all that is desired of her is to look graceful and natural. As the Wienerins are world famous for their exquisite figures, the result is quite charming and the models are right pleasant, because so natural and without affectation.

A Heroic End.

The little cruiser Dresden sunk after a brilliant career during the present war. According to an announcement from the Admiralty, the Dresden, that had been busy up to the last moment sinking snips of the enemy, has herself been sunk by the British cruisers Glasgow and the Kent, off the Island of Juan Fernandez. The crew were saved. The Kent was 9950 tons, the Glasgow 4900 tons, and they had the auxiliary cruiser Orama to aid them. The Dresden was only

General Bernhardi on British Navalism.

Explanation to America. From our Own Correspondent.

New York. General Bernhardi, author of 'Germany and the Next War," has written two long articles for the American newspaper Press. Both differ very considerably in form, but both, it is claimed, appeared by permission of the Kaiser.

Bernhardi declares that he is first and foremost a man of peace, and nothing to the contrary can be proved, except by wresting certain details from the context in his books and mistranslating other details.

War, he declares, is only justified when waged for the highest interests and ideals of the nation, and after all peaceful means of safeguarding these highest interests have been exhausted.

In an article in the New York American the General says that, "so long as the British Fleet remains as now there can be no thought of crossing to England with an army, and the most Germany could do would be to damage British commerce to a certain extent. These facts are not changed by the circumstance that the English people fear German invasion, a fear which I am sure is not shared by the British Government."

Bernhardi's article in the New York Sun is headed "Written for the American people by permission of the Kaiser." He attacks England's navalism, and intimates that Americans, like Germans, should rejoice at the prospect of "the liberation of the world from the English yoke," and he shows that "English navalism, like the sword of Damocles, hangs suspended above all the peoples possessed of coast or transoceanic colonies open to

American Ammunition.

Pittsburg Manufacturers asked for prices on big British orders for drop forge shells.

Pittsburg, March 16. According to the trend of public opinion, the export of munitions of war appears likely to be curtailed, if not entirely stopped. Besides the risks are too great since the suhmarine invasion. It is noticeable however that the Pittsburg foreign trade commission has asked local manufacturers for prices on one million drop forge shells for use by the British artillery. A large order was originally placed with a Canadian manufacturer, but he could not make prompt delivery and a part of it was passed on to Pittsburgh. The value of th contract was given as \$4,000,000. It was also stated that a considerable tonnage of what is known as projectile steel was placed here during the week.

Given it up.

For the time being at all events the Allied fleets appear to have given up the fight. Constantinople. March 18. To all appae-

rances the allied fleets have given up the bombardement as a bad job. The English and French operations against the Dardanelles have entirely ceased. It would seem that the enemy finds it hopeless to continue the attempt, which has now lasted three weeks, to do anything further. What with the coast protecting fortresses and the well placed mines, the forcing of the Dardanelles appears a hopeless task.

Blown to Pieces.

London, March 18. It is announced that one of the English trawlers, employed to fish up mines off the Turkish coast, in front of the Dardanelles, touched on a mine and has been blown to pieces.

Allowed to Pass.

London, March 18. The American cotton laden bark Brynhildadis, which had been brought into Aberdeen, has been allowed to proceed on her journey to Bremen. The Brynhildadis comes from New-York. This is reckoned as being the first step taken by England to conform to the wishes of the United-States.

Swinging Round.

American Opinion now become favourable to Germany, owing to Englands menaces. Copenhagen, March 17. The Götenburg Shipping Gazette and Trades Journal states, that English menaces of reprisals against Germany, have resulted in a complete swing round of public opinion in the United States, which has now become pro-German. Specially in financial and shipping circles, the bitterness is so great that the Government had to forbid the sailing of American ships from New York to English harbors, from the 7th of March. Since then shipping has been given a free hand and a considerable number of vessel are under way, laden with cotton. But the sentiment continues inimical to England.

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.

Dear Sir!

By chance I saw your paper in my Hotel-Reading-Room. I was quiete astonished, that such a remarkable paper does not appear daily. I would have many suggestions to make, and I am sure you have beaten the Herald already. I would like to come to Germany specially to discuss matters with

> Yours very sincerely Duirde, Rotterdam, Watersloot.

To the Editor of the Continental Times. Dear Sir!

I have come all the way from London to offer you my services. I am an American and I want to help you in your efforts which I admire. I carefully studied several issues of the "C. T." and decided to give you any

assistance to help diclosing the falsehoods

of the English press. Yours very sincerely

H. N. Sheffield.

Editor Continental Times Sir!

I must congratulate you upon the improvment in your paper.

> Yours truly Katharine B.

I would not like to miss this opportunity to express to you my fullest acknowledgement for all you have achieved in your paper as in your "War Book"; it always has been a pleasure to me to read these very interesting

Yours etc. F. W., Einj. Freiw.

England's Nauseating Press. To the Editor, Continental Times.

I read with amusement your comments upon the Morning Post and its attacks upon the Continental Times. What a pity indeed it is, that the Edition of the English papers, instead of constantly boasting and scolding, do not raise their voices against the censorship which is preventing the British public from knowing what is going on in the war. I read in one of the leading English morning papers the following twaddle, concerning the absurd bombardment of the Dardanelles. Several independent newspaper correspondents, who have been allowed to visit the scene of action, tell of it as having been absolutely futile.

"In spite of the naval power possessed by those two countries (Germany and Turkey) the front door of Constantinople is being broken down and the defences of the port of Smyrna, on which had mainly depended whatever prosperity Turkey has enjoyed during the past quarter of a century, are being pulverised."

And that is what the deluded Britisher is given to read of a morning, over his cup of bad Lipton, Ceylon grown tea, and his wretchedly served ham and eggs, or his evil reeking Yarmouth bloater. No wonder the English have bad livers, and are the greatest pill and quack medicine consumers in the world.

But at last, the Times which now belongs to your friend Northcliffe and has lost much of its former credit of the past and all its dignity in the present; has found courage enough to raise its voice against the Admiralty, and asks when is the public to be told the truth about the North Sea engagement and how badly the crack line of battle ship Lion

was injured.

No! no! Instead of inveighing against the Continental Times for telling the truth, it would be well for the English papers to have the courage to come out into the open and tell their readers how mismanaged was the so called bombardment of the Dardanelles. Instead of that, they one and all, by despatches and still more so in editorials lied and lied. They deceived their readers, they sought in every way to delude the British public, and the result has been, that the people are now asking what it all means. You cannot for several days publish announcements of the imminent taking of Constantinople and then suddenly drop the subject entirely. It's too important. Yet that is what the Editorial writers and newspaper owners in England have done. And there they stand unabashed, ready at any moment to once more come out with flaring headlines, telling of British victories which do not exist, and bolster the same up by whiskey and water inspired Editorials, full of cheap braggadocio and twaddle such as "the front door of Constantinople broken down" and like nonsense. I read the English papers as a duty, but it makes me feel badly, for their columns are full of abuse, lies, insincerity, unblushing boastfulness and self commendation, whilst as for the Editorials they are bathos of the most miserable kind, there runs all through them a spirit of meanness, and the one idea which appears to dominate,

is that of deceiving the reader. Rotterdam, March 16. John W. Jephson.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

Misery in Servia. Suffering Serbia. From our Special Correspondent.

London, March 16. The Daily Chronicle publishes a letter from Sir Thomas Lipton to the Red Cross Association, in which the baronet draws attention to the awful conditions in which people are living in Servia. He says, it is almost impossible in a letter to give any idea of the shocking state of things in that Kingdom. Everywhere the hospitals are over filled with typhus patients. Dr. Ryan, who is in charge of the American relief commission and who has the care of 2,900 sick, says, that if something be not done very soon, the land will lose half of its population. Seven out of twelve of the Sisters have died, three out of six doctors are down with typhus. Nish is a nest of sickness, principally typhus and the hospitals are over filled. In Belgrade also, typhus rages, but not so badly as in Nish. In the Servian head quarters at Craguievatz a severe typhus epidemic has caught hold. There are 600 cases in the military hospital and only one nurse. The only help consists of Austrian prisoners. There is almost entire lack of medicaments, blankets and various other requirements. And so it is all over the country. There are not enough hospitals, so that it is impossible to isolate the typhus cases. Sir Thomas concludes by saying, that no country is in such a pecarious condition as Servia.

Nish. Serbia is in the throes of the tragedy of this the greatest of all wars. Enduring as she is through this the most terrible of three successive campaigns, disease is now added to her trials. From a military point of view the people are distinctly optimistic. But a more deadly foe than the Austrians lurks in every town and village.

Epidemic disease is increasing. The Government is doing its utmost, according to its lights and the means at its disposal, to stem the tide. There is much fataiism in this country. · Typhoid has already claimed many thousands of victims, civilian and military. Inoculation from that disease is practised to a very limited extent, partly owing to ignorance, partly - in the army-owing tn the interference with military duties which it involves, but very largely owing to the lack of vaccine, in common with the thousand and one other medical requirements so badly needed in this country, and the few doctors available.

Concrete instances, which I have obtained from the most reliable sources, speak for

Dr. Ryan has done admirable work as head of the American hospital at Belgrade. The terrible overcrowding which followed the first Austrian invasion, is largely responsible for the spread of disease. Here in Nish, where the normal population is 20,000, there are now about 100,000 people. It is no uncommon thing for seven or eight people to occupy one bed-room. The sanitary conditions of Serbia are mediaeval amongst well-to-do people, and unspeakable amongst the poor.

Apart from the American Red Cross institution, noble work is being done by private enterprise.

There is a dearth of doctors throughout the country. Not only have they been sadly diminished during the present and previous wars by losses in the field and latterly by disease, but the drain on other countries at present has left few medical men for Serbia. At present the Government is making strenuous efforts to get 150 doctors from England, France, and Switzerland. But for the assistance by Austro - Hungarian prisoners of war the situation would be even more hopeless.

Lady Doktor's Death. A week ago Dr. Elizabeth Ross, an English lady, died of epidemic disease. To day I have heard of the death, resulting from the same disease, of Dr. Donnelly, chief of the American hospital at Gevgelija, near the Greek frontier, who showed me over his hospital, where he and his small staff were performing a herculean task, only a week ago.

As to remedial measures, the destruction of the filthy clothing which many of the patiens have not taken off for months is, of course, essential; but as a rule they have no other garments to take their place.

A Warm Reception.

The Ships of the Allied fleets approached too near Kum-Kale and have to retreat in haste badly damaged.

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes the following, from its Athens Correspondent, which denotes that the Turks, far from being driven back from the outer forts are there in considerable force ,,and not only that, but that they have bought heavy guns forward and mounted them at Kum-Kale. The Turks from Kum-Kale last evening returned the fire of the French ships. Two badly damaged English ships have been brought into Malta. One of them has been hit twenty times."

The Kölnische Zeitung, in a despatch from Athens, states that the English aeroplanists have discovered that the Turks are in possession of automobile batteries which they move about at will. This is probably why the Allies have such small success in the Dardanelles. The Turks are careful with their ammunition, the allies prodigal and reckless in their shooting.

War Finances.

A few ideas, as spoken in the English House of Commons during a debate. The Allies lack organization and scientific methods.

Edifying are some of the sentiments lately spoken in the English House of Commons, on the occasion of a financial debate.

Sir Thomas Whittaker has the idea that if England supplies the money, it will be all right that Russia should provide the men to be sent to the front, a point which is not very cheering for the already much tried

Money for men.

Sir Thomas expressed himself thus:-Our Allies had provided and could provide far more men than we could put into the field on the Continent of Europe, though we were doing and would do wonders in that respect. But we could provide more money than anybody else, and we must do it. To hasten the end we must lend to those of our Allies who required it such financial help as would enable them to put into the field and to keep there the largest and most efficiently equipped armies possible.

From a purely financial point of view it would be cheaper for us to help Russia to raise and equip 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 more men than for us to provide and equip anything like that number, and if Russia did not do it we might have to. We were in a joint undertaking, and each nation must do its utmost. We must regard the resources of the Allies-men, arms. equipment, food, money, credit—as a whole, and use them when. where, and how they could be disposed of to the greatest advantage. (Cheers.)

Then speaking of the Chancellor of the Exchequer he said, "He has consulted the leading authorities in the city, has taken the best advice that was to be got, and the result has been a success which would do much to justify our confidence in the future." At that remark Mr Chamberlain, who has no love for Mr Lloyd George was observed to be highly pleased.

Roasts Lloyd George.

Mr Chamberlain immediately jumped up, and looking at the Chancellor of the exchequer cunningly, through his well known eye glass, he fired off the following sarcastic remark at the expense of Mr Lloyd George: -I admire nothing more than the skill with which the mover of the resolution conveyed rebuke and suggestion to the Chancellor of the Exchequer under the guise of compliment. He congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the success which had attended his new departure in consulting financial authorities upon financial matters. (Laughter.) We all join in our congratulations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the success of this departure, and we hope that the precedent now made will be continued. (Cheers.) The weakness of our country, such as it is, consists in our resources not being organized on the same scientific method as that of Germany. Very deprecatory.

Mr. Lloyd George was deprecatory, evidently seeking to ward off all too close inquiries as to the financial condition of the Allies of Great Britain. Indeed he seemed to want to avoid being troubled with the well known financial difficulties, in which France, and more especially Russia find themselves involved, and to get out of which, they seek the aid of the gold bags of England. He said: -

I am not as much at liberty to enter into the whole of these transactions as if they affected only British finance. They affect the position of Russia and France as well. Their difficulties are not ours, and ours are not theirs, and therefore I should be very sorry to say anything which would not matter so far as this country is concerned, but would considerably embarrass them. I have given to the House of Commons every liability that we have incurred. There are, however, considerations which were urged in the course of the conference which I do not think it would be wise for me to enter in circumstances of publicity. The limit of our liability in the sums of money, the credits which Russia would wish to establish for purchases abroad. That is only a comparatively small proportion of the total liability of Russia for war purposes. Therefore, the House of Commons can for itself figure out the limit of the liabilities which we have incurred in respect of Russia and the smaller Powers.

War ideas. This will be a war not merely of men, but even more of equipment. That is where the Allies have fallen short of our great enemy, who carried out his preparations for years and years. But in this matter time counts. In men and in money our resources are greater.

Just So.

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes an interesting letter from a German, who managed to escape being thrown into a concentration camp by the English and got away to America. He writes to an English friend in Ruhleben. He says, amongst other things, that what he constantly heard in England, immediately after the war broke out, was "We never had a better chance to wipe out ihe Germans and we would have been fools had we not taken advantage of it".

The Fiasco Bombardment. A newspaper correspondent who has

visited the Dardanelles says bombardment was futile.

The Special Correspondent of the Tageblatt in Constantinople, Dr. Ludwig, has been granted permission to go and inspect the Dardanelles forts. He was present during two bombardments. He says that after seeing everything, he can assure that not the least danger of the forts being captured exists. Moreover the forcing of the straits is an impossibility. The allies, during the past three weeks have shot away millions worth of ammunition without doing important harm and without having made any progress on water or on land. Thousands of shells, from 14 kilometres distance, have been shot in the direction of the forts Dardanos, Hamedieh, and Medjidscheh, without hitting any of them. Only a very few came even in the neighborhood of them. As against that, five English ships have been damaged to the extent that they are out of use. Three mine ships have been sunk. The French and the English have become so nervous concerning their failure, that they daily re-appear and throw a fresh number of shells into burning Kum Kale. Owing to the nature of the shore, landing of troops is well nigh impossible.

A telegram from Constantinople reports the English and French ships disabled as the Queen Elizabeth, Agamemnon, Nelson, Dublin, Sapphire, Amethyst, Cornwallis, Gaulois, Suffren, Jules Ferry and Admiral Charnier.

The English reports of their having completely demolished the forts of Smyrna are just as false as those of their successes at the Dardanelles.

Lacking Munitions.

The British Government considering the question of forcibly taking over all am munition factories.

Rotterdam, March 17. English papers which have reached here, tell of the inability of the country to provide sufficient munitions to meet the enormous expenditure of shot and shell entailed in modern warfare. The English factories have declared that they cannot put out any more supplies than those already given daily. Lord Kitchener is receiving urgent telegrams from the front to the effect that if more supplies are not forthcoming, the British forces will be at a great disadvantage. Accordingly a proposition has come before the Cabinet, which would provide for the taking over by the country of all the factories, so as to try and increase the output. America solar has supplied large quantities of ammunition, but owing to the presence of the German submarine boats, the country has to face the prospect of no further supplies of war material from outside.

Not sufficient supply.

The Nationaltidende London Correspondent writes, "From the speech made by Lord Kitchener made vesterday, is is right difficult to make out anything beyond that all was all right. But beyond that it is well known that the factories are not producing a sufficient amount of munitions to keep up with the calls from the front. So it becomes essential that all labor disturbances, such as strikes, should be set aside. The statement of the King, that the workmen in the factories where munitions are made, would be equally entitled to the war medal, just the same as those at the front, has been stimulating. The entire press publishes articles concerning the extraordinary expenditure of ammunition by the artillery. Quite specially were enormous quantities expended at Netive Chapelle.

Climbing down.

An English Correspondent goes aboard the Triumph and writes an equivocal despatch.

At last the newspaper correspondent has come upon the scene of the much vaunted bombardment of the Dardanelles. He is there in the person of the representative of the Telegraph and has boarded the Triumph, which ship he says, has been hit 14 times, but is not damaged, a somewhat wonderful statement to make. He does not attempt for a moment to confirm the reports of the British Admiralty, asserting that the inner forts had been attacked, but confines himself to the truth, namely that the bombardment was that of the outer forts. After stating that no harm was done to the Triumph, the correspondent becomes inconsequent, for he tells how a Turkish shell tore through the Triumph's armor plate over one of the 7.5 turrets, where one officer and fourteen men were stationed. The Chaplain said he thought the whole of them had been blown up, but fortunately the shell burst before it went through, and it killed only one man. The steel armor was torn and twisted, showing with what terrible impact! the shell must have struck. Another of the hits went right through the captaius cabin.

Such is the substance of a despatch, which will strike any trained newspaper man who may happen to read it, as being strong in the amount of unpleasant facts it conceals.

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£300.000 Will.

Living in squalor. From our own Correspondent.

New York, March 9th. The refusal of Surrogate Cohalan, of New York, to admit to probate the last will of Mrs. Amelia Cutter, wife of the founder of the largest chain of chemist stores in this country, and worth £300,000, has disclosed a remarkable story of alleged fraud and the apparent voluntary relapse of Mrs. Cutter from a position of social prominence in New York to one of squalor and obscurity.

The Surrogate denounces three beneficiaries of the will as frauds and deceivers, each trying to outdo the other in getting the largest bequest, so that altogether Mrs. Cutter was influenced to make three wills, first favoring one adviser, then the other. Five cousins of the deceased now contest the will as being fraudulently obtained from Mrs. Cutter under undue pressure and while she was in a semiconscious condition from the use of drugs.

The Surrogate, in sustaining the cousins' claims, tells the fashionable life of the Cutters from 1874 to 1904, when they dropped out of sight. In 1913 Mrs. Cutter was found living in two rooms on the second floor of their palatial house, all the other rooms being locked and deserted. Their wants were attended to by one decrepit old man, who was intoxicated most of the time.

All the meals were prepared on a twoburner gas range situated in a dark passageway between two rooms. Mr. Gutter died at the age of 84, after a severe illness. The night before he died Mrs. Cutter insisted on sleeping with her husband, and she conessed later she was afraid that his ghost would haunt her because she kicked the dying man when he tossed about in delirium.

The condition of the house gradually went from bad to worse. Empty, unclaen milkbottles, empty and partly filled cans of old vegetables, scraps of food which had not been eaten, used and unwashed dishes, soiled clothing, old rugs, and unclean vessels were scattered about the rooms, which were never cleaned or swept.

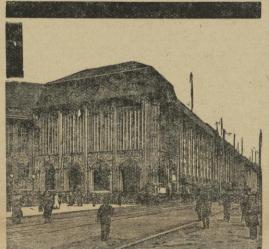
Mrs. Cutter was averse to taking a bath or having her body touched with water. She wore the same dress and petticoat and the same nightgown for the last two weeks of her life. She wore her hair hanging uncombed and unkempt, and ate her food with her fingers.

After Mr. Cutter's death the man-of-allwork used to dress and undress Mrs. Cutter. Much amusement is derived from the spectacle of the rival beneficiaries dodging each other in and out of the Cutters' house in their efforts to approach the widow secretly. 'It is fairly evident," the Surrogate concludes, "that during the last months of her life the testatrix put in her will whoever procured and supervised the execution thereof."

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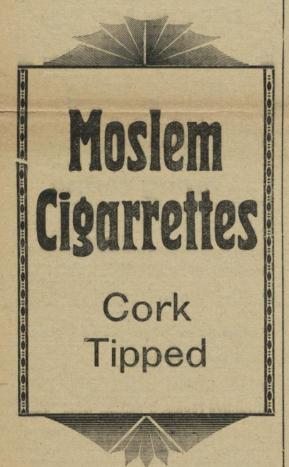
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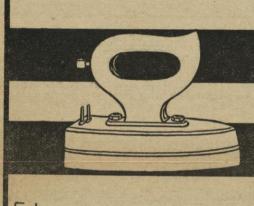
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WAR DIARY.

March 11th 1915.

Four more English steamers have been sunk by German submarine boats, of which latter one is lost, U12: the British admiralty announces that ten out of a crew of 28 men have been saved.

Even neutral papers are disgusted with the announcement of the British admiralty that officers and men of German submarine boats would not be treated as honorably captured prisoners of war if they should fall into British hands, and that the beginning had been made with the crew of U 8. This is considered as simply shameless by a pro-English paper like the Amsterdam "Nieuws van den Dag". The German government has announced already to the budget committee of the Reichstag that most serious retaliation measures would be resorted to if the British government should not quickly come to its senses. No matter what one may think of the policy initiated by the German government to sink purely merchant vessels in the so called war territory without warning- the officers and men of the German submarine boats are simply carrying out orders as soldiers must, and are performing their arduous and dangerous duty in the most admirable manner. They are real heroes and should be treated as such instead of being denied the rights and privileges accorded to ordinary prisoners of war.

The British Ambassador in Washington has informed the American government coolly that after the 31st of March no more cotton or other goods, whether or relative contraband of war, destined for Germany would be allowed to pass. It must be admitted that all belligerents have shown little regard for international law, but in each and every case they have at least tried to find some excuse in the dubiousness of terms or in customs or in any other way. They have tried at least to pretend to observe the rules of honest warfare. It remained for England to throw all appearances of decency to the winds. There is no particle of international law left if this shameless impudent announcement of the British government is tolerated by the American government. Just as I expected a few days ago, English politicians are convinced that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan will even stand this effrontery. Have they calculated rightly or will the American administration at last wake up and stand for the right of neutrals to trade with everybody they please unless a blockade is declared and made effective?

Champagne country, undertaken by a force of at least six army corps or about 180 000 men, has entirely broken down in the fire of German infantry and artillery holding their own in the trenches and numbering three or four weak divisions of about 45 000 to 60 000 men. The French loss alone is estimated by the German general staff at 45 000 men. It takes more than mere numbers to storm trenches held by German in-

fantry and artillery. What the Belgian government has been unable to carry through, has been achieved by the German administration of Belgium: A law has been promulgated introducing compulsory school attendance for the whole population. What barbarians those Germans

After Mr. Zaimis had declined, Mr. Gunaris has formed a new Greek cabinet and submitted the list to the King who approved of it. The new government introduced itself by publishing a statement that Greece would strictly maintain neutrality, that the chamber of deputies would be adjourned for thirty days and dissolved, new elections to take place within 45 days after dissolution. People well versed with Greek conditions are fully convinced that King Constantine will be upheld by his people and a chamber elected sustaining the new ministry.

The Prussian minister of agriculture Baron von Schorlemer-Lieser has suffered a severe loss. His second son, a young cuirassier officer, has fallen on the battlefield, a victim

March 12th 1915.

The German auxiliary cruiser "Prince Eitel Friedrich", formerly belonging to the North German Lloyd, has run into Newport News, Va., and asked the American government for time and opportunity to make repairs. This demand has been granted, as was only natural. Before entering the American harbor, she has sunk ten ships, English or French ones with the exception of one, the "William Frye", an American vessel hailing from San Francisco and sailing from Seattle to England with a cargo of wheat. It is reported that the captain of the "Eitel Friedrich" began to throw the cargo of wheat overboard, but decided that it would take too long and sank the ship. Undoubtedly the case will be taken up by the American government and brought to the attention of the German government which will pay damages if it should be proven to her satisfaction, that the cargo of

The French offensive movement in the is a simple matter for diplomatic settlement as England has established the practice of sinking or confiscating vessels or cargoes and paying for it, if it was not absolute contraband of war. But there is no reason to get excited about it, as some overzealous pro-British papers in America do, and to cry about piracy and the like. This storm in the teapot will blow over soon.

Japan has rejected the American government offer to act as intermediator between China and Japan. This was to be expected. Offers of mediation only betray to Japan the weakness of the American standpoint. The appearance of a strong American squadron off the Chinese coast would speak a louder and more impressive language than mediation offers. It is like offering stale water to a man longing for a good sip of whiskey. But this is just like Secretary Bryan who is a tetotaller. And it reminds me of a little anecdote told about Abraham Lincoln. When a delegation of methodist ministers appeared before him during the civil war, to protest against the appointment of Ulysses S. Grant as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, because he was known as a connoisseur of whiskey, old Abe listened patiently to the harangue of the ministers' speaker predicting all sorts of sinister consequences and then asked the gentlemen, whether they could inform him what brand of whiskey general Grant preferred. They could not. "Too bad", said the President. "I wished I knew, because I would like to recommend it to the other generals of the army." A little bit of this spiritus would do no harm to the inhabitants of the White House and the State Department.

Andrew Carnegie is reported by French papers as having indulged in silly attacks against Germany. German papers have taken the matter up and are severely criticizing the old man. I personally have not much sympathy for him, but our esteemed German contemporaries should be reminded that only a few months ago similar reports were circulated in America and denied. I am fully convinced that the report is made out of whole cloth.

Lloyd George has introduced a bill in parliament authorizing the British government to condemn all factories in Great Britain and use them for making material of war. This is the most radical measure produced by the war. What has become of conservative slowly going old England!

March 13th, 1915.

Reuter's agency and the English papers

in America about the "William Frye" incident. The proprietor of the vessel sunk by the "Eitel Friedrich," Samuel Scivell in Longbeach, Cal., has addressed a letter of protest to President Wilson and demanded that captain and crew of the German cruiser be treated as pirates. He should take some soothing syrup and keep quiet. It is his full privilege as a citizen of the United States to demand full reparation. But he has no right to get reckless and make wild demands which can only tend to complicate matters. The German government always has done, and will do in this case, what is just and right but no more.

The British admiralty admit of having lost the auxiliary cruiser "Bayano," a brand new vessel, by a torpedo shot fired from a German submarine boat. About 170 men of the crew

Official charity organizations have received from Argentine Germans the sum of Marks 250 000 or a grand total of one million Marks as a contribution to care for wounded and widows and orphans. A similarly large contribution has arrived from Brazil, Excellent!

The French general staff declares that now the French army is "marchready" in the same degree as was the German army at the beginning of the war. Well, it is about time that they were getting ready after eight months of war. But if Frenchmen talk of "marchready" it always reminds me of the statement made by the French war minister Leboeuf in the French chamber of deputies at the outbreak of the Franko-German war of 1870/71 when he said: "Nous sommes archiprêtiusquau dernier boton de gamaches." (We are marchready to the last button on gaiters). When it came to a test nothing was ready.

Canada's finances are beginning to feel the strain of war expenses. Her finance minister White has notified the lower house of the Canadian Parliament that the legal limit for the issuing of notes has been transgressed for an amount of 26 million dollars; the Canadian Northwestern and the Grand Trunk railways have loaned to the government 16 millions becoming due in May.

Late in the evening we received the short announcement of the sudden death of Count Witte, Russia's most giffed and eminent statesman who has saved his country from ruin several times. Americans will best remember him as Russia's representative in Portsmouth, N. H., during the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan proposed by President Roosevelt. His great ability and shrewdness made it possible for Russia to conclude peace the vessel was not contraband of war. It are doing their best to excite public opinion with Japan without paying a war indemnity

He was the reorganizer of the financial system of Russia, especially of her immense gold reserve. The Granddukes and the imperialistic party in Russia hated him because he was known as having opposed the beginning of this war to the utmost of his ability. In this connection the simple announcement of his death without giving the cause, without any preceding sickness, is very significant.

March 14th 1915.

It is now absolutely certain that all attempts of the allies to force the Dardanelles passage have been frustrated by the Turks under severe losses for the joint French and British fleets. A large number of big vessels, among them the latest addition to the British fleet, the superdreadnought "Queen Elizabeth" with her 38 inch guns, have been heavily damaged by Turkish shells and compelled to withdraw for repairs. The Turkish forts have not been hurt, attempt; to land troops have also been repulsed by Turkish land forces. The allied forces have suffered a severe defeat which must have a wholesome effect upon the Balkan states.

An interesting army order issued by the British general D. Haig, commanding the first British army in France, has been taken from a British prisoner of war and published by the German general staff. General Haig tells his soldiers that they are now 48 bataillons strong against 3 German ones which could be reinforced by 4 more at the highest, that the Germans were exhausted from lack of food and disquieted by internal troubles, that now the English artillery material was far superior to the German, and that therefore the impending attack of the German lines by the British forces would be victorious if carried out with courage and alactity. A higher compliment has never been paid the German army. What respect must the English have before the Germans if they dare only to attack with such superior numbers! The attack was made on March 10th. What was the result? The British stormed the German trenches of the first line, about one mile long, and were repulsed everywhere else! But to keep up the courage of the British soldiers generals Haig and French are bragging of a great victory of the British army near Neuve Chapelle!

The French army and navy departments are unable to pay bills for war material because there is no money available. But they are "marchready!"