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# The Continental Times

Price: 20 Pf., 25 cts.

Special War Edition

Price: 20 Pf., 25 cts.

Hôtel  
Esplanade,  
BERLIN.

## A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

No. 1119. Vol. XXI. No. 52.

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH ROME

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1915.

### LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

#### Losses of Officers.

**Brussels, May 4.** According to a reliable Parisian source, the losses of officers in the French army up to date has been 30,000, in dead, wounded and prisoners.

#### Heavy Losses.

**London, May 4.** According to the *Morning Post*, the British losses in the recent engagements on the Yser canal have been, 580 officers and 18,420 men, in dead, wounded and those taken prisoners.

#### An Official Protest.

In a special sheet the *Norddeutschen Allgemeinen Zeitung* protests against the shameful treatment by the Russians of German Consuls and the Consular staffs stationed in Russia at the time of the war.

#### Greek Chamber Dissolved.

**Athens, May 4th.** The Greek Parliament has been dissolved. On June 13th the elections will take place and Parliament will meet again on the 25th of July.

#### Big Explosion.

**St. Petersburg, May 4.** The very important explosives factory Oktha has been blown up. Out of the 278 workmen employed 26 were killed and 59 wounded. A number are missing.

#### Riots in Moscow.

**Stockholm, May 3.** There have been renewed riots in Moscow owing to the continual rise in the price of bread. All assemblies of people in the streets or public places have been forbidden.

#### Reproplanists Rescued.

**Rotterdam, May 3.** A pilot boat has rescued two occupants of a German aeroplane who had, together with their flying machine, fallen into the sea, five miles from the Noordhinder lightship.

#### Fraud and Charity.

**Geneva, May 3.** No less than seventy six fraudulent charitable associations have been discovered in Paris. They have all grown up since the commencement of the war. Many high officials are implicated.

#### China Resists.

**St. Petersburg, May 3.** The *Russkoje Slovo*, in a Peking despatch, tells that the Chinese are disposed to resist the aggressive policy of Japan towards themselves. All Japanese demands which threaten the integrity of the Chinese Empire will be refused.

#### Rush For Wine and Whiskey.

**London, May 3.** Owing to the fear that the government is about to raise the tax upon alcoholic drinks, there has been a run upon the wine and whiskey stores for the past few days, to such an extent that in many cases the entire stock of wine and whiskey has been sold out.

#### Run on a Bank.

**Teheran, May 4.** For the past two days there has been a run on the Imperial Bank, a concern owned by the English. The people refused to accept paper money and clamor for silver in its stead. The resources of the Bank are only limited. The Bank has been closed, and a law is to be passed forbidding exchange of notes into coin.

#### Archangel Open.

**St. Petersburg, May 3.** At last the Canadian ice-breaker ship has been able to plough a channel through the ice, and the port of Archangel is open to traffic. The first coal laden ship, which had been waiting outside, has entered. Its cargo is much needed, the shortage of coal having caused great trouble throughout the county.

#### Threatening Conditions.

**London, May 3.** Admiral Jellicoe has written a letter to Winston Churchill which has become public property. It reads:—"I am very anxious concerning the industrial outlook upon the Clyde and the Tyne. The conditions existing on the Clyde are most disturbing. The workmen have decided that they will not work on Saturday afternoons and they talk of not working on Wednesday afternoons. If they work on Sundays they demand double pay."

The Director of the Transport department writes to Churchill saying that difficulties are only just commencing and that soon the workmen will be beyond control. There are all the indications of a general strike throughout the Kingdom. If such should take place there is an end to delivery of munitions and other necessities of war.

### Submarines Busy. Once More in Full Activity. An English Gunboat and Other Craft Sunk.

**London, May 2.** We had thought that the German submarine invasion had stopped, as for some time past the activity of those destroyers of our commerce diminished. But now, the attacks appear to have been renewed. In the neighborhood of the Noordhinder lightship the Gunboat "Columbia" had been torpedoed and sunk and seventy of the crew perished. The submarine was pursued by torpedo destroyers but got away. Lloyd's Agency reports from Penzance, that the steamer "Europe" has been torpedoed by a submarine and sunk. The crew was saved.

The fish trawler "Fulgent" has been attacked by a submarine and sunk. Nine of the crew were saved, the rest are missing. The American steamer "Gullflight" has been torpedoed. Eleven men were drowned and one is missing. The ship, in a disabled condition, was taken in tow. The rest of the crew were aboard.

#### British Destroyer Sunk.

The German Admiralty announces the destruction of the English Destroyer Recruit. She was torpedoed by a submarine boat. The Recruit was an old boat, 480 tons, with a speed development of 30 knots. Four officers and 21 men of the crew were saved. The fish trawler *Barbadós* has been damaged by a submarine near the Belgian coast. She had aboard two small cannon which she made use of without effect. She managed to reach Yarmouth. The captain is wounded. The *Barbadós* had aboard a portion of the crew of the torpedoed *Columbia*.

#### The Lajla Torpedoed.

**Copenhagen, May 2.** The Danish steamer *Anna* reports having been stopped by a German submarine, the Captain of which asked that crew the Norwegian steamer *Lajla*, which had been torpedoed, should be taken aboard.

#### Anxiety in America.

**New York, May 2.** Many of the passengers who were to have left here aboard the *Lusitania*, just before departure received intimation that the ship would probably be torpedoed. Several of the would be passengers gave up their cabins in consequence. The Cunard Company's officials state that there is no danger and that all precautions have been taken against surprises.

#### Two More Ships Gone.

**Hague, May 3th.** The *Nieuwe Courant* states that the Trawlers *Martaban* and *Mercury* of the Port of Hull, have been torpedoed by a German submarine. The crews were saved. Three other trawlers, pursued by the same submarine, managed to escape. The English trawler *Sunray* has been sunk by a Submarine off the Tyne mouth.

#### Big Steamer Sunk.

**London, May 3.** A German submarine has sunk the Norwegian steamer *American*, a ship of 6,400 tons. The Norwegian steamer *Sterling* rescue the crew which has been landed in Newcastle. On Sunday evening a submarine boat fired two torpedoes against the *Sterling* and having overtaken her, after examining her papers, allowed the ship to proceed on her journey.

#### Another Victim.

**London, May 4.** News of ships being sunk by German submarine boats come in every hour. The latest casualty is the steamship *Minterne*, torpedoed off the Scilly Isles. The crew was saved.

#### A Critical Moment.

The Italian People Worked up to High Tension. Bulow Versus Rennell Rodd.

**Rome, May 4.** There is no denying it, public political sentiment is running high. The English have been doing everything possible; in their despair over their own bad situation; to persuade Italy to join the Allies. It has come to be a duel of the highest political importance between Prince Bülow and the British Ambassador, Sir Rennell Rodd. The situation may be summed up as follows; that the upper classes appear to be for Italy joining the Allies, whereas the people, and the well-organised working parties, are strongly against it. It is stated that a decision will be come to on the 7th of the present month. Italy is reputed to have obtained a big cash loan from France and England. Conferences of the leading Ministers took place constantly yesterday and Prince Bülow several times met the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## MINISTRY ATTACKED.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND PRESS CARRYING ON CAMPAIGN  
ANTAGONISTIC TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

### FISHER AND CHURCHILL.

MORNING POST STATES THAT FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY  
IS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSSES OF WARSHIPS. LORD CURZON AND  
MR. STEEL MAITLAND TAKE.

**London, May 5th.** The agitation against the government is daily increasing in strength and has now become one of the two leading topics of the moment, sharing in interest the great question of the entanglements which the war has brought about. The evident intention of that campaign, is the overthrow of the existing government. Above all is Winston Churchill attacked in the most bitter manner, he being held quite specially responsible for the Dardanelles fiasco.

#### CHARGES AGAINST CHURCHILL.

The *Morning Post* leads the attack against the first Lord of the Admiralty, as follows:—"Mr. Winston Churchill, against the advice of Lord Fisher whose opinion upon the question he failed to communicate to the cabinet; ordered the attack of the 18th of April against the Dardanelles. The loss of three battleships stands to the responsibility of Mr. Churchill, just the same as the strategic measures which he proposed in the case of Antwerp, without his having any competency in such matters; so also, in the case of the Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy; so also with the fleet under Admiral Craddock." The *Post* closes with a demand that the Lords of the Admiralty should once more be accorded the same rights of control which they had formerly held, before Winston Churchill became official head of the Navy Department.

Mr. Steel Maitland, Member of Parliament, in a speech held in Birmingham at a public political meeting, attacked the First Lord of the Admiralty in the strongest manner. He criticised the concealing of defeats sustained by the English and losses of warships, such as the *Audacious*, and the defeat of the British forces in South Africa. He said:—"The neutral countries expect secrecy and misrepresentation from the Germans, but from the English, on the contrary, they await candour. The English nation has no realisation of the seriousness of the situation."

### An Aeroplane Success.

An Attack upon a Line of  
Battle Ship. Bombs Dropped  
Upon One of The Big Iron-  
clads.

The *Wolff Bureau* announces the remarkable and highly interesting news, that a British line-of-battle ship, of the *Formidable* class, has been damaged by a bomb thrown from a German aeroplane. How great the damage is, is not stated, but the new form of bombs now in use are highly powerful. The incident, which is of much interest, took place on the coast of Flanders, off Westdiep. It is further stated, that on the same day several torpedo boats were damaged by bombs from aeroplanes.

The *Formidable* class of ship has a displacement of 15,250 tons and, it is noteworthy, that this series of ships have been particularly unlucky in the present war, the *Formidable*, *Bulwark*, *Venerable* and *Irresistible* having been sunk, and the *Inflexible* so badly damaged that she is not likely to figure again in the present war.

### A Naval Engagement.

Two German Torpedo Boats sink  
an English Trawler. Themselves  
Pursued and Sunk.

**London, May 4.** At last a sea engagement has taken place, although only between small craft. Two German look-out torpedo boats had varied the monotony of their duties by torpedoing the armed British trawler *Columbia*. They had sunk the fishing ship when a division of English destroyers appeared and gave chase. After a long chase lasting an hour, the torpedo boats were overhauled and sunk. The destroyers were new boats of the class with 33 knot speed. They included the *Laforey*, *Leonidas*, *Lawford* and *Lark*. Two German officers and 44 of the crews were saved.

The trawler *Mauri* of Cardiff, reports having tried to ram a German torpedo boat which its captain claims to have damaged badly. An explosion followed and five men were blown overboard. The *Mauri*, like a great number of trawlers, is fitted out as a mine laying ship.

#### LORD CURZON'S CHARGES.

Lord Curzon, ex-Viceroy of India, spoke before a large meeting in London and said:—"In at least a dozen cases the Ministry merits being called to account for its actions. After the expiration of nine months, the enemy is in possession of large tracts of territory belonging to our Allies. Who under such circumstances, speaks of peace, is speaking in vain and is an enemy of the country. We wish for peace but for a peace honorable to us. But let us make matters clear, in order that we may carry out our task to a successful issue. The soldiers are doing their duty, but what about the nation? Street life in London is unchanged. On Saturday last 30,000 people gathered together to watch a football match in Manchester. If German militarism is to be overthrown, we have not enough men to accomplish it. Nor have we the slightest chance of succeeding in that object under the present regime. Therefore more drastic measures must be adopted, and the nation must be prepared to make great sacrifices."

#### UNPATRIOTIC.

The *Daily Chronicle* denounces the attacks of the *Morning Post* and *Times* upon the government as unpatriotic. It says:—"The terrible power which England finds ranged against her, consists of the confidence and the unity of the German people, which is further strengthened by each such attack."

The *Daily News* points to Lord Northcliffe as the instigator of the attacks upon the government. The criticism of his newspapers, it says, is openly hostile. His evident intention is, to make the position of the Asquith Ministry untenable. The question for the country to consider is, to whether it has more confidence in Lord Northcliffe or in Mr. Asquith. Northcliffe wishes to show that he is powerful enough to upset the Government. The nation has to consider whom it would like to have in the place of Asquith."

### A Zeppelin Record.

For the First Time in the  
Present War a Zeppelin Air-  
ship Fights With Submarines.

Upon no less an authority than that of the Admiralty, information reaches us that a Zeppelin airship has come into conflict with a flotilla of British Submarine boats. The airship hurled bombs upon the submarines and finally sank one of them. The airship was bombarded from the submarines, but remained unscathed.

### Signs of The Times.

They Seem to Think in England  
the War Coming Nearer to Its  
End. Odds Given and Taken.

**London, May 4.** The extraordinary levity with which the English regard the war is shown clearly by the recorded fact that the issue of the present terrible conflict is being used as a medium for betting, both at Lloyds and on the Stock Exchange. It would seem that in general the Englishmen has come to the conclusion that Germany must win, for the betting is principally upon, how long Warsaw will last out; how long Calais will be able to resist; how long Verdun will resist and even Paris and the likelihood of its capture comes into the betting. But not a single bet has been recorded concerning the possibility of the Allies driving the Germans out of Belgium or France, and, still less of the possibility of an invasion of Germany by the Entente forces.

#### Clemenceau Against Government.

**Paris, May 3.** Clemenceau the most dreaded man in France, the professional overthrower of governments, writes a strong article in his paper, *L'Homme Enchaîné*, in which he attacks the President of the Republic and the Viviani Ministry. He accuses Poincaré, Viviani and Millerand of seeking to form themselves into an autocratic government. He protests against any such dictatorship which, he says, imperils the entire life of France.

### The Dardanelles.

Turkish Reports Differ Entirely From  
Those of the English and French.  
Senegalese go Over to Turks.

**Constantinople, May 3.** French reports as regards what has taken place here are quite false and misleading. The fort of Nagara, which has so constantly been referred to as being bombarded, can only come under fire after the taking of the narrows, an eventuality not the least likely to occur. The French attack upon the Kum Kaleh Asiatic Side, was the first to break down. A considerable number of the Mohammedan Senegalese troops left the French ranks and came over to the Turks. A number more were taken prisoners and some escaped to the boats.

#### QUITE FALSE.

The English versions are also quite untrue. It is evident that owing to the nature of the fighting, only a very few Turks could possibly fall into the hands of the enemy. At most, these taken could only be isolated soldiers. So the English talk of thousands of prisoners taken is nonsense. Of German officers of whom only very few are attached to the fifth army, none have fallen. But the English captured ten of them and the French wished to court martial and shoot them on sight.

The English attack upon Kaba Tepe as an offensive must be taken as having failed entirely. The enemy still holds positions there, but only so long as they are protected by the guns of some forty ships. But the occupation is only on the tongue of land of Araburnu, some 500 metres long.

The only fighting now preceeding is near Sed-ul-Bahr, on the extremity of the sea end of Gallipoli. The fighting must necessarily progress slowly on account of the great unevenness of the ground, which makes quick movements impossible. The enemy is bringing a great deal of ship artillery on land. But the successful advance of the fifth Turkish army is proceeding surely.

The further landing forces, described by the *Times* as having pushed forward 15 kilometres up country, is not to be located. It sounds untrue.

The good-natured Turks were misled by the English, who hoisted the white flag and then used machine guns upon them. The Turkish soldiers then begged to be allowed to undertake a bayonet charge which was granted and they sent the enemy flying and took several machine guns.

General D'Amade has asked for more reinforcements at Sed-ul-Bahr. The English losses alone are reckoned at 10,000 men.

In Constantinople the public is highly elated. English and French prisoners are being brought in in considerable numbers and excite the utmost curiosity amongst the populace. The aspect of the English troops is excellent; they look strong, well set up men. The French make a less favourable impression.

#### ENEMY REPULSED.

According to the latest reports, the enemy has once more attempted to push forward, this time from Ari Burnu and has been driven back with heavy losses. The Allied forces are now confined to the extreme ends of the Asiatic and European shores, quite close to the sea where they are under the protection of the guns of the fleet. But it is becoming quite evident that further progress is out of the question.

The warships have suffered considerably. The *Agamemnon*, whilst engaged in indirect firing from Balair was badly hit, being struck by four shells. A transport ship was also set on fire.

### A Routed Army.

All That Remains of the Army of  
General d'Amade is Taken off in  
Boats to the Warships.

**Milan, May 3.** The *Corriere della Sera* announces, in a despatch from Athens, that the army of General d'Amade at Sed-ul-Bar has been either decimated or forced to retire to the ships.

### Does England Surround Us?

**New York, April 7.**—A Washington dispatch to a New York paper this week says that England has drawn a Chinese wall around American ports. While the international diplomats are discussing the fine points of the problem: "What Constitutes a Lawful Blockade?" the English Ambassador to the United States, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, is acting the dictator over American trade. No clearances can be issued to vessels in American ports loaded with cargoes not destined exclusively for England, France and Russia without the written consent of the English Ambassador.

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A Thrill Per Day.

One after another, English newspapers have attacked the Continental Times, the Morning Post, the Standard, the Times and now it is the turn of the "thrill per day" sample of British yellow journalism, known as the Daily Mail, owned by the notorious Lord Northcliffe, the man who did all in his power to bring about this awful war, and who is now busily vilifying the members of the British Government because the same war is going badly for England. In truth, it is a compliment to be abused by a newspaper of such evil repute as the Daily Mail, and we take it as such. Praise from such a source would be the worst kind of blame. Now, what is the trouble with all those, so called, leading English papers? Simply this, that the Continental Times has set itself out to tell the truth and that, to the English press, is gall and wormwood. The mendacity of Lord Northcliffe's pet organ, the Daily Mail, is such that it has achieved international notoriety as the greatest undefeated champion and arch purveyor of lies the world has yet known in newspaperdom. As the Continental Times stated in a recent number, Lord Harmsworth is the author of the following immoral instruction to his late, Berlin Correspondent, "A thrill per day, I dont care whether it is the truth or not, I will never go back on you".

The Daily Mail, with its usual disregard of the truth, states that the Continental Times is a paper printed in English, but is really German and ought consequently to be printed in German. And why is the Continental Times German, according to the Daily Mail? Because it has once again told the truth to the effect that the English prisoners in Germany are perfectly well and humanely treated. Can anyone conceived of anything so nonsensical and illogical? Exactly upon the same basis of reasoning, the much-respected American Ambassador to the Court of Prussia is German and ought to talk German, for he has officially reported that the British prisoners in Germany are well treated. Judge Gerard, in a recent interview he gave, made the following plain statement. "The English prisoners are ever where fully and well clothed. And, the American Embassy is provided with special funds for meeting any necessities they may have or to supply them with any clothing they may need or to furnish their other wants. The food is the same which the German soldiers receive in barracks. They complain about the bread." It is the same bread which the Emperor and all Germans are now eating, partially made from potatoes. "They complain that they do not receive sufficient meat, which is not astonishing in view of the quite specially large meat rations to which the English soldiers are accustomed. Upon our representations, the German war office has augmented the amount of food given, so that it has become far more sustaining." Regarding the interned officers, who have been given similar treatment to the German submarine prisoners in England, they have recently been seen by the American Ambassador who reported that he found the perfectly content and they had no complaints to make. But at all costs Lord Harmsworth must have his "thrill per day, whether it is the truth or not", and there you have the whole story.

Meran South-Tyrol Palace-Hotel best situation in large Park.

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Hindenburg Interview.

Senator Beveridge has an Interesting Talk With the Famous Field Marshal.

Looks the Ideal Soldier.

And Answers Questions Like a Shot From a Gun. English Merchants Made This War.

Having had an audience with His Imperial Majesty the Emperor William and Admiral Tirpitz at the Western front, Senator Beveridge started for the East to see Field Marshal v. Hindenburg. And, once more, the American Politician proved himself to be a keen observer of men and as having a consummate talent for producing highly interesting interviews.

A Big Man.

"Field Marshal v. Hindenburg," says the Senator, "looks exactly like one's mental picture of the ideal soldier. He is a very large man, more than six feet tall, broad shouldered, thick-chested, but not bulky in the waist. His immense stature, the huge bulk of the figure, the impression of steady, unyielding force which Von Hindenburg gives you—all of these make him fit in well with the wide-spaced, lofty-ceilinged rooms and halls. His face is massive; the jaws remarkably broad and heavy; the chin wide and with a slightly forward thrust. The big eyes are a clear gray; the mouth large and generous; the lips firm to grimness but for their good humor and trick of breaking into smiles. The eyes, too, twinkle with merriment; and indeed the "pile-driver" effect of the whole man is modified by the kindness which rescues the granite-like features from a terrible sternness. One can well believe the stories of fondness of children for Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who, it is said, has an equal liking for them.

"Who is it made this war? That is what America wants to know?" began the Senator.

"England!" boomed the Field Marshal.

"Why England?"

"She was jealous. The English merchants made this war. It is a merchants' war—the English merchants'."

"Most Americans think that Germany began the war because she declared war first," I suggested.

"Germany did not begin it; Russia did," answered the Field Marshal. "Russia began mobilization many weeks—a long time—before our Emperor ordered our mobilization, or thought of doing so. Russia was bringing Siberian troops to the German frontier. These troops were coming. We said to Russia: 'What does this mean?' Russia gave no answer. Then we asked her to stop. She would not stop. Then we asked England to stop her. England would not stop her. It was war. We had to strike; we did strike."

"If it was Russia's action that caused war, why do you say that England was responsible?"

"She could have stopped it. Russia would not have begun if England had said 'No!'. But England wanted it. She thought that, with Russia and France to help her, she could kill Germany. We do not dislike France, nor Russia either. We like the French. But England! We hate England! She is the cause."

"It is said in America that there is a military party in Germany—"

"Foolish!" said the Field Marshal.

"And that Germany's military party forced the war."

"Foolish!" again said the Field Marshal. I could not repress a smile.

"Is that the only answer?"

"Yes; foolish. There is no such thing."

"Many think that Germany stands for militarism, and that the spirit of militarism caused the war."

"I don't understand what you mean by that 'militarism'—what is it?"

I explained the American conception of militarism.

"Nonsense," answered the Field Marshal. "The German army is the German people. It had to be so, with Russia on the one side and France on the other."

We Shall Win.

I explained that Americans did not understand how Germany could win over the great combination against her, and asked the Field Marshal the reason for German faith in victory.

Duration of War.

"How long, Field Marshal, will the war last?" I asked.

"Until victory for Germany!"

"What of the health and spirit of your troops?"

"Excellent! See for yourself!"

"How many prisoners have you taken?"

"Ask the railroad authorities. They know exactly. But more than 350,000."

"Does that mean the number your army has taken, or the total number of prisoners which all German armies have taken?"

"Only the prisoners we have taken in the east. We have taken more than 350,000 here in the east."

"Does that include the number of prisoners taken by the Austrians?"

"No; only the prisoners the German troops in the east have taken. I don't know how

many the Austrians have taken. They have taken a great many."

"Many reports have been published that there are dissensions between the German and Austrian forces, both officers and men."

"Ridiculous!" said the Field Marshal. "False, of course!"

The Field Marshal had been so frank and good-humored that I laughingly asked him when he was going to take Warsaw.

His eyes twinkled with fun as he said: "Can't tell. We are thinking; but so are the Russian officers thinking. But we shall take it. Maybe to-day; maybe to-morrow; maybe next day. But when we move, we shall win!"

"We shall win because we know we are right," was the Field Marshal's answer.

"Every German soldier knows we are right. He knows what he is fighting for. The combination of our enemies does not frighten us. Frederick the Great won against a combination of comparatively more enemies, and he was not so well prepared as we are now. We are fighting for existence."

"What are the chief elements of German strength?"

The Field Marshal answered slowly, as if counting these elements.

"Our knowledge that we are right; the faith of the nation that we shall win; their willingness to die in order to win; the perfect discipline of our troops; their understanding of orders; their greater intelligence, education, and spirit; our organization and resources."

"Americans admit and admire German organization; but they think, quite naturally, that your resources are not great enough to enable you to keep up the war."

"Don't worry about our resources. They are plenty. More than enough. The world will learn that in time."

"You spoke of the superiority of the German soldier. What of the Russians?"

"Good fighters who don't know what they are fighting for," said the Field Marshal. "They only know that they are told to fight. They don't know why. They have no education. The German soldier is alive the Russian dead—in mind."

Excitement in Berlin.

Waiting for the Great News. Scenes in the Streets. A Disappointed Public.

For a long time past there has been no such display of excitement in Berlin, as that shown on Monday. Early in the forenoon word came from the General Staff that a great victory had been achieved and that was all. Promptly the public buildings were belaguered, and that gave the signal for a general decorating of all houses. Simultaneously the town was full of rumors. Great crowds gathered in the Leipziger Platz in the Linden and so forth, expecting momentarily the appearance of special editions of the newspapers which did not come. Reports were various, some said that the success had been in the Baltic provinces, others that it was in the Carpathians. Some said that 200,000 prisoners had been taken by Hindenburg, others put it at 150,000 and so on. One o'clock came, and with it the popular B. Z. am Mittag. The people scrambled for copies, just as they were wont to do in the times when the victories were coming in daily. But their dismay was great, their disappointment evident, for a brief line told only that there had been a great success in the Carpathians and no details were given. Then the public waited on patiently, in numerous groups, till the afternoon papers came out, about half past four. And therein they found just a little but only a very little more de-tail, to the effect that, after bitter fighting, the entire Russian front, from Western Galicia right away to the mouth of the Djunajec and the Dnieper had been beaten and driven back and that the Austro-Hungarian and German combined armies under the command of Archduke Friederich and General Mackensen, were in hot pursuit of the fleeing enemy. Much booty had been captured, but up to date there had been no time to assess it.

The Three C's.

Children, Church and Cookery are said to be the three ideals of the German woman. Perhaps we might supply three other C's to describe the ideals of the English statesmen—Commerce, Crime and Cant.

Those Boastful Names.

"A rose by any other name," said the great English poet, "would smell as sweet." And an English ship by any other name would sink as fast. The fish in the seven seas are grinning at those blatant and boastful names—"Irresistible," "Formidable," "Good Hope," "Audacious," "Invincible" and all the rest.

R. L. Orshell.

"Washington Post" Warning England.

American Paper Calls on Ruler of the Seas to Discontinue Her Assaults on American Interests.

(From the Washington Post.)

A word to England:

You assert that you are fighting the battles of the United States against militarism and future aggression. You ask the American people to sympathize with you in your life-and-death struggle with Germany because you are of our flesh and blood, because your language is ours, because your institutions furnished a model for ours, because your struggle for liberty throughout the centuries paved the way for our liberty.

Yet you do not hesitate to violate our rights on the sea because it appears to be to your advantage. You care nothing for the troubles that would come upon us if we were drawn into war with Germany—in fact, you appear to be anxious that we should become involved. You are making rules in defiance of law and established rights, and you demand that we shall obey your will as a substitute for law.

You draw your food in large measure from us. You admit that you would starve to death if it were not for the graneries of America and the Argentine. We supply this food to you without stint, without taking advantage of your desperate condition to drive hard bargains or extort undue returns.

Yet you repay this by attempting to destroy our commerce with other nations—peaceful commerce which has nothing to do with your quarrel with Germany.

You ask us to remain impartial if we cannot become your supporter. Yet you are not impartial in your treatment of us. You include our commerce in the category of forbidden things, to be destroyed by force and might. Germany is your antagonist, but you would make us your victim.

You remind us of the century of unbroken peace that has prevailed between us. But you forget that this peace was reached only by the abandonment of the practices which you are now trying to resume.

A century ago we went to war to maintain our rights. Must we go to war again before you will realize that you cannot violate these rights with impunity?"

There is no question of the natural sympathy that binds the United States to Great Britain. Normally the two nations are and should be more than friends—they should be responsive to the ties of blood, language and history.

Who is disrupting those ties? Who is alienating that normal sympathy? Who is breaking the friendship?

What have you to gain in your fight with Germany if you lose the friendship of the United States and find that you have made an enemy whose powers of retaliation are greater than Germany's?"

The war will come to an end. You cannot destroy Germany and Austria-Hungary. Germany cannot destroy you. Peace will come, and you will wish to resume amicable intercourse with all nations. Do you wish to find, when peace is made, that you have sown the seeds of inveterate distrust and dislike among the American people, which will bring forth a harvest of injury and loss to you? If you do, then pursue the course you have in mind.

If you do not, then fulfill in good faith your obligations to us.

You know what you should do, England, if you wish to retain the friendship of the United States.

Italian Voices Against War.

The Avanti of recent date writes: "The Proletariat is absolutely against the war. Whether this will also influence the government remains to be seen. But we hold fast to this decision. Irredentism is not a national cause, and no war must be waged in its name." The same journal writes: "New recruits in Parma have made demonstrations against the war, crying 'Abbasso la guerra!' Hereupon they ran and occupied coaches of the first class,—the officers occupying the third."

The Eco d'Italia has a strong article against the interventionists. An Irredentism that kept its eyes merely upon the Adriatic and not upon the real mare nostrum, was a contradiction. Nothing was to be achieved through the Intente.

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.

Best Thanks.

To the Continental Times. I wish to thank two unknown American friends in Munich for 30 Marks which they sent me for the Charity organised by Americans married to Germans. I would like to thank the generous donors in person, but their gift is anonymous, so, as Treasurer, I thank them in the name of our Committee. Schwarzenfeld, Bavaria. Bertha, Princess zu Isenburg.

A Woman's Movement.

To Enforce Strict Neutrality in the European War.

New York, May 2. A number of American women have started an organization, with its headquarters in Baltimore, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of strict neutrality in the present European war. They have issued blank forms of a petition for signature, to be forwarded to President Wilson, and the few words printed at the top are admirable in their brevity and forcefulness. Here they are:

THE PETITION.

We the undersigned, citizens of the United States, unite in earnest protest against the exportation from this country of arms, munitions and all contraband of war for the use of nations engaged in the present conflict—for humanitarian reasons—basing our protest on International Law and precedent, as follows:

Woolsey International Law: "If the neutral, instead of wheat, should send powder or balls, cannon or rifles, this would be a direct encouragement of the war, and so a departure from the neutral position."

"On January 23, 1871, long after the Franco Prussian War had begun, President Grant signed an embargo on arms. The result of this was that the war was settled within a few months and the shedding of much blood was prevented."

"President Taft, in 1912, issued a proclamation forbidding the export of arms and munitions to Mexico."

"In 1913 President Wilson placed an embargo on munitions of war to Mexico."

"The British Government has a law on its Statute Books conferring discretionary power on the King of England to forbid the export of arms and ammunition."

April 23, 1898, at the time of the Spanish-American War that Government warned British subjects against unneutral acts, among which were enumerated the supplying of arms, ammunition, military stores or materials."

"During the Spanish-American War the German Government stopped the sale of arms and munitions of war to Spain."

"At this time every neutral country, except the United States, has placed an embargo on munitions of war."

Beside all this, President Wilson's own Declaration of Neutrality: "We must be neutral in fact as well as in name, and we must put a curb on every transaction, which might give preference to one party in the struggle over another"

Your signature will help stop this war.

THE CASE

This puts the case for stopping the sale of munitions of war to the European belligerents with inexorable clearness. Every right-minded American woman should support these good women of Baltimore. Irish women should be especially active, and the Ladies Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, with its fine organization, its many thousands of members and its splendid leadership, should take an active part. Those wishing to cooperate in this good work should communicate without delay with Miss N. L. Miller, Roland Avenue, Roland Park, Md.

It was originally intended to present the petition to the President on April 15, but the requests for forms have become so numerous and come from such widely separated localities that the date had to be postponed. The movement should be nationwide and the signatures ought to reach a million. A million American women calling on the Government of the United States to its plain duty would command respectful attention. Write for the blanks and get the signatures.

The 3 NEW SAROTTI CHOCOLATES



The terms M—N—V are the leading letters of the three delicious eating chocolates Milk, Nut and Vanilla. All three are exquisite in flavour and perfect in every way.

Solid tablets of full weight Quality and Value combined.



The Question of Peace.

By a Well-Informed Personage of High Rank.

Vienna, May 4, 1915. France is our enemy. The French Government made it possible for the Russians to attempt their plan of destroying us. The French people have shown a hatred that must convince us all. In spite of this fact we feel pity for the French, whose tragic fate will be laid to the charge of their own blindness when they first lost the important approach to the Vosges mountains. Even then it was a Power of the first order. By the help of Germany it secured Colonies, which gave it sufficient space for any superfluous energy. An ambitious Minister however ceaselessly propagated the idea of revenge against Germany, being protected by England and urged on by Russia.

Now we may well ask: "What is the result? After futile attempts to equalize the terrible defeats, the industrial centres of France are in German hands, the French finances are at the lowest possible ebb and the money losses in Russia, Serbia and Turkey amount to billions. All hope is centred upon the Russian Colossus or upon new Allies. All in vain! France is now a mere vassal of England. The French people are fed with childish stories of victory, such as the reports of General Dubail. The leading authorities however know the real state of things.

At Paris there now circulates a rumour that we Austrians desire to make peace with Russia. To all capable of sane reflection, it would be evident that a thing like that would be hairbrained nonsense, not to speak of its treasonable character. Russia wages this war against Germany also for the purpose of being able to destroy us and it will desist only when it is realised that it is not strong enough to reach this goal. Russia wants to conquer us and the near Orient, an immense task! We are aware of that and will fight to the last man.

Between Germany and France matters are different. It is a well-known fact that France desired to conclude a separate peace after the first disastrous weeks of this war and it is well-known that even now the Government of France desires a peace in spite of all contradictory rumours.

The conditions of such a peace would in no way suit England, the country which now considers itself master at Paris. The English army on French soil is an argument which the French can not ignore, even if the desire for peace should become still more popular. England wants to keep Calais as long as the Germans are in Belgium, giving France the choice either to keep on fighting, or to leave a part of her coast line in the hands of the English. The latter alternative is a hard one for France and it is obvious therefore, that any peace-talk at present would be in vain. And help from other countries, would certainly be purchased far too dearly.

In the meanwhile France has sent those troops which were meant to fight at the Dardanelles to Egypt from whence an attempt will very likely be made to attain the old French ambition of conquering Syria. At any rate there is no doubt, that France is trying to obtain new friends, so that it might emerge from this war as a first-rate power in the Mediterranean. It keeps up the fight because it is compelled to do so, for all its illusions have been destroyed, its population decimated and its future set at stake.

England is also looking for new Allies as well as Russia. The two latter countries however, are in far less trouble than France. A nation of the standing of France never entered a bloody war in a more frivolous manner. In spite of this land being our enemy, we are nevertheless bound to feel pity when we perceive how it is bleeding to death. But this pity is hardly justified when we read day after day, how venomous are the means it uses to slander us. Monarchical States are "honoured" by such vituperation, — to use a mild expression, — but it proves conclusively, that even the clear-headed French people have entirely lost their heads.

CLASSES IN

Dresden for the **Leschetizky Method**, and School of Interpretation. Instruction by **E. Potter-Frisell**, Certified in the Higher Art of Piano Playing. Prepares for public appearances and also for the Salon. Only serious pupils accepted. Address: Leubnitz-Neustra, Villen Kolonie An der Kirschweide 1. — Dresden.

**MUNICH.**  
Where To Stay.

**Pension Glocker**, first-class, up to date, old established home. French Cooking. Electr. light. Lift. Engl. and French spoken. Maximilian Strasse 6 II. Tel. 21131

**LEIPZIG.**  
Where to stay.

**Pension Wagenet**, Bismarckstrasse 7, ground floor and first floor. Tel. No. 20408. Excellent board for shorts or longer periods. Central heating, electr. light.

**Pension Wagner**, Reichel Strasse 1a. Home for young ladies.

**Pension Schröter**, Sophienplatz 4. Old established family house. Highest references.

**Pension Echte**, Prop. M. Hartung, Arndt Strasse 6/8 close to Albert Park.

When the British Bubble bursts.

It is really amusing to see American newspapers take up for England, not as if it were a foreign country but our homeland. Reason and logic are thrown to the winds, and prejudice is allowed free play.

I dare say, ten years from now, when common sense, fairness, and justice have reasserted themselves, many an editor, on going through the files of his paper, will shake his head and wonderingly ask: Did I write that? Can I have been struck with blindness that I saw the lily black and whiteness in the mouth of Erebus? And not only I but all of us seem to have been drugged with some hellish poison, so that falsehoods appeared to us as Bible truths and wilful perversions of facts.

And a subtle poison there certainly seems to be working in our press and editorial rooms, labelled sometimes prejudice or profits, sometimes owner's orders or English influence.

Prejudice.

The vast majority of our newspapers have English affiliations, be it that they exchange with London dailies or that the same correspondent writes for an American and an English paper or set of papers. Ignorance of the German language stands in the way of an exchange with German papers, so that we see even *The Literary Digest* quote *Die Kölnische Zeitung*, through the medium of the London *Times*, and that at a time when Germany and England are at war. Furthermore most newspapers are fed by English Press Bureaux and as these have conducted a campaign of insidious vilification against Germany for the last seven years, it is no wonder that prejudice is one of the poisons which play havoc with the judgment of our despots of the press.

Profits.

Halleday Witherspoon, a war correspondent for several papers in Boston, to which city he lately returned from Europe, asserts that, when one of his papers not long ago brought the announcement of a German victory in big scareheads, the sales next day fell off 2,500 copies. The editor at once received orders not to scarehead another German success during the remainder of the war. That same paper had inflamed its readers during the first months of the war to such a degree that now it appeals in vain for a more neutral stand.

Owner's Orders.

Besides the case just quoted there are owners of newspapers whose prejudices in favor of England are so strong that they once and for all have given orders to follow a pro-English policy and to knock Germany all along the line. The editors are their obedient servants and a free expression of opinion is of course out of the question.

English Influence.

A number of our newspapers are wholly or in part owned by English and French capitalists who dictate the Anti-American policy of such papers.

These reasons make England the master of our American press, and neutrality, fairness, open-mindedness, impartiality and justice have become words without meaning as far as the majority of our press is concerned.

England says, German militarism is the reason of this world war, and therefore damnable, and though a cool judgment would recognize the sophistry of her reasoning, our press obediently sets up a howl about the awful German militarism.

England smiles complacently, and a little while later says: English militarism on the oceans is a necessity and therefore laudable. We have spent much treasure and many lives to attain the dominion of the deep and we should therefore be allowed to enjoy the benefits of our sacrifices undisturbed. And our faithful colonial editors bow and say unisono: Sure, you should! What you say is absolutely convincing.

And this is one of the points over which the editors ten years hence will stand aghast, that in obedience to England's mandate they saw the necessity of Great Britain's militarism on the sea, but not that of Germany's militarism on land. Both have only one object, the defence of the homeland, both are products of necessity, and as Germany would have the best fleet in England's place, so England would have the largest army of the world if she were placed like Germany. And would not the United States have a large standing army if Canada were inhabited by 300,000,000 Japanese and Mexico had a population of 80,000,000? In fact, did we not adopt the Monroe Doctrine to guard against the necessity of a large standing army, and is it not due to our geographical position that we have escaped militarism so far?

*The Crucible, Richmond, Va.*

Notable Exception.

"I hear," said the New Yorker, "that the new warden at Sing Sing is permitting all sorts of sports among the prisoners."

"Yep," replied the resident of Ossining, "Everything but the cross country run."

Want Ad.

Help Wanted—Mechanic or tree expert. To remove motorcycle from the top of a pine tree. Haste required as motorcycle is being rented by the hour.

The Three Counts of Spee.

By John L. Stoddard.

(Translated from the German of Hanns Heinz Ewers in *The Fatherland*.)

Out from the distant East there came, on their long, unending way, Three gallant ships that proudly bore the three brave Counts of Spee;

The Father trod the *Scharnhorst's* deck, an Admiral tried and true, With a hero's heart of iron strength and eyes of clear steel-blue;

On the *Gneisenau* stood the elder son, true type of a noble race, Alert to answer Duty's call and a worthy foe to face;

The *Nürnberg* bore the youngest son, the third of the Counts of Spee, A bright young Ensign, full of life, whose heart was always gay;

He laughingly improvised a song, and the little fleet baptized For the sire, whose fame he dearly loved, and the Briton he despised;

As he drained his glass of sparkling wine, he broke it and shouted "Hail! I give to thee the daring name of the "German Nightingale!"

Hither from old Japan there came through the great sea's flying spray, As leader of those German ships, the Admiral, Count of Spee;

And straight for the Southern Cross he steered by the desolate nitrate land, Till he found at last the Briton there, not far from the Chilean strand;

He seized him then in a deadly grip, as the bared scythe cuts the grain, And won for the German three-barred flag the first fight on the main.

Out by the distant Falkland Isles, on a stormy ocean's swell,

The gallant "German Nightingale" sublimely sang "Farewell!"

Aye, sang it bravely, full and strong, with the cannons' angry roar, Till it slowly sank to the monsters grim that dwell on the ocean floor.

For when John Bull fights, he counts on a rate of seven keels to one, With many a larger ship of war and many a heavier gun.

So the *Nürnberg* sank to the ocean's depths; then the *Scharnhorst*, blow for blow; Then the *Gneisenau!* Ah, what tears in Kiel from widows' eyes must flow!

For out by the distant Falkland Isles, beneath King George's Bay, There lie the three good German ships and the three brave Counts of Spee.

Düsseldorf on the Rhine, that town of German love and pride, Hath given three good German Counts to the land for which they died;

The Admiral first, Lieutenant next, these two were the first to sail, Then the gay young Ensign came, as third, to the "German Nightingale";

By the stately Virgin's statue there, quite near to the flowing Rhine, Near the Orangerie, and partly hid by the leaves of a climbing vine,

The home of the Counts of Spee stands high, by the river of the free, And the poet sees their passing souls—three swans on a lonely sea.

SHRAPNELL.

By R. L. Orchelle.

One of the strangest illusions of England, if any illusions of that country may still be considered strange, is her persistence in regarding the war as a sort of duel between herself and Germany. Through this she not only attempts to exaggerate her own share in it, and to ignore the great odds against Germany, but to minimize the credit due to her own allies.

England had heard that the German people are very attentive to their professors. In order therefore to convince the neutral nations of Germany's diabolical designs, it was necessary to convince them that these were instilled by German teachers and philosophers. Accordingly they suddenly discovered Treitschke, Nietzsche and Bernhardi, and cried: "Read, read these terrible authors!"

It was characteristic of the middleheadedness of the British that they should have proclaimed that the Germans were led mentally by their professors, and again that they were driven like sheep by their militarists. Germany was painted not only as a man running amok, but as a cold-blooded Machiavelli, hatching out a well-laid and villainous plot.

For a maritime people like the English to be outmastered on the sea by a land people like the Germans is like the defeat of a shark by a tiger in the shark's own element.

Attempts to prove white to be black and black white are common enough. But just as all flags are the same to English ships, it has remained for English statesmen to prove that black and white are also red, yellow, blue and green.

Book Reviews.

New Publications, Dealing with the War by R. L. Orchelle.

*The British Black Book*, by an American. Rudolf Cronau, 340 E. 198th St., New York. \$1.00.

This vigorous and authentic work by Mr. Cronau whose other books, "Our Wasteful Nation", "Three Hundred Years of German Life in America", etc. are known not only to American but also to European readers, is strongly to be recommended to all who wish to gain a correct historical perspective of the causes that led up to the present war. The cold, objective facts of history which Mr. Cronau marshals against England and her inmemorial policy of unscrupulous conquest and exploitation are most damning. Step by step he proves by the most incontrovertible evidence how England, the monstrous incubus whose machinations have set the world aflame for centuries, first destroyed the power of Spain, then successively of Holland, France, Denmark, Ireland, India, how she poisoned the Chinese with opium and suppressed the free Boers for the sake of their gold and diamond mines, how even now in the midst of her mercenary war upon her greatest and latest rival, she seeks to throttle the prosperity of the United States.

"The British Black Book" makes dreadful, yet fascinating reading, and its reliability is not to be doubted, for Mr. Cronau has built up a pyramid of historical facts and clear judgments. This Black Book of England whose pages are red with her crimes, will serve to enlighten those whose minds may have been influenced by that British White Book whose pages are black with deliberate distortions of the truth.

*Conventions and Declarations, Between the Powers Concerning War, Arbitration and Neutrality.* In English, French and German. One Volume, Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

At the present time when the greatest misunderstandings and misinterpretations, both voluntary and involuntary, exist with regard to so-called International Law, a work of this sort in three languages is of the utmost value. It contains the complete texts of The Declaration of Paris, 1856; of St. Petersburg, 1868; of the Hague, 1899. The Convention of Geneva, 1906; the Second Peace Conference, the Hague, 1907; the Declaration of London, 1909.

In the interpretation of these laws the idealists who devise them in a spirit of altruism and justice, will always have to reckon with the realist or man of action who interprets them in the spirit of war and destruction. War, which is chaos come again, can never be controlled with the same attention to niceties and details which prevails in the punctilious code of the duello. And every war produces new conditions that negative existing rules, as in the case of the submarine. Nations either violate existing regulations which can become laws only through universal observance, or they shelter themselves behind thin and hollow technicalities.

*Kriegsbriefe einer Frau*, von L. Niessen-Deiters, A. Marcus und E. Weber's Verlag in Bonn. 1 Mark.

A series of passionate and poignant letters by a patriotic woman, written with a fire and intense sincerity—that typical German quality. I recommend Americans to read one essay in particular. It is entitled "Amerikaner!"

*Die wahren Ursachen des Weltkrieges.* Von Georg Widenbauer, Verlag Carl Giesel, Bayreuth.

A series of war essays upon the usual themes by a teacher of history and German at a leading Bavarian school. They are well written and with great conviction, but the German case is so clear that in its very repetition lies a certain danger of monotony. Herr Widenbauer, nevertheless, makes certain new points and makes them strongly. A less frequent use of heavy type in the text might have been an advantage.

*England's Demokratie und der Krieg.* Pamphlets 1, 2 and 3. Rascher and Co., Zürich.

These are the first issues of a series of translations of ten pamphlets dealing with England's democracy and the war. The English originals may be obtained through the Labour Leader Press, 30 Blackfriars, Manchester, 1d apiece. No American should fail to read these calm and dispassionate judgments of Englishmen upon the evil policy of their own country. The names of such men as E. D. Morel, H. B. Brailsford, C. H. Norman, A. Fenner Brockway, Bertrand Russell and Sir Arthur Ponsonby shine with an added lustre during this period of England's moral eclipse. They reflect the moral conscience of the land, and of its finest patriots. Mr. Norman Angell, it is true, has been tainted by some of the prevailing nonsense about Prussian militarism, and the desire to be just of some of the others is naturally not able to divest itself of the bias of nationalism. But in comparison with the rancour, the darkness, the horrible inconsequence of the English press and the English patriot, these booklets are indeed gems of the purest tolerance. It is unfortunate that in England these voices have had little effect so far outside the Independent Labour Party, but they will persist and grow in volume.

Der Krieg, die Ukraina und die Balkanstaaten, von Dr. L. Gehelskyj, "Vorwärts," Wien, V.

An interesting pamphlet with many revelations of the Russian oppression of the famous Ukraine and its interesting people.

*Meine Erlebnisse während des Krieges in Kamerun und in englischer Kriegsgefangenschaft.* Von Dr. G. Vöhringer, L. Friederichsen and Co., Hamburg, 25 Pf.

The revelations of a German doctor under oath regarding the brutal treatment of German military prisoners by the English in Africa, especially their degradation in the face of the blacks!

Turkey Triumphant.

By Roland L. Orchelle.

Athwart the ancient Hellespont The tide swirls fast and deep; Beside his sea-girl battle-front A giant wakes from sleep.

They drugged him with a mortal drug; They sucked his life-blood dry; They said: "The Sick Man's grave is dug," And yet he would not die.

They said: "His crescent pales and pales; His one lone star now sets; His warrior blood no more avails To guard his minarets"

One friend alone from northern plains Cried: "Though thy night was long, "Be free, O Islam! Break thy chains!" And Islam's soul grew strong.

Their thunder-tongued armadas came, Belted with death and doom, Their floating hulks of cloud and flame — Black isles of fiery bloom!

But the bronze craters of the shore, The valiant cliffs and sheer, Broke forth in one triumphant roar: "Stand back! None passes here!"

Like sea-beasts torn their broken ships Went down in foam blood-red; The pride died from their iron lips Deep on the salt sea-bed.

Now Islam stands athwart the straits, Lord of a hundred wars, A new Colossus at the gates Of blazing scimitars.

Against his rooted feet of steel The human flood-tide raves, And scatters, howls and backward reels, — Red wreckage in the waves.

The emerald standard floats and swells, In Freedom's name unfurled, And the glory of the Dardanelles Rings through a wondering world.

O'er the gold domes of old Stamboul And each white minaret, A crescent moon grows bright and full With a star that shall not set.

Old Fashioned.

John Henry had been calling at the home of Myrtle Marie for months without making much headway toward matrimony, but eventually little Cupid chased him out of the bashful gloom.

"Dearest," suddenly remarked John Henry one night, going over and sitting close by the side of the beautiful girl, "I intend to see your father to-night and ask him for your hand."

"You make me sigh," wearily responded the fair one. "Why will you insist on being so old-fashioned?"

"Old-fashioned?" wonderingly rejoined John. "I don't get you, dearest."

"Don't go and ask him," imperiously answered dearest. "Go tell him."

Not Drink Alone.

It must be that the strain of war is getting on the nerves of great Britain, or King George and Lord Kitchener would not pronounce in favor of total abstinence. Glasgow would not take to tea, and Chancellor Lloyd-George would not be saying that drink is a deadlier foe of the empire than Germany or Austria.

[New-York World.]

Looking for Consolation.

The schoolmistress was warning her scholars to take care against catching cold. "I had a little brother," she told them solemnly, "who went out in the cold with his skates. He caught a chill, and in three days he was dead."

There was an awed silence, then came a small voice from the back row: "Teacher, where are the skates?"

**DRESDEN.**  
Where to stay.

**Hotel Pension Ilm**  
(National)  
Sidonstr. 57 — Dresden. Facing the main station. Largest 1st class boarding-house in the city, centrally situated near museums, galleries and all other sights. Established 25 years ago — excellent cooking.

Highly recommended Family-Home for Americans for travellers and for longer stay. 75 quiet and comfortable rooms, suites, large sitting- and reading-rooms; lift, baths, coffee in the house. Board-residence from M. 6.50—12.—. Bedrooms with breakfast from M. 3.25. Arrangements at moderate terms. E. GALLIEN, Prop.

**Pension Donath** Lüttichaustr. 13. Tel. 9169. ::

WAR DIARY.

April 26th 1915.

Very encouraging news is coming from both fronts. In reply to the rather small success of the English at Neuve Chapelle over which they made such a noise as if they had won the greatest victory in history, the Germans have crossed the much fought for Yser canal and stormed the village of Lizerne, capturing nearly 5000 Englishmen, Canadians and parts of other contingents and 45 guns, among them four heavy guns belonging to the Canadians. These especially seem to have lost fearfully, whole regiments are almost annihilated, the Canadian Highlanders and the regiment of Princess Patricia hardly exist any more. There will be deep mourning in many families across the Canadian border and they will realize at last that their undertaking is no mere walk to Berlin. The very fact that the enemy lost such a number of guns is the best sign that the Germans must have overrun even the artillery line, which is usually far behind the infantry trenches under prevailing conditions in Flanders. And the Austrians in the East have stormed not less than 26 Russian trenches in succession making the usual number of prisoners, while again in Alsace the Hartmannsweilerkopf, a hill which has been gained and lost several times by both parties, has fallen once more into the hands of the Germans. Everything seems to be going well.

The Russians are said to be afraid of new schemes of Hindenburg who is planning something drastic. Generally Russian nightmares indicate that something is in the air. And Hindenburg's bulletins are again getting shorter every day, so we can expect some startling news in a not too distant future.

English and French and, of course, American papers report once more of exhaustion, famine and depression in Germany and Austria. This is their accustomed consolation when they have been soundly whipped, and not worth one single word of contradiction. But I just received from New York a clipping of the "Sun" with a special from Copenhagen that it was "common knowledge" in Denmark, that the German Crown Prince, had been murdered by a member of his own staff and since then the Kaiser's bodyguard had been doubled doubtless for fear of his meeting a similar fate. Is it not time that American papers purporting to be serious should cease to print such silly stuff just for the itch to be sensational?

April 27th 1915.

Now we know it all. The English and the French must admit that they have been worsted in the neighborhood of Ypres, but by no means because the Germans were superior in numbers or quality or both, but because they used bombs emanating suffocating gas. According to English and French official reports this gas was kept in big steel bottles which were opened when

the wind was favorable for the Germans blowing in the direction of the enemy, who were overpowered by thick clouds of yellow ill-smelling smoke under cover of which the Germans stormed forward. A neutral paper which is by no means overfriendly to the Germans, the Amsterdam *Tyd*, hits the nail on the head when it says that the allies always manage to find an excuse when they have been routed, like bad boys trying to evade a well deserved flogging by their teacher. Besides, it is very amusing to compare the official reports of the two allied armies. The French report tamely indicates that the English suddenly cried for help, whereupon General Joffre sent, to their assistance what he could snatch together in great haste. This would explain why the Germans caught a nice collection of prisoners of all nationalities and tribes including Turkoes and Negroes, while the British report says the English were compelled to withdraw because their left wing had been exposed to the flanking and, finally, enfilading fire of the Germans after the unexpected retreat of the French. Sapiienti sal!

The Turks have, with great success, repulsed landing attempts of the allied forces at the Gallipoli peninsula, in spite of the heavy artillery fire of the fleet. The Allies have lost heavily, men and material, besides one or two torpedo boats which have been sunk by the fire of coast batteries.

Late in the evening the news spread that an Austrian submarine had torpedoed and sunk the powerful French armed cruiser Leon Gambetta off the Cape di Leuca. We have to wait for further particulars.

April 28th 1915.

This war has brought many surprises, but undoubtedly one of the greatest is the skill and courage displayed by the Turk. Evidently they have again scored a great and complete victory over the combined landing forces of the Allies who tried to get a foothold on the Gallipoli peninsula and attack on land the coast batteries which are invulnerable from sea. The army commanded by General Liman von Sanders has frustrated all these attempts at six different points simultaneously. One little incident is significant. The reports of the Allies partly admit the failure of the undertaking and say that the British landing corps had chosen the five points of attack on the European side while the French attacked at Kum Kale on the Asiatic side in order "to avoid misunderstandings." So the harmony among the allied forces at the Dardanelles seems to be about as great as that in Flanders.

Asquith and Kitchener have, in the British parliament, made statements of which they ought to be heartily ashamed. As these statements were made not in the heat of an excited debate, but in set speeches, deliberate and well considered, they must be qualified as willful lies. These genuine British gentlemen have said that the British prisoners of war in Germany were ill treated, that they

were subjected to unjustifiable inhuman cruelties by which acts the shield of honor of the German army had been soiled. These were the words of Lord Kitchener, himself a soldier, who said that he made these charges only with great reluctance but felt compelled to make the truth known to the civilized world. This is not only a willful vituperative lie but an insult to the American Ambassador in Berlin, Judge Gerard and his staff. Lord Kitchener and Mr. Asquith, when they made these allegations, were already in possession of official reports of the American Embassy in Berlin concerning the treatment of British prisoners of war in Germany. Ambassador Gerard himself and his assistant ex-minister Jackson, himself a former naval officer, have personally visited most of the camps in Germany and reported that, generally speaking, conditions were entirely satisfactory. Sanitary conditions were almost everywhere excellent, food sufficient and of good quality, as the prisoners received the same rations as the German soldiers in barracks. That here and there some slight complaints were made, was only natural as the number of prisoners of war to be cared for by the German government, was so rapidly increasing that it was hard for the authorities to keep pace. But in every instance, where the attention of camp commandants had been called to certain slight shortcomings, they were at once remedied as far as possible. The prisoners in every camp were in excellent spirits and health. Official reports to this effect were in the hands of these British statesmen when they accused the German government of cruelty and barbarism. It is now the solemn duty of the American government to publish these official reports, refuting thereby the infamous charges of Lord Kitchener and Mr. Asquith and, at the same time, protest vigorously against such gross violation of international comity by insulting the official representative of the American people in Berlin who, under trying circumstances, has done his full duty and more to protect the interests of the British prisoners of war in Germany. And it seems to me that the shield of honor had been soiled, badly soiled, not of the German army, but of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener!

April 29th 1915.

During the last days French and English airmen have repeatedly visited parts of southern Germany, especially the Grand Duchy of Baden, trying to destroy the gun factories of Oberndorf and other places and the Zeppelin works of Friedrichshafen. They have succeeded in killing or injuring a number of innocent people but not in crippling the working capacity of the factories.

That eminent statesman William Jennings Bryan has plunged head over heels into the fight for national prohibition in America and is delivering speeches in mass meetings all over the country. And there are simple minded persons in America believing that under present conditions a man who happens

to hold the secretaryship of state as a side-job, ought to attend to his official duties in Washington! Instead of preparing prohibition speeches he should study the petition signed by hundreds of thousands of members of the American Turnbund demanding prohibition of the export of war material. This kind of prohibition should at present interest the American secretary of state more than the national prohibition of selling beer.

April 30th. 1915.

A great surprise: Field Marshal von Hindenburg reports that German troops have reached the railway line Libau-Dunaburg at Szwalde where the Russians trying to make a stand, were routed and pursued in the direction of Mitau. Is this the beginning of that "devilish scheme" of Hindenburgs of which the Russians have been so much afraid? A glance at the map shows us that at Szwalde the Germans have already passed the strongly fortified city of Kown from where the Russian armies have often sallied forth to invade East Prussia. Should it be Hindenburg's intention to get behind Warsaw, cut the rear connections of the Russians and attack them in front and rear, crushing them between a pair of tongues, provided they do not retire in time? Or what is his intention? It is quite sure that we are on the eve of important events.

Another unpleasant surprise has been in store for the Allies. The very important fortress of Dunkirk at the Channel has been suddenly bombarded by heavy German artillery, just at the moment when train after train with wounded from the battle of Ypres arrived. The wounded soldiers had to be taken hurriedly to cellars while the panic-stricken population fled in great haste towards Paris. The bombardment destroyed the depot and docks in the harbor used by British transports. The fact that all of a sudden the German artillery could reach Dunkirk with their shells is very disquieting for the French and English as it shows more than anything else how far the German lines must have advanced during the big battle raging around Ypres for several days.

At the last board meeting of the Reichsbank president Havenstein announced that more than 20 000 men fighting at the front had sent in subscriptions for the second war loan raising the total sum to 9103 billion Marks, 6751 of which had been paid in on April 28th, six weeks after allotment. In spite of this gigantic effort of the German people, the financial status of the Reichsbank and all German banking institutions continued to be excellent, the gold reserve of the Reichsbank increasing daily. Bravo!

May 1st 1915.

An almost romantic and at the same time terrifying story is told of the fights still going on in some parts of the Carpathian mountains. In the Opor valley German and Austrian troops are battling against Russian forces who prepared a night attack recently.

Just when they advanced the full moon broke through the clouds and shed its mild light over the awful scenes to follow. After the first rows of Russian soldiers had been mowed down as usual by rifle and machine gun fire, their quivering bodies hanging on the barbed wire fences drawn in front of the German and Austrian trenches, part of the Russians pressed through and a hand to hand fight ensued, the flashing bayonets glittering like quicksilver, the ghastly faces of the wrestling, scrambling soldiers distorted in the dim light of the moon. It makes even a man of strong nerves shudder to think of the spectacle presented by this body of men fighting like so many wild beasts with gun and bayonet and fist and teeth!

In spite of the evidently favorable state of affairs on all fronts, there are some few pessimists and alarmists in Germany as in all countries, who always fear that something terrible might happen. These people have been taught a good lesson by the King of Württemberg who just returned from a trip to the front and informed his loyal subjects of his impressions through the official government organ. He declares that the best medicine for pessimists would be to send them also to the front. There they would observe the excellent spirit of the troops of all sorts, of all ranks, officers and men alike, the wonderful comradeship between all the officers caring for their men as if they were their own sons or brothers, the men trusting devoutly to their officers.

May, 2nd 1915.

Mysterious rumors are reported from Hook van Holland. It is said the Dutch red cross station had been asked by wireless from England to get four life saving boats ready. This revives rumors of a big men naval battle taking place in the North'sea.

Fighting between Turks and allies upon the Gallipoli peninsula is still going on. It seems that the allied forces have managed to get a foothold at one or two points under cover of the heavy artillery fire of the combined squadrons, but that they are unable to make any further progress, being exposed to the Turkish fire, while, these must keep out of the range of ships guns. Four English battalions having been surrounded by Turks and refusing to surrender, have been annihilated. The English have lost another submarine in that neighbourhood whose crew have been captured by the Turks.

A German submarine has appeared off the west coast of Ireland and sunk a Russian vessel. Even the Atlantic ocean is not secure from this confounded German pest!

What I told my German friends many weeks ago, has come true. The alleged interview of Andrew Carnegie with the reporter of a Paris yellow paper in which he appeared to have blackmailed Germany and the Emperor, was a falsification. Mr. Carnegie has not been in Paris at all since September 1914.

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