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Every
Monday
Wednesday
Friday

The Continental Times

Special War Edition

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1914.

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN GENEVA VIENNA ROME

No. 1063. Vol. XX. No. 71.

War News.

W.T.B. December 17th. The French continued their attacks at Nieuport supported by the artillery fire of their ships. They were forced to retire with heavy losses. 450 men were taken prisoners. An attempt by the French to bridge the Aisne was prevented by German artillery. A French earth-work was destroyed near Rheims and a strongly fortified position was captured at Sennheim.

W.T.B. December 17th. Several Russian positions in Northern Poland were taken by assault and 3000 prisoners and 4 machine-guns taken. The Russian offensive against Silesia and Posen has completely broken down. The Russian armies are in full retreat after severe and prolonged fighting along the whole front. The Germans are pursuing the enemy at every point.

Amsterdam, December 16th. A German fleet appeared this morning off the English coast and bombarded Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby. Great damage has been done; about 30 people were killed and over a hundred wounded. The population rushed in mad fright to the railway-station and fled to Hull. It appears that the German cruisers were tackled by British warships and are engaged in a battle. The latest German official report says that two British destroyers were sunk and another severely damaged. The Hartlepool batteries were silenced and the coast-signal stations of Scarborough and Whitby destroyed.

Vienna, December 16th. The re-creating Russians are pursued by Austrian forces in Galicia and Southern Poland. A Russian assault in the Radworna Valley has been beaten off. The garrison of Przemyśl made a great sortie, bringing in a large number of prisoners and captured machine-guns.

Constantinople, December 16th. A Russian brigade of cavalry, supported by infantry has been defeated by Turkish troops on the Turkish right flank. Turkish forces at Sarai have captured by assault several positions of the enemy. Turkish and Persian Cavalry has beaten a regiment of Cossacks on the Southern shore of Lake Urmia. A Russian steamboat and the ammunition stores at Urmia have been captured. The Turks have been joined by Persian tribes.

Constantinople, December 16th. The old Turkish warship *Messudije* (built 1874) was sunk by a British submarine in the Dardanelles.

England Violates American Territory.

Councillor J. A. O'Leary of New York at a public meeting at Pough Keepsie drew attention to the fact that the American Government has permitted the transport of Indian troops by the Canadian Pacific over American territory. These troops were embarked at Halifax, and on the way there crossed the State Maine for about 125 miles.

Canada and the Monroe-Doctrine.

Toronto, December 15th. The leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared in Montreal that a true explanation of the Monroe-Doctrine can only be given by Washington. He should not like Canada to be saved by the Monroe-Doctrine, but by the Canadian people. In case of a German invasion he would accept American help, but would never ask for it.

Submarines for America.

Washington, December 16th. Eight submarines for the U.S. Navy are to be built by the Electric Boat Co. and the Lake Submarine Co.

Mr. Bartheldt on the Emperor.

Mr. Bartheldt, Congress-Delegate for St. Louis, in a speech in that city made some remarks on the war and on the love of peace of the German Emperor. "English envy, French lust for revenge and Russian greed for territory," he said, "have worked together to cause the war." When he went to Berlin on a special mission some years ago, he spoke with the Emperor about the International Court of Arbitration. The Emperor said that that was a good thing, but the rulers of state ought in his opinion to keep the peace by their own free will, as he had done. He would pursue his task to the end of his reign. All other powers had during his reign enlarged their territory; only Germany has been content and kept the peace. He was called the "Peace-Emperor" and he was proud of this name.

Egypt made British Protectorate.

Christiania, December 18th. The British Protectorate has been proclaimed in Egypt. A successor to the Khedive has been appointed and receives the title of "Sultan". The population seems to be inalterable to this change.

Life in England today!

Existence in which vanity and fear struggle for supremacy in the minds of the people.
Spionitis and Zeppelinitis rife

What an American has to say, who has recently been paying a visit to Great Britain.

From what one hears, existence in the British Isles, at the present time, is anything but an agreeable form of life. According to a traveller who has just returned from a visit, over the channel, the English have reached a stage of anxiety of mind which almost amounts to panic and makes one ask, "what has become of that much vaunted British coolness and phlegm, which was considered to be the characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race?"

What impresses one at once on arrival at Albion's shores, is that the entire body of officials and populace appear to be suffering from an acute attack of "spionitis" and "Zeppelinitis." There are spies everywhere and everyone arriving fresh into the country, is immediately taken to be a spy and treated accordingly, which makes life exceedingly unpleasant. In the trains there are spies and the passport system is most rigorously and minutely enforced. Personal searches are the ordinary thing and letters and papers are carefully perused by the plain clothes men. German newspapers are the rankest of contraband and woe to anyone who may accidentally be found with one in his pocket.

On arrival at ones hotel in the capital, there again one feels, that all around are spies. They are not clever spies, because they are far too *en evidence*. Callers come and the spies slide up to the Hotel Clerks, to at once find out who they are, and their names are noted down for Scotland Yard. One has visits in town to pay. You are followed by the ever present spies and so it proceeds. Every movement is chronicled by the minions of the secret police. It is difficult to believe that one is in England "the land of the free."

Zeppelinitis.

Then there comes the "Zeppelinitis" malady. All the public lamps are draped with a species of small black petticoat. In the stores and restaurants, cafés and so forth, the lights must be at a certain number of measured feet back from the window and then in turn; lest the dreaded airships might possibly see a gleam, that light is further obscured by a shade outside, determined by law, according to the size of the window.

The lamps of automobiles are also to be shaded. The natural result is the greatest number of accidents, especially for people living in the country, who have continuous tales to tell of how they ran into trees and ditches and so forth.

If you be travelling in a train at night, all the blinds are carefully drawn down and if, on reaching a station, you may wish to look out and raise the blind, the guard with a look of rebuke immediately pulls it down again. This fear of lights had come to such a pitch, that my informant thinks that if he had lit a match to light his cigar in the open street, he would have been arrested for signalling to the enemy. To such a point have the fears of the British reached.

As regards the general sentiment existing, it appeared to the visitor to that of overweening vanity on the one side and abject fear on the other; the courage of the British, at the present time appears to be anemic.

Confidence is Ignorance.

About the war, the English appeared to have no definite thought beyond a general and quite thorough confidence that the Allies had had all the best of the fighting and that they were sure to win. They had a fixed idea that what with Russias vast army and Englands big navy, nothing and no power in the world could beat the Allies. This naiveness of judgment was carefully fostered by the government, which had failed to make public the crushing defeats of the Russian armies, beginning with Tannenberg, continuing with those of Wloclawek, Kutno and Lowicz and ending with the rout of the Russians about Lodz, not to speak of the present grand action along the entire line, which will probably be the decisive engagement with the Russian forces. Of all those important engagements which must needs have such a portentous effect upon the result of the war, the English knew nothing. But they were exulting over a minor engagement, in which the Austrians had been repulsed by the Servians. This they were celebrating, just as though it were an event of magnitude, whereas as everyone knows, it is a more incident and cannot have the slightest effect upon the issue of

the war. In such ways the British government hides the truth from the public.

Things unknown.

It is today unknown in England, that the Russians (vide Russki Invalid) have lost, from all causes over 60,000 officers, and estimated by military experts, anywhere between two and two and a half million of men, the flower of their armies. And the British public, is, today, still being nursed up upon the illusion that Russia herself in so difficult a position; can come to the rescue of the Allies.

It is not known in England, officially, that the biggest ship in the English navy, the Audacious has been sunk; nor is it allowed to be known that the small fleet of Admiral von Spee, was sunk by an overwhelmingly superior number of ships, including the Dreadnought cruisers Inflexible and Invincible, each 20,300 tons; the Shannon 14,800 tons; the Achilles, Natal and Cochrane, each 13,750 tons and a number of big cruisers from the Japanese fleet, whose names are kept secret. The Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, were 11,600 tons, the Nürnberg, 3470 tons and the Leipzig, 3470 tons.

That curious psychological condition of the British people, which impels them to take it for granted that all goes thoroughly well for them, does not stop to reason. And what is more they do not wish to listen to facts. Their minds are made up and there it ends.

Its all right!

For instance, if you meet the "its all right!" Englishmen and suggest to him that, as Germany has occupied, virtually, the whole of Belgium, that her troops occupy ten of the richest provinces of France, are in possession of half of Russian Poland, that no enemy is upon German soil, and, that therefore it would seem that Germany was holding a winning hand in the war, that "its all right!" Englishman, glibly and exultantly replies, "Oh its all right! If Germany is so strong why doesn't she take Calais and Paris." And with that he considers that he has settled the whole matter in a manner quite favourable to the Allies.

The war fiend.

One of the most piquant incidents of English life of the moment, which is attracting general attention, is the attack of the well known liberal and political writer Mr. Garvin, upon Lord Northcliffe. The beginning of the affair was when Lord Northcliffe published a pamphlet, in which he threw scorn upon the liberal press, for having all along preached the cause of peace, and in which he drew attention to the manner in which his paper the Daily Mail had continuously and consistently told of coming war and quoting a number of inflammatory articles, which from time to time the Daily Mail had published, undoubtedly calculated to stir up strife and ill feeling between England and Germany.

Mr. Garvin, in a style worthy of the author of "The letters of Junius", mercilessly castigates the father of the "thrill per day" style of British journalism, known in America as a "Yellow Journalist." With biting scorn he denounces Lord Northcliffe as the man who used all his power to stir up strife and feuds between nations, to the point of war, not from any sentiment or patriotic feeling, but merely for the mercenary purpose of selling his papers and thus basely achieving success. Mr. Garvin ends up by prophesying, that when the revulsion of feeling in England comes, as it is sure to do, Lord Harmsworth will be one of the first victims of the popular wrath and vengeance.

MONTRÉAL'S NOVEL WOMEN'S CLUB.

Clubs for both men and women have been successfully organized without recourse to constitution or bylaws, without initiation fees and without dues. Great numbers of clubs have been successfully conducted without general business meetings. In Montreal a club has been started by women which so far is without a name and which intends to be without an individual head. The idea is to have it as free as possible from social ambition and desire for power, and to this end the intention is to place its management in the hands of a working committee. A name may be given at the same time. It is not possible to dispense wholly with organization, even in the formation of a women's club that is intended above all things to be informal and useful; and all honorary secretary and an honorary treasurer have been elected. As one of the principal organizers put it, "this could not be helped," but concession to the conventional will go no farther; no president will be chosen.

England's Juggling with the Belgian Neutrality.

Weighty proofs for the Anglo-Belgian complicity have recently been unearthed. Some time ago Mr. Grant Watson, secretary of the British Legation in Brussels, had been arrested. He had remained behind at the building of the British Embassy after the latter had transferred its headquarters to Antwerp and later on to Havre. When arrested he had certain documents on his person and was caught while attempting to do away with them surreptitiously. These documents contain data of the most confidential nature appertaining to the Belgian mobilization and the defence of Antwerp dated 1913 and 1914.

Amongst them were found circulars addressed to the higher Belgian military authorities with the signatures in facsimile of the Belgian Secretary of War and the Belgian Chief of General Staff, furthermore a record of a meeting of the "Committee on creating a base for provisioning Antwerp" dated May 27th 1913.

The fact that these documents were found at the British Embassy is sufficient proof, that the Belgian Government kept no secrets of a military nature from the English Government and that therefore collusion between the two Governments existed.

Of special interest is the following manuscript found among the papers that the British Secretary attempted to destroy: Renseignements.

- 1) Les officiers français ont reçu ordre de rejoindre dès le 27. après-midi:
- 2) Le même jour, le chef de Gare de Feignies a reçu ordre de concentrer vers Maubeuge tous les wagons fermés disponibles, en vue de transport de troupes.

Communiqué par la Brigade gendarmerie de Frameries.

In explanation to the above it may be said, that Feignies is a railway station on the line Maubeuge-Mons situated in France about 3 kilometres from the Belgian border and Frameries is on the same railroad line about 10 kilometres into the interior of Belgium.

From the above it is clear that France took the initial steps towards mobilization on July 27th and that the British Embassy had been informed of this fact by the Belgian Government.

If further proofs of the political relations between England and Belgium were needed they are being furnished by these documents. They prove conclusively, that Belgium had renounced her neutrality to the Triple Entente and that she had been an active member of the Anti-German coalition. For England the Belgian neutrality meant actually nothing but a "scrap of paper", to be enforced only when in the interest of Great Britain.

It is quite on the cards that the British Government simply used the violation of the Belgian neutrality as a pretext, in order to make her cause appear just in the eyes of the world and of the English people.

The Importance of Agricultural Electricity Associations during the War.

The war is an excellent test for the practicability of social organisations and for the benefit to be derived therefrom by the general public. It shows more distinctly any existing drawbacks, but it also defines more clearly the advantages. To those organisations which, at the present times, prove particularly beneficial are the Electricity Associations. These have made extraordinary progress during the last years and have enabled the wide application of electricity in agriculture. In course of 5 years, viz. from 1903 to 1913 the number of these Associations in the Unions of the Imperial Syndicate rose from 25 to 425. The reserve capital amounted to 6,3 million marks.

The great importance which the Electricity Associations have gained during the war may be briefly summarized under the following headings:

1. **The Saving in Labour.** The want of labour, which already existed in times of peace in agriculture, became very urgent in consequence of the mobilisation. The farmers themselves, their sons and their male workers had to join the army, and the substitutes supplied by the volunteer harvesters could never, in the long run, suffice to fill the want of skilled labour. Therefore the use of machines, which

Some English Official Denials.

All kinds of official denials have recently been issued by the British Government. Three of these denials have had special relation to the American Press.

The first was the British Admiralty's persistent denial, kept up for nearly a month, of the sinking of the dreadnought "Audacious", as first told in the New York papers by American eyewitnesses, who saw the sinking of that great ship from the deck of the White Star liner "Olympic". Now at last the British Admiralty has been reluctantly driven to admit the truth, as published in the American Press.

Another official denial already mentioned in our pages was that put forth by the British official military Press Bureau of Mr. Irving Cobb's recent convincing interview with Lord Kitchner, which was published in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Lord Kitchner still denies that he ever saw Mr. Irving Cobb. Yet Mr. Cobb's interview bore all the earmarks of truth.

The latest British official denial of an interesting news item, first published in the New York World, comes from Mr. Grant Duff, his Britannic Majesty's Minister to Switzerland. That item told how this British diplomatic envoy made a special motor trip to the shore of Lake Constance, accompanied by a British aviation officer, to Romanshorn where they climbed a high church steeple whence they could get a good view of the Zeppelin aerodrome at Friedrichshafen, which two days later was attacked by British aeroplanes that had flown across the Alps of neutral Switzerland. On the person of the British aviation officer, when brought to ground at Friedrichshafen, the Germans found a brand new sketch map of Friedrichshafen drawn from the view point of Romanshorn.

The correspondent of the New York World, Colonel Emerson, further told how this sane British Minister had tried to intimidate the Swiss Government into letting English or French wireless telegraphers install a wireless service for war purposes on the top of Mount St. Gotthard. Now his Britannic Majesty's Minister in Berne has not only put forth a highly strenuous denial of these charges of flagrant violation of neutrality, but he has further prevailed upon the Swiss Bundesrat, particularly Signor Motta of that state council, to back the British denial with a wholesale official "dementi", which has duly been issued to the newspapers of all countries by the Swiss Government's official press bureau.

On behalf of the American press and of the American people we venture to say that most American readers will doubtless prefer to take the word of well known American newspapers men, like Mr. Irving Cobb or Col. Emerson, rather than to believe the "dementis" of interested official press bureaus, especially when the international evidence of our american correspondent's stories all points towards the truth of their statements. Of the British press bureaus we can only say in the words of England's greatest bard: "Methinks they do protest too much".

may be operated by less high class labour obtained an increased importance.

2. **The rapid readiness for work.** In this autumn it was particularly necessary to thrash out rye as quickly as possible. The electric motor enables also the small farmer to do this, and thus utilize every hour of unfavourable weather. There is no time-wasting starting of the threshing machine and no trouble of supplying the combustion engine with fuel.

3. **The independence from coal supplies.** In view of the traffic being limited owing to the military considerations, and the small available weighing and horse material this point is of particular importance. The few large power houses may, naturally, be more easily supplied with fuel than a large number of scattered small towns.

4. **The light supply.** The convenient production of electric light allows, on the one hand, of utilizing the long, dark evenings for threshing, and on the other hand of dispensing with kerosene, which is imported almost exclusively from abroad.

5. **The greater safety against fire.** As, on the one hand, the most careful and reliable hands have been called up for the army, and, on the other hand, owing to the lack in staff and teams, the readiness of the fire brigades has been diminished, everything that will contribute towards reducing the danger of fire, must be welcomed. (Neutral Reports.)

Is this "fair play?"

The overwhelming naval forces which England and Japan sent to destroy the modest squadron of Admiral von Spee.

Heroic German sailors.

They might have gone into a neutral port and disarmed, or gone out to sea and avoided the enemy, but preferred to fight against overwhelming odds.

Germany still well ahead.

As details leak out, of the naval engagement off the Falkland Islands, it is little to be wondered at, that the British Minister of Marine, Mr. Winston Churchill, decided that it was inexpedient to divulge details concerning the naval battle which ended in the destruction of the small German fleet, commanded by Admiral von Spee. That it should have been thought necessary to sent out such an Armada to crush the modest flotilla of light cruisers of the enemy, shows most clearly, the great respect in which the English hold the German navy. It may be compared to the using of a Nasmyth hammer to crack an egg. It was ridiculous to send out such a force and tends merely to show the state of anxiety in which the English are.

Well may the Germans be proud of the gallant display made by Admiral v. Spee and his brave followers. Two courses were open to the Germans by which they might have saved themselves. The one to seek refuge in a neutral port and there disarm and remain interned till the end of the war. The second to have made out to sea and thus escaped combat. They preferred to fight an impossible contest and Admiral and men sank with their ships fighting to the last. A finer and more heroic example of high principle and courage, is unrecorded in the history of naval warfare, than the conduct of those German heroes. Germany may well be proud of them. Well may England seek to conceal the details of the fight. The little Nürnberg sank last, after refusing the English invitation to surrender. She was 3470 tons and was surrounded by four big cruisers, the Achilles, Natal and Cochrane 13750 tons each and the Shannon 14800 tons. Altogether 56050 tons against 3470.

One is forced to ask is that what the English call—to use their favourite cant term "fair play"? Can the commanders of those great armed cruisers have felt proud when they saw the small but devoted little Nürnberg sinking with all aboard. Surely not. For the honors of the day were with the vanquished. Well might England be silent!

The small cruiser Dresden, owing to her superior speed, was able to escape.

The following list will enable you to see at a glance, to some extent the relative forces opposed to one another, although it must be remembered that there were probably many more of the allied power's ships present than given here.

Warships of Allies	Warships of the Germans
Inflexible 20,300 tons	Scharnhorst 11,600 tons
Invincible 20,300 "	Gneisenau 11,600 "
Shannon 14,800 "	Leipzig 3,250 "
Achilles 13,750 "	Nürnberg 3,470 "
Natal 13,750 "	Dresden 3,650 "
Cochrane 13,750 "	
Australia 19,500 "	
Kongo (Japanese) 28,000 "	
Hiei 28,000 "	
	33,570 total tonnage

Up to date the British Naval losses are double those of the Germans which is clearly shown in the following table.

British losses	German losses
Audacious 27,000 tons	Scharnhorst 11,600 tons
Bulwark 15,250 "	Gneisenau 11,600 "
Good Hope 14,300 "	Magdeburg 4,900 "
Aboukir 12,200 "	Mainz 4,350 "
Cressy 12,200 "	Köln 4,350 "
Hogue 12,200 "	Emden 3,650 "
Monmouth 9,950 "	Nürnberg 3,470 "
Hawke 7,820 "	Leipzig 2,650 "
Gloucester 4,880 "	Hela 2,040 "
Fearless 3,550 "	Ariadne 2,650 "
Pathfinder 2,990 "	York 9,500 "
Amphion 3,500 "	
Pegasus 2,200 "	
	60,760 tons loss

128,040 Tons loss

The English have further lost four destroyers, the Druid, Laerters, Phoenix and Bullfinch and three submarines.

The Germans have lost five torpedo boats and one submarine.

So altogether Germany, probably to her own surprise and that of the world in general, stands away ahead in the the naval duel.

Gifted Irish Woman Defends Germany.

Daughter of John P. Leonard, who lived most of his life in Paris and was one of the best Irishmen of his generation, writes an appeal to the Irish race against England's campaign of lies and John Redmond's treachery—England has involved the whole of Europe in War—Ireland's opportunity has come—Ireland not a nation of turncoats—what about an Irish Brigade in the German Army?

New York, U. S. A. Dear Sir—As a daughter of one of Erin's truest sons I venture to claim the hospitality of your columns.

I have lived long enough in Germany to know its people. I have seen this country in peace and in war and can endorse the fearless words spoken by a great American citizen, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt: "This is no war but the premeditated murder of a nation planned at ease with true British hypocrisy."

England, like a spider in her web, has worked in secret to achieve the destruction of a peaceful, industrious and home-loving people. A paid campaign of lies has been organized to spread its network far and wide. Part of the English Government's policy is to blacken Germany in the eyes of the world. England's land-grabbing instincts have caused her to remorselessly involve the whole of Europe in the general conflagration.

When the history of our time comes to be written, England will be held guilty of having opened the door to the yellow races, to the "natives" she so despises. She has called forth hordes to her help, the bloodthirsty makers of pogroms, the destroyers of Poland and Finland, are to fight side by side with France—misguided France—to whom *Perfidie Albion* was ever a harbinger of woe, who burned Joan of Arc at the stake and whose treachery sent Napoleon to break his lion heart at St. Helena; further, whose "heroic" officers fled, leaving the Prince Imperial to be done to death by savages.

Now we have the spectacle of Germany at bay—unaided, alone against the world. United Germany, where North and South, Socialists, Nobles, Jews and Christians have joined hands and risen like one man. The Kaiser and his sons have gone to the front—all are shoulder to shoulder for God and Fatherland.

Ireland's hour of opportunity has come. England's danger is at hand. Her opponents are our avengers: pure patriots, men of might and right, unspoiled by modern hyper-civilisation, who are setting the world an example of equity and moderation. They are our brother-Kelts, those Catholic Bavarians, who fight like devils in the fray! They are our friends, one and all, who fight the common foe. England must now look to the East, where smouldering fires are bursting into flames, kindled by that purest of patriots—Madame Cama of the *Bande Materam* (a paper devoted to Indian politics), whose influence is most potent.

Voices are calling to us from Irish graves—voices I have heard and loved in life; faces from my childhood's days,

treasured in memory's most sacred shrine rise up before me.

Gentle John Martin, John O'Mahony, Chief of the Commeraghs and Head Centre of Fenian Brotherhood, with bowie-knives and derringers in his belt, going over to Ireland with a price on his head; noble John Mitchel, who gave his two sons to America; Smith O'Brien, Kevin Izod O'Doherty, P. J. Smyth, "Mary" of the *Nation* and Speranza (Lady Wilde, Oscar Wilde's mother), sweet poetesses who sang their country into rebellion; James Stephens, whom British prisons could not hold captive; our dear friend, John O'Leary then Parnell Ireland's uncrowned King; Gavan Duffy, Kickham, and so many more whole-souled patriots and exiles, who in our Paris home talked long into the night of the land of their love, where my father sleeps in the soil he loved more than kith or kin, wealth or honors. Hearts of gold and souls of fire crushed under the heel of oppression, but never conquered.

To that greater Ireland across the seas I appeal to send us an Irish Brigade to fight for Germany—to fight under the green banner with the Crownless Harp—they will make Irish valor known to the world! Here is worth for money—for a millionaire—a Vanderbilt! Centuries of silent hatred are flaming in our blood. Remember '98! Remember the gaunt spectre of famine desolating the land—the woe and the starvation—the evictions—the poverty of the Claddagh and Cape Clear—the coercive measures (of which Prince Albert, was made to assume the responsibility), for a people in their death agony; remember Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his beautiful Pamela, whose remains my father saved from common burial and oblivion and upon whose tombstone at Thames-Ditton his name is inscribed.

And save us from the shame of hearing John Redmond declare in public that Ireland is a nation of turncoats and traitors, willing to fight for England.

Irishmen! Find a way, and Allen, Larkin and O'Brien will not have swung from the Sussenach's gibbet in vain!

Yours truly,

M. Leonard-Marshall.

The Gaelic American.

American Father Christmas at Berlin Town-Hall.

A reception of Americans will be held to-day in the Berlin Town-Hall. The guests are led by Mr. McLaughlin. They have brought Christmas gifts for war-orphans. The Americans will be welcomed by an address, followed by children-choirs singing a few German songs. The delegated will then be shown round the Transparent-Exhibition.

To let

from now until April 1st 1 15 apartment, 5 rooms and kitchen with furniture. Near Bayerischer Platz; lift, warm-water, steam-heat, moderate terms. Apply to Dr. C. H. Abbot, Berlin W. 8, Kö nigstrasse 140.

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Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft.

Balance Sheet June 30th, 1914.

Assets.		M.	pf.
By Cash in hand		155 025 18	
" Bills receivable		6 043 770 58	
" Cash Balances with Banks		76 973 275 00	
" Surety a/c		9 806 840 74	
" Consortium a/c		9 658 974 25	
" Securities a/c		91 797 478 57	
" Electrical works and railways		969 3 691	
" Debtors		120 021 126 14	
" Mortgages		270 000 —	
" Patents a/c		1 —	
" Inventory a/c		1 —	
Own Premises Friedrich Carl Ufer 2-4		2 424 400 —	
Factories: Sites, Buildings, Machines, Instruments and Models		60 207 052 10	
Stock		92 426 534 24	
		170 748 796 31	
Liabilities.		M.	pf.
To Capital		155 000 000 —	
" Debentures		108 141 000 —	
" Reserve Fund a/c		73 618 674 47	
" Reserve a/c		19 610 808 68	
" Reserve a/c for war levy		1 500 000 —	
" Reserve a/c for coupon-tax		982 445 —	
" Mortgages		5 013 725 —	
" Provident Institutions		13 994 988 39	
" Debentures Drawn		204 000 —	
" Debentures Interest		1 631 940 —	
" Unclaimed Dividends		49 025 —	
" Surety bills		171 621 55 —	
" Creditors		71 907 027 66	
" Net Profit		18 892 640 56	
allocated as under:			
10% dividend on A. 155,000,000	M.	15 500 000 —	
Share of Profit for Board incl. tax	"	465 000 —	
Bonus to employees	"	1 200 000 —	
Allocated to Assistance Fund	"	1 000 000 —	
Carried forward	"	727 640 56 —	
	M.	18 892 640 56	

Provisions for Safeguarding next Year's Crops.

All circles interested, such as the County Councillors, fertilizer manufacturers, the Ministries for Agriculture and for Public works, for Railways etc. have already taken the necessary steps for safeguarding the next year's crops.

For the present, the most important object is the conveying of the necessary quantity of fertilizers to the farms where they are to be used. Such transports are, however, greatly delayed by the railways being required for military purposes, and by the lack of covered cars. Therefore open cars have to be used. This has become possible, since Director Harland has invented a method of making temporary hoods of laths and roofing felt, the cost of which amounts to only M. 7.30 per car. The Prussian Railways have, besides, undertaken to return the materials used for such purpose as quickly as possible, and have besides ordered 2000 new tarpaulins, apart from their endeavour to avoid the commandeering of private tarpaulins. The Ministry for public works has besides issued an order that fertilizers and all raw materials required for their manufacture shall be counted amongst the preferred goods as regards their transport.

And the quick distribution of nitrogenous manures is particularly important at the present time, because sulphates and superphosphates of ammonia have to be resorted to in place of the non-obtainable chile-saltpetre, and these substitutes act slower, so that they must be implanted already in autumn.

Although there is no want in nitrogenous manures, it is, nevertheless, the general endeavour to increase the productivity of cokeries, which produce sulphate of ammonia, and therefore to use coke in the place of coal wherever it is possible.

A further important problem is the manufacture of the bags required for transporting the fertilizers. In bags there exists a serious want. The jute industry has greatly raised the prices, so that it will be necessary for the prices to be officially regulated. However, there are still extensive stores of jute in Hamburg, Emden and Stettin, partly belonging to foreigners which may be probably purchased for German consumption. The Ministry for War has undertaken to provide for a fair distribution of these stores.

Bags shall also be extensively made from paper with woven inlays. By all means, the bags available will have to be saved as much as possible, so that they may be used several times over.

With regard to the dearth in horses it is very fortunate that a large number of motor-ploughs, which were intended for export, are now available. The Prussian ministry for Finance has allowed credits for their purchase, so that their price may be paid distributed over 3 years.

The military authorities have allowed that the necessary quantities of petrol and benzole for the agricultural motors be supplied. But the greatest economy will have to be observed, and as far as possible, other substances, such as petroleum, alcohol, if necessary mixed with petrol, must be used. (Neutral Reports.)

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