# Supplement: The truth about Italy. No. 1133. Vol. XXI. No. 66 June 9, 1915 

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LATEST NEWS
SHORT ITEMS OF INTERES
FROM-VARIOUS SOURCES
 pected to
Sonnino.

Geneva. June 8 . It is anenounced that the
alians have contiscated 57 Austrian and German ships which were in Italian harbor the time of the
 From Melbourne the Minister of Defenses of
he Colony has promised to send as many the Colony has spomised to send as many
infantry brigades as he can muster to the front.
Madrid, June 8. The Imparrial states that Madrid, June 8. The Imparcial states that
the Spanish Government has addressed a
Gote the Spanish Government has addressed a
note ot the Engyish dmministriton, asking
that Oibralar should be returned to Spair.

New York, June 8. Owing to the indis-
position of President Wiison, the sending of the much talked-of American note has been postponed. It may possibly not be presented

Vienna. June 8 . Thstrine new Aus. Austro-Hungarian war loan has been a great success, largely owing to the stimulus given by the declaa
ration of war by Italy. The Emperor sub. scribed 2,000,000 Kronen.

Paris. June es. For some time past there
tave been heavy shipments of Amierica. These have now been stopped on Account of fears of the German submarine
act
attacks attacks.

## The Haguuw corncrespondenson of the Vossische Zeitung states that in diplomatic circles there Zeitung states that in diplomatic circles there are rumors of a change in the French Ministry That Leon Boorgeisis is fikench to become Minister of Forien Affairs and M.

 become Minister of Foreign $A$Callaux Minister of Finance.

New York, June 8 In spite of all the difficulties placed in the way of German in-
dustries, a Mercedes automobile has just won dustries, a Mercedes automobile has just won
the Grand Prize of Indianopolis, covering 844 kilometres in 5 hours, 33 minutes and 55 seconds. Forty two cars started.
London, June 8. The Press Burraun clains London, June 8. The Press Bureauc claims
a great viccory over the Turks on the Tigris
and also says that the English forces took 2,000 prisoners and considerable booty. The Turks, it will be remembered, claimed to have
had a big victory in exactly the same district. had a big victory in exactly the same district. The Chief of the German. Admiraty Staff
announces that successful hydroplane attacks announces that successtul hydroplane atacks
have been made upon the docks of Orimsby have been made upon the docks of Grimsby
and Kingston. Also that a Zepelin paid a and Kingston. Aso that a Zeppelin paid a
visit along the British Eastern Coast, doing considerable damage.
 internal loan was only 40,0000000 of Roubles
ind
ate at the State Bank. Thie private Banks are
yet of be bearard from. The output of coal in the Donetz has diminished twelve million puds in two weeks
workmen have left
London, Jurie 8 Thimes" Rcquitted.
London, Jure 8. In the case of the Public
Proseutor against the Times, for having
made public made public information of value to the
enemy, that paper was acquitted. The Times tad published a letter from Colonei Richardson showing that the French reserves were
exhausted and that france, in the future
would have to depend upon English reserves. English Losses.
London, June 8 The Times and Daily
Mail draw the attention of the public to the
inmense casuly list which conlains the immense casualty list, which coubinicins the the
names of 5,600 officers and men, whom of names of 5,600 officers and men, whom on
1670 are dead. During the past six days
dien men. This, the public is toid, is likely to be
the ..ormal rate of losses.

Condon Churchirs self Praise.
Mandune, Churchill has made a specen before
his constituents, in which he praised himself warmly on account of the high
state of efficiency the British navy. He astonished his audience by stating that
matters were going along splendidly at the malters were going along splendidy at the
Dardaneles. For this the Daily Chronicle
takcs him to task. arousing the hopes of the people.

THE NATIONAL PROBLEM.
 Kaiser or the King." It will be remembered
that the Poplar riots were those which took place on the occasion when the German nd Austrian shops and houses were pillaged he Reverend gentleman, that the mob was Sentimiental least inspired by any patriotic of Senimiential ieeling, but that it was entirely
question of coarse and common robber Which incited the populacetosuch shamefulacts. TRATTORS.
people were nothing wore than traitors, they Who at all events were doing the bestit they
would for their country. The English people are such traitors to their country that the refuse to serve her and went out on strike
and engaged in ints and in throwing stones at the windows of the tramcars
"Every man of age ought
"Every man of age ought to ve serving
his country. Abroad theie is a vast Engish
iswer his country. Abroad ihereis is a vast Engish
churchyard over a large tract of country, Where we have left so many of our dea
and where we are going to leave so many tot have any effect upon the young men of England," "
The English officers themselves appear to eny a mistake which has led to io join the arny, a mistake which has led to
the fining of Brigadier General Nickall in the
uin of two pounds two shillings for assault suin of two pounds two shillings or assault
hie Ceneral was riding in Selby Road
and in Scarborough, in company with a lady
when he met a man named Horsman. Without a moments notice the Brigadier General
ode up to the man and asked him why he was not serving in the arrmy. Horsman
ceplied that he was already sevving in a overnment olfice and had volunteered bu
hat he was required to carry out his presen
rBut an older man. or a woman could your work", hotly replied the General.
"The Hied Hovernment does not thing son, tre or four occasions io be released, but was
told that 1 must remain where 1 am". THE BRUTAL OFFICER
"That is a lie, you have never
"That is a lie, you have never asked",
"In order to prove who is the liar, I "In order to prove who is the liar, I will
show you these papers...." with that he put his hand into his pocket to produce
some papers which he had received from
the government in reply to his applications.

In a few days time, the knotty question of Commons. Undoubtedly the spirit of the entire country is against it. But on the other hand it might possibly be accepted as
ast and desperate measure, a final va Sanque, a last chane of saving the country
rom a position rapidly felt to be growing hopeless
Senvians in illamiaa
Lugano, June 9 . It is reported here that The Servians have crossed over into Albania
They we of asserting their rights to a harbor in the driatic.
New York, June 8 Field flasses. he Lusiania was a large consignment field glasses
English arm
Ceylon, June 8 . Troubles in Ceylon. There ha
siderable troubles here with the natives which
have resulted in diso religious.
Short of Ammunition.
Paris, June 8. L Ludvic Nadeau, the well.
kuown corre:poodent of the Journal, who it kuown Correspordent of the Jounrmal who in
with the Russian forces, tells that the recent defeats of the armies of Nicolai Nico

King Constatitin Better.
Athens, Jure 8 . After the seve
Athens, June 8 . Atier the severe operatio he has undergone, King Constatinn is de-
cidedy bette. The temperature has gone
down to 3.8.2. Unless, there comes a relapse down to 38.2 . Unless there comes a relapse
there are good hopes of the Monarch's


Stockholm, June 8. The Svenska Dagblader
pubbishes an article witten by Edison phishes an article written by Edison, in
wiich the great inventor and scientist states hat people are wrong in tinkking that the in a lasting estrangement between men of culture. On the contrary, he says, that the oment the war is over all men of science
will once again come together and give heir combined energies to the common
hause of the progress of cause of the progress of culture. He adds hat in times such as these, when terrible
bitternesses have been aroused, the brain of man is not in a fit condition to give a sane
judgement and that therefore we must no sive too much importance to the saying of people in days of enmity,
through which we are passing.


ITALY IN DOUBT
The Idea that Roumania Would Decla GETTING ANXIOUS.

## Attempting to Stir up Bulgaria. Troubles in the Cyrianice. The Cowardy Mob of Milan Hounds

Lugano, June 8. The authors of the war are getting exceedingly anxious regarding the atitude of Roumania. It had been announ
ced as a certainty that Roumania would mos surely come into the arena, the mo-
ment laty declared war. But now that war has been proceeding over two weeks and Roumania shows no sign of supporting the
talians, it is now generally accented Itaians, it is now generally accepted that
Roumania is going to keep neutral. That is timely words.
The Genfer Journal publishes a particularly
timely interview wit timely interview with the Roumanian Mem-
ber of Parliament, Professor Basilesco. In ber of Pariament, Professor Basilesco. In it
that well known lawyer says:- "The free that well known lawyer says:-
passage of the Dardanelles is a m
to importance for Roymania because it is the
door of her house. Bulgaria with Dade doart of her house. Bulgaria with Dade
gatch, Servia, with her promised harbor the Adriatic; have always free access to the
sea. But for Roumania, should Russia sea. But for Roumanaz should Russis
gain possession of Constantinople, all cgress would be closed That would signify ne end of Roumania which land of oflow another policy than that
now
dictated from Petersburg o oherwise the do dictated from Petersburg, otherwise the door
will be slammed in her face. That, all the will be slammed in her face. That, all the
world should know. Russia in Constantinople, even if Roumania were to obtain
Bessan Bessarabia, would signify the price of he
freedom. Roumania, in such a case, would Arecom. Roumana, in such a cass, would
be the ecoiomical and political vassal of
Rusisi. The eccupation of the door of the Russia. The occupation of the door of the
country would signify the death of Rou mania. And, sla she does not wish to
commit suicide, she keeps her sword in its comia.
coment
sheath.

## A NEW ATTEMPT.

hoaly having fance with Roumania, is now
doing all she can to stir up Bulgaria agains Turkey, but there also, so far, with no
success. Meanwhile a Genoa telegram states that roubles have broken out in Cyrianica and
that 18,000 Arabs are moving forward witt the intention of attacking the flalaian forces Already there has been considerable fighting The Turks are very busy agitating and the numbers of the revolters augment daily. Seven Italian gunboats and-a torpedo
division have been ordered to the North division have
African coast.
The Züricher Zeitung remarks:-Returning Italians when they get home, will be able to tell of the excellent treatment they have re
ceived at the hands of the Cermans hair of anyone tof of the Germans. No in spite of all the provocations of the talaian press against Germans and the notorious
lootings of Milan. It is worthy of remark that the Central Powers and Turkey are the only countries at war in which the populace
nas not once given way to outbursts of mod violence. SENSELESS HATRED.
len
Meanwhile in lialy the intense and sense less hatred dispiayed against the Germans
continues in full blast. Two Italian profes sors, suspected to being of German origin were mobbed in Milan. Even helpless Ger-
man servant girls, have been insulted and naltreated. It is estimated that the damage done by the Milan mob mounts to ten mil-
ion of lire It is not only the Germ lion of lire. It is not only the Germans and
Austrians that have suffered, but a deal of Swiss property has been destroyed and claims Swiss property has been destroyed and claims
will be made against the government for
A Swiss citizen who was walking with his wife, a German woman, was mobbed in
Milan, a wild crowd pursuing them with the German woman) then (hith the German woman). 1 appears that the Ger
mans are now more hated than the Austrians as the unreasoning Italians are annoyed that Germany does not declare war and want to bring about a rupture, but it must come
from the side of Germany. It is thought that Germany is treating Italy with contempt

## Vienna, June 8. The Italian .

 Citta di Ferrara has been destroyed by the sing, and observer Cadet von Fritsch. The stiring incident took place South west ofLiusin The airship was set on fire. Two Lussin. The airship was set on fire. Two
oficers and five of the crew were taken Hydroplane attack upon Venice 47 has and made a freced the balloon
ath
Shed at Murano with success. Bombs were shed at Murano with success.
dropped upon some destroyers.

Submarine Boat Booty The Flotilla Keeps Very Busy Sinking
the Boats of the Allies. How the London, June 8. Details of the sinking of
he steamer Intim, on her journey y the steamer Intim, on her heerney fing fom
New York to London are at hand. She
had aboard, under the had aboard, under the guise of iron ware,
several hundred cases of machine guns. When she had reached within 43 miles. of the Lizard a poowerful explosion took place,
attributed to a submarine attack. The Captain ordered the boats to be lowered
and mannee. But the ship sank so slowly
athat it was theut the that it was thought she might be saved, and
the crew returned aboard. Scarce were there, than a submarine appeared and a tor-
pedo knocked the Imtim to pedo knocked the Imtim to pieces. She was of 4.700 tons.
The Britsh Steamer Star of the West thas
been sunk by a Gerrta been sunk by a German submarine. The
crew was landed at Aberdeen. The barcue Sunlight has
the lrish Coast. The crew was sum sunk off te lisish Coast. The crew was taken aboard
a fishing boat and conveyed to Queenstow The stam trawler Dromio has been torpe
doed. The crew was landed in Peterhee doed. The crew was landed in Peterhead.
The torpedoed The torpedoed Iona does not appear in
Loyd's list. It is surmised that she was a quite new ship, 5.000 tons. Of her crew 5
men were Dulwich Head has been torpedoed steame She sank. The English steam trawle-
Persimmon has been sunk off Bucher Persimmon has been sunk off Buchaness
She was 255 tons. in Grimsby. The trawlers Fazehound an Curlew have been sunk 25 miles fron A dernead. The crews were saved.
A deppatch from Athens says that a sub-
marime was sighted by the Anatolia, a Gree
teamer steamer, near Volo. Upon showing her national flag the Anatolia was allowed to proceed on her way
The Norwesian
been sunk in the North Sea by ba aveng has been sunk in the North Sea by a submarine.
The Daily Chronicle notes that within week the German submarines have sunk 21 Thips. Betgiarf steamer Menapier has been
The sunk by a submarine. The second officer,
the second machinist he second machinist and six of the crew daughter, the first officier and 12 of the ana are missing.

## Vanished lllusions.

Copenhagen, June 8. Apropos of the Eng
ish illusions to the effect that Germany can lish illusions to the effect that Germany can
be starved ouf or beaten in the field, the be starved out or beaten in the field,
Koebenhaven writes:-"We must all acknowedge that German technical and organising alents have achieved the greatest triumph. The starving-out idea has completely co lapsition to Cermans, all the while are in pot wherever wanted. Germany's antagonist may not make peace, but each day they ar retreat, for they deieats and being forced to terea, for they were not prepared for war
and cannot achieve the heighis of efficiency which the Germans possess. That the Eng.
lish of all others are beginning to see ceant and an appreciation of the earnestness of the situation is fully aroused in that country,"

## About Bears

The Brown Bear has for a long time pas been exterrminated in central Europe. I
Germany the last one was killed in 1835 near Trauenstein in Upper Bavaria.
Switerland seen in the Canton of Graubünden and the romantic Val Cluoza, which latter has been designated by the Swiss Government as protected district. In Russia there are plenty
of bears and hunting them in winter is a popular sport.

A Decisive Engagement Turks. Claim to have Gained a Big Victory and inflicted Heavy Losses

Constantinople, June e. There has bee hree days of heavy fighting here, the Allies
having received rements to the number of about 15000 men The enemy made strenuous effort to advance, but was beaten back with very heavy losses. The Turkish
soldiers are fighting manificently and swear soldiers are tighting manniticently and swea
by Alla, that the foreigner shall never take an inch of Turkish soil.
The Turkish artillery has blown up a
position occupied by the enemy at Ari Burnu The enemy appears to be entirely tired oul The Mauretania, the sister to the Lusitania has brought out a large number of rein-
forcemenss. The Transylvania is also off A transport ship has been sunk in front
of he Dardanelles.

## No. 1133. Vol. XXI. No. 66

Ohe Conitinenthl Times Puallssed three times a veek: Monday, Wednesiay, Frida A cosmopolitan newspaper, tree of political bias
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BRITISH DOMINATIO

## but surely rousing to the realisation of the

 ander the anditrary domintica has com Britain. The Englishman has so arranged matters, that the United States merchancannot ship any goods whatosever to neutral lands without the consent of England. That consent in most cases, specially of late has been witheld. And so, there are millions consigned to neutral countries, which England refuses to allow passage
nation. Thus the losses to Americ of the National Importing and Trading Company of New York, has pubished a
brief address upon the above subject and he early shows that American trade is just and fancies of British will. He remarks "The high-handed action of the English
government, violative of every contention which England has therefore insisted upon, and violative of every principle for which our ted in the stoppage of shipments of packing And thus England, defying all the establishe laws of nations, supplants well formed rules, which have been respected for ages Mr. De Young; who was himself formerly in the Consular service; draws attention to services of the United States that are 125 Englishmen holding responsible positions That being so, the difficutties of the UnitedStates, at such a moment as this, in obser ving the true spirit of neutrality which would comes well nigh an impossibility

## THE SUPERFICIAL BRIT

It seem quite impossible to get the average
Englishman to realise the seriousness of the war in which he is engaged and which, in truth, means all and everything in the future of his country. People who know
English well, are fully aware that, as a race they are cold, apathetic, indifferent, unsenti-
mental, silent, and above all morose and pessimistic. Those are characteristics which the Englishman shares with the Red Indian
of the United States and the Laplander of the north. But, with all that there runs a streak levity through him, which is well nigh characteristics. And it is just that which
makes the Englishman such a complex and incomprehensible being to the other peoples
of the world. The apathy and the frivolity of the Englishman, have driven such men
as Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Kitchene well nigh to distraction since the commen against those faults in vain. The Young
Englishman has been reminded a thousand times, and in every form and phrase that
his language knows, that whereas he shows intense enthusiasm concerning football
matches and gathers in his thousands to an inflated leather case about, he takes no interest in the war which threatens the
entire future of his native land. But he remains callous. He prefers to stroll about with his briar-wood pipe in his mouth,
followed by his fox terrier, and drink his whisky in the ccmpany of his pet barmaid, rather than enrol himself in the army of his native land which is fast being decimated
away there in Flanders, the Dardanelles, or in the Persian Oulf and Euphrates regions.
All is indifferent to him. He reads in the morning in his favourite newspapers accounts the lightest and most frivolous form, written just to suit his taste. In such accounts vulgarity, slang and palpable untruths fight one
another for space and crowd thick together Thenewspaper reflects the public. The English people want that kind of nonsense and it is
given them in large doses. This morning we given them in large doses. This morning we
publish the account of a bombardment of the Dardanelles, penned by a Reuter Corfrivolity and lack of dignity, in writing upon so serious a subject, is revolting. And so
many accounts written by, so-called English exactly in the same spirit of levity and
jocosity. Lord Rosebary is the latest to inveigh against the lack of earnestness and
patriotism of the Englishman of the day. But what is to be done? You cannot alter
Briton's temperament, anymore than the pard can change its spots.

THE SLAVS AND AUSTRO-HUNGARY A Splendid Rally to the Fatherlan

American Women in Vienna.

THE FAITH OF SAVOV. The Narodni Poltitka of Prague writes
as follous: "Italy has shown herself as as follous: "Italy has shown herself
the chief enemy of the southern Slavs
Ste especially of the Slovenes and the Croatians,
Her one purpose is to destroy the peaceful development of these nations in the union
of the Austrian monarchy, to annihilate their of the Austrian monarchy, to annihilate their and deprive them of the most important part of the Adriatic districts and their rights her own liberty and her own national pos sessions, here plays the role of a robber
lusting for the goods of others. The Italian declaration of war has not a spark of moral
justification. The war is a deliberate act of piracy, which has not other purpose than the
overwhelming and subjugation of neighborin pooples, the original inhabilants of the country, hose civilazation and whose speech are in
no sense Italian. Great is the act of treachery which the Italian government has committed
against its allies, but the treachery it was guilty of when it disclosed its monstrous plot ife of other nations is still greater, for it is the betrayal of that same sacred ideal through
which she too had become great as a power. It is possible that the governments of the
Triple Alliance may feel grateful towards Italy since its declaration of war, but ever
in these countries, we trust, there will not b ound on As a proof of the spirit of the South Slav, news comes from Budapest that all the men
the six parishes of Spalato have volunteered in the six parishes of Spalato have volunteered
to serve in the war against Italy. Sebenico o serve in the war azainst lialy. Sebenic
also reporis that all the young men in the orward to fight against Italy

THE DESPAIR OF DIMITRIEW A Polish countess at whose house Genera the Reichspost "The news of the result to the Reichspost.
of the battle at Gorlice-Tarnow had such a
devastating effect upon General Dimitriew devastating effect upon General Dimitriew
that this usually quiet and cool-headed comthat this usually quiet and cool-headed commander could no longer control himself. He
seemed to he mentally and physically lamed seemed to he mentally and physically lamed
The countess herself heard him cry out to the officers in his vicinity in a tone of the we did not expect. This campaign is as good as lost for us." The General was beside
himself with fury and it was several hours before he could recover his self-possession
THE AUDIENCES AT SCHOENBRUNN The audience of the Hungarian statesman Count Andrassy with His Majesty Kaiser Franz Josef at Schoenbrunn has aroused the greaest interest. The famous. Hungarian daily,
Pesti Hirlap writes: "We consider thes audiences with the leaders of Hungarian thought as something most welcome and desirable. Such audiences are usually given when one or the other personalities in
question is to be proposed for entry into the cabinet. But this is at present not the particular motive in question. thase with the Emperor have no other purpose than to express the complete harmony etween the Ruler and the nation. They gainst the background of the great days in which we live."
Another great H
Another great Hungarian paper, $A z$ Est, re-
ports as follows from Vienna: "In answer to the inquiry of our representative as to whether there was any connection between the audience of the he formation of a Coalition or Concentration Cabinet, which had been so frequently dis Cussed of late, the Hungarian statesman re-
narked: "Only in so far as the idea of the conference was based upon certain prelimary discussions which had a ready take served, have not been carried any further."
In answer to the question whether the In answer to the question whether the
audience granted Count Andrassy had any adience granted Count Andrassy had any none. My conference and the calling of Counts Apponyi aud Zichre to grant the Opposition an opportunity to express its views WOMEN PEACE ADVOCATE
A delegation of the Women's Internationa Peace Conference at the Hague arrived re presenting to Baron Burrian, the Minister oreign Affairs, a resolution against war which had been unanimously passed by the
Congress that had taken place on the 1st o May in the Dutch capital. This deputatio Hamilton from Chicago and Dr. Aletta and Mrs. von. Wulften-Palthe from Amsterdam
whose duty it was to fulfill the resolution of the Women's Congress "to deliver to the
heads" of the warring and neutral countries of Europe and to the president of the
United States the message contained in the esolutions."
The ladies, who successfully accomplished their mission in Vienna, had already been
eceeived in Holland by Chancellor Curt von

ITALY AND THE SLAVS. der Linden and the Minister of the Foreign
Office Lawdon. On the 13th and 14th of May they were received in London by Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith. Then they
proceeded via Amsterdam to Berlin wher they were presented to the Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Jagow,
the Secretary of State. Then, through an in roduction by he American ambassador
Miss Adams and Dr. Aletta Jacobs wer
received by Baron Burrian, the Secretary o Foreign Affairs and by Count Sturgkh, the
President of the Minisisy. From Vienna th delegation intends to proceed to Budapest in
order to present themselves to Count Tisza. After this the lady delegates intend to fulfil heir task in Rome, Paris and the Hagu
and then to deliver their resolution in perso o the President of the United States.
A second deputation consisting of A second deputation consisting of ladies
from America, Englafi, Holland and Hungary, has chosen the route of Christiania, Stock-
holm, Copenhagen and Petersburg for the delivery of their message.
Owing to the irregular postal co:-nection prevailing at present, the ladies in Vienna
have had no word from their colleagues. The Ladies declare that it is not within their
intentions of assuming the impossible role intentions of assuming the impossible role
of peace commissioners. They wish merely prepare the ground for a future understanding italian "Faith
The Neue Freie Presse calls attention
Secretary of Foreigul Affairs who has jus delivered a flamboyant Garibaldi speech at
Alessandria, is the very same Borsarelli who Alessandria, is the very same Borsarelli who
in a partiamentary debate in 1913 expressed himself as follows: "The Triple Alliance a sacred bulwark for peace and the welfare
of Italy. If it didj fiot exist it would be ne orssary create it." But why seek coson from an Italian statesman?
DANGEROUS SECRET DIPLOMACY.
The same prominent paper has an excellen aricice upon the perilis of secret diplomacy
There is no doubt that a great peril exists in this or the peace of the peoples. In all countries save Germany and Austria-Hungary, the war is an artifical product fostered and plotied for by small cliques of diplomats, industrials and
journalists, -such men as Sir Edward Grey, the Unutterable, Pouticaré, the assassins about the Servial throne and the entire chain of
conspirators and intriguants. The people were not consulted, although they wer shaped unto official ends and purposes. The
Neue Freie Presse poirts out that such secret diplomacy as that of Italy would be a constant menace for peace, and such tactics as those Russia, an example of ciplomatic ruthessness The secret diplomacy of Russia first caused the Servian people to bleed for the Pan-
Slavic ambitions of the monstrous Moscovite Power, and now that it lies helpless it is
commended to the kind protection of Italy and even pushed brutally aside.
THE BROKEN OATH OF ITALY'S KING
On the 16th of November, 1870 the Duk Amadeo of Aosta the second son, fof King King of Italy was elected to the throne o
Spain, but owing to political disturbances in hat country, he was forced to abdicate a fe Emanuel to his son expressing his sympathy, reached Madrid only after the Duke Amade had left the Spanish capital, and fell into the hands of
blican
follows:
"Sire,
"Sire, my beloved son: The accomplish ment of a duty voluntarily assumed does no
mply the necessity of making impossible sacrifices. A telegram of your Majesty assure me that your position has become untenable
We do not therefore see why we should We do not therefore see why we should
offer any objection to your carrying out your determination to abdicate
It is better to abdicate
of the noble Spanish people throurh intary surrender, than to expose yourself to In the vicissitudes in the uncertain arena
It is better to return modestly to private life than to incur the
the sanctity of your oath."
These words from one

俍 cation with regard to the heiplessness, the lack of decision and the weak surrender he present occupa

## [EIPZIG

Where to stay.


Pension Wagner, Relchel Strasse 1


Lontor In $A$ Bad Way briliant writer and editor of the Daily News, Mr. Oardiner writes:

Ne are in the most the war. The fall of Przemysl is asign of the enormous power which Germany can bring chear and with which she can not only
checkmate the entire world, but also strike blows of the greatest force. But the great
danger lies nearer and at home. The great langer lies nearer and at home. The greal
hopes of the Germans is that the Allies shall reak up morally. It cannot be denied that there is good reason for such ideas.
It appears that Mr. Gardiner had
an exceedingly bad impression from the two Hexceedingy bad impression from the two
last sitting of parliament. He says, "Con-
ditions in the House of Commons are those
of a state of anarashy. The e situation of Eng
land has not been strengthened by the
land has not been strengthened by the
Calition Cabinet. Inside and outside of the
Ho House, all are asking, will the new govern
ment of the Ministry is looked forward to as one would upon a bad harvest But if the the the
Covernment goes to pieces, what then? An Invitation to Evaporate.
$\qquad$ Invitation to Evaporate.
come a matter of eager controversy, which is
 veighing against him on the curious groun not that he has been one of the protagonish
in a most unfortunate dispute nor that his plans are a danger to the country buts simply
that he tas placed bie which they disike. The arguments for
keeping Mr. Churchill in some position in the Cabinet, where his rashness would be
under control, while his youth and energy would be still at the service of the Govern
ment, are too obvious to need renetition the other hand, there seems to be a feeling even among those who value his best qualities
most highly that after reeent events M Churchill's presence in the Cabinet migh
prove rather too explosive a blessing. these circumstances he may posibly elect to
gratify what is undoubtedly the dearest wish gratify what is undoubtedy the dearest wist
of his heart and get nearer to the actual scene of fighting. $\qquad$
The Poet who Thinks it vory. Doubtiul at
Whether the English can beat the Germans.
London, Juue 8. Wiiliam Watson, the
poet, has contributed a prose article in which

Cover
terms:
alt
It
is
It is high time that the masses of the
peoplo of this country had it driven and
hammerea into their somewt hammered into their somewhat slow minds,
for no gentler mode of introducing it will suffice, that it is very doubtulu, indeed,
whether we are going to beat the Germans
at all", "Criticing "the "ulling assurances that all
will utimately be well", Mr. Watson praises
ihe spirit of the Germans and declares "our the spirit of the Cermans and declares "our
allies and we ourselves are in inminent and grievous peril. Continuing, Mr. Watson
makes the statement that "Coermany is surenakes the statement that "Germany is supe her an unprecedented menace and terror to
us and to the world", and he declares that "we are acting so for as our land forces are
concerned if not a subordinate at any rate a secondary part in this gigantic drama of the mations, and dit will be the fault of our own
apathy, sliggishness and
aptat the drama darkens at the last into a traged
poth for us and the true interests

## both for nankind.

It is odd how the thick-witted obsessions
of this flamboyant bard continue. He sees ot this flamboyant ard continue. He sees
the miseable spirit of England, he sees the
danger of Cermany's marvellous resistance but with true British density is unable tor to
butize realize the great moral reasonom behind it
Even the "terrible Turk" when that blatan Even the "terrible Turk" when that blatan
and swash-brckling bard once attacked, has hown a finer
of civilization",

English Responsibility
Pittsburg, June 6. The Pittsburg Dessatch writes editorially: - "II has been the boast
of officials and newspapers of Great Britain hat millions of soldiers have been brough to the field of war in France and Flanders,
from Canada, Australia, Africa and India from Canad. Austana, Arica and ind
with perfect immunity from atack. Cargoes of horses and millions of tons of muxios
of war have been similarly transported without calastrophe. The same tremendou
protective machinery which gave assuran of success for these phenomenal pe
formances should have been available formances should have be
protecting the Lusitaria, sylvania, which is threatened with simila
destruction, and for other vessels British and French flags which may con
within striking distance of the terrible sul

Stockholm.



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.

## The Open Tribune.

## To our Reader <br> $\qquad$ contrivutors to attach name and address to their leters. These will be pubbished anonys nously if The following letter was sent to the editor of our Russian Edition, and being of general interest, we do not hesitate to publish it

 To the Editor. We have made a collection and 25 of my your splendid and well-edited paper. we thank you that you do not slander Russiaand hurt our feelings, we thank you especill or vout and we thank you that you enlighten us as to the true position of affairs. Also for
lose articles on farming implements. those antic
Amongs
engineers engineers and architects. Would it in
also be possible to bring articles which giv also be possible to bring articles which give
information as to the progress in these matters, so that we may be able to uinise
our time of imprisonment for our genera our time
benefif?
that they treat us with the the German we suffer no want, and we thank our Commandant for all facilities granted to us and for the decent treatment. Every complain Commandant was at once looked into. Ilterary contributions for your paper and ceive money, others work, but many of us are very short of means and are practically

Gefangenentager Gross-Poritsch (Here fol low 25 signatures, to be seen at our office.

In the Literary Digest of May 22, the New York World is quoted as saying, in com venting on the Lusiania ceived an official holiday in order that the might help celebrate this glorious hero
victory!') I have writen to the Literan Digest asking them to correct this mistak which Ifeel sure they will gladily do,
knowing how slowly the mails function just at present, I beg you to print the sala ment that the German school children wer
oot given a holiday, and that the occasion was not "celebrated". Such statements ar serve no good cause.

American Association of Commerce and Trad Berlin W.8, Friedrichstr.59.
the occasion of the closing of the American Relief Kitch opportunity of expressing to the America sincere thanks for the long continued sup
port of the poor of Berlin through the National Frauendienst. This work has rendere it possible for us to give a large number
good noon meals, and that too surroundings, and we can testify that the grateful for the meal given them. We would also express our hearty thanks to the ladies,
who, through their cheerful cooperation tended to make the undertaking
We have the honor to remain,
spectfully yours,
Nationaler Frauendiens

## DRESDEN.

Hotel Pension JIm

Highly recommended Family-Homeforadmericans

Dressien for the Leschetizky Method,



Where To Stay

FOOLING THE BRITISH.
Nomenems Seved ip it inte English news Vulusaity insted of frats. bombardment
 Unate son Reallese the serioususes of the Stuatorn.


 in their graves


 fiasco, losing ans enormous number of lives
and many line of battle ships, sunk or disabled.

THE LEVITY OF THE OAF.
would seem almost incredible that any writer could treat so serious a matter of
national interest and honor, in so marked a spirit of levity. The correspondent writes
as though he were describing some kind of game instead of a serious bombardment England has ever known, stands in part at
issue. It must be explained that the English form of wit consists in nicknaming and
using slang. "Algy" is in this case the foolish nickname given to a Turkish moving battery Which has so far inflicted enormous damage THE TRICK BATTER
"As we glide in past Kum-Kale we get the
first shell of the day astern of us. It drops
in the water well to port, between us and a destroyer lying close to the Sedd-el-- ${ }^{\text {ahn side. }}$
It is a morning greeting from "Asiatic Algy," howitzer battery concealed behind the ridge just beyond Kum-Kale. "Algy", is also known
as "Wandering Willie," from an annoying ir ck he has of shifting his position. The
Germans have built a sort of little railway behind the ridge, and the guns are shifted
along it when necessary. But for this "Algy's" career would long ago have been over, for he is silenced every day by one ship or an-
other, and has been a geod deal knocked other, a
about.
The Agamemnon has the cred $t$ of having
knocked out several of his guns in a single morning, but new pieces were brought up,
and "Algy" still turns up smiling, His second shot goes high over us, with a menacing squeal, clears the destroyer, and
bursts in the water beyond her. Direction correct, range a hundred over, would be the
spotting-officer's comment on the shot. Us, "Algy" has not seen, although we are closer to him than the destroyer. He cannot see
us over the ridge any more than we can see him, but he has somebody spotting for him
on the hither side of the ridge, who tells 'Algy" knows that this means a drench-
ing with 6 in . shell for him, and he hurries up to have the first word, knowing that we
shall have the last. His next shot comes whistling over the ship between the masts,
so close that in the main-top one feels, or thinks one feels, a very waft of death go by. It just clears us, and bursts in the water.,
"Went right past my bloomin' ear-hole," murmurs one of the seamen, while the others
grin delightedly as sailors always do when grin delightedly as sailors a
a projectile goes near them.
TIME FOR BREAKFAST.

6in. guns, and after that "Algy" is kept busy.
Round after round Round after round goes hissing over the
water to the Asiatic shore, and throws water to the Asialic shore, and throws up a
cloud of white smoke on the ridge behind
which the shells purst. "Algy's" fire gets which te stels ours. Algy's fire gets
weaker; his shots drop with a plop in the
water astern, and by-and-by are heard no more. We are by this time far enough in
for our fore-turret to open fire. The ship's for our fore-lurret to open fire. The ship's
nose is pointing up the Straits, aud our target European side, which has lately been dropping howitzer, shells in our lines in very in-
convenient places. A tremendous rear, an explosion that makes
the ship vibrate, and the 12in. projectiles go rocketing away with a noise like a train
vanishing into a tunnel, the sound coming back in waves. After a few rounds, we
swing round and repeat the dose with our aft-turret. A big battery far up the Straits, which evidently has only a vague idea of
where we are, fires one or two big projectiles, which drop in the water a quari

As we move out, "Algy" fires a last futile
round after us, and officers and men come
trooping out of turrets and casemates, linger awhile to exchange chaff and gossip about
the bombardment, and vanish below for he bombardment, and vanish below for
breakfast. Meals must be eaten out of range breakiast. Meals must be eaten out of range
of the enemy's guns. The ward-room and the fo'c's'le are above the armour belt, and
the decks are not impervious to shell fire. After breakfast the bugle sounds again, a
everybody returns to his station.


 eleven, we turn and come out for a "stand
easy" of about half an hour, and then return for a last bout with "Algy" and his unbaptised brother up the Straits.
This time "Algy" hits us. The whistle of
one of his shells ends in a flying of splinters in the waist. A 5in. howitzer shell has passed clean through the
sides of a cutter and burst on the deck below. Nobody hurt, although our young lieutenant of marines, who was puting found a cloud of small splinters flying round Wy," firing salvoes of three rounds at a lime. The smoke-bursts fairly dance along
his ridge for some minutes. Then we steam out. The job is over for us for the day,
and another battleship passes in to take our place."
Since the writing of the above trashy
article the Agamemnon has been badly hit article the Agamemnon has been badly hit Triumph and Majestic have been sumk and
the British troops so badly beaten on land that, as reported in the Dally lost 60,000 men from all causes.
What is one to do with or think of
people of this sort? The gradual vulgarisation of England has proceeded step by step with its degeneracy. If the splewn Whitehall,
troops could go marching down and England come under German rule until yet be saved. A harsh truth, but a real truth. Her inferiority stands confessed-morally,
mentally and materially.

Mutual Recriminations The Times Letter says that their Last Forces and Have Undrilled Youths at the Front
The "Figaro" on England. Says that Britain is Sending hood and Gets Back Crip ples. Jealousies at the Dar danelles. is it Worth while? London, June 3. has instituted legal procedings against the Times, to call for the punishment of that
newspaper for the publication of a letter newspaper for the publication of a letter
from an officer, in which that official claims that information is contained which must be considered as of utility to the enemy. The
letter in question is written by Major Richardson, who is a retired officer, and has lately paid a visit to the front. On returning he
wrote in a pessimistic way concerning what wrote in a pessimistic way concerning what
he saw and amongst other things he said that the French had drawn upon their last resources of men and that what they had
now in the field were mostly undrilled boys, The Public Prosecutor held that such news
was calculated to be utilised by the Germans, was calculated to be utilised by the Germans,
and was liable to depress the English and and was liable
French forces.
As can be imagined the Richardson conFrance and the strongest remonstrances hav been made to the British war office.
On the other hand, a great many people see, in the prosecution of the Times, the hand of Kitchener, seeking to pay back
Northcliffe for the abuse which he has heaped Northclife for the abuse will be remembered,
upon him. The Times, it will apacked the Minister of War and openly
insulted him by charging him with utter incapacity.
In France, for some time past, the papers
been saying disagreeable things been saying disagreeable things about the
English, refer ring constantly to the statement that England cares for war only so long as

## London in Wartime.

Paris, June 3. The Figaro writes:-"It is
no exaggeration to say that in the streets of London one sees only women and khaki England is not suffering severely from the effects of this terrible war, which is robbing it of its flesh, blood and money. Since
September the continuous sending out of September the continuous sending out of
strong healthy men and the stream of returning ones sick and wounded, has gone on with terrible swiftness. It is an eternal coming
and going; the British Isles are hurling all and going; the British Isles are hurling all
their live strength upon the continent, and are wrecks of men. In spite of that, one sees very few of those wounded in London itself,
where their presence might have an ill effect Jon the popular mind. Quite wisely the
authorities keep them away from the capital, so that enlistment zeal be not damped
Whenever the enlistment sentiment grows feeble, the Germans awake it once more by
some frest course. Ed.)
Athens, June 3. There is known to be a most disagreeable feeling existing between
the English and the French forces in front
of the Dardanelles. It began first with a
regular row between Sir lan Hamilton and General d'Amade, and, in order to avoid public scandal, the French General was
withdrawn and given a good appointment withdrawn and given a good appointment
elsewhere. The late bad failures have led elsewhere. The late bad failures have led
to further recriminations. The English consider that General Gouraud does not do enough, which lof course is mucb resented by the French. The English urge the
French to make more use of their warships and they in turn point to the loss of the Bouvet and the serious damage done to the
Charles Martell, Jeanne d'Arc and other ships The English are now doing all possible to induce the Italians to go and do the fighting at the Dardanelles, but so far the new ally displays considerable shyness in coming
forward to try and save the every hopeless looking situatio

## Not Worth The Losses.

Manchester, June 6. The Manchester
Guardian, noted throughout the country fo
Guardian, noted throughout the country for the soundness of its opinion and its lack of
sensationalism, publishes an article sensationalism, publishes an article whe
openly puts the question which so many people are asking, "Is it worth while to continue the attacks upon the Dardanelles, seeing the enormous loss of life and the infinititely
little progress made?" The Guardian writes:-"According to the reports made by
Sir lan Hand Sir lan Hamilton, the Commander in Chie
of the Dardanelles forces, we are not of opinion that the further attempts to force
ore the passage should be continued. Those
attack cost too many lives. We do not wish a war of extermination with the Turks, as that would weaken us more than the Ger-

mans. Moreover it is to be remembered | mans. Moreover it is to be remembered |
| :--- |
| that the defenders now have at least two | submarine boats. The effiect of these is that the enemy makes more progress against

sea, than we do against him on land." The Manchester Guardian ends up with the hypocritical suggestion that perhaps after all,
it would be best if the matter of forcing the it would be best if the matter of forcing the
Dardanelles were to be left to the Italians.

The German Road to Rome. The following powerful poem was written in
the field by a German poet and read before the field by a German poet and read before
the assembled soldiers on the day Italy declared war.
Translated from the German of Rudolf Herzog by R. L. Orchelle

> At last we wake! No faith rem
The last dream shattered lies! We test our mounts and bridle-reins
> And ceaselessly we grind our swords
> And ceaselessly we gith;
With grim and silen uuth;
Our horses' heads we turn towards
> Our horses heads we turn toward
The South! and seek the South!
> We ride without a pause or goad,
> Or guide-post beckonings,
> Adown the olden Alpine road
> Of olden German kings.
> The Roman sun, the Roman wind
Once drew them like a spell,
> But we do not behold it shine
Nor taste the grapes that swell

Nor taste the grapes that swell.
O'er heaven its dusky coals;
The taste of blood is on our lips;
Disgust is in our souls.
One word alone our brains avow,
A word all earth has banned-
A word all earth has banned
It burns upon Italia's brow
It burns upon Italia's brow
The traitor's scarlet brand!
Where is thy brother Abel, Cain?
What seas thy hands shail cleanse
Judas, thou sold'st thy soul to gain
Thy thirty silver pence.
'Tis done. Let men no more defame
Cain's name,-let Judas be:-
God's curse of horror, scorn and shame
Shall now be: "Italy!"
It whirls across the farthest b And shakes the farthest ships, Bites bloodily his lips, And seeks his stone and whets his stee Sharp as a headsman's edge, At last, O Rome, with thee to deal And loose thee from thy pledge.
We come as never Germans came,
A storm through mountain-shades, Nor shall thy southern sheen nor flame Preserve thee from our blades. We seek thee out with lead and steel
And once thy heart is found And once thy heart is found,
The Honor of the WVorld shal The Honor of the World shall
Thy death hath made it sound
Thy death hath made it so
$\therefore=$






THE TRUTH FOR ONCE!

## An American Girl who Boldly

 Speaks out the Truth Con cerning Things in Germany Shmasing British lllusions.THE GERMAN HATE It is Nonsense to Imagine That There is not Plenty of Food. Life Going on much
the same as Usual and

Plenty of Amusements.
London, June 6. It is so exceedingly rare
read anything approaching the truth about Germany here, that it is quite
refreshing to find an article which brings the refreshing to find an article which brings
sincere and straightforward ideas of an in dependent-minded person who has been in
Germany. Such is to be found in an article which appears in the Daily Chironicle and who speals those of an American giri who speaks out her mind with refreshing
candor. She is Miss Constance Drexel of Pittsburg, the daughter of a millionaire and
her name is honorably connected with "German", ""iermany", says Miss Drexel, "hates Engis a new hate, which is against America.
Everyone in Germany is enraged with America, on account of its furnishing of munitions of war. I was told, 'You will
shortly have war with Japan, and then we

AMERICAN MUNITIONS.
No one in Germany has the slightest fear the Allies. They think on the contrary that America is now doing her very worst, in delivering enormous quantities of munitions
to the enemy. Nothing worse lies in her to the enemy. Nothing worse lies in her who die in the field, one is killed by Ame-
and

## can shells".

tania", said Miss Drexel, "everyone in Germany considers it to have been right and just, a necessily in the carrying-out of the war programme. It was a matter of an
English ship carrying contraband and munitions. (She might have added, soldiers also. Ed.)
"They take the incoming of Italy into the
confict more seriously. But on that account no one sees any reason to doubt the ultimate victory of Germany in the w They said to me, 'For two months we have expected that Italy would come into
the war, it was all reckoned with and the war, it was all reckoned whe we have the
took the needful precautions. most perfect fainh in up to now been so
army, which has
triumphant, and which will surely lead us to ultimate victory. It will be a hard fight, "That faith in OF FAITH. everywhere amongst the people.
united people, from the smallest united people, from the smallest boy who
plays on the street, one and all are full confidence in ultimate victory. The Kaiser is a popular hero of German history. "It is nonsense what the English write
of the lack of food in Germany, or of of the lack of food in Germany, or of
anything else. There are plenty of men, any amount of munitions and food; everywhere
in the streets I saw young men. The ordinary tourist does not notice
there are any fewer civilian men than in the ordinary times of peace. Of the alleged
overflow of wounded in the hospitals, I remarked nothing, although I visited several
of them. I was told that in October, of them. I was told that in October, a great
number of wounded had been brought to Germany, but since then the number many, but since then the number
has constantly diminished. As regards the the question of food, all I can say is, that I
have never eaten better than lately in Germany. The Germans, I should imagine, are a people who, in limes of peace, eat too
much. Now they eat rather more after the much. Now mey eal rather more after the
French manner, single courses but more of them. Nowhere does one there is only war bread, but in this matter

Ithink it is far less a matter of a scarcity
of flour, than the desire upon the part of the government to show that the Fatherland is
passing through hard times. passing through hard times.

PLENTY OF AMUSEMENT.
"Finally there are no signs of a lack of
men or amusement in Germany. I found no difference in the Wiesbaden of last week and the Wiesbaden I knew two years ago.
Whilst Berlin, is just as gay now as it ever was. The streets are, as always," splendidly lighted, opera, cafés, concert halls are as full as of yore. The theatres give Shakespeare, and the Opera French and Italian pieces. Germany in war time shows itself to be a wondrously big nation, and that nation, from
first to last, believes firmly in its being victorious".

An Ikon For King
Miracle-Working Image was Brought
London, June 6. As we have heard the condition of the King of Greece has much improved and, although it is reckoned that
it will be a long time before His Majesty is it wilt be a long time before His Majesty is
quite well again, is believed that he is out

The following despatch, dated Athens from Mr. Ward Price, the well known Correspond-
ent of the Daily Mail, gives an interesting ent of the Daily Mail, gives an interesting
account of the way in which a famous account of the way in which a famous
miracle-working Ikon was brought to the people sincerely believe that their ruler was thereby restored to health. effort of raising himself in bed to kiss the wonder-working ikon (image) which was
brought specially from Tinos yesterday caused the abscess in the lung to burst and led to an improvement.

## GREAT EXCITEMENT <br> Athens is passing through a day of such religious excitement, one might almost say frenzy, as has not been seen for a long time. The sacred wonder-working ikon of the Blessed Virgin, believed to have been from the island shrine, was brought to-day to the bedside of the King in the hope that it may effect the cure of his grave attack. "The image was, as the result of a dream, visited buried in 1823; and twice a year it is crawl on hands and knees from the harbour to its sanctuary. It has never before been scenes of devotion sccured and frantic scenes of devotion occured on its journey vereatly landed from the destroyer which had fetched it. <br> The holy ikon, which is covered with caused by the Turks, who once tried to burn it, was carried on the knee of the Archbishop in full canonicals, seated in a mortor-car the seven-mile road to Athens. The car was surrounded by a dense and frantic crowd,

RUSH FOR THE RELIC "When this excited throng of fierce, fatigued, police, forced their way into the already closely packed square in front of the cathedral a dangerous riot nearly occurred. Finally
the Archbishop was lifted off his feet and literally carried into the cathedral. "I have never seen so strange a religious spectacle as at that moment. Women and men shrieked with emotion, fell on their
kness, crossed themselves repatedly, then rose and rushed forward in an attempt to kiss the relic.
"The police fought vigorously to keep
back the worshippers. After great efforts it was possible to After great efforts it and close the brass gates. Later, when the excitement had lessened, the ikon was carried in procession to the palace. The Ministers ere all there awaiting
"The Crown Prince and the higher offi-
cials of the court met it cials of the court met it at the palace gates.
Many of the vast crowd knelt and wept Many of the vast crowd knelt and wept
aloud. At last the ikon passed out of sight into the closely guarded palace and the Archbishop held it to the lips of the sick

## "Continentital Times" <br> Reorganised Modernised! Up to Date! High Water Mark 85,000 Copies <br> Best Cosmopolitan Advertising Medium Existing

## WAR DIARY.

The German note renlying to Preside 1915. Wilson's on the Lusianian case has been delivered and published. It is a rath ${ }^{\prime}$ r curious document, and I doubt wheeher it
will have the desired effect. Evidently it is a compromise between two opposing currents: it sems that the navy insists upon urrestricled continuation of submarine warfare and
that the foreign office wants to gain time for further negotiations with Washington, in the hope that time might help to alleviate the excitement which is running high in America. This would explain why the note
is couched in terms which are criticised by is couched in terms which are criticised by
some as meek excusses and arguments, while America willonly hear the refusal to the explicit
demand that submarine demand that submarine warare as practised
up to the present time should cease. Of course, the German press is very careful and moderate in its criticism son at all careful or moderate in its attacks tribute to reach the goal set by the foreign office. American circles which know the are very much afraid that th ngs will take a mister turn. This deplorable state of affairs
certainly not impoved by the Count Bernstorff and secrittry Bryan have exchanged noles; which yradually become
personal and agressive in tone while the activity displayed by Dr. Dermburg in America is more and more initititing the administration
and other circles. when one side is so
much aroused that it is is no more abbe to discuss facts and conditions quietly but in sists upon principles without listening to ar
guments, trouble is always brewing It is really too bad that this war has also put an ad been the highly C vell-meaning persons on both sides of the he greediness of some American manutac urers and America's formerly undreamed of dependence upon England are at the botton
of the whole abominable business, almost despair.
Is it a sign of the times that the stream of ewing their passports at the Ameican Emioassy, is apain daily increasing after
had almost ceased fora long while?

A number of German June Ist. 1915. iscuss the question whether England and America have already formed an alliance or at least, whether they have long ago arrived hetween England and Germany which would pin the one sided oermany which would overnment. Indeed, the policy pursued by he American government since the beginning the war has been "so unduly severe owards Germany and so unduly weak towards England", as an American friend of mine expressed himself, that such a conUusion is inevitable, standing belween the two governments exits No American administration could afford to bind the American government and peopie internatiot onally in any way except by a formal treay or convenion rayitied by the senate
or by both houses of congress as the con-

## Schaefers Apotheke ThelnternationalPharmacy

## 

 if entered into by its predecessor, wouldhave to be confided to have to be confided to the members of the commitites on foreign affairs of both houses
of congress and would arraually leak out. But it is quite probable that the leading But it is quite eprobable that the leading
spirit of one administrations leaves, in the shape of a momorandum or promemoria, as
a guide for future presidents and secretaries a guide for future presidents and secretaries of state, certain directions for specitied cases
which assure a sort of consistency in the which assure a sort of consistency in
international politics of the United States, regardess of party affiliation or changing
administrations, I know, for instance Theodore Roosevelt, while posing as Cermany's best friend, at the outbreak of the
Russo Russo-Jpananse war, dictated a memorandum
destined to be confidentially used as a destined to be confidentially used as a guide
for government representatives, members of the govermment representatives, members of
the commitees on foreign affaires of both houses and editorial writers of the public
press, in which he ladd down the curse to be pursued by America in the confict.
President Roosevelt President Roosevelt surely expected at that
time that the war' would spread and involve
France time that the war' woold spread and involve
France and Germany on the Russian and
England on the be ehe signal for America to join England
and lapan. The very existence of this memorandum explains to a certain degree the impudent atitude of England and Japan
fowards America and the weakness displayed Towards America and the weakness displayed
by President Wilson's administration in the face of British and Japanese aggeressiveness,
coupled with unseemly "firmness" towards

## June 2nd 1915.

Stockhoimp papers contain the story of an
Ameican Swede who retured from New York on a steamer leaving thriee hours after the Lusitania, which he had boarded jus becore her departure to bid a friend good
bye. He states that he witnessed himself how all passengers were warned in time not
ot travel on a ship belonging to a belligeren power and carrying, besides ammunition of war and high explosives, a number of
Canadian recruits. The passengers, with few Canadian recruits. The passengers, with few
excepetions, decided to heed the warning and
 could travel in perfect safely, that every precaution had been taken and reduced the pasage price ten dollars a ticket. Only
twelve persons were wise enough to cling to their firstr, resolution, and leff the ship.
The rest relied upon British poromes The rest relied upon British promises, re ship. This soory is as revolifing as it is pa-
thetic, an everlasting, burning shame thetic, an everlasting, burning shame for
Britons and for Americans who take the par of England inspite of the ever increasing evidence establishing the fact that the
catastrophe of the Lusitania was the result of a plot conceived and carried out in cold blood by the British government and the Cunard management sacrificing ship and crew and passengers in order to sow the
seed of strife and hatred between America and Germany. A blacker, more devilish plot he world has never seen; only Englishmen an sorry to say, only Americans are capable of being deceived by it
That this is not mere imagination run wild,
is further evidenced by a statement published

Kurfurstend inememon 1 harmacy


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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

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| :---: | :---: |
| San Juall harbor and to bottle up Cervera's |  |
| fleet. It will be remembered that lieutenant | A big squadron of Zeppelin airships have |
|  |  |
|  | pon |
|  | uildings, factories and the like. The dam- |
| women, old and young, who wanted to kis |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| gress a Texas district | speaks only of slight losses. How furious the |
|  |  |
| wanted io bay a cher the Lusitania | this other German pest, may be |
| friend of hers, nof to do it because the lin | again began to annoy Germans and to |
| had received special orders from the ad |  |
|  |  |
| mise no |  |
|  |  |
| Germany, adds to his story this very per |  |
| tinent question: why did not the Cunard |  |
| e give the same advice |  |
| He continues: "Why, instead of this, has the |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| safe route around the north coast of Ireland? |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | have been subscribed for by Russian private |
| know that indeed some "interior" reason |  |
|  |  |
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|  |  |
|  | will be realized is |
| lives could be lost on a clear day and | $\begin{aligned} & \text { migh } \\ & \text { hig } \\ & \text { wil } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | gov |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Rove } \\ \text { Rus } \end{array}$ |
|  |  |
| the American people before they started cy y murder against the Germans? |  |
|  |  |
| om | d'talia must consent |
|  |  |
|  | wh |
|  | the |
| gaci, in | $\begin{aligned} & \text { inter } \\ & \text { mini } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ters | forcing them under the yoke of Lombard |
|  |  |
|  | Belgium, India, Canada, Russia and France |
|  |  |
| Pe |  |
| Roger Casement and the British min |  |
|  |  |
| memory. And the fate of the Lusitania? |  |
| Preemysi has been stormed by General | loan of 500 million pounds at the end of fune |
| von Mackensen's army and Geneal von |  |
| Linsingen's has won a big batle at Strji. The number of Rusians made prisoners of |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| In a week the allies will have Lemberg and |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.


German submarines are very 5tch 1915. Dardanelles straits; two big British warships became their rrey. Yesterday they appeared in
Constantinople and made evolutions befor the palace of the Suta evolutions before the palace of the silian, lustily clieered by the
crowd. And at he same time arrives th
highly Anteresting highly interesting news that German sub-
marine marines have been seen at the entrance of the Suez Canal. No wonder that the British are beginning to get ne vous: German subwari-
nes all around England and Ireland in in the nes all around England and Ireland, in the
Medierranean, the Dardanelles and the Siuez Mediierranean, the Dardanelles and the Suez
canal whole squarons of airships over
London, the Russians toally defeated ard soon exhausted, tie French withouated aid without me.. and money, Itly weak and at
the brink of bankruptcy, fighting only wit) the mouths of Salandra andD'Annumzio, does
dawn upon them dawn upon them at last that it is a hard $j$ iob
to subdue three big empires like the Geman, the Austro-Hungaries and Turkish
ones-a iob even to biv. for That the French are also at thic end of the strenglh and of their wits has been told the world by no less an august person than
Lord Northciffe, through the medium of the Lord Northclife, through the medium of the
London Times. It printed by one Majer. Richardsion who had been sent
oret writen
France to to France to inspect the state of affairs.
Obeying his instruction to had observed, too literally, the officer wrote to the Times, that it was England's duty
to introduce compulsory server to introduce compulsory service as the only
way to win this war because the French had way to win this war because the French had
sent to the front their last reserves and were completely exhausted. This elter has raised a storm of fury in both headquarters, the
French and the Engliso, French and the English, and the government
was compelled to go so ta en was compelled to go oo far as publicly to
prosecute the Times for hurting the military prosecute the $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iimes for hurting the military } \\ & \text { intere.ts of the country. But the blunt major }\end{aligned}$ has evidently told the whole truth and rothing but the truth. Which is rather promising
for Germany.

June 6th, 1915.
The German army under General von Linsingen has already reached the Dnjester, forced
a crossing and is driving the Russians back in the direstion of Lemberg from which the Obviously the Russian's power of resistance is gone entirely, as they are easily repulsed wherever they are driven forward to attack $k_{z}$ and chased were they are attacked by the
enemy. They have few guns and litte amenemy. They have few guns and little ammunition ieft while the Germans have plenty
of it. General von Liusingen has tovd of it. General von Linsingen has told citizens
of Galician town who thanked liberation from Russian suled him for in very short time all Galicia would be free of Russians, and Fied Marshal von Hindenburg has written to a personal friend in Hannover that the participation of taly will prolong is no more doubtulul Excelley of Germany Will Uncle Sam ast minute? This is still the anxiouss question asked by every true and loyal friend of

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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES

## SUPPLEMENT TO "TRE CONTLNRNTAL TIMES"

## THE TRUTH ABOUT ITALY.

THE DOCUMENTARY AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE THAT ANNIHILATES ITS HOLLOW PRETEXTS.
Foreword by R. L. Orchelle.


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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.










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 strate the entire unreasonableness of the
Italian pretexts and the invalidity of its one
sided proclamation regarding the nullificatio responsibilities for the consequences that
might result from this wilful withdrawal
from the Alliance. (Appendix No.
A few days afterwards, on the 23 rd o
May, the royyl Itatian ambassador at Vienna
hanced the Imperial and Royal Government
the declaration of war ane declaration of war, whose wholly untenabie
and wretched subteruge reads like an acknow-

ledgment of the weakness of Itay's whole | $\substack{\text { edgment } \\ \text { slandpoint. } \\ \hline}$ |
| :--- |

## Appendix.

1. Agreement between the Imperial and hoyal Austrian-Hungarian Gov-
ernment and the Royal Italian Government in 1900-01, with Regard to Albania.

## Communication of the Royal Halian Minister of Forecign Affairs to the Royal Hation Ambassador in Viennat

 Translation.






##  




 Commaniation of it it inferial and Ropal and Royal Ambassador at the Royal Italian Translation Vien home $F$ Coum Niza site his ratur hom Rome
 Chamber of Deputies with regard to Albaniaa
At the same time he exprssed dhe hope that
A would find the declarations which it embodied in accord with the principles regard-
ing which we had come to ao agreement during my meeting in 1897 with the Marquis
Visconti-Venosta at the castle of Monna.
During the strict and confidential interchange of opinion which took place in the
converatitons regarding his question, we did
indeed recognize the necessity. indeed recognize the necessily.

1. Of maintaining the status quo as long
as conditions would permit.
2. In cose the present condition cannot be maintained and changes should become
necessary, that all material alterations are to
be undertaken according to the spirit of be undertaken accor that we in general
autonomy likewisition
3. According to our mutual disposition
were to seek the most suitable ways and
the were to seek the most sultable ways and
means by which our mutal interests may
be maintained and brought in to harmony.
Reverting to the foregoing I take ppeasure Reverting to the foregoing I take pleasure
in confirming that the declaration of the
Marquis Visconti- Venosta was received on
the part of the Imperial and Royal Cabine wiih complete satistaction and request you
to bring this to the kowledge of His Ex-
cellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## 2. Count Berchtold to Herr von Mérey

 to even a provisional occupation of Servian
ferritory, retains of itiself the fight of claiming
compensation according to the Article VII of the terms of the Triple Alliance.
In addition to this the Italian Covernment is
of the opinion that the same article necessiof the opimion that the same article necessi-
tates that we siould arrive at somea agrectunt
with it, ere the eventual occupation of Servian As to the rest the IIalian Government in
tends to assume a position both friendly and
in accordance with its duties under the in accordance with its duties under the
alliance, should an armed conflict ensue bet-
ween Austria-Hungary and Servia. 3. Telegram of His Majesty the ing of Italy to His Imperial and
Royal Apostolic Majesty Royal Apostolic Majesty.

I have received the telegram of Your
Majesty. I need not assure your Majesty that
Itay, which has made all possible effyrots to
preserve pace, and which will do all in its
power to help in the restoration of peace will preserve towards its ally a warm and
friendly attitude, in accordance with the Tripl Alliance, its sincere sentiments and the great
interests it must guard. Exiract from a letter of the Marquis di San Giuliano to Herr von Mérey. Translation. Rome, August 2,1914 .
One must take into consideration that the
present crisis is a transient one, and that the
Trip.e Alliance is to continue for 12 years
and may be renewed. It is desirable and may be renewed.
might even say necessary that the policy
lialy and Austia-Hungary in the matter he Baikans should be identical during inis
long period, it is desieable and even necessary
that their diplomatic activities may develo in thorough agreement and confidence and
sincere muluality In order to attain to this
ind it is unavoidable that we are set entrel end it is unavoidable that we are set entirely
at ease with regard to the interpretation of
Article VII. This necessity becomes still Amore marked during the present crisis, even
if we do not enter the war, for during these
sewions times in which the serious times in which cae more probable,
applying Article VII appears ms to the inter-
we must be entirely clear as to pretation given this article by Austria-Hungary
in order that we may continue, cleariy and
decisvely, by means of our diplomatic
att tude, to support the military activities of
and our allies.
On the other hand, the acceptance of our
interpreation of article VII, which is of the utmost importance for our dip.omatic awtud
cannot in iiself suffice to do away with all
those serious reasons which at least for the pre:ent, prevent us fromparicipaling in the war.
This general formula does not in fact es-
tablish any clear and distinct arrangement regarding the nature and the value of the
compensation to be paid under ail conditions,
pior is relation to the dangers and measure less sacrifices which this war would demand
of un, cangers and sacr fices which are greater
than thoee to which our ailies are exposed This great difierence between the dangers
and the sacrificcs one one side and the ad-
vantases on the other is precisely the reason which makes it plain why Austria-Hungary
wanted a war which it might easily have
 in consequence of the interierence of Russia in
the contilit with Servia nad the mobilization of of
the Russian anmy and navy he had ordered a
generas mobilization, and also expressed his
satisaction in being able to count upon the
support of his hally.
 even without our participation in the war
we may for all that find the opportunity to
give our allies the assinge we may for all that find the opportunity
give our allies the asssarance of our sincere
and friendly feelings, and we therefore reckon upon an agreement which will bring
the interests of both sides into accord.
All these considerations, serious as they may be, would not prevent us from fulfilling
our obligations, if these existed. But as the
"crestr "casus foederis" cannot be applied to the
present war, the Mit sterial Council last night decided upon our remaining neutral,
with the reservation of making more definite
decisions decisions later on in accordance with the
wishes of our allies, should this be our duty, or should it be dictated by our interests.
The Balance of Europe, of the Balkens and the sea which surrounds Italy, represent
a vital interest for sur land, and it is de-
terred by no sacrifice, nor from any determination which the preservation of its interests
and its resistance may impose.
Since the day on which I assumed the leadership of the foreign policy of my father-
land, it was one of the chief aims of my
activity to knit still closer the bands of friendship which units Italy and Austria-
Hungary. I shall continue to strive for this
and with all my endeaver, for I consider
it absolutely necissary for the interesis of It absolutely necissary for the interests of
both our countries. In order to attain this,
their interests must be brought inta accord
those of the one altaining satisfaction without
thiur injuring those of the other.
5. Count Berchtold to Herr von Mérey Analogous to the declarations made by the
Marquis di San Guriliano to your Excellency,
the Italian Ambassador has today communiMarquis di San Guiliano to your Excellency,
the Itatian Ambassador has oday communi-
cated to me that Inaly in view of the argee-
ment entered into with Austria-Hungary ment entered into with Austria-Hungary
reppecting Albania, would abide by the
decisions of the London Conference. tIaly
tid did not wish in any wise to profit from the
fact that Austria-Hurgary was at presen
occupied desewhere. It It aso wished op preserve
a similar attitude in all that might yet follow
. The Italian Envoy in Durazzo has receive
instructions to convey this order in th
ibove sense to all the Consulates. above sense to all the Consulates.
I request your Excellency to I request your Excellency to tell the
Marquis di San Guiuliano that Ifind a specia
gratification in his declaration. I have
noreover, been a priori moreover, been a priori convinced that
will now respect our accord, as we respe
Italy's during the Libyan campaign.

## 6. Count Berchtold to Baron von Macchio.

Telegram. Vienna, August 23, 1914 .
I authorize your Exceliency, simultaneousty
with your German colleague, to declare to to
and with your German colleague, to declare to
the Roman cabinet that the lialian inter
and pe tation regarding the expression, "dans les
régions des balcans" in Article VII is accented wilhout reseration by us, and not
only during the present crisis, but for the
entire duration of the treaty. This declaration Vings with it the assu-
rance that we are prepared in case of rance that we are prepared in case of a
temporary or definite sieizure of territory in
the Balkan districts to enter int conver-

7. Baron von Macchio to Count
Berchtold.

Rome, August 25, 1914,
Telegram.
As my German colleague received instruc-
tions to-day which cmpower him to accept tions to-day which empower him to accept
the the evalian interprtatition of Atricle VII,
we have to-day both orally communicated Shis decciaration of agreement to the Marquis
San Ciuliano. to be pleasantly affected by
He seemed to this but was of the opinion that the present
staie of war was scarcely the basis for opening I
up a conversation.
Iteressed myself as always ready to
enter upon such a conversation, through
nderen enterstood qu
und
postpone it.
the Royal Italian 8. From the Royal Italian Am-
bassador at Vienna, on May 4 th, 1915, to the Imperial and Royal Winister of Foreign Affairs, being the communication of the Royal Italian Government to the Imperial and Royal Government. Translation.
The Ambassador of His Majesty the King
of Italy is requested of Italy is requested by his government to
communicate the following to His Excellency
the Austrian-Hungarian Minister of the Austrian-Hungarian Minister of Foreign
Affairs and to leave with him a transcript of the alliance between Italy and Austria-
Hungran Hungary was from the very beginning con-
ceived as an element and a guarantee of
peace and had its main purpose in a common defense. ln view of later events
and the new order of things which arose
from these, the two governments were forced to fix their eyes upon a goal no less impor-
tant; they have accordingly striven through tant; they have accordingly striven Alliarce to
the successive renewals of the All
ensure its continuation by establishing ensure principle of the accord prealable in
conurection with the Balkans for the purpose
of reconciling the interes's and diverging tendencies of the two powers.
It is well known that a loyal observance
of these aims would have sufficed to furnish of these aims would have sutuiced to furnish
a bais for a common and fruiful action
Insteat of this Austria Hungary in the
course of the summer of 1914, without concourse of the summer of 1914, without con-
sulting Italy, without giving it the least hint,
or regarding the advice of the royal govern-
ment to use moderation, presented its ulti-
and ment to use moderation, presented its ulli-
matum to Servia on the 23rd of July, this
being the cause and the beginning of the
present European conflagration. present European conflagration.
By the neglect of its cuties as an ally,
Austria-Hungry disturbed the entire status
quo in the Balkans and created a situation quo in the Balkans and created a situation
from whichit alonecould profitwhile damaging the importanationecrest to which theallied nation
had so often referred to and bespoken.
So open a violation of the text and spirit had so often referred to and bespoken.
So open a violation of the text and spirit
of the treaty not only justified Italy in its
refusal to join its allies in a war which had
been provored without regard to its own
views, but it also at the same time deprived been provoked without regard to its own
views, but it also at the same time deprived
the alliance of its essential contents and its right to persist.
Even the provision in the text of the treaty
regarding benevolent neutrality suffered regarding benevolent neutrality suffered
through this violation.
sentiment reaso and
Both resposed to the preservation sentiment are opposed to the preservation
of a benevolent neutrality when one of the
allies takes to arms in order to carry out a alies takes whacrms in ormetrically olpposed to
program which is oper
the ilif interests of the other ally interests
whose preservation furnish the chief reason whose preservation furnish the chief reason
for the alliance. Nevertheless Italy hias striven for several
mentht to create a situation favorable to the restoration of friendly yrelationships between
the two states, which represent the essential foundation for all cooperation in the field of
general politics. To this end and with this general politics. To this end and witidy
hope the royal goverment was ready to
come to an arrangement which had for its basis a generous satisfaction of the righteous
national aspirations of Italy and which would
at the same time have served the purpose at the same time have served the purpose
of lessening the inequality in the opposed
positions of the two satates in the Adriatic.
These These negotiations, however, have led to
no tangible result. All the efforts of the
noyan royal government met w th the opposition
of the Imperial and Royal Government which
ofter several monith came to no other decision after several months came to no other decision
than to concede the special interests of Italy
in Valona and to promise a cession of territory in the Trentino, a cession which
could not be designated a a normal solution
of the question from an ethical, a political of the question from an ethical, a political
nor a military point of view. Moroever this
concession was to be carried out only at an
on indefinite time, that is, at the termination of war
Under these circumstances the Italian
government is obliged to resign all hope of attaini 1 to an in understanding and to with-
draw alts proposals made for that purpose.
It would be quite futile to preserve the formal appearance of an Alliance whose
purpose would be merely to hide the real ty,
that is to say, the persistent distrust and the daily contraritites.
Having faith in
Italy therefore arin
Yaty attains its complete freedom of action
on
and declares and declares that it regards the alliance with
Austria-Hugary as annulled and for the
future unbinding.
9. From the Imperial and Royal May 21, 1915, to the Royal Italian Ambassador in Vienna, being the Ambassador in Vienna, being the Royal Government to the Royal Italian Government.

## ranslation.

The Austrian-Hungarian Minister of Foreign communication with regard to the termina-
tion of the Triple Alliance which the IIalian
Ambassador has presented in the name of the Royal Italian presented gent on May the with painfulisur surrise taken note of the inten-
tion of the Itilian government to terminate in so unquan the commner a compact which of our mos
based upo based upon fine communa, hy of our mo
important political interest, has for so many
years assurred our respective states both peac years assured our respective states both peac
and security and been of such well-knowi
services to ltaly. This surprise on onr part is the more
justifiable, since the main facts which the
royal government advances for its decisio royal government advances in the its decision
lie more than nine months in the past, since
which the royal government has repatedl
announced its desire to maintain the alliance announced is desire countries and even to
between our two count, a deire which always found
sirengthen it Austria - Hungary.
The reasons which compelled the Imperial
and Royal government to deliver its ultimatum to Servia in July of last year are too
well-known to make their repetition necessary
here. The goal which Austria-H here. The goal which Austria-Hungary set
istelf, a goal whose chie fend was wholly and
solely to protect the Monarchy against the
subversive machinations subversive machinations of Servia and to
prevent the continuation of an agitation
which was bent upon the dismemberment
of Austria-Hungary, and which resulted in of Austria-Hungary, and which resulted in
conntisess attacks and finally in the horrible
crime of Serajevo, could in no wise affect
the inter
In lat the interests of Italy Four For the Imperial and
Royal overnment had never assumed, and
regards it as impossible that the interests of regards it as impossible that the inlerests
Ithaly could in any may be ident fied wwith the
ctiminal ontrages which, directed against th security and the territorial integrity of Austria-
Hungary, were unfortunataly tolerated and
encouraged by the Belgrade government. Ihe Italian oovernment moreovernmant been
acquaited with this and knew that Austria-
Hungary cherished no plans of conquest in Hungary cherished no plans of conquest in
Servia. It was empnatically made clear at
Rome that Austraa-Hungary, in case the war
remained realized, had no intention of in Rome that Austria--Hungary, in case the war
remained realized, had no intention of in-
fringing the territorial integrity nor the sover-
eignity of Servia. When in consequence of the interference
of Russia, the purely local quarrel between
Austria - Hungary and Servia assumed a European character and Austria-Hungary and
Gernany saw themseives attacked by several
Gireat Powers, the royal nourced the neutrality of Italy wovernment tiving
no leass hint that this war which was loosed and
the Triple aliance or of tit justification for existencenc.
It will suffice to recall the declarations
which the Marquis di San Guiliano made during that period, as well as the telegram
which His Majesty the King of tialy sent to
His Majesty the Empero and King on the
2nd of August, in order to confirm the fact 2nd of August, in order to contirm the fact
that the royal government at that time saw
nothing which was contiary to the terms of Attacked by the powers of the Tripie Alliance,
Austra-Hungary and Germany were forced
to deend their territory but this war of to defend their territory, but this war of
defense had in no sense a goal that could
pos ibly havebeenconstrued into the real ization of a program contrary to the vital interests
of Italy, These vital interesis or what we
were able to know of them were in no wise threatened. Moreover if the Italian govern-
ment had any fears in this respect there was
nothin






 and deatiaceot of.ino wion hise










 which concerned the cession of ontegral
parts of the Monarchy, to accet this basis
of negotiation altho of negotiation, although according to its
opinion the aricice in question, VII, did not
refer to the teritory of the signatories of
the treaty, but wholly and solely to the Balkan
Pe



 The soran goermant poits oit that the














10. The Royal Italian Ambassador at Vienna to the Imperial and Royal Minister of Foreign Affairs.



 on and that it had accordingly recovered
its full freecom of action. Firmy deternined

 $\substack{\text { himsen } \\ \text { war we } \\ \text { The } \\ \text { honor }}$ The undersigned has at the same time the
honor of inforing His
Miniter of Foreelency the
of the the

conversations regarding tolliv quastionts
had cecided upon the illowing points


[^0]:    

