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STOCKHOLM

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE

VIENNA BERLIN

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

Grey's Vacation.

Rome, June 9. Sir Edward Grey is expected to confer here with Salandra and Sonnino.

Ships Confiscated.

Geneva. June 8. It is announced that the Italians have confiscated 57 Austrian and German ships which were in Italian harbors at the time of the declaration of war,

More Australians.

London, June 8. According to a cable from Melbourne the Minister of Defenses of the Colony has promised to send as many infantry brigades as he can muster to the front.

Want Gibraltar.

Madrid, June 8. The Imparcial states that the Spanish Government has addressed a note to the English Administration, asking that Gibraltar should be returned to Spain.

The American Note.

New York, June 8. Owing to the indisposition of President Wilson, the sending of the much talked-of American note has been postponed. It may possibly not be presented till Thursday next.

Austrian Loan.

Vienna. June 8. The new Austro-Hungarian war loan has been a great success, largely owing to the stimulus given by the declaration of war by Italy. The Emperor subscribed 2,000,000 Kronen.

French Gold.

Paris. June 8. For some time past there have been heavy shipments of gold to America. These have now been stopped on account of fears of the German submarine attacks.

French Dissension.

The Hague correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung states that in diplomatic circles there are rumors of a change in the French Ministry. That Léon Bourgois is likely to Minister of Foreign Affairs and M.

The situation in England is becoming steadily more and more complicated. The great question of the day is the matter of Conscription. And everyone fights shy of it. On the other hand everything possible is done to force the unwilling Englishman to enter the ranks. We have recently had a striking instance of this tendency to make the unwilling patriot go to the war, whether he likes it or not. It came in the case of the London Tramways Company, which all of a sudden decided to close its doors to all men between 19 and 40, the idea being,

that having no employment, they would be forced to go to the war. And yet the men refused to enlist and the entire employés went out on strike. And as far as is known the strike still continues.

RATING THE SHIRKER.

Speaking at a meeting at Walbrook, no less a person than the Venerable Archdeacon Holmes, made a most violent assault upon the young Englishman who does not want to fight. The Archdeacon said:-"I have just come from St. Paul's Cathedral and there I saw a British officer addressing a crowd of big healthy well-fed looking young men and he was pleading with them to go and join the army at the front. He had told them of the devastation in the ranks of the English in Flanders and the urgent need for new men to take the places of those who had fallen in the defence of their country. He appealed to them to come forward and save their country and themselves. It was directly humiliating that a British officer should be called upon to do this. And the response he got was humiliating, for the youths instead of offering their services, simply jeered at him, and not a single one

At that moment the Brigadier-General struck him a violent blow over the nose and mouth with the back of his fist, which drew blood. This extraordinary conduct on the part of a General in command of the troops of Scarborough, gives one an idea of how men are treated in "free" England. It is no longer a now question of voluntary service, but of forcing men into the army. On all the hoardings there appear appeals to the wage giver, somewhat as follows. "Have you a man servant? Yes! Then dismiss him, so that he may have no employment and become a recruit." Another runs:-"Have you a gardner? Yes! Then send him away and tell him to go and join Kitchener's Army!" And there are hundreds of such appeals stuck up in every possible

to see them. And yet, for all that, the response to the call for recruits has come down to such a point as to merit the invectives of the venerable Archdeacon as regards the apathy of the ordinary able-bodied young Englishman to enlist in the ranks of the British army which is fighting so tenaciously to avoid that defeat which every day comes more and more home to the comprehension of the slow thinking Britisher, as a much threatening actuality.

place, where the eye of the public is likely

In a few days time, the knotty question of Conscription will be debated in the House of Commons. Undoubtedly the spirit of the entire country is against it. But on the other hand it might possibly be accepted as a last and desperate measure, a final va banque, a last chance of saving the country from a position rapidly felt to be growing hopeless.

ITALY IN DOUBT

ZURICH

The Idea that Roumania Would Declare War Does Not Materialise.

GETTING ANXIOUS. Attempting to Stir up Bulgaria. Troubles in the Cyrianica. The Cowardly Mob of Milan Hounds

Innocent Civilians.

Lugano, June 8. The authors of the war are getting exceedingly anxious regarding the attitude of Roumania. It had been announced as a certainty that Roumania would most surely come into the arena, the moment Italy declared war. But now that war has been proceeding over two weeks and Roumania shows no sign of supporting the Italians, it is now generally accepted that Roumania is going to keep neutral. That is a severe blow.

TIMELY WORDS.

The Genfer Journal publishes a particularly timely interview with the Roumanian Member of Parliament, Professor Basilesco. In it that well known lawyer says :-- "The free passage of the Dardanelles is a matter of vital importance for Roumania because it is the door of her house. Bulgaria with Dadeagatch, Servia, with her promised harbor on the Adriatic; have always free access to the sea. But for Roumania, should Russia gain possession of Constantinople, all cgress would be closed That would signify the end of Roumania which land ought now to follow another policy than that dictated from Petersburg, otherwise the door will be slammed in her face. That, all the world should know. Russia in Constantinople, even if Roumania were to obtain Bessarabia, would signify the price of her freedom. Roumania, in such a case, would be the economical and political vassal of Russia. The occupation of the door of the country would signify the death of Roumania. And, as she does not wish to commit suicide, she keeps her sword in its sheath."

A NEW ATTEMPT.

Italy having failed with Roumania, is now doing all she can to stir up Bulgaria against Turkey, but there also, so far, with no success.

Submarine Boat Booty. The Flotilla Keeps Very Busy Sinking the Boats of the Allies. How the Intim was Torpedoed.

HOTEL

ESPLANADE

BERLIN

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London, June 8. Details of the sinking of the steamer Intim, on her journey from New York to London are at hand. She 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 powerful explosion took place, attributed to a submarine attack. The Captain ordered the boats to be lowered and manned. But the ship sank so slowly that it was thought she might be saved, and the crew returned aboard. Scarce were they there, than a submarine appeared and a torpedo knocked the Imtim to pieces. She was of 4.700 tons.

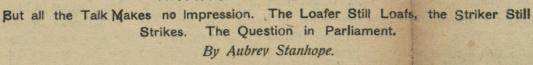
The British Steamer Star of the West has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew was landed at Aberdeen.

The barque Sunlight has been sunk off the Irish Coast. The crew was taken aboard a fishing boat and conveyed to Queenstown. The steam trawler Dromio has been torpedoed. The crew was landed in Peterhead. The torpedoed Iona does not appear in Lloyd's list. It is surmised that she was a quite new ship, 5.000 tons. Of her crew 53 men were landed in England. The steamer Dulwich Head has been torpedoed off Leith. She sank. The English steam trawler Persimmon has been sunk off Buchaness She was 255 tons. The crew was landed in Grimsby. The trawlers Fazehound and Curlew have been sunk 25 miles from Peterhead. The crews were saved.

A despatch from Athens says that a submarine was sighted by the Anatolia, a Greek steamer, near Volo. Upon showing her national flag the Anatolia was allowed to proceed on her way.

The Norwegian steamer Trudveng has been sunk in the North Sea by a submarine. The Daily Chronicle notes that within a week the German submarines have sunk 21 ships.

The Belgian steamer Menapier has been sunk by a submarine. The second officer, the second machinist and six of the crew were saved. The Captain and his wife and daughter, the first officer and 12 of the crew are missing.



THE NATIONAL PROBLEM.

The Young Englishman does not Want to Go to the Front and the Country

does not Want Conscription.

RATING THE SHIRKER.

Caillaux Minister of Finance.

Mercedes Success.

New York, June 8 In spite of all the difficulties placed in the way of German industries, 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.

British Victory.

London, June 8. The Press Bureau claims a great victory 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.

Bombs in Britain.

The Chief of the German Admiralty Staff announces that successful hydroplane attacks have been made upon the docks of Grimsby and Kingston. Also that a Zeppelin paid a visit along the British Eastern Coast, doing considerable damage.

Russian Loan Fails.

Petersburg, June 8. The Retsch announces that the results of subscriptions to the new internal loan was only 40,000.000 of Roubles at the State Bank. The private Banks are yet to be heard from. The output of coal in the Donetz has diminished twelve million puds in two weeks. Twenty thousand workmen have left.

"Times" Acquitted.

London, June 8. In the case of the Public Prosecutor against the Times, for having made public information of value to the enemy, that paper was acquitted. The Times had published a letter from Colonel 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 immense casualty list, which contains the names of 5,600 officers and men, whom of 1670 are dead. During the past six days the casualties show 913 officers and 20,000 men. This, the public is told, is likely to be the normal rate of losses.

Churchill's Self Praise.

London, June 8. The late Minister of Marine Churchill has made a speech 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 Dardanelles. For this the Daily Chronicle takes him to task. It considers he is unduly arousing the hopes of the people.

offered himself as a recruit. "When the riots were occuring in Poplar,

I went down there as a special constable and I found that the people were quite indifferent as regards the war; they did not want to know anything about it, they did not care whether they were ruled by the Kaiser or the King." It will be remembered that the Poplar riots were those which took place on the occasion when the German and Austrian shops and houses were pillaged. So it is quite evident from the statement of the Reverend gentleman, that the mob was not in the least inspired by any patriotic or sentimental feeling, but that it was entirely a question of coarse and common robbery which incited the populace to such shameful acts.

TRAITORS.

And the Archdeacon continues: - "Those people were nothing more than traitors, they were much worse men than the Germans who at all events were doing the best they could for their country. The English people are such traitors to their country that they 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 to be serving his country. Abroad there is a vast English churchyard over a large tract of country, where we have left so many of our dead and where we are going to leave so many more before the war is over. But that does not have any effect upon the young men of England."

The English officers themselves appear to think that they can force any man they see to join the army, a mistake which has led to the fining of Brigadier General Nickalls in the sum of two pounds two shillings for assault. The General was riding in Selby Road in Scarborough, in company with a lady when he met a man named Horsman. Without a moments notice the Brigadier General rode up to the man and asked him why he was not serving in the army. Horsman replied that he was already serving in a government office and had volunteered but that he was required to carry out his present work.

"But an older man. or a woman could do your work", hotly replied the General.

"The government does not think so", replied Horsman, "for I have applied on three or four occasions to be released, but was told that I must remain where I am".

THE BRUTAL OFFICER.

"That is a lie, you have never asked!" "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. I footballs

Servians in Albania.

Lugano, June 9. It is reported here that the Servians have crossed over into Albania. They are credited with having the intention of asserting their rights to a harbor in the Adriatic.

Lost Field Glasses.

New York, June 8. Amongst the cargo of the Lusitania was a large consignment of field glasses intended for the supply of the English army.

Troubles in Ceylon.

Ceylon, June 8. There have been considerable troubles here with the natives which have resulted in disorders. The causes are religious.

Short Of Ammunition.

Paris, June 8. Ludivic Nadeau, the wellknown correspondent of the Journal, who is with the Russian forces, tells that the recent defeats of the armies of Nicolai Nicolaivitch were due to shortage of ammunition.

King Constantin Better.

Athens, June 8. After the severe operation he has undergone, King Constantin is decidedly better. The temperature has gone down to 38.2. Unless there comes a relapse there are good hopes of the Monarch's recovery.

Edison and Culture.

Stockholm, June 8. The Svenska Dagbladet publishes an article written by Edison, in which the great inventor and scientist states that people are wrong in thinking that the bitternesses of the war are going to result in a lasting estrangement between men of culture. On the contrary, he says, that the moment the war is over all men of science will once again come together and give their combined energies to the common cause of the progress of culture. He adds, that 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 not give too much importance to the sayings of people in days of enmity, such as those through which we are passing.

Against Military Training.

Vale students now add their objection to

that or other university students to military training in the colleges. Students from colleges North and South made good enough soldiers in the Civil War, and doubtlessly they will acquit themselves as well when that "invasion" occurs. Meantime there are sufficient opportunities for the athletic benefits which military training would confer in tennis racquets and golf sticks, not to mention baseball bats and

Meanwhile a Genoa telegram states that troubles have broken out in Cyrianica and that 18,000 Arabs are moving forward with the intention of attacking the Italian 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 African coast.

The Züricher Zeitung remarks:-Returning Italians when they get home, will be able to tell of the excellent treatment they have received at the hands of the Germans. Not a hair of anyone of them has been touched, in spite of all the provocations of the Italian 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 has not once given way to outbursts of mob violence.

SENSELESS HATRED.

Meanwhile in Italy the intense and senseless hatred displayed against the Germans continues in full blast. Two Italian professors, suspected to being of German origin were mobbed in Milan. Even helpless German servant girls, have been insulted and maltreated. It is estimated that the damage done by the Milan mob mounts to ten million of lire. It is not only the Germans and Austrians that have suffered, but a deal of Swiss property has been destroyed and claims will be made against the government for this.

A Swiss citizen who was walking with his wife, a German woman, was mobbed in Milan, a wild crowd pursuing them with the cries of "Fuori la Tedesca" (out with the German woman). It appears that the Germans 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.

Austrian Airmen Busy,

Vienna, June 8. The Italian war airship Citta di Ferrara has been destroyed by the hydroplane L 48 directed by Lieutenant Glasing, and observer Cadet von Fritsch. The stirring incident took place South west of Lussin. The airship was set on fire. Two officers and five of the crew were taken prisoners.

Hydroplane No. 47 has made a fresh attack upon Venice and attacked the balloon shed at Murano with success. Bombs were dropped upon some destroyers.

Vanished Illusions.

Copenhagen, June 8. Apropos of the English illusions to the effect that Germany can be starved out or beaten in the field, the Koebenhaven writes:-"We must all acknowledge that German technical and organising talents have achieved the greatest triumph. The starving-out idea has completely collapsed. The Germans, all the while are in position to mass strong forces at any given spot wherever wanted. Germany's antagonists may not make peace, but each day they are sustaining hard defeats and being forced to retreat, for they were not prepared for war and cannot achieve the heights of efficiency which the Germans possess. That the English of all others are beginning to see clearly 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 past been exterminated in central Europe. In Germany the last one was killed in 1835, near Trauenstein in Upper Bavaria. In Switzerland there are still a few bears to be seen in the Canton of Graubünden and the romantic Val Cluoza, which latter has been designated by the Swiss Government as a protected district. In Russia there are plenty of bears and hunting them in winter is a popular sport.

A Decisive Engagement.

A Three Days Fight in Which the Turks Claim to have Gained a Big Victory and Inflicted Heavy Losses upon the Enemy.

Constantinople, June 8. There has been three days of heavy fighting here, the Allies having received reinforcements to the number of about 15,000 men. The enemy made a strenuous effort to advance, but was beaten back with very heavy losses. The Turkish soldiers are fighting manificently and swear by Allah, 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 out. The Mauretania, the sister to the Lusitania, has brought out a large number of reinforcements. The Transylvania is also off Mytelene, full of troops.

A transport ship has been sunk in front of he Dardanelles.

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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

THE SLAVS AND AUSTRO-HUNGARY The Continental Times

A Splendid Rally to the Fatherland. American Women in Vienna.

THE FAITH OF SAVOY. ITALY AND THE SLAVS.

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BRITISH DOMINATION.

The citizens of the United States are slowly but surely rousing to the realisation of the hard and bitter fact, that America has come under the arbitrary domination of Great Britain. The Englishman has so arranged matters, that the United States merchant cannot 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 upon millions worth of American goods, consigned to neutral countries, which England refuses to allow passage to destination. Thus the losses to American trade are enormous. Mr. H. Young, Vice President of the National Importing and Trading Company of New York, has published a brief address upon the above subject and he clearly shows that American trade is just now completely at the mercy of the whims 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 country has heretofore contended, has resulted in the stoppage of shipments of packing products to certain European countries.' And thus England, defying all the established taws of nations, supplants well formed rules, which have been respected for ages by civilised nations, by the law of force."

Mr. De Young; who was himself formerly in the Consular service; draws attention to the fact that in the Diplomatic and Consular services of the United States that are 125 Englishmen holding responsible positions. That being so, the difficutties of the United-States, at such a moment as this, in observing the true spirit of neutrality which would be desirable, is of such difficulty that it becomes well nigh an impossibility.

THE SUPERFICIAL BRITON.

as lost for us." The General was beside 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 the English well, are fully aware that, as a race, they are cold, apathetic, indifferent, unsentimental, 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 of frivolity and a spirit of almost childish levity through him, which is well nigh inexplicable in conjunction with his other 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 Kitchener well nigh to distraction since the commencement of the war. Both have inveighed 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 watch a number of fuddle-headed oafs kick 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 company 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 Gulf and Euphrates regions. All is indifferent to him. He reads in the morning in his favourite newspapers accounts of bombardments and battles, all penned in 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. The newspaper reflects the public. The English people want that kind of nonsense and it is given them in large doses. This morning we publish the account of a bombardment of the Dardanelles, penned by a Reuter Correspondent and which, in point of vulgarity, frivolity and lack of dignity, in writing upon so serious a subject, is revolting. And so many accounts written by, so-called English "War Correspondents," are composed 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 the Briton's temperament, anymore than the leopard can change its spots.

der Linden and the Minister of the Foreign The Narodni Politika of Prague writes Office Lawdon. On the 13th and 14th of as follous: "Italy has shown herself as the chief enemy of the southern Slavs, May they were received in London by Sir especially of the Slovenes and the Croatians. Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith. Then they Her one purpose is to destroy the peaceful proceeded via Amsterdam to Berlin where development of these nations in the union they were presented to the Imperial Chancellor of the Austrian monarchy, to annihilate their von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Jagow, the Secretary of State. Then, through an infreedom, yes, to attack their very existence and deprive them of the most important part troduction by the American ambassador, of the Adriatic districts and their rights in Miss Adams and Dr. Aletta Jacobs were the Adriatic Sea. The former champion of received by Baron Burrian, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and by Count Sturgkh, the her own liberty and her own national pos-President of the Ministry. From Vienna the sessions, here plays the role of a robber delegation intends to proceed to Budapest in lusting for the goods of others. The Italian order to present themselves to Count Tisza. declaration of war has not a spark of moral justification. The war is a deliberate act of After this the lady delegates intend to fulfill piracy, which has not other purpose than the their task in Rome. Paris and the Hague, overwhelming and subjugation of neighboring and then to deliver their resolution in person peoples, the original inhabitants of the country. to the President of the United States. whose civilazation and whose speech are in A second deputation consisting of ladies no sense Italian. Great is the act of treachery

from America, Englandi, Holland and Hungary, has chosen the route of Christiania, Stockholm, Copenhagen and Petersburg for the delivery of their message.

Owing to the irregular postal connections 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 of peace commissioners. They wish merely to emphasize the note of peace in order to prepare the ground for a future understanding.

ITALIAN "FAITH."

The Neue Freie Presse calls attention to the fact that Count Borsarelli, the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs who has just delivered a flamboyant Garibaldi speech at Alessandria, is the very same Borsarelli who in a parliamentary debate in 1913 expressed himself as follows: "The Triple Alliance is a sacred bulwark for peace and the welfare of Italy. If it did not exist it would be necessary create it." But why seek consistency or reason from an Italian statesman?

DANGEROUS SECRET DIPLOMACY.

The same prominent paper has an excellent article upon the perils of secret diplomacy. There is no doubt that a great peril exists in this for the peace of the peoples In all countries save Germany and Austria-Hungary, the war is an artifical product fostered and plotted for by small cliques of diplomats, industrials and journalists,-such men as Sir Edward Grey, Sasonow, Sonnino and Salandra, Northcliffe Government and people in the following the Unutterable, Policaré, the assassins about the Servian throne and the entire chain of conspirators and intriguants. The people were not consulted, although they were shaped unto official ends and purposes. The Neue Freie Presse points out that such secret diplomacy as that of Italy would be a constant menace for peace, and such tactics as those of Servia under the cajolings or threats of Russia, an example of diplomatic ruthlessness. 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.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.

The Open Tribune.

To our Readers.

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

The following letter was sent to the editor of our Russian Edition, and being of general interest, we do not hesitate to publish it here.

To the Editor.

We have made a collection and 25 of my mates send you this letter of thanks for your splendid and well-edited paper. We thank you that you do not slander Russia and hurt our feelings, we thank you especially for your truthful reports from headquarters, and we thank you that you enlighten us as to the true position of affairs. Also for those articles on farming implements.

Amongst us there are many electricians, engineers and architects. Would it not also be possible to bring articles which give information as to the progress in these matters, so that we may be able to utilise our time of imprisonment for our general benefit?

We are indeed thankful to the Germans that they treat us with humanity, and that we suffer no want, and we thank our Commandant for all facilities granted to us and for the decent treatment. Every complaint which we have brought to the notice of the Commandant was at once looked into.

Would you care to receive from us llterary contributions for your paper and would you pay for these? Some of us receive money, others work, but many of us are very short of means and are practically not able to even pay the small amount for subscription.

Gefangenenlager Gross-Poritsch (Here follow 25 signatures, to be seen at our office).

Only One More Lie.

To the Editor.

In the Literary Digest of May 22, the New York World is quoted as saying, in commenting on the Lusitania tragedy, "what wonder that German school children received an official holiday in order that they might help celebrate this glorious herovictory!" I have written to the Literary Digest asking them to correct this mistake, which I feel sure they will gladly do, but knowing how slowly the mails function just at present, I beg you to print the statement that the German school children were

terms:

In A Bad Way.

brilliant writer and editor of the Daily News,

Mr. Gardiner writes:- "We are in the most

critical period since the commencement of

the war. The fall of Przemvsl is a sign of the

enormous power which Germany can bring

to bear 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

hopes of the Germans is that the Allies shall

break up morally. It cannot be denied that

It appears that Mr. Gardiner had received

an exceedingly bad impression from the two

last sittings of parliament. He says, "Con-

ditions in the House of Commons are those

of a state of anarchy. The situation of Eng-

land has not been strengthened by the

Coalition Cabinet. Inside and outside of the

House, all are asking, will the new govern-

ment last three months?'. The breaking up

of the Ministry is looked forward to as one

would upon a bad harvest. But if the

An Invitation to Evaporate.

following:--Mr. Churchill's position has be-

come a matter of eager controversy, which is

rather curiously confined almost entirely to

the Liberal ranks. Liberals are busily in-

veighing against him on the curious ground,

not that he has been one of the protagonists

in a most unfortunate dispute nor that his

plans are a danger to the country but simply

that he has placed his party in a predicament

which they dislike. 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 repetition. On

the other hand, there seems to be a feeling,

even among those who value his best qualities

most highly that after recent events Mr.

Churchill's presence in the Cabinet might

prove rather too explosive a blessing. In

these circumstances he may possibly elect to

gratify what is undoubtedly the dearest wish

of his heart and get nearer to the actual

Full of Doubts.

The Poet who Thinks it Very Doubtiul at to

whether the English can beat the Germans.

poet, has contributed a prose article in which

he denounces the apathy of the British

London, June 8. William Watson, the

scene of fighting.

London, June 6. The Times publishes the

Government goes to pieces, what then?"

there is good reason for such ideas."

London, June 6. The well-known and

P.2.

himself with fury and it was several hours before he could recover his self-possession. THE AUDIENCES AT SCHOENBRUNN.

which the Italian government has committed

against its allies, but the treachery it was

guilty of when it disclosed its monstrous plot

directed against the freedom and the very

life 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 even

in these countries, we trust, there will not be

found one noble-spirited man who approves

As a proof of the spirit of the South Slavs,

news comes from Budapest that all the men

in the six parishes of Spalato have volunteered

to serve in the war against Italy. Sebenico

also reports that all the young men in the

neighboring community of Drucs had come

THE DESPAIR OF DIMITRIEW.

A Polish countess at whose house General

Dimitriew resided for some time, has written

to the Reichspost. "The news of the result

of the battle at Gorlice-Tarnow had such a

devastating effect upon General Dimitriew

that this usually quiet and cool-headed com-

mander could no longer control himself. He

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

greatest desperation: "God! that is something

we did not expect. This campaign is as good

forward to fight against Italy.

of its crime against the southern Slavs."

The audience of the Hungarian statesman Count Andrassy with His Majesty Kaiser Franz Josef at Schoenbrunn has aroused the greatest interest. The famous Hungarian daily, Pesti Hirlap writes: "We consider these 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. These consultations with the Emperor have no other purpose than to express the complete harmony between the Ruler and the nation. They have nevertheless, a historical significance seen against the background of the great days in which we live."

Another great Hungarian paper, Az Est, reports as follows from Vienna: "In answer to the inquiry of our representative as to whether there was any connection between the audience of the leader of the opposition with the Emperor and the formation of a Coalition or Concentration Cabinet, which had been so frequently discussed of late, the Hungarian statesman remarked: "Only in so far as the idea of the conference was based upon certain prelimnary discussions which had afready taken place, but which, as you have no doubt observed, have not been carried any further." In answer to the question whether the audience granted Count Andrassy had any special significance, he replied: "Absolutely none. My conference and the calling of Counts Apponyi aud Zichy have no other meaning beyond the desire to grant the Opposition an opportunity to express its views on the foreign and domestic polies."

WOMEN PEACE ADVOCATES.

* A delegation of the Women's International Peace Conference at the Hague arrived recently in Vienna with the intention of presenting to Baron Burrian, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a resolution against war which had been unanimously passed by the Congress that had taken place on the 1st of May in the Dutch capital. This deputation consists of Miss Jane Adams and Alice 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 resolutions."

The ladies, who successfully accomplished their mission in Vienna, had already been received in Holland by Chancellor Curt von

THE BROKEN OATH OF ITALY'S KING.

On the 16th of November, 1870 the Duke Amadeo of Aosta the second son, of King Victor Emanuel and grandfather of the present King of Italy was elected to the throne of Spain, but owing to political disturbances in that country, he was forced to abdicate a few months later. A letter directed by Victor Emanuel to his son expressing his sympathy, reached Madrid only after the Duke Amadeo had left the Spanish capital, and fell into the hands of the Moniteur Universel, the Republican organ. Victor Emanuel wrote as follows:

"Sire, my beloved son: The accomplishment of a duty voluntarily assumed does not imply the necessity of making impossible sacrifices. A telegram of your Majesty assures me that your position has become untenable. We do not therefore see why we should offer any objection to your carrying out your determination to abdicate."

It is better that you retain the lasting favour of the noble Spanish people through a voluntary surrender, than to expose yourself to all the vicissitudes in the uncertain arena of party politics.

It is better to return modestly to private life than to incur the peril of violating the sanctity of your oath."

These words from one of the great kings of the House of Savoy find a peculiar application with regard to the helplessness, the lack of decision and the weak surrender of the present occupant of the throne, Victor R.L.O. Emanuel the Little.



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

"It is high time that the masses of the people of this country had it driven and hammered into their somewhat slow minds, for no gentler mode of introducing it will suffice, that it is very doubtful, indeed, whether we are going to beat the Germans at all."

Criticising the "lulling assurances that all will utimately be well", Mr. Watson praises the spirit of the Germans and declares "our allies and we ourselves are in imminent and grievous peril. Continuing, Mr. Watson makes the statement that "Germany is supremely formidable with the spirit that makes 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 nations, and it will be the fault of our own apathy, sluggishness and fatal optimism if the drama darkens at the last into a tragedy both for us and the true interests of mankind."

It is odd how the thick-witted obsessions of this flamboyant bard continue. He sees the miserable spirit of England, he sees the danger of Germany's marvellous resistance, but with true British density is unable to realize the great moral reasonom behind it. Even the "terrible Turk" when that blatant and swash-buckling bard once attacked, has shown a finer spirit than those "defenders of civilization",-Mr. Watson's countrymen.

English Responsibility

Pittsburg, June 6. The Pittsburg Despatch writes editorially: - "It has been the boast of officials and newspapers of Great Britain that millions of soldiers have been brought to the field of war in France and Flanders, from Canada, Australia, Africa and India with perfect immunity from attack. Cargoes of horses and millions of tons of munitions of war have been similarly transported without catastrophe. The same tremendous protective machinery which gave assurance of success for these phenomenal performances should have been available for protecting the Lusitania, for the Transylvania, which is threatened with similar destruction, and for other vessels under British and French flags which may come within striking distance of the terrible submarine torpedoes."



not given a holiday, and that the occasion was not "celebrated". Such statements are poison in their effect on the public, and can serve no good cause.

Very respectfully yours,

An Expression of Thanks. American Association of Commerce and Trade Berlin W. 8, Friedrichstr. 59.

On the occasion of the closing of the American Relief Kitchen, we embrace the opportunity of expressing to the American Association of Commerce and Trade our sincere thanks for the long-continued support of the poor of Berlin through the National Frauendienst. This work has rendered it possible for us to give a large number a good noon meals, and that too, in very tasty surroundings, and we can testify that the recipients showed themselves exceedingly 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 a success. We have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Nationaler Frauendienst Commissariat Department.



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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

of the Dardanelles. It began first with a

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

FOOLING THE BRITISH

Nonsense Served up in the English Newspapers in Place of War Correspondence. Vulgarity instead of Facts.

A BOMBARDMENT.

Described in a Spirit of Levity as Though it Were Some Kind of a Game. Apparently Unable to Realise the Seriousness of the Situation.

Rotterdam, June 8. The utter vulgarity and frivolity of the so-called war news served up to the English newspaper readers, defies description and must, one would imagine, make famous war writers of the past, such as Russell, Forbes, McGahan and others, turn in their graves.

The following is a sample of how the *Reuter* Correspondent thinks fitting to deal with a so serious matter as the bombardment of the Dardanelles, of which the English Navy has admittedly made such a miserable fiasco, losing an enormous number of lives and many line of battle ships, sunk or disabled. THE LEVITY OF THE OAF.

It 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 a game instead of a serious bombardment upon which the issue of the greatest of wars 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 upon the British ships of war.

THE TRICK BATTERY.

"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-Bahr side. It is a morning greeting from "Asiatic Algy," a 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 another, and has been a good deal knocked 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 We are going into the entrance again. The programme as described for the first bout is repeated. This time "Algy," who reopens on us as we come in, is fairly soaked with projectiles from us and a French battleship which comes in after us. About 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.

"ALGY" MARKS A HIT.

This time "Algy" hits us. The whistle of one of his shells ends in a crash and 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 putting his head out of his gun casemate at the moment, found a cloud of small splinters flying round it. We let loose our port batteries on "Algy," firing salvoes of three rounds at a time. 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 and is out of the fighting line, the Goliath, Triumph and Majestic have been sunk and the British troops so badly beaten on land that, as reported in the *Daily News*, they have lost 60,000 men from all causes.

What is one to do with or think of a people of this sort? The gradual vulgarisation of England has proceeded step by step with its degeneracy. If the splendid German troops could go marching down Whitehall, and England come under German rule until her rottenness was rooted out, she might 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 the French are Drawing upon their Last Forces and Have Undrilled Youths at the Front.

The "Figaro" on England. Says that Britain is Sending out the Flower of her Manhood and Gets Back Cripples. Jealousies at the Dardanelles. Is it Worth While? The Losses are Enormous,

London, June 3. The public prosecutor has instituted legal proceedings against the-Times, to call for the punishment of that 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 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, and was liable to depress the English and French forces. As can be imagined the Richardson communication has aroused great indignation in France and the strongest remonstrances have 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 upon him. The Times, it will be remembered, attacked 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 about the English, referring constantly to the statement that England cares for war only so long as it pays.

regular row between Sir Ian Hamilton and General d'Amade, and, in order to avoid public scandal, the French General was withdrawn and given a good appointment elsewhere. The late bad failures have led to further recriminations. The English consider that General Gouraud does not do enough, which [of course is much 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 hopelesslooking situation.

Not Worth The Losses.

Manchester, June 6. The Manchester Guardian, noted throughout the country for the soundness of its opinion and its lack of sensationalism, publishes an article which 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 infinitely little progress made?" The Guardian writes:-"According to the reports made by Sir Ian Hamilton, the Commander in Chief of the Dardanelles forces, we are not of opinion that the further attempts to force 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 Germans. Moreover it is to be remembered that the defenders now have at least two submarine boats. The effect of these is that the enemy makes more progress against us at 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 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 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 remains— The last dream shattered lies! We test our mounts and bridle-reins With cold, contemptuous eyes. And ceaselessly we grind our swords With grim and silent wouth; Our horses' heads we turn towards The South! and seek the South!

THE TRUTH FOR ONCE!

An American Girl who Boldly Speaks out the Truth Concerning Things in Germany. Shmasing British Illusions.

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 to read anything approaching the truth about Germany here, that it is quite refreshing to find an article which brings the sincere and straightforward ideas of an independent-minded person who has been in Germany. Such is to be found in an article which appears in the *Daily Chronicle* and the words are those of an American girl 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 much philanthropic work.

"Germany", says Miss Drexel, "hates England just as bitterly as heretofore; but there is 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 shall provide the Japanese with munitions.'

AMERICAN MUNITIONS.

No one in Germany has the slightest fear concerning the Americans joining in with 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 power to do. Of every two German soldiers who die in the field, one is killed by Amecan shells".

"Concerning the torpedoing of the Lusitania", said Miss Drexel, "everyone in Germany considers it to have been right and just, a necessity 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 war. They said to me, 'For two months we have expected that Italy would come into the war, it was all reckoned with and we took the needful precautions. We have the most perfect faith in the leadership of our army, which has up to now been so triumphant, and which will surely lead us to ultimate victory. It will be a hard fight, but Germany will win.'

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.

I think 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.

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

How a Far—Famed Sacred and Miracle-Working Image was Brought to the Bedside of the Ailing Monarch.

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 quite well again, is believed that he is out of danger.

The following despatch, dated Athens from Mr. Ward Price, the well known Correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, gives an interesting account of the way in which a famous miracle-working lkon was brought to the bedside of the King and how it is that the people sincerely believe that their ruler was thereby restored to health.

"A popular story in Athens is that the 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.

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 painted by St. Luke, was brought to-day from the island shrine at Tinos, near Psyra. 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, found buried in 1823; and twice a year it is visited by large pilgrimages of the sick, who crawl on hands and knees from the harbour to its sanctuary. It has never before been brought to a royal sick-bed, and frantic scenes of devotion occured on its journey through the Piraeus to Athens. It was re-

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 him where we are.

"Algy" knows that this means a drenching with 6in. 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 a projectile goes near them.

TIME FOR BREAKFAST.

Suddenly, crash goes one of our starboard. oin. guns, and after that "Algy" is kept busy. Round after round goes hissing over the water to the Asiatic shore, and throws up a cloud of white smoke on the ridge behind which the shells ourst. "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 nose is pointing up the Straits, aud our target is now a battery some miles up on the European side, which has lately been dropping howitzer shells in our lines in very inconvenient 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 quart r of a mile away. It is nearly eight o'clock, and time for breakfast.

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 breakfast. 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, and everybody returns to his station.

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 uniforms. It would be false to assert that 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 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 their live strength upon the continent, and what they get back, are flattered heroes as but 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 pon 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 fresh atrocity." (Invented Atrocities, of course. Ed.)

Jealous of One Another.

Athens, June 3. There is known to be a most disagreeable feeling existing between the English and the French forces in front

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 wine Once drew them like a spell, But we do not behold it shine, Nor taste the grapes that swell.

We mark alone the torch that drips 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— It burns upon Italia's brow— The traitor's scarlet brand!

Where is thy brother Abel, Cain? What seas thy hands shall 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 bound, And shakes the farthest ships, And he who hears its horrid sound Bites bloodily his lips, And seeks his stone and whets his steel, 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, The Honor of the World shall feel Thy death hath made it sound.

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The Editor, while always glad to consider suitable manuscript, can under no circumstances assume esponsibility for their return.

FULL OF FAITH.

"That faith in victory is to be found everywhere amongst the people. It is a united people, from the smallest boy who plays on the street, one and all are full of confidence in ultimate victory. The Kaiser is, as never before, a man of the people, he is a popular hero of German history.

"It is nonsense what the English write 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 that 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, a great number of wounded had been brought to Germany, 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 times of peace, eat too much. Now they eat rather more after the French manner, single courses, less large, but more of them. Nowhere does one notice any scarcity of provisions. Of course there is only war bread, but in this matter | King."

vereatly landed from the destroyer which had fetched it.

"The holy ikon, which is covered with embossed silver work to hide the scars caused by the Turks, who once tried to burn it, was carried on the knee of the Archbishop in full canonicals, seated in a motor-car along the seven-mile road to Athens. The car was surrounded by a dense and frantic crowd, chiefly composed of men.

RUSH FOR THE RELIC.

"When this excited throng of fierce, fatigued, and perspiring devotees, thrusting back the 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 repeatedly, 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 carry it into the sanctuary and close the brass gates. Later, when the excitement had lessened, the ikon was carried in procession to the palace. The Ministers were all there awaiting it.

"The Crown Prince and the higher officials of the court met it at the palace gates. 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 King."



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WAR DIARY.

May 31st. 1915. The German note replying to President Wilson's on the Lusitania case has been delivered and published. It is a rath r curious document, and I doubt whether it will have the desired effect. Evidently it is a compromise between two opposing currents: it seems that the navy insists upon unrestricted 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 some as meek excuses and arguments, while America will only hear the refusal to the explicit demand that submarine warfare as practised up to the present time should cease. Of course, the German press is very careful and moderate in its criticism of the note while it is not at all careful or moderate in its attacks upon the United States which does not contribute to reach the goal set by the foreign office. American circles which know the feeling prevailing in Washington just now, are very much afraid that things will take a sinister turn. This deplorable state of affairs is certainly not improved by the fact that Count Bernstorff and secretary Bryan have exchanged note; which gradually become personal and agressive in tone while the activity displayed by Dr. Dernburg in America is more and more initating the administration and other circles. When one side is so much aroused that it is no more able to discuss facts and conditions quietly but insists upon principles without listening to ar-

discuss the question whether England and Germans are less than thirty kilometres distant. mained on board and went down with the of the Persian cossack officers escorting the Belgium, India, Canada, Russia and France. America have already formed an alliance or, Obviously the Russian's power of resistance is ship. This story is as revolting as it is pacompany, prevented the execution of this Whether she is to go bankrupt cr not, is conspiracy. One would refuse to believe at least, whether they have long ago arrived thetic, an everlasting, burning shame for gone entirely, as they are easily repulsed of no concern for the Britishers after they at a secret understanding in case of war Britons and for Americans who take the part | such Persian fairy were not the case of Sir wherever they are driven forward to attack, have got hold of the Italian gold and custom between England and Germany which would Roger Casement and the British min of England inspite of the ever increasing nd chased were they are attacked by the explain the one-sided attitude of the American Christiania, Findlay, still too iresh in our enemy. They have few guns and little amevidence establishing the fact that the To finance Italy and other war expenses, government. Indeed, the policy pursued by memory. And the fate of the Lusitania? England will invite subscriptions for a public catastrophe of the Lusitania was the result munition left while the Germans have plenty the American government since the beginning loan of 500 million pounds at the end of June of a plot conceived and carried out in cold Przemysł has been stormed by General of it. General von Linsingen has told citizens of the war has been "so unduly severe blood by the British government and the von Mackensen's army and General von of a Galician town who thanked him for the or beginning of July. It remains to be seen towards Germany and so unduly weak Linsingen's has won a big battle at Strji. liberation from Russian rule, that within a Cunard management sacrificing ship and what success this second war loan will towards England", as an American friend of very short time all Galicia would be free of crew and passengers in order to sow the The number of Russians made prisoners of have. mine expressed himself, that such a con-Germany's second war loan of nearly 10 Russians, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg seed of strife and hatred between America war during the month of May alone exclusion is inevitable. I for one do not has written to a personal friend in Hannover ceeds the astonishing figure of 300 000 men, billion Marks or 500 million pounds has and Germany. A blacker, more devilish plot believe that any formal or informal underthat the participation of Italy will prolong not counting innumerable guns, rifles, etc. the world has never seen; only Englishmen been paid in to the amount of 87 per cent standing between the two governments exists. In a week the allies will have Lemberg and the war, but that ultimate victory of Germany are able to plan it and carry it out. And, I on June first, far beyond the amount payable No American administration could afford to Galicia will be lost to the Russians. This am sorry to say, only Americans are capable is no more doubtful. Excellent! according to the provisions of the loan call. should mean that the war is definitely won of being deceived by it. bind the American government and people In spite of this the whole amount loaned by Will Uncle Sam come to his senses in the internationally in any way except by a formal by the allied Germans and Austrians in the That this is not mere imagination run wild, the special war loan institutions for such last minute? This is still the anxious question treaty or convention ratified by the senate East and that they will be able within a purposes has been reduced within the last is further evidenced by a statement published asked by every true and loyal friend of or by both houses of congress as the conby Captain Hobson, member of Congress short time, to dispatch large bodies of troops week of May from 536 to 502 millions of America! stitution might require. Even secret underand, during the Spanish - American war, to other regions. Then it might get lively Marks. AAAAAAAAAA Schaefer's Apotheke The International The TheInternationalPharmacy Kurfürstendamm Pharmacy VITAL ISSUE Kurfürstendamm 226 corner Joachimsthal Berlin W., Kleiststr. 34. Tel. Amt Lzw., 1332. Tel. Amt Steinplatz 15251 American prescriptions carefully made up. All Kinds of American preparations A Weekly Devoted to Truth and Information Ready to help all who fight for **EXHIBITION.** PRINCIPLES, IDEALS, HONOR and JUSTICE THE GRAPHIC ART OF THE EXPRESSIONISTS. Published weekly by THE VITAL ISSUE CO. 21 Park Row, New York City. Cable Address: Efdorl. FRANCIS J. L. DORL, President and Editor. W. E. HAAS, Treasurer. THE WORK OF THE LEADING GERMAN Subscription price, \$2.00 per year, \$1.10 for six months. AND GERMAN-SWISS ARTISTS === **A.Wertheim** Foreign Subscription price, \$2.50 per year. Payment to be made in currency, money or express order. If by check, add 10 exchange on New York. 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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

standings of such kind which could under no circumstances bind another administration if entered into by its predecessor, would have to be confided to the members of the committees on foreign affairs of both houses of congress and would gradually leak out. But it is quite probable that the leading spirit of one administrations leaves, in the shape of a momorandum or promemoria, as a guide for future presidents and secretaries of state, certain directions for specified cases which assure a sort of consistency in the international politics of the United States, regardless of party affiliation or changing administrations. I know, for instance, that Theodore Roosevelt, while posing as Germany's best friend, at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, dictated a memorandum destined to be confidentially used as a guide for government representatives, members of the commitees on foreign affaires of both houses and editorial writers of the public press, in which he laid down the course to be pursued by America in the conflict. President Roosevelt surely expected at that time that the war would spread and involve France and Germany on the Russian and England on the Japanese side, which would be the signal for America to join England and Japan. The very existence of this memorandum explains to a certain degree the impudent attitude of England and Japan towards America and the weakness displayed by President Wilson's administration in the face of British and Japanese aggressiveness, coupled with unseemly "firmness" towards Germany.

June 2nd 1915.

Stockholm papers contain the story of an to the Times, that it was England's duty guments, trouble is always brewing. It is quiet sea?" will have to remain in the vaults of the American Swede who returned from New to introduce compulsory service as the only really too bad that this war has also put an And why, in the name of humanity and government and private banks. This is York on a steamer leaving three hours after end to German-American friendship which justice and fairness, have not these questions the Lusitania, which he had boarded just Russia's credit. been asked of the Cunard people and the had been the highly cherished ideal of many Italy is to be subsidized by Great Britain before her departure to bid a friend good British government by President Wilson and well-meaning persons on both sides of the for her participation in the war to the bye. He states that he witnessed himself the American people before they started to ocean. And to think that ultimately only amount of 3 billion Lire in the shape of a how all passengers were warned in time not the greediness of some American manufaccry murder against the Germans? to travel on a ship belonging to a belligerent 5 per cent loan. But she has to hypothecate turers and America's formerly undreamed of power and carrying, besides ammunition of part of her custom revenues which will be dependence upon England are at the bottom June 3rd, 1915. war and high explosives, a number of placed under British control and the Banca of the whole abominable business, makes one The "Frankfort Gazette" reports from d'Italia must consent gradually to hand over Canadian recruits. The passengers, with few has evidently told the whole truth and nothing almost despair. its gold reserve to the Bank of England Constantinople, that it had learned from an exceptions, decided to heed the warning and Is it a sign of the times that the stream of but the truth. Which is rather promising irrefutable authority, that early in May the when called for. As usual, England gets to leave the ship when Captain Turner put Americans registering their names and refor Germany. German and Austrian legations, headed by in an appearance, assured them that they the leonine part of the business: 5 per cent newing their passports at the American Prince Reuss and Connt Lothogaci, in Persia interest, control of Italian customs adcould travel in perfect safety, that every Embassy, is again daily increasing after it on the road to Teheran passed a village ministrations and the Italian gold reserve, June 6th, 1915. precaution had been taken and reduced the had almost ceased for a long while? pursuing with great ability and success her whose inhabitants had been bribed by British passage price ten dollars a ticket. Only The German army under General von Lintwelve persons were wise enough to cling and Russian officials to assassinate the two old policy of absorbing her allies gold and to their first_resolution, and left the ship. ministers whose activity in Teheran were forcing them under the yoke of Lombard June Ist. 1915. A number of German papers begin to in the direction of Lemberg from which the The rest relied upon British promises, refeared. Only the loyalty and watchfulness street. Italy has only to share the fate of

was sunk by him to close the entrance of San Juan harbor and to bottle up Cervera's fleet. It will be remembered that lieutenant Hobson at that time earned his nickname as "kissing Hobson" by the heroism with which he braved the onslaught of hundreds of women, old and young, who wanted to kiss him for his valor. Mr. Hobson who is since a number of years representing in congress a Texas district, if I am not mistaken, has declared that a widowed cousin of his wanted to buy a ticket for the Lusitania but was warned by the Cunard official, an eld friend of hers, not to do it because the line had received special orders from the admirally. The lady, however, had to promise not to speak of it to anybody. Mr. Hobson, who by the way, is no friend of Germany, adds to his story this very pertinent question: why did not the Cunard Line give the same advice to all passengers, for humanitarian reasons, if for no other? He continues: "Why, instead of this, has the Cunard Line loaded the steamer with passengers, among them many prominent Americans whose death must unnerve the Amecan people? Way did it not prescribe the safe route around the north coast of Ireland? Why did the Lusitania travel in the danger zone with a speed of only 17 knots? Why could one single torpedo do away with this giant ship within twenty minutes? Everybody who knows something of the business, must know that indeed some "interior" reason for it must have existed. Why was the ship without escort? Why had no preparations been taken by coast stations for an emergency? How was it possible that so many lives could be lost on a clear day and a

commander of the collier "Merrimac" which | for the French and English in Flanders and northern France, while the Austrians will take care of the "Dagos."

> A big squadron of Zeppelin airships have appeared over London and dropped bombs upon dock-yards, forts and military buildings, factories and the like. The damage must be enormous because the government has forbidden the publication of anything except the very meagre official report, which speaks only of slight losses. How furious the Britishers are on account of the activity of this other German pest, may be judged by the fact that right after the raid, the mob again began to annoy Germans and to destroy German shops, also such shops as had former business connections withGermany. City merchants are said to have been amazed and filled with consternation to learn that the mob leaders are in possession of full information regarding their business relations.

June 4th, 1915. A few figures, making an interesting chapter of the financial history of the belligerent countries.

Russia had invited the Russian nation to subscribe for what they call an interior loan of one billion Roubles, hoping at the same time that the allied financial concerns would lend their helping hand. The result is that exactly 23 per cent of the amount asked for have been subscribed for by Russian private capitalist;, 10 per cent by the government bank and its provincial branches, and the allied concerns were charitable enough to sign the princely sum of 60 millions or 6 per cent, so that the whole amount which will be realized is about 400 millions at the highest; the rest of the government bonds

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.

Austrla has invited subscriptions for a second war loan. Subscriptions are so Heavy that the success of the first one will be far surpassed. To satisfy subscribers, the term for the acceptance of subscriptions had to be extended because the pressure was too great.

June 5th 1915.

German submarines are very active at the Dardanelles straits; two big British warships became their prey. Yesterday they appeared in Constantinople and made evolutions before the palace of the Sultan, lustily cheered by the crowd. And at the same time arrives the highly interesting news that German submarines have been seen at the entrance of the Suez Canal. No wonder that the British are beginning to get ne vous: German submarines all around England and Ireland, in the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles and the Suez canal, whole squadrons of airships over London, the Russians totally defeated and soon exhausted, the French without reserv s, without men and money, Italy weak and at the brink of bankruptcy, fighting only wit : the mouths of Salandra and D'Annunzio, does it dawn upon them at last that it is a hard job to subdue three big empires like the German, the Austro-Hungarian and Turkish ones-a job even to big for Mr. John Bull? That the French are also at the end of their strength and of their wits has been told the world by no less an august person than Lord Northcliffe, through the medium of the London Times. It printed a letter written by one Major Richardson who had been sent to France to inspect the state of affairs. Obeying his instruction to report what he had observed, too literally, the officer wrote way to win this war because the French had sent to the front their last reserves and were completely exhausted. This letter has raised a storm of fury in both headquarters, the French and the English, and the government was compelled to go so far as publicly to prosecute the Times for hurting the military interests of the country. But the blunt major

singen has already reached the Dnjester, forced a crossing and is driving the Russians back

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SUPPLEMENT TO "THE CONTINENTAL TIMES"

THE TRUTH ABOUT ITALY. THE DOCUMENTARY AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE THAT ANNIHILATES ITS HOLLOW PRETEXTS.

Foreword by R. L. Orchelle.

It is difficult for one who is chiefly concerned with human ideas and principles to restrain his emotions and couch them in the cost and deliberate language of diplomacy after reading the evidence that follows below. But even the smooth silken garment of official diplomacy cannot hide the just indignation, the natural feelings of ontrage, horror and disgust that seize upon men and nations

horror and disgust that seize upon men and nations when dealing with a mercenary such as Italy. For Italy, as is now clear, was a mercenary and not an ally. She was in fact less than a mercenary, for she was a parasite which, having sucked itself full upon the body of its two friendly hosts, fell away at the first breath of strife. The "fine Italian hand" of which we once heard must have lost its artistic cunning if not its crimi-nality. For beneath the threadbare garment of the official diplomacy of Italy, all the greed, the fear, the indecision that affect a guilty and treacherous man in an emergency, are here lamentably con-spicuous in the conduct of a nation. One has the insinctive feeling of dealing with

One has the ins inclive feeling of dealing with something foul, mean and despicable, something something jou, mean and despicable, something reptilian and utterly sordid, when perusing these negotiations in which Italy, taking the coward's advantage of a comrade in distress, seeks to ex-tort or filch the legitimate possessions of the friend she was pledged to support. But this world war has taught us that under the stress of the provides its when the actional characters and the passions it excites, the national character and the natural characteristics that form its basis, appear naked and unashamed, – here black as Erebus, there

bright as day. I believe that all history has no spectacle to show so utterly degrading as that of Italy, the armed traitor and brigand, breaking into its brother's house whilst this was on fire, and extorting "compensations" based upon a rank and dishonest quibble.

"Compensation! Compensation!" was her one desire, and her smile and smooth words scarcely concealed her murderous snarl.

Through entirely undeserved this corrupt country Inrough entirely undeserved this corrupt country might have obtained under duress a great treasure for the blackmail it was so shameless to levy. But its knavish statesmen had already prostituted it to the massy gold and the airy promises of the half-impotent Entente. Its hands were not only no longer free but no longer clean. When it was offered the prizes for which it had lusted and clamored the prizes for which it had lusted and clamored the prizes for which it had lusted and clamored for years, its evil conscience, its suspicion and its for years, its evil conscience, its suspicion and its fear prevented their acceptance. When it finally came face to face with the inevitable fact of war towards which the Entente had pushed and dragged it, it stammered and hesitated and found no plausible pretext. The scowling, blustering brig-and became the guilty school-boy. It would be futile and even foolish to compare the actions or morals of nations with those of in-dividuals or to judge them by the same standards. The morality of an abstraction like the state must at times

morality of an abstraction like the state must at times and in nature differ form the morality of indi-viduals of that state. But the political morality of an alliance has hitherto been held inviolate by all honorable nations. Honorable nations—that adjective, to be sure, will no longer be used in connection with Italy.

Inaccurate similes must also be guarded against,

serious consequences, and even a general that it refused to accept the Italian inter- 1900-01, nor in harmony with the formal conflict.

For there was no room for doubt that the German Empire which fully acknowledged the justice of our charges against Servia, would not fail to pursue that road which its own interests as well as its pledged word decreed, and throw its full power on the side of its yearlong ally in order to aid it against a Russian attack. This, of course, would also give France that long-awaited favorable opportunity for which it had been lying in wait in order to realize its hopes of revenge. It was 1 kewise probable that England, despite the fact that it had denied the existence of any compact with the two other Entente Powers, would nevertheless take part in the struggle in order to help crush the prosperous and flourishing German Empire, the rival it so feared and envied. One might a'so have finally concluded that Turkey, despite the fact that is was still suffering from the after-effects of the Balkan war, would place itself at the side of the Central Powers based on the realization that a victory of Russia would mean an end to ils own independence.

What, then, was the attitude of Italy to this possible European war? The terms of the treaty with the two Central Powers to which Italy for over thirty years owed its security, its peace, the undisturbed development of its economic and political forces as well as the easy acquisition of two extensive provinces along the Mediterranean, were clear enough. They declared that it was to support its allies against two or more powers in any war that had not been provoked by them.* It was certainly clear that the action of Austria-Hungary, which after years of unexampled patience and love of peace in the face of the Servian challenge, had simply become inevitable, was not to be construed as a provocation. The attack, on the contrary, proceeded from Russia which in the execution of its ambitious plans desired to make use of Servia as a sort of wedge directed at the heart of the Dual Monarchy. Indications, of course, were not wanting that Italy would refrain from entering the war on the side of its allow are not only the latter but the scivit

its allies – as not only the letter but the spirit of the alliance obviously obliged it to do.** After the dubious position that Italy had assumed at the time of the Algerciras question and during the crisis following upon the annexation of Bosnia Herzogovina and after the conference of Racconigi as well as its continued firitations with the Triple Entente, Austria-Hungary and Germany were forced to cherish the suspicion that Italy would withdraw from its obligations as an air seek to justify this by all manner of qubbling interpretations of the text of the contract Though there was for this reason little dependance to be placed upon a carrying out by Italy of its duties as a party to the Alliance, it was certainly to be expected that Austria-Hungary and Germany might at least count upon a benevelent or friendly neutrality on the part of their ally in the tremendous struggle they were forced to wage. The developments of events during the first stages of the war substantiated this assumption, and gave no hint of the monstrous breach of faith and teachery of which Italy was subsequently to make itself guilty During this first period which begins with the delivery of our Note at Belgrade and extends into the winter months, the attitude of Italy was determined by three points of view. The first was due to its determination not to discard its neutrality for the present but to proceed vigorously with extensive military preparations, the second to an endeavor to justify its neutral position by the text of the agreement and to reassure its allies by protestations of friendship; the third by the intention of obliging Austria-Hungary by a violent interpretation of Article VII of the terms of the Triple Alliance to acknowledge that Italy was entitled to compensations equal to any conquests that the Dual Monarchy might make in Servia and Montenegro. (Appendix No. 3). In accordance with this the Italian Ministry, after a previous oral communication to the same effect by the Marquis di San Giuliano, came to the conclusion on the 1st of August, 1914, that Italy would remain neutral. The reasons alleged for this were that the action of the Dual Monarchy with regard to Servia constituted an aggressive act against Russia, for which reason Italy was not obliged to carry out its obligations under the Treaty. This assertion is amply contradicted by merely calling attention to the well-known and extensive military preparations of Russia for an aggressive war against the two Central Powers and by the absolute independence of Servia. Another reason advanced for Italy's attitude was that its exposed coasts would subject it to great danger in the event of a world war. This may be true, though it would in no wise excuse that country from fulfilling its duties. The final objection was that Austria-Hungary, in violation of Article VII of the Agreement, had neglected to inform Italy of the decisive step it was about to take, and

pretation of this article. The relation between the latter point and the real facts shall be discussed in detail a little further on. (Appendix No. 4).

Although these Italian arguments could scarcely be conceived as sound, Austria-Hun-gary nevertheless accepted the declaration of Italy's neutrality without any particular ob-jections, the more so since Italy at the same again declared its intention of abiding by the remaining terms of the Alliance and even of possibly cooperating later with its part-ners. All these proclamations were made in a tone of evident friendliness and sincerity. Side by side with these discussions regarding the question of neutrality must be considered the action of Italy undertaken as early as the 25th of July, 1914. This, as already explained in the foregoing, had for its goal a granting of compensations based upon Article VII of the terms of the Triple Alliance in the event of the occupation of Servian territory by Austrian-Hungarian troops. (Appendix No. 2.) The history as well as the language of

this article make it perfectly clear that its conditions apply wholly and solely to the event of *Turkish* territory being so occupied. This article was inserted in the treaty at the request of Italy in the year 1887, that is to say at a time when the terms of settlement were meant to regulate merely the future destiny of Turkey and its territory. There is not the slightest doubt that these agreements had been reached in order to prevent the interests of one party from suffering any disadvantages in respect to the other without some equalizing consideration coming into play, should that unaltered maintainance of the the Turkish position in Europe which it was the desire of the Alliance to uphold, be rendered impossible. No thought at that time had been given to non-Turkish possessions in the Balkan peninsula. This is clearly evident from the text which has remained unaltered since 1887, and which makes plain the fact that the Turkish coast districts along the Adriatic and in the Aegean Sea are subject to this condition but not the Montenegrin nor Greek.*) The Austrian-Hungarian Government was

therefore entirely within its rights in insisting that Article VII had no application to the event of a conflict with Servia and the eventual occupation of Servian territory, For this reason it did not feel itself under any obligation to obtain the consent of lialy ere proceeding with its diplomatic steps in Belgrade, since these did not even

declaration made by Italy at the beginning of August 1914 at Vienna, no protest was made by Austria-Hungary, especially so since Italy gave notice at Vienna of each "provisional" measure and continued to declare its adherence to the Treaty of London and the continuance of the Agreement of 1901 (Appendices Nos. 1 aud 5).

Same and the second second

It soon became apparent, however, that the ambitious plans of Italy for the occupation of the "altra sponda" had not been exof the "altra sponda" had not been ex-hausted. A passionate excitement began to seize upon that country. The theory of ab solute neutrality gave way to the new motto of a "armed and watchful" neutrality, and later on to the cynical phrase of "sacro egoismo." Supported by the government in secret and furthered and openly subsidized by the agents of the Entente Powers, this soil of Irredentist radical and republican soil of Irredentist, radical and republican shibboleths gave birth to a movement which, quite indifferent to all pledges of honor and faith, inscribed the names of the Italian districts of the Monarchy upon its banners, and whose adherents in the press, in the street and in public meetings, began to agitate more and more stormily in favor of Itaty's participation in the war on the side of the Entente.

The fact that the official policy of Italy was governed by the same tendencies became apparent only after the conduct of foreign affairs passed into the hands of Baron Sonnino upon the death of the Marquis di San Giuliano at the beginning of November.

This brought about a second phase in the development of events in Italy. In this the dominating idea, without a thought as to the duties of an alliance or any moral consideration, was the resolve to make use of that favorable moment in which the two allies were engaged in a mighty struggle with formidable opponents, in order to extort from Austria-Hungary the surrender of those southern provinces in which Italians had settled, or if need be, to seize them by force.

The first step in this direction was taken by the Italian cabinet on the 11th of December when its Ambassador at Vienna, with various unmistakeable hints and allusions to the "national aspirations", brought forward the argument that in view of our military operations on Servian territory, Italy, accord-ding to Article VII of the terms of the Triple Alliance, was entitled to compensa-tions. Italy still further laid bare her intentions-a month later when she made the formal inquiry whether Austria-Hungary would not be willing to concede a portion of its territory as a basis of negotiations for the compensation to be granted under Article VII? From the mass of arguments furnished by Austria-Hungary in the course of the discussions with Italy it will be necessary to quote only a few. Military operations in alien territory do not constitute even a temporary occupation within the meaning of Article VII, and therefore give the other party no right to any compensation. Inasmuch as Servian territory is in fact not occupied by our troops, there can be no basis for the approximation of the compensation, since this depends on the advantages derived by the occupying power. It is also obvious that such compensation is only to be sought there where the advantage has been gained which the compensation is meant to balance, that is to say upon the Balkan peninsula When the contract was made there was no thought of giving up other districts towards this end, especially one's own districts. In addition to this Austria-Hungary made public on the 9th of February the counter demands of Italy according to its reading of Article VII, as made clear by the Italian occupation of islands in the Agean Sea and Valona. Italy, on the contrary, held fast to its standpoint and finally after long and fruitless negotiations it declared towards the close of February that a resumption of our operations against Servia without a preliminary agreement with regard to the question of compensations would be regarded as a breach of the terms of the treaty and that the most serious consequences would ensue upon this. It also stated that such an agreement could be reached only on the basis of a surrender of Austrian-Hungarian territory. The situation was now clear. This attitude of the Roman cabinet which was accompanied by an incitement of public opinion against the two Central Powers by the government and by the press, and by the most active preparations for mobilization, left no room for doubt that relations with Italy could be maintained only by means of concessions of territory on the part of Austria-Hungary. It was also apparent that no considerations of conscience nor of honor would prevent Italy from seizing a favorable opportunity for making an attack upon the Dual Monarchy in order to realize its national aspirations. However cooly and calmy the people of Austria-Hungary regarded this danger, it was nevertheless necessary that the men in whose hands the destinies of the monarchy were placed should ask themselves in full consciousness of their responsibilities, whether, all other means having been exhausted, it was not desireable to attempt to maintain or possibly strengthen the political relationship with Italy even at the high price of a cession of territory. Austria Hungary naturally found the utmost difficulty in reconciling itself to the thought of yielding up without a struggle land which had for centuries been under the sceptre of the house of Habsburg, land which served as a natural rampart to the monarchy, and whose sons even in this war had given so many proofs of their fidelity and selfsacrifice. And this resolve was to be given the most serious thought since the traditions of the monarchy had never vitiated an honest promise by any subsequent deception. Never in all its history had Austria-Hungary broken its given word.

But this extraordinary situation called for extraordinary resolutions. On the 9th of March therefore, with the approval of his mo-narch and of both governments, Baron Burian was able to communicate to the Italian am-bassador that Austria-Hungary accepted in principle the cession of certain territory as a basis of the negotiations regarding the question of compensation. Though an understanding had thus been

achieved in respect to certain major points, great difficulties nevertheless arose during the second phase of the negotiations concerning a matter a preliminaries. Before the matter could be discussed further the Roman Cabinet imposed the condition that it was to be understood in advance that the cession of territory was to take place immediately after the signing of the documents - a demand which in itself served to throw a very questionable light upon the sinceri y of Italy's desire to achieve a peaceful solution.

Quite apart from the practi al difficulties operating against the precipiate execution of such a deep-going measure, it was hardly to be expected that Austria-Hungary in a one-sided interpretation of this contract, should place Italy in actual possession of the territory to be surrendered, -territory of the highest strategic value,-ere the reciprocal return Italy was to make,—the maintenance of neutrality until peace had been re-tored,— had indeed become an actuality. There was certainly no reason for our having such overwhelming confidence in Italian loyalty and reliability.

It was of course impossible for Austria-Hungary to yield to any such demand. The nation was, however, prepared to offer the most thorough guarantees that the ceding of the land in question would take place with-out delay after peace had been signed. But inasmuch as the Italian C binet

would not withdraw from this demand, a halt in the negotiations would have been unavoidable, had it not been decided to leave this question open for the present and to proceed with the discussion of the thing itself-the dimensions of the district to be

At the request of Italy, which seemed to have no concrete proposals of its own to make, Austria-Hungary now announced its various offers. This proposal which was handed to the Italian ambassador in Vienna on the 27th of March, comprised in its essen-tials the cession of the entire Italian part of tials the cession of the entire Italian part of south Tyrol, for which Italy was to promise its benevolent neutrality until peace had been declared and to concede the right of its ally to complete liberty of action in the Balkans for the duration of the war. He who knows the important part played in the national consciousness by the Trentino in the decades that followed upon the establishment of the Italian realm, must acknowledge the magnanimous manner in which Austria-Hungary was now willing to bring about the fulfillment of this fervent desire of the Italian nation without any petty chaffering. This step would have done away with all the difficulties that lay in the way of a thorough understanding. But this hope was in no way to be realized. Though it may have been possible up to this point for us to believe Italy's declaration that it was anxious to establish a new basis for the continuance. of the alliance, we were from now on justified in assuming from the inordinate d mands now made by Salandra's cabinet that it did not in the least desire a peaceful solution. We were convinced that in this new stage of development Italian policy was no longer dominated by the ideal of national development in conjunction with the maintenance of good relations with the two Central Powers, but rather, an expansion of national unity at the expense of Austria-Hungary, a seizure of the complete supremacy in the Adriatic by cutting off the monarchy from this sea, and a complete and permanent alliance of Italy with the powers of the Enterte, followed by final active participation on their side. The demands of Italy were indeed outrage-ous. They comprised the cession of the entire Italian Tyrol, the purely German district of Bozen, as well as the predominantly Slav district of the Upper Isonzo valley, in addition to Görz and the coast territory as far as Nabresina, a str p of Karnten, the purely Slav islands of Lissa, Lesina, Curzola and Lagusta and vaious small islands, the estaolishment of Trieste and its district as an independent state, the recognition of Italian sovereignity over Valona and its district, as well as the complete surrender of all Austrian-Hungarian interests in Albania, and the immediate carrying out of the territorial surrende s. The lines of this program give one a clear insight into the ideas that lie at the bottom of it. The lines of demarcation on land are chosen not because of their national colour, but because they serve as strategic pointsand points of an aggressive nature. The postulates with regard to Albania and the Dalmatian islands prove how completely the Ad ia ic problem had overweighed all other considerations. And the mere fact that Italy had made a number of demands that threatened the very lite of the Dual Monarchy, is sufficient proof that the authorities in Rome had determined, quite irrespective of a peaceful or forcible so ution, to break with the Central Powers and to arraign Italy actively on the side of the Entente. The thesis of a "firmer bond of all ance by the elimination of the existing points of friction"-even the leaders in Rome must have been clear that this was inconsistent with a policy which, for example, in all earnest went so far as to wish to tear Triest and those islands that protect the coast of Dalmatia from out the structure of the Dual Monarchy. Although the insat able demands of Italy would certainly have brought about a complete cessation of the negotiations, a glance

but the wolf of the fable seeking an excuse to attack the lamb that had fallen into a pit finds a clear embodiment in Italy's note terminating the Triple Alliance. I may add that in the terms of this note as well as in its expressi n, seem to discern the mind and style of Sin Rennel Rodd, the British ambassador at Rome. The black night of English diplomacy has darkened the minds and the morals of the entire world. "Compensation!" was Italy's vena! cry. Com-pensation she has in part received from the Entente

in the shape of her thirty pieces of silver. Com-pensation she shall in full, yes, in overflowing measure receive at the hands of War whose sword she has degraded to an assassin's stiletto, and at the hands of History whose pages she has defiled with a bill of sale and purchase.

When the machinations which Servia had been carrying on for many years were finally revealed in the most terrible manner before the eyes of the entire world by the murder at Sarajevo, and Austria-Hungary, obeying the most elementary laws of self-perservation, determined to demand a guarantee from Servia that these things should cease, it might certainly in all justice have expected an acknowledgment of the righteousness of its action. It was hardly to be expected that a great European Power was to tolerate from a small neighborning state, the most hateful provocations, the systematic prosecution of a movement of disloyalty in its frontier provinces and an unscrupulous cooperation in criminal attacks and extensive conspiracies directed against its safety and integrity without taking the most energetic measures for defence.

As little objection could have been raised against the form of Austro-Hungary's proceeding as against its inner justification. It was a difference between the Monarchy and an independent state with regard to their mutual relationship. There was nothing to substantiate the supposition that the monarchy was dependent upon the decision of other powers with respect to the measures it was to take in order to secure its security and its peace.

Although the point of difference concerned only Austria-Hungary and Servia, there was nevertheless a possib lity that Russia, ignoring our express declaration that in case of a localized conflict, the sovereignity and territory of Servia would remain inviolate, would for all that seize the welcome opportunity order to carry out a long-prepared aggressive war against Austra-Hungary and the German Empire. This intention had become more and more manifest through the comprehensive armaments, the numerous trial mobilizations and the great strategic railways that were under construction.

It was in fact, even to be expected that the just demands which Servia's intolerable conduct had torced us to make would be rejected only when St. Petersburg gave the signal that the moment for attacking the Dual Monarchy had arrived. For Servia according to the Russian plans was to undertake the duty of delivering a flank attack upon us,--a part for which Russia had well prepared Servia by means of her frequent expressions of Pan-slavic sympathies and consequent political support.

It was to be clearly foreseen that with the system of alliances and ententes which since some decades forms the basis of European politics, the unjustifiable intermeddling of Russia in the controversy between the Momarchy and Servia might produce the most I deem this to be advisable.

* Article III of the terms of the Triple Alliance in translation reads as follows: "In case two of the parties to the agreement without direct provocation on their part are attacked by two or more Great Powers not signatory to this treaty, and thereby involved in war, a casus foederis would be established for all the signatories to this treaty."

** Article IV of the Agreement of the Triple Alliance provides even for the contingency of a warlike initative by one of the allies and for the friendly neutrality of the others. In trans-lation this reads: 'In the event that a Great Power which is not a signatory to this contract should threaten the security of one of the signatory states, and the state so threatened be forced to declare war, the two other powers thereby pledge themselves to observe a benevolent neutrality towards their ally. In that case each reserves to itself the right of taking part in the war in common with its ally should it

constitute war, though they may have led to it.

The contrary interpretation of this Article was nevertheless insisted upon by Italy, which, as already made plain, adopted this failure of a previous notification by Austria-Hungary, as well as its own devious reading of the agreement as an excuse for freeing itself from the duty of a military cooperation. On the other hand the Italian government based its principal claims for compensation for the possible occupation of Servian territory by Austria-Hungary, upon the interpretation given the article in Vienna.

Long negotiations quite friendly in tone, took place between the two cabinets regarding the latter question, and in these the German gove nment participated. There is not need of recalling these pourparlers in detail; it will suffice to say that finally Austria-Hungary, in consideration of the indeed neutral but otherwise quite friendly attitude of Italy, declared itself willing as an evidence of the loyal attitude it wished to show Italy, to accept the latter's interpretation of Article VII. It agreed that in the event of a temporary or definite conquest of territory within a Balkan district, it would enter into conversations with Italy regarding the question of compensation. This declaration was delivered in Rome on the 25th of August and accepted with thanks by the Marquis di San Giuliano, who was of the opinion that the discussion of the future compensation was premature at that stage of the war. (Appendices Nos. 6 and 7).

This for the time being concluded the discussions between the cabinets of Vienna and Rome regarding the chief issue of their mutual relationship. The following months were devoted by Italy to the development and strengthening of its military means and forces. At the same time Italy proceeded to take measures which had for their goal the acquisition of territorial points of support on the opposite coast of the Adriatic, in These measures which were Albania. tentatively urged at the beginning, began to accentuate themselves in direct proportion to the progress made by Italy's military preparations, and in accordance with the conviction that the world war would not result in a swift victory for one group or the other, but in a long and stubborn struggle. Though this step of Italy's was in accordance neither with the agreement of

*) Article VII of the terms of the Triple Alliance Contract reads as follows in translation: "Austria-Hungary and Italy who desire to maintain as far as possible the territorial status quo in the Orient, hereby pledge themselves to ppose all territorial changes which might prove to the disadvantage of one or the other of the powers signatory to the present Agreement. But should it occur in the course of events that the maintainance of the status quo in the Balkan districts or the Ottoman coasts and islands in the Adriatic or Ægaen Sea become impossible, and that, either through the act of a third power or otherwise, Austria-Hungary and Italy should be obliged to alter this status quo by a temporary or per vanent occupation, this occupation would be carried out only after a previous understanding between the two powers. This would be based upon the principle of mutual compensation for all territorial or other advantages which either of them might attain after the suspension of the present status quo, and would be intended to satisfy the interests and the justifiable demands of both parties.

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backward leads one easily to the surmise that this was quite within the intention of the Roman cabinet. Austria-Hungary was nevertheless quite prepared to proceed with a further discussion of the questions under consideration. It was in fact possible to make certain compromises upon certain points, so that there were no longer any essential differences outstanding.

But certain of the Italian postulates were in their very essence a negation of the most vital interests of the Monarchy, and as the Italian cabinet contested precisely these points with a most astonishing degree of stubbornness, an agreement was rendered all the more impossible.

While al negotiations were carried on by Austria-Hungary in the most conciliatory spirit, the Cabinet of Salandra, without offering an answer to the latest proposal made it, decided to declare on May 4th in Vienna, that it regarded the terms of the treaty as violated by us and therefore nullified, and that for this reason it withdrew its proposals and thereby reserved for itself a complete freedom of action. (Appendix No. 8.)

The Austrian-Hungarian government did not consider itself called upon to act immediately upon this amazing step on the part of Italy, but, undiscouraged, continued to pursue its endeavors to bring about a friendly solution.

For this purpose the measure of the concessions which Austria-Hungery was prepared to make was increased to an extent beyond which the most elementary consideration for the life interests of the Monarchy would have rendered it impossible to go.

The final offer which was handed to the Italian government by the Imperial and Royal Ambassador as well as by Prince Bülow, comprised the following essential points: The cession of the Italian part of south Tyrol.

The cession of the district west of the Isonzo inhabited by Italians.

In respect to Trieste, the erection of a university, the bestowal of the title of an Imperial free city and the revision of the municipal statutes, to that the Italian character of the city as well as its autonomy might be preserved, the continuance and eventual extension of the free harbor zone.

Our willingness to acknowledge the complete sovreignity of Italy over Valona and the surrounding district.

The political disinterestedness of Austria-Hungary in Albania.

The relinquishing of all claims which might arise through Italy's occupation of the Dodekanes.

As a return for this Austria Hungary laid claim to the complete neutrality of Italy towards the Monarchy, the German Empire and Turkey for the period of the present war, and a disinterested attitude towards Austria-Hungary for all successes that might accrue to it in the course of the war or the terms of peace.

With regard to the carrying out of these agreements, Austria-Hungary would pledge itself. immediately after the settlement, to proclaim in a formal manner the cession of the districts in question. In addition to this mixed commissions were to meet immediately after the completion of the treaty in order to regulate the various details, and their decisions would be subject to ratification by the governments. Immediately after this ratification the bestowal of the ceded districts was to begin and was to be completed within the time limit of a month. Finally Austria-Hungary and Italy would declare themselves as agreed with the understanding that the German Empire was to guarantee the faithful execution of the agreement. When these proposals were also met by the Italian cabinet with complete silence and when the parliamentary proceedings as well as the declarations of Minister President Salandra on the 20th of May found a loud echo in the wildly-excited population which had been goaded on for months, and the firm determination of Italy to attack its ally of many years in the most treacherous manner without the shadow of an excuse and without a single concrete demand, the Austrian-Hungarian government on the 21st of May held that the moment had arrived in which to answer the last communication of the Italian government, that of May 4th. This it was necessary to do in order to demonstrate the entire unreasonableness of the Italian pretexts and the invalidity of its onesided proclamation regarding the nullification of the Alliance, and finally to repudiate all responsibilities for the consequences that might result from this willful withdrawal from the Alliance. (Appendix No. 9.) A few days afterwards, on the 23rd of May, the royal Italian ambassador at Vienna handed the Imperial and Royal Government the declaration of war, whose wholly untenable and wretched subterfuge reads like an acknowledgment of the weakness of Italy's whole standpoint.

conditions would permit. 2. In case the present conditions cannot be maintained and changes should become necessary, that all material alterations are to be undertaken according to the spirit of autonomy. 3. In general and as an outcome of the disposition on both sides, to seek the most suitable ways and means by which our mutual interests may be maintained and brought into harmony.

I would appreciate the assurance that Count Goluchowski recognizes in the foregoing, as I do, the faithful recapitulation of the text of our agreement in regard to these points. I therefore authorize Your Excellency to communicate this note to him.

Communication of the Imperial and Royal Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Imperial and Royal Ambassador at the Royal Italian Court at Rome.

Vienna, 9th of February 1901. Translation.

Count Nigra after his return from Rome has called my attention to the answer which His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy gave to the interpellation which had been directed to him in the Chamber of Deputies with regard to Albania. At the same time he expressed the hope that I would find the declarations which it embodied in accord with the principles regarding which we had come to an agreement during my meeting in 1897 with the Marquis Visconti-Venosta at the castle of Monza.

During the strict and confidential interchange of opinion which took place in the conversations regarding this question, we did indeed recognize the necessity.

1. Of maintaining the status quo as long as conditions would permit.

2. In case the present condition cannot be maintained and changes should become necessary, that all material alterations are to be undertaken according to the spirit of autonomy, likewise that we in general

3. According to our mutual disposition were to seek the most suitable ways and means by which our mutual interests may be maintained and brought into harmony.

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 Cabinet with complete satisfaction and I request you to bring this to the knowledge of His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

2. Count Berchtold to Herr von Mérey.

Vienna, 25th of July 1914. Telegram.

The Italian Ambassador called here to-day and communicated to us with regard to the dispute between the Monarchy and Servia, that the Royal Italian Government in the event of this dispute taking a warlike form and leading to even a provisional occupation of Servian territory, retains for itself the right of claiming compensation according to the provision of Article VII of the terms of the Triple Alliance. In addition to this the Italian Government is of the opinion that the same article necessitates that we should arrive at some agreement with it, ere the eventual occupation of Servian territory.

1. To maintain the status quo as long as | avoided, whilst we have done all that lay in | our power in order to spare Europe this terrible disaster. We nevertheless hope that even without our participation in the war we may for all that find the opportunity to give our allies the assurance 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 "casus foederis" cannot be applied to the present war, the Ministerial Council last night decided upon our remaining neutral, with the reservation of making more definite 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 Balkans and the sea which surrounds Italy, represent a vital interest for our land, and it is deterred 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 fatherland, it was one of the chief aims of my activity to knit still closer the bands of friendship which united Italy and Austria-Hungary. I shall continue to strive for this and with all my endeavors, for I consider it absolutely necessary for the interests of both our countries. In order to attain this, their interests must be brought into accordthose of the one attaining satisfaction without injuring those of the other.

5. Count Berchtold to Herr von Merey. Vienna, August 4, 1914. Telegram.

Analogous to the declarations made by the Marquis di San Guiliano to your Excellency, the Italian Ambassador has today communicated to me that Italy in view of the agreement entered into with Austria-Hungary respecting Albania, would abide by the decisions of the London Conference. Italy did not wish in any wise to profit from the fact that Austria-Hungary was at present occupied elsewhere. It also wished to preserve a similar attitude in all that might yet follow. The Italian Envoy in Durazzo has received instructions to convey this order in the

above sense to all the Consulates.

I request your Excellency to tell the Marquis di San Giuliano that I find a special gratification in his declaration. I have moreover, been a priori convinced that Italy will now respect our accord, as we respected Italy's during the Libyan campaign.

6. Count Berchtold to Baron von Macchio.

Vienna, August 23, 1914. Telegram.

I authorize your Excellency, simultaneously with your German colleague, to declare to the Roman cabinet that the Italian interpretation regarding the expression, "dans les régions des balcans" in Article VII is accepted without reseration by us, and not only during the present crisis, but for the entire duration of the trealty.

This declaration brings with it the assu-

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 through this violation. Both reason and sentiment are opposed to the preservation of a benevolent neutrality when one of the allies takes to arms in order to carry out a program which is diametrically opposed to the life interests of the other ally-interests whose preservation furnish the chief reason for the alliance.

Nevertheless Italy has striven for several months to create a situation favorable to the restoration of friendly relationships between the two states, which represent the essential foundation for all cooperation in the field of general politics. To this end and with this hope the royal government 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 of lessening the inequality in the opposed positions of the two states in the Adriatic.

These negotiations, however, have led to no tangible result. All the efforts of the royal government met wth the opposition of the Imperial and Royal Government which 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 as a normal solution of the question from an ethical, a political nor a military point of view. Moreover this concession was to be carried out only at an indefinite time, that is, at the termination of war

Under these circumstances the Italian government is obliged to resign all hope of attaining to an understanding and to with-draw all its 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 reality, that is to say, the persistent distrust and the daily contrarities.

Having faith in the justice of its action, Italy therefore arnnounces that it from now on attains its complete freedom of action and declares that it regards the alliance with Austria-Hugary as annulled and for the future unbinding.

9. From the Imperial and Royal Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated May 21, 1915, to the Royal Italian Ambassador in Vienna, being the communication of the Imperial and Royal Government to the Royal Italian Government.

Translation.

The Austrian-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs has had the honor of receiving the communication with regard to the termination of the Triple Alliance which the Italian Ambassador has presented in the name of the Royal Italian government on May 4th. The Imperial and Royal Government has

refusal to join its allies in a war which had | clear, for certainly both in Vienna as well as Rome it would have met with the greatest willingness to respect and shield these interests.

The royal government was at that time of the opinion that its allies, according to the state of things were not entitled to consider that the "casus foederis" applied to Italy, but Italy made no communication to the effect that she regarded the procedure of Austria-Hungary as an "open violation of the text and spirit of the treaty.'

The cabinets of Vienna and Berlin in a loyal spirit, though with regret, accepted as valid Italy's decision to remain neutral-a decision which was scarcely compatible with our conception of the spirit of the treatyand the exchange of opinion which thereupon resulted confirmed the full continuance of the Triple Alliance.

It is precisely upon this treaty, especially upon Article VII that the royal government based its demands for obtaining certain compensations in case that Austria-Hungary was to derive advantages of a territorial or other nature in the Balkan peninsula.

The Imperial and Royal government accepted this point of view and declared itself ready to submit the question to a discussion, at the same time pointing out that so long as one had no knowledge of the advantages that might accrue to Austria-Hungary, it was difficult to establish any compensation for these.

The royal government itself shared this opinion, as may be seen in the declaration of the late Marquis di San Giuliano on August 25th, 1914, in which he says: "It would be premature to speak of compensations at this hour," and likewise from the remarks of the Duke of Avarna after our retirement from Servia, "there is at present no object for compensation."

Nonetheless the Imperial and Royal Governments were always prepared to enter into conversations upon this matter.

The Imperial and Royal Government which set great value upon the maintenance of the best relations with Italy, stood ready-when the Italian government, after a renewed protestation of its desire to maintain and strengthen the alliance, made certain demands which concerned the cession of integral parts of the Monarchy,-to accept this basis of negotiation, although according to its opinion the article in question, VII, did not refer to the territory of the signatories of the treaty, but wholly and solely to the Balkan Peninsula.

In the conversations which ensued upon this matter, the Dual Monarchy proved itself to be constantly actuated by a sincere desire to attain to an understanding with Italy, and though for ethniological, political and military reasons, all of which were explained in detail at Rome, it was impossible to yield to all the demands of the Italian government, the sacrifices which the Dual Monarchy was prepared to make were so great that they could have been justified only by the wish to heep intact the treaty which had subsisted so long betwen our two countries.

The royal government points ont that the concessions promised by Austria-Hungary were to be carried out only after an indefinite period, that is to say, at the end of the war, and it appears to draw the conclusion from is that these concessions thus lost th

Appendix.

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

Communication of the Royal Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Royal Italian Ambassador in Vienna.

December 20th, 1900. Translation.

I call the altention of your Excellency to my reply to the Interpellation which had been directed to me recently in the Chamber of Deputies egarding A bania The text of this reply follows her with: "I can as-ure you that the Italian and Austro-Hungarian Governments have had an opportunity to test tucir interests on the Ottoman coasts of the Adriatic and to recognize that these interests may best be furthered by respecting and maintaining the status quo.'

I consider it expedient that you bring this declaration of mine to the attention of His Excellency Count Goluchowski. I do not coubt that the Imperial and Royal Minister of Foreign Affairs will find it in agreement with the understanding regarding this matter at which we arrived ouring his visit to Monza in the year 1897. During the interchange of opinion which ensued during our conversations regarding this question, we had decided upon the tollowing points:

As to the rest the Italian Government intends to assume a position both friendly and in accordance with its duties under the alliance, should an armed conflict ensue between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

3. Telegram of His Majesty the King of Italy to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.*)

Translation. Rome, August 2, 1914.

I have received the telegram of Your Majesty. I need not assure your Majesty that Italy, which has made all possible efforts to preserve peace, 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 Triple Alliance, its sincere sentiments and the great interests it must guard.

Vittorio Emanuele.

Extract from a letter of the Marguis 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 Triple Alliance is to continue for 12 years and may be renewed. It is desirable, I might even say necessary that the policy of Italy and Austria-Hungary in the matter of the Balkans should be identical during this long period, it is desireable and even necessary that their diplomatic activities may develop in thorough agreement and confidence and sincere mutuality. In order to attain to this end it is unavoidable that we are set entirely at ease with regard to the interpretation of Article VII. This necessity becomes still more marked during the present crisis, even if we do not enter the war, for during these serious times in which the opportunity of applying Article VII appears more probable, we must be entirely clear as to the interpretation given this article by Austria-Hungary in order that we may continue, clearly and decisively, by means of our diplomatic attitude, to support the military activities of our allies.

On the other hand, the acceptance of our interpretation of article VII, which is of the utmost importance for our diplomatic attitude, cannot in itself suffice to do away with all those serious reasons which at least for the present, prevent us from participaling in the war.

This general formula does not in fact establish any clear and distinct arrangement regarding the nature and the value of the compensation to be paid under ail conditions, nor us relation to the dangers and measureless sacrifices which this war would demand of us, dangers and sacrifices which are greater than those to which our allies are exposed. This great difference between the dangers and the sacrifices on one side and the advantages on the other is precisely the reason which makes it plain why Austria-Hungary wanted a war which it might easily have

)His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty had sent a telegram to His Majesty the King of Italy, in which he informed his high ally that in consequence of the interference of Russia in the conflict with Servia and the mobilization of the Russian army and navy, he had ordered a general mobilization, and also expressed his satisfaction in being able to count upon the support of his ally.

rance that we are prepared in case of a temporary or definite seizure of territory in the Balkan districts to enter into conversations with Italy with regard to the question of compensations.

7. Baron von Macchio to Count Berchtold.

Rome, August 25, 1914.

As my German colleague received instructions to-day which empower him to accept the the Italian interpretation of Article VII, we have to-day both orally communicated this declaration of agreement to the Marquis San Giuliano.

He seemed to be pleasantly affected by this but was of the opinion that the present state of war was scarcely the basis for opening up a conversation.

I expressed myself as always ready to enter upon such a conversation, through I understood quite well, in case he wished to postpone it.

8. From the Royal Italian Ambassador at Vienna, on May 4th, 1915, to the Imperial and Royal Minister of Foreign Affairs, being the communication of the Royal Italian Government to the Imperial and Royal Government.

Translation.

Telegram.

The Ambassador of His Majesty the King of Italy is requested by his government to communicate the following to His Excellency the Austrian-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs and to leave with him a transcript of the text.

"The alliance between Italy and Austria-Hungary was from the very beginning conceived as an element and a guarantee of peace and had its main purpose in a common defense. In 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 important; they have accordingly striven through the successive renewals of the Alliance to ensure its continuation by establishing the principle of the accord préalable in connection 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 a basis for a common and fruitful action.

Instead of this Austria Hungary in the course of the summer of 1914, without consulting Italy, without giving it the least hint, or regarding the advice of the royal government to use moderation, presented its ulti-matum to Servia on the 23rd of July, this being the cause and the beginning of the present European conflagration.

By the neglect of its duties as an ally, Austria-Hungary disturbed the entire status quo in the Balkans and created a situation from which it alone could profit, while damaging the important interests to which the allied nation 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 nothing to prevent it from making them I cellency if he would deliver him his own.

with painful surprise taken note of the intention of the Italian government to terminate in so unqualified a manner a compact which, based upon the communality of our most important political interests, has for so many years assured our respective states both peace and security and been of such well-known services to Italy.

This surprise on onr part is the more justifiable, since the main facts which the royal government advances for its decision lie more than nine months in the past, since which the royal government has repeatedly announced its desire to maintain the alliance between our two countries and even to strengthen it, a desire which always found a favorable reception and cordial echo in

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-Hungary set itself, a goal whose chie fend was wholly and solely to protect the Monarchy against the 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 conntless attacks and finally in the horrible crime of Serajevo, could in no wise affect the interests of Italy. For the Imperial and Royal Government had never assumed, and regards it as impossible that the interests of Italy could in any may be identified with the criminal ontrages which, directed against the security and the territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary, were unfortunataly tolerated and encouraged by the Belgrade government.

The Italian government moreover had been acquainted with this and knew that Austria-Hungary cherished no plans of conquest in It was emphatically made clear at Servia. Rome that Austria-Hungary, in case the war remained realized, had no intention of infringing the territorial integrity nor the sovereignity 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 Gerniany saw themselves attacked by several Great Powers, the royal government announced the neutrality of Italy without giving the least hint that this war which was loosed and long prepared for by Russia, might deprive the Triple alliance of its justification for existence. 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 Italy sent to His Majesty the Emperor and King on the 2nd of August, in order to confirm the fact that the royal government at that time saw nothing which was contrary to the terms of our treaty of alliance.

Attacked by the powers of the Triple Alliance, Austria-Hungary and Germany were forced to defend their territory, but this war of defense had in no sense a goal that could possibly have been construed into "the realization of a program contrary to the vital interests These vital interests or what we of Italy." were able to know of them were in no wise threatened. Moreover if the Italian government had any fears in this respect there was

value.

Though the Imperial and Royal government made clear the impossibility of an immediate surrender of the land to be ceded, it nevertheless proved its willingness to offer all necessary guarantees for preparing this surrender and at once to ensure its carryingout within a certain period.

The open good-will and the conciliatory spirit shown by the Austrian-Hungarian government in the course of these negotiations, seem to furnish no support for the opinion of the Italian government that all hope of settlement must be given up.

But settlement of this sort can be attained only when the same sincere desire for arriving at an understanding actuates both parties

The Imperial and Royal government feels itself obliged to refuse recognition to the declaration of the Italian government to the effect that it desires to recover its full freedom of action and that it regards the treaty with Austria-Hungary as terminated and ineffective from now on. For such a declaration of the royal government is in decided contradetion to the formal duties assumed by Italy in the contract of December 5th, 1912. This decrees that the Alliance was to continue until July 8, 1900, and is provided for by the stipulation that notice of its termination could be given only a year in advance, while a termination or nullification before this time was not provided for.

Since the royal Italian government has thus freed itself of all its obligations in this deliberate manner, the Imperial and Royal Government must refase all responsibility for the consequences that may ensue from this manner of procedure.

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

Vienna, May 23, 1915. Translation.

In accordance with the command of His Majesty the King, and his exalted Ruler, the undersigned royal Italian Ambassador has the honor of making the following communication to His Excellency the Austrian-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

On the 4th inst. the Imperial and Royal Government was acquainted with the weighty reasons why Italy in the firm assurance of its right, regarded its treaty with Austria-Hungary, which had been violated by the latter, as terminated and ineffective from now on and that it had accordingly recovered its full freedom of action. Firmly determined to preserve the Italian rights and interests by all the means at its command, the royal government cannot relinquish its duty to take all measures to protect itself against all present and future threats against the fulfillment of its national aspirations. His Majesty the King declares that he considers himself from to-morrou on as in a state of war with Austria-Hungary

The undersigned has at the same time the honor of informing His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the passes of the Imperial and Royal Ambassador at Rome will be placed at his disposal to-day and that he would be grateful to his Ex-