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STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1915.

LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

English Losses.

London, June 22. The latest casualty list gives the names of 103 officers and 4289 men.

Spain Wants the Pope.

Madrid, June 22. Considerable propaganda is being made here with the cry of "The Pope for Spain!"

A Rush To Subscribe.

London, June. There is a great rush on the part of small subscribers to take shares in the new war loan.

Two Generals Killed.

Paris, June 22. Two French generals, Barbot and Stirn, were killed in the last engagement near Arras.

Expensive Fish.

London, June 22. The *Fishing Gazette* states that owing to the action of the German submarine boats, the price of fish has gone up 50%.

Dardanelles Fiasco.

Constantinople, June 22. Letters found on English prisoners tell of the utter depression existing amongst the invaders and the feeling that the undertaking is a hopeless one.

Incendiary Arrested.

Hamburg, June 22. A Russian named Frankowski has been arrested as he was about to leave for Hamburg. He is suspected of having been the author of three fires in the latter city.

De Wet Condemned.

Rotterdam, June 22. The Boer leader De Wet, who led a movement against the English in the earlier period of the war, has been condemned to six years imprisonment and a fine of £2,000.

Expecting Reprisals.

London, June 22. The *Daily Express* professes to know that Germany is preparing a grand aerial raid upon London in reply to the attack made upon the unprotected city of Carlsruhe.

Coal Shortage.

Stockholm, June 22. Owing to the prohibition of the export of coal from England, there is a great shortage of that fuel here which acts detrimentally upon the working of the factories.

Submarine Work.

London, June 22. In the week up to June 9, the German submarines sank 9 merchant ships, a total of 16,235 tons; thirty trawlers, 4,621 tons. In the week following, 8 merchant ships, 26,076 tons and 5 trawlers, 818 tons.

Useless Sacrifice.

Paris, June 22. Gustave Hervé in his paper the *Humanité* protests against the air attack upon Carlsruhe as needless. It would have been more useful had the aeroplanists visited Essen and rendered valuable military service there.

The Munitions Brigade.

London, June 22. In reply to the appeal made by Lloyd George, 10,000 volunteers have given their services towards helping to make munitions in London: in Glasgow, 5,000; in Middlesborough, 6,200 and in Sheffield, 6,500.

Tit For Tat.

Halle, June 22. Owing to the bad treatment meted out to German prisoners in France, the authorities here have stopped the publication of the *Journal du Camp d'Ohdruf* published by the French prisoners in the neighboring camp.

Dernburg in Kirkwall.

London, June 22. The Norwegian American liner *Bergensfjord*, upon which Secretary Dernburg has crossed the Atlantic on his way home, has been taken into Kirkwall. As is well-known the English have granted Dernburg immunity from arrest.

Muzzled Italy.

Lugano, June 22. The Italian losses, especially amongst the officers, have been heavy. The authorities however studiously avoid any publication of casualties, thus following the example of the French. The Italian press is completely muzzled. The people are not permitted to know anything.

Russia and France.

Petersburg, June 22. The newspaper *Djen* publishes an article in which it complains of the French not advancing. It says that the French reports are full of German attacks which have been repulsed, but nothing is said about French counter attacks.

Radko Demetrew is once again in disgrace. It is said that General Kouropatkin is likely to become Minister of War.

LEMBERG RECONQUERED!

Intense Enthusiasm Shown by the Public. Importance of Taking the Capital of Galicia.

SCENES IN THE STREETS. Special Fly Sheets of all the Leading Newspapers Issued and Distributed Gratis to the Excited Populace. Intense Display of Patriotism.

"Lemberg has fallen!" Such was the cry which was heard throughout the town last evening about nine o'clock. It ran from one end of the country to the other like a great electric current of joy and thanksgiving. The leading papers vied with one another in the rapidity with which they could print the news and distribute it gratis to the people, printed in large type upon single sheets. Swift automobiles stood in waiting at the doors of the printing departments of the various newspapers and were laden with stacks of bulletins, by the ink-stained hands of printers upon whose faces joy was written large. In a few moments away they flew, each one containing two or three members of the staff whose duty it was to distribute the fly sheets as they rushed at a giddy pace through the principal thoroughfares.

THE EXCITED POPULACE.

And, as the automobiles came along, and the news became known, the populace came out in its hundreds of thousands. Everyone wanted to have a bulletin. At places the newspaper automobiles were unable to advance, so great was the crush of the people, cheering and enthusiastic patriots struggling to obtain one of these printed souvenirs of so momentous an incident in the great and terrible war.

"What patriotism!" Everybody joined in the great demonstration. Men, women and children vied with one another in displays of intense joy. Flags appeared as though by magic by thousands on the all houses and in a few minutes the entire town was gay with a tremendous display of cheerily waving national flags. Everyone understood the importance of the fall of Lemberg, all realised that the retaking of the Capital of Galicia meant the freeing of that province from the hated Russians, who have held on there like some horrible parasite for months past. All were aware that the fall of Lemberg meant that a new phase of the campaign has been entered upon and that we had thereby come in a marked degree nearer to the end of the great and stupendous war.

The first bulletins issued read:

Lemberg Taken by Storm.

By order of His Majesty the Kaiser I communicate to the Capital:

Lemberg has fallen. The Austrian Regiment No. 34, "Prussian Infantry," whose Chief is His Majesty the Kaiser, stormed the powerful fort of Lysa-Gora to the north of Lemberg.

The Oberbefehlshaber in den Marken, v. Kessel, Colonel-General.

Then came the Austro-Hungarian Official Report:

Vienna, 22 June, 1915.

Our Second Army after severe fighting has captured Lemberg.

von Hoefler, Lt. Field Marshal.

There followed an additional note to the effect that Lemberg had been taken by the Austro-Hungarian troops after severe fighting.

CREDIT TO AUSTRIANS.

And everyone cheered and cheered again. For all felt the generous and delicate sentiment which prompted the prominence given to the part played by the Austro-Hungarian troops who have acted such a splendid role, in fighting inch by inch against overwhelming odds throughout the entire and severe winter campaign in the Carpathians.

But what stirred the German populace still more was the knowledge that the Kaiser was there and that with him was General Mackensen, His Majesty's favorite General, who was military instructor of both the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, and who it is universally felt, will surely now be created a Field Marshal. In the meanwhile the Field Marshalship is conferred by Emperor William upon the Archduke Friedrich, who thus becomes a German Field Marshal.

CELEBRATING THE EVENT.

Need it be said that the great event was celebrated in great style in clubs, restaurants, cafés and wherever people gathered

together in friendly companionship. It was an occasion for general rejoicing such as we have not had for a long time and you may be quite sure that the opportunity of celebrating the great victory with many a "hoch" was not missed. The health of the Army and the Kaiser and Mackensen were all drunk with a zeal and enthusiasm that were well nigh unbounded until one o'clock sounded the closing hour.

Revolutionary Movement.

Moscow, June 22. The movement here turns out to be of a distinctly revolutionary nature and is spreading throughout the country. The Chief of Police Adrianoff has sent in his resignation: He was at once replaced by General Solotareff.

French Nervousness.

Lucerne, June 22. The French censorship is growing particularly careful. Of late the few French papers which get through here are so plastered with black ink that they are unreadable. The Allies now threaten Switzerland with starvation or the alternative of cutting-off all communications with Germany.

Agitation in Russia.

Petersburg, June 22. There have been serious troubles at the Putilow works. In spite of a recent augmentation of wages, the workmen state that they do not get the extra money which is stolen from them by the directors. The workmen have adopted a very threatening attitude. The works are surrounded by soldiers.

Japanese Treachery.

Cologne, June 22. According to information received by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the cannon which the Japanese sold to the Russians made their first appearance in the Galician engagements and proved a failure. The American ammunition expected did not arrive, and that supplied by the Japanese proved worthless.

Newspaper Suspended.

The Berlin newspaper, the *Tageszeitung* has been suspended by order of the Governor of Berlin. That paper had been publishing articles calculated to create ill-feeling between the United States and Germany upon the subject of the late American note and the reply that should be made to it.

Not to be Fooled.

Sofia, June 22. All sorts of wonderful propositions have been made to Bulgaria by the Allies. They have promised it Cavalla, Macedonia, the Dobrutcha, and even hint that it might take Constantinople. But the Allies are offering what does not belong to them and apparently wish this country, now suffering very much from the effects of the past war; to come in and do the hard work for them. Bulgaria absolutely declines this honor.

Bribing the Press.

Hague, June 22. The local *Standard* announces that it has been approached by English agents with offers of payment for the insertion of articles of a certain kind favourable to England and abusive of Germany. The paper in question says that the agent is one named Street, and that such action is an example of moral turpitude such as is seldom heard of. It says either the English press must have sunk very low, or it must have a very poor opinion of the Dutch press.

Churchill The Windy.

In Order to Utilise his Super-abundant Energies he is to be Made Air Minister. An Awkward Question in the House.

London, June 22. It is stated that in order to provide Winston Churchill with an outlet for his overwhelming and over-brimming energies, he is to be made "Air Minister" and will be in control of the airship and aeroplane divisions of the army, which it is now admitted, have been so much neglected.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ginnell asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the statement made at Dundee by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, he would say if in 1911 he assumed the duty of putting the Fleet in a state of instant and constant readiness for war with Germany, and, if so, would he say how that fact could be reconciled with the statement of himself and other members of the Government that they neither expected nor did anything to bring it about.

Mr. Asquith: It is the duty of the First Lord of the Admiralty to maintain the Fleet at all times in a state of instant and constant readiness for war. The fact that duty has been properly performed did not indicate any expectation and still less any desire for war.

Churchill, that amateur of airy nonsense and gaseous boasts should now be in his element.

AN AMERICAN AT PRZEMYSL.

Mr. Albert K. Dawson Travels with the Army from the Carpathians to the Famous Fortress and is Present at its Capture.

A GRAND BOMBARDMENT.

Giant Cannon of the Austrians and Germans at Work. Russian Methods of Fighting. Bathing the Russians.

Berlin, June 19. There has just returned here, from Przemyzl, an enterprising young American Cinematographer Mr. Albert K. Dawson, of Stamford, Connecticut. I chanced to meet him and it was very interesting to hear what he had to say in a general way about the taking of that fortress.

"In the first place," said Mr. Dawson, "it is a mistake to think that Przemyzl is in ruins. Nothing of the kind. It is in a condition of very good repair. . . ."

"What?—after being twice so fiercely bombarded?"

"It was not the town that was bombarded," he replied, "but the fortresses which were five kilometres away from the town. And what is more Przemyzl was for long a garrison town, and, as such, was thoroughly well-policed. In Sanok, and Meslabos and many other villages nothing was left beyond ruins, but that was owing to the vandalism of the Cossacks."

"And the fortresses?"

STUPENDOUS DAMAGE.

"That is another matter. The damage done by the Austrian 30.5 mortars and the 42 centimetre German Krupp guns, was stupendous. Wherever a shell from such guns fell, why there was a hole left large enough to build a house in. Nothing could exist within a large area around where those shells dropped. It was a maddening, nerve-rending experience to go through and having seen and heard such a bombardment, I could easily understand what was told me, that one of the hospitals was full of Russians who had gone mad owing to the noise, excitement and strain. "Specially around fort No. 10, was the damage immense. There was a wood a little to the back of it. There the Russians has sought shelter. The machine guns had been turned upon them. You could scarce take a step without coming across their remains and often in groups, lying on top of one another."

"Then the Russian losses were heavy?"

"They must have been enormous! When I left they had been burying them for three days without interruption."

"Had the Russians rebuilt the forts?"

"Yes, indeed! They had done wonders. Not only had they rebuilt them, but had also mounted heavy cannon there and these remained in the hands of the Austro-German forces. I was within one and a quarter kilometres of the forts and have taken films in which are to be seen, quite distinctly, the effects of the giant shots, the fragments being thrown high into the air. Big shot fell several times quite near me, and my assistant Everett had a narrow escape. Had any of the big splinters and stones flying about hit me, I would have had no further interest in this world."

ALL THE WAY.

"I travelled the entire distance from the Carpathians to Przemyzl with the army. It took four weeks. All fared alike; officers and men ate from the same Goulash Cannon, leading exactly the same life and, as often as not sleeping out in the open. The same blanket did for everything. I was lent a blanket at night by the soldiers. The Russians kept on retreating and entrenching and then we would have to wait for the bringing up of the big guns and it took several days to set them up, just about when all was ready, the Russians would move out, break up the roads or blow a hill into them and then the whole would begin again. But finally on June 3rd I entered the town with the advanced guard after a 16 kilometre march. I immediately began taking pictures of the Austrian and German troops entering the town. I also took pictures of the forts as they were after the rough treatment they had had. At first the iron shutters of the shops were all down. But on the second day they opened and several millinery establishment windows were gay with wares, tempting the numbers of stylishly dressed women who suddenly appeared.

"Are the soldiers well fed?"

"Splendidly! There was always lots of rice, beans, coffee, sausage, cheese and beef. The last came along on its own legs. The peasants seemed to have plenty of white flour and brought much bread to sell to us and there was butter, and fruit and eggs were quite cheap."

"What about the crops?"

"Well it was a most remarkable thing to see the peasants, most of whose houses had been burnt down, quietly going about their

work with the shells falling all around. Their tilling and sowing operations were carried on as usual and that right under the guns."

"Did you see many Russians?"

THE RUSSIANS.

"Why yes! They were being brought in all the time as prisoners. It is a mistake to say that they are starving. They were a fine set of men and as a rule they had their knapsacks filled with provisions, just as though they had been preparing to give themselves up and wanted to have plenty to go on with. The Russian soldier is in truth tired of fighting and, if it were not for the Cossacks, who herd them up and drive them out of their hiding-places, a greater number would come in than is already the case."

"What do you say of the Austrian soldiers?"

Well, first of all I would like to express specially my appreciation of the manner in which the Austrian and Hungarians treat us War Correspondents. They are gentlemen in every way. I would like to thank General Hoerigen-Huehne for his great kindness. The Austrian and Hungarian soldiers are the most cheerful military in the world, they are always willing and ready to go ahead and chase the Russians. They form a happy, good-humored lot.

HE KNEW AMERICA.

"One day we were seeking shelter from a formidable shelling and were under a sort of pigsty, a party of us, when I heard a soldier say:—"Hallo there, New York, what are you doing here?" And I found out he was the head waiter of a hotel at Coney Island. Any number of them were workers in Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Most of the Magyars and Poles could speak English, having been over to America. One officer I met was a Doctor from Harvard. They all wanted to have the American papers I had brought with me.

"The Tyrolians are remarkably fine men. I saw some of them coming in from a 23 hours march and they began singing in unison in the most beautiful manner. The Austro-Hungarian troops have no more fear of the Russians than I have of a lot of old women."

"In some places you would see what looked like a lot of sticks standing in the ground. That was where retreating Russians had left their rifles. They have a habit of sticking the bayonets into the ground, so that the stock of the gun stands uppermost. The Russian prisoners are immediately set to work to repair the roads. They get some pay for the work. A Russian who comes in and brings his rifle receives 7 roubles."

"LOUSE STATIONS."

"You should see the Louse stations! They are just large barns. The Russians are in a fearful state. Their underclothes are destroyed. Their over clothes are sterilised and fumigated. They themselves are put in at one end of those barns. They come in looking the color of a smoked Westphalian ham and they come out at the other end like a piece of nice white asparagus. They have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, their long hair and beards have disappeared, they get clean new underclothing and they are as delighted as a woman with a new silk dress. Then they are put for five days into a detention camp, in case of contagious diseases."

"I myself had not had a bath for five weeks and it was a treat I shall never forget!"

"And you had?"

"You bet! We all had them."

Rejoicings in Vienna.

The Kaiser City Baffleged. The Rejoicings of the Populace Know no End. Optimism on all Sides.

Vienna, June 22. When the news of the retaking of Lemberg reached Vienna this evening, enthusiasm knew no bounds. Not that the fall of the town had not been expected, but still there had been rumors that the Russians had brought forward enormous reinforcements and that they were going to make a terrible stand. All are of the opinion that the campaign is well on the way towards its end, and, it is thought that the war may be over by the end of August.

Vienna is aflutter with flags and the Viennese are celebrating the great event with a vim and an enthusiasm which comes of intense happiness and pride in the glorious work of the Austro-Hungarian army. The streets, cafés and restaurants are crowded and Vienna rejoices to the utmost degree.

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THE END IN SIGHT.

At last the mammoth campaign is taking clear and definite shape, and it is becoming very apparent how it is all going to end. It pivots upon the gigantic combined movement which has been developing for the past two months and which extends over a vast front, from the Baltic provinces down to the Carpathians. It is fully agreed by all military experts of the day, that once the Russians have been driven out of Galicia, the offensive powers of the Armies of the Grand Duke Nicolaï Nicolavitch will be dead for a long while to come. That feat of arms may be taken as accomplished, owing to the combined tactics of the armies of Generals Mackensen, Linsingen and de Marwitz.

Little is heard of Field Marshall v. Hindenburg, so little indeed that some foolish people have surmised that something amiss had happened to him. But we are told by those who have seen him quite lately that he is exceedingly well, bright, alert, the picture of health, with the elasticity and bearing of a young man. As the saying goes, "when you hear nothing about Hindenburg, that is just the time when he is most dangerous!" Aud undoubtedly General v Hindenburg is actively engaged in working out one of his favourite big coups, laying out his huge military nets in which to catch the Russian fish. He is undoubtedly carrying out some preconceived plan for the encompassing of the enemy.

The belief obtains that the end of the Russian offensive is very near at hand. When it is over, the final acts of the campaign will be worked out and the end of the war will be well in sight. No question is more often heard just now, than "How long will the war last?" Should the immediate expectations of a termination of the Russian offensive be realised, it is little likely that the war can last much longer. Should the Russian forces become paralysed by the consummation of the Hindenburg tactical movements, now in course of execution, the face of the campaign would be entirely altered. Many army corps of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops would at once be free for other service, and at a very critical moment for the French and English, the Central Powers would be able to send overwhelming reinforcements to the western front.

The offensive tactics of the Allies of late, both in Flanders and the Champagne districts, have been most expensive to the British and French armies, not to speak of the heavy losses they have sustained in the Dardanelles. The casualty lists of the English have been stupendous, and recruiting is going very badly. The French have come to an end of their reserves and they are calling upon the English for help. England has an exceedingly serious task in trying to fill the heavy and constant depletion in the ranks of her own armies. She has no men to spare for the needs of the Gallic Ally. And there the matter stands. Under such circumstances it is reasonable to presume that the war is rapidly coming to its end. There are those who say that towards the end of August the war will end, others, that the end of September may be taken as the date for the termination of hostilities. In any case there appears to be a general consensus of opinion to the effect that the campaign is rapidly coming to a termination.

Cruiser Torpedoed.

An English Battleship Successfully Attacked in the Firth of Forth. A Very Daring Operation.

London, June 22. A most daring operation has been accomplished by a German submarine which has resulted in the torpedoing of a large armoured cruiser of the Minotaur type. The incident took place near the Firth of Forth where so many of the big battle ships are at anchor. The cruiser was of the Minotaur type, of which there are three, the Defence and Shannon being the other two. They are ships of 14,800 tons displacement, with 23 knots speed, and about 7 years old.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The German Admiralty Staff sends to the press the following announcements:—
 "On the 20th of June one of our submarine boats about 100 miles to the east of the Firth of Forth, attacked an English cruiser of the Minotaur type. The torpedo struck the ship but the submarine was unable to note the effects.

VIRIBUS UNITIS.

VOICES FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. ENGLISH IGNORANCE OF A GREAT NATION.

Dr. Alois Brandl, the famous Shakespearean scholar in an interesting article recently contributed to an American publication has this to say of the general attitude of the English towards his country. If the English were ignorant of modern Germany, this is still more true of modern Austria-Hungary.

"The English nation, which is so sensitive about the violation of near Belgium, was remarkably unconcerned about the breach of faith of which the British Government was guilty in distant lands. For many years, the envious commercial circles in England had made propaganda for an Anglo-German conflict. When war against Germany broke out at last, a few protests were raised in London, three honorable Ministers resigned, seven brave professors issued a manifesto, many decent people expressed their disapproval. But nothing of that kind happened when war was declared on my country. The English knew at least that Germany had produced a Luther and a Goethe. They regarded her as a strong Empire, inhabited by a united nation of the same blood and speech, and defended by a splendid army. But what does our Mozart or Grillparzer concern a Briton? He is accustomed to regard the Danube lands as a hotchpotch of semi-civilized tribes, most of the country being covered by gloomy castles and dusky woods. He looks on the Danubian lands as the home of the Catholic Counter-Reformation, of petty despotic tyrants and superstitious peasant hordes.

In the 18th century the novelist Smollet had a Hungarian hero, Fathom, a sham count, foolhardy and full of deviltry. The scene of Lord Byron's chivalrous drama "Werner" is laid in a Bohemian feudal castle; that of George Eliot's fantastic tale of murder is laid in Prague. Addison's "Spectator" has a panegyric on Prince Eugene, but only the personality of Marlborough's brother-in-arms is depicted, and that without any allusion to Austria. Wordsworth has a kindly word for the Tyrolean rise under Andrew Hofer, but less friendly verses for the victors of Aspern—that "courage of a single day" was thrice bitter to the poet because of Napoleon's marriage to Princess Louise. The Emperor Francis was addressed as "slave of slaves" by his contemporary Shelley, the bard of liberty, in view of the Venetian Republic which France had overthrown. Shelley was seconded by other English poets. Thus Byron says in *Childe Harold*: "An Emperor tramples where an Emperor knelt," referring to Frederick Barbarossa. Browning, who composed "Pippa Passes" in 1841, is cautious and circumspect. In that poem, Luigi, the patriot, starts out to assassinate the Emperor Ferdinand "The Austrians got these provinces... never by conquest." Browning might have said that the Austrians won with England's help and agreement. In addition to this traditional contempt came the impression of political discord during the last decades.

RUSSIANS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Mr. F. Ramseyer, a native of Berne, recently paid a visit to the camps at Wiesenburg and Grödigg, where some 50,000 Russians are interned. He writes to the *Bund* of Berne that the treatment and housing of the Russians are of the very best. Health conditions are excellent. At Grödigg there has been no death for over a fortnight.

HARMONY AS WELL AS PEACE.

Dr. Ervin Acel-Starhemberg has written an analytical article upon the conditions and political coherence of the Dual Monarchy before and after the war. He declares that the war will make for greater unity among all the various nationalities. The Russian myth will have been destroyed.

We have now come to just that point, writes the Austrian-Hungarian Scholar, where we can indicate how the world-war will solve the problem of our country. The iron grip of the Teutonic Allies will destroy, once and for all, the Russian hypnotic power. The Czechs, Slovaks and Serbians will come to realize the absolute impossibility of breaking the Austro-Hungarian boundaries and will be forced to seek their welfare and prosperity in accordance with the laws and rules of the countries of which they form an inseparable part. On the other hand, the Austrian and Hungarian Governments, being aware that their Slavic peoples can by no possibility cut the bonds which hold them to the Monarchy, can with perfect safety satisfy their furthest claims and wishes. Thus the spirit of discontent will transform itself into a potent political motive which will help the working out and the building up of a better political and social condition of the country. The red fluid lost in the Eastern battlefield by Austria and Hungary is a mighty test of blood by means of which the Monarchy proves that it is a vivid, strong and healthy combination with a great future before it.

FOR RENT.

Comfortably furnished modern three room flat, in Berlin W. Grand piano. Lift. Address J.P. 3615 Continental Times, W. 50.

Lloyd George's Task. The One Man of Supreme Genius. Mr. Harold Cox against Peace at this Moment.

London, June 22. At the General meeting of the National Service League:

Mr. G. F. Shee said that there was one man whose supreme genius was capable of carrying this country to victory in this crisis, and that was Mr. Lloyd George. Yet Mr. Lloyd George, who should be speeding up a machine already created, was spending his precious time and energy going through the country cajoling employers and employed alike to create the machinery.

Mr. Harold Cox, supporting the resolution, said that compulsion was necessary for the emergency of the present war. If peace were declared at this moment it would mean a tremendous victory for Germany, and a crushing defeat for the British Empire. We must meet the organisation of Germany by a new organisation, and to secure that end compulsion was necessary. We wanted a fairer distribution of service, a national register, and greater national economy.

Easily Satisfied.

Under the heading of "War in East Africa. Successful Skirmishing" the *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following:—

On March 26, some fighting took place at Salaia, in the Taveta district, east of Kilimanjaro. A detachment of Indians and King's African Rifles attacked a German post at Salaia, but while the attack was proceeding reinforcements arrived to the enemy, and our force found itself greatly outnumbered. In spite of this the enemy were driven off, but we lost two machine guns, owing to some of the native porters running away. Our casualties were five killed, nine wounded, seven missing.

One German was taken prisoner and two were killed. Their losses in native troops are believed to have been heavy.

On March 10 an affair of patrols occurred east of Mount Kilimanjaro, where a party of Kashmir Rifles were attacked by a superior force of the enemy. We lost one man killed and ten missing. It is believed that six Germans were killed.

Light-headed British.

A Swede Tells of the Absolute State of Confusion in England. No Organisation But Just a Happy Go Lucky Existence.

Stockholm, June 22. A Swede who has lived many years in London and is temporarily stopping here, gives an interesting picture of conditions now existing in Great Britain. His impressions are published in the *Stockholm Dagblad*. He says that those who had up to now considered Englishmen to be the most quiet, self-contained, and gentleman-like of men, must change their minds. In England the war has brought about a condition of discord and light-headedness, which is all the more striking when compared with Germany, where all is tranquility, order and system. The English machine of state has, in several directions, tumbled into complete disorder. It would really appear as though the English had the greatest difficulty in adapting themselves to the conditions which the war has brought about.

LACK OF HANDS.

Quite specially, he remarks, is the lack of hands noticeable. The price of foodstuffs has risen enormously and in consequence there is the greatest poverty and want existing amongst the lower classes. The confidence in victory and the tone of disdain which it was considered correct to adopt when referring to the Germans, has, of late, quite toned down; but the hatred against the Germans has in nowise diminished and continues to be expressed, as heretofore, in grotesque terms. Under the influence of the German progress, the English have begun to realise that they must exert themselves to the very utmost in order to stand up against that country.

Against The War.

Several Prominent English Labor Leaders who are Opposed to the Government. Their Attitude to be Discussed.

London, June 22. An announcement was made to the press on Tuesday night by a responsible official of the Labor Party that the speeches and writings of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were to be specially discussed at a meeting of Labor M.P.s next week.

Yesterday Mr. Arthur Henderson (now Minister of Education), chairman of the party, issued an official denial that any special meeting of the party was to be called for this purpose. Nevertheless, two Labor M.P.s holding high official positions in the party remarked me yesterday that at the meeting next week there will be a general discussion on the war speeches and writings of certain Labor M.P.s. One of these two stated that the discussion would concern the following members:—Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald, Philip Snowden, Keir Hardie, W.C. Anderson, F.W. Jowett, and T. Richardson. He added that an intimation would be made to all of them in order that they might have an opportunity of attending.

The members named are adherents of the Independent Labor Party, and relations between them and other Labor M.P.s who strongly object to their attitude on the war have been for some time very strained.

Italians Badly Beaten.

Repeated Attacks upon the Isonzo Repulsed with Heavy Losses. Decimated by the Machine Guns.

Graz, June 22. The *Crazer Tagespost* gives an account of the attacks of the Italians upon the Isonzo heights about a kilometer from the Italian frontier where the Austrians occupy a position at an elevation of 1,290 metres. Over and over again the Italians charged, only to be decimated by the unerring fire of the machine-guns. Six times the charge was renewed, always with the same lack of success, and the same terrible results. The losses of the assailants were enormous.

The attitude of the population was splendid, the women and young girls doing everything possible for the wounded and the fighters, bringing provisions and water to them under fire and behaving with the utmost heroism.

America Demands Cash.

The Russians want to Have the Goods but wish to Pay in Banknotes. This does not Meet with Approval. Buying Horses.

New York, June 22. The Russian government appears to be in difficulties here for want of hard cash. It has given enormous contracts here, for railroad wagons, which have been ordered from the Pullman Car Works. For months past the Russian government has given very large contracts to the Pullman Car Company. But the American company steadfastly refuses to deliver except for cash and will not accept the notes which Russia offers.

The French agents have bought some 30,000 horses in the St. Louis market. The Italian agents have purchased 11,500 and had previously bought 8,000. The British agents have given a standing order for 1,200 horses per week.

Those English Munitions.

A Number of Pregnant Questions put to the New Minister. Thinks Manufacturers are Paid to Co-operate.

London, June 22. In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George upon his re-appearance was subjected to a number of more or less relevant inquiries in reference to his new office.—Mr. Lloyd George, replying to Sir R. Cooper (U., Walsall), stated that the primary business of local munitions committees was to examine and organise the resources of the locality for the output of munitions of war.

Sir R. Cooper: Will the right hon. gentleman say what are the explicit powers these committees will have in view of the fact that manufacturers upon whom the right hon. gentleman is depending for immediate co-operation are under very great anxiety as to how far they are to be under the thumb and powers of these local committees?

Mr. Lloyd George: This anxiety has not reached me, and I do not think the War Office or the Admiralty have heard anything of it. On the contrary, from all I hear the manufacturers are very glad to co-operate. (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. Cooper: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that to-day in Leeds one manufacturer for this very reason has put up to public auction his machinery, which otherwise he was going to use for the manufacture of shells, for which he has been trying to get a contract from the War Office since the middle of April last?

Mr. Lloyd George: If the hon. gentleman will give me the name of his manufacturer I will take steps to buy the machinery, which we are sadly in need of, or we shall probably utilise his services.

Shortage of Munitions.

One of the Principal Ingredients Likely to be Found Wanting Ere Long.

New York, June 22. As everyone knows the manufacture of munitions in this country has up to now been prodigious. But it has become known that one of the principal ingredients will shortly be missing, that is to say glycerine. A meeting of the nitroglycerine manufacturers of the United States, has been held in order to consider the means whereby the supply of glycerine might be augmented, that compound forming a considerable ingredient in the manufacture of explosives. The war has caused the consumption of so much glycerine, that the entire supply in the country threatens to become exhausted. That now existing is only sufficient for two months. Its exhaustion would not only have a great influence upon the fabrication of explosives but would also affect several other trades. Glycerine can only be procured from one source and that is out of animal matter and there is no means of increasing the production, unless the bodies of men and horses that have fallen on the field of battle should be utilised. In normal times the United States imports about ten millions dollars worth of glycerine per annum from Europe. That source is now completely cut off.

The International Kurfürstendamm Pharmacy
 Kurfürstendamm 226 corner Joachimsthalerstr.
 Tel. Amt Steinplatz 15251
 All kinds of American preparations

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.

A German Soldier's Letter in English.

To the Editor.

I am greatly obliged to you for your readiness to meet my wishes regarding the delivery of your most valuable newspaper in my far away garrison town. Every copy goes round in our barracks, for amongst us Landsturm-men there are a large number who are able to read and appreciate your paper. Wherever they see me, they ask me for the latest copy.

Your readers may like to hear something of the way in which Germany is training her new armies. Of course, I must not divulge too much, but I can say so much—that I never admired the organising power of my countrymen more than since I experienced the change from my former self to my new vocation as a soldier of the Kaiser. The method of our training is simply marvellous, nothing of essential value has been forgotten, or has been dropped on account of the short space of time available. The outcome of the latest fighting has proven that the newly-trained men do not rank behind their younger comrades as regards fighting quality and efficiency.

There are amongst my comrades representatives of all stations in life: men of science, authors, merchants, bankers, government officials, teachers, civil-engineers, artisans and workmen of all branches. All without exception have for ten years and more led a life absolutely different from that to which they have adopted themselves so readily now. Only a few had to be sent home on account of their inability to stand the hardships of military training. Nothing could show better the stamina of the German nation—the physical as well as the moral strength of my countrymen. Moral strength above all, is necessary to win this war and from my personal knowledge of our enemies I have no doubt which way victory is going to take.

To give you an idea of our work I may mention that we are up and about from about 4 to 5 a.m. till 9 p.m. with only a few hours interval for meals and rest. After several weeks individual training we have now company-drill; day and night marches up to seven hours duration; rifle practice over 100 yards; trench-digging; sham-fighting (which is very much like the real thing, except that we only use blind cartridges and do not fix our bayonets); outpost duty; camping etc. etc. In spite of all that, our work does not appear so tiring as the comparatively easy work of the first week. We do now all that is wanted and nobody can enjoy the Prussian march-past after seven or eight hours marching over country-roads more.

I shall be glad, if you would kindly continue to send the *Continental Times* to my present address. I will inform you immediately of my call to the front in order to avoid delay in posting.

Yours very sincerely

K... June 13th. H. A. W.

A Voice from Holland.

To the Editor.

I am much attached to your paper and thoroughly appreciate its very excellent qualities. Wishing you every success in the name of justice, and of a good cause I am yours,

Yours truly,

Waardenburg, Holland. H. W. de P.

AN APPEAL TO OUR READERS.

Relief for Soldiers Parched by the Summer Heat.

Now, that the fiery summer days are approaching, it is necessary to find means in order to refresh with pleasant drinks the painful thirst endured by so many German heroes now defending their Fatherland.

The Central Committee of the German Societies of the Red Cross in Berlin have formed a special organization which is to devote itself to the task of sending regular shipments of mineral waters and fruit juices to the troops at the front. The German papers have published a call for contributions for this purpose and we feel certain that many readers of the *Continental Times*, both in Europe and in America, will be glad to contribute to this worthy cause—a small tribute of love to the men who are fulfilling their duty under such arduous conditions.

Contributions in cash may be sent to the Central Committee of the German Red Cross Society, Department of Mineral Water Supplies, Berlin W. 50. Checks, Kgl. Seehandlungs-Hauptkasse, Berlin.

Vegetarian Restaurants in Berlin.

Freya, Vegetarian Restaurant Charlottenburg, Bismarckstrasse 8, close to Knie.

Arthur Kämmerer's Vegetarian Restaurant Kronen Strasse 47 First Floor.

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

Opinions of an American Now in Berlin

INTERVIEW WITH COLONEL EDWIN EMERSON,

Colonel Edwin Emerson the well-known American military observer, who is now representing the Washington Post as its war correspondent within the German lines, has just returned to Berlin from America and is staying at the Eden Hotel.

Prior to his departure from Washington this June Colonel Emerson travelled extensively through the United States delivering lectures and addresses concerning the European war in all the larger cities and universities along the Atlantic coast and in the middle West, so that he is well qualified to speak of the present political situation in the United States and particularly of the true sentiment of the American people towards Germany and the world-war in general.

When seen at his hotel yesterday, Colonel Emerson said: "Popular feeling in America over the Lusitania affair and over the resulting exchange of diplomatic notes was at its height in Washington when I left there. On the day of my embarkation in New York we got the first news of the Teutonic allies' recapture of Przemyśl. Extras announcing this great feat of arms were hawked about everywhere in the downtown quarters of New York and created a profound sensation, especially in Wall Street, where the value of the Russian ruble immediately fell, together with the prices of certain munition stocks such as Bethlehem Steel, America Locomotive Works, Westinghouse and others.

"Though Mr. Bryan had not resigned from the cabinet as yet when I was leaving America, it was an open secret among well-informed circles in Washington that the President and Mr. Bryan were not in accord concerning the President's foreign policy and that an open split was inevitable.

"The truth is that the clever emphasis laid by the last German note on Mr. Bryan's well-known principles of arbitration and diplomatic deliberation in regard to any international differences read like a leaf taken out of Mr. Bryan's own book. Inasmuch as the President had expressed a determination to stand firm on the text of his original note, which had been despatched to Berlin practically over the head of the Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan was placed before the disagreeable alternative either of going back on his own much-advertised peace principles or giving up his post.

"He chose the latter. The fact that he had the manhood to do so is bound to redound to his political credit with his large personal following in the democratic party and with many millions of voters in America who are on principle opposed to war and to all so-called militarism.

"This credit will come to Mr. Bryan as a political leader regardless of what may have been his personal motives in resigning at so critical a period in the conduct of America's foreign affairs.

MR. BRYAN'S RESIGNATION.

"In Washington, where Mr. Bryan is far from popular, the general opinion is that he resigned firstly from motives of personal pique, because not he, but his under-secretary, Mr. Lansing, was consulted by the President in the preparation of both the Lusitania notes, and that he resigned secondly from motives of political policy with a view to advancing his own oft-tried aspirations toward the presidency, which were of course impossible so long as decorum compelled him to play second fiddle to the President.

"However that may be, there is no doubt that Mr. Bryan in his advocacy of continued peace with Germany and in his new-found protest against the evils of our unneutral munition exportations to the enemies of Germany, has struck a very popular note, which in the opinion of our shrewdest political observers at home may ring the death knell of our present democratic administration at our next national elections this coming year.

"Mr. Bryan is now splitting the democratic party in two just as Mr. Roosevelt split the republican party at our last elections. While doing so Mr. Bryan has shrewdly thrust the President, whom he himself helped into the saddle the last time, into the awkward position of apparently adopting the same hue and cry for war that was first intoned by Colonel Roosevelt, heretofore the most formidable opposition leader against President Wilson.

"That Mr. Bryan really has a very large following must be conceded by anyone who knows our internal American conditions. First, there is his old free silver and populist party. Next, his Chataqua admirers. Then the temperance people and prohibitionists to whom he has lately been addressing himself. Then the peace propagandists, including almost all our women, whether voters or non-voters; most of our church people; and several millions of business men who are against any war because of their commercial timidities. Last in line,

chronologically, as Mr. Bryan's followers, come the Irish-Americans, all of whom, though democrats, are violently against the President. Finally there are the German-Americans — likewise mostly anti-Wilson democrats — with whom Mr. Bryan is evidently anxious to establish friendly political relations.

"As we say in America: "Politics makes strange bedfellows." Altogether these heterogeneous elements make a numerically powerful party, far more powerful than the following of any other political leader in America at present.

"How numerous this following may turn out to be at the polls may already be estimated from the fact that the German-Americans and men of direct Teutonic descent in America number more than twenty millions. Little as the German-Americans care for Mr. Bryan, because of his demagogic and anti-beer propaganda, they would nevertheless uphold him in his new agitation against unneutral munition exports and in his labors for peace, since the Germanic citizens of America are essentially a peace-loving people and are radically opposed, of course, to any public policy directed against Germany.

GERMAN-AMERICAN LEADERSHIP LACKING.

"These people, of late, have had no adequate leader in American politics. The old German-American leaders, like the late Karl Schulz and others who dated from the period of 1848, have died out and no one has arisen among our present day German-American generation with equal prestige or talents for leadership. Those who have taken the most prominent part in speaking for Germany during the last ten months, — like Dr. Dernburg for instance — are regarded as foreign agitators on American soil, who naturally command no political following among German-American voters.

"Because of this German-American lack of political leadership and because of the fact that fully nine-tenths of our English printed newspapers in America are flagrantly anti-German, a wrong impression has gone forth that the sentiments of the majority of our American people are arrayed against Germany in the present world war.

"I say that this is a wrong impression because I know better. As a matter of fact a vast majority of our people are not only strongly opposed to any conflict with Germany over the Lusitania or any other British grievance, but they are thoroughly disgusted with the inhumane and unneutral munition exports of our Wall Street speculators and Pittsburg steel magnates, who, after all, are few in number even though the arms they export are many.

"During my recent lecture tour in America I spoke in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Washington, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, St. Louis, and a score of other cities. Wherever I went, speaking against the unneutral munition exports, I talked to full houses of native Americans who gave every sign of approval and of generous sympathy with Germany in her present unequal struggle.

"I found in particular that anti-German sentiments were far stronger along the Atlantic coast where we have our shipping interests with England, whereas in the interior the farther west one goes the more friendly the population is toward the German cause. At the universities, colleges and high schools at which I spoke I found as a rule that the students were pro-German whereas the professors and teachers were anti-German. At Harvard, Columbia and Cornell Universities, for instance, I had difficulties in getting a hearing because of the anti-German prejudices of the men on top — Drs. Elliot, Butler and Schurman — but when I finally obtained a hearing from the students my German stories and pictures of the war got an enthusiastic reception. This does not mean, of course, that all our professors are against Germany. Far from it. Among the very best friends of Germany in the United States, I found such estimable American scholars as Dr. Andrew D. White, our former ambassador to Berlin, Benjamin Ide Wheeler of California, Professor Vandell Henderson of Yale, Professors Shepard and Trent of Columbia, the Rev. Dr. Hall of the Union Theological Seminary, and, needless to say, such well known Germanists as Doctors Münsterberg, Franke, Faust, Guenzel, von Klenze, Theodor Sutro and others.

PRO-GERMAN SYMPATHIES IN AMERICA.

"Of the educated classes in America the most friendly to Germany, in general, are the officers of our army and navy. This is not only because these gentlemen, thanks to our excellent war-academies at West Point and Annapolis, are better educated and more enlightened than other Americans, particularly regarding the true history and aims of our country, but also because they have conceived a sincere and enthusiastic admiration for Germany's astounding feats of arms by land and by sea in this war against odds that would have overpowered any other people.

"While I was in America I was invited to deliver lectures concerning German military methods before the officers of our General Staff, at the War College in Washington, before the Military Service Institute, and before the officers and men of certain crack regiments in New York, such as the 1st Field Artillery, 1st Cavalry, Engineers, 69th Infantry, 71st Infantry and other military organisations in Boston and as far west as Cleveland and Saint Louis. Among all these military organisations I found an outspoken admiration for German military methods. The same is true of an overwhelming majority of our naval officers and seamen, of whom I saw many of my old friends in New York at the time of the President's recent review of our Atlantic fleet in the latter part of May.

"Let me say here that the impression conveyed by the British press that this review of the fleet and its subsequent open sea manoeuvres was intended as a naval demonstration against Germany is utterly false and malicious. The Presidential review as well as the manoeuvres were ordered by our Secretary of the Navy many months ago, so that this apparent demonstration, immediately after the Lusitania affair was a mere coincidence. I talked with several of our highest naval officers as well as with many of the younger men on the ships at that time, yet never heard a word said against Germany's methods of naval warfare. All the submarine officers in particular fully subscribed to Captain Hobson's published approval of German submarine warfare.

"It so happened that I had to deliver one of my lectures before all the officers and men of one of our infantry regiments in New York on the night after the sinking of the Lusitania. My lecture had been announced as a German war lecture. Some of my more timid friends thought this an inopportune occasion for such a lecture and tried to persuade me to give it up; but I did not act on their advice. When the colonel and adjutant of the regiment brought me to the regimental armory I found the entire regiment assembled and all the good things I had to tell them about German war methods were received with open expressions of admiration and warm military sympathy.

Throughout the last six months that I spent in America the only military man who ever said a word against Germany to me was my old commanding officer, Colonel Roosevelt. We met at luncheon and Mr. Roosevelt during the table talk actually advocated war with Germany, but he was absolutely the only American whom I ever personally heard expressing such a desire.

THE CURSE OF BRITISH NAVALISM.

We quote from that clear-sighted, true-spirited American paper, The Washington Post, as follows:

"Great Britain's navalism has been a smashing hammer of war for more than 300 years, and in every one of those years a menace to the peace of the nations of the world wherever and whenever Great Britain decided, as did Germany in Belgium's case, that national necessity required destruction or disregard of other nation's rights. The record has been made upon every continent, upon every sea, and the pages of history exhibit it written in the crimson of human life blood so that all may read.

British navalism today wrecks diplomacy, rends treaties, tears conventions, insults the weak, ignores the protesting, and plays the bully upon every sea of the globe.

"Destroy the Dresden first and diplomacy afterward" was British navalism's message to Chile, and that message to Chile is Britain's message to all other neutral, peaceful nations of the earth.

It is a brutal message; it is a despicable message; it is a message of a nation drunk with power; the message of a tyrannical system based upon the broadsides of its battleships, a system defiant of international law and regardless of other nations' rights. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Italy, the United States, every maritime nation on the map today, is a victim of the unjustifiable acts of British navalism. British navalism grows more intolerable with every week of continuance of this war.

Sweden asks why her vessels bound from Stockholm to San Francisco is held captive in British ports. The only answer possible is, British navalism.

The United States protests as her merchantmen are captured and sent before British courts, but the protests fail to break British silence, and British navalism's answer, if ever given out, will read "Seizure first and diplomacy afterward." The war in Europe may or may not limit German militarism, but British navalism's war upon the commerce of all nations is sure to bring to a close this most obnoxious and unbearable form of attempt at world-wide British dominion. If the European war has brought any result it has been the arraying of the peaceful nations of the world against British sovereignty of the high seas.

The high seas must be kept free for the commerce of all nations.

British navalism must cease its maritime tyranny."

And, we add, it is precisely for this great ideal, the freedom of the seas for all the nations of the world, that Germany is battling to-day.

FRENCH BLASPHEMY.

Joffre as Le Bon Dieu

A postcard recently put on sale in Paris is eloquent of the depths to which the taste of the French nation has sunk. The card represents General Joffre, surrounded as with a halo by glittering crosses of the Legion d'Honneur. Beneath is a prayer to Joffre (!) — a disgusting mockery of the Lord's Prayer. We give the text in the original, for we cannot bring ourselves to translate it.

"Notre Joffre, Qui êtes au feu, Que votre nom soit glorifié, Que votre victoire arrive, Que votre volonté soit faite sur la terre comme dans le ciel; Donnez-leur aujourd'hui votre pain quotidien; Redonnez-nous l'offensive, comme vous l'avez donnée à ceux qui les ont enfoncés; Ne nous laissez pas succomber à la teutonisation, mais délivrez-nous des Boches! Ainsi soit-il!!"

This piece of blasphemy is accompanied by equally offensive illustrations; for instance, under the prayer that daily "bread" should be given to the Germans, a shell is represented as exploding in the midst of a German battalion, and the next paragraph is illustrated by a picture of the French troops crossing the Marne with colours flying, under the tottering spires of Rheims Cathedral.

"An unknown soldier" is cited as the author of this masterpiece. We hope, for the honour of the French army, that this is not the case. But that a Parisian picture-postcard manufacturer should put forth such a production, and hope thereby to do a good stroke of business, this is not altogether a promising sign from a nation that boasts itself to be arrayed against "Barbarism" with "the forces of civilization."

ENGLISH VULGARITY. Shabby Advertisements.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chiozza-Money asked the Prime Minister if his attention had been directed to the official recruiting advertisement headed "To the Young Women of London," which began with the words "Is your best boy in khaki?" and to another advertisement which, without regard to the circumstances of women, some of whom were widows with an only son, asked them to tell their male relations to Go; and if he would at once institute a strict supervision of these advertisements by some person of taste and discretion who would have regard to the kind of language and appeal which ought to be permitted to appear in such official announcements.

Mr. Tennant: The psychology of the public, particular in reference to the efficacy of advertisement, is a peculiar and recondite study — (laughter) — and those with experience will agree that unusual methods sometimes have to be adopted. But even those who have no such experience will know that appeals for recruits must necessarily be addressed to meet the most varied tastes. (Renewed laughter.)

Sir A. Markham (R. Mansfield): Does the right hon. gentleman think that it is consonant with the dignity of the greatest Empire in the world that this kind of advertisement should be placarded opposite the War Office, on public buildings, and throughout the country?

Thus amidst "laughter," vulgarity and advertisement, downward the course of "the greatest Empire in the world" takes its way.

Lugano-Paradiso Savoy Hotel Sommer. Repete with modern comforts. Refined Family Hotel. Large shady Park. Excellent cooking. First-class in every respect. Prop. B. Jneichen.

England's Fault. American Exports Crowded to the Wall, What a Big Export House has to Report.

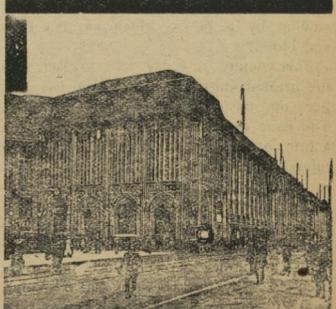
The American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin is in receipt of a letter of complaint from one of the largest American export houses, which is maintaining a voluminous export business in food stuffs with all European countries, a business which has been nursed from smallest beginnings to considerable size.

The fruit of years of hard work and endeavor has come to nought, as shown by above-mentioned letter, from which the following passage is quoted:

"Conditions for the import of American products via neutral countries to Germany are worse than ever and I am afraid they will have to be stopped entirely, as England now retains every shipment to neutral countries, especially to Scandinavian ports, and only permits the delivery on part of the steamship company to the holders of the bill of lading, after an amount equal to double the value of the goods has been deposited with a bank as guarantee that goods will actually be consumed in neutral countries and not reshipped to Germany or Austria."

THE BERLIN ZOO. THE MOST PICTURESQUE GARDENS IN THE WORLD. Admission 1 M. after 6 p.m. 50 Pfgs.

Pianos for Hire from 8 Marks. 68, Lützow Strasse 68 J. Barske. near Lützow Platz.



A. Wertheim Leipziger Strasse corner of Leipziger Platz

Every description of Fashionable Dress Goods and Articles for Practical Use and Luxury

Special Art Departments: Industrial, Modern and Graphic Arts Antiquities Complete modern Furnishings Picture Gallery

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AMERICA'S TRADE.

England Overrides all Previous International Law in Regard to Conditional Contraband of War and Does as She Pleases

SHIPS ARBITRARILY DETAINED.

American Consignments in Enormous Quantities Stopped in Violation of Every Principle For Which the United States Has Hitherto Contended.

New York, June 18. Without any doubt the sentiment is ever growing in the United States that the arbitrary action of England in regard to the seizing of American consignments to Neutral Countries must be stopped. That feeling, so strongly existing, is clearly reflected by an address which has just been published, made by Mr. Dirk P. de Young, late of the American Consular service and now Vice President of the National Importing & Trading Company of New York.

That address is based upon the familiar term of the "Watchful Waiting" diplomacy of the existing administration.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. De Young says:—

We have been patiently waiting and eagerly watching for a very long time for something positive to develop from the Administration's policy of "Watchful Waiting". But, alas, the Present's prodigy is still a mystery which baffles all human understanding. This country has had rulers who resorted to "Dollar-Diplomacy", "Shirt-Sleeve Diplomacy", and other varieties in plenty, all of which have had life, meaning, and definite form, but what, pray tell us, is "Watchful-Waiting", as it has so far revealed itself, except an apparition which now you see and now you don't. As, for instance, in the Mexican crisis, for a while it appeared to have some animate character, and then, behold, it vanished again into nothingness like a specter from the void. Is it not time to supplant this hideous diplomatic progeny of the National Administration by a policy which has real flesh and blood?

This country is today face to face with the greatest international crisis it has ever been our misfortune as a nation to meet. The issue must be met by statesmen, with a firm hand, great courage, and resourcefulness. It is the kind of a situation, which in earlier times, we had such men as Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Jackson, and Lincoln, to lean upon.

This is not a day for dreamers. Never before in the history of the world have there been so many men in arms at one time, with so many destructive weapons in their hands as today.

UNIQUE SITUATION.

Never before in the history of the American people have we had such diversified interests abroad amid the scenes of this bloody conflict. These interests must be protected. The welfare of this great Republic is in a large measure dependent on the manner of protection we get. The rulers of this nation must respond to the country's needs in this hour of trial. The crisis must be met now with sternness, courage, and a definite workable plan of action. "Watchful-Waiting" has been weighed in the balances and found wanting.

I quote the following from a speech of the Honorable James R. Mann, Republican House Leader in Congress at Washington, D. C., although I am a Democrat of life-long standing:

"By Order in Council of the English Government of October 29th last, England overrides all previous international law in regard to conditional contraband of war and under the terms of that Order in Council, English warships have seized and detained footstuffs shipped in neutral vessels by Americans to neutral persons at neutral ports for consumption in neutral countries.

This high-handed action of the English Government, violative of every contention which England has heretofore insisted upon, and violative of every principle for which our country has heretofore contended, has resulted in the stoppage of shipments of packing house products to certain European countries.

Millions of dollars' worth of these products are in vessels which have been seized by the English Government in violation of international law, and England has flouted our weak perfumed-paper protests."

THE OPPRESSED MERCHANT.

These appropriate words ring true, but they only touch lightly upon the long list of outrages committed by the English Government on the peaceful commerce of the United States, since the war began. Therefore it is time for immediate and effective action which will bring the oppressed merchant of this country immediate and satisfactory relief.

Every man who has dealings with business men in Europe knows that the English Government is placing unreasonable and harmful restrictions on our foreign commerce. The outlet of exports from this country to the old world is being unnecessarily and wrongfully cut down by the British authorities.

This unfortunate condition vitally effects the welfare of the American nation. It disturbs the economic equilibrium of the country. We have supplies in abundance awaiting the hungry mouths of the millions of Europe. It is our gain to sell this surplus abroad.

But today, the British Government throws aside all law and order, as if they were but "scraps of paper", and supplants well-formed rules, which have been respected for ages by civilized nations, by the law of force. We, the citizens of a great independent state, cannot now ship goods in neutral vessels to neutral persons at neutral ports for consumption in neutral countries, without the unwarranted and mischievous interference of the English Government.

The British Empire, which must rule or ruin, coerces the helpless little Kingdoms of Denmark and Holland into adopting rules and regulations, regarding their imports and exports, which demoralize our business with these oppressed little nations.

EXCEEDINGLY IMPORTANT.

Our commerce with Holland and Denmark, great distributing centers for Europe, is exceedingly important. Why should we allow England or any other country to interfere in any way whatsoever with the peaceful progress of our legitimate trade with those friendly nations? Must we all suffer to help England starve Germany? Must Holland, and Denmark, and the United States, pay tribute to the British Caesar also? Are we henceforth to be numbered as dependencies of the British Empire? Are we vassal states, whose foreign affairs are to be left in the hands of King George's Government? Since when did it come to pass that neutral countries, living in peace with one another, should not communicate freely and trade prodigiously to each other's mutual satisfaction and behoof? God forbid, if "Watchful-Waiting", dares to stay the hand of our nation's wholesome progress. So long as the ancient spirit of American freedom survives, no power or potentate shall brook us in our lawful pursuits.

If England and her Allies must fight Germany and her Allies, let them settle their disputes with such deplorable logic. But they must keep their battered forms out of the world's public highway. They must dissipate their pugilistic energies within the limits of their own territories, and not disturb the peaceful population of the earth which is engaged in more respectable pursuits. We want the high seas to be kept clear of distasteful and mischievous disturbances.

Unfortunately, at this moment, England has obstinately planted her warlike body across the path of peaceful commerce. The neutral powers should make effective protest, and the American nation, the most powerful of the non-combatant states, should raise her voice in earnest protest high above all the others.

But the administration at Washington is failing us in the hour of need. Our ships are searched on the high seas; our cables passing through London to neutral persons in neutral countries, bearing peaceful messages, are ruthlessly thrown into the censor's waste-basket.

Why does the Washington government still hug the delusive phantom, "Watchful-Waiting"? One hundred years ago when this nation was still in swaddling clothes, we dared proclaim our rights to all the world. Today we are a hundred million strong, and we are afraid to speak of our world wide interests above a whisper. We are the most obedient vassal of the British Crown.

NEED INVESTIGATION.

Not only do we tuck under the mandates of the British Foreign Office, but we honeycomb our Foreign Office with British subjects. The State Department is the instrument through which the foreign affairs of our government are supposed to be managed. The arm of the federal Government is dangerously crippled today with a staff of foreigners in its employ. Most of those foreigners are British subjects. It is a serious matter, when a nation is trying to be neutral, to have so many agents of one of the belligerents in its confidential employ. Our army and navy are suddenly found to be hopelessly deficient. What about the condition of our foreign service. Perhaps not only the Navy and War Departments need investigation but the State Department as well.

According to the State Department's Official Register, of November, 1913, we have here over 125 "British Subjects", holding responsible positions in our foreign service. Most of these are officers. There are probably as many more who are not listed in the Official Register as "British Subjects". Besides, there is a great number of clerks in the foreign missions of the United States who are not listed in the official biographies at all. There are a few subjects of other countries also in our consular and diplomatic service, but by no means so many as of the English. It is very likely that the United States has 1000 persons, subjects of other countries, employed in the diplomatic and consular service. Is this, too, an adjunct of "Watchful-Waiting"?

ENGLISH OFFICIALS.

In the American Consulate-General in London, an Englishman is deputy-consul-general, and several English clerks are employed. In Liverpool, our consulate has two English deputy-consuls; in Manchester, England, British subjects hold the positions of vice-consul, and deputy-consul. In fact, in almost every American consulate in the British Isles, the staff is comprised of British subjects, and what is more important Englishmen have been injected into our foreign service in all other countries, the German empire having its full quota of "English" American consular officers, too. In the American consulate at Paris, we have more foreigners on the pay-roll than Americans. An Englishman in that office was, until recently, and no doubt is still, paid more than an American who has been in the office for years, and is an international lawyer of repute. Our consul-general-at-large, a year ago, for the district of Europe, an officer who does inspection duty at all the consulates, had an Englishman as his private secretary, who could absorb all the secrets of all our foreign offices. Bear in mind that these foreigners in our service have daily access to most important documents and many of them have in their possession our secret cipher codes.

Fifty per cent of the positions in our diplomatic service and consular service now filled by foreigners are desirable enough to attract Americans to them. Perhaps even more than that, because there are many young men in this country who would go abroad for a few years, for the valuable experience it would give them, without being particular about much remuneration. The fault is in the State Department and its inexorable machine; another illustrious example of "Watchful-Waiting", while foreigners take the emoluments of office rightfully belonging to citizens of this country.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

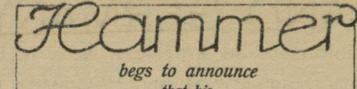
This is a most serious situation. Are our foreign affairs in proper hands? Are these hosts of foreigners in our confidential employ serving us or serving their own countries? Is it possible for us to be strictly neutral under these deplorable circumstances? Are our commercial interests abroad hidden beneath the cloud of mystery which perpetually hangs over the dark corridors of the State Department, are problems which a "Watchful-Waiting" policy will never solve.

Shall the American nation emerge from the present crisis in Europe a laughable spectacle such as we are today in Mexico? Or shall we redeem ourselves in the eyes of the world?


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