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## **The continental times. Nr. 1235. Vol. XXII. Nr. 93 February 4, 1916**

Berlin, Germany: C. White & Co., Ltd., February 4, 1916

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HOTEL IMPERIAL VIENNA

The Continental Times

STOCKHOLM Grand Hotel and Grand Hotel Royal

A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

SUBSCRIPTION: United States 2 Dollars ... PRICE: 5 cents, 25 centimes, 20 Pf.

SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE. Special Cartoon by 'Cay' ... page 1

UNITED STATES UNDER SINGULAR MAILS MANAGEMENT



British Mail Robber: "Neutral Mails? Private letters? Out with them! Nothing's private to me!"

Agreement Likely Upon Lusitania Question

Governments of Germany and Washington Have Found a Common Ground Upon Which Understanding is Possible. Question Arises Whether British Cabinet Will Agree to Disarm Non Combatant Ships.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

Once more the matter of the torpedoing of passenger ships by submarines has actively come to the political surface under the formula of "The Lusitania Question,"

The submarine war was originally inaugurated, in reply to the British threat to starve out Germany. There was in the first instance no desire whatsoever to torpedo passenger ships without warning.

As Rapid Cruiser.

It was well known that the Lusitania was one of the several Cunard line steamers subsidised by the British Government and so constructed that in time of war she might be utilised as a swift armored cruiser.

The Lusitania Note.

Quite naturally, and as everyone understands, the American Government felt in duty bound to try and stop the sacrifice of lives of American passengers aboard transatlantic steamers or indeed all passenger ships.

The "Lusitania," which gave such a terrible shock to public sentiment in the United States, led to a strong note from the Washington Government. To that the Imperial German Government replied by a suggestion that certain ships, belonging to Neutral Nations, should be chosen in which American Citizens could cross the Atlantic in perfect safety and which steamers the American Government would examine previous to departure from the U.S. and guarantee them to be free of contraband of war.

A Sensible Solution.

The American Government, undoubtedly inspired by a strict sense of justice, has lately accepted the point of view urged by Count Bernsdorff in the name of his country, namely, that if the British Government would rescind the order given to Merchant Captains to arm their ships against attack, the submarine Commanders would then be instructed not to treat them as armed craft.

But, it would appear that the British Government is not willing to disarm English merchantmen and passenger ships. And, there is no attempt made to deny that to-day they are all armed.

"Appam", a registered passenger ship, at once returned the fire!

The latest news from Washington is to the effect that never since the time of the sinking of the Lusitania has there been less chance of serious difficulties between the United States and Germany than now, and that the Lusitania Case may be taken as being on the high road to settlement.

In no single case so far has the Cabinet of St. James shown the slightest desire to accede to any of the wishes expressed by the Washington Cabinet, and that hard fact is beginning to dawn upon both the Administration and the public mind of America, with the result that a sentiment of bitterness is growing up throughout the United States against the intense egoism and callous attitude adopted by the British Government press and people of the United Kingdom.

Press Opinion.

London, Thursday. The Daily Telegraph considers that President Wilson's strong appeals to American patriotism are more directed towards his interests as a coming candidate for re-election than to any particular existing danger.

A Warning to Americans.

New York, Thursday. The New York World states that the latest speech by President Wilson, in which he draws the attention of Americans to the fact that they must be prepared for all emergencies, is neither a warning to Germany nor yet to England, but to the Americans, themselves.

The general opinion of the American press may be taken as indicating a sentiment that an agreement between Berlin and Washington has been well-nigh reached.

Adventures of "Möve" and "Appam."

Newport News, Thursday. The English passenger steamer "Appam" flying the German war flag is lying off here in quarantine. She is in charge of a German Prize Crew, having been captured off the Canary Islands by the despatch boat "Möve."

The adventures of the "Möve" and the "Appam" read like a chapter out of a work of fiction. For a long while the little "Möve," after having run the gauntlet through the hundreds of British ships on the look-out, finally arrived off Dakar, but did not dare enter the harbor.

Lieutenant Berg, who was in command of the "Möve" says: "We waited long and had begun to think that the "Appam" had been warned and had altered her course. But at last she came. We treated the guests with the utmost courtesy and did all we could for them. The wounded taken from other ships were treated by our doctor and crew. Our first plan was to make for New York, but we heard that there were look-out ships, so we decided to go to Newport News. We met many merchant ships near that port but left them. Amongst the passengers on the "Appam" are five children and twenty women."

Altogether the "Appam" on arrival in America had aboard besides its own crew and passengers of 138 persons 425 more people from the sunken ships "Arthur Corbridge," "Ariadne," "Dromonby," "Farrington Ford" and "Clan Mactavish."

An Audacious Move.

The audacity of the action of Lieutenant Berg in taking so small a ship as the "Möve," built in 1906 with only 650 tons displacement, with the feeble speed of 9.5 knots such a distance, right through the strongly patrolled waters of the enemy, beats all records. The "Möve" stands in the Naval Register as "Survey Ship." She had been cleverly disguised by means of a canvas covering to represent an ordinary tramp merchant ship.

A Sea Fight.

A Newport News despatch states that soon after the prize crew had been placed aboard the "Appam" there appeared a steamer running in the regular line between Australia and England. The ship was armed and showed fight but had to give in after being badly damaged. There were also the crews of six other ships aboard the "Appam."

The Captain of the "Appam" at first took the "Möve" to be a pirate ship and returned its fire. Lieutenant Berg placed 22 men aboard the captured ship to act as prize crew.

An English despatch received at Rotterdam tells of the amazement and almost consternation of the British Marine authorities at the very idea that a ship like the "Möve" could have passed through an area where 800 British naval units are calculated to have been on the look out. The "Möve" whilst running the gauntlet of the British navy flew the Swedish flag.

Washington Attitude.

New York, Thursday. On her trip across the "Appam" captured two British ships. The question as to what course is to be followed in the case of the "Appam" is being considered in Washington. As the ship came into Newport News she was flying the German war flag, therefore it is considered that she will be treated as a German ship of war and unless she leaves American waters within the legal time limit she will be interned for so long as the war continues. That was the course taken with the German auxiliary cruiser "Farn," which ship put into the American harbor of San Juan in January of 1915.

(Later.)

It has been decided by the United States Government, after a conversation between Mr. Lansing and the British Minister, that the Appam will be detained at Newport News until the war is over and the crew interned but allowed a free landing in Norfolk.

Italy and Allies

Lugano, Thursday. The complaints of the Italian press grow apace. The Corriere della Sera publishes yet another article concerning the distrust displayed by the Allies as regards Italy, because that country did not declare war upon Germany. The Corriere maintains that Italy has rendered magnificent service to the Allies only to be met with unthankfulness and ridicule. Anyhow, the Corriere thinks it was the duty of the Germans to have declared war. "Why" it says, "should Italy take upon itself that dangerous odium?"

LATEST NEWS

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Marching to Durazzo. Vienna, Thursday. The garrisons of San Giovanni di Medua and Alessio are marching steadily on towards Durazzo.

Ambassador Coming to Berlin. Vienna, Thursday. The American Ambassador to Turkey, M. Morgenthau, is passenger on the Balkan Express from Constantinople to Berlin where he may be expected on Friday, Feb. 4.

Nikita in Marseilles. Marseilles, Thursday. The Royal family of Montenegro not being pleased with its stay in Lyons has come to reside in Marseilles.

Chief of Police Plunderer. Moscow, Thursday. The Commander of the Town Police, Adrianow, has been convicted of being the ringleader in the recent riots and plunderings. He has been relieved of his position.

Attacks Upon General Amade. Paris, Thursday. Owing to his having forbidden the soldiers being served with alcoholic beverages in Marseilles, General Amade has been violently attacked in the Chamber being charged with having quite uselessly sacrificed his soldiers at Gallipoli.

Panama Canal Closed. London, Thursday. The landslides into the Panama Canal have been more serious than was at first imagined. It is now announced that the Canal is entirely closed and will not be again opened for traffic until extensive alterations have been made which it is hoped will make it permanently safe and navigable.

Servian Peace Desires. Bern, Thursday. A despatch from Athens, published in the Telegraph-Information tells that the Members of the Skupschtina who have sought refuge in Greece are unanimous in their opinions that Serbia, for the sake of the country and dynasty, should make peace and above all sacrifice Paschitch.

Suicide of Heir to Throne. Constantinople, Thursday. The heir to the Turkish throne, Prince Jusuf Izzedin, has committed suicide by cutting the main artery of his left arm. He had been ill for some time. The suicide took place in the Palace of Zingirli Koyun at 7.30 A.M. His father, Sultan Abdul Asis, committed suicide in similar manner.

Against Wilson's Election. Baltimore, Thursday. Ten thousand German-Americans of Baltimore have jointly protested against the re-election of President Wilson and have agreed to oppose him in all ways possible at the coming polls. This decision is likely to cause a breach in the Democratic party.

Gorymekin Retires. Petersburg, Thursday. The well known reactionary Premier M. Gorymekin has retired from his position which was virtually that of autocratic chief of the Russian Government. No real reason is given. In his stead Privy Councillor Stürmer, stated to be just as reactionary as M. Gorymekin, has been nominated by the Emperor.

The Bratianu Cabinet. Bucharest, Thursday. According to the Universal there are discussions amongst the members of the Bratianu Cabinet upon the subject of the grain exports. It is likely that the Ministry will be reconstructed, M. Bratianu remaining at its head. Several of the Ministers agree with the protest of the Central Powers that the sale of grain to the English is an unfriendly action upon the part of Roumania.

Steamer Re-captured. Vienna, Thursday. The steamer "König Albert," belonging to the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which had been captured by the English and by them turned over to Italy for her uses, has now been re-captured by an Austro-Hungarian submarine. The "König Albert" at the time of recapture was carrying Servian refugees from San Giovanni di Medua. The presence of the steamer in the port was discovered by the occupant of a hydroplane and the ship was stopped by the submarine as it issued on its journey and was taken by a torpedo destroyer to Bocche di Cattaro.

## The Continental Times

Published Three Times a Week: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.  
An Independent Cosmopolitan Newspaper, Published in the Interests of Americans, a Convenient Medium for Advertisers in America and Europe.  
..... Address all Communications to .....

### The Continental Times

German Office:  
Berlin W. 50, Augsburger Strasse 38  
Telephone: Steinsplitz 7850  
Proprietors and Publishers C. White & Co., Ltd.  
Responsible Editor—Aubrey Stanhope, Berlin W.  
Printed by R. Salting & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

Subscription Rates  
By mail, postage paid, per month  
United States . . . 75 Cents  
Canada . . . 75 Cents  
Australia . . . 3 Kronen  
Switzerland . . . 3/4 Franc  
Germany . . . 2 Marks

ADVERTISING RATES on application to the Manager.  
All advertisements should be handed in or sent direct to the office or through a recognized Advertising Agent.

The Editor, while always glad to consider suitable manuscripts, can under no circumstances assume responsibility for their return. All letters must be addressed to "The Editor."

On sale in principal cities of Europe and the United States.—The Continental Times is delivered aboard all incoming and outgoing steamers.

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Business Section.  
Imports and Exports. — Finances and Forwards

### Trade Tyranny in America

Owing to the vast demands for the passage of war material upon the American railroads to the east of Chicago extraordinary and unparalleled conditions have been created. The entire railroad systems between the "Windy City" and the principal seaports in the east are so congested with goods that it has come well-nigh to a condition of deadlock. Vast quantities of grain, cotton and steel are being held back, machinery of great value, awaiting shipment to Europe or elsewhere, is placed in embargo, for there are no steamers to carry them to their destinations. And so it is with other goods. The whole of the export trade of the United States is virtually stopped in order that the millionaires, who are enriching themselves still further by the export of munitions of war, may have a free right of way. They have preference over all others, they control the railroads.

The vast cotton and grain industries must bide their time and stand aside with their legitimate and useful products, the agricultural instrument makers must acquiesce to their goods being shunted onto sidings to remain there until those who are providing shot and shell for the devastation of the white race shall have sent all they want of their death dealing cargoes. The peoples of the neutral countries may remain hungry, agriculture be retarded because of the lack of machinery ordered long ago; the vast cotton and grain interests of the United States may be set aside, but cannon, shot and shell, material of war passes through first and will continue to do so. The rest is side-tracked.

What a satire all that is upon the perpetual expressions of good will, neutrality and above all the fervently expressed desire that the war may end soon, which are so constantly heard from the other side of the Atlantic. Sum up the meaning of it all, impartially and without fear or favor. It signifies that the legitimate and just trade of the country, exactly that particular commerce which has made the greatness and glory of the United States, is, all of a sudden, "held up" and crippled in order that a new industry, which deals death and destruction, wherever it reaches its destination, shall be given the right of way to the suppression of all other and more lawful commerce of a great nation. Surely that is a crushing animadversion upon all the claims of independence and freedom in trade of which the American has been wont to boast of as existing in the United States; a terrible indictment against the much bespoken neutrality of America and a public and open demonstration of the tyranny of the few multi-millionaires in America who manufacture or are interested in the production of munitions and material of war, as against the other and far greater national trade interests of the Union.

The Continental Times is the only newspaper published in all Europe which tells the truth in English.

### THE HANSON CAB.

The hansom cab has had but a short life. Eighty-one years ago to-day—on December 23, 1834—Joseph Aloysius Hansom, a well-known architect, designer of the Birmingham Town Hall and the founder of the "Builder" newspaper, took out the patent for the cab to which his name was given. He afterwards sold his rights for £10,000, but the money was never paid. In 1881—the year preceding Hansom's death—there were no fewer than 9,652 licensed hansom cabs in London, and to-day the vehicle is seldom seen. There is one spot in London where, by the provisions of a special Act of Parliament, a cabstand may not be appointed. Under the Act 46, Geo. III., c. 134 s. 35, the inhabitants of Bloomsbury-square obtained powers to prevent any such stand being erected near their dwellings.

## Chicago Roads Put Embargo Upon Exports

### Ocean Equipment Short. Warehouses and Yards in the East Jammed War Shipments Halted

According to the Chicago newspapers the whole of the railroad system connecting that city with the Atlantic seaboard is so over crowded with goods that it has come well-nigh to the point of a deadlock. The following, taken from the *Chicago Tribune*, gives some idea of the extremely complex situation existing.

### THE CONGESTION.

Practically every railroad connecting Chicago with the Atlantic seaboard has placed an embargo on all shipments for export purposes. Only perishable goods, such as fresh meat and other foodstuffs, are exempt.

Lack of ocean going vessels and an unparalleled congested condition of the freight yards and docks at the principal seaports in the east are given as the reason.

Loaded freight cars by the thousands are standing on every available siding for miles outside of New York. Warehouses and elevators at the eastern ports are choked up with grain and freighthouses are packed to the roofs with shipments of all kinds.

The embargo is placed principally against grain, 4,000 cars of which are said to be awaiting shipment at eastern ports.

### LINES AFFECTED.

The railroads which have issued embargoes out of Chicago are:

New York Central lines. Wabash. Erie. Pennsylvania. Norfolk & Western. Lehigh Valley. Lackawanna. Balt. & Ohio.

Wheat shipments are affected more than any other exports and local traders expressed the opinion that should the embargo on grain continue in effect for any length of time it would have a depressing effect on the market. Canada has been rushing shipments of wheat in bond through the United States in enormous quantities and Great Britain has commandeered nearly all of the boats for the purpose of rushing supplies to the allies.

### SHIPS LACKING.

"The fault does not lie with the railroads," explained J. S. Browne, head of the traffic department of the board of trade, "but with insufficient ocean shipping facilities. The warehouses and elevators at Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Buffalo, and Newport News are overloaded. The eastern terminals are so choked it will be impossible for the railroads to handle any more shipments from the central west until things are cleared up. The embargo not only applies to grain but has been extended to steel, flour and other exports by some of the roads as well."

"When I was in New York recently there were cars blocked as far out as 200 miles from the city ready to be moved into the port as soon as room could be cleared," said A. W. McLaren of Morris & Co. "The packers will not be affected, because we never ship meats until the last moment. It is not moved until we have space on the boats reserved or a boat waiting at the docks to be loaded, and it is never shipped until it can be taken right from the cars to the boats."

### STEEL HELD UP.

Clifton L. Lingo of the Inland Steel company said the shipments of steel for export purposes would be tied up for a while, but the industry would not be affected, as the output for use in the United States is large at this time.

The International Harvester company, one of the largest exporting concerns in the west, has not had a large business abroad since the weapons of war replaced the implements of peace.

Traffic Manager Fitzgerald of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad said the length of time the embargoes would continue in effect would depend upon the number of vessels which can be brought into service. The present situation, he said, may be relieved in three days' time and again it might continue for weeks.

## OUR PRIZE COMPETITION

\$40 (Marks 200.—, Frcs. 250.—) for a Design.  
An Opportunity for Artists

The "Continental Times" desires to make use of a symbol, or what is popularly known as a "Trade-mark." This is to be in the shape of some simple yet striking design, and will be used hereafter not only in the title of the paper itself but on all its stationery and printed matter.

The idea to be embodied must be representative of the character and activity of the "Continental Times"—namely as an organ for Americans (and English-reading people generally) on the Continent, and as a mediator between the Old World and the New.

The following rules must be observed by all competitors:

1. The drawing must be in black and white and must form a decorative part of the present title of the paper, though any other form of type may be used.
2. All drawings must be made on board or paper, 5 inches by 12 (31.5x15 cm.) and must contain the full size title, "The Continental Times," either drawn out or sketched in.
3. Each Drawing must bear the full name and address of the Competitor.
4. Artists of all nations are eligible.
5. Drawings must be not pictures or illustrations, but decorative symbols, the simpler and stronger the better.
6. All drawings must be addressed to the Continental Times, German office, 38, Augsburger Strasse, Berlin, W. 50, and marked "Competition." All drawings to be in our hands by May 1st—this will allow American artists sufficient time.
7. Unsuccessful drawings will be returned, if desired.

The Designs will be judged by a competent jury and the prize of \$40 (Marks 200.—, Frcs. 250.—) awarded immediately upon their decision.

### ELEVATORS JAMMED.

Hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat are said to be tied up in western elevators as a result of the traffic congestion and, according to George E. Marcy of the Armour Grain company and E. M. Combs of Shaffer & Stream, this is likely to have a depressing effect on the market.

"I can't tell much about the situation because I was not at the office today," said Joseph Rosenbaum of the Rosenbaum Grain company, "but anything is likely to affect the prices in view of the present condition of the market. The speculators are quick to take advantage of anything that happens."

"The embargo does not affect shipments for the domestic trade and this has been the principal business of the American market," said E. F. Rosenbaum of the same company.

## TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS

Cant, Calumny and Commercialism.

"In years to come the Munitions Act will be regarded as a tremendous leap forward."

—Lloyd George.

"Thank God for the splendid moral tone of the British Press this war-time!"

—Rev. Dimsdale T. Young.

"When offered goods bearing the mark of the beast, I ask you to think of the vast army of phantom dead, of the poor, breastless women, of the outraged girls, of the little children torn to pieces, of our brave soldiers with their faces beaten to a pulp as they lay wounded, etc., etc."

—E. J. Balsir Chatterton's "Anti-German League."

"The Teutonic leprosy—the Butcher of Berlin."

—Ditto.

"I fear, Dr. Carus, that like the great mass of the German people, you now see through a glass darkly."

—Dr. C. Marsh Beadnell, R. N.

"Richard Harding Davis Dares Death in the First Line Trenches."

—Head line in Paper.

"So far England alone has stood between us and a challenge from Berlin regarding our so-called Monroe doctrine."

—Poultney Bigelow.

"The Country is pleased with compulsion."

—Daily Mail.

"Mr. Lloyd George is a prophet in the old Hebrew sense."

—Spectator.

"England volunteered from compulsion because voluntary compulsion failed."

—Weekly Dispatch.

"I fear the 1st Battalion of Fighting Parsons—"God's Own"—it might be called—a long way from formation."

—Horatio Bottomley.

"So long as the war lasts Germany cannot break the iron construction placed upon her. . . . Humanity must be defended and "dictates re-established."

—Archibald Hurd.

"The German bluff."

—Westminster Gazette.

"The skill and quality of British workmanship conquered the markets of the world. It will be one of the vital forces in conquering the world's greatest enemy."

—The Ministry of Munitions.

"The effrontery of the German Government in asking the reasons for the recall of Captain Boy-Ed."

—J. G. Swift Mac Neill.

"It is not surprising that the British soldier on the Vardar speaks of the Bulgars as 'the Burglars.' The words seem made for confusion, which the proceedings of this enemy and his allies further justify."

—Daily Chronicle.

"The Germans are unhappy in their revelations of their own minds."

—Westminster Gazette.

"17 year old girl, Emilienne Morcau—greatest heroine of the war."

—Daily Chronicle.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Interesting Details Given by General Kövess Concerning the Taking of the Lovcen Heights.

### Montenegrins Tricked

Clever Strategy by the Invading Forces Which Deceived the Enemy as to Where the Real Attack Was Intended.

Vienna, Thursday. Little by little details leak out concerning the great surprise campaign of Montenegro the completion of which has cast such an entirely new aspect upon the face of the war. From what we have previously heard the Russians were surprised beyond measure at the so sudden collapse of their foremost Balkan bulwark. Montenegro, according to the Russian General Staff report made, was well-nigh impregnable in summer and entirely so in winter. And the Muscovites, upon that supposition, decided not to send any troops to the assistance of King Nikita but to concentrate all their forces in the offensive movement against Bukovina, which the Tzar had decided was to be the great coup of the campaign and destined to end in the capture of Czernowitz, but the result of which has been destruction of the best of what remained of Russia's troops, and the so coveted capital remains in our hands snug and safe.

### Military Theories.

General von Kövess, who conducted the Montenegro campaign, has just given an interview of great interest to the Correspondent of the *Fremdenblatt*. He said, that in the first place one must remember that Montenegro consists of a continuous series of natural positions each of which might be considered as being well-nigh impregnable. It had been calculated by the military experts that the only manner in which Montenegro could be subjugated was by bringing to bear overwhelming masses of troops and making great sacrifice of human life. But such masses were not at the disposal of the General. Military authorities imagined that the key of the eastern Adriatic coast, the formidable Lovcen fortified positions, could only be taken with the utmost difficulty in the summer and that in the winter their capture was quite out of the question. Italy like Russia was firmly of that opinion and in Rome there were great rejoicings, when the Montenegrin campaign began, at the prospect of the Austro-Hungarian forces finding their Sedan in the frozen heights of Montenegro.

The first step taken by General von Kövess was to capture the Sandshak from the east front, and immediately, unknown to the enemy, large forces were passed through to the Bocche di Cattaro. This was difficult enough over the single line small railroad which connects the Sandshak with the Bocche.

### Deceiving the Enemy.

This strategical move had to be so carried out that the enemy should be deceived and suspect a feigned manoeuvre for the purpose of drawing his main strength away from the much threatened East front. In order to mislead the Montenegrins still further, the Montenegrin northern front, at the issue of the Dunga Pass and the Tara River, was hotly attacked, with forces the sparsity of whose numbers was concealed from the enemy until it was too late for him to withdraw his troops to the point where the real danger lay.

Likewise the action against Berane was of a purely demonstrative character. It was so arranged, that up to the last moment, when the general storming attack was made upon the Lovcen, the enemy was deceived into imagining that the all important engagement was taking place at Berane and that the Kövess army was bent upon pushing its way through to Podgorizza. And, true enough, the Montenegrins concentrated the bulk of their forces at Berane and engaged in the bitter fighting which ended in the capture of Berane and their taking up the counter-offensive.

### Extraordinary Difficulties.

The Austro-Hungarian troops had quite extraordinary difficulties to contend with; hard frost, manoeuvring at great heights, in a waterless district the topography of which was little known to them. The maps of Montenegro resemble those of Central Asia, that is to say are marked with extensive white spaces signifying unexplored country. In spite of that the principal forces of the Montenegrins were located, driven over the old frontier and finally defeated at Berane.

Whilst the Montenegrins were thus kept busy throwing all their forces eastwards, of a sudden the attack upon Lovcen was begun. Under cover of foggy weather the heavy artillery had previously been brought forward and placed into position. Then when all was ready and clear weather favored the operations, the bombardment began. The details of the storming of the positions by the infantry which followed is familiar to all, till finally Lovcen heights, the coveted key to the Adriatic coast was brilliantly captured. The altitude at which the final engagements took place was 6,000 feet above the sea level.

The fall of the Lovcen took place in view of the Italian fleet lying below and thus the Italians became the grim witnesses of the downfall of those positions which they had deemed impregnable.

## The Open Tribune

To Our Readers.

We shall be glad to publish any communication from our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. These will be published anonymously, if so desired. The *Continental Times* is not responsible for the opinions of the contributors to this column. Contributors are requested to limit the length of their letters to the utmost, in order to avoid the necessity of curtailing by the Editor.

### Falsehoods of the "Daily Mail" To the Editor.

As a characteristic example of the falsification of news by the Harmsworth press and its like, let me call your attention to the following choice example. It is from the *Daily Mail* of January 24th, 1916, and is sent in the shape of a cablegram by that malodorous sheet's correspondent in New York—thus:

### OUR STRANGLEHOLD. German Writer's Admission.

The *New York World* publishes extracts from a pamphlet which the German Foreign Office is secretly circulating, entitled "Great Britain and Europe." The precious work is from the pen of Count Reventlow, and the translation of it has been made and "printed for private circulation only"—among the Irish.

Fourteen chapters are devoted to Irish history as the Germans would like the Irish and the world to view it. The work culminates with the following passages, which are interesting because they are an indirect admission that unless British seapower can be destroyed, Germany must lose the war:

"Germany is fighting for her own existence, and is fighting also for the liberation of the world. The great day of liberation will surely come sooner or later. The condition which is a *sine qua non* of that liberation in the destruction of Great Britain's maritime supremacy. For as long as Great Britain rules the waves humanity must remain her slave. This is a fundamental truth. And another fundamental truth is that Great Britain's maritime supremacy cannot be destroyed until Ireland is a free country."

"So long as Ireland remains a British colony—or rather a British fortress—Great Britain can at any time shut off the whole of North Eastern Europe from all access to the ocean; even as by means of Gibraltar, Port Said, and Aden she can close the Mediterranean."

"Ireland is the key to the Atlantic. Release Ireland from bondage and the Atlantic is at once opened up to Europe. Therefore must Ireland be restored to Europe if Europe is to be free. An independent, neutral Irish nation would be a natural bulwark of European liberty in the West."

"Freedom depends upon freedom of the seas; and freedom of the seas depends on the liberation of Ireland."

The brief item teems with *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*. I happen to know something of the origin of this work.

First of all "the precious work" is an abridgment of a brilliant work by that distinguished student of contemporary history and exposé of British perfidy, Count zu Reventlow. Secondly, this abridgment is not being "secretly circulated" by the German Foreign Office, but, as plainly indicated on the title-page, by the well-known firm of E. S. Mittler and Son, the regular publishers of Count Reventlow's works. Thirdly, it is not for circulation only "among the Irish," for translations of it exist in other languages—as for instance in French, under its original title "The Vampire of the Continent." Fourthly, its fourteen chapters are not devoted to Irish history, but to English and to English falsifications of it. Fifthly, the work does not culminate with the passages quoted. These extracts are all from the preface by Dr. Georges Chatterton-Hill, whose name has been deliberately and ostensibly omitted for a definite reason:—under no circumstances must the fact be admitted that there are Irishmen who, as patriots, have not hesitated to come forward openly on the side of Germany, the friend of Ireland.

Like other falsehoods, this falsehood must also be upheld—that Germany by means of secretly circulated pamphlets and other secret machinations is endeavoring to stir up the poor, misguided and ignorant Irish!

The *Daily Mail* would do well to see that it appoints a less clumsy liar for its New York correspondent. In closing permit me to commend the fearless and independent attitude of your little paper.

Bergen, Norway. A County Mayo Man.

### AT SALONICA.

British officers at Salonica may easily make the excursion of a few miles to the birthplace of Alexander the Great—and whistle "The British Grenadiers" while doing so if they choose. But they will not find much there. The name of Pella still lingers in the district, but the great Macedonian city of Pella, where Alexander was born on a night of storm and portents, in October, 356 B.C., has vanished, according to the testimony of Mr. D. G. Hogarth, who visited its site in 1887, "as though it had never been. The plateau above the marsh, on which it stood, is now plough-land, were a few fragments of marble and mouldings and many coins have been turned up from time to time." (Daily Chronicle.)

# DEATH AND LAUGHTER WAR AND ITS IMAGE IN CARICATURE

AN IMPORTANT WORK BY DR. EDWARD FUCHS

by R. L. Orchelle

Beyond triumphant empires stands Time with his scythe—beyond victorious conquerors Death with his. Lives, if not Life may be annihilated by the one—Time, if not Eternity, may for a time be defied by the other. The work of Caesar and of Alexander has all been undone again—one turn of the planetary kaleidoscope and the colored fragments of the maps assume a new pattern. But art is another matter—greater and more permanent. Of Troy scarcely a stone remains, and I myself have sat like Marius upon the ruins of Carthage and said: "It was." But Homer's chant of Troy kindles our veins to this day with its immortal living fire and the sculptures of the age of Pericles abash and awe us with their beauty.

So when idle journalists and thoughtless scribes babble of "victories" and "defeats"—let them not forget the dreadful relativity of it all. Let them see the red struggle or the glittering pageant with the ironical eyes of the master caricaturists—and they will see all this shouting over-crowned and all this bravery overshadowed by Mors Triumphator, the Bony One, the grinning reaper with the scythe.

**The World War and Caricature**

These somewhat vagrant reflections have been aroused in me by looking through the first few numbers of what promises to be a very important and comprehensive work by Dr. Edward Fuchs, the distinguished German scholar and psychologist. It is one of those rich and excellent publications which Germany has produced in such numbers during the war and which are one of the strongest proofs not only of the depth and quality of her much-abused and little-understood *kultur*, but also of her amazing, nay, almost miraculous vitality. The work is entitled "Der Weltkrieg in der Karikatur". It is to be completed in 30 instalments at 1 Mark apiece, is richly illustrated with some 700 pictures and about 100 color plates and may be regarded as the finest and most authentic work in this field. It contains not only famous historical cartoons of the wars of all nations, but also those which have appeared during the present war, whether they be friendly or hostile. Many American cartoons are given and it is interesting to follow out peculiar strains of national psychology and prejudice in the various drawings. "Der Weltkrieg in der Karikatur" is published by the famous house of Albert Langen in Munich, and it is a treasure which I advise all Americans to secure, not only for its literary and artistic values, but for its historical. It is a work which no American library can afford to do without.

The text by Dr. Fuchs is masterly. His penetrating intellect and delicate intuition permit him to analyze those dim emotions, hopes and fears that underlie our attitude towards life and death. He reveals the hidden tendencies, themselves rooted in elemental laws or instincts, which cause state to rise against state, and man against man. His answer to the question why death should at one time be considered as the most awful of human afflictions and at another time as a blessing realized even by the young and vigorous, or as a consecration in the name of a cause, attest the lucid and indisputable logic and analytical gift of the famous psychologist. His treatment is nobly philosophical and purely objective.

**The Factor of History.**

Dr. Fuchs regards gold as the most revolutionary factor known in the history of

mankind. To him it is the root not only of all evil but of all good—indeed the evils of which it is the root may be traced to the desire of attaining those things that are good and which it enables us to enjoy. At bottom all wars are economic, for the desire of conquest is usually one with the desire for greater revenue and therefore greater ease or luxury—though here we must except those personal ambitions and dynastic wars from which the world once suffered. The present war, in my opinion, justifies Dr. Fuchs's theory in that the most powerful motives behind it were England's commercial fear and envy, Russia's insane desire to expand beyond her already limitless borders, Serbia's hunger for annexing the land of her neighbors, and France's hope to "recover" those provinces which, though German territory robbed by Louis the XIV, and peopled to the extent of four-fifths by Germans, she still fatuously considers as French soil. More indirectly Germany's natural and justifiable endeavors to expand peacefully in her colonies, and develop Asia Minor, and the fact that this great and vital necessity of hers was thwarted at every turn, may be regarded as elements that provoked the terrific catastrophe.

**The Terror of Death.**

Very interesting are Dr. Fuchs's disquisitions upon the theme of Death, and the arguments he adduces to prove how great an influence the terror of Death and all the imagination bound up with it, has exerted upon the art of the people. We need only recall the chancel-house sermons of Jeremy Taylor, and the various "Totentänze" of Holbein and other artists, the *Dances Macabres* of French Mediaevalists and so forth. Who does not remember the ghastly skeletons protruding in stone from the tombs in Westminster? Or the drawings that made Daumier famous some fifty years ago?

This symbolization of Death by means of the skeleton shape is at the same time a satiric solution of the problem, the enigma of life. The simple confession that Death will always be mightier than Life, will always remain the victor—this by its very contrast reacts upon the feelings and imagination like some bitter mockery. It is of the essence of that irony that dogs us at every turn. It is this element in life of which the caricaturist of all ages has made use. And War as the great purveyor of Death, naturally gives the satiric draughtsman an ample scope for embodying the grim figure with the scythe. It is the most prominent idea, and the simplest, the most obvious embodiment.

**Our Own Cartoons**

I am sorry to say that a glance at our American caricatures, many of which are technically excellent, reveals a want of the higher imagination necessary for supreme work in this art. Apart from the lack of true political and historical insight, of *Welt-politik* and that general culture which must be part of the stock in trade of a great "cartoonist"—as we persist in calling the caricaturist—we find a lamentable tendency on the part of our draughtsmen (and the English) to mistake their art as merely comic. Satire is a weapon which can be wielded properly only by superior or enlightened spirits, but clowning and buffoonery are always acceptable to the mob. We find therefore that when they do not try to be very terrible in their "cartoons", (as when representing all Europe as a chancel house, or all Belgium as a horde of miserable

scare-crows—"women and children")—they too frequently make bids for the empty laugh that salutes the emptier jokes of the comic supplement. This is most unfortunate—for among them exists much real talent and even genius—chiefly undeveloped—or only developed so far as commercial limitations in art and taste will permit them to develop. We often find therefore instead of the master, only the unripe dilettante. Boardman Robertson is hailed as one of our most promising caricaturists, but his work, despite its merits, reels dizzily between the indiscriminate acceptance of sentimental platitudes and the clever adaptation of a borrowed technique. Independent magazines, such as *The Masses*, often contain excellent work.

**A Golden Chance**

It is precisely in new countries that the caricaturist, if he possess any calibre at all, or is imbued with a fine ethical or critical sense, has a field to himself which is almost limitless for the exercise of his art as an artist. There are myriads of follies to slay, myriads of corruptions and hypocrisies, banalities and stupidities to render odious. This war has furnished an opportunity to a real caricaturist such as may never come again, for it has convulsed the soul of the peoples and turned the seamy side to the sun and the winds. But the occasion has not brought the man. Instead of searching and purifying self-satire, we have nothing but the usual commonplaces in black and white. It irritates one to see what rich opportunities are missed, how persistently Columbia is made tawdry and Uncle Sam ridiculous. I hold that until America has produced her own remorseless satirist, and, instead of shrinking under his stings, we learn to bear just censure and profit from it,—we shall continue to be the victims of our own dangerous sensitiveness.

**The Munich School**

Every American artist with a judicious mind will confess that we have nothing that can approach the artistic excellence, the dignity and satiric power of the famous German humorous weeklies—*Simplicissimus*, *Jugend*, *Lustige Blätter* and many others. *Punch*, the well-known English weekly, is either dull and tepid, full of vacuous inanities and academic jingles, or, as at present, stupidly malignant and slanderous. Our own *Life*, though kept in a lighter key, has proved itself to be merely *Punch's* ape and its pages smoke with calumny of Germany.

**German Fetish of the Grotesque.**

A word in turn to the famous German comic weeklies:—one sees little reason for their deliberate worship of the ugly, deformed or hideous. The human figure may be made comic, but only pain or disgust is aroused when it is made revolting. Many of the smaller drawings inspire almost anger—and lay the Germans open to charges of tastelessness and worse. A particularly ugly peasant wench induced a French paper recently to remark mockingly: "At last we know what Gretchen really looks like!" And the way the good-natured "Feldgrau" is sometimes depicted by the sinning artists is scarcely calculated to arouse confidence in his kind heart. Caricature must not caricature itself.

I shall await with interest the further numbers of "Der Weltkrieg in der Karikatur"—a work which though conceived and carried out in the very tumult of the Great War,—is nevertheless entirely free from passion and makes its appeal to the educated and the art-loving elements in all countries—the belligerent as well as the neutral. For by their caricatures may one best realize the thoughts and emotions that lie at the heart of the people. Caricature is the conscience of the nations, the concentrated expression of all their hopes, fears, sorrows and dumb desires.

that followed the extinction of classical culture.

The light was put out and we were left alone in the dark. And we despised the beauty of the flesh as we had been bidden, and each saw only the skeleton within himself and within his neighbor.

The accursed shape has not yet left our imaginations nor the art that appeals to them. Could we replace it by something strong and beautiful—the sombre angel Azrael, for instance, I should advocate the instant banishment of that miserable bag of bones to books of anatomy. But so shallow are we today, so lacking in lofty moral courage that I am certain that we should replace it with something sickly and sentimental.

We have sugared over all things—sex, art, religion, philosophy, life itself. Yet we have neither beautified nor ennobled them.

We still cringe in terror and sometimes in shame before the simplest facts of existence.

We imagine, because we blind ourselves to these, that we are Stoics and Spartans. We imagine that we are optimists because we have drugged ourselves dizzy with illusions and cannot bear the truth.

There is one phrase of which my soul is sick unto death. It is that word "uplift". An hysterical lady concocted a purely materialistic religion which promised us all sorts of creature comforts. True materialists that we were, and hedonists that we would be, we hugged it to our hearts and built towering temples in its honor.

But those temples were only tombs in which we buried the best and noblest part of us—our immortal will.

We did not desire a strong philosophy to elevate our souls. What we wanted for was an anodyne; a drug to soothe our nerves. We were hunted ostriches in the desert. We had the tricks, but not the tenacity of that fowl.

What has the war taught us? Has it brought us a cleaner philosophy, a loftier level of living, a clearer vision of the world? Has it given us that heroic armor for the soul without which ideals cannot be served—much less fought for? Or taught us to

"live dangerously" as Zarathustra bid us? Has it brought us the gift of meditation—that deep, sore need of ours?

Has it brought us into a healthier relation to Death—as something not of necessity evil, but only inevitable, something that is not compact of terror but only of time and nature?

If not we may expect many a bitter encounter with Irony. And wherein does its chief bitterness lie? You would do well to ask that of the eagle that fell pierced by an arrow his own wing had feathered.

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## THE DAEMON IN GREY

STRAY REFLECTIONS

by R. L. Orchelle

In that strange and disorderly drama called Life we, the puppets pulled about and agitated by many invisible strings, constantly encounter one grim and silent actor. He is the premier star.

He meets us at every turn, he bars our path to that artificial nimbus flung by the reflectors. He snatches from us at the proper psychological or dramatic moments—for which he has an unerring scent—the prizes for which we have striven with such mortal pain.

He is always with us—always.

Now he seems to be a clown, a shadowy mountebank, and now some lean presence—an icy wind. But he is always spectral and always sinister. Sometimes we catch a glimpse of a grey, grinning face, but usually we hear only a thin and cackling laugh.

That laugh! Who does not feel his inmost worth as a human creature scorched and lacerated by it? It is the laugh that makes the spirit bleed. The brute beasts are in torment when they hear it from the lips of men, men are in hell when they hear it on the lips of the gods.

This is the sound that so often goes faintly echoing down the corridors of the years along which we dance or walk or stumble. Above this corridor glitter the serene and

friendly stars and at the end of it glooms a darkness which I think we shall not find uncomfortable.

But these echoes between the niches and the columns—they are very dreadful.

The name of this power is Irony. Some call him the Irony of Life. And who has not met him—who, born of woman—has not heard that laugh of his—seen that smile?

The Irony of Life—he who takes the chief part in that cruel plot hatched against our hopes and dreams. To guard against his insidious attacks and to withdraw all hostages from his hands strong men have become hermits and beautiful women nuns.

It is a fallacy to suppose that youth is always a period of abounding strength and happy optimism. There is a tragic distemper of the soul with which it must often cope. It is called the "Malady of 23".

To the keen-scented, imaginative youth there comes about that period a heavy gloom and foreboding. It is the Great Misgiving. It is the Fear of Life which is often so much stronger than the Fear of Death as to overcome Death itself.

To the keen-scented, imaginative youth there comes about that period a heavy gloom and foreboding. It is the Great Misgiving. It is the Fear of Life which is often so much stronger than the Fear of Death as to overcome Death itself.

But this damnable Irony is only the shadow, or let us say, the echo of his master Death. He cries: "Futility!"—but Death is Futility. It is for this reason that the ancient moralists, like the Psalmist, and the modern artists, like Watts, have enlisted Death in their homilies and in their paintings.

He is the very personification of cold logic.

He is the most dramatic thing in life; being the end of it—the curtain—the climax.

He is the most powerful of all arguments, since there can be no arguing with him. Cannon may be the *ultima ratio* of kings. But the scythe is mightier than the cannon.

The world, save in certain strongholds of superstition, has rid itself of the Devil. We are no longer babes to be frightened by his goat's horns, his saucer eyes, or his barbed tail. Or rather by old wives' tales of them. We find the Devil comic—like the Chinese dragon.

Not so, however, with Death.

We have tried to swathe his bony shape, his grinning skull and ruthless scythe in the pitiful rags of our humor. But we have not succeeded in making him comic, but only in making him demoniacal and ironic.

For Death is the Companion of Time: For which reason, perhaps, both have been given scythes—the one for reaping the years—the other for reaping lives.

The Greeks with their pure and noble aesthetic sense refused to consecrate the grotesque human skeleton—that pathetic parody of the human form—by elevating it to the realm of art. For in their attitude to art, as in their attitude to nature, the Greeks had subordinated Death to his proper place. To them Death was sufficiently symbolized by a cherub with a reversed torch—and the soul by a butterfly.

Our modern conception of Death as a lively and malignant skeleton is chiefly mediaeval. It is a Gothic abomination—part of those grim instruments of torture by which the poor human spirit was subdued and chastised in those dark Christian ages

# NEWS OF THE BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL WORLD

## The Cable Service with U. S.

There is hardly a businessman, American or not, in Germany and the neutral European countries that has not his own story to tell in regard to the interrupted and much-controlled cable service with the United States.

Much has been said, more has been printed about this deplorable fact, protests and complaints have been of no avail. Apart from hampering American commercial relations, the development and solution of political questions must necessarily be problematic, and efforts for a better understanding are rendered most difficult.

It is a promising sign, therefore, that the American press has come to realize the importance of uninterrupted and undisturbed cable communication between America and Germany in particular, as is evidenced by the favorable attitude they have taken in face of the plea of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin asking for re-establishment of such cable connection under American control.

The attitude of the New York Mail is an example of fairness, as expressed in its editorial of December 28 which reads:

"The plea of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin calls to mind the hope expressed by President Franklin Pierce, in the first message of congratulation to Queen Victoria over the newly submerged Atlantic cable in 1859, that all civilized countries should declare spontaneously, and as the result of a general agreement, that the electric telegraph shall be forever neutral; that the messages entrusted to it shall be regarded as secret, even in the middle of hostilities."

"How completely the generous wish uttered by President Pierce in behalf of humanity has failed of fruition may be gathered from the rigid control which Great Britain has established over the Atlantic cable. This control makes it impossible even for the Government of the United States to exchange confidential messages with Germany on issues affecting not only those two countries, but the vital interests of civilization. All messages between Washington and Berlin, going either way, are subject to the scrutiny of the British censor before they continue their course to their respective destinations."

Such systematic violation of the confidential character of official communications in a period of grave crisis inevitably tends to complicate situations by making complete frankness impossible, so far as Germany, at least, is concerned. Thus exclusive control of cable communications, no matter by what power, weighs on the side of misunderstanding and of international friction generated by a necessary lack of complete candor.

That is the local aspect of an irritating and unfair situation. There is a larger view, affecting the interests of the civilized world as a whole. A free contact of sentiment and opinion, based upon authentic data transmitted without tampering or color, would place civilized mankind upon a footing closer to the goal of understanding than it ever has attained hitherto.

It would enable nations as well as individuals to concentrate their opinions on facts instead of assertions. It would bring the nations closer together by eliminating false impressions. It would free the universal conscience from the shackles of distrust and prejudice. It would hasten greatly the coming of the ardently desired day when sympathy and not hatred, understanding and not suspicion, shall constitute the basis of the thought and feeling of civilization."

## German Government Now Regulates Rate of Exchange and Traffic in Bills

Owing to the fact that since the outbreak of the war the official bourse was closed throughout Germany and quotations were not issued, the quotation of rates of exchange also came to a standstill.

The unofficial trade in securities, however, continued and developed into a brisk market the same as the traffic in foreign currency with the result that rates of exchange gradually climbed to unheard of heights.

This unhealthy development, based partly on speculation, on the rate arbitration by hostile countries and the panicky demand by importers, has caused the Government to place the entire arbitration and exchange upon a new basis with the aim of rigidly controlling supply and demand.

It has been enacted by the Government that a large number of certain well-known banking institutions have been charged with the centralization of arbitration and traffic in the exchange of foreign currency, such banking institutions having the sole right to conclude transactions of this kind.

This regulation does not mean that the privilege, entrusted to these banking institutions, offers special advantages to them, as any bank or banker is entitled to the traffic in bills of exchange on the same conditions.

Such banks or bankers are to act as agent between the customer and the official banking institutions, for which reason it will not be necessary for any customer to sever established banking connections by reason of the new enactment.

The entire proceeding does not constitute a monopoly on the part of the official banking institutions, on the contrary, they are placing their facilities at the disposal of the Government, thus benefiting the community. The enactment is also a war measure and has been put in force in line with other laws which purposed to control the heretofore free market, thus forestalling a corruption of trade.

The unfavorable valuation of German currency in foreign countries does not signify a lack of confidence in Germany's financial strength, because everybody knows by now that, for instance, the gold reserve of the Reichsbank amounts now to more than 600 million dollars, that the results of the war loans bear witness of

## Reichsbank Statement

Assets.	Jan. 31.	against
	In 1000 Marks	Jan. 22.
Total Coin and Bullion	2,94,221	+ 1,889
Of which Gold	2,453,531	+ 1,649
Treasury Notes	705,698	+ 41,052
Notes of other Banks	8,873	- 5,948
Bills discounted	5,278,184	- 177,976
Advances	21,658	+ 7,922
Investments	49,745	- 11,874
Other Securities	258,101	+ 13,496
<b>Liabilities.</b>		
Capital Stock	180,000	no change
Reserve Fund	80,550	no change
Notes in Circulation	6,502,402	+ 228,807
Deposits	1,785,921	- 357,347
Other Liabilities	262,607	- 399

This week's business of the Reichsbank has considerably decreased, inasmuch as notes of other banks and discounted bills have decreased by 176 to 5278,2 million Marks, and the entire business by 179,9 to 5344,6 million Marks.

On the other hand, advances on record with the Loan Banks have increased from 1702,9 million Marks to 1758,6 i. e. by 55,7 million Marks.

The cause for this relief will be found in the fact that the Reichsbank has succeeded in re-discounting Imperial treasury notes, it being observed that notes above 1,000 and 10,000 Marks were readily absorbed. Such notes were purchased by smaller banking institutions and capitalists who will profit by the favorable rate of interest at which such notes will be re-discounted.

Reichsbank notes in circulation have increased from 6274,1 to 6502,4 million Marks, the cause of which lies in the fact that the military and civilian authorities made large payments at the end of the month.

For this reason deposits have decreased, by 357,4 to 1785,9 million Marks.

Gold on hand has increased by 1,5 million Marks, the total amounting now to 2458,5 million Marks.

Imperial treasury notes held by the Reichsbank have decreased by 15 to 40,5 million Marks, while Loan Bank certificates amounting to 13,2 million Marks were put into circulation.

Owing to the fact that 55,7 million Marks of Loan Bank certificates were placed with the Reichsbank, in accordance with the increase of advances by the Loan Banks, such certificates held by the Reichsbank have increased by 42,5 to 665,2 million Marks.

Gold cover of notes in circulation has decreased from 39,1 to 37,7 per cent.

Metal cover of notes is now 38,4 per cent against 39,7 per cent last week.

Gold cover of deposits is 29,6 per cent against 29,1 per cent last week.

## Bank of England Statement

	Jan. 27, 1916	Jan. 19, 1916
Circulation	£33,828,825	80,830
Public Deposits	62,875,042	+ 1,400,815
Other Deposits	100,961,107	+ 178,872
Gov't Securities	32,838,661	-
Other Securities	112,204,700	+ 2,479,903
Coin and Bullion	52,224,567	+ 1,056,514
Total Reserve	36,845,742	+ 1,137,344
Prop. of res. to liab.	22 1/2 %	+ 1/4 %

During this week there was an increase of £1,057,000 in the stock of coin and bullion, £977,000 in coin apparently having been returned from circulation, in addition to £780,000 in gold received from abroad, and as there was a contraction of £80,000 in the note circulation, the reserve increased by £1,137,000. Its proportion to current liabilities rose 1/4 per cent. Receipts from revenue etc. were in excess of Government disbursements, public deposits being about 3,5 millions higher. Other securities increased by £179,000 higher on balance.

unbroken strength and confidence, and, furthermore, Germany's economic condition is such as to inspire the German people with confidence.

Logically, there must be other reasons for the drop in the valuation of German currency and, to speak generally, the cause will be found in the temporary change in Germany's foreign trade relations, in the speculative machinations on the part of Germany's adversaries on the neutral bourse and, finally, in the defective working of the arbitration market.

In order to successfully counteract these factors, the Government looks to the result of the new regulation of rate arbitration.

Germany's trade balance can be improved by a rigid limitation of the importation of articles of luxury, and it is within the power of the official banking institutions to prevent such imports by refusing the supply of foreign exchange to be employed in the payment of superfluous imports.

In order to prevent speculative machinations on the neutral bourse, German deposits in foreign banks cannot be disposed of for the purpose of securing foreign currency, notes, payments, checks etc. in foreign denominations, unless the transaction takes place through the agency of one of the official banks.

Finally, the undesirable speculative purchase of foreign currency is entirely eliminated. The importer can do business profitably only, if he is able to secure foreign currency at a certain rate of exchange and this as quickly as possible in order to prevent the necessary purchase at a higher rate.

By such methods the rate of exchange has abnormally risen and this was possible only on a free market.

What will be attained is this: The factor of speculation will be eliminated from the arbitration of exchange, and the traffic in foreign currency will be subservient to the legal and necessary demand only.

## Bank of France Statement

	Jan. 27, 1916	Jan. 20, 1916
	Francs	Francs
Gold in hand	5,011,590,000	5,006,210,000
Silver in hand	353,780,000	353,780,000
Foreign account current	1,002,720,000	1,039,920,000
Bills discounted	2,192,760,000	2,204,570,000
Loans	1,195,440,000	1,124,120,000
Advances to the State	5,600,000,000	5,500,000,000
Notes in circulation	13,858,020,000	13,756,030,000
Treasury account current	99,640,000	95,800,000
Other account current	2,045,770,000	2,048,780,000

## Exchange Rates

Exchange Rates Berlin	Febr. 3, 1916		Febr. 2, 1916	
	offered	asked	offered	asked
New York	5,40	5,42	5,41 1/2	5,43 1/2
Amsterdam	280,75	231,25	232,75	233,25
Copenhagen	149,75	150,25	149,75	150,25
Stockholm	150,25	150,25	150,25	150,75
Cristiania	149,37	150,37	149,87	150,87
Switzerland	104,12	104,37	104,12	104,37
Vienna	66,70	68,80	67,95	68,05
Bucarest	84,50	85	84,50	84,75
Sofia	76,75	77,75	76,75	77,75

## Exchange Rates New York

	Febr. 2, 1916	Febr. 1, 1916
Exchange Berlin 60 days sight	78 3/4	78 3/8
Exchange Paris 60 days sight	5,91	5,88
Exchange London 60 days sight	4,7075	4,7125
Cable Transfers	4,7650	4,7675
Call Money	2	1 1/4

## New York Stock Exchange

	Closing prices	Febr. 2, 1916	Febr. 1, 1916
Atchison	104,25	104	
Baltimore and Ohio	88,87	88	
Canadian Pacific	170	169,50	
Chesapeake and Ohio	63	63	
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul	97,25	96,75	
Denver & R. Grande	11	12,12	
Erie	38,50	37,12	
do 1st Pref.	53,75	52,75	
Gt. Northern Pref.	121,50	121,25	
Gt. North. Ore. Certs.	45,50	44,50	
Illinois Central	105,50	105,50	
Lehigh Valley	76,75	77,62	
Louisville & Nash.	123	123,50	
Miss. Kan. & Texas	6,50	5,37	
Missouri Pacific	4,75	4,75	
N. Rys. Mex. 2nd Pref.	6	7	
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R.	106,12	105,50	
Norfolk & Western	116,75	116,50	
Northern Pacific	113,80	112,87	
Pennsylvania	56,87	56,75	
Reading	78,25	77,12	
Chic. Rock Island Pac.	17,50	17	
Southern Pacific	100,25	99,62	
Southern Rwy.	21,62	20,75	
Union Pacific	133,87	133,50	
Union Pacific Pref.	82,75	83	
Wabash Pref.	45,25	45	
American Can.	62,37	62,12	
Am. Car & Foundry	67,50	65,50	
Am. Sm. & Refn. Co.	101,37	98,50	
Anaconda Copper	86,50	84,12	
Bethlehem Steel	460	465	
General Electric	170	169,75	
Republic Iron & Steel	50,12	50,12	
U. S. Steel Cor. Com.	88,37	82,12	
do Pref.	116	116	
Utah Copper	79,37	77,62	

## German Government Confiscates Supplies of Certain Kinds of Cloth and Knit Goods.

In order to safeguard the demand of army and navy and also of prisoners of war, the German Government has passed a law, requiring the confiscation of certain supplies of unmanufactured cloth and manufactured knit goods as far as they can be used for military purposes.

Requisition is made primarily for the confiscation of such cloth and woven or knit material, heretofore used for men's wear and such material for both, ladies' and men's wear. Made up and manufactured civilian wearing apparel are not affected, the following material only, besides uniform and livery cloth, come into consideration: Black, gray, gray-green, field-gray, blue, green and khaki cloth, one-colored and mixed.

Included are also certain linings, but serge and designs in linings are free.

The regulation covers eight groups: The first group includes the above mentioned cloth.

The second group covers blankets for men and horses.

The third group includes underwear, socks, and gloves in white, green and gray.

The fourth group covers shirtings and all material needed for clothing wounded or sick soldiers and prisoners of war.

The fifth group covers linings as specified above, while the six group includes raw and bleached shirtings.

Group seven includes duck, or canvas and drills and material for awnings.

Group eight applies to burfaps.

The material of these groups contain certain exceptions, referring to either quality or color of the material in question, but it is evident that supplies for the principal and necessary demand is not affected.

Carranza has issued a decree against bull fighting. There is a difference however, between issuing a decree in Mexico and enforcing it.

—Portland Oregonian.

And now they will be asking if the Irish, are good enough to govern themselves.

—The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## United States Federal Reserve Banks Weekly Statement

### Combined Resources and Liabilities at the Close of Business

Resources	December 30, 1915		December 28, 1915	
	\$	%	\$	%
Total gold reserves	\$ 344,963,000		\$ 334,387,000	
Legal tender notes, silver etc.	13,525,000		9,673,000	
Total reserves	358,488,000		357,054,000	
Bills discounted and bought	55,381,000		54,421,000	
Investments, U. S. Bonds	15,797,000		15,060,000	
Municipal Warrants	12,220,000		14,094,000	
Due from Federal Reserve Banks (Net)	20,797,000		24,977,000	
Federal Reserve Notes (Net)	21,910,000		21,008,000	
All other Resources	6,547,000		4,194,000	
Total resources	\$ 491,110,000		\$ 490,808,000	
<b>Liabilities.</b>				
Capital paid in	\$ 54,915,000		\$ 54,901,000	
Government deposits	15,000,000		15,000,000	
Reserve deposits (Net)	400,012,000		398,603,000	
Federal Reserve Notes in circulation (Net)	10,486,000		14,670,000	
All other liabilities	7,697,000		7,684,000	
Total liabilities	\$ 491,110,000		\$ 490,808,000	
Gold reserve against net liabilities	84,6 %		86,1 %	
Cash reserve against net liabilities	87,9 %		88,5 %	
Cash reserve against all liabilities after setting aside 40 % gold reserve against net amount of Federal reserve notes in circulation.	89,6 %		90,4 %	

## New York Weekly Clearing House Return

	Jan. 29, 1916	Jan. 22, 1916
Loans	\$3,278,620,000	\$3,271,830,000
Reserve held in own vaults	523,750,000	521,470,000
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	175,220,000	174,350,000
Reserve in other Depositories	56,820,000	56,270,000
Net Demand Deposits	3,368,110,000	3,358,590,000
Net Time Deposits	159,210,000	159,780,000
Circulation	34,570,000	34,750,000
Excess Reserve	175,070,000	172,960,000

## American Lead Production 600,000 Tons in 1915

The lead content of ore mined in the United States was apparently over 600,000 short tons, compared with 522,864 tons in 1914, an increase of 78,000 tons, or 15%, according to the United States Geological Survey. With the higher prices prevailing the percentage of increase in value of the 1915 output was even greater as compared with other years.

Lead began the year at New York with a price of 3.8 cents a pound, nearly the minimum price of the year, and remained practically stationary until the middle of February. A gradual rise brought the price to 4.2 cents in April, and it remained there until the later part of May. A rapid rise next followed, and lead reached the maximum for the year at 7.56 cents on June 14. A sharp decline, followed by partial recovery and then by a more general decline, brought the price to 4.4 cents in the later part of August. After a slight recovery and another decline to 4.45 cents in September, the price gradually rose and closed the year at about 5.4 cents. The average New York price for the year was 4.7 cents a pound, compared with 3.9 cents in 1914 and 4.4 cents in 1913.

Among the free material is noted officer's cloth, designs in cloth, table covers, material for bedding, towels, serge and many more.

An important passage of the regulation states that a sufficient supply of stock must be left with each owner in order to enable him to carry on his business.

The provision is made, however, that prices may not be increased for such material retained and sold.

The new enactment is on line with past regulations of similar nature, as for instance grain and metal.

It would be wrong to conclude from this and other regulations concerning raw material, that Germany's supplies are coming to an end. Such is not the case.

There are sufficient supplies on hand to last for a long while yet, and a confiscation at the present moment would not be at all necessary, but is merely another instance of the Government guarding against any emergencies that may occur, especially as the duration of the war is uncertain.

## To Send Cotton to Germany

News has been received from Washington that H. H. Pope, president of the Texas Farmer's Union, has outlined to Congressmen from the cotton States the Union's plans for shipments of cotton to Germany by way of Sweden. He said the cotton would be concentrated at Houston, that the first ship would sail on February 1, and that regular sailings were planned.

The cotton would be shipped, Pope said, in ships owned by a native-born American citizen, and will fly the American flag. The cotton has been sold for 27 cents a pound delivered at destination, and will net the farmers about 20 1/2 cents.

The market price is about 12 cents, and the British Government has been paying that for cotton seized. Inasmuch as Great Britain and Germany both have put cotton on their contraband lists, this latest move may revive the contentions of the United States against their action.