



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The continental times. Nr. 1236. Vol. XXII. Nr. 94 February 7, 1916

Berlin, Germany: C. White & Co., Ltd., February 7, 1916

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QD4VJIIDSHSS78G>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

MERAN
SOUTH-TYROL
PALACE-HOTEL
Fine Situation in Large Park.

The Continental Times

A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

STOCKHOLM
Grand Hôtel
and
Grand Hotel Royal
Managing Director: Nils Trulsson

SUBSCRIPTION: United States 2 Dollars Switzerland 10 Francs Hungary 9 Kronen for 3 months
Holland 7 Gulden Austria 9 Kronen Germany 6 Marks

New York Stockholm Rotterdam Lucerne Berlin Vienna Zurich.

PRICE: 5 cents, 25 centimes, 20 Pf.

SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE.

U Boat Raid in Thames	page 1
Attack on Equitable Assurance	" 1
"Möwe" and "Appam"	" 1
Decision of Washington	" 1
German Lusitania Note	" 1
Base Tactics Against Submarines	" 1
Brutal Conduct of British Sailors	" 1
New French Loan	" 1
Precarious Finance	" 2
St. John Gaffney Back	" 2
Austro-Hungarian Letter	" 2
Our Prize Competition	" 2
Cotton versus Munitions	" 3
Power and Conscience	" 3
Advertisements	" 4

LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Italian Coast Bombarded.
Vienna, Sunday. A fleet of Austrian cruisers have bombarded the Italian coast from the railroad station of Ortona to San Vito doing considerable material damage.

Italian Flyer Interned.
Lugano, Sunday. The Italian flyer Giacomo Barbatti, who had infringed Swiss neutrality and was shot down, has been interned in Lucerne.

Spain Remains Neutral.
Paris, Sunday. To a correspondent of the *Petit Journal* Count Romanones has declared that Spain is strictly neutral and proposes to remain so. He added that there was not a word of truth in the report that a Neutral Congress had been called to meet in Madrid.

Fresh Calls Made.
Lugano, Sunday. Fresh calls are being made upon the Italian reserves and the older classes are being called out. It is now reckoned that Italy will accede to the wishes of France and England that she shall send soldiers to reinforce their various expeditions.

Dissensions in French Army.
Paris, Sunday. M. Clemenceau in his newspaper *L'Homme Enchaîné* states that there are serious differences of opinion between the Chief Headquarters Staff and the Control Commission. He says that after eighteen months of war it is shown that there is no unity in the direction of the army.

The Starvation Policy.
London, Sunday. The *Daily Mail* publishes a leading article in which it is stated that unless the blockade can be so carried out during the next six months as to stop all supplies to Germany the efforts hitherto made by England to starve the Germans will have been in vain as Germany will be able to obtain ample supplies of grain from Poland and the Orient.

Briand Going to Rome.
Paris, Sunday. The Premier, M. Briand, is about to make a journey to Rome and will possibly be accompanied by M. Bourgeois, Secretary of State, M. Thomas, General Pélé and M. Margerie. Much political importance is attached to the visit which it is rumored had to do with an elaborate plan for a Spring Campaign in Albania and Macedonia in which France quite specially desires to have the assistance of Italy.

New French Loan.
New York, Sunday. John Pierpont Morgan has sailed for Europe. It is stated in financial circles that the journey of the great financier is connected with the matter of a new French loan which France is most urgently in need of. The firm of Morgan have long had under consideration the granting of a new and vast loan to France and England upon the condition that American bonds and securities should be given in mortgage for the cash advanced.

England Attacked by Italian Press.
Lugano, Sunday. Both the *Idea Nazionale* and the *Corriere d'Italia* make attacks upon England's policy. The first says that Italy demands from England the means to live, not as a charity but as a holy right. It asks how can England claim to be the defender of the small nations with the cases of Belgium and Serbia standing before it. The *Corriere* attacks on account of the failure of the English to make good their promises to send troops to the aid of their allies. "Lloyd George" it writes "has promised that the English reinforcements would be forthcoming without delay, but months have passed and there are no signs of them. England appears to phlegmatically await the exhaustion of the enemy before dealing the final blow."

Resignation Epidemic.
Petersburg, Sunday. With the nomination of the new Premier, M. Sturmer, there has come about a sort of epidemic of resignations. M. Sazonov is to resign and be replaced by M. Schebeko, former Ambassador to Vienna. The head of the Holy Synod is resigning and no Minister appears inclined to remain at his post. The new Premier is following strictly upon the reactionary lines of his predecessor.

U-Boat Raid In the Thames

The German Admiralty reports that a German submarine boat has reached the estuary of the Thames and there torpedoed an armored look-out ship, also a Belgian and three English trawlers utilised for look-out duty.

Brutal Conduct of British Sailors Barbarous Treatment of Helpless Officers and Crew of Zeppelin Airship. Left to Perish in Spite of Appeal for Help.

Indignation, almost as bitter as that brought about by the "Baralong" murders, has been aroused by the inhuman conduct of the crew of an English trawler as regards the survivors of a Zeppelin accident.

The facts are as follows. The L 19 Zeppelin, returning from outlook duty, met with mechanical troubles and had to come down falling into the North Sea. The gondola had sunk and all that remained above water was the upper portion of the airship, upon which the officers and crew had sought refuge. The "King Stephen" one of the trawlers employed by the British Government approached the floating remains of the airship and was asked by the unfortunate men, numbering a score, to rescue them. But instead of that the captain of the "King Stephen" refused, remarking that those who still clung to the wreckage of the airship, were numerically superior to his crew and with that he steamed off to Grimsby leaving the unfortunate crew of the L 19 to their fate. Anything worse than the callousness and cold blooded cruelty of the action on part of the Captain of the "King Stephen" it would be impossible to imagine.

Official Report
The chief of the German Admiralty Staff announces that the Marine Airship L 19 has not returned from its observation trip. All inquiries have been fruitless. According to a Reuter despatch of Feb. 2, the British trawler "King Stephen" reported at Grimsby that it had seen an airship, the gondola and the greater portion of the body, upon which the crew had sought refuge, half submerged. A request for aid had been refused by the English trawler, upon the excuse that its crew was weaker than that of the airship. Upon that the trawler headed for Grimsby.

British Version
London, Sunday. According to the British official account the "King Stephen" reports having, on Wednesday morning, met the Zeppelin L 19, the gondola and the greater part of the balloon under water. The crew of from 17 to 20 men had sought refuge upon the remaining portion of the balloon hull which was being beaten about by the waves. The request of the crew to be rescued could not be entertained by the Captain of the trawler, because the men of the Zeppelin were more numerous than those of his own ship. That being so the trawler returned to Grimsby to report the incident.

Possible Reason
Rotterdam, Sunday. The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* says that the L 19 is the same airship which a few days previously had flown over the Merland Island and had been shot at by the Coastguard. At the time the Zeppelin was only flying 100 metres from the ground and the Coastguard reported the airship to have been struck by several shots.

Zeppelin Raid Over England

Amsterdam, Sunday. The recent Zeppelin raid over England, which is generally understood to be the retaliation of Germany for the Baralong murders, appears to have worked considerable damage and worked a powerful moral effect.

It would appear that Nottingham, Sheffield, Manchester and Liverpool were visited, and bombs dropped in all those cities in the industrial quarters and in Liverpool in the docks. In Manchester several factories were badly damaged. In Nottingham a bomb broke a big stretch of a street and cut the gas pipes. The gas took fire and could not be extinguished for a couple of days.

In the Humber docks much damage was done, specially on the west side of the river. A British Flying Corps was quartered there but failed to take any action during the bombardment.

Remarkable Attack upon Equitable Life Insurance

William Bayard Hale wants to know if Scandal of 1905 is to be Repeated.
Declares Recent Events Recall Conditions that Existed
Before Plundering stopped

The well known American author William Bayard Hale writes in the *Chicago Examiner*: The Equitable Life Assurance Society, round which the insurance scandal of 1905 raged and broke, a corporation controlling more than \$500,000,000 of the people's money, has just fallen into the hands of a great powder manufacturer, General T. Coleman du Pont. And the trustees of this society, headed by Josef H. Choate, publicly extol the \$500,000,000 war loan made by the Morgan house to the British Allies, describing it as only a "first instalment," and beseeching the women and children of the country to invest their dollars in the bonds. Charles A. Peabody, the president of Mutual Life, equally involved with the Equitable in the events of 1905, gives notice that he will probably invest millions of his policy holders' money in the Morgan war loan, while the heads and trustees of other great life companies secretly confer in Morgan's library with the foreign agents of the loan.

Into whose hands has fallen the Equitable Life Assurance Society, one of the largest companies of its kind in the United States, with assets of \$525,000,000? When the war in Europe began it was owned by J. P. Morgan, whose father had bought it from Thomas F. Ryan in 1909. Suddenly, on June 13 last, the surprising announcement was made that Morgan had sold the Equitable to General T. Coleman du Pont, the powder manufacturer, who had made a fortune in war munitions.

Britain May Suspend Payments.
And while thus the hundreds of millions of dollars supposed to be securely invested for the protection of old age, widowhood and orphanage are being turned over to the tender mercies of foreign governments, headed by Great Britain, the highest financial authority of that kingdom is solemnly warning his own countrymen that England may suspend specie payments and confess herself unable to pay her debts.

The insurance scandals of 1905, the exposure of which made Charles E. Hughes Governor of New York State, blasted many financial reputations and caused the temporary dissociation of the insurance companies from the banks and trust companies through which they were conducting speculative operations in syndicates managed by the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

It was shown that "the Big Three," as the Equitable, the Mutual and the New York Life were known, as well as the Metropolitan Life, had kept immense sums on deposit in Wallstreet banks controlled by the Morgan group, and that the funds of these institutions, in which the savings of the public were invested, were being used to promote the enterprises of the interested bankers.

Forbidden to Enter Syndicate
The Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee of the Legislature, of which Mr. Hughes was counsel, in 1906, drew up a report, the provisions of which are embodied in the state insurance laws, forbidding insurance companies from entering into syndicate participations of every kind. The officers and directors were prohibited from being interested either as principals, agents or beneficiaries in any purchase, sale or loan transaction of any kind, except policy loans. Many insurance officials narrowly escaped criminal prosecutions before the investigations were over.

Six years later the Pujo committee took up the investigation of these same banking groups which were involved in the insurance scandals, and in their conclusions the committee reported to Congress:

"It behooves us to see to it that the bankers who require and are bidding for the money held by our banks, trust companies and life insurance companies to use in their ventures are not permitted to control and utilize these funds as though they were their own."

"Inner Circle" Using Surplus.
To-day the same group of bankers and banking institutions described by the Pujo committee as the "inner group" and the "inner circle" are again utilizing the surplus funds of the great life insurance companies as though they were their own. The officers and directors of the life insurance companies are also the officers and directors of the banks and trust companies which are syndicate participants with Morgan in the

\$500,000,000 loan, and millions of dollars of these war bonds are being planted in the insurance companies. This matter is of vital interest to the American public, for the future welfare of hundreds of thousands of homes is dependent on the savings deposited with the insurance companies.

The degree of security which attaches to the investment of life insurance funds in the Anglo-French loan can scarcely be better judged than by the following statement made before an English audience on the night of October 13 by Sir George Paish, late special British financial envoy to the United States and always recognized as one of the foremost financial experts of the world. Sir George Paish said:

"England is carrying the financial burden of the war."

Might Be Bankrupt.
"France has lost a large part of her income and therefore WE must find money with which to buy the things she needs."

"Russia has virtually no exports, so WE must help her."

"In addition, WE must provide for Belgium, Serbia and other capital powers."

"The adverse trade balance, if we include what we have done for our Allies, is already between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 pounds sterling, to balance which we have succeeded in borrowing 60,000,000 pounds sterling, our moiety of the American loan."

"Will it be possible for us to borrow 3,000,000,000 pounds sterling, to adjust our trade balance? I think it impossible."

"If we go on spending money as we are now we shall see another break in American exchange, accompanied by a break in Canadian, Argentine, Australian and Indian exchanges. This probably would mean the suspension of specie payments, and we would have to tell the world we were unable to pay our debts."

Financial Crime.
These words, coming from a source so authoritative, are of the most alarming portent. There is no objection to private banking houses taking on speculative ventures such as bonds of foreign countries "that may suspend specie payments," or "tell the world they are unable to pay their debts," but that life insurance funds, the savings of American families, should be placed in jeopardy is a crime of the first magnitude.

A Perilous Investment.
The conditions in Europe are such that the loan to the Allies is perilous as an investment. Morgan, on October 9, engaged 800 bond salesmen to sell his bonds throughout the country. In their capacity of syndicate underwriters these men do not wish to keep the bonds themselves—they are trying to sell them to the public. Should they be permitted, then, in their capacity of officers, directors, trustees of the great life insurance companies, to use the funds of such companies in the \$500,000,000 loan?

Is not Sir George Paish a better authority as to the financial conditions of England, France and Russia than Morgan? And Paish says that England may yet tell the world she cannot pay her debts. On the same day that Paish uttered this warning Superintendent Jesse S. Philipps of the State Insurance Department of New York, said, in speaking of the loan to the Allies and the investment by the insurance companies in the bonds:

"The question of the value, stability and the ultimate realization thereon of the securities thus taken within the restrictions of the statute places upon the officers and directors a grave responsibility."

Salandra Attacked

Lugano, Sunday. Ever since his pessimistic speech, in which he spoke of retiring, the Premier Salandra has been so violently attacked in the Italian press that his political position appears to be much compromised. Signor Salandra talked of resigning in favor of some other man of the other Liberal Party. The *Secolo* asks what other Liberal Party can possibly be meant. It further states that if anyone has to arrange for a successor to the Premier it must be the King.

Throughout Italy the greatest want is beginning to be felt amongst the populace owing to so many factories being closed down. Unless the supply of coal be augmented and its price reduced, the outlook is exceedingly sinister.

New Lusitania Note

Washington, Sunday. The German Ambassador Count Bernstorff has handed over to Secretary of State Lansing the latest communication of Germany as regards the "Lusitania Case."

"Möwe" and "Appam" More Details.

New York, Sunday. All details coming to hand concerning the "Möwe" and "Appam" add new zest to the already great interest in those two ships. The cases of the "Möwe" and "Appam" far eclipse any other news subject of the moment in the public mind. The pluck and enterprise shown appeals keenly to every sporting American.

A Valuable Prize.
It now appears that the "Appam" was a far more valuable prize than at first imagined, and that the keen Lieutenant Berg knew right well that he had a chance to capture a most valuable cargo.

The Bank of British West Africa announces that the "Appam" carried £40,000 in gold consigned by that institution.

The *Times* estimates the value of the "Appam" at £100,000 and the cargo £150,000. Further there is the value of the sunken coalship "Corbridge," £100,000; and the other ships sunk, together with their cargoes, £1,450,000.

The "Möwe" had without doubt found out all about the "Appam" through tapping wireless messages.

When the "Möwe" called upon the "Appam" to surrender, the passengers in the main begged the Captain not to resist.

The members of the Prize Crew state that some of those aboard the "Appam" were for resistance, after the ship had surrendered. A fight took place in which two people were killed and many wounded.

A Message.
An Exchange Telegram from Norfolk tells that a steward from aboard the "Appam" threw out a message in a bottle to the effect that in the fight with the "Clan Mac Tavish" six men had been killed.

On the journey to America the "Appam" had the collier "Corbridge" for four days in tow. Both ships sailed under the British flag. The "Appam" sailed from the "Corbridge". Many English steamers came in sight but went their way unsuspiciously seeing the British flag. Later on the "Corbridge" was sunk.

From Old Spring Point in Virginia a despatch comes to the effect that the British who landed from aboard the "Appam" stated, that not only was the German warship equipped with cannon but also with two torpedo tubes. Others say that the supposed "Möwe" was a quite new ship. She had 3 cannon forward and two aft. The guns were well protected behind invisible screens.

All the English join in praise of the stubborn resistance offered by the "Clan Mac Tavish" which used its six pounder guns to the utmost. Fifteen of the crew of the "Mac Tavish" were killed and many more wounded before the ship, after two explosions, sank.

Berg Resolute

New York, Sunday. Lieutenant Berg refuses to give up the British seamen who acted as artillerymen aboard the English ships. This raises a further difficulty.

"Appam" Case Under Judgment

New York, Sunday. The Department of State is of opinion that if the "Appam" is to be regarded as a Prize of War, the Prussian-American agreement of 1828 is more likely to be accepted as having influence than the decision of the Hague Convention. The British Ambassador has made formal request for the return of the "Appam" as being British property and bases the English claim upon article 21 of the Hague Convention.

All British subjects have now left the "Appam". Only Germans have remained aboard.

More Mystery

Amsterdam, Sunday. The mystery which surrounds the "Appam" keeps on increasing. Captain Barton of the "Corbridge" says that his ship was taken possession of by several hundred sailors upon whose caps was the word "Möwe". On the caps of other sailors were a dozen different names, amongst them "Tonga" and "Ottomene". The state.

(Continued on Page 2.)

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: Sietelplatz 7860
Proprietors and Publishers C. White & Co., Ltd.
Responsible Editor—Aubrey Stanhope, Berlin W.
Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

Subscription Rates

By mail, postage paid, per month
United States . . . 75 Cents
Holland . . . 2/6 Guilders
Switzerland . . . 3/6 Francs
Austria . . . 3 Kronen
Hungary . . . 3 Kronen
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 recognised 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.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES

may be seen at all Consulates and Embassies.
Our Information Department.

"The Continental Times" is prepared to supply Americans, free of cost, with all useful information concerning Hotels, Boarding houses, Means of Transit, etc., throughout Europe.—In Germany: Continental Times, Augsburger Strasse 38, Berlin.

Business Section.

Imports and Exports. — Finances and Forwards

Civis Americanus sum!

To be an "American Citizen" was wont to suffice as an Open Sesame, a free passport everywhere. But that is no longer the case today. Mr. St. John Gaffney, who has just returned from the United States, joins his testimony to that of so many other Americans who have passed through the hands of the English, when he states that the treatment American passengers aboard steamers coming from America are submitted to, is an insult to the United States and a degradation to the proud title of American citizen.

There ought to be in all matters, even in the efforts to carry out a blockade which America has declared to be illegal, a certain sentiment of decency where a line should be drawn. But the English appear to have totally lost sight of that. For here we have the sad case of a young officer, wearing the Kings uniform engaged in the ignoble, undignified and miserable business of running through and minutely examining the soiled linen of a man, who, like Mr. St. John Gaffney has long held position as Consul-General in the service of the United States government. It is really too revolting, too shameful and within too childish.

Precarious Finance.

The well known American writer and author, William Bayard Hale, calls the attention of his countrymen to the extreme peril being run by the placing of Insurance Company funds in speculative foreign investments such as the Anglo-French war loan, recently underwritten by a syndicate of American bankers. Mr. Hale points out the fact, that according to state insurance laws the insurance companies are forbidden entering into any syndicate participations of any kind. But Mr. Hale states that the moneys of the Equitable Life Insurance and that of other similar companies have been invested in the late war loan granted by the syndicate of American bankers to France and England. Mr. Charles E. Peabody, the President of the Equitable Life Insurance Company has announced that millions of dollars of his policy holders' money would be invested in the war loan.

Mr. Hale quotes the words of the well-known British financier, Sir George Paish, as showing that investment in the Anglo-French war loan is the riskiest of speculation. Its peril lies in the fact that if the Allies should be beaten, which each day becomes more likely, then England might very easily tell the world that she was not in a position to pay her debts. And if that should come to pass there would be a terrible financial catastrophe in America.

Brilliant Military Strategy

It is somewhat the vogue nowadays to insist that military strategy has almost ceased to exist in our intensive modern style of warfare and that military tactics have been superseded by a machine like art of campaigning. And, undoubtedly, the art of war, of the present times, is so dependent upon mechanical devices and complex implements of defense and destruction, that those who imagine that war has lost much of its interest become too methodical and mechanical are not without reason.

But, that military tactics still exist, and in an exceedingly high degree, is shown by an interview with General von Kövess the victorious leader of the Austro-Hungarian forces in the recent most brilliant campaign, in an extremely rough country and carried out in the face of difficulties which appeared well-nigh insuperable. The rapid end to that most difficult campaign came as a surprise to all, and as a terrific moral jolt to Russia and Italy, the two most affected countries, each of which had decided that Montenegro, specially in winter, was impregnable.

General von Kövess shows, in his most interesting interview, that what appeared to

military experts of many nations as an impossible task became practicable, owing to a series of exceptionally brilliant strategic movements of great rapidity, carefully prepared beforehand and perfectly executed. The Montenegrins in spite of their traditional cunning, their natural defences and well-nigh impregnable positions and the immense advantage of thorough knowledge of their own almost trackless country, were utterly misled and deceived by General von Kövess who, by using his brains, found ready means whereby to conclude one of the most difficult of campaigns imaginable in a period so short that it came as a surprise to all military men. He entirely outpointed and outmanoeuvred the Montenegrins, he laid traps for them into which they fell, he gave the Generals of King Nikola the impression that the great offensive movement was in the North and North East, whilst in truth it was in the South West. And so it was, that when it came to the general storming of the reputedly impregnable and all important Lowcen fortified position, the bulk of the Montenegrin army was engaged upon an offensive movement for the purpose taking Berane and preventing Podgoritz from falling into the hands of the Austro-Bulgarian forces.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION

\$40 (Marks 200.—, Frs. 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 mediary 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.—, Frs. 250.—) awarded immediately upon their decision.

Return of St. John Gaffney

Minutely Searched by the British Authorities. Papers Scrutinised and Even Soiled Clothes Carefully Investigated.

Amsterdam, Sunday. The former American Consul General to Munich, Mr. St. John Gaffney has returned from his trip to America aboard the "Nieuw Amsterdam." On the ship reaching off Falmouth and coming within the three mile limit English naval officers came aboard and a most minute search was made.

No Respect for America

As Mr. Gaffney says, it is difficult enough to obtain an American Passport in these days and when you have one it appears to command the smallest amount of respect from the English officials.

Passengers are treated by the English almost as though they were criminals, asked all kinds of personal and impertinent questions and there exists no respect for age or sex. Whilst the first class portion of the ship was being searched the passengers were ordered away to the second class stateroom and there received their meals. The search lasted about 12 hours.

Mr. Gaffney was submitted to a third degree search. He appealed that two well known newspaper correspondents might be called to witness that operation. That was refused him but finally the captain was allowed to be present at Mr. Gaffney's special request.

Minute examination.

Evidently Mr. Gaffney was down on the English Black List for his baggage was examined with merciless minuteness. Nothing was overlooked. His soiled socks were carefully searched by eager fingers, his boots the same, and so also all his soiled linen. All his private correspondence was gone through by a British Officer of the name of Guinness. An American Senator had sent him some copies of his speeches in envelopes with the official Senate Stamp upon them. These were ruthlessly torn open without the slightest hesitation or compunction. Copies of official correspondence with the Department of State were critically read. A second examination took place subsequently at the Downs.

Mr. Gaffney made formal protests against all those breaches of the freedom of an American traveling aboard a neutral ship. He classifies such actions as insulting to the U.S. and as degrading to the American Citizen thus illegally victimised by the English. In his own particular case there appeared to be some quite special malice displayed by the British officials.

"MOWE" AND "APPAM".

(Continued from page 1.)

ment of the Prize Crew, that the "Möwe" came from the Baltic is not believed.

REGARDED AS LOST

London, Sunday. For a long while past the "Appam" had been regarded as a lost ship and 80 guineas per cent had been paid at Lloyd's for her re-insurance. The passengers included, Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Edward Merewether, accompanied by his wife, and there were many other well-known people on board. They included Mr. Fred James, Administrator of Lagos, newly appointed to the Colonial Secretaryship of the Straits Settlements; Mr. F. C. Fuller, Commissioner for Asbanti, and Mr. Fuller, and a number of Nigerian and other civil servants. There were on the "Appam" 87 first class passengers, 81 second class and the crew consisted of 133 men. The ship was a steel twin screw steamer built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff at Belfast in 1913 for the Elder Dempster Line, which carries on a large trade with a big fleet of vessels between the West Coast of Africa and England, and also between the West Indies. Her gross tonnage is 7,781, and she is 425ft long by 57ft beam. She is fitted with wireless and submarine signalling apparatus.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Satisfactory Relations Now Existing

Between Roumania and the Central Powers. The Visit of Peter Carp.

Success in the Adriatic

Daring and Successful Exploit of a Marine Lieutenant at Valona. Adventure of the Grand Duke.

Vienna, Sunday. As may easily be imagined all here rejoice exceedingly at the recent great successes of the Austro-Hungarian troops in Albania, whereby the well known policies of the Dual Empire have finally been realised and the egregious pretensions of Italy stamped out. It needs but a glance at the map, by anyone of impartial mind, to realise at once that Austria-Hungary must have a dominating influence on the eastern shores of the Adriatic and that the pretensions of Italy to command that side of the seacoast are quite unreasonable as they are unnatural. The end has not yet come but it will not be delayed long.

A Turn of Tone.

Remarkable and very agreeable also is the turn in the tone of the Roumanian press.

One has but to read the following from the *Independence Roumaine*, generally accepted as the governmental organ: "Austria-Hungary has captured Cetinje, has taken Scutari, in spite of the Taraboch Mountain, where Essed Pasha in 1913 offered a so effective resistance. Troops of the Emperor Franz Joseph are in possession of the entire Montenegrin coast, including the harbor of Antivari, so wonderfully well built by the Italians; also the only Montenegrin railroad, likewise built by the Italians, Antivari-Birpazar, and are masters of Giovanni di Medua and Alessio. That is exactly opposed to the entire policy of Italy for the past thirty years.

The veteran Roumanian statesman Peter Carp has been stopping in Vienna for some time, and it is rumored that his visit here is not without political significance. The further release of large quantities of maize from Roumania for our use is another excellent sign of the times.

A Brilliant Feat.

In the present war the Austro-Hungarian submarine commanders and the officers belonging to the Flying Corps have particularly distinguished themselves. The capture of the "König Albert," outside of Durazzo, was owing to the combined efforts of those two services and thereby the North German Lloyd steamer was taken from the Italians and restored to her owners.

Now, in the case of the Flying Corps, a most remarkable feat has been accomplished. Three hydroplanes had been detailed to bombard Durazzo and had done their work well having dropped bombs on several occasions into the centre of the camp of the enemy. Thence they proceeded to Valona and bombarded the harbor and barracks. But misfortune came, and the motor of one of the machines was struck twice, with the result that there was nothing left but to plane down to the surface of the sea. The Italians seeing this at once sent out two destroyers to capture both machine and its occupants. But, to their astonishment and disappointment, one of the other hydroplanes swooped down gracefully to a point right alongside the crippled machine, took off the occupants and, having done that, destroyed it utterly. Then rising again triumphantly left the scene of the accident a blank space where the Italians upon arrival were furious to find the booty they had expected gone. The hero of the above unique act of resourcefulness and heroism was marine Lieutenant Konjovic. He never for one moment hesitated, and his task was made all the more dangerous because at the time the sea was very heavy owing to a Bora gale blowing. Moreover the rescue was effected under heavy fire from the land batteries at Safeno and with the further threatening danger from the two destroyers rushing along at full speed to try and make a capture. There were two occupants in the wrecked hydroplane and, wondrous to say, all were taken safely by Lieutenant Konjovic over the distance of 220 kilometres to the Gulf of Cattaro where they were landed.

The Grand Duke as Guest.

An amusing little story comes from Budapest. It was in the restaurant of one of the leading hotels of the Hungarian capital where a University Professor was dining with some friends. At a neighboring table sat a German officer who, appearing lonely, was politely invited by the Professor to join his party, an offer which was accepted with gratitude and cordiality. The German officer was at first cool and reserved but by degrees the spirit of good fellowship developed, mutual healths were drunk and the habitual "Thou" as sign of brotherly sentiment had been passed between the new arrival and his host. Having reached that point the Professor said: "Tell me brother, what is the Order you wear around your neck?" "That," replied the German officer, "is the Grand Cross of the Order of my House." The Professor astonished replied: "Well but who are you then?" And the officer replied laughingly: "I am the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin."

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.

Too Foolish.

To the Editor:

Surely nothing can be more foolish than the action of prisoners released from Ruhleben, who the moment they get back to England set themselves to telling a pack of lies concerning conditions in this country. By such conduct they make it exceedingly hard for those still interned and cut away their chances of being in turn released. The folly of their conduct is further enhanced by the fact that what they tell is mere invention; it serves no purpose unless it be that the English newspapers pay them for that kind of false news.

I have read some of the supposed facts related by ex-civilian prisoners on their return to England and they are too ridiculous for words. One of them, in spite of being interned since the commencement of the war, professed to know all details almost of everything going on in Germany, the sentiment of the people, the great misery and what not other untruths. Surely such publications form an insult to the intelligence of every English reader, for they imagine him or her to be stupid enough to believe that a man, interned and carefully guarded, should have a thorough knowledge of things as they are all over the German Empire. It is all sheer nonsense and the English cannot be foolish enough, or at all events should not be gullible to the point of believing such form of news coming from the mouths of people who have had no possible means of knowing what was really taking place in Germany.

I have been told that before long all the English women now living in Germany—and exceedingly thankful for the permission to do so—will be asked to return to England or at all events leave the country. I don't know if it be true, but if it be so it can easily be accounted for. Recently I read a whole column, in an English newspaper, an account given by an Englishwoman who had lived many months in Berlin and professed to give their experiences here. Anyone reading the nonsense she told, would have imagined that the population of the German capital was in the sorest distress for the want of food, that the people were in a state of semi-revolution and that all were dead tired of the war.

But what is the real case? Food is less plentiful than it was wont to be in times of peace, but as the Imperial Chancellor and State Secretary of Finance Dr. Helfferich each stated in their most recent speeches, there is food enough for all in the Empire. What the truth is—and it would be right well that every inhabitant of Great Britain should be aware of it, so that false ideas which buoy up the English mind to further resistance should be dissipated—is that there is food in Germany of all sorts in sufficient quantities. But, for very evident and perfectly good reasons, the enormous wastage which had previously existed has been regulated. The food supply has not been so much restricted as controlled, and so controlled for the benefit of the majority. If the rules introduced so wisely for the food control had not been enforced, there are people so foolish and so nervous at the very idea of war that they would fill their houses from top to bottom with unnecessarily large stores of food. And the laws enacted to control food throughout Germany are made in the main to protect the people at large from the follies of the more foolish members of the community.

Prices are higher than in times of peace, although on the down grade once more; supplies less abundant, because of the shortage of hands throughout the country; but there is none that can truthfully state that in any part of Germany there is a shortage of food. It is simply that the food supply throughout Germany is regulated, and that has been done for the public weal and has succeeded perfectly. There is no want throughout the German Empire, and what is more, blockade or no blockade, or however more severe that blockade may become, there will be no want in Germany, no matter how long the war continues.

Berlin, Feb. 2.

H. Mends.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Germany is a country so essentially different from Great Britain that England, the political England of today, has been a riddle to her for many years. Again and again has Germany permitted herself to be deceived, and almost I fear that this may occur no less in the future—which might well prove fatal. For that reason I, an Englishman, must have the courage to attest the truth. We can be saved only by a wise, strong and victorious Germany. Houston Stewart Chamberlain.

England Has Stopped Our Shipment of Cotton, Should We Stop Our Shipment of Arms?

The "Journal" prints the following interesting communication from Mr. George W. O'Reilly and asks for replies from those who think differently from Mr. O'Reilly. The subject for discussion might be stated as "Which will be better for the United States: to have Germany or England victorious in the European war?" To the Editor of the New York Evening Journal:

England has made cotton contraband of war, and has illegally interfered with its free shipment by the United States. Cotton is one of the chief products of this country. Cotton is one of our main articles of commerce.

Our right under international law to export cotton unhampered by England's interference is undeniable, unquestionable, even undenied and unquestioned. England does not prohibit our exportation of cotton to neutral nations as a measure of right, but as a measure of might.

She sweeps the important articles of the commerce of this country from the seas without ruth and without right, because she cares to do so and because she can do so. She inflicts this severe blow with the might of her marine power upon a great staple product of this country because she is fearful of Germany, and, second, because she is jealous of the United States.

England guards her commerce as she guards her life, because she has intelligence enough to realize that her commerce is her life. She has never allowed any nation to build up a commerce to compete with hers. She would not permit Germany to build up a rival commerce. She plotted war with Germany and leagued the nations against Germany to undermine, hamper and eventually destroy her chief commercial rival.

England will not allow the United States in this era of our opportunity to build up a rival commerce. Twice before, in the short history of the country, England has set out to destroy our commerce and both times she succeeded in destroying it.

In the early years of the nineteenth century our commerce was supreme upon the seas. Our new-born American flag flaunted in the furthest harbors. Our goods were distributed wherever the waves rolled and the winds blew, and we carried commerce, not only the products of our own country, but a large share of the products of other countries as well.

Then England began, as she is beginning now, to interfere with our commerce in every possible way, illegally, illegitimately, vigorously, vindictively. She closed the ports of herself and her allies upon us. She black-listed our goods with orders in council. She robbed us of our neutral rights then as she is doing now. She held up our ships in high sea piracy and robbed them of their

seamen. She finally forced us into war to defend our lately won liberties; then, with the same arrogance and insolence of naval power that she is using and abusing to-day, she pillaged what remained of our commerce afloat, and as a final act of contempt and defiance burned and gutted the Capitol of our nation and the White House of our President. Again, in the times preceding our Civil War, our commerce had regained its supremacy.

Our clipper ships were the admiration of the world, our Yankee skippers sailed undaunted the most distant seas. But during our Civil War, England took advantage of our danger and difficulties. Illegally and illegitimately again, in violence and in violation of trade and treaty rights, she allowed the building of hostile vessels in her yards and the fitting out of pirate privateers in her ports to prey upon our commerce and destroy it.

Yet we are not the unusual objects of England's antagonism. We are not the specially selected subjects of England's envy and enmity. President Wilson, professor of English history and also English professor of history, could tell you—if only he loved his mother country less and his adopted country more—that it has been the persistent policy of England throughout the centuries to destroy every nation which sought to rival her commerce, to challenge her empire of the oceans.

In the sixteenth century Spain, with a courage and an enterprise which other nations did not possess, set out to find new roads across uncharted seas, new lands and riches for itself and for the world. America was discovered, the Father of Waters was found, the shore of the Pacific was first beheld, the earth was circumnavigated, unknown-land explored, undreamed of wealth revealed—all by expeditions under the flag of Spain.

England trailed enviously and hungrily behind.

What Spain found England stole. The wealth Spain wrested from the earth, England robbed from her at sea.

The Raleighs, the Drakes and all the lusty pirates whom we have been taught by English text-books to reverence as heroes were commissioned to prey upon Spanish commerce and rob the Spanish galleons of their gold.

Queen Elizabeth, as able as she was unscrupulous, welcomed those sea rovers upon their successful return, shared in the plunder of their piracy and rewarded them with knighthood in accordance with the royal custom of her race.

At last Spain, pillaged of the profits of her energy and enterprise, went to war with England and was beaten, her armada and her commerce were destroyed.

England once more by force and fear held hegemony of the seas.

In the seventeenth century Holland, by patience and persistence, by courage and constancy, created a splendid commerce with the Far East. The venturesome ships of this brave little country sailed from the north to the south seas around the Cape of Good Hope and up into the Indian Ocean. They carried the goods of Europe and brought back the wealth of the Orient. Their trade was vast and valuable—and England coveted it. England found excuse for war, as usual, and the wealth which little Holland had so hardly won was taken from her with that smug mixture of prayer and piracy that is so characteristically English.

What was best in Holland's commerce and colonies, England acquired in the interests of those "free institutions" and of that "higher civilization" which England takes so much pride—and profit—in representing.

In the eighteenth century it was France which forged to the front as a commercial and colonizing country, and which was fought and defeated, her commerce destroyed and her colonies appropriated by England.

In the nineteenth century it was the United States, as we have seen, whose commerce and prosperity were the objects of England's greed and jealousy.

In the twentieth century it was Germany. Therefore, England will not make peace "until Germany's militarism is destroyed," and England's "navyism" is left supreme to dominate the seas and render all other nations subject on the waters which constitute three-fourths of the earth's surface and as much of the world's opportunity.

The surprising thing in all this series of historical events is that no nation has learned the lesson of them.

England has always found and always finds some nation to help her pull her chestnuts out of the fire, some catspaw to

help her appropriate another nation's commerce and colonies.

In England's war against France in 1815, it was Germany which was allied with England and which gave the decisive blow which eliminated France as England's rival. In 1915 it is France which is allied with England and which is doing much more than England herself to eliminate Germany from England's path to world power. One would think that the nations of Europe would see the folly of continually fighting one another to further England's vaulting ambitions toward the control of the world in her own interest.

But before we criticize others, let us make sure that we are awake to our own folly.

Is not England using us as a catspaw also? Is not England employing us to destroy her rival, Germany, and to establish herself more firmly in the hegemony of the seas—her seas and our seas?

Are we not being HIRED to injure Germany just as German Hessians were once HIRED to fight against us?

Are we not being bribed to sacrifice our own best interests as well as our moral scruples and to send arms to England so that she can exterminate the Germans and obliterate Germany and possess herself of Germany's commerce and colonies?

Are we not strengthening England and her ally, Japan, in their control of the ocean highways which lead to our very doors? Are we not as foolish as the most foolish of the European nations which drag England's chestnuts out of the fire to their own injury?

Have we not had sufficient experience of how England employs her command of the seas? If we have not had sufficient experience in the past, are we not having it now?

Do we not see how our neutral commerce is being destroyed, how a chief staple of our production is being vitally injured? Worse than all, if we are patriotic and liberty-loving citizens, do we not see how our rights are being invaded and violated?

We can send our arms to England because England needs them to murder Germans and to establish herself more firmly as empress of all the sea and mistress of most of the land, but we cannot send our peaceful products to neutral nations. We cannot exercise OUR RIGHTS because they interfere

with England's AMBITIONS AND AGGRESSIONS.

Are we an independent nation, or an English colony? Have we a President who is a British subject or an American citizen? Have we any moral and any political virtue or are we subject to bribery in our moral sentiments and submissive to bullying in our political attitudes?

Are we quite sure that this is after all "the home of the brave and the land of the free?" If so, now is the time to demonstrate our bravery and assert our FREEDOM.

England has stopped our shipment of cotton. Let us stop our shipment of arms. Let us proclaim our moral courage, our political independence. Let us clearly define and courageously defend our rights.

Let us be worthy of our ancestors, who fought for freedom and won it, who contended for "principle" and established it.

Let us reaffirm the inspiring words of Pinckney, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

Let us be righteous and also just, independent and also impartial.

George W. O'Reilly.

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

Notice.

Edwin Hughes, the well-known American pianist, who has made his home in Munich for a number of years past, will appear in Berlin in recital at the Harmonium Saal on February 15th. Mr. Hughes has appeared with great success in other German music centres such as Leipzig, Munich, Vienna and Nuremberg, and the press of these cities speaks in highest terms of his pianistic accomplishments, so that his first Berlin appearance will doubtless arouse much interest in musical circles here. At his concert on February 15th Mr. Hughes will play the Chaconne by Bach-Busoni, Waldstein Sonata of Beethoven, Ballade, Intermezzo and Rhapsodie of Brahms, and four Etudes and the C sharp minor Scherzo of Chopin. Mr. Hughes is the only American pianist at present concertizing in Germany.

LITERATURE

Power and Conscience

By Doctor Edwin Katz.

BRUTUS: "The abuse of greatness is, when it disjoins remorse from power."
Shakespeare
Julius Caesar, Act II Scene I.

The Carnegie Endowment of International Peace has dedicated a large fortune to the furtherance of a peaceful settlement of all disputes between nations. The essence of these endeavours lies in the recognition of the fact that men, however far apart they may live from one another, are neighbours, and that despite all difference of language, race, and religious faith, they may increase their prosperity and improve their ethical culture through a common intercourse, providing that each man respects the rights of his neighbour. All these hopes have for the present been checked by the great war which like a hurricane, is sweeping over almost all parts of the inhabited world, bearing with it death and destruction. But these hopes are not destroyed. This war also must some time come to an end, and calm consideration commands us to seek, even in the midst of the fight, at least the fundamental conditions under which, after the conclusion of the war, a peace can be assured which may lead to a reconciliation of the nations, and which for generations may prevent an upheaval of the world such as this war has caused. From the history of the last years we learn with certainty that the old doctrine "si vis pacem para bellum" is a fallacy.

Alas No!

The powerful armaments of the different countries have not prevented the war. No state however, which wishes to preserve its independence will be able to dispense with a strong fighting force. The necessity for such a force is proved by the experiences of this very war. The right of a power to free political action is assured only by the strength with which it can protect itself. But a state, in spite of all military and maritime force, would soon forfeit its economical strength, and thereby the means of supporting its military power, if it did not strive to the utmost to promote the peaceful intercourse of its subjects with the subjects of other nations, and to increase its domestic prosperity through the marketing of its produce in other countries. This goal can be at-

tained by a state only if, while preserving its own power, it respects that code of ethics which, in the life of the individual, commands regard for his neighbours, and which in the life of a great nation, demands respect for other nations. The observation of this ethical law may be called obedience to the dictates of State Conscience. This code of ethics has been violated by both England and Russia, and therein alone lies the deeper cause of this great war.

Not the Truth.

England was the strongest naval power of the world; this power assured her the protection of her frontiers and her colonies. But England did not tolerate the great development of her German neighbour. The documents found in the archives of the Belgian Government proved that already years ago England had made agreements with Russia and France with regard to a war to be waged in common against Germany. These documents show that the English Government did not adhere to the truth when, through its Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, it announced to the German ambassador that it would be obliged to take up arms against Germany because Germany intended to violate Belgium's neutrality. The letters of Baron Greindl, Belgian Minister at the court of Berlin, which were found among the Belgian state documents, contain a warning to the Belgian Government, dating back several years, to the effect that the negotiations of the Belgian Government with the French and English Governments, which had become known to the Minister, meant a serious danger for Belgium, because she was thereby violating her duty to preserve neutrality.

If therefore the alleged violation of Belgium's neutrality was not the true reason for the participation of the English Government in the war against Germany, its reason for acting against Germany can have lain only in the intention of diminishing Germany's naval power through this participation, and thereby indirectly damaging or prostrating for a long time German prosperity and the successful competition which Germany has carried on against English industry and commerce. Neither France nor Russia have at their command a naval power equal to the German navy. England possesses a fleet numerically far superior; she wished to make use of this strong force in complete disregard of the rights of her German neighbour. Hereby she has abused from the standpoint of ethical duty her power, which she wished to exercise without regard for the laws of State Conscience.

This is also the case with Russia. The telegrams of the Emperors of Germany and Russia, and the reports of the German Ambassador at the Russian court, published in the White Book of the German Government, prove that the German Emperor declared himself willing to throw his powerful influence into the balance, in favor of the localization of the impending war between Austria and Serbia;—during this exchange of telegrams the representative of the Russian Government, according to the report of the German Ambassador, solemnly assured the latter on his honor that as long as the negotiations were pending Russia would not mobilize. In reality the Russian Government had already some days before mobilized a large army, intended for the purpose of an invasion of the German territory, which invasion it carried out promptly; the development of the war has crossed the plan of Russia. She was in no way involved in the dispute between Austria and Serbia, which was provoked by the murder of the Austrian Heir-Apparent and his Consort; but Russia wanted war because she wished to extend her military power beyond the mere protection of her frontiers for the aggrandizement of the Slavic rule under the sway of the Imperial Russian Crown. Like England, Russia has disregarded the rights of her neighbour, and has sought to exercise her power irrespective of the laws of State Conscience.

The Guardian of Peace.

From this reproach Germany is free. For forty-four years, she has been the honest guardian of peace. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign, the German Emperor claimed as his highest achievement the title of a Protector of Peace. The increase of military force was intended only to secure Germany's own frontier: the increase of naval power to protect German maritime trade. Germany had recognized that the greatness of her power depends upon the promotion of her people's commercial welfare and in the expansion of her commerce. Thence arose Germany's duty to respect her neighbours, which duty, imposed by State Conscience, Germany has faithfully performed toward the whole world. Nothing but loyalty to Austria, and the necessity of averting the attack against her own territory, has forced the German Emperor to draw the sword. Like the Emperor, and his Government, the great mass of the German people was disposed towards peace. As a mark for the abuse of State Conscience, of which England and Russia are guilty, both of these

governments proclaim abroad that German Militarism is endangering the world. The essence of German militarism is the sense of closest fellowship between the people and the army. The German army is in the truest sense of the word an army of the people.

One with the Army.

The great majority of German citizens have served in the army and feel themselves one with the army. The individual knows that the safety of his hearth lies in the strength of the army. For this reason he tries to increase this strength by placing his fortune and himself at its disposal. The German people however, peace-loving in its innermost being, has never regarded the army as a means for territorial conquest. The universal conviction that the army must be strong for the protection of wife and child, hearth and home, fills all Germany with such enthusiasm for the army that all those called to arms joyfully took the field, and those found unfit for service grieved that they were obliged to remain at home. This is a healthy militarism, which keeps its weapons sharp for the protection of home, but does not draw the sword from the scabbard for purposes of national aggrandizement. During all these forty-four years Germany has never taken advantage of the numerous opportunities for increasing her power through war. Patiently she has watched the increasing armaments of France and Russia without protesting or attempting to hinder them by war, in attacking her opponents while they were weaker. The yellow press of France, Russia, and England did not induce her to interfere. Three years ago, when Russia by her increased mobilization threatened Austria's frontiers, Germany warned Russia; as this warning sufficed to put a check on her mobilization, Germany's sword remained sheathed. Not till now, when the warning was fruitless and Russia threatened the German frontier, did the German Emperor call his people to arms, and they eagerly responded, for the protection of the honor and the existence of the Fatherland.

Terms of Peace.

These considerations show that Germany can only conclude a peace which could assure her against an abuse of State Conscience on the part of England or Russia. England has also during the war forfeited all claims to confidence in her political honesty; she has disregarded the principles of International Law in this war, which is meant to ensure honorable warfare to the belligerents; England has cut off the commercial traffic of neutral countries. Without respect for human

dignity, England subjected the defenseless natives of Egypt and India. Two years ago the whole civilized world heard with indignation of the inhuman treatment of the native Indians in South America by English merchants; and this year again the world learns how in order to protect the precious lives of her citizens, England is shipping Musselmenn and Hindus by force to Europe to defend her own interests with the blood of foreign mercenaries.

In a like manner Russia's breach of faith with Finland; her inhuman tyranny and cruelty towards Poles and Jews, and the oppression of China and Persia, have proved that the present Russian government tramples upon the laws of humanity and ignores the Conscience of the State.

Guarantees Needed.

In order to assure a peace that will secure not only Germany's safety and welfare in the future, but also the peaceful intercourse and commerce of the nations, a guarantee must be obtained that England and Russia shall lose a part of the power they have hitherto enjoyed, which they have abused for the purpose of opposing the precepts of ethics and of disturbing the peace of nations. The one object of peace will be to repair the damage caused by the war, which end will best be attained by levying war indemnities. Another object of peace must be to avoid the danger of another war for a long period of time; for this purpose the causes which have brought about the present war must as far as possible be eradicated. On the 11th of May 1908 when Senator Elihu Root laid the foundation stone of the Pan-American Union Building, he said: "The matters in dispute between nations are nothing; the spirit which deals with them is everything." No peace can insure safety from future quarrels; nevertheless a treaty of peace can make agreements by which the settlement of future disputes will no longer be left to the option of unscrupulous governments who know no respect for the rights of their neighbors. As governments with such principles will always act arbitrarily as soon as they have the power to enforce their will, it is indispensable for the security of peace that the power of England and Russia should be weakened. Only if the power of which they have made unscrupulous use, lose its strength, which is a menace to all nations, can the world hope for a lasting peace. Then will come the time when international disputes will be treated in a spirit of peaceableness and ethical culture, which is the ultimate goal of the endeavours of all friends of peace.

CREFELD STEEL WORKS

CREFELD

(A Corporation)

Trade



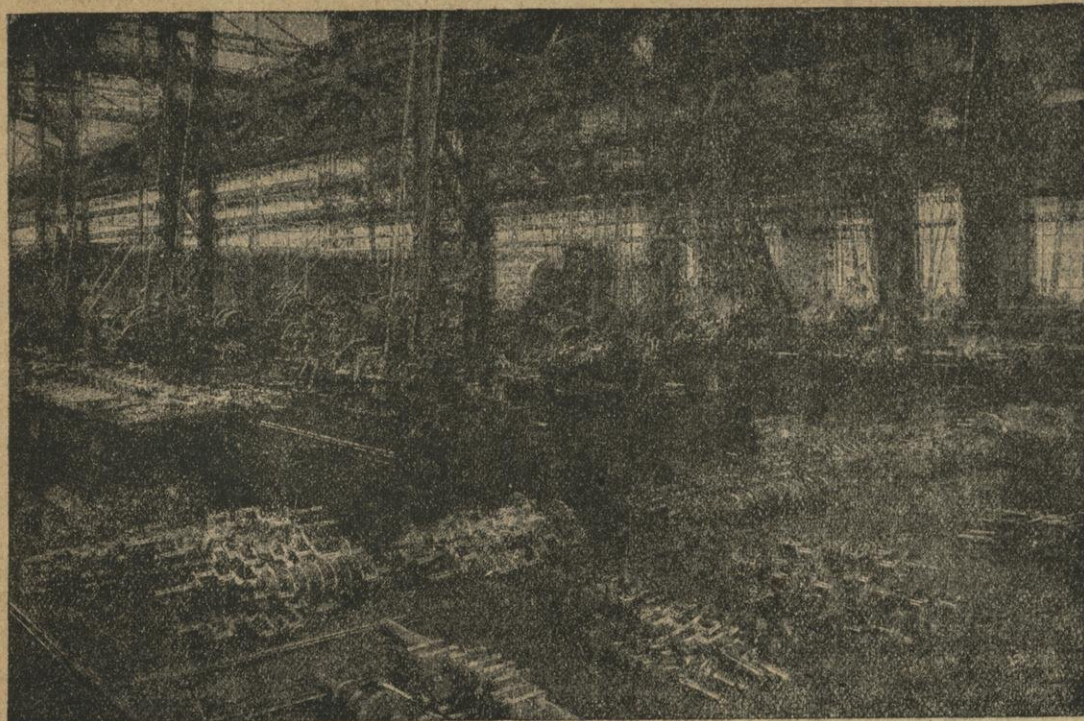
Mark

TELEPHONE: 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607

.. ■■ ..

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: WERKZEUGSTAHL

BUSINESS OFFICES AND STORE-HOUSES:
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, LEIPZIG, REMSCHEID, BARCELONA, NEW YORK, WARSAW, ZURICH.



High Speed Steel

"GOLIATH DUPLEX," "GOLIATH EXTRA," "GOLIATH" and "SPECIAL." Speciality: accurately drawn high-speed steel, well annealed.

Tool Steel

in six grades of hardness, adapted exactly for the different purposes for which it is required, cleanly wrought or rolled, also accurately drawn.

Special Steels

for spiral-drills and screw-taps. Milling-cutters, tools for cutting shapes from sheet-metal, etc.

Ball-bearing-Steel

well annealed, easily worked, after the tempering unexcelled in toughness and hardness; deliverable in bars, plates and seamless drawn-tubes.

Silver-Steel

accurately drawn, finely polished.

Construction Steels

for ship-building purposes, automobile and motor construction. Nickel-chrome steels, high and low per-cent nickel steels.

Forged Pieces

cleanly rough-wrought, turned and finished. Speciality: Swaged crankshafts.

Shearing-Knives

rough and finished, adjusted and ground.

Automobile Springs

of special steel of the greatest toughness and security against breakage.

Magnet-Steel

of the highest degree of permanency. Magnets ready for use finished in the best style.

Draw-Plates

of draw-plate steel "Goliath special" and "Goliath" for drawing round, flat and figured steel.

The Crefeld Steel Works

were organized in the year 1900 by a number of the most prominent Iron-masters of West-Germany. Situated in the industrial district of western Germany they have rapidly developed from a small beginning to a position of high importance, so that they stand at the head of German establishments in this branch.

The works at the present time employ 1000 workmen and other persons and include, among other departments, a crucible factory for making crucibles of Ceylon graphite; a steel smelting-house with three crucible and three Martin furnaces, in which 90000 kilogrammes daily of high-grade steel can be produced; a large gas-generator plant; a hammer-shop with about twenty steam hammers



with falling weights up to five tons; a drop-forge; a rolling-mill with three series of rollers; a mechanical work-shop for the production of finished parts; a mill for drawing rods and wire for the production of drawn tool and construction steel; a tube-drawing mill for producing seamless drawn-tubes for ball-bearings, tool and construction steel; a magnet-shop for producing permanent magnets for ignition and counting apparatus; a spring factory; a tempering-shop with the most modern appliances; an annealing shop with twenty-five annealing furnaces and two deep furnaces; an improving department and control station; chemical and physical laboratories; a central power station with eight boilers, having together a heating surface of 1800 square metres, two turbines of 4000 horse-power combined, and two transformers of a total horse-power of 2000.



THE CREFELD STEELS

are not only to be found in Germany in all establishments and workshops using steel, but are exported in large quantities to almost all foreign countries. The constantly increasing demand for these steels speaks for itself.