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The Continental Times

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LATEST NEWS
 SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST
 FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

French Coal Shortage
 Le Havre, Sunday. Great is the outcry at the failure of the promised English supplies of coal which were expected for the end of March.

General Iwanow Retires
 St. Petersburg, Sunday. General Brusilov, Commandant of the eighth Russian army will succeed General Iwanow as Commander in Chief of the Russian army.

Generals Resign
 Bucharest, Sunday. Six Generals of Divisions have, at their own request, been placed on the retired list. General Averescu and General Cotescu have been made Army Inspectors.

English General Dead
 London, Sunday. Sir Charles Brownlow, the oldest Field Marshal of England is dead. General Karslake, who recently had a command in Flanders has just died.

New Taxes in England
 London, Sunday. Mr. MacKenna's new taxation brings income tax in certain cases up to 25%. Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa and Chicory are to be taxed. The war profits taxes to be raised from 50% to 60%.

Princes in Sofia
 Sofia, Sunday. The Premier, Mr. Radoslawow made a long call upon the Princes August Wilhelm and Duke Karl Eduard of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Gorki Seriously Ill
 Stockholm, Sunday. Maxim Gorki the well known Russian writer is seriously ill from inflammation of the lungs. As he suffers from consumption his outlook is precarious.

Too Dangerous
 The Hague, Sunday. The Dutch Government has notified the British Government that the crossing of the North Sea is so dangerous, that it is not in position to transport the German and English exchange prisoners.

Italian Counter Visits
 Milan, Sunday. The Rome Correspondent of the Stampa announces that Signor Salandra and Baron Sonnino will pay a counter visit to London in return to that of Mr. Asquith to Rome.

All Neutrals Protest
 Amsterdam, Sunday. From a reliable source it is stated that all the Neutral States will protest against the illegal abrogation of the terms of the Declaration of London owing to which the blockade becomes further augmented.

Famous Hotel Burnt
 Lugano, Sunday. The Grand Hotel Belvedere, not far from the St. Bernard Monastery, in Savoie, has been burnt to the ground. The proprietress and her daughter were among the victims.

Greeks and Salonica
 Athens, Sunday. The representative of Salonica in the Bulé has requested the Skuludis government to insist upon the Entente Powers removing their Staff and munitions depot from that city in order to avoid further aeroplane bombardments.

Germans and Dutch
 Zurich, Sunday. The Amsterdam Correspondent of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung states that, from information received from the best sources, the relations between Germany and Holland are of the heartiest kind. A few days ago Holland delivered 3,000 horses to, and received munitions from Germany.

Michigan for Ford
 New York, Sunday. In the primary elections of Michigan Henry Ford the millionaire peace advocate beat Senator Smith who is in favor of Wilson's foreign policy. Ford received 50,000 votes. Smith has pursued an energetic campaign but Ford had not taken his candidature seriously and had not given any money nor made any speeches.

New Viceroy in India
 London, Sunday. Lord Chelmsford has been appointed Viceroy of India and has already reached his post. He was brought up as a barrister and made a highly successful Governor General of Queensland. He is 48 years of age and is well acquainted with India. He married a daughter of Lord Wimborne.

What Holland Feared
 Vienna, Sunday. The Neue Freie Presse has received authentic news from Holland to the effect that the recent political crisis in that country was owing to a knowledge that in the course of the Paris Conference a proposal had been made by the English for forcing the mouth of the Scheldt and the landing of a British army in Antwerp.

Billings As Critic
 London, Sunday. In the House of Commons Pemberton Billings severely criticised the defences of the nation against airships. He wanted to know if the armed patrol trawlers had wireless telegraphic instruments and cannon suitable for shooting airships. He said that the English hydroplanes recently tried had fallen like wounded ducks and failed to reach their destinations. He volunteered personally to take charge of them and promised to destroy more Zeppelins in a day than had hitherto been the case in a year.

Willard Still Boxing Champion
 Defeats Frank Moran on Points in Ten Rounds at Madison Square Garden

New York, Sunday. Jess Willard defeated Frank Moran on points in a ten-round contest for the world's heavy-weight boxing championship at Madison-square Garden last night.

From the outset it was evident that Willard's immense height and reach gave him a tremendous advantage. Moran was badly disfigured in the earlier rounds, but declared afterwards that Willard's seemingly irresistible rights were not so formidable. This was due to the fact that Willard broke a finger of his right hand in the second round. In landing a vicious upper-cut for the chin he caught it on Moran's elbow.

Most Spectacular
 The most spectacular round was the seventh. Willard battered Moran until the challenger seemed helpless and tried to cover his bruised face with his hands. But instead of taking the knock-out Moran, with indomitable courage, suddenly pulled himself together, clenched his right fist, and drove it to the champion's jaw with a terrific smash. Willard backed to the ropes, but could not get away. Moran fought desperately, and landed a powerful left to the other side of his opponent's face. Willard was so surprised that he forgot to guard, and again Moran's wild swing caught the giant's jaw. Willard's smile faded, and at the end of the round he whispered to his backers how badly his right hand was paining him.

Happy But Suffering
 In the subsequent rounds Moran was happy even in his suffering, and he left the ring with the cheers of his friends ringing in his ears.

Willard did not seem to be a bit tired, but his hand was so swollen that it was necessary to cut off his glove.

Among the 20,000 spectators were 200 women, many of them in evening dress. Willard got \$45,000 and Moran half that amount, in addition to \$10,000 divided between the fighters for the moving picture rights.

The English In Mesopotamia
 London, Sunday. General Goringe has replaced General Aylmer in command of the forces to relieve General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara, and it is reported that he is making strenuous efforts to connect with the beleaguered garrison which unless rescued soon must surrender owing to lack of provisions and ammunition.

More Ships Sunk
 It is announced that the Dutch steamer "Semdijk" has run upon a mine and been deserted by its crew.

Lloyd's announces that the British steamer "Braunton", 41,575 tons, and the sailing ship "Clyde", have been destroyed by running onto mines. The crews are saved. The British steamer "Cantara", 2602 tons, has been sunk.

According to a despatch received in Copenhagen a large transport ship has been sunk in the Mediterranean. It is supposed to be the Russian steamer "Colbert" 5549 tons. The Havas Agency however says that the Colbert, owing to its speed, escaped.

The Norwegian steamer "Norne" has been torpedoed off the Spanish coast. The ship was carrying contraband.

The Daily Mail publishes an Athens despatch stating that a big transport ship belonging to the Allies has been sunk off the west coast of Greece. A large loss of life has taken place.

MAD ACT IN THE COMMONS

BRITISH OFFICER IN UNIFORM LETS HIMSELF DROP FROM THE GALLERY

FALL OF TWENTY FEET ASKS THE SPEAKER TO PROTECT THE HEADS OF BRITISH SOLDIERS AGAINST SHRAPNEL

London, Sunday. A unique and sensational incident marked one of the recent sittings of the House of Commons. Mr. Percy Harris, the new member for Market Harborough, was signing the roll, when a fine, athletic officer, in khaki, vaulted over the barrier which separates the Strangers' from the Special Gallery, and climbed boldly over the rails, near the clock, displaying great skill as he clung to the balustrade, and lowered himself by the ornaments until he hung from his hands—straight above the space behind the Bar. Members drew aside, and the acrobatic descent terminated in a drop to the floor, many feet below, a heavy blow resounding through the House.

His Message
 The astonishing speed and cleverness of the performance took the House by surprise, but as the officer sprang forward members and attendants grasped him by the waist and hurried him through the spring doors; yet not before he had shouted his message.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to protect the heads of British soldiers against shrapnel fire. The man left a military cloak behind him in the gallery, and the entire disturbance, though so unusual, was over within the period of about a minute.

An Officer of the R. A. M. C.
 The officer who performed this astonishing feat was Lieut. Turnbull, of the R. A. M. C. He has had experience of active service in France, and was afterwards sent to Malta. It appears uncertain whether the demonstration he made was the result of an accident which had disordered his brain, or whether he deliberately chose this dangerous and melodramatic disturbance in order to direct public attention to the matter. After his jump to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet, he was jarred by the fall and half-dazed. But after a rest he was able to speak pretty clearly.

A doctor was brought to attend him, and afterwards two officers from the Queen Alexandra Hospital close by at Millbank, took him there, so that his condition could be watched.

The Trouble
 The Daily News upon the above subject remarks: The matter to which the officer called attention, the greater provision of helmets for our troops in the trenches, is one in which our Government and the War Office have been very much behind the French. Why there should have been so grave a delay no one knows, no adequate explanation has been offered. Mr. Cowan, M. P. recently questioned the Government and ascertained that we had now provided some 300,000 helmets. But more are wanted, and serious head wounds are still due to the lack of the helmet, which the French adopted as part of their regular equipment against shrapnel.

The Grave Danger To England

The Daily News writes: The vigour with which the Germans are entering upon their second submarine campaign emphasises the necessity for the strongest possible counter measures. There is no need to exaggerate the menace of this campaign. We believe ourselves, for instance, that the figure of 200 or 300 submarines quoted by our Rotterdam correspondent the other day as now in the possession of the Germans is very greatly in excess of the real total. The really grave features about the U-Boat war are illustrated in the cases of the Tubantia and the Sussex. The result of the sinking of the Tubantia has already been to make Dutch seamen chary of sailing to British ports. If that feeling became general among neutrals it would mean a very serious reduction in the already reduced tonnage available for British trade.

Mutiny in Servian Army

Petersburg, Sunday. It is stated that there have been serious riots amongst the Servian troops in Corfu. The soldiers abuse the King and the Government and do not wish to fight any more. They want to be transported home as cholera is rife in Corfu. The rioters number 8,000. A number of them have been taken in French transport ships to Biserta where they will be interned.

Russian Loan Crime Against Civilisation

Jacob H. Schiff Protests Against Subscribing to Muscovite War Loan

New York, Sunday. The New York American writes:

There is on foot a project to provide Russia with a war loan, and this has moved Mr. Jacob H. Schiff to protest. Mr. Schiff says: "It is not yet known under whose auspices this reported transaction is to be made or whoever will be responsible for it, and whoever is going to take part in it will have no cause to be proud of the help he is going to give to the Russian Government."

"If brutality and inhumanity have ever run riot, certainly the Russian Government is to bear the charge that it has been and is a master tyrant in this respect. That such a Government should be helped by American bankers is truly reason for the American people to bow their heads in shame and mortification. I feel quite convinced that at some time those who shall become responsible for this financing will have cause to regret it."

Savage Brutalities

We agree with Mr. Schiff. The American endorses every word he says. The savage brutalities of the Russian commanders and soldiery in Galicia, Poland and the Baltic provinces would put to shame even Apache Indians. There has never been in history such an orgy of wickedness, cruelty and lust as marked the advance of the Grand Duke's hordes into East Prussia and Galicia and their headlong flight before the skill and valor of the German armies.

And it is noteworthy that the brutalities were not committed here and there by ruffians out of sight of their officers, as occurs in all invasions, but were committed by organized troops, by command of their officers and with the active aid of their officers.

Tyrannical and Wicked
 The Russian militarism is the most tyrannical, brutal and wicked militarism that ever cursed the world. It has been a continual menace to European peace and European civilization for four hundred years. In the opinion of many well-informed and dispassionate observers this militarism and the autocracy and bureaucracy controlling it instigated the present war and are alone responsible for this dreadful crime against civilization.

There never will be stable peace or stable liberties in Europe until the Russian militarism is crushed and the Russian people freed from the tyranny under which they exist. The American banker or other citizen who lends money to strengthen the power of Russian autocracy and Russian militarism is a traitor to every ideal for which America stands and an accessory after the fact to the most gigantic and hideous barbarities ever inflicted upon helpless and inoffensive peoples, upon men, women and babes alike.

MacKenna Gives Crushing Figures

Geneva, Sunday. Mr. MacKenna in the House of Commons admitted that England's war expenses from March 1915 to March 1916 amounted to £1,170,000,000. In addition there is £420,000,000 advanced to the Allies.

CALLED OUT

London, Sunday. The unmarried men in England between 18 and 19 have been called out.

SECURITIES RELEASED

The Hague, Sunday. It is announced in the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant that the confiscated goods from Holland to America will be given up. This applies principally to securities, coupons and other valuables, and may be taken as having been brought about by the sharp tenor of a Note from Washington.

British Ultimatum To Holland

Zurich, Sunday. The Amsterdam Correspondent of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung telegraphs that Holland fully reckons with the possibility of an English Ultimatum calling for a prolongation of the stoppage of trade relations with Germany. It is expected soon but Holland will not accede.

Greek Advice To Servia

Athens, Sunday. The official organ Embros advises the Servians to conclude a separate peace with the Central Powers and if possible get rid of the dynasty of King Peter.

The Sinking of The 'Palembang'

The Hague, Sunday. The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that he has received the following declaration from the German officials entrusted with the inquiry as to the sinking of the "Palembang."

"All reports have now come in from the entire German war units. At the time of the disaster to the "Palembang" there was not a single ship belonging to the German navy in the vicinity of where it took place. The possibility that the Dutch steamer can have unintentionally been hit by a torpedo intended for an enemy warship is therefore quite out of the question."

The steamer "Zent" has been torpedoed. Fifty of the crew were lost. The steamer "Vesuvio", 1391 tons, has been sunk. Fifteen of the crew were saved, six lost.

Lloyd's announces that the steamer "Simla" has been sunk. Eleven of the Asiatic crew lost their lives. The French sailing ship "Saint Hubert" has been torpedoed. The crew was saved by the Danish steamer "Livonia."

Shortage of Ships

London, Thursday. The Board of Trade is sending out a notification to the Neutral countries, that owing to the shortage of shipping existing, no ships will be provided with coal in England, unless they arrive with cargoes and not in ballast. The order is not understood in Denmark, because if they are forced to take cargoes of wood from Sweden and Norway, they are liable to be sunk for carrying contraband.

Progress At Seats of War German Official Report (Western Front)

Staff Head Quarters, April 7
 After carefully preparing the ground our troops advanced to the attack and after severe fighting took possession of the trench excavations of the English, now occupied by the Canadians at St. Eloi.

In the Argonne's after some French mining explosions north of Four de Paris there was brief fighting. An attack made with the aid of flame throwers was quickly repulsed.

Several attacks upon our positions north east of Avocourt were ineffective. Also east of the Meuse French attacks failed against the Caillotte woods. The intended blow was frustrated by our artillery fire.

April 8.
 On the left bank of the Meuse our Schleswig and Bavarian troops stormed two strong French positions south of Haucourt and took the entire position of the Termite Hill, over a breadth of 2 kilometers. A counter attack was totally unsuccessful. Our losses were small, those of the opponent, in consequence of the treachery of some of them, particularly heavy. Besides 15 officers and 699 were taken prisoners, amongst them many recruits of the year 1916.

The treachery referred to is that of a French company having held up hands in sign of surrender. When the Germans had advanced past them, the French again took up their rifles and fired. They were all killed for such action.

Austrian Official Report Italian Front

Vienna, April 7

At the coastland front the enemy engaged in very lively artillery fire, concentrated against the Tolmetner salient which continued through the night. The northern portion of the town of Görz was once more bombarded with heavy caliber pieces. Over Adelsberg two Italian flyers cruised and one dropped bombs without effect. In the Tyrol district minor fights took place. In the Rauchsattel salient (north of Monte Cristallo) an enemy column had managed to find a footing during the past few days. Last night we cleared them out and took 2 officers and 122 men prisoners and captured 2 machine guns. North of the Sugano Valley strong Italian forces attacked our positions at St. Oswald and were driven back with heavy losses. The same fate overtook the Italian attack at the Tonal Pass.

Dominating the Esnes Road

Geneva, Sunday. A Havas despatch admits that the Germans hold an exceedingly dominating position half a kilometer south of the entrance to Bethincourt and with their fire command the Esnes Chattancourt road.

Attack Upon Venetian Railroads

The Tageblatt correspondent at the Italian front announces that an aeroplane attack has been made upon one of the main Venetian railroad junction points which have importance as regards the Isonzo front. Much damage, he asserts, was done by an Austro-Hungarian biplane which dived down as low as 200 metres and dropped the heaviest form of bomb on the line and station. Three of the aeroplanes were shot down, but the military results far overbalance that loss.

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Count Andrassy's Interview

Our Austro-Hungarian correspondence today gives an account of the *Az Est's* recent interesting interview with Count Andrassy concerning Holland's renewed mobilization. Stripped of all diplomatic verbiage, Count Andrassy's common sense view is that the Netherlands have every interest to remain neutral in this war, since they are, so to speak, "between the devil and the deep sea."

If Holland should turn against the Central Powers, the Count points out, her experiences on *terra firma* must needs be similar to those of Belgium in 1914. Should Holland turn against England, the Dutch colonies in Asia and in the West Indies would fall an easy prey to Great Britain or Japan.

Evidently Count Andrassy before uttering these thoughts had read Colonel Emerson's startling exposure in the *Continental Times* of Japan's designs upon Sumatra, Java and Borneo; for, in his interview, the Count repeated Colonel Emerson's pointed remark about Japan's growing appetite for other people's colonies.

Do not throw away your *Continental Times* after reading it, but send it to a friend either at home or abroad.

The Decision of Holland

Holland had the best of reasons to be alarmed at the news it received concerning the propositions made at the Paris Conference. The British representatives, having apparently come to believe that something desperate must be done to save a forlorn situation, had proposed forcing the Scheldt and landing a British army in Antwerp. The *Neue Freie Presse* gives that information as coming from a thoroughly authentic source and coinciding with so many other stray items of news to hand, it appears in the highest degree probable.

England, as is known, has flooded Holland with its spies and their duty has been to prevent, at all costs and hazards, the pursuance of ordinary and legitimate commercial relations between Holland and Germany. The legality of such interference with the trade rights of Neutral nations will not bear investigation. And yet such illegal action has been adopted by Great Britain throughout the Scandinavian lands. In Sweden it has been resented, in Norway it has been tolerated because the Norwegians are so dependent on England; whilst in Denmark it has been philosophically accepted, as one of the many disagreeable evils the war has brought about.

But in the case of Holland, England has had a very different class of customer to deal with. Undoubtedly the main object of the proposal made at the Paris Conference, which so much offended the Dutch, was that of effectually cutting off trade relations between Holland and Germany. That would not suit the Dutch at all. Holland has vast agricultural produce to dispose of and sees no reason why its staple trade should be ruined, just because the Allies, unable to beat Germany in the field of battle, think they would like to starve that country out, even at the expense of ruining Holland's trade and that of other Neutral nations as well.

In Holland the English "caught a Tartar," and the Dutch, being menaced, promptly showed their teeth and mobilised a highly efficient army which, at need, can show a force of half a million of men.

Out of the proposals at the Paris Conference to force Dutch neutrality have come two unexpected results. Firstly the open and armed defiance of the Holland to England, in the case of its carrying out its intentions; secondly, that the Allies have made yet another enemy, for, according to latest accounts, the Dutch have renounced any pro-Entente sentiments they may have had, and have become convinced that, in case of national crisis, their salvation lies with the Central Powers. In the meanwhile Holland remains strictly, honestly, thoroughly neutral.

PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON ON THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRAL STATES 1793

From: The writings of THOMAS JEFFERSON: being his autobiography, correspondence, reports etc. Published by the order of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library. From the original manuscripts, deposited in the Department of State. With explanatory notes etc. By the editor H. A. WASHINGTON. Philadelphia. I. B. Lippincott & Co. 1869, Vol. IV, pag. 58: THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the U. S. A., to Major THOMAS PINCKNEY, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of London.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1793.

Sir,—We have received, through a channel which cannot be considered as authentic, the copy of a paper, styled "Additional Instructions to the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War and Privateers," etc., dated at St. James's, June 8, 1793. If this paper be authentic, I have little doubt but that you will have taken measures to forward it to me. But as your communication of it may miscarry, and time in the mean while be lost, it has been thought better that it should be supposed authentic; that on that supposition I should notice to you its very exceptional nature, and the necessity of obtaining explanations on the subject from the British government; desiring at the same time, that you will consider this letter as provisionally written only, and as if never written, in the event that the paper which is the occasion of it be not genuine.

The first article of it permits all vessels, laden wholly or in part with corn, flour or meal, bound to any port in France, to be stopped and sent into any British port, to be purchased by that government, or to be released only on the condition of security given by the master, that he will proceed to dispose of his cargo in the ports of some country in amity with his Majesty.

Contrary to Law

This article is so manifestly contrary to the law of nations, that nothing more would seem necessary than to observe that it is so. Reason and usage have established that when two nations go to war, those who choose to live in peace retain their natural right to pursue their agriculture, manufactures, and other ordinary vocations, to carry the produce of their industry for exchange to all nations, belligerent or neutral, as usual, to go and come freely without injury or molestation, and in short, that the war among others shall be, for them, as if it did not exist. One restriction on their natural rights has been submitted to by nations at peace, that is to say, that of not furnishing to either party implements merely of war for the annoyance of the other, nor anything whatever to a place blockaded by its enemy. What these implements of war are, has been so often agreed and is so well understood as to leave little question about them at this day. There does not exist, perhaps, a nation in our common hemisphere, which has not made a particular enumeration of them in some or all of their treaties, under the name of contraband. It suffices for the present occasion, to say, that corn, flour and meal, are not of the class of contraband, and consequently remain articles of free commerce. A culture which, like that of the soil, gives employment to such a proportion of mankind, could never be suspended by the whole earth, or interrupted for them, whenever any two nations should think proper to go to war.

The state of war then existing between Great Britain and France, furnishes no legitimate right either to interrupt the agriculture of the United States, or the peaceable exchange of its produce with all nations; and consequently, the assumption of it will be as lawful hereafter as now, in peace as in war. No ground, acknowledged by the common reason of mankind, authorized this act now, and unacknowledged ground may be taken at any time, and at all times. We see then a practice begun, to which no time, no circumstances prescribe any limits, and which strikes at the root of our agriculture, that branch of industry which gives mass of the inhabitants of these states. If any nation whatever has a right to shut up to our produce all the ports of the earth except her own and those of her friends, she may shut up these also, and so confine us within our own limits. No nation can subscribe to such pretensions; no nation can agree, at the mere will or interest of another, to have its peaceable industry suspended, and its citizens reduced to idleness and want. The loss of our produce destined for foreign markets, or that loss which would result from an arbitrary restraint of our markets, is a tax too serious for us to acquiesce in. It is not enough for a nation to say, we and our friends will buy your produce. We have a right to answer, that it suits us better to sell to their enemies as well as their friends. Our ships do not go to France to return empty. They go to exchange the surplus of one produce which we can spare, for surpluses of other kinds which they can spare and we want; which they can furnish on better terms, and more to our mind, than Great Britain or her friends. We have a right to judge for ourselves, what market best suits us, and they have none to forbid to us the enjoyment of the necessities and comforts, which we may obtain from any other independent country.

Must Be Fair

This act, too, tends directly to draw us from that state of peace in which we are wishing to remain. It is an essential character of neutrality to furnish no aids (not stipulated by treaty) to one party, which we are not equally ready to furnish to the other. If we permit corn to be sent to Great Britain and her friends, we are equally bound to permit it to France. To restrain it would be a partiality which might lead to war with France; and between restraining it ourselves, and permitting her enemies to restrain it unrightfully, is no difference. She would consider this as a mere pretext, of which she would not be duped; and on what honorable ground could we otherwise explain it? Thus we should see ourselves plunged by this unauthorized act of Great Britain into a war, with which we meddle not, and which we wish to avoid if justice to all parties and from all parties will enable us to avoid it. In the case where we found ourselves obliged by treaty to withhold from the enemies of France the right of arming in our ports, we thought ourselves in justice bound to withhold the same right from France also, and we did it. Were we to withhold from her supplies of provisions, we should in like manner be bound to withhold them from her enemies also; and thus shut to ourselves all the ports of Europe where corn is in demand, or make ourselves parties in war. This is a dilemma which Great Britain has no right to force upon us, and for which no pretext can be found in any part of our conduct. She may, indeed, feel the desire of starving an enemy nation; but she can have no right of doing it at our loss, nor of making us the instruments of it. The President therefore desires, that you will immediately enter into explanations on this subject with the British government. Lay before them in friendly and temperate terms all the demonstrations of the injury done us by this act, and full indemnification to any citizens of these States who may have suffered by it in the meantime. Accompany your representations by every assurance of our earnest desire to live on terms of the best friendship and harmony with them, and to found our expectations of justice on their part, on a strict observance of it in ours.

The Same as Today

It is with concern, however, I am obliged to observe, that so marked has been the inattention of the British court to every application which has been made to them on any subject, by this government (not a single answer I believe having ever been given to one of them, except in the act of exchanging a minister) that it may become unavoidable, in certain cases, where an answer of some sort is necessary, to consider their silence as an answer. Perhaps this is their intention. Still however, desirous of furnishing no color of offence, we do not wish you to name to them any term for giving an answer. Urge one as much as you can without commitment, and on the first day of December be so good as to give us information of the state in which this matter is, that it may be received during the session of Congress.

The second article of the same instruction allows the armed vessels of Great Britain to seize for condemnation all vessels, on their first attempt to enter a blockaded port, except those of Denmark and Sweden, which are to be prevented only, but not seized, on their first attempt. Of the nations inhabiting the shores of the Atlantic ocean, and practising its navigation, Denmark, Sweden and the United States alone are neutral. To declare then all neutral vessels (or as to the vessels of the belligerent powers no order was necessary) to be lawful prize, which shall attempt to enter a blockaded port, except those of Denmark and Sweden, is exactly to declare that the vessels of the United States, shall be lawful prize, and those of Denmark and Sweden shall not. It is of little consequence that the article has avoided naming the United States since it has used a description applicable to them, and to them alone, while it excepts the others from its operation by name. You will be pleased to ask an explanation of this distinction; and you will be able to say, in discussing its justice, that in every circumstance, we treat Great Britain on the footing of the most favored nation where our treaties do not preclude us, and that even these are just as favorable to her, as hers are to us. Possibly she may be bound by treaty to admit this exception in favor of Denmark and Sweden. But she cannot be bound by treaty to withhold it from us. And if it be withheld merely because not established with us by treaty, what might not we, on the same ground, have withheld from Great Britain during the short course of the present war, as well as the peace which preceded it?

Whether these explanations with the British government shall be verbal or in writing, is left to yourself. Verbal communications are very insecure; for it is only to deny them or to change their terms, in order to do away their effect at any time. Those in writing have as many and obvious advantages, and ought to be preferred, unless there be obstacles of which we are not apprized. I have the honor to be with great and sincere esteem, dear Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

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

MUNCHAUSEN TALES.

Nothing maybe could more astonish the citizens of Berlin than to hear that the *Daily Telegraph*, usually regarded as a serious newspaper, publishes a ridiculous communication from its Rome Correspondent to the effect that demonstrations against the war took place on December 18 in Unter den Linden. The police, in that Munchausen despatch, are reported to have charged the crowd. The demonstrators however drove the police back and struck up the "Marsellaise."

The above totally absurd and utterly ridiculous story is reported to have been told by a traveller coming from Berlin and passing through Bern. If the traveller ever existed he must have been amusing himself greatly at the expense of some gullible press representative.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY COUNT JULIUS ANDRASSY GIVES INTERESTING INTERVIEW UPON THE POSITION OF HOLLAND

MOBILISATION FOR DEFENCE RENEWAL OF AGREEMENTS BEING NEGOTIATED. POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC RATES TO BE RAISED

Vienna, Sunday. Count Julius Andrassy is undoubtedly one of the greatest political talents of modern times, and what he has to say upon current events is always highly interesting.

The correspondent of the *Ad Est* has just had an interview with Count Julius, upon the subject of the mobilisation of Holland. Count Andrassy said: "The news which has reached me makes it quite evident that the mobilisation of Holland has been undertaken for purposes of defence and in nowise signifies a change of policy.

Interests of Holland

"I certainly regard it as unlikely that Holland desires to mix up in the war; and unless a great danger threatens the country, it will not take sides with any nation. Its interests undoubtedly lie in the maintenance of neutrality. Should Holland side with us, it would undoubtedly lose its colonies, for them, I believe, Japan has a great appetite.

"Holland could barely, under the modern technical methods of war, defend her coasts, and the loss of her colonies would utterly destroy her trade and commercial prospects in the future.

"Still greater would the evil be for the Dutch if they should go against us. The Germans would certainly advance in full strength upon Holland, for they could not permit a hostile army to lie at their flank, that England should have an open door, and that a union of the Dutch and English armies should threaten German communications. In such a case the Netherlands would become the scene of hostilities and would suffer the same fate as Belgium. Its good and brave army could not resist the large masses of troops which Germany could send out.

An Example

"What the help of England and the Entente signifies, is shown pretty clearly by the cruel fate of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro. Whoever undertakes to side with the Entente, can at best count upon himself, or that, to the accompaniment of pretty phrases, he will be left in the lurch.

"For such reasons it is very unlikely that Holland will allow itself to be influenced to take sides, be it either for the Entente or the Central Powers."

Count Julius Andrassy expressed his opinion that the U-Boat warfare did not strike vitally at the existence of Holland. But it was much more likely that that country saw its independence threatened by the Entente. There is the shocking example of Greece, whose misery stands as a discouraging example of how brutally and unfeelingly the Entente deals with the small countries.

English Ire

"England," said the Count, "has for a long while past felt irritated at the commercial relations existing between Holland and Germany. Trade relations form the entire key note of the British system. Holland appears to fear energetic coercive measures, which might be imposed, in order to force it to a breach with Germany. The proud independent spirit of the Dutch people appears not to have belied the old tradition, and to be prepared to fight for its independence. Holland can risk it, for even if its colonies be imperilled, the integrity of Holland can, with the help of Germany be thoroughly assured."

Count Andrassy thinks that Holland wished to demonstrate clearly by its first step that any attempt at attack would be met by its entire force. And that force is not to be under-valued but would have an influence upon the outcome of the war.

Austro-Hungarian Agreement

As you are aware, for some considerable while past conferences have been held by high representatives of Austria and Hungary for a renewal of the agreements between the two countries, which has been periodically renewed every ten years. The negotiations for the renewal of the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank for the end of the year 1917 will commence after Easter.

The question of the new commercial agreement between the two countries will soon be settled and that will have a considerable influence upon the proposed commercial Treaty which is to bring trade relations with Germany upon a closer basis than that which hitherto existed. The agreements between Austria and Hungary will, on this occasion, be extended for a longer period than the usual ten years.

Increase of Postal Rates

On June 1, the postal Treaty between Austria-Hungary and Germany lapses and since Germany has decided to raise its postal rates, there must necessarily be a rise here also. Inland postage rates will also be raised and postcards will have to be paid with 8 Heller and single letters with 15 Heller stamps. Telegraphing will cost 8 Hellers per word.

The Open Tribune

Recognising the Truth.

To the Editor.

Out of the mouths of the English themselves at last the truth is beginning to come out concerning the terrific blunders made by Mr. Asquith and his coalition colleagues. In the *Daily Mail* the Rev. Ernest FitzRoy asks his countrymen pregnant questions as follows:

1. Is it not true that all our troubles are due to the long and careful preparations of Germany and to the utter unpreparedness of Great Britain?

2. If that be so, is it not the height of insanity on the part of a Coalition Government to repeat wherever possible the same policy of muddle and delay, and, above all, to refuse even at the eleventh hour to assert and act on boldly what the people are quite prepared to accept—the duty of conscription without fear or favour, for married and unmarried alike?

Here is another correspondent's query in the same notorious newspaper:

Will the Government ever realise the truth of Carlyle's great saying: "A Government is a thing that governs, guides, and, if need be compels?" I wonder.

F. A. P.

In the same paper "Englishman" writes: What we want is a man who, capable of making up his own mind, shall enforce his will upon an enthusiastic people; and we can discover him only by re-creating an atmosphere of honest debate, by bringing to an end the falsest truth that ever was concocted to the undoing of a great country.

Lord Derby is now coming in for a deal of fierce attack. At a late meeting of the married men a Mr. Palmer read Lord Derby's letter, which was received with a running fire of comment, laughter, cries of "Rot!" and "Another red-herring!"

"Our answer to Lord Derby," said Mr. Palmer, "is—('Resign')—that he misunderstood the whole situation. Lord Derby says his resignation would not help matters. I say it would. (Loud cheers.) It will prove that he is a man of his word—(cheers)—and Heaven knows we want men of their word! (Applause and a Voice: 'Not Asquiths.')

Berlin April 7.

W. B. S.

English Secret Orders

To the Editor.

Has it not struck you as peculiar, how much bronze is being found at sea lately? I never before knew that bronze would float. It looks to me very much like a put up job. I should not be surprised if the Captain of a German Submarine were to find another set of instructions to English Captains, which would read about as follows:

SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL

"The Captains of harmless freight and passenger steamers sailing under H. M. flag will bear the following points in mind:

Should your ship be in danger of sinking, from whatever cause, carefully lock the harmless Americans furnished by the Admiralty in their own cabins, so that they may go down with the ship.

Scatter the pieces of bronze furnished by the Admiralty plentifully about the ship, and carefully rescue the package marked + which contains a piece of a genuine German torpedo. This latter is even of more importance than the saving of the ship's papers, and failure to follow these instructions, will surely lead to the loss of the Captain's license."

If your staff know any German Submarine Captains, tell them to keep an eye out for such a set of instructions, for I have a sort of a "hunch" that it exists.

C. M. T.

German News From Here and There

The town-council of Bad Homburg has decided to change the local English Church into a Municipal Museum and voted a considerable sum for that purpose.

The art commission of the "Kulturbund" of German learned men and artists has just met in session in Berlin. The subject discussed was how to take thorough-going measures for the prevention of artistic monuments and statues. It was decided to organize a Board of Experts throughout Germany to act as advisory staff to the authorities, if required, for the erection of monuments.

The Governor General of Belgium has given permission to the painter Frau Bertha Brechner of Cologne to travel to Belgium as a war painter. She will be the first lady artist to go the front.

According to a telegram received by Kur-direktor Feldsieger in Bad Homburg from the Palace in Sofia, the Queen of Bulgaria has arranged for the departure last week of 16 wounded officers, in order to take a lengthy "cure" here. These gentlemen will arrive at Bad Homburg soon and will be the first Bulgarian officers to visit a German health resort as convalescents. Owing to the glorious spring weather prevailing at Homburg, things are most lively and there is a large influx of strangers. The golf courses and lawn tennis grounds are already in full swing.

The widely known writer on Germany Houston Stewart Chamberlain has applied for admission to Bavarian citizenship. Mr. Chamberlain is, of course, a British subject, though he has not resided in England since his youth. For many years he has made his home in Bayreuth, from reasons not far to seek, he being a son-in-law of Frau Cosima Wagner.

THE IRON IDOLS.

A Meditation in London a Year Ago.

By R. L. Orchelle

The World War is now six months old. Yet its effect upon the thoughts and characters of men, upon that vague, collective thing called the crowd, are already deep and marked, as with the influence of decades. I observe it in the tense nervous look of my neighbor, in the thoughts that issue from his lips out of the troubled world of his brain. All are wrapped in the red murk of wrath or fear or ignorance. The brutal, embattled phrases of the newspapers leap from his tongue. The journals galvanize and mould the plastic, shapeless emotions of the great multitudes. Fleet Street, bitten by the rabies of greed for pence, vomits forth its rivers of hate and slime, inflaming the ignorant, poisoning the last peace and independence left to the people—that of the inviolate territory of their own souls and judgments.

All the innate spite, stupidity and childishness of the individual, of the nation, of the race, rise to the surface like venomous gases. The glare of the battlefield, sharp, fierce and implacable, flings violent shadows upon the moral and social world. The sulphurous stench of gunpowder acts like an infernal drug upon the minds and imaginations of all. The tame civilian exults in carnage and devastation, his sense of justice, of "fair-play", his reason, suffer a brutal inversion. Accepted truths rock upon their foundations under the gust of primitive passion. All the values that have existed between men, values noble, expedient or merely traditional, are as loose tags and rags of speech without root in reality. Civilization descends into the cellarage of all its mansions—into darkness where the gigantic bats and spectres of chaos and destruction still survive. Form, the only definite life has against annihilation, form,—the vessel that gives a shape to being—becomes frail as a bubble floating above a furnace blast.

The bestial, savage side of mankind is turned to the sun. We are plunged into the red medium of the primitive, breathe sharp, elemental airs that search our souls. If the last argument of kings is the cannon, then the last argument of the individual is his strength, his fighting prowess. To match himself against his fellow-man, to triumph over him through superior power, audacity, swiftness or intellect, is to apply a stimulus to the whole being, to set up a severer, higher standard in the world of mere action. But that possibility is denied by modern warfare. There the finest qualities, save those of sheer defiance to danger, have little opportunity for exercise. The fighter becomes a mere bayonet or bullet in an immense, multitudinous machine composed of a myriad bayonets and bullets—just as in times of peace he is but a cog in the me-

chanism of commerce. Conscript or volunteer, he is no longer an individual but a manufactured product. The most paralyzing horror he must face is his own utter human insignificance, his utter submergence in the gross bulk, the ghastly futility of the fiery emotions in his breast that have awakened to the clap-trap of criminal jingoes and cold-blooded diplomats.

The khaki-clad soldier does not know why he sheds blood, nor the citizen why he bleeds gold. All the issues in the monstrous panorama of Armageddon are confused and obscure. There has been an assassination in a far-off province, diplomats in their curious, stiff and antiquated language have talked and bargained, "prestige" or fear of losing it, has fettered their tongues or consciences, no concessions are made on any side, there have been ultimatums. Russia mobilizes, France returns a threat instead of an answer,—and lo! the various boundaries leap into flame and the senseless butchery and havoc begin. The very men who have loved peace passionately, who have suffered for it, and proclaimed it to all the nations of the world, are whirled forward by the crimson tornado and shoulder the tools of slaughter like the rest.

Modern war is panic or desperation—it is seldom a crusade. "War on the Enemy's trade!" No fouler battle-cry was ever uttered. Steel has become the slave of gold and human flesh the pawn of both.

It is a mechanical convulsion without the spur of faith. Behind it there are neither ideas nor ideals—but only interests and fears.

Where is the clear issue? The imperious call? On the evening of the third of August, only a few men knew that England would declare war upon the fourth.

When the civil populations as well as the military, have awakened from their red nightmare and drunk deep of the brimming horrors of horror, we shall crawl forward again for an inch or two in the path of a thin and insubstantial culture. When the sneak, the poltroon, the murderer, the assassin, braggart and blackguard in every man's heart have slunk back into their deeper lairs and no longer masquerade openly under high-sounding names—it is possible that the weary, blood-stained world may come to its precarious senses.

And now a year has passed since I wrote these lines. I have left the city that glooms beside the Thames and come to the city that gleams beside the Spree.

How many men have made a longer and more dreadful voyage since then—to the dim, dark rivers of Acheron and Styx. And the engrafted nations still gnaw and mangle one another. And the end is not yet.

partly created herself, that she has put might in the place of right, that she cold-bloodedly subjugated the interests of the small neutral states, which she need not fear, (certainly one might add, also the rights of the big neutral states, in so far as England need not fear them viz: America).

America's Interests Hurt

Prof. Clapp points out on the basis of incontrovertible statistics, how America's national interests are most seriously damaged in spite of the export of billions of cartridges and projectiles; he still further indicates that England is trying to force the North American Union into a breach of neutrality against the will of the American nation, even against its vital economic interests.

"If the English," continues Clapp with grim irony, "wish to make us believe that the German notes on the submarine question mean an encroachment on our rights, pray let Sir Edward Grey kindly leave the safe-keeping of our interests to us. Germany's attitude in the submarine warfare has been forced upon us by the English starvation policy." Prof. Clapp finds it comprehensible however, because it arises from the law of self-preservation.

"If England," so his books ends, "returns to the Declaration of London, also signed by England's representatives, and restores the definition of contraband proposed by England herself, freeing foodstuffs and cotton, then all belligerent powers will be enabled to return within the bounds of right and the laws of order. England has violated nature's laws as well as national agreements by her war of starvation. America will only then recognise England as an upright state, when she has recovered her sanity and returned to her honorable traditions of old."

The wife of an Arab went to her father with the complaint that her husband had boxed her ears. The wise old sheik reflected for a few moments, then did to her as her husband had done. "Now thou art avenged," he said. "Thy husband has boxed the ears of my daughter, and I have boxed the ears of his wife."

Conchologists hold that the finding of certain land snails on the island of Madeira, known to exist or to have affinities in no other place in the world except Europe, is sufficient proof that Madeira was at one time connected with the mainland.

THE SPRINGS OF PRO-ALLYISM.

An Astute Analysis.

I have received the following letter from a well-known American literary man. It points out with so unerring a finger the various sources, and springs of pro-British feeling in our land, and other evils, that I have decided to give our readers the benefit of this gentleman's opinions and deductions.

R. L. Orchelle.

You ask me to give you an analysis of public opinion in America regarding the war. One thing is becoming more and more plain to me. The great bulwark of pro-Ally, (especially pro-British), feeling here is, not the American Man, but the American Woman. Of course here in New England the men as well as pro-Ally, and the "Brahmin" class, like Elliott, etc. are even fanatically so. But taking the country as a whole, the typical American business man farmer, mechanic, etc. is not, and never has been convincingly pro-Ally. Of course he has a superficial pro-Ally basis, due to the fact that his newspaper, (being probably bought up), feeds him pro-Ally editorials every day, or even if trying to be fair, necessarily prints the war-news,—said news being 95% via London. But your average American man is too ignorant of foreign affairs and too much engrossed in business to get genuinely hot over such remote affairs. Furthermore, Britain's continued slaps at trade and her outrageous high-handedness is steadily converting him to an attitude of cynical indifference. His attitude today is more and more—"guess the Germans are a pretty rough lot; but I can't see as the English are much better". Also, the "preparedness" campaign is doing good work in rousing patriotic feeling, and making people think as Americans, and not as pro-Ally or pro-German partisans. The slogan "America first" is a healing balsam for our lacerated souls.

However the American woman stands on quite a different plane. Of course I do not include the millions of good wives and mothers who are too much engrossed in their homes and children to get excited over European polemics. But, after all, these millions are, so far as articulate public opinion goes, a negligible quantity. The two feminine elements who do make themselves felt, are the society woman and the feminist-suffragette. And both these elements have been pro-Ally from the start, and are becoming more fanatically so all the time.

First, consider the society woman. If she be in real society her great ambition is to be presented at the Court of St. James and to marry her daughter to an English nobleman. It is she who has made the Episcopal church such a power in the land. I happen to know a case in point. The owner

of the *Boston Post*, a wealthy but self-made man, has an ambitious wife. Shortly after the beginning of the war the tip was passed to these people that if the attitude of the *Post* was "satisfactory" their future visits to London would be triumphs from the social point of view, and that the gates of Buckingham Palace would not remain closed at their approach. The result was that, whereas the *Post* was fairly reasonable at the start of the war, it has been vitriolic ever since.

Of course you may say that the society woman is a small minority. Yes; but she gives the tone and the cue to the "society" woman, whose name is legion. It is "good form" to be violently pro-Ally, to talk about the "Mother Country", to hold pink teas for the Belgians and costume-bazaars for the Poles. Otherwise—social ostracism. And you know how many women with 'social ambitions' would suffer that.

I cannot think of a better method of visualizing this situation to you than by the example of certain people. Mrs. L. is the typical social climber, hounding her husband into his grave to "keep up the pace". I happen to know that she is pro-Ally just as was inevitable. On the other hand, I feel that, had Mr. L. lived, he would have been predominantly neutral in feeling. There you have, *in petto*, the contrast between the American business man and his mate. "The female of the species is more deadly than the male".

Now let us turn to the feminists. The society woman has gradually hypnotized herself into a fanatical pro-Ally feeling; the feminist has been so from the first. What is half the trouble with the Anglo-Saxon world? *Feminism!* How bitterly have we discussed of late years the orgies of suffragetteism, 'woman's rights', bathetic sentimentalism, which the whole crew of long-haired men and short-haired women were foisting upon both England and America. Well! From the very first shot of the present war, all these 'ismatics' realized that their false gods were imperiled; that Germany, the land of male men and womanly women, if victorious, would sweep away all the 'isms' like a besom of wrath. What place would there be for feminists, socialists, pacifists, levelling democrats, etc., in a world ruled by the principles of efficiency, order, discipline and the rule of the strong? About as much place as a snowball in Hell! Those are the people who are yelling 'civilization in danger', and urging this country to get into the war on England's side. And, from their standpoint, they are absolutely right.—Their ideal of civilization is in danger.—Therefore, you cannot convert these people; they will grow more bitterly fanatical as time goes on; they are irreconcilables. And of course America has been so feminized and 'ismized' that these people have great weight with public opinion, especially with the women. *Voila l'ennemi!*

The newspapers, and such strictly informative magazines as the *Review of Reviews*, *Literary Digest*, etc. are written primarily for men. Of course most newspapers are venal, and since the Allies and their financial satellites here have spent money like water, the press has been predominantly pro-Ally in tone. But in most cases there was no fanaticism in it; it was a matter of business. And, of late, the press reflects the more neutral feelings of the American man by taking a fairer attitude towards the war. Witness how the *Review of Reviews* has stood foursquare through it all.

On the other hand, both the 'popular' and the 'literary' magazines, like the stage and society, are supported by women, and these magazines are getting more pro-Ally as time goes on. Look at the shameful *Century* capitulation; the retirement of Shuster from the editorial board and the changed tone towards even neutral articles. Their readers do not want unprejudiced stuff. Rather interesting was one reason an editor gave why a certain article was not taken. It was because it quoted sayings from Egyptian and Turkish writers which showed them possessed of a greatly more civilized mentality than is commonly believed! You have no idea how "Christian" sentiment has been played upon over the Armenian massacres. London has succeeded in blowing the embers of religious bigotry into quite a flame, and the Moslem is anathema in religious circles. I was not able to get the clipping, but I understand that a prominent religious paper printed John L. Stoddard's fine "Emperor's Gift" poem, with editorial comment anent how a 'Christian American' could be so perverted by the new paganism of German "Kultur"!

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

Scutari or Skodra.

Scutari, or Skodra, as the Turks call it, ought to be the best known city in the world. For centuries it has been the dividing line between the Eastern and Western empires, and the rallying point for the forces of barbarism and civilization. The Romans might have left the Albanian coast to itself had the pirates of that region not become too troublesome. But Teuta, Queen of the Illyrians, had to be extinguished. She fled from Skodra, and took refuge in what is now Podgorica, then Rizona. So that Montenegro owes its Roman city of Dioclea to sea robbers. Scutari was now assigned to the Eastern and now to the Western empire. When the Western fell Scutari, along with Montenegro, became definitely Eastern, and joined her fate to the Eastern church, leaving her neighbors of Southern Albania to the Roman Catholics.

An American Professor on England

by E. E.

German press reports have frequently commented on this oft-observed fact in the course of the war, to wit: that nearly every American who knows Germany through personal observation, has shown himself a warm-hearted partisan of the German cause. This is again confirmed in the instance of the American economist, Professor Clapp.

Like Professor Thomas Hall, like ex-consuls Thompson and Gaffney, like the late Ambassador Hill and the war correspondents Emerson and Bennett, so likewise does Professor Edwin Jones Clapp, prove himself to be a friend of Germany, a truly objective though by no means blindly admiring friend, whose estimation of German affairs and endeavors does not restrain his most severe criticism where he believes criticism necessary.

Professor Clapp has recently published a book "Economic Aspects of the War," which has been worthy of notice even by Germany's enemies. On a basis of thorough studies he writes of the rights of neutrals, the conflicting demands of belligerents, and the possible consequences of the war on American national economy. That Prof. Clapp is truly just to the German cause in his conclusions, is owing to the circumstance, that this scholar,—unlike so many other American critics—knows Germany, knows German powers of conception and the German national feeling. He studied in Berlin four years, took his Doctor's degree there, and has written treatises on the harbor of Hamburg, and on the improvements of the Rhine water ways. In consequence of his expert knowledge of German economic and municipal problems, he, some years ago, obtained the office of chief of the harbor authorities in Boston.

Plays England

Prof. Clapp raises powerful arguments against England in his book. Not only does he charge the English with brutal egoism, international immorality, and the wilful trampling down of the laws of nations, but he convincingly proves his case by information that is flawless, by documentary evidence that is crushing. It has been proved that England has in this war, swerved more and more from the principles which she formerly acted up to, and which she even

STRAY PEARLS

Wisdom from our Contemporaries.

"Since we do not intend to become a belligerent we ought to have the decency not to talk and think like a belligerent. With a whole world at war there are plenty of other activities open to a powerful neutral. There is, first of all, the relief of suffering—in which we have done miserably little. Our per capita contribution to Belgium, for example, is a great deal less than that of Australia. But more important than that is the task of keeping alive in the world the light of reason. We should be at the moment a clearing house of fact and opinion, a trustee of all the sanctions which bind men together."

—The New Republic.

"Has America no imagination, no sympathy for pain, no unselfish passion for peace? When men are dying in bloody trenches, when wives and mothers are mourning in darkened homes, America adds fuel to the flames by trying to force a humiliating word into the mouth of one of the tortured fighters. Is not that lack of imagination? Is this the time to humiliate an unhappy nation fighting for life against tremendous odds? Is it brave or manly or honorable to threaten a nation already hard beset (and already slain in hundreds of thousands by American munitions) because she will not shackle her wounded hands with a cramping and humiliating word?"

—Ronald Campbell MacFie in "Issues and Events."

"Let us set it to the credit of the Germans that it was they who discovered the universality of Shakespeare's genius, and celebrated that universality so enthusiastically that the English themselves were constrained to claim, as they had scarcely done since his own contemporaries passed from view, that he was the greatest literary genius of all time. And now the Germans can no more balk at the compelling power of Shakespeare, though he celebrates England in every line than France is able to reject the music of Beethoven."

—Boston Weekly Transcript.

"Mistakes at the War Office! They've been making mistakes ever since the war began!" —Mr. Booth, in House of Commons

"I wonder if it is too late—too late?" —Lloyd George.

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Special Notice: The Conditions as laid down below now govern this Competition to the exclusion of those announced prior to our issue of March 10.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION Revised Rules and Increased Number of Prizes Owing to the long expert experience enjoyed by the "Verein der Plakatkreunde" (Society of Poster Lovers) in matters of this nature, the "Continental Times" has made several alterations in the conditions of the Competition, which is now to take place under the auspices of the "Continental Times" as well as the "Verein der Plakatkreunde." 1. The CONTINENTAL TIMES is desirous of obtaining some striking and artistic symbol, trade-mark or seal. The drawing must embody the plan and scope of the paper—an organ for Americans in Europe, and an intermediary between Europe and the United States, the champion of cultural, business and social interests. The paper appears 3 times a week. 2. A simple but impressive design is desired, which is to be used chiefly as a feature in the heading of the paper, but also independently upon all printed matter, letter-heads, etc. Pictorial or illustrative designs are not desired. The international nature of the paper is to be kept in mind. 3. Participation in the competition is open in the first place to members of the "Verein der Plakatkreunde" of German, Austrian or Hungarian nationality, according to their current membership for 1916. Non-members may become members up to period of closing date for competition. (Yearly dues, 15 marks, including the Magazine, DAS PLAKAT which appears six times a year. Office, Charlottenburg-Berlin, Joachimsthaler Str. 1. Specimen copy gratis.) Americans may also compete; they should enclose—in lieu of proof of membership—in the sealed envelope containing the distinguishing sign or word (hereinbelow referred to) receipt of bookdealer for subscription to DAS PLAKAT. 4. The drawings are to show the symbol drawn to the size of 16 centimetres square (1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches) and must bear the text THE CONTINENTAL TIMES. In addition a sketch = 36 centimetres wide by 7 centimetres (2 3/8 x 1 3/4") is to illustrate how the trade-mark is to be used with the title. Free copies of the CONTINENTAL TIMES may be had from the office: Berlin, W. 50, Augsburgstr. 38. 5. The two drawings are to be executed only in black and white and must be capable of being easily reproduced for newspaper printing. 6. The designs must be delivered not later than the 1st of May, 1916, by 7 o'clock, P.M., at the office of the Verein der Plakatkreunde, E. V., Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Str. 1, with the inscription "Prize Competition." 7. The drawings are to bear nothing but a pseudonym or symbol of the competitor. The real name and address of the competitor is to be enclosed in a sealed envelope with the same mark on the inside. 8. The jury is to consist of the following gentlemen: R. Bleistein, A. M. Cay, J. Gipsken, E. Harke, R. L. Orchelle, H. Meyer, Dr. H. Sachs, Dr. J. Steindamm. 9. The CONTINENTAL TIMES offers four chief prizes of 75 Marks each and a premium for final execution of 5 Marks in each case. The Verein der Plakatkreunde adds to this a further 150 Marks, in the shape of three additional prizes of 50 Marks each. An artist is eligible for only one additional prize, and then only, if he has not received one of the four chief prizes. The four First Prizes will be awarded in all cases, the lesser prizes only upon the condition that other meritorious designs are submitted. The jury is empowered to divide the 150 Marks for secondary prizes in other proportions than those given above. 10. The CONTINENTAL TIMES agrees to use one of the four winning designs for at least one year. The right to adapt the design for other purposes is reserved. If alterations are to be made, and these entail extra labor, the artist is to be remunerated. 11. The four winning designs with all rights of reproduction become the property of the CONTINENTAL TIMES. DAS PLAKAT is to have the privilege of reproducing a selection of the remaining designs in one issue. 12. The decision of the jury is to be final. The chairman is to be Dr. Hans Sachs, Chairman of the Verein der Plakatkreunde. 13. The decision of the judges is to be announced in the CONTINENTAL TIMES and other newspapers, and the prize designs are to be published in DAS PLAKAT. 14. All designs submitted are to remain in charge of the Verein der Plakatkreunde for exhibition purposes, and will then be returned to their authors free of charge, at their request. The drawings not applied for will be kept a further three months and may be sent for in person. After this period the remaining designs will be destroyed.

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