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BERLIN

No. 1138. Vol. XXI. No. 71.

STOCKHOLM

British Losses.

Elections Postponed.

London, June 20. It has been mutually

London, June 20. The latest casualty list

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE

ADLON ADLON BEDLINI THE CONTINENTAL TIMES

BERLIN VIENNA

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. gives the names of 81 officers and 2,576 men. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

English Cruiser Ashore.

Teneriffe, June 20. The English Cruiser Eros, commissioned upon patrol duty, has gone ashore off the Balearic Islands.

France's Boy Recruits.

Paris, June 20. All preparations are being made for the calling out of the classes of 1917. The levy will be completed throughout France on the 13th of July.

Canadian Recruits.

Ottawa, June 20. Recruiting here is once more in full swing. Canada has hitherto sent 73,000 men nearly, all of whom have been wiped out.

Prisoners As Dock Workers.

Bordeaux, June 20. A number of German prisoners are being employed here as dock hands. The result has been highly satisfactory and will be extended.

The Dardanelles.

Constantinople, June 20. A considerable portion of the trenches of the Allies has been captured by the Turks. Desultory shooting is taking place but otherwise all is quiet.

Rough Places.

Paris, June 20. All is not going well with the Italian Ally. The French Ambassador to Rome has been summoned to Bourdeaux to confer with the French government concerning the situation.

A Short-Lived Fame.

London, June 20. Naval Lieutenant Warneford, who rose into sudden fame by destroying a German Zeppelin a little while ago, has met his death in trying a new aeroplane in the neighborhood of Paris.

The Swedes Indignant.

Stockholm, June 20. People here are exceedingly indignant at the French bombardment of the Schloss at Carlsruhe in which Queen Victoria of Sweden was living at the arranged between the Unionists and Liberals that the elections, now about due, will be postponed for another year. Plans Of Veniselos. Athens, June 20. The absolute result of

the elections give Veniselos 186 seats in the Parliament and Gunaris 130. Veniselos, realizing the situation, is likely to pursue a policy of neutrality. Airmen Shot Down.

Strasburg, June 20. Two French aeroplanes have been shot down. In one the occupants were badly injured. In the other

an attempt made to burn the machine was frustrated by the quickness of the Germans. The Bestial Mob.

Moscow, June 20. Almost all the German houses and places of business in this city have been looted or destroyed. The damage done is immense. Two hundred shops have been destroyed.

Disagreements.

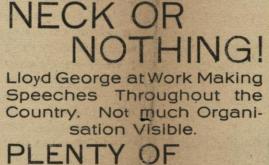
Washington, June 20. In the answer of the Government to the German note concerning the sinking of the Frye, the American Administration does not recognise the right of sinking American ships carrying contraband.

Prisoners Galore.

Munich, June 20. According to the Bayrische Staatszeitung the number of prisoners taken by the Central Powers, up to the 14th of June were: 1,240,000 Russians, 255,000 French, 24,000 English, 41,000 Belgians, 10,000 Servians. Altogether 1,610,00 men.

English Abuse of Flags. Stockholm, June 20. According to the Dagens Nyheter, the English make a continuous habit of misusing other national flags. A Swedish sailor who has been in South Shields declares that he saw an English ship there fully disguised as Norwegian.

A Plenary Council. Buchargest, June 20. A full session of the Government attended by the the upper and lower chambers has been held. The Russian Minister Peolewski has had two audiences with the King, but it is understood that they were fruitless.



A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

OFFERS Thousands of Amateurs Enrol themselves to Help Make Ammuniton. Will the Plan Succeed?

By Aubrey Stanhope. Nothing could be more interesting than the great effort being made by England to save a situation which appears to be well nigh lost. After ten months of war, the British nation suddenly wakes to the realisation of the hard fact that the conntry is in imminent peril, that its war office has been badly organised, that it has failed to rise to the needs of modern times in the all important matter of ammunition supplies. It realises, thus late in the day, that the failure is due to lack of organisation, want of proper system, lack of that providential spirit which should have foreseen what was needed.

It is strange that country should take so long to realise conditions which ought to have been apparent from the first to anyone in authority. And, it was not only the War Office which was found to be carelessly directed. The navy department was likewise badly organised, and its chief has been degraded, after blundering and blundering, and making mistake upon mistake, culminating in his failure to protect the Lusitania. Severe charges have been made against Lord Kitchener from many directions and with him, for a time, it was touch and go as to whether he would retain his position or not. Both in Press and Parliament he was attacked, and the suggestion put forth strongly and plainly, that he would be better at the front direction are British forces than suing in Whitehally sing his time in advertising for recruits. However, Lord Kitchener was permitted to remain, his injured feelings were plastered over with the high decoration of the Order of the Garter, and he still is in authority. But, one of the most important departments of his service is taken away from him, that which ought to have supplied the needed ammunitions and failed to do so, and is given over to Mr. Lloyd George, by far the most energetic member of the not very stirring or striking late cabinet of Ministers, now dissolved. STIRRING THEM UP. And Lloyd George proceeds to his task with all the vim and energy that is in him. He makes a tour of the country, he is prolific in speeches wherever he goes, he talks in a popular, and often semi-jocose vein to his crowded audiences, he makes them laugh, he stirs up their sentiments of duty, which had apparently been hitherto dormant; he tells of the wondrous feats of "Tommy Atkins" in the field; he pleads for shells and for more shells, which he confidently assures his hearers are going to smash through the steel wall of defences of the terrible, inhuman and relentless invader. Lloyd George is a master of a somewhat cheap, flowery style of oratory, just that kind of rhetoric which the ignorant British public loves, and he gives it them in big doses. The following is an example out of many: - "You saw what happened at Neuve Chapelle (Cheers). We rained shot on them and our men got through, but then we had to pause. We want a deluge of Neuve Chapelles (Cheers)." It will be remembered that the losses of the English at Neuve Chapelle were prodigious and the gains very small. General French admitted that the English had not been able to push the attack through to its intended end. The English lost 20,000 troops at Neuve Chapelle. But the the British public is not supposed to remember that. And Lloyd George proceeds: - "Let them rain (he refers to the German continuous bombardment at the Eastern front) for forty days and forty nights without ceasing. They have taught us that lesson. That is why the Germans have been able to succeed to the extent they have in the East of Europe. It is by incessant striking, striking, striking. You can only do that by filling up our reserves with plenty of shell-ammunition. Then you will hear the crack of the German steel barrier under the incessant hammering of the British guns. You will hear the cheers of the British infantry as they march through their shattered intrenchments to victory, and in that hour the engineers will in a sinking condition into Milford Haven. I know with a thrill that the workshops of I the Alps.

Britain have won a lasting triumph from the rightiousness that exalteth a nation." (Loud applause.)

ZURICH

The above will give you an idea of the florid style of popular rhetoric, with which he whom the public call "The Shells Minister", treats his audiences. (This is the old, familiar and time-honored form of the British gasbomb.

GET TOGETHER.

Then he declares that wherever he goes all the factory owners gather and promise to work together towards the one end and general idea of the concentration of their united efforts upon the production of the much needed munitions. They have, he says asked him to say what he wants and they will, to the utmost of their power, give it him. Aud his in variable reply is:-"I want you to get together, to organise, to arrange such a system that all will work in together so that the best use may be made of the labor available for the production of shells. You are business men, I am not a business man! I don't know anything about shells, but my friend Sir Percy Girouard knows all about shells. He is a business man also! Now all get together, organise, produce, work and send in shells and shells and more shells!"

All that sounds exceedingly well and it pleases the English idea of the manner of pushing and putting a big business through. But, one cannot help wondering whether such a vast organisation as is intended can thus be carried to a successful issue. There is an idea which will not down in England which is expressed thus:-"We will pull through somehow or another!" But this is a mighty undertaking, mightier than anything England has had to face before. It is sought out of what Lloyd George himself has called "the worst organised country in the world," suddenly to form an organisation of the most complex and mighty order, that is to say to mobilise the entire working power of the factories of a great country so that they may all work in unison to one common end. Have they the men needed? Have they the necessary tools to

Dissatisfied Italians. From many Sides come Reports of the Great Discontent Amongst the Soldiers of King

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MERAN

SOUTH-TYROL

PALACE-HOTEI

Fine Situation in Large Park.

Victor Emanuel. Troubles all Round. Lugano, June 20. The Italian Campaign has begun most inauspiciously. There exists without any kind of doubt the utmost discontent in the Italian army, and the soldiers in many regiments simply do not want to fight. Socialism is rife in Italy, republicanism also, and the Avanti has done wonders in the influencing of public opinion in the ranks against the war and the King. Not only is there no sympathy between the officers and the soldiers, but many lof the soldiers are entirely disaffected and it is known that when they get a chance they will shoot their officers in the back.

The intensely strict censorship has a most unhappy effect and the failure to be able to report any success from Staff headquarters has caused a tremendous reaction in the enthusiasm of the populace. Those who made so much noise at first are ominously silent, but the public anger grows apace.

There also seems to be trouble with the English regarding the terms upon which the money promised is to be advanced. The English wanted to have control of the Italian Customs. Had this been granted, Italy would have found herself in the same position which was formerly that of Turkey. Morever the English only wish to pay the money piecemeal, whereas the Italians want it all at once. France is lukewarm to the new ally. The English press damns Italy with faint praise, and draws attention to the serious difficulties with which the new ally is faced in an offensive war in a country where the natural difficulties to be overcome are enormous. In Italy the disappointment over Roumania

has been intense and now there are further illusions concerning Bulgaria and Greece and the imcomprehensible attitude of Servia.

How the Majestic Sank. A French Soldier Dells how the Men were Caught in the Meshes of the Torpedo Netting

and Dragged to Doom Marseilles, June 20. The post from the Dardanelles contains a letter written by a

time of the attack.

England's Money Troubles.

London, June 20. The Times, in a leading article, reflects the general anxiety felt in the City regarding the financial condition of England. Further, the rate of exchange in New York has gone down seriously to the detriment of the Sovereign.

King Constantin.

Athens, June 20. Professor von Eiselberg, who has been treating King Constantin, says that the Monarch has every chance of making a good recovery. He says that the courage of His Majesty was remarkable and that the Queen was a perfect example of what a wife should be under trying circumstances.

Russians Evacuating Bessarabla.

Ofen-Pest, June 20. The Russians are evacuating Bessarabia and burning the villages as they go. They induce the people to go with them, telling them terrible stories of what may happen to them at the hands of the "barbarians," if they remain. The Austrians have penetrated 15 kilometres into Bessarabia and have reached Chotin.

Something in the Wind.

Petersburg, June 20. People are asking what it all means. Leading politicians are being constantly summoned to Tzarskoe-Selo and protracted consultations take place. It is not known whether these consultations have any relation to the war or are on account of the revolutionary sentiment which is growing throughout the country.

Russian Butchers Run Amok.

Bucharest, June 20. The Adverul announces that terrible pogroms are taking place throughout Russia. The Jews about Odessa, Kief, Warsaw and Moscow are being persecuted with a brutality hitherto unknown. The troubles th Moscow appear to have been of a distinctly revolutionary nature.

Churchill Again.

London, June 20. It has almost become proverbial that whenever Churchill opens his mouth, it is to say something foolish or misleading to the gullible British public. The Times takes the late First Lord to task for having, in his recent Dundee speech, stated that the German submarine invasion has been negatived. It says that as it is a fact that 73 ships were sunk by submarines in the first half of June, the boasts of Mr. Churchill are nonsense. The Times might have added that on the same occasion Mr. Churchill promised that in a short time something splendid would occur in the Dardanelles operations. That has not been realised nor is there the slightest chance of its being realised.

Imperial Council.

Petersburg, June 20. The Emperor has presided at a Grand Ministerial Council which, it is stated, was held in reference to the situation in Galicia. It was noted that the Grand Duke Nicolai was not present. It appears that the Grand Duke's star is on the wane.

Greeks Threatened,

Lugano, June 20. From news which has reached here from Alexandria and Cairo, the English and specially the Australians have taken a violent hatred to the Greeks and the latter are maltreated. The English soldiers carry Italian flags around with them and when they meet Greeks force them to go down their knees to the emblem.

Bryan Busy.

London, June 20. The Morning Post announces that Bryan will address a big gathering in New York of the United labor organisation of America, and Farmers' League. He will advocate the calling together of the Neutral countries to consider how best peace can be brought about. Ex-President Taft has become chairman of the Peace League with headquarters in Philadelphia. Russian Losses.

Frankfurt, June 20. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the Russian official list of officer's casualties amounts to the extraordinary figure of 97,422, calculated from the beginning of the war to the 25th of May. The officers taken prisoners are placed upon the lists as dead. It is reckoned that the Russian losses altogether amount to three millions of men.

Signs of The Times. Petersburg, June 20. It is significant at this time when all are asking which way peace can possibly be brought about; that the Minister of the Interior Maklakow, who is one of the most chauvinistic of all the members of the government, has been retired. It is understood that a coalition Ministry will now be formed, a Ministry to bring about peace.

Torpedoed.

London, June 20. The steamer Dulcie, 2000 tons, has been torpedoed on the Norfolk coast. One man was killed and the rest rescued. The steamer Ailsa of Leith has been torpedoed 40 miles from the Bell Rock. The crew has been rescued.

The Steamer Turnwell on her way from Liverpool to New York has been so damaged by a submarine attack that she was towed

work with? Is it possible in any case to carry out such a scheme! and, if it be so, the question arises, "How long will it take?" It is not a matter of days but, rather of vears! It is admitted that the appointment of a

Munitions Minister is the first step, the sort of forlorn hope, the last chance of saving the troops at the front. That, Lloyd George has stated over and over again. Therefore the success of the undertaking is all important to the future of Great Britain, and consequently to watch the progress of that national venture, upon which the entire future of England is staked, is full of palpitating and intense interest. It is a case of: "Neck or Nothing."

Veniselos and King.

Athens, June 20. It is understood that the King wishes to see M.Veniselos as soon as possible, but at present the weakness from which His Majesty is suffering prohibits his having anything to do with political affairs.

R Critical Moment.

London, June 20. The Times writes that the situation in Galicia is in the highest degree critical. The Russians have been beaten back from Grodek and there is small chance of saving Lemberg. If that place is taken the Central Powers will have large forces relieved.

Sunk By Warship?

London, June 20. The British Admiralty states that the U 29, in which Commander Weddigen lost his life, was destroyed by a warship. But this must be reckoned as merely an attempt to hide the dastardly act of cowardice by which the U. 29 was destroyed. It will be recalled that the British Admiralty, whose word can no longer be believed, maintained a discreet silence at the time, though the temptation to boast, had the act been fair, must have been irresistible. What warship sank the U 29?

Where is Italy?

"Novoe Vremia" Wants to Know What the New Ally is Doing and Why she Does Not Act More Rapidly.

Petersburg, June 20. Russia is angry because of the steadfast refusal of the new Ally Italy to go help in the destruction of the Dardanelles forts. The Novoe Vremia is particularly displeased and states that Italy has no idea where real success awaits her. It is not in the passes of the Alps but in the narrows of the Black Sea. Italy by supportian the gallant efforts of the French and the English in the Dardanelles would win far more glory than will ever come to her in French soldier to his daughter giving a description of the sinking of the battleship Majestic. It says:

"At 6.35 on the morning of May 27 I saw the periscope of the German submarine to port. I immediately gave the alarm. The sighting of the periscope was immediately followed by an explosion on board the Majestic, which was also on the look-out and had fired a gun. The cruiser at once began to list dangerously, going over to an angle of 45 degrees. Everything on the deck was falling and sliding down into the sea with a frightful din. There was, however, no panic, and the sailors, who had stripped in readiness for the final plunge, waited for the fatal moment with perfect calm.

"Four minutes after the explosion the Majestic turned completely over and disappeared under the waves, only the fore part of the keel remaining above the water. It was a heartrending and terrible, but sublime, sight to see 600 strong men facing death in silence. They were thrown into the sea, where they were smothered by the netting which should have protected them from torpedoes, and which now enmeshed them like a huge drag -amid the huge whirlpool in which, with a deep sob, their beloved battleship sank to the bottom."

Servia in Albania.

Advancing Rapidly and it is Stated that a large Body of Albanians has been Surrounded by the Invaders. London, June 20. The situation in Albania is becoming exceedingly complicated. It is difficult to see how a conflict can be avoided between Italy and Servia. The Servians after taking Elbassan have moved rapidly on to Irana and Kaweja and appear to have Durazzo as their objective. There has been a big engagement with large Albanian forces and the latter have been beaten and are reported surrounded. The engagement was such that the Servians lost 200 men and eleven officers. but captured 2 machine guns and 5 mountain cannon. They now occupy a circle from Durazzo to Kaliama over Barzert to Bressia. The Albanians have little choice between being decimated or surrendering.

In the meanwhile the Montenegrins have it is said, occupied Scutari, which place, as is well known, it is the dream of that country to possess having captured it once before. Italy is supposed to favor the designs of the Montenegrins.

Amade Wounded.

Cairo, June 20. General d'Amade has been wounded. He was aboard the Savoie when that ship was hit by a shell. The General lost two fingers and was wounded in the back

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THE TRUTH.

It has been decided by those who are in charge of the government of Great Britain and her wide stretching territories, that the strong Censorship which up to lately had been so rigidly enforced, be relaxed. The reason which has led up to that decision has been the idea of telling the people that all was going supremely well which had the effect of giving an excuse to the able bodied young Englishman from enlisting in the army. So a volte-face was decided upon and it was determined that the British public should be told the truth, which was that matters were going about as badly as could be for England as regards the war. And ever since that decision has been taken, the unfortunate Briton has been pelted, in the columns of his daily press and in Parliament, with volleys of ugly and depressing truths, more than enough to make him feel utterly depressed. His attention is quite specially drawn to the vastness of the casualty lists. He is told that there are not enough munitions for the men at the front. In parliament several members draw attention to the fact that England has not enough aeroplanes: whilst two legislators want a clear definition of the way in which the government proposes to meet the vast financial responsibilities which the country is involvin itself; Long and another predicts that England cannot continue such frightful expenditure. Russia is no longer boomed, but the truth is somewhat crudely told by one of the independent War Correspondents, and one who knows his business, namely Colonel Repington of the Times. He says that the present great fight going on in Galicia is without doubt one of the most decisive and grandest efforts of the entire campaign. Should the Russians be driven out of Galicia, then the Russian offensive is finished for this summer at the least. And there you have the situation, as summed up by the most expert and experienced of the English military writers. What he says is exceedingly interesting. For, just at the present moment, the Russian is hanging on to that small fringe of Galicia bordered by the Dniester. It is there that the Russians are making a last and desperate stand. But the Austro-Hungarian and German forces are closing in upon what is left of the great Museovite army, slowly but surely-as rendered necessary by the complicated machinery of up to date warfare-and before long the Russian forces will be finally compelled to relinquish Lemberg. With the retaking of the Capital by the armies of the Neutral Powers, Galicia is cleared of the troops of the Tzar of all the Russias. We may hear of the taking of Lemberg at any moment, its capture is merely a matter of time, may be only of days or even hours. And then, according to the Euglish military expert quoted, the offensive power of the Russians is ended for a long while to come. Which means, that we shall have come an enormous step nearer to the end of the war. Yes! history is making itself very fast, and the ultimate issue of the giant campaign is rapidly taking definite shape.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

"VIRIBUS UNITIS."

Heroic Exploits of Colonel Fischer. The Failure of the "Starving-out" Policy in Austria-Hungary.

The great harvest in Hungary will be ready for reaping in three weeks. The reapers will grasp their scythes, the big harvestingmachines will go whirring over the farextended fields. The starvation tactics of the Allies have failed utterly. We have exercised economy, and there was even some fear that the last few weeks before the new harvest was in would call for still stricter measures. But in this we were happily mistaken. The very contrary indeed, has been the case here,-as in Germany. The new regulations once more permit the sale of wheat and rye flour unmixed with potato meal. There may even be great reserves of flour to carry over with the coming stores of the new harvest.

The new harvest is to a certain extent to be regarded as national property. The government of Austria-Hungary is to control all supplies in order to prevent any speculation or any unlawful private hoarding of supplies. The prices are also to be regulated so that every citizen and every soldier may be assured of the most liberal quantities of flour at the lowest rates. Other provisions have also begun to decrease in price, notably, the quotations for pork and veal have been sinking steadily in the Vienna markets. The world war and the consequent cutting off of imports have brought about a new reconstitution of agricultural enterprise. With a certain astonishment one sees that one is able to live quite well even without imports. Certain things, to be sure, have gone up in price,-such as onions, of which Austria-Hungary used to important a million Kronen worth each year from Egypt.

In many respects England and France suffer far more than we from high prices, even though all America, India and Australia are open to them. The German submarine blockade of England is steadily growing tighter and tighter. In direct attack and through the enormous rise in insurance rates and wages of crews and freight the Man in the Street in London, Liverpool and Manchester feels the pinch of the war in the most sensitive part of the English body, the pocket, far more than either the German or the Austrian-Hungarian.

We are also relieved from that nightmare which once haunted our farmers, that floods of cheap American wheat would be dumped upon the continent. The gamblers in the wheat pits of Chicago will see to that, and John Bull and Monsieur Crapaud will pay through the nose for every ton of American wheat. We have cultivated enormous tracts of additional ground and the coming harvest ought to fill our giant granaries to overflowing. We have grown less sugar-beet this year, sugar already being on hand in vast quantities. No, the Allies can count upon General Starvation no more than they could count upon General Winter. ENGLISH ATTACKS UPON THE SWISS. The Neue Freie Presse calls attention to the fact that the Bern Correspondent of the London Morning Post makes a despicable attack upon Dr. Ludwig Forrer who had protested against England's policy of illegitimate blockade, by which his country and other neutral lands were also forced to suffer from these strangulation tactics of the Great Octopus. The Swiss papers are indignant against this unmannerly onslaught and have called upon the Bundesrat to expel the offending journalist. Dr. Forrer is one of the most publicspirited men and best-known orators of Switzerland. He is a resolute opponent of the import-trust which England seeks to impose upon the Swiss people in her usual arrogant and shameless manner.

Mount Cecina, not far from Czernowitz. These four guns mysteriously disappeared one night. They seem to have flown through the air-but soon the amazed Russians found that wagon ruts ran as far as the banks of the Pruth. It was "Rübezahl's" work. A little Jew with a barrel of vodka had sufficed to put the cannoneers out of commission in one of the redoubts, and a peasant who had climbed the Cecina and whispered to a detachment of the noble defenders of that position that there was alcoholic contraband in the neighboring village. They hurried down to annihilate it-in the Russian fashion. After they were sprawling helpless, the peasant hurried back to the little garrison about the cannon and reported the delinquincies of their comrades. Furiously the garrison rushed to the tavern where they found full tankards awaiting them-paid for by the gallant Colonel. The Colonel and his men then did the rest.

Russia's Last Hope.

The Military Correspondent of the "Times" Considers that if the Muscovite Army is Driven out of Galicia. Offensive is Paralysed. London, June 20. Considerable sensation has been caused here by the publication in the Times of the options of the well-known War Correspondent of that newspaper concerning the situation in Galicia. Colonel Repington says that the whole interest of the war centres itself in the outcome of the fighting now going on in Galicia and the campaign will form itself upon the results there. Upon the results of the engagements now in progress in that part of Europe, hang the most important results. He says that should the forces of the Central Powers succeed in ousting the Russians from Galicia, or in breaking through the lines of that army, or surrounding or destroying the forces of the Tzar, the Russian offensive is over completely for this summer and it will become more difficult than ever to form an agreement between Italy, Servia and Russia. Germany decided that her defensive positions in the West are strong enough to resist any attacks made, or at all events to prevent any serious advance upon the part of the Allies, and as the progress of Italy, owing to the nature of the country in which fighting is taking place; is most difficult, Germany is seeking, by a big defeat of the Russians, to bring about the collapse of the Entente armies.

Bidding For Recruits.

Actor Lewis Wall r Tries Hand at Persuading Relationt Young Men of England South Army.

British Prisoners of War. The Bishop for North and Central Europe Writes to say that the Eng-

lish Prisoners are Quite Happy. London, June 20. It is to be hoped that all the foolish and malicious people who write and talk about the ill-treatment of English prisoners in Germany will cease their nonsense. Every person who has visited these prisoners, including the United States Ambassador, Mr. Gerrard, have reported them as well taken case of.

The latest testimony, always of the same nature, is given by the Bishop for North and Central Europe, Herbert Bury. In a letter written to the Times he says :- "I am sure it will be a great relief to many of your readers if you will kindly let them know that a great change appears to be taking place in the attitude of the military authorities towards our countrymen imprisoned in Germany, I have just heard from Berlin that the War Office (Kriegsministerium) has given permission to our chaplain, the Rev. H. M. Williams, to visit and minister in all the camps where there are English prisoners of war. He tells me that he has 53 upon his list already. Mr. O'Rorke, Chaplain to the Forces, imprisoned at Burg, has permission also to visit and minister in the camps at Magdeburg, Torgau, Halle and Stendal. These privileges are likely to be increased rather than diminished and they are of inestimable value. Not only will the men greatly appreciate the services, but-I know it so well-the regular visits of English clergy will have great influence upon the German non-commissioned officers, who, as every one in Germany is aware, are practically responsible for the good or ill treatment of the men under their authority. Mr. Williams asks me to let it be known that the relations between the camp authorities and the British prisoners of war at Döberitz are now quite happy, and they realize that the commandant is doing his best for them. There is great variety of occupation and interest in this particular camp. I have been told that their band is one of the best in Germany."

More Troubles.

London, June 16. Domestic servants, already scarce before the war, have become rarer owing to the demands for their services as— Railway ticket collectors, porters, and bookstall clerks.

Grocery shop assistants and waitresses in hotels and restaurants. Messengers and munition workers.

Workers on the land.

Many servants who were "walking out" with menor to joined the Army, married them before their departure for active service

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915.

The Open Tribune.

To our Readers.

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

A Disgusted Englishman. To the Editor.

I have recently come here together with my family to stay on until this war is finished. On one of my visits earlier in the year I happened to come across your paper and since my arrival here I have become a subscriber. Even before the war my country -England-under the government or rather the misgovernment of the most corrupt gang of rascals who have ever formed an English Cabinet, was rapidly becoming impossible to live in for any respectable and straightforward citizen. Since the war, which was entered upon by the Cabinet simply to divert attention from Ireland and to secure, as they thought, at the same time a cheap and cowardly advantage over Germany, life in England or at any rate in London, has been more intolerable than ever.

To my certain knowledge the bulk of my country, men though well-meaning have become stupid and spiritless, and consequently are completely at the mercy of such a government and such a press as we have suffered under for the last 6 or 7 years. There was no enthusiasm for this war; none whatever. Only a dull acquiescence in what our masters ordered and a vague idea that the government no matter how foul and dishonest its record was, individually and collectively, must be implicitly obeyed even to the extent of unparallelled bloodshed. In my opinion now the great point to keep on hammering home in your valuable paper is that although England as a nation must accept responsibility for this war, there has never been a case in history where the guilt of promoting an unnecessary war could be so clearly brought home to a small group of individuals actuated solely by the base motive of retaining at all costs their official posts and salaries. They are absolutely devoid of shame and flatly refuse to make way for better men. Apparently nothing but a revolution will drive them out of office as they have the support in votes of a number of minor rascals in Parliament who are actuated merely by the same motive viz .-the retention at all hazards of their £400 a year which represents to them far more than they could obtain by honest work outside the House of Commons.

June oth. Since writing the above 1 nave had no time to complete my letter and nearly a month has elapsed, bringing with it great changes in the Government but no alteration in its ruinous policy. The urgency of fixing the responsibility on the proper individuals is more pressing than ever as they are already shuffling out of sight in different directions. Grey pleads ill-health; Churchill takes an obscure post and talks of going to the front; Lloyd George, having beggared the country, changes office and leaves another to face the music; Asquith with his inimitable cunning and shiftiness will soon find a plausible excuse-probably the burden of increasing years-to glide off the scene. These four men should be relentlessly and continuously held up, not only to the German public, but also to the English and American public as the instigators of this world war and made to face the consequences. Asquith has never dared to answer the grave charge made against him by Maxse in the National Review last January. Long before the war began the late infamous cabinet through their political colleagues and coadjutors, especially Lord Murray and Lord Aberconway, were extending their grossly dishonest practises out into the commercial world and were plundering in the most barefaced manner thousands of British shareholders-the very people whose interests they now profess to be defending by this iniquitous war. I feel so strongly that the true characters and methods of such men should be shouted out to the world and that all should see at whose behest and in response to whose noble appeals thousands of Englishmen who are still simple enough to believe in honor and duty are being slaughtered daily.

Hats Off to a Hero!

Hats Off to Captain Otto Hersing, the Commander of U 51 !. We publish today a highly interesting interview, by the Constantinople representative of the Associated Press, with that hero. He accomplished the 9,000 kilometer journey from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles without an accident of any kind aboard the U 51, and, not only that but on the day of arrival the now famous submarine was able to account for the loss of a British line of battle ship, the Triumph and a couple of days later sank the Majestic. Upon this the English warships disappeared, and thereby the extremely small hope there might have existed, of the Allies taking the Dardanelles may be said to have disappeared. As there are no more British warships to be torpedoed, Captain Hersing and his crew have gone to Constantinople to take a much-needed rest.

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARIES AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.

The staff of the American Embassy at Vienna is to be increased by the appointment of two assistant secretaries. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Sheldon L. Crosby, who occupied a similar position at the American Embassy in Madrid, has already arrived at Vienna. His colleague, Mr. Rutherford Bingham, who has until the present been with the Department of State at Washington is to reach Vienna shortly.

GENERAL "RÜBEZAHL".

This nickname, has been bestowed upon gallant Colonel Fischer, who has also received the famous "Order of Leopold" in addition to many others. This heroic man may be called the saviour of the Bukowina. His dashing and audacious exploits have made his name a terror to the Russians. The price set upon his head has been increased to 50,000 roubles,-200,000 if captured alive.

"General Rübezahl" and his soldiers were everywhere. They popped up in the most unexpected places at the most unexpected times. With 140 men and two well-posted machine-guns they slaughtered 3000 Russians and captured an entire train of transports. On the 21st of last October the Colonel with 2300 men drove a horde of Russians numbering fully ten times that number out of the country. On another occasion the Russians had placed two cannon upon the Habsburg Height and two others upon London, June 20. To such a pass has the call for recruits come, that now even the actors are called in to persuade the unwilling young Englishman into giving his services for the army. Here is the account given of Mr. Lewis Waller's effort as a recruiting agent.

Mr. Lewis Waller appeared in the new but unofficial rôle of a recruiting sergeant yesterday afternoon. A huge crowd, which included quite a number of clergymen, assembled at the Marble Arch end of Hyde Park to meet him, to give him an uproarious welcome. The commanding officer of the Civil Service Rifles Corps, on whose behalf Mr. Waller's appeal for volunteers was made, introduced the popular actor, who, amid an impressive silence, broken only by enthusiastic cheers, delivered the following stirring speech: "I want to say a few words to you-I want to remind you that this terrible war has already lasted nearly eleven months. And were are we now? British soldiers are still fighting in France and Belgium, as they were last September. Why aren't we fighting on German soil? I'll tell you why. Because hundreds of thousands of Englishmen of military age haven't yet realised that we're up against the mightiest army the world has ever seen; an army so mighty and so prepared, so well equipped, so schooled to war, that even the invasion of your beloved country is not impossible to it. Do you know why our hospitals are full of wounded men-why our casualty lists are so appalling? Because our Generals at the front have to send a thousand men to do a job that requires ten thousand. Now, how long will you hesitate? Shakespeare has said:

"Come the three corners of the world in arms,

And we shall shock them. Naught shall make us rue,

If England to itself do rest but true." Subsequently Mr. Waller recited with electrical effect Mr. Edgar Wallace's forcible verses, "The Hun and the Slacker," following them up with "Snarleyow," and the famous address, "Once More unto the breach," from "Henry V."

All of which military theatricality is not only pathetic as a sign of England's condition, but extremely amusing as a spectacle for the gaiety of nations.



and now have homes of their own.

A BRITISH PAPER IN BOSTON, MASS. The Anglo-maniac "Transcript."

By R. L. Orchelle. The insenate blindness, rancour and stupidity of our Anglo-American Press (or is it merely a faithful fulfillment of a contract?) is shown nowhere more clearly than in the pages of the *Boston Transcript*. This paper is soaked in the red, white and blue, but the dyes are those of the Union Jack and not the American flag.

Its weekly issue of May 21st has among its headlines the phrase "All Austrian Bribes Rejected." The rank and simply idiotic dishonesty of the expression could have only an English source, or rather command, for its origin. Austria, at the point of the pistol and stilletto in the hands of the Italian truitor, assassin and briagand offering bribes! That is to say, compulsory bribes, a contradiction in terms obvious to anyone save the dolts and knaves of such papers as the *Transcript*. Their sympathy with Italian tactics is not difficult to explain—for it roots in the same soil as the Italian betrayal—*English* bribes.

In the same issue we find an article by that Grand Old Woman of American Torydom, the senile Professor Charles W. Eliot, whose claim on posterity rests in selecting enough "representative standard books" to fill a five foot book case. The nonsense written and uttered about Germany by this hoary relic of our American reflection of mid-Victorian England would most assuredly fill one of five yards. Ignorance, bigotry, prejudice lurk in every one of the old man's lines. His conception of Prussia is the child's conception of the Jabberwock of "Alice in Wonderland." On reading this dusty nonsense about "no-faith nations" and "goodfaith nations" one becomes subject to conversion to a "no-faith man" so far as our American commonsense is concerned. The evil influence this preposterous pedant has been able to exercise over the American mind is in itself a startling revelation and a reproach.

And whither, I would ask, has that glory departed upon which the Boston Transcript used to pride itself—pure English and scholarly editing? The paper swarms with the most grotesque errors of speech and syntax, with clumsy constructions and tortuous involutions of thought and expression. There is prejudice, but no personality,—the stigmata of the suborned and spineless sheet lie like stains on every page.

I suggest that henceforth it reform its orthography to the extent of writing "cheque", for "check" and of spelling "honor", with the "u"—or pronouncing it without the "h."

Yours faithfully.

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HAIL TO THE HERO!

The "Berliner Zeitung" Scores a Sunday Primeur with a Fine Interview with Captain Otto Hersing, Taken by the Associated Press's Constantinople Correspondent.

A 7,000 MILE JOURNEY.

The U 51 Covers 9,000 Kilometres and Upon the day of her Arrival in the Aegean Sea Torpedoes the Line of Battle Ship Triumph.

The Berliner Zeitung scored a big news | hit and afforded most interesting reading for its large Sunday public yesterday, by publishing exclusively the interview of the Constantinople Correspondent of the Associated Press with Captain Hersing, of the Submarine Boat U 51. The interview is of the highest interest, and the Associated Press is to be congratulated upon having scored such a fine journalistic "Scoop."

AN EXTRAORDINARY RECORD.

Submarine U 51 not only made the extraordinary record of the journey from Wilhelmshaven to Constantinople, but on arrival in the Eastern waters accomplished the wondrous feat of torpedoing two line of battle ships, the Triumph and Majestic, 12.000 and 15.000 tons respectively. Captain Hersing in one of the old submarines had early in the war torpedoed the British Cruiser Pathfinder, 3,000 tons, and has also to his record eight sunk merchantmen.

THE CAPTAIN.

He has been honored for his heroic work with the high decoration of the Order of Merit. Captain Otto Hersing arrived in Constantinople from Wilhelmshaven in the first week of June. He is a man of 30 years of age with sharp features and dark hair. His principal aides are Lieutenants Johannes Buntebardt and Dietrich Niebuhr, engineer Johannes Heine and Dr. Gustav Olshansen. They are all, says the Associated Press, simple-looking people with brave determined faces.

The journey was 9,000 kilometres, that is to say considerably over five thousand English miles. Captain Hersing, speaking about the development of the submarine, said:-"In the earlier days it was thought wonderful if a submarine was able to reach Boulogne. The radius action of the submarine was underestimated. When I and two others left Wilhelmshaven we knew that our destination was the Dardanelles. It was a long journey, but we were not frightened. We left home on the 25th of April and reached the Dardanelles on the 25th of May. On the day of our arrival, we torpedoed the Triumph and two days later the Majestic. On the 29th we found that the enemy fleet had left the Dardanelles in search of shelter, so we came on nople to give the crew a much needed rest. "When we reached Gibraltar we had not seen a single British warship, although almost our entire trip had been made above water. In the neighborhood of Gibraltar we saw a big English destroyer, but the British did not sight us until we had passed the straits. We dived and disappeared. We were also sighted by a French ship off Biserta, and the same tactics were renewed.

to have on the Irish coast" he said", for refilling our tanks, that is all nonsense. The radius of our submarines is sufficient without needing any such base".

"My men," resumed Captain Hersing, "find the utmost pleasure in the phonograph, which plays mainly German marches and barrack songs. We used to spend hours with the phonograph when compelled to remain under water. But when in the neighborhood of the enemy all must be quiet as we must hear everything going on above us. We have all kinds of experiences. We know from the sound exactly the kind of ship which passes over us, whether she has turbine engines or not. When we have torpedoed a ship we dive at once and are able to know the results by the detonation, even at great distance.

"The English submarines are fitted out with many contrivances which we utilise. As regards the uselessness of their submarines I will not say anything beyond that the British domination of the seas has not been very imposing. On the entire journey from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles we did not see a single English man of war. It is difficult to find them; that is the hardest part of our work. Once sighted, it is not difficult to sink them."

Captain Hersing had just received the news of his being accorded the high order "Pour le mérite". He was very quiet about it, but his officers and crew were highly elated. Of the fact that he has sunk two English warships, he makes no fuss. But he much regrets that the English fleet disappeared so soon after his arrival.

"The British government", said Captain Hersing, "offered a reward of £ 500 for the destruction of my boat. It was very soon raised to \pounds 1000. That won't be of much use in my case."

England's Dearth of Food. Situation so Serious that England Might be

Surrender. The London Times writes a follows:

At the present moment the food supplies goes himself, and sends me his farewell. of this country demand the most serious at-Another, whose only on has fallen, goes to tention of the Government. The question ake his place. needs to be handled at once, and handled eldest boy is a prisoner in Siberia, and with boldness and resolution. The stereowhose second son is in the field, now starts typed answer of officialdom will not meet with his remaining three sons, - all as the case. It is not enough to say that "the volunteers-, to fight for "Kaiser und für subject will be carefully considered." Prompt Vaterland". A worthy woman tells me with action is necessary. Valuable time has been flashing eyes that her four sons, her son-inalready wasted. What remains is fast running out. After the middle of September, it law, and a grandson are already in the firing line, and now her husband, sixty-seven years will be too late, for the next 12 months, to of age, is going as a volunteer! "Nothing put into successful operation any large or can keep him back", she says; "it will be effective scheme for increasing the homehard, for food is dear and scarce, but I grown supply of food should be ashamed to have him stay." From Neither time nor space need be spent in my own house have gone a youthful urging the necessity of providing adequate physical sustenance for a nation engaged gardener and my second gardener's son,-a gifted wood-carver, just eighteen years of in war. The Empire is pouring out like age. They came the other day to stand bewater her money and the best of her fore us in their uniforms,-so proud, so blood. Her casualties exceed a quarter brave, and-oh, dear God,-so full of hope! of a million, and by March, 1916, The signal which should summon them to the National Debt will not only have join their company at the station was to be been doubled, but be well on the road given a midnight by three bugle calls. We to be trebled. How costly have been waited for it in the darkness of the garden. the sacrifices is already known, only too The young lad sat beside his mother. I surely, in almost every home in the country. could see she held the boy's hands clasped Those sacrifices can only be compensated by in hers. The murmur of the fountain was the only sound. Suddenly, like an electric secure the lasting peace of the world. They will be utterly wasted, if anything far short shock, the signal came,-three clear and of that ideal is attained. Yet, owing to the thrilling blasts. The boys sprang to their peculiar circumstances in which we stand, feet to say farewell. I dared not look upon the parting from their parents. It was too want of food may starve us into offering ignominious terms of surrender. Already the sacred. Yet I heard no sobs, . . not then. Only at last came the imploring words of high prices of necessaries of life are largely the young wood-carver, - "Mother, mother, responsible for those labour troubles which let me go!" Some of us followed them to have increased the loss of valuable lives on the railway station. It was a wonderful sight. the frontiers of France and Belgium." Other great trainloads had preceded this one. How just would be this stroke of an Many more would follow it. It was the avenging Nemesis upon a land which, adopting the same criminal and murderous policy young and old who were departing now. which left ruin and havoc in Ireland, con-The morning and the evening of the people's life, which one had thought would ceived the hellish plan of seeking to starve be left undisturbed, now mingled in a glorious out 70 millions of people. The biter bit, the afterglow. I saw few tears. I heard no starver-out starved out! The Continental Times War Book Second Edition. Send in your Order at once. == Price Mk. 1.00 (25 cents). An Eptiome of American Opinion on the War.

IN TYROL. We take pleasure in publishing the follow-

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

ing splendid, yet poignant account of the feeling in that beautiful mountain land in which that true, just and chivalrous American, John L. Stoddard, has found a second home among a noble people.- THE EDITOR.

The spirit of Andreas Hofer lives again. Through the valley of the Passer where he was born, in the city of Meran where he was tried by his French captors, and down the valley of the Etsch along which he was taken to be shot in Mantua, the inspiration of the hero's memory passes like the breath of God over the souls of men. A thrill of patriotic fervor stirs these people, as the north wind after an electric storm rejuvenates the languid frame and clarifies the sapphire sky. Our brave Tyroleans had already shown stupendous heroism and endurance through the long winter months upon the cold Carpathians. They had at last swept back the seemingly unending billows of the Russian sea, that surged repeatedly against their thin, half-frozen, but unyielding line. Even the hope of peace had risen, ghostlike, from the blood-soaked battlefields of Poland and Galicia, and stolen like the dawn above the mountain tops, to breathe a benediction over breathless Hungary. But still our weary men were destined not to rest.

While eager to complete their great task in the east, they learned to their astonishment that another enemy had risen to attack them in the rear,-their former friend and ally of more than thirty years! They could not turn to face this unexpected foe. The Russian peril was still great, the need of desperate struggle ever present. But on the wings of lightning spread the news to their Tyrolean homes, and those who had been left there rose in awe-inspiring wrath. Once only in a lifetime can one see a sight like this. As sweep the flooded rivers in the Spring, through all the valleys which converge in Bozen and Meran have come the serious peasants of Tyrol. One sees today enacted in real life the scenes of the historic dramas, "Andreas Hofer" and "Tyrolese Heroes", which are annually given here in a great, open-air, rustic theatre, commemorative of the glorious days of 1809. Not one alone, but literally hundreds of these mountaineers are more than seventy years of age, but famous for their skill in shooting. Hardened and bronzed by sun and wind, they hasten here to volunteer, and will not Starved into Offering Ignominious Terms of be refused. One splendid specimen of manhood, sixty-five years old, whose five sons long since went to serve their country, now

craven or complaining word. Upon the lips of the old men, still keen of eye and sure of aim, was a grim smile, which bodes no good for the invaders of Tyrol. Upon the faces of the young shone the bright flush of youth and the resolve to conquer or to die. Slowly their train moved out through darkness toward the dawn. The same eternal starlit mountains, which Andreas Hofer's heroes loved, looked down upon their grandsons, sturdily going forth to defend their bright green slopes and white-walled homes. For, though the vines which drape the hills in graceful terraces have bloomed and ripened into fruit more than a hundred times since the rich soil from which they spring drank copiously of the blood of its last would-be conquerers, the spirit of Tyrol is still the same. Today in the long, strangely-silent valleys stand the mothers, wives and sisters of these men, facing the task of cultivating the broad fields, which promise an abundant harvest, if but properly tilled. Will these deserted women and children prove sufficient to accomplish it? God only knows, . . . but God is on our side

AFTER THE WAR.

German Trade With Russia. In Spite of Everthing Russia is Compelled to Depend Upon This Country. All Countries Dependent Upon Germany.

In its Weekly Report, the "American Association of Commerce and Trade" draws attention to a highly significant article in the leading Danish paper the Politiken which reads as follows:-

"According to the opinion of well-versed Scandanavian circles, Germany will monopolize the trade with Russia after the war, and thus forestall the attempts of the Scandinavian countries to capture this trade. Uninitiated people only will take seriously the proposed Russian enactment which makes it a felony to import German goods into Russia. The German exports to Russia amounted in 1913 to 595 million dollars, which volume will not undergo any changes after the war.

A FALSE ASSUMPTION.

All investigations of the British and French press, dealing with the situation after the war, are based upon the assumption that Germany will be merely a passive factor in all negotiations, without having a chance to exert any resistance and to make demands herself. They forget that English, Russian and French industries cannot dispense with German products, nor with German industries after the war not only in order to furnish finished products themselves, but also to provide for Russia an export field for her products, a field which Russia absolutely needs.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915.

BOOK REVIEWS. By R. L. Orchelle.

New War Publications. Die uralte Sphinx von Carl Hauptmann. Neue Weltkultur von Karl Joël. Staat und Volk von Dietrich Schäfer. Das Soziale Gewissen - Paul Harms. Kurt Wolff Verlag - Leipzig - 60 pf.

Each of these handsome pamphlets in vellow, green and black contains a speech by a leading German publicist or author. "The ancient Sphinx" was delivered by Carl Hauptmann before the Free Student's League of the University of Berlin last January. The speech of the famous German poet and dramatist is a masterpiece of stirring eloquence-the clear white flame of a lofty and impassioned patriotism transfuses it like a star.

"Neue Weltkultur" is written along wide and comprehensive lines in a vigorous and powerful style with many a deep glimpse into the psychology of the various peoples. The author is a historian-philosopher who has lived abroad for many years. His inspiring analysis of the nations and of the German spirit and the immense influence of Germanic ideals upon the civilization of the future, have an amazing insight and sense of prophesy. One of the most valuable contributions to the literature of the war.

"The German Empire is young," says Diedrich Schäfer, in "Staat und Volk," "but its youth has power. The days of trial have proved this. Once Germany's destiny depended upon the thought and thoroughness of its princes; to-day the greater share of the burden is borne upon the shoulders of the people. Only if the people are prepared to carry this burden may the Fatherland attain to victory. But the people are prepared." A splendid presentation of the great ideal of State and People as one for which Germany stands to-day as the model among the nations of the world.

"What is conscience?" asks Paul Harms, at the beginning of his valuable freatise. "The voice of duty! And what is social conscience? The voice of the duties which grow out of the common life of the many in the society of a state."

The distinguished author of "Das Soziale Gewissen" traces Germany's growth to power not only from the successful issue of its wars for liberation and unity, but also to the tremendous moral factor of a common social purpose, the welfare of the individual in relation to the state, inspiring all classes.

"After our labours of war are over," says Paul Harms, "let us build for ourselves a house in Central Europe wherein in we may live in peace. No pompous vulgar edifice on the model of the British Empire upon whose facade glitters its heaped-up wealth and before whose back entrances multitudinous misery groans and sobs, but a house wherein we may pursue our common goal and our common welfare, and welcome the peoples of Europe in friendliness and security."

OUICK ACTION.

"Once in the Aegean sea we at once got to work and blew up the Triumph. An English destroyer came right across us. We dived but could distinctly hear the screw of the English boat. Immediately afterwards we came to the surface and fired a torpedo and heard the explosion when we were under water again.

"Two days later we discovered the Majestic quite near the coast. Through the eye of the periscope I saw the crew at luncheon. I at first though I would give the men time to complete their meal, but finally made up my mind that duty called upon me to fire a victory which is sufficiently complete to at once. The Majestic, at the time, was surrounded by ten transport ships. I had to fire crosswise. As I came to the surface I saw her keel upwards. In both cases the torpedo nets of the English ships were down."

Captain Hersing refused to say anything concerning the working of his ship or how he was able to pierce the strongest steel torpedo netting. "Our torpedoes do it," he said, "and that is enough". Regarding the U boat work, he said that the sinking of the Pathfinder, which he accomplished with the U 21, was the first time a warship had been sunk by a submarine. "Since then", he exclaimed, "the submarine has become the terror of the ocean."

LIFE ABOARD.

"Naturally," said the Captain, "life aboard a submarine is very trying. The men take six hour watches when above water, but below all are on duty all the time. But life aboard a submarine is not terrible. Ventilation is fairly good, food also, consisting principally of canned stuff. The greatest hardship is the lack of exercise. As often as possible we travel above water. For the officers and men that is a great rest, but not for the technical staff, which must always be below."

The truth of this was confirmed by the brown faces of the officers and sailors and the pale look of the engineers.

Asked what percentage of hits a submarine recorded, the Captain refused to answer. He merely replied:-"We have hit often enough". Nor would he talk of the tonnage of his ship. "Regarding the base we are supposed

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES, Berlin W., Augsburger Strasse 38.

The hitherto dependence of all countries upon German industries is well known and has been proven by the war. It is not probable that even the Allies in a body will be able to overtake the German industrial advance, if Germany continues to develop. CAN THEY DO IT.

Industries which have been organized in foreign countries to replace German products find themselves in the same stage of development which Germany's specialized industries occupied many years ago. For this reason it does not rest upon the will of the belligerents, whether they will be able to replace German products, but the manifest question in whether they can do it.

England enjoys a tradition of a hundred years as the first commercial power in the world, while Germany is a self made man, industrially, owing success and rise solely to her strength, unaided by special privileges. In her first stage of development Germany was a sort of "home worker" for England and France, later a "small manufacturer" and now she supplies the whole world.

Of the entire German exports three quarters remain in Europe.

It would appear as if Germany were now losing her opportunities in Asia, Africa and Australia. But the fact is that these continents also received German products via London and Paris. Should London and Paris cease to be the middleman, Germany will supply direct.

Thus far, neither ways nor means have been found to replace Germany in her capacity as a provider; Australia bought many German products via London.

For the same reason, Germany's direct trading with Central and South America is proportionally small since trade took its route via Paris and London, the latter granting extensive credits.

BY DIRECT TRADE.

Therefore, Germany would be able to offset any restriction of her European commerce by arranging for direct trade with non-European countries. England and France would suffer the greatest injury thereby. On the other hand, Russia has a vital interest in keeping up her trade relations with Germany, because Russian imports from Germany have amounted to 220 million dollars per year, and exports to Germany of products of the soil etc. of a value of 356 million dollars. Foreign buyers must pay cash in Russia, while German industries grant credits of six, nine and even twelve months. By such methods Russia received from Germany 595 million dollars in 1913. The Allies have attempted in vain to

replace the turnovers, and they will not be able to accomplish it after the war."

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No. 1138. Vol. XXI. No. 71.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

WHAT IS MILITARISM? Curious Correspondence in New York "Evening Sun" re the Much Discussed Word.

ABOUT NAVALISM.

United States is Unaffected. The Disarmament Movement. England Hampered Development of America.

New York, June 10. The following interesting discussion has taken place in the columns of the Evening Sun.

MILITARISM.

There is a word which rings louder to-day than any other word, one which it befits peaceable Americans not to misapprehend. The inquiry presented in the following letter is timely, therefore, and pertinent; we should like to answer it in such a manner that every reader may know what sense we attach to this dominating word:

To the Editor of The Evening Sun-Sir: In your congratulatory wishes to Hermann Ridder, published on the editorial page of your edition of Saturday, March 6, 1915, you state it as your hope that he may live to see Germany regenerated from militarism and restored to the esteem of the world.

Since August 1, 1914 (it does not appear to have attracted particular notice before that time), the term "militarism" has been applied indiscriminately by the American press. It is usually stated as an evil existing in Germany. The word, however, I believe, has never been definitely defined by any of our papers. Will you please devote enough space to the publishing of the following questions with your answers?

1. What does The Evening Sun understand the term "militarism" to mean?

2. Whatever militarism may signify, does that condition and evil, if it be such, exist in any of the other nations now at war in Europe besides in Germany?

3. If the condition does exist in such other nations is The Evening Sun in favor of its eradication and suppression in those countries as well as in Germany?

4. If The Evening Sun believes that militarism exists in other nations and should be suppressed, does it believe that the subjugation of Germany will bring about that effect?

6. Does The Evening Sun believe that the constant increase of navies and the building of warships, which has been termed "navalism" by some publications as distinguished from "militarism," is also a menace to the world at large?

6. Terming the vast naval organization of

ITS SUPPRESSION. 3. The suppression of militarism, or more properly its moderation, is desirable. Many of the legitimate interests of European nations would gain by the cutting down pro-rata of the armaments of all the countries involved in the war. And this result, so far as land armaments are concerned. may eventually be achieved by the grim agency of war itself. 4. Would the subjugation of Germany in particular supply the remedy to European militarism? It might, if a wise statesmanship governed the regeneration of Europe. After the downfall of Napoleon Europe enjoyed freedom from all but civil wars for the

longest period in her history, and armaments were greatly reduced. 5. Is "navalism" a menace to the world at large? That form of militarism which affects sea power and is chiefly practised by the British nation has not resulted in the past in the conquest of any considerable region densely inhabited by civilized white men. British navalism in late years has not threatened the colonial possessions on any leading colonial Power nor checked the remarkable upgrowth of German foreign trade. "Navalism" might conceivably be used nevertheless to repress the oversea aspirations of a rival of England. As an instrument against the national boundaries of Europe

it is unavailing without the help of soldiers. WHICH GREATER EVIL. 6. Has the sea power of England or the

land power of Germany been the greater evil? Each has exerted an incalculable influence on humanity, one which it would be rash to class offhand as an evil.

7. In what way has German militarism affected the United States adversely? Chiefly, we believe, by contraries: by goading humanitarian extremists into a disarmament movement harmful ito the sustained efficiency of our land and sea defences.

8. The "navalism" of England, by winning the upper hand on the American continent, created this land, but subsequently hampered its development. The American struggle with British "navalism," however, ended a century ago.

Having answered each question, in order, it may be well to add a word in general. The United States is unaffected by foreign militarism to-day and will be so long as it supplements its geographical aloofness with moderate sea and land armaments. Its interest in excessive militarism is for the present academic. Its concern in moderate armed preparation is vital.

England, Russia, and Drink.

By Dr. Edmund Von Mach.

"We are fighting Germany, Austria and drink, and so far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink," said David Lloyd George, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, on March 29, in his reply to a deputation of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation.

Much as some Americans have wished to see Germany portrayed as the deadliest foe of England and mankind, the above quotation is acceptable news to many, for there are large classes of people here who look upon drink as the deadliest foe of mankind. To a certain extent they are right, for, given a temptation and individuals of such weakness of character that they cannot resist it, and defeat becomes inevitable. From this point of view Mr. Lloyd George's pronunciamento deserves closer scrutiny, for without wishing to be unfair to England, the conclusion is apparent. The average Englishman has insufficient strength of character to resist the temptation of drink. Drink in this sense implies, of course, drink to the extent of interfering with the exercise, of one's duties. Visitors to England in recent years have been well aware of the fact that shameful drunkenness was prevalent among the English lower classes. And what disgusted most people was that drunken women, too, were no unusual speciacle on the streets, especially of London, Liverpool, and other large cities. But few have realized that even the more skilled laborers, who in America and Germany form the most selfrespecting classes of their communities, have fallen in England a prey to the vice of drink. It implies a low state of national education. The proposed legislation and resulting prohibition may alleviate its manifestation, but it cannot deprive the world of the insight into the British character which the need for such laws has revealed.

In Russia, too, drastic prohibition laws have become necessary, nor was this astonishing in a country where the average education is avowedly low. It will, however be a rude shock to the friends of England, to learn that England and Russia are on the same level as regards the needs of restrictive laws to ensure the patriotic performance of the necessary work.

What a contrast with Germany! There no driving is necessary. From the highest to the lowest, everybody has placed himself and his whole force cheerfully, almost passionately, in the service of the state. Duty is the some state instellation on the firmament of German thought, and the general education of the German people has enabled all to "hitch their wagons to this star." . The German is proud of his duties and does not abuse his liberties. The average English workingman is talking of his liberties, and does not know what duty means. He realizes the necessity for work, but he works only for himself and only to

subsist. He is ground down and has lost his pride. "Why should I enlist," a husky fellow replied to an inquisitive American, "I am not going to fight for Belgium." "But your own country may be in danger," he was told. "Ah, well," he replied, "I'll not be any the worse off under William." Americans who have not been in England cannot understand such a spirit. They are told England is a free country, and that our own institutions are borrowed from England. They are, but there has been added to them the dash of independence which was innate in the fathers and found expression in the revolution. Also some strong lovers of real freedom from the continent of Europe have been absorbed by the American people. Privilege has ruled England for years, and the chasm between those who have and those who never will have yawns deeper there than anywhere except in Russia.

Such conditions, however, are only possible where the education of the masses has been neglected, as has been the case in England and where no sense of duty has toned up the general character of the people. In England the gulf between the small upper crust who delight in bearing the "white man's burden," and the huge majority who usually do the work is so great, that not even this war has been able to bridge it.

If England loses, all this will be changed, Sir Edward Grey and his coterie of friends will be swept from office. Privilege will cease, and opportunity and duty will make their entrance. If England wins, privilege will be more firmly etablished than before. Is it astonishing, therefore, if the advocates of privilege everywhere intuitively feel the need of an English victory? Wipe it out in England, and its counterpart in America will disappear. This is the reason why John P. Morgan and most high financiers pray for the defeat of Germany, and why the Bethlehem works and thousands of factories turn out shrapnel and other munitions of war. Every American cartridge that kills a German youth is sped by the wishes of a privileged manufacturer that another American workingman may suffer so much the longer the yoke of unjust privilege.

Germany will win, not because she hasthe best guns, or the best generals, but because she has the best common soldiers. Russia had to decree prohibition; England knows she ought to do the same, but does not quite dare to do so; Germany, however, has no need of thus infringing the individual liberty of her sons. They are educated; their characters are strong; thee are proud of their duties and do not abuse their liberties. And it is to help the oligarchy of England and the autocracy of Russia that America con-

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915.

Poet Praises "Militarism". Bengt Berg, a Neutral Swede, Finds It Brings Knowledge and Capability.

Bengt Berg, a young Swedish poet, was recently at the eastern front for a few weeks and has now returned. A reporter for a Swedish paper interviewed him about "Prussianism," that is, German militarism, and Berg said:

"People ride the word 'militarism' to death. The general idea is that militarism is the endeavor of a powerful minority to compel the majority to undergo a strict military training, by 'Prussianism,' you probably mean an intensified form of that militarism. I have asked myself: Is military compulsion for good or for evil!

"After living among the Germans for some years I had to admit compulsion was for good, and I am convinced that after the war the hateful militarism will be regarded with different eyes. Why is the German character more precise and punctual than that of other nations? Why do German business people answer letters by the return of post, and why is the German labor movement the best organized in the world?

"Shortsighted minds may easily construe militarism in peace times as intellectual serfdom and dependence. But the present war has been a revelation also in this respect because it has converted militarist theories into military action. All Germans are now soldiers and co-operate in the work of protecting their community and national soil. I have seeen workmen who were soldiers, with all their soul and I have also seen officers who were most efficient workmen, slaving away often twenty-four hours a day. That is what I know of German militarism, and my knowledge is certainly not based on any prejudices."

At the Free Employment Bureau. Clerk-What kind of job are you fitted

for? Gink-I could make good as a cook in a

raw-food restaurant.

Vanished Pleasures.

Ferd Flashleigh used to take delight In flirting with the footligh queens: Dressed in his best, he went each night To pay them court behind the scenes.

But photoplays have spoiled his game; No more each eve he primps and preens-For all is empty, blank and tame, In picture shows, behind the screens.

What He Hoped.

Overheard in a Southern noteinetter a

England "navalism" and the vast military organization of Germany "militarism," which does The Evening Sun consider, viewed from facts given us in the histories of nations, has been a greater evil and menace to the world, the navalism of England or the militarism of Germany?

7. In which way prior to the present war did the militarism of Germany affect the United States adversely?

8. Has the navalism of England prior to the present war ever affected the United States adversely? Louis G. Friess.

New York, March 8.

DEFINITIONS.

1. Militarism is the tendency of nations to cultivate the means for employing force against others. It is in its origin a healthy tendency, since a healthy nation enforces its right of existence and liberty against all exterior foes, and since no means has as yet been found on this earth to embody right save in force. Like other great social tendencies, like commercialism, for example, militarism is so natural a tendency that none trouble to speak of it by name until it becomes conspicuous through its abnormal development. Thus it comes that militarism acquires its sinister derivative meaning of an excessive national cultivation of the means of using force against others.

2. Does militarism exist in other nations of Europe as well as in Germany? Whether it exists in Germany as an excess and an evil depends on whether it has there been developed beyond the simple need of making good the rights of the German nation, and whether it has grown so great as to infringe upon other fields of German national development. The answer depends upon how extensive the rights of the German nation are conceived to be. The whole matter is now a question under the adjudication of arms, one which neutrals can hardly settle. As to France, Russia and Austria, the question whether militarism has gone to excess in these countries is a separate and distinct one. France, since she found her regular army fatally outnumbered in the war of 1870, has followed a policy of prudence in maintaining an armed force nearly equal to that of her eastern neighbor. Russia, with the largest population of any State in Europe and with the most extensive land frontier, was justified in maintaining an armed force fully as great as that of any of her neighbors. Austria, committed to the policy of empire over the fractions of several peoples unfriendly to Teutonic rule, was bound to her large military establishment as the only alternative o national suicide.

A Curious Document. It Would Seem that the English have a Peculiar Way of Preventing their Men from Giving Themselves up as Prisoners.

Some little while ago, an English war correspondent, wrote that the Germans had turned their artillery upon their own soldiers, in order to prevent them giving themselves up as prisoners. This was at once indignantly and officially denied as a malicious fabrication. But now, curiously enough, an order of the day, published by Colonel Taylor, Adjutant of the 4th Army Division, shows that the English have a forcible manner of preventing their men from giving themselves up, from which doubtless the English correspondent drew his ideas of what took place in the German army.

This order of the day reads:-"The attention of the Corps Commandants is drawn to the fact that in the last engagements, a number of men gave themselves up as prisoners to the enemy, and that this was remarked by other divisions without any action being taken. The Divisions commander draws the attention of all officers and men to those facts and wished to impress upon the men of all grades, that the first and most urgent duty of one and all is to shoot any man who gives himself up as a prisoner, whoever he may be. When the number of those giving themselves up as prisoners is sufficiently large, artillery fire must forthwith be turned upon them.

(Signed) Taylor, Lt. Colonel, Adjutant 4th Div. Further comment is needless.



Reading-room, Library, Residence, Visitors cordially welcomed. Prager Platz 4, Berlin.

tinues the murderous traffic in arms. Let every American who, like the Germans, is proud of his duties, resolve that this traffic must cease. If it continues until after the war, America will forever hung her head in shame.

Americans, if you love your country, bestir

yourselves and do your duty! Fatherland.

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nighty of much disturbance caused by nois domestics, washing dishes, etc. Wife-Oh! What is that explosion? Sleepy Husband-I don't know. I hopethey are discharging the servants.

Imperial. Her suit's a Russian blouse affair, In color Prussian blue; Her hose are one resplendent glare Of London purple hue.

A nifty German submarine She wears upon her head, With foliage of Paris green And buds of Turkey red.

Her shirt waist is of filmy stuff, Suggestive of Japan; Around her neck she wears a ruff Of ancient English plan.

The costume may not match, I know, Nor make for harmony; The maiden merely means to show Her strict neutrality.

Flour Cheaper.

In the Weekly Report and the American Association of Trade and Commerce we read: The War Wheat Company has again reduced the price for flour. Rye flour has been reduced by 53 cents per barrel of 196 pounds, establishing a new price of \$6,90 per barrel. Wheat flour has been reduced by \$1.06 per barrel, being a new price of \$7.85 per barrel.

