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No. 1167. Vol. XXII. No. 25.

STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

First Snow.

Zurich, Aug. 26. The first snow has fallen in Northern Italy. Heavy storms prevail in the Alps.

Lybia Freed.

Hague, Aug. 26. The last of the Italian garrisons at Chadames and Zarzis, being unable to reach the coast have passed over into Tunis.

New Strikes in Wales.

London, Aug. 26. A thousand coal workers, without giving any notice, have suddenly gone out on strike at Pontypridd. It is thought that an arrangement can only be reached with the utmost difficulty.

Greece Refuses.

Athens, Aug. 26. The English Minister has made a request that British controllers should be placed in charge of the custom houses in Macedonia. This proposal Greece has refused to accept.

A Coalition Cabinet.

Copenhagen, Aug. 26. According to news from Petersburg the Duma President Rodzanko will undertake the formation of a coalition government within the next few days.

Precautions in Petersburg.

Petersburg, Aug. 26. A large amount of gold has been removed from the Imperial Bank here to Moscow, also a great number of art treasures. The reason given is the possibility of visits from German aeroplanes.

Bulgaria Neutral.

Frankfurt a. M., Aug. 26. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that from now on the absolute neutrality of Bulgaria is assured. The famous Tschatalga line is safe from attack. The nature of the agreement is that of lasting friendship.

Against Political Censorship.

Geneva, Aug. 26. The *Figaro* publishes the text of a petition against political censorship. It calls for freedom of political speech and a relaxation of the censorship upon all matters relating to national defense. The petition is signed by hosts of influential people.

Bullying Servia.

Nisch, Aug. 26. The British Minister Mr. des Graz is particularly aggressive in his desire to force the Servian government to accept the proposals of the Entente Powers. He insists that the territory to be ceded must be abandoned at once.

U Boat Work.

Copenhagen, Aug. 26. The steamer Nimrod has arrived here and the Captain reports that on his passage across the North Sea he saw 6 large ships burning. They had cargoes of wood and had been set a fire by submarines. The steamer Windsor has been sunk.

The Duma.

Petersburg, Aug. 27. The members of the Duma have been so outspoken in their speeches that the Minister President is in favor of its being closed. M. Gutchow has made a complete failure of his attempts as Munitions Minister on the lines of Lloyd George.

No Progress Whatsoever.

Geneva, Aug. 22. The Swiss newspapers in recording the fact that Italy has now been three months at war state that the only Austrian territory in the hands of the Italians is that voluntarily given up at the commencement of the war. The Italians have made no progress.

Pasitsch to Act.

Buckarest, Aug. 26. The Servian Skupschina has by a large vote given the Premier Pasitsch a free hand to act in the Macedonian question. It is not supposed here that he will cede the territory that Bulgaria demands.

Holland in Danger.

Amsterdam, Aug. 26. The *Nieuwe Courant* is not alarmed about the present situation and fears not for the safety of Holland. In writing of the Chancellor's speech it says that there is nothing in it to be disquieted about.

Roumania's Reservists.

Copenhagen, Aug. 26. The *Novoie Vremia* remarks that after the Roumanian reservists have served their time, they are being sent home. This evidence of peaceful intentions is described by the *Vremia* as an act of treachery.

Servia Says "Never!"

Belgrade, Aug. 26. The *Pravda* says it "Servia can and will not give up any territory to Bulgaria. We are asked to give up the future progress and existence of Servia."

The *Serbiska Zastava* remarks: "We are asked to give up land which the Servian soldiers freed with great sacrifices, attached to the motherland and attached to the heart of Servia. Today we cry out loud, so that all may hear: "Never!"

Self Criticism.

Petersburg, Aug. 26. A long article appears in the *Denj* criticising in the sharpest manner the conduct of the war and says that the Aeroplane service has been a complete failure. The enemy were at all times able with their air service to locate the Russian formations and positions of batteries, but the Russians had no such advantages on their side.

Roosevelt Again.

New York, Aug. 26. Ex-President Roosevelt has come out with another warlike speech and said that America is playing an unworthy role in not taking action. He inveighed against the German-Americans in America accusing them of treason against the United States.

Destroying Signal Stations.

The Admiralty announces that one of the small German cruisers has destroyed the Russian signal station of Cape Sud-Ristna also that at Andreasberg and Dago. The Russian fleet made no attempt to prevent the work being accomplished.

A Successful Meeting.

London, August 26. At a moment when England is watching her allies very closely, evidently suspecting some breaking away on their part, the proposed secret sitting of the French chamber is not at all approved of here. Many of the papers publish articles expressing suspicion and disapproval.

Reichsbank Returns.

Once again the Empire shows a wondrously healthy financial status, as demonstrated by the weekly report of the Reichsbank. Since last week the gold reserve has been increased by 1,957,000 marks worth, and the combined metal reserve by over two and a third millions. At the same time, the note circulation, which is being constantly diminished, has been reduced by 71,555,000 marks.

Lord Esher's Warning.

London, Aug. 26. The well known politician Lord Esher writes a letter to the *Glasgow Herald* in which he says that a navy has never decided the issue of any campaign; that the war against Napoleon lasted ten years after the battle of Trafalgar. Self comforting deceptions do not alter the fact that so far Germany has been victorious on the battle fields of Europe.

THE WAR.

Fall of Brest-Litowsk. Complete success of the Hindenburg-Mackensen Operations. Pessimism in Russia, France and England.

None doubted it that Brest-Litowsk would fall, but that it should have been captured with such rapidity as has been the case, was unexpected. For although Brest-Litowsk is as a defensive work not equal to Nowo-Georgiewsk or Kowno, yet, hemmed in by swamps on three sides, it is exceedingly difficult to approach. As indicated previously, it is not expected that the booty at Brest-Litowsk will be large, as the Russians, up to quite lately, have made great and successful efforts to convey away as many men and as much material as possible, as long as rail communication remained open.

The credit for the capture of Brest-Litowsk lies with the armies of the Archduke Ferdinand, Field Marshal Mackensen and Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

Whether those armies will now make a rush for Kiev remains to be seen. What is an all important fact at the present moment, is the knowledge that the Russian main army has been cleft in twain, and that therefore the re-grouping idea has received its quietus.

Not a Mistake.

In the whole great enveloping plan—by far the largest military undertaking the world has known—not a single mistake has been made. It has all worked out according to plan and with mathematical accuracy.

Bielostock, an important position as a railroad centre, is surrounded by the forces of Generals von Pretwitz and von Scholtz and we are likely to hear of its occupation at any moment.

Grodno, at the point where the Niemen crosses the main railroad line Warsaw to Petersburg, may be taken as already cut off, and will meet with the fullest attentions of the Hindenburg forces before long. When that is done the "sweep" will have been complete. Vilna and Riga have been almost evacuated and both are ripe to fall into the hands of the invaders. The *Ruskaia Slovo* says that the German approach to Riga has been scene in masterly manner.

Loss of Aeroplanes.

In the Saar district the French made an aeroplane raid to Saarlouis with disastrous results. The French machines were attacked by German aeroplanes and they lost four of their air craft.

ALL ABSORBING SITUATION.

An Outlook Full of Interest Caused by the Failure of the Entente Balkan Plans.

IMPOSSIBLE PROPOSALS Insulting to Servia and Greece. The Situation in Russia Exceedingly Precarious. Differences Amongst the Allies.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

The interest of the political situation, as it now presents itself, is remarkable and; whilst the victorious armies of the United Empires are executing the final "clearing out" movement in Poland, and there is a consequent lull in military events of the first magnitude; is more than worth studying.

The last card.

The Entente Powers have played their last card in their attempt to win the aid of Bulgaria against Turkey. It was a forlorn hope from the outset, and it is difficult to understand how Sir Edward Grey could have been so rash. Bulgaria was the one country, owing to its geographical position, that might have menaced the Turks. But Bulgaria's rulers could never at any moment have thought of accepting a so suicidal policy, as that of aiding to make Russia possessor of Constantinople. Russia master of the Turks capital spells the end of the independence of the neighbor kingdom. That every Bulgar fully realises.

The mistakes of the recent policy of the Entente Powers, as applied to the Balkan provinces, are incomprehensible. Had the representatives of the Entente Powers in Sofia been properly informed, they would have saved their countries making one of the greatest political blunders imaginable. They must have known perfectly well, that Bulgaria would never accept the terms recently proposed by the Entente Powers for her acceptance. For Bulgaria was fully aware that those proposals could never materialise, that neither Servia nor Greece would or could possibly make the concessions asked. Bulgaria saw that she was being asked to accept the shadow in place of the substance.

Impossible Proposals.

But, apparently blinded by the necessities of the situation, the Allies made propositions to Greece and Servia, of cessions of territory, the very suggestion of which was revolting to those countries, and were refused point blank by both. Servia has been hurt to the quick at such ungrateful conduct on the part of her allies, and appears to have, since they were made, ceased to take much further interest in the war. As for the Greeks, their sensitive natures are stung deeply at the very idea, their whole sense of right and justice has been outraged by those so callously made proposals, and public sentiment in Hellas is thoroughly aroused against the former friends, who thus would willingly have betrayed them.

Russia's Aim.

The Russian government has stated that the one principal object of this war, to the Moscovite, lies in the success of the Dardanelles operations. The English have been told, over and over again, by their own people, that the Dardanelles are impregnable. But, with true British doggedness, they keep hurling regiment after regiment, division after division to certain destruction on those inhospitable death-dealing shores of Gallipoli. So many men are sent to certain death there that, as Sir George Buchanan has stated, there are not enough British forces available to reinforce the army of Flanders. The British Ambassador in Petersburg, in sense tells a Moscow newspaper correspondent that the English in order to satisfy the Russian so urgent appeal, that the Bosphorus be opened, has sacrificed so many men in that futile attempt that she has been unable to reply to the French calls for more men, or to Russia's cry for an offensive movement in Flanders.

Russia meanwhile is in a most parlous state from many points of view. Money is the first and most urgent need and trouble. Her expenses are stupendous, her revenues reduced to almost nothing, and her trade practically at a standstill. Russia military and commercially has suffered far and away more than any of her allies. The milk cow France, that supplied endless funds with exemplary docility, has all she can do to meet her own extraordinary liabilities, and is herself in serious pecuniary difficulties.

A Sign of the Times.

It is one of the most remarkable signs of the times, that in a recent Duma sitting a motion was brought forward, which was in reality a strong protest against the expulsion of the German element out of Russia.

The Octobrist Count Meyendorff, in reply to exclamations of disapproval, said he would

certainly agree to the motion. The Cadet leader Miljukow warned the Duma members against blind hatred of the Germans. He said that before German industry and capital be ousted out of Russia, it must be shown that they themselves could wear the boots, otherwise they would inevitably fall under the influence of other nations. M. Miljukow said that the fight against German culture was to him incomprehensible. "All Russian culture is German!" he exclaimed. "The Germans founded our scientific establishments, without Germany there would be no Russian historiography, as German savants had been the writers of Russian history. Germans have developed into the greatest Russian statesmen: And lastly one must not forget, that Katharina the Great was German, and that we would certainly not seek to wipe that out from the annals of the nation. Russia has the German, Sievers, to thank for her entire governmental organisation. And so it is an honor to Russians to have and to bear a German name."

Ugly Talk.

In the Duma unexpected and astoundingly outspoken expressions of public opinion are heard. The corruption rife throughout the country it dealt with ruthlessly, in the speeches made: lack of faith in the ruling classes is loudly expressed, by one representative of the people after the other. There is none in that Parliament, not a single member having the courage to get up and say a word in defense of the Ministry. Many ask what are the Allies thinking of in allowing Russia to bear all the brunt of the war.

The Financier.

England is the financier for all her co-fighters, that fact Mr. McKenna recently announced in Parliament. But, the last speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was little beyond a warning to the nation that expenditure was terrific and could not continuously go on thus. If England spends four million sterling per diem, Russia will surely need two million daily. And that sum England must supply. Can Britain do it?

French Feelings.

In France there is the ever growing feeling against England and the English. That antagonistic spirit is becoming a serious factor in the situation. There is open disaccord between Joffre and French. There exists the traditional hatred and jealousy of the Italians, and the ever present lack of confidence of the French in their own leaders, which makes the words, *nous sommes trahis* come so readily, and often so unjustly, to their lips. And above all, the French stand in horror of a second winter campaign!

TROUBLE BREWING.

English Opinion Seriously Divided on the Question of Compulsory Military Service. Disorganisation Reigns, Says Attorney-General Hughes.

London, Aug. 26. Public opinion throughout England is seriously divided upon the question of conscription. The *Daily Telegraph* very fairly echoes British sentiment when it writes editorially:—"We have passed through an entire year without having become involved in any party strife, but now, on this matter of conscription we are nearing a dangerous divergence of opinion. The new campaign is going to meet with bitter opposition and has already developed a very disagreeable atmosphere, and that will become worse, if good advice does not prevail." The *Telegraph* thinks that "public confidence will be given to the ministry" and ends up by saying:—"If the present cabinet does not merit our trust, to what one shall we give our confidence?"

The *Morning Post* pens a leader, based upon a speech made by the Australian Attorney-General Hughes. The speaker had said in the Australian Parliament:—"I categorically state, that neither this country nor any other can achieve success against an organised nation, unless it be itself organised. Organisation alone can help us. Naturally organisation is quite unknown to our country, but circumstances demand it now." To that extraordinary admission the *Morning Post* remarks somewhat naively, "The nation must now bow to discipline."

In Canada there is considerable comment regarding the large percentage of Canadians that have fallen compared to the English. Of the small forces sent by the colony already near 11,000 casualties are announced.

Dr. Bissile who has been over in England in connection with radium treatment, told on his return to Canada that the English administered over doses of opium to kill off the hopelessly wounded and further that as far as possible, when it came to fighting, the Canadians were placed in the front ranks. His statements have created much ill feeling in the dominion.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT NOWO-GEORGIEWSK.

Monarch Looks Brisk, Strong and Energetic. His Majesty Addresses His Soldiers.

Kurt Aram in the *Lokal-Anzeiger* gives a highly interesting account of the arrival of the Kaiser at Nowo-Georgiewsk, the strongest fortress in Russia.

"I had," he writes, "been four months in prison in Russia, during the earlier portion of the war, and had heard so many foolish stories about the Emperor.

The Kaiser appeared, he stepped out briskly, full of animation, and strode from one battalion to the other. "Good morning, comrades!"

"Good morning, Your Majesty!" came the echo from the soldiers. The same was repeated upon all sides, for there were fifteen battalions. No light task! Here a handshake, there a word, off again with his big strides.

And then, for the first time, I began to remark the large staff that the Kaiser had brought with him. Prince Joachim of Prussia, the Minister of War, Excellence von Beseler, of course. And now there comes along a heavy serious looking man pacing quietly over the field. One recognises at once Hindenburg. Ponderously and seriously he strides ahead, as the stormcloud forever hanging over Russia. Next to him, supple and sinewy, a good thing to look upon, His Excellency von Ludendorff. A lieutenant in my hearing remarked, "It's all there, all that's good and dear."

A great big grey square forms around the Kaiser. The Kaiser makes a speech. The tone is of one accustomed to speak to large assemblies in times of peace. He speaks in short sentences with strong inflection upon the principal words, a short pause, then the following sentence. I was some distance away but heard every word. So well does that strong, dark, modulated tone carry. The Chief of the Army thanks his courageous soldiers in the name of all Germany, specially for the great deeds of his *Landwehr* and *Landsturm*. The happiest day of that man's life, everyone can see it, each remarks it and comments with his neighbor.

Excellence von Beseler proposes a "hoch" to the Chief, which comes as a roar echoing over the Russian exercise field. The Kaiser personally distributes the rewards. He talks with officers and men with exactly the same freedom. All are equal in such moments. Then when his task is over, it is "Adieu, Kameraden!"

And again the echo comes, the roll of thousands of male voices in unison, "Adieu, Majestät!"

THE ARABIC INCIDENT.

Reuter Despatch Says That Germany Has Requested Washington to Await Details. American Government Peaceful.

London, Aug. 26. The *Reuter Bureau*, which cannot be at any time taken as very trustworthy, professes to know that the German government has, through its ambassador in Washington, informed the Department of State that, up to date, no official news of the sinking of the Arabic is to hand. The Imperial Government hopes that the Government of the United States will not be influenced by news coming from one side only and which it does not consider can be in keeping with the facts, and that it will not take any decisive attitude until such a time as Germany has had the opportunity of being heard. Although the Imperial Government has no doubt as to the good faith of those who have supplied information to the European press, it must be recognised that those declarations have been made under the influence of excitement, and might therefore easily have created a false impression. If Americans should have lost their lives, that would naturally be contrary to what was intended. The Imperial Government would sincerely regret if such had been the case and expresses her warm sympathy to America.

It is asserted that the American Government wishes at all price to avoid a breach. In the meanwhile it has, through its ambassador in Berlin, M. Gerard, requested the German Government to give all details and explanations possible.

WELL NIGH HOPELESS.

Leading Members of the Duma very Pessimistic. Last Hope is Aid from the Allies.

Petersburg, Aug. 22. In the Duma, in spite of all censorship and endeavors to hide facts, the truth leaks out and the full extent of the Russian military catastrophe is known. As a result there exists a sentiment of general pessimism. The leader of the Centre party Godnew declared: "Our position is precarious if not hopeless." The leader of the Nationalists Balaschow stated that the only hope lay in what help the Western Allies could bring.

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Russia Needs Germany.

When this terrible war is over, and the bitterness and estrangements it has brought about have been forgotten, there will be no country more ready to re-assume friendly relations with Germany than Russia.

To all people who have lived in the realm of the "great white Tzar," and have taken pains to study conditions existing in that country, it is evident that Russia and Germany are so closely bound together, that they cannot do without one another. But that applies quite specially to the Russians, who being a primitive people, and liable to remain so for many a long time to come, are dependent upon Germany for all cultural and civilising forces existing in the nation. It is a truism to state that Russia left alone, deprived of foreign influences, would in the course of a few years relapse into a condition of primitiveness, which would unfit her as a nation for the great struggle for life in which all the countries of the world are engaged.

In Petersburg nearly all the leading business establishments are in the hands of Germans and the Germans are the organisers of commercial enterprise there and in the other big towns throughout the Empire. The electric light arrangements of the capital, the tramway system organisation, the drug business and many other leading trades have been established and are monopolised by Germans and made successes of by the application of German organisation and business methods. One simply cannot imagine Russia shorn of German influence.

But also, all through Russian life, German influence holds its sway. The Empress herself is German as was Catherine the Great. The Grand Duchess Vladimir, one of the most influential and talented of the grandes dames of the Russian Court is German. The Grand Duke Cyril is married to a Princess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha; the Grand Duchess Serge, was a Princess of Hesse; the Grand Duchess Constantin a Princess of Saxe-Altenburg; and one might go on endlessly by quoting.

But it does not stop there. As M. Miljukow, the Cadet leader in the Duma, recently said, some of the best Russians are those bearing German names. Off hand one might take for instance, the late M. Witte, undoubtedly one of Russia's greatest statesmen; Baron Fredericks, head of the Russian Court; Count Benckendorff, aide-de-camp General to the Tzar, General Rennenkampff, Baron Korff, Grand Master of ceremonies of the Russian Court; Baron Stackelberg, Baron von Mayendorff, who also spoke in the Duma in favor of the Russians.

Countess Kleinmichel, of German origin, is one of the best known women in Petersburg society, her brother Count Keller, lost his life in the Japanese war. About the Court are Gräfin Hendrikow, Gräfin Keller, Gräfin Heyden, Gräfin Hendrikow, Baron v. Knorring, Baron Staal v. Holstein, General v. Brummer, Chamberlain Stöckl, General Rödiger, Baron Hoyningen Huene, Graf Toll, Baron Büdberg, Baron v. Rosen, and even the President of the Holy Synod has the very German name of Sabler. Baron von der Brinken commands an army corps, General Schiedemann another, General Sievers, a third; and Prince Lieven is head of the Russian navy, and the commandant of Sebastopol is Admiral Eberhard.

And, as M. Miljukow told the members of the Duma, "The whole of Russian culture is German!"

A Rush on the War Loan.

The overwhelming success of the last German War Loan is brought to our attention in a somewhat unusual manner by the announcement of the Imperial Bank of Germany which is published on another page of this issue.

It bears out from another point of view the brilliant condition of German finance as recently announced by Dr. Helfferich in his memorable speech. German gold is a tremendous factor in this war and the German people are nobly generous in their support of the national War Loans.

"Naturally" It would appear from the Disorganised speech made in the Australian Parliament by Attorney General Hughes that disorganisation is recognised as ruling in his country, presumably in Australia and England — although that point is not quite clear. The Attorney General says "Naturally organisation is unknown to our country". But why the word "naturally". Surely it is most un-natural that lack of organisation should exist in any country. Organisation means force, power of initiative, progress, and is the mainspring of greatness in any nation just the same as it spells success in business or happy conditions in private life. Mr. Lloyd George in a public speech a little while ago told that England was the worst organised country in the world. An American war correspondent has stated that the Dardanelles expedition is the worst organised military effort that could possibly be imagined. But all that lack of organisation is a very costly matter, means enormous and useless loss of life not to speak of endless wastage of money and material. To all appearances it means the defeat of the Allied forces. In Russia there is no idea of organisation and the results are painfully visible to the world today. Organisation is victory, disorganisation means failure.

A Thundering There exists a saying that, Bad Business. "the English never know when they are beaten." And surely that aphorism stands good in the case of their ill-fated Dardanelles expedition. For six months the English have stubbornly attacked the famous-Turkish fortresses without achieving any success, but, on the contrary, have been continuously beaten back with crushing losses. They had at one moment buoyed themselves up with the illusive hope that the Turks were short of ammunition. Now it is known that the Ottoman army has plenty of shot and shell. The latest attempted landings have been more costly than any previously attempted, and the Turks report thousands of British corpses lying in front of their trenches. Achi Baba stands, defiant of all assaults, the forts of Chanak and Kilid Bahr, that guard the narrows, are intact. And the defences of Gallipoli are, each hour that passes, growing stronger and stronger. Nevertheless the English continue to dash their heads against the cruel rocks of an impregnable peninsula. As Napoleon said, c'est très beau, mais ce n'est pas la guerre. In other words, it is all very fine as a display of courageous recklessness, but, from the military point of view, a thundering bad business.

INDIGNANT GREEKS.

Volunteers who Offered their Services to the Allies. Now Interned and Guarded by Senegalese.

Athens, Aug. 26. According to letters received from the Greek volunteers who offered their services to the Allies, their enthusiasm has completely vanished. Particularly do they object to being sent by the English to do the fighting at Gallipoli. At first they were quartered in France but now they have been landed at Mudros where the fighting is of a murderous and hopeless nature. This treatment has led to a mutiny in their ranks and they made a demand to be sent home. Upon that they were surrounded by English and French soldiers, disarmed and interned. At the present time they are guarded by the Senegalese, which is a double insult to the proud Greek nature. In spite of the very close watch kept upon them, they have found means to communicate with the Greek government and have told of the shameful and ignominious manner in which they have been treated. They have asked that measures be taken to obtain their immediate liberation and they say that on no account will they do further service for the Entente Powers.

MURDEROUS GALLIPOLI.

Further Heavy Losses of the Allies. Thousands of Corpses in Front of Turkish Trenches. All Advance Movements Repulsed.

Constantinople, Aug. 26. Once again the Allied forces have attacked, and yet again they have been driven back with heavy losses. On the 23rd a further attack was made at Anasoria. It was a quite futile effort, so strong were the defensive positions of the Turks. On a front where the Turks had but two regiments, the enemy left 3,000 dead. The Turks have taken a large amount of booty, which it has not yet been possible to make a full estimate of.

On the 22nd the Allies made another attempt to advance in the neighborhood of Ari Burnu. There they were again defeated in an attack upon a place called Kanlisirt. The greater portion of the attacking forces were annihilated in the course of a counter attack by the Turks. What small number remained alive sought safety in precipitate flight. In spite of being thus constantly beaten the attack was again renewed on the day following. Attempts to land were made at Yechiltepe and Sungubair. But the venture was a failure and the attackers retired.

Constantinople, Aug. 26. Although Dedeagatch belongs to a neutral country, Bulgaria, the English continue to maintain a strict blockade of that harbor. This fact is doing the greatest harm to Bulgarian trade. The English officers who land are menacing, and threaten the people with much worse experiences of the British before long.

VIRIBUS UNITIS.

NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Peaceful Labours in Galicia.

The army of Böhm-Ermolli, which won so many laurels in the freeing of East Galicia, has now another great task before it, the re-establishment of the peaceful life of the country. Its efforts are meeting with the greatest success. Communications are being put in order, the harvest will be got in, and the land prepared for autumn sowing. Everything is being made ready for the rebuilding of the destroyed villages, arrangements are made for feeding the people, and all the industries of the country will soon run in their accustomed grooves.

The inhabitants of the freed territory find plenty of opportunity to observe that the Austrian-Hungarian army can fight the battles of peace as well as those with sword in hand, and that they have double occasion to thank the victorious army of Böhm-Ermolli.

A Mother of Men.

Widow Barbara Spittaler, who lives in Eppan, Tirol, is perhaps the proudest woman in Austria-Hungary to-day. She has ten fine sons all serving in the army of their Fatherland, and Kaiser Franz Josef, to whose notice this remarkable record was brought, has just presented the old lady with a handsome silver crucifix, bearing the Imperial initials, and the date 1914/15.

Honoring a Hero.

The great Vienna newspaper, Die Zeit, is inaugurating a collection for a monument to the heroic young U-boat Captain, Egon Lerch, whose gallant deeds and memorable end are fresh in everyone's recollection. It is intended to give the monument the form of a tablet of stone with a bust or relief of the young commander of "U XII," and beneath the names of the other members of the crew who died like heroes with their captain.

Fighting in the Ampezzano Dolomites.

At the early days of August, that part of the Italian army which is fighting in the region of the Ampezzano Dolomites had planned some great surprises for the Austrians. Among other neat little ideas—that is to say, for example such things as the thorough cleaning-up of the cannon of great and medium caliber in Italian storehouses, and their establishment in good positions among the precipices of the Dolomites—a storming of Rotheck was on the program. This fine tactical undertaking, which was to impart a little vivid coloring to Cadorna's reports, was given into the hands of No. 92 battalion of an Italian infantry regiment. At the uncanny hour of half-past-three in the morning, they began their preparations for affording the Austrians a quick passage to Heaven, and as a preliminary measure they sent forward their pioneers to blow up a section of the barbed wire. Being quite well aware of the kind of treacherous enemies who confronted them, the Austrian-Hungarians were prepared politely to accord them first place on the heavenly ladder. They came like a flock of sheep crowding up to the barbed wire, without any tactical plan, and the well-directed fire of the Austrian rifles and machine-guns poured into their ranks. As things did not look especially brilliant, the officers uniting beyond the line of fire sent forward a sergeant to take over the command. It did not take the sergeant long to perceive the condition of affairs and the hopeless and costly nature of the fight and he prudently withdrew with what remained of his men. This particular item was forthwith struck off the program for the day.

A further attempt to wrest from the Austrian-Hungarian forces a plateau in the Crystallo group was unsuccessful. The Italians in their advance were met by Cadet Folka and his men, and soon discovered that they had come to the wrong address. Over a dozen Italians lay dead on the field and the thirty prisoners, no longer "redeemed" were safely installed in the prisoners' camp.

Living in the Snow.

This gallant little group, officer and men alike, lives high up in the ice and snow, holding this position through the greatest hardships of cold and wet. It is truly a heroic and sacrificial life that is led by these men, to whom their country has already so much reason to be grateful. No warm bivouac fire keeps up their spirits. No hot food ever comes between their lips. Only their heroic will and unconquerable spirit support them in this icy solitude. Only the finest human material in the shape of men could sustain such a task. A chapter in the history of the Tyrolean War will also be devoted to the honorable deeds of Lieutenant Plankensteiner's detachment.

We find this humorous-serious little picture of the war in the Dolomites in the Tiroler Soldatenzeitung, through the Neues Wiener Journal.

Force of Association.

While the owner of the touring car dismounted, during necessary repairs, the young front wheel timidly asked the old back wheel.

"Don't you get weary of the social whirl—revolving and revolving and revolving?" "You'll get used to it," said the old wheel. "Our owner is a spinster, with nothing to do but go round, till sometimes I feel like a Daughter of the Revolution myself."

TARTUFFE

AND ANANIAS. Cant, Calumny, Commercialism

"An area seven times the size of Belgium has been ravaged four times by the Germans." —"Help Suffering Poland"—London Times.

"British hail stand for freedom of the sea." —New York Ditto.

"After the Herculean efforts of the last twelve months—crowned with a success greater than many had dared to hope for—it is easy to imagine this brave leader of men (Gen. Botha), during his well-earned but, perhaps scanty period of rest, enjoying his favorite pipe—possibly filled with Craven "A"—for his admirable pipe mixture, etc." —Advertisement in London Paper.

"The 'Balance of power' has been an instrument in our hands for this two-fold end—for self-defence through the vindication of the liberties of Europe, and therefore in particular, of the liberties of the smaller nations of Europe."—"Times" Editorial.

"There is a naïveté about Lord Northcliffe which promises much. He is a superman in the chrysalis stage."—T. P's Weekly.

"England after the War. A new view of The National Religion, by the author of War on German Trade."—Daily Mail.

"Saved from the Lusitania.—Rescued steward restores his shattered nerves with Dr. Cassell's Tablets."—London Star.

"It pays you to read the Selfridge advertisements."—London County Council.

"... sinking ... Lusitania ... Shooting ... Belgians ... flag ... Lexington ... Bunker Hill ... the merciless thoroughness of the exploitation of the civilian population of Northern France and Belgium, the utter ruthlessness shown in dealing not only with men but with women and children—all this has undoubtedly cowed and terrorized the average American pacifist."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"Vive la France."—Evening News.

"Join the ranks of those who take Beecham's Pills."—Daily Chronicle.

"Allies' Work for Russia."—London Times.

"Germany Warned by London Times."—N. Y. World.

"Kultur. A Belgian child who lost a leg in the bombardment of Ypres."—Le Miroir.

"Russia's Fine Victory. Two German cruisers and 8 destroyers sunk or damaged. Molke sunk by our submarine."—Daily Mail.

"To the English people the cause for which they fought was first, indeed, the cause of their own King and country, but it was also the cause of some high ideal—of religion, of freedom, or of nationality."—London Times.

"I call for a Vendetta—a vendetta against every German in Britain, whether 'naturalized' or not."—Horatio Bottomly.

"The Spirit of England. Now for the Vendetta. 'Vengeance is mine'—saith the Lord."—John Bull.

"The war-worn soldier has proved, in the actual battle-zone, that 'Phosphorine' gives immediate relief."—Daily Chronicle.

"O Lord, we thank Thee for all thou hast bestowed upon us ... and pray that thou wouldst be with us still ... How to double your income and yet support the War Loan." —British Weekly.

Your duty to yourself, your family and your country is to save every shilling now. Begin to-day and buy Maypole Margarine. —Advertisement.

AUGUST FOURTH 1914

(The Date of the English Declaration of War) Open, O Kings, Things Shall Be as Before

Form what black nadir of accursed stars Falleth this rain of blood upon our world? From phantom zones like those round Saturn whirled,

Where souls embattled spurn their prison bars Who once on earth waged avaricious wars? What if, God's time fulfilled, we now are hurled Where dead worlds wheel and wonder at their scars!

Then vainly, Captains, were your flags unfurled. Life, Love, and Beauty challenged thus, reply: We are the seed and aftermath of war, And all wars slay in vain. Behold, we cry Triumphantly without the little door That men call "Peace" but wisdom "Mystery": "Open, O Kings, things shall be as before." New York. William Cobbett, Jr.

FALSE IMPRESSIONS.

The Well Known Writer Menschikow Taken to Book for Using Unsuitable Heading.

Petersburg, Aug. 25. The well known writer and War Correspondent Menschikow has, since the commencement of the campaign, been writing a series of articles concerning the war under the heading of "We mus win!". But of late he has been bombarded with letters, the writers of which requested him to drop that title as quite inappropriate to the existing military situation of the Russian armies. Menschikow, however, continues the heading objected to and says that Russia admittedly is weakened and very tired, but the same is the case with Germany. Russia can still place all her hopes upon her allies and it is their duty to muster every man possible and come to her assistance. Not until such aid has failed, have the Russians any right to despair. When that occurs he will be prepared to give another title to his articles.

The Open Tribune.

To our Readers.

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

The Great Chicago Meeting.

To the Editor.

I have addressed the following letter to ten thousand people in Chicago.

"At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Friends of Peace, a body of which I am a member, and whose efforts are directed to insist on peace and to attain honest neutrality, it was decided to hold a National Convention of all 'Friends of Peace' at Chicago on the 5th and 6th days of September. The 5th which is a Sunday, will be devoted to gatherings for the offering of prayers for peace, which will be addressed by prominent clergymen of all denominations, sects and creeds. On the 6th, which is Labor Day, the Convention will take place, and will prove the most stupendous peace demonstration that the world has ever known, and Chicago will become the centre of universal interest.

Patriotic Americans in New York responded one hundred thousand strong to the call of the 'Friends of Peace' when they held their historic Mass Meeting at Madison Square Garden on June 24th, and Chicago with her determined slogan of 'I will' challenging the world, should certainly be represented by a quarter of a million, who, together with the many thousands of Peace delegates from all over the country, assembled in her public halls will make the echo of her voice saying 'I will have Peace,' 'I will stop the slaughter of our European brothers' resound to the furthest corners of the world. The glory which Chicago derived from the Columbian Exposition of 1893 will be renewed a thousandfold.

Therefore, friends and fellow citizens, men and women, all put your shoulders to the wheel, remain in town during your vacation periods and employ your time thus disengaged, to do so much more noble pursuits, for every good turn is a boon to intensely suffering humanity. Do this in that truly grand Chicago style; from your most typically American city send out the tidings that your big American hearts are overflowing with a fellowship for mankind as lasting and extensive as the wide rolling prairie; exert all your marvelous energy and power of organization to make the 'Friends of Peace National Convention' at Chicago the beginning of the end of the terrible world war. This accomplished, and the name of Chicago will be inscribed in golden letters on the pages of the book of history to her everlasting glorification. It was through my efforts at the meeting of the Committee that Chicago was selected, instead of Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati or Washington, all of which were favored by many, but I would consider 'only Chicago,' the Chicago whose spirit of ideals, progress and will power that I have known so well since 1890, will assure the complete success of the convention as no other city in the Union can. We, Friends of Peace of New York will come to you by the thousands in special Peace trains, with flying colors and playing bands, and I am assured that you will extend to us a true Chicagoan welcome, for we bear Chicago's new motto: 'I will—have peace.'

Sincerely yours,

Ferdinand Hansen, Member of the Executive Committee the Friends of Peace, American Independence Union.

Bread Upon The Waters.

To the Editor.

Your paper is regularly sent to me by an unknown person. Having no opportunity to express my gratitude to the anonymous donor, I address myself to you. I always hand the paper to a Clergyman who is using it for the elaboration of his weekly articles in a Church paper which has 300,000 subscribers. I will not mention names, so as not to prejudice anybody.

Any material in the English language is welcome. You see, your paper does more good than you may have presumed.

With Best Wishes,

Easton Pa. O. B.

The Munich School for Girls.

We hear with much interest that the Munich school for girls under the direction of Miss Pattee will shortly be reopened. It is the aim of the school to provide a congenial home for a limited number of girls who desire the broadening influence of acquaintance with international manners and customs of foreign countries, either for purposes of general culture or for college preparation. The school therefore will in a measure be a substitute for the educational institutions now unavailable in foreign countries because of hostilities. We feel sure that many of our subscribers will welcome this plan, and they may rest assured, that under the able direction of Miss Pattee the best educational methods will be employed.

THE CAUSES OF THE WAR AND THE FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE.

By Sir Roger Casement.

THE CRIME AGAINST EUROPE.

The following article by Sir Roger Casement was written in September last year as a preface to a collection of short essays he had first published in the beginning of that month in New York under the title of "Ireland, Germany and the Freedom of the Seas." These essays had been written at a much earlier date, the first of them in 1911, but were not published until the outbreak of the war.

A second edition, with some added material, was issued shortly afterwards at Philadelphia under the title of "The Crime against Europe." The present article appeared as the introduction to this later edition under the heading of "The Causes of the War and the Foundations of Peace."

Sir Roger Casement was the first clearly to show that the true issue before Europe and the world in the present world-conflict was not who violated the neutrality of Belgium, but who violated the freedom of mankind. The issue then perceived by few is now growing clearer to all.

Man's great heritage, the sea, fettered by one people in their sole interest, must be restored, unfettered, to the use of all men; and just as the policy to keep the seas the property of England is the chief cause of this war, so the determination to free the seas is the sole policy on which the foundation of enduring peace can be laid.

It is not German militarism but English navalism that enforces armaments on the nations and war on the world.

Until that power is destroyed that above all else is responsible for the blood-soaked plains of Europe the causes that begot this war will remain to beget fresh wars.

The "Supremacy of the Seas," claimed by England and maintained by stern warfare, must be shattered for ever, and in its place must reign, for the peace of mankind, the freedom of the seas for all.

The "Continental Times" has now the privilege of publishing in Europe Sir Roger Casement's article which, in view of all that has happened since he penned it, might well be regarded as almost prophetic.

I.

Since the war, long foreseen by the writer, has come and finds public opinion in America gravely shocked at what it believes to be a conflict solely provoked by certain phases of European militarism, the writer is now persuaded to publish certain articles, which at least have the merit of having been written well before the event, in the hope that they may furnish a more useful point of view. For if one thing is certain it is that European militarism is no more the cause of this war than of any previous war. Europe is not fighting to see who has the best army, or to test mere military efficiency, but because certain peoples wish certain things and are determined to get or keep them by an appeal to force. If the armies and fleets were small the war would have broken out just the same, the parties and their claims, intentions and positions being what they are. To find the causes of the war we must seek the motives of the combatants; and if we would have a lasting peace the foundations on which to build it must be laid bare by revealing those foundations on which the peace was broken. To find the causes of the war we should turn not to Blue Books or White Papers, giving carefully selected statements of those responsible for concealing from the public the true issues that move nations to attack each other, but should seek the publicly unavowed aims of those nations themselves.

Once the motive is found it is not hard to say who it is really broke the peace, whatever the diplomats may put forward in lieu of the real reason.

The war was, in truth, inevitable, and was made inevitable years ago. It was not brought about through the faults or temper of Sovereigns or their Diplomats, nor because there were great armies in Europe, but because certain Powers, and one Power in particular, nourished ambitions and asserted claims that involved not only ever-increasing armaments but insured ever increasing animosities. In these cases peace, if permitted, would have dissipated the ambitions and upset the claims, so it was only a question of time and opportunity when those whose aims required war would find occasion to bring it about.

As Mr. Bernard Shaw put it, in a recent letter to the press: "After having done all in our power to render war inevitable, it is no use now to beg people not to make a disturbance, but to come to London to be kindly but firmly spoken to by Sir Edward Grey."

To find the motive powerful enough to have plunged all Europe into war in the short space of a few hours, we must seek it, not in the pages of a "white paper" covering a period of only fifteen days (July 20th to August 4th, 1914), but in the long anterior activities that led the great Powers of Europe into definite commitments to each other. For the purposes of this investigation we can eliminate at once, three of the actual combatants, as being merely "accessories after the fact" viz.—Serbia, Belgium and Japan—and confine our study of the causes of the conflict to the aims and motives of the five principal combatants. For it is clear that the quarrel between Serbia and Austria-Hungary is only a side issue of the larger question that divides Europe into armed camps. Were categorical proof sought of how small a part the quarrel between Vienna and Belgrade played in the larger tragedy, it can be found in the urgent insistence of the Russian government itself in the very beginning of the diplomatic conversations that preceded the outbreak of hostilities.

As early as the 24th of July, the Russian government sought to prevail upon Great Britain to proclaim its complete solidarity with Russia and France, and on the British ambassador in St. Petersburg, pointing out that "direct British interests in Serbia were nil, and a war on behalf of that country would never be sanctioned by British public opinion," the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that "we must not forget that the general European question was involved, the Serbian question being but a part of the former, and that Great Britain could not afford to efface herself from the problems

now at issue." (Despatch of Sir G. Buchanan to Sir E. Grey, 24th of July, 1914).

Those problems involved far mightier questions than the relations of Serbia to Austria, the neutrality of Belgium or the wish of Japan to keep the peace of the East by seizing Kiao-Chau.

The neutrality of Belgium never became a war issue until war had long since been decided on and had actually broken out, while Japan came into the contest solely because Europe had obligingly provided one, and because one European power preferred, for its own ends, to strengthen an Asiatic race to seeing a kindred white people it feared grow stronger in the sun.

Coming then to the five great combatants, we can quickly reduce them to four. Austria-Hungary and Germany in this war are indivisible. While each may have varying aims on many points and ambitions that, perhaps, widely diverge, both have one common bond, self-preservation, that binds them more closely together than mere formal "allies." In this war Austria fights of necessity as a Germanic Power, although the challenge to her has been on the ground of her Slav obligations and activities. Germany is compelled to support Austria by a law of necessity that a glance at the map of Europe explains. Hence, for the purpose of the argument, we may put the conflict as between the Germanic peoples of Central Europe and those who have quarrels with them.

We thus arrive at the question, "why should such strangely consorted allies as England, Russia and France be at war with the German people?"

The answer is not to be found in the White Book, or in any statement publicly put forward by Great Britain, Russia or France.

But the answer must be found, if we would find the causes of the war, and if we would hope to erect any lasting peace on the ruins of this world conflict.

To accept, as an explanation of the war, the statement that Germany has a highly-trained army she has not used for nearly half a century, and that her people are so obsessed with admiration for it that they longed to test it on their neighbors, is to accept as an explanation a stultifying contradiction. It is, of course, much easier to put the blame "on the Kaiser." This line of thought is highly popular. It accords, too, with a fine vulgar instinct.

The German people can be spared the odium of responsibility for a war they clearly did nothing to provoke, by representing them as the victims of an autocracy, cased in mail and beyond their control. We thus arrive at "the real crime against Germany,"* which explains everything but the thing it set out to explain. It leaves unexplained the real crime against Europe.

To explain the causes of the war we must find the causes of the alliance of England, France and Russia against Germany.

For the cause of the war is that alliance, that and nothing else. The defence of the *Entente Cordiale* is that it was an innocent pact of friendship, designed only to meet the threat of the Triple Alliance. But the answer to that is that, whereas the Triple Alliance was formed thirty years ago, it has never declared war on anyone, while the Triple Entente, before it is eight years old, has involved Europe, America, Africa and Asia in a world conflict. We must find the motive for England allying herself with France and Russia in an admitted anti-German "understanding" if we would understand the causes of the present war and why it is that many besides Bernard Shaw hold that "after having done all in our power to render war inevitable," it was idle for the British government to assume a death-bed solicitude for peace, having already dug its grave and cast aside the shovel for the gun. When that motive is apparent we shall realize who it

*The reference here is to a widely-quoted article in the New York *Evening Post* published at the beginning of the war, which discovered that the "real crime against Germany" was the military system, of which the Emperor was the head. The phrase became a synonym for German militarism.

was who preferred war to peace, and how impossible it is to hope for any certain peace ensuing from the victory of those who ensured an appeal to arms.

The *Entente Cordiale*, to begin with, is unnatural. There is nothing in common between the parties to it, save antagonism to some one else. It is wrongly named. It is founded not on predilections but on prejudices—not on affection but on animosity. To put it crudely, it is a bond of hate, not of love. None of the parties to it like or admire each other, or have consistent aims, save one.

That satisfied, they will surely fall out among themselves, and the greater the plunder derived from their victory the more certain their ensuing quarrel.

Great Britain, in her dealings with most white people (not with all) is a democracy. Russia in her dealings with all, is an autocracy.

Great Britain is democratic in her government of herself and in her dealings with the great white communities of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. She is not democratic in her dealings with subject races within the Empire—the Indians, notably, or the Irish. To the Indians her rule is that of an absentee autocracy, differing in speech, color, religion and culture from those submitted to it by force; to the Irish that of a resident autocracy bent on eliminating the people, governed from residence in their own country, and replacing them with cattle for British consumption.

In both instances Great Britain is notably false to her professions of devotion to democratic principles. Her affinity with Russia is found, then, not in the cases where her institutions are good, but in those where they are bad.

An alliance founded on such grounds of contact can only produce evil.

To such it gave birth in Persia, to such it must give birth in the present war.

In Persia we saw it betray the principles of democratic government, destroy an infant constitution and disembowel the constitutionalists, while it divided their country into "spheres of influence," and today we see it harvesting with hands yet red with the blood of Persian patriots, the redder fruit of the seed then sown.

The alliance with France, while more natural than that with Russia if we regard Great Britain as a democracy (by eliminating India, Egypt, Ireland), had the same guilty end in view, and rests less on affinity of aims than on affinity of sympathies.

The *Entente Cordiale*, the more closely we inspect it, we shall find is based not on a cordial regard of the parties to it for each other, but on a cordial disregard all three participants share for the party it is aimed against.

It will be said that Germany must have done something to justify the resentment that could bring about so strangely assorted a combination against herself. What has been the crime of Germany against the powers now assailing her? She has doubtless committed crimes, as have all the great powers, but in what respect has she so grievously sinned against Europe that the Czar, the Emperor of India, the King of Great Britain and Ireland, the Mikado and the President of the French Republic—to say nothing of those minor potentates who, like Voltaire's minor prophets, seem "capable de tout"—should now be pledged, by irrevocable pact, to her destruction as a great power?

"German militarism," the reply that springs to the lips, is no more a threat to civilization than French or Russian militarism. It was born not of wars of aggression, but of wars of defence and unification. Since it was welded by blood and iron into the great human organism of the last forty years it has not been employed beyond the frontiers of Germany until this year.

Can the same be said of Russian militarism, of French militarism, or of British navalism?

We are told the things differ in quality. The answer is what about the intent and the uses made? German militarism has kept the peace and has not emerged beyond its own frontiers until threatened with universal attack. Russian militarism has waged wars abroad, far beyond the confines of Russian territory; French militarism, since it was overthrown at Sedan, has carried fire and sword across all Northern Africa, has penetrated from the Atlantic to the Nile, has raided Tonquin, Siam, Madagascar, Morocco, while English navalism in the last forty years has bombarded the coast lines, battered the ports and landed raiding parties throughout Asia and Africa, to say nothing of the well nigh continuous campaigns of annexation of the British Army in India, Burma, South Africa, Egypt, Thibet or Afghanistan within the same period.

As to the quality of the militarism of the great continental Powers, there is nothing to prefer in the French or Russian systems to the German system. Each involves enormous sacrifices on the people sustaining it. We are asked, however, to believe that French militarism is maintained by a "democracy" and German militarism by an "autocracy." Without appealing to the captive Queen of Madagascar for an opinion on the authenticity of French democracy we may confine the question to the elected representatives of the two peoples.

In both cases the war credits are voted by the legislative bodies responsible to French and German public opinion. The elected representatives of Germany are as much the spokesmen of the nation as those of France, and the German Reichstag has sanctioned every successive levy for the support of German armaments. As to Russian militarism, it may be presumed no one will go quite so far as to assert that the Russian Duma is more truly representative of the Russian people than the Parliament of the Federated peoples of Germany at Berlin.

The machines being then approximately the same machines, we must seek the justification for them in the uses to which they have been put.

For what does France, for what does Russia maintain a great army? Why does Germany call so many youthful Germans to the colors? On what grounds of moral sanction does Great Britain maintain a navy, whose cost far exceeds all the burdens of German militarism?

Russia stretches across the entire area of Central Asia and comprises much the greater part of Europe as well. In its own territory it is unassailable, and never has been invaded with success. No power can plunder or weaken Russia as long as she remains within her own borders. Of all the great powers in Europe she is the one that after England, has the least need of a great army.

She cannot be assailed with success at home, and she has no need to leave her own territories in search of lands to colonize. Her population, secure in its own vast numbers and vast resources has, for all future needs of expansion, the continent of Siberia into which to overflow. Russia cannot be threatened within Russia and has no need to go outside Russia. A Russian army of 4,000,000 is not necessary to self-defence. Its inspiration can be due only to a policy of expansion at the cost of others, and its aim can only be to extend and not to maintain existing Russian frontiers. As I write it is engaged, not in a war of defense but in a war of invasion, and is the instrument of a policy of avowed aggression.

Not the protection of the Slavs from Austria, herself so largely a Slavic Power and one that does not need to learn the principles of good government from Russia, but the incorporation of the Slavs within the mightiest empire upon earth—this is the main reason why Russia maintains the mightiest army upon earth. Its threat to Germany, as the protector of Austria-Hungary, has been clear, and if we would find the reason for "German militarism" we shall find at least one-half of it across the Russian frontier.

The huge machine of the French army, its first line troops almost equal to Germany's, is not a thing of yesterday.

It was not German aggression founded it although Germany felt it once at Jena. Founded by Kings of France, French militarism has flourished under Republic, Empire Constitutional monarchy and Empire again, until to-day we find its greatest bloom full blown under the mild breath of the third Republic. What is the purpose of this perfect machine? Self-defence? From what attack? Germany has had it in her power, again and again, within the last thirty years to attack France at a disadvantage, if not even with impunity. Why has she refrained—whose hand restrained her? Not Russia's—not England's. During the Russo-Japanese war, or during the Boer war, France could have been assailed with ease and her army broken to pieces. But German militarism refrained from striking that blow. The object of the great army France maintains is not to be found in reasons of self-defence, but may be found, like that of Russia, in hopes of armed expansion. Since the aim in both cases was the same, (to wage a war of aggression to be termed of "recovery" in one case and of "protection" in the other) it was not surprising that Tzar and President should come together, and that the cause of the Slavs should become identified with the cause of Strassburg.

To "protect" the Slavs meant assailing Austria-Hungary (another way of attacking Germany), and to "recover" Strassburg meant a *mesalliance* between democrat of France and Cossack of the Don.

* This was written while the Russian forces were in East-Prussia and in Galicia in great force. (To be concluded.)

DISGUISED SUBMARINE.

A New Invention.

After conducting experiments on a nearby lake for several months, says the *Irish World*, Patrick Keenan of Denver, Col., has applied for a patent on an invention which he calls an "invisible submarine."

Keenan's idea is to clothe the portion of the submarine above the surface with a mirror which will reflect only the water beneath it, and at a distance of a few yards would give the appearance of the sea.

He applies his invention to the periscope by clothing it in a glass tube, silvered inside forming a mirror which renders the whole invisible.

If it is desired the decks can be similarly clad in silvered plate glass, and the submarine on the surface would be invisible at a far shorter distance than the range of the modern torpedo.

BOMB SCARE IN U. S. Heated Imaginations at Work.

The publicity given to Holt, alias Muentzer, the assailant of J. P. Morgan, and later a suicide, has caused a great deal of excitement throughout the States. It is quite natural that by some Anglophile newspapers the resentment of German sympathizers against the export of war-munition is connected with the Holt affair.

"German bomb conspiracies" were scented, and Holt's hand was seen by many in the "Minnehaha" incident. It will be recalled that this man predicted the blowing-up of a munition-ship in a letter made public after his death. No harm came to either of the steamers he named; but on or about the date he foretold, the "Minnehaha" bound for London, was forced to turn back and put in at Halifax because of a fire resulting from an explosion. In prompt succession followed the report of nine bombs found aboard the British tramp-steamer "Kirkoswald". And then came the disclosure of infernal machines secreted on three other vessels bound for ports of the Allies. The immediate consequence of these discoveries was extraordinary police precautions along the water-front of the large ports. Several lines of guards must now be penetrated before a stranger can approach a ship, and equally close watch is kept on the off-shore side.

While some newspapers fill their columns with abusive effusions and outrightly accuse Germany of this "diabolical practise", there is not one who could bring actual proof of the presence of bombs on any vessel concerned in one of the late accidents.

The manager of the Fabre Line—owners of the "Kirkoswald"—was interviewed by a New York newspaper and explicitly stated that nothing resembling a bomb had been found on any of their ships. The story of the nine bombs on the "Kirkoswald" had been greatly exaggerated, and only an odd-shaped thing without anything of an incriminating nature about it was found on her.

The agent of the French Line said: "I do not know if it was a bomb which started the fire on the 'Touraine' or if one was found on the 'Strathay'." And the owners of the "Minnehaha", the International Mercantile Marine Co. declared that they did not know the cause of the explosion on that vessel.

These plain statements will not be able to extinguish completely the "epidemic of wild stories of bombs". Every chunk of old metal found on a transatlantic ship or in a navy dry dock naturally will become an infernal machine to some one's heated imagination. A. J. B.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Interesting German Literature.

Two numbers of *Die Weissen Blätter* have reached us, July and August. This is an excellent monthly review, printed in an exquisite and refined manner and containing many articles, poems, and criticisms of absorbing interest and of a modern tendency. There are also several rough charcoal sketches. The July issue contains an admirable tale by Carl Sternheim entitled "Napoleon". There are striking poems and luminous estimates of men and affairs. Its one is that of cosmopolitan and international intellectual interests. Recently it reprinted "The Franciscan Prayer" of the French Poet Francis Jammes in a masterly translation by Ernst Stadler.

The editor of *Die Weissen Blätter* is René Schickler, and his motto expresses a splendid sentiment: "We are for the imperialism of the spirit." It is such phenomena of the war as *Die Weissen Blätter* which turn the barbarous cries of Germany's enemies into empty air. Marks 2 per copy, Verlag der Weissen Bücher, Leipzig.

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ROUMANIA AS A LIBERATOR.

The Real Conditions.

By Dr. Ervin Acel-Starnenberg.

A new would-be liberator is rattling his saber in the south of the Dual Monarchy. Roumania has announced her intention to free the Roumanians now living under the yoke of Austria-Hungary. The hostile world and even some neutrals who are under the sole influence of the English press agitation, while being ignorant of the true facts, applaud the move of the strongest Balkan State.

To those who wish to form their own opinion, the question necessarily arises: Will Roumania really be a liberator?

According to the census of 1910, 3,000,000 Roumanians were living in Hungary and 300,000 in Austria. Aside from these 3,000,000 Roumanians, there are over 4,000,000 Hungarians, Germans, Servians and Ruthenians settled in the same territories which the descendants of Trajan now wish to "redeem". The county Csik, for instance, has a population of 98,861 Hungarians and only 10,000 Roumanians. At Háromszék the population counts 100,799 Hungarians and only 17,360 Roumanians. In 1901 Torontál had 186,000 Servians, 185,000 Germans, 98,000 Hungarians, 87,000 Roumanians, 10,000 Bulgarians. The most salient instance, however, is the prosperous city of Temesvár, which is almost entirely German and Hungarian; but both the Servians and Roumanians are eager to "redeem" it.

Should Roumania succeed in acquiring these territories, a far greater number of non-Roumanians would be placed under Roumanian rule than there are at present Roumanians under the rule of Austria-Hungary. Hungarian and German culture would be exchanged for Roumanian culture. Bonds of a thousand year's standing would be broken and large commercial and social interests would be destroyed, with the result that, instead of 3,300,000 Roumans, now content and prosperous within the Dual Monarchy, 4,000,000 non-Roumanians would be forcibly put under the Roumanian yoke. Only in two cities of Transylvania, with a population exceeding 10,000 souls, does the Roumanian nationality predominate. Hence it would happen that, under the new order, the peasantry, rather than the artisan and intellectual classes, would have the balance of power. Judging from the utterances of the new liberators, one would think that the greatest freedom may be found in Roumania. A few facts will be sufficient to show that this is not so. The Roumanian population is thoroughly agrarian; yet, as much as one-half of the entire arable land is held by a comparatively small number (4,117) of large owners. The laws of the country are obviously in favor of these landlords and compel the peasants to work for low wages (argentyay). The truth of this statement is evidenced by the revolt of the Roumanian peasants in 1908, the greatest agrarian outbreak in modern history. An American editor, who has spent his boyhood in Roumania, once remarked to me:

"The status of the Jew in Roumania is that of a man without a country. He is an alien in the land of his birth, with few social and no political rights. He cannot live in rural districts save by the grace of a charitable or bribed governor. None but the medical profession is open to him; in the army he cannot rise above the rank of a sergeant. He can hold no official position. Socially and politically he is in a worse position than the Jew in Russia."

Should Roumania conquer a part of Austria and Hungary our now prosperous and contented Roumanians would sink to the wretched level of the Roumanian peasantry, and our Jews, now free and enjoying equality with the other citizens of the Dual Monarchy, would be hunted like animals.

This is the reason why the Roumanians in Hungary have no desire to be "redeemed," and why they are fighting loyally for their country. Under the pretext of helping the Roumanian nationalist movement, Roumanian banks in Hungary grant loans to the Roumanian peasants there; in most cases the banks succeed in securing the mortgaged property and the deluded Roumanian peasant is ruined, but he has learnt what national agitation means at the hand of self-styled unscrupulous patriots.

That the Hungarians of Roumanian extraction condemn the idea of a union with Roumania is demonstrated by the fact that the people refuse to elect Roumanian agitators to the national assembly. Consequently the Roumanian agitators maintain that the Roumanians are oppressed, because they are not adequately represented in the Budapest Parliament. The real issue does not lie in the number of representatives, but in the number of voters. The Roumanians are by no means barred from voting. The present qualification for voting is chiefly based on the taxes paid. Any Roumanian who pays the taxes required by law is an elector, and the Roumanians therefore are represented in the Hungarian Parliament on a footing of perfect equality with all other nationalities. The fact that they do not elect the Pan-Roumanian agitators proves that they prefer the Hungarian yoke to Roumanian liberty.

COLORED REUTER REPORTS.

By A. J. Black.

With the "Lusitania" controversy still vividly in our minds, we can well imagine the impression the torpedoing of the "Arabic" has made in the United States. Although it has not yet been established with certainty whether American lives were lost in this latest catastrophe, the Reuter Bureau reports that the entire United States press is filled with indignation. The despatch says that serious complications will arise in case American citizens have perished. The tendency and the truthfulness of the Reuter Bureau are too well-known to cause any alarm at the present time. The American newspapers of the latter part of July which have just come to hand are giving us the assurance that the sentiment of a great part of the American public has not been influenced by the hateful and false effusions of the English and Anglophile press.

The last German note proposes a plan by which German submarine commanders would pass American passenger-steamers, plainly marked and guaranteed by the American government to carry no contraband. A certain number of neutral ships and even four enemy vessels would also be permitted to come under the American flag to give ample accommodations for all American passengers. But the German government declared itself "unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board," and explains that accidents to neutrals on hostile ships in the war-zone "can not well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land."

That in spite of this plain language American citizens should still persist in travelling on passenger-steamers belonging to one of the belligerent nations is, indeed, a great folly and risk.

The Reno State Journal says, "our government can not undertake to protect the lives of Americans who do not exercise proper care in protecting themselves. Americans should keep off all ships loaded with high explosives." It seems to the Milwaukee Free Press that "with the arming of British merchantmen so clearly established, and even admitted by the British government, as it was not at the time the American notes were penned, the German note provides the United States with an honorable loophole for retreat from its demands relative to belligerent carriers, as well as a basis for insuring the safety of American lives and American boats in the German war-zone." And the Milwaukee Sentinel finds it difficult to see how Germany can be reasonably required to do more than she has agreed to do, "this unprecedented war being what it is on both sides."

In Portland, Oregon, the Deutsche Zeitung is actually disappointed because the reply is "a bit too conciliatory."

"How dare we assume that Germany should respect enemy ships because a few foolhardy Americans are on board, when the United States can not even protect our own merchantmen with cargoes for neutral countries! Of course our Anglophile press will set up another howl and speak of the divine rights of Americans to travel anywhere and on anything. Germany's proposals regarding the travel of Americans are acceptable without injuring our honor in any way."

Declaring that "Germany meets us more than halfway," a Minnesota paper adds: "the new German note is a governmental guarantee of safety to all Americans who cross the Atlantic in vessels properly flying the American flag. However, if American citizens prefer to enter the dangerous war-zone in a belligerent vessel—even carrying arms and ammunition to the Allies—the German government declines to protect such foolhardiness. It refuses to grant such reckless American citizens the right to insure the safe deliveries to its enemies of arms and munitions which would kill many thousands of its sons and imperil its very existence."

The Chicago Tribune says "the gate is open," and contemplates whether the United States "will find it consistent to be in favor of an agreement which in fact will protect its citizens and avoid the danger or certainty of a resort to extreme measures." It concludes that, "there is no disposition among the people generally to take up arms for the right of Americans to travel on ships conveying ammunition if a fair alternative in fact exists."

This "fair alternative" is not seen by an unnamed Washington official quoted by the New York Tribune. After speaking again of "principles" he declares "if there were fifty American ships sailing every month and only one British ship, we should still maintain the right of Americans to travel on that one."

And we suppose that there would be plenty of Americans who would choose this one British ship merely to be obstinate and possible involve their country into complications which would be helpful to their British "friends." As things are at present and with the unusual light passenger traffic across the Atlantic there was no necessity for any American to travel on the "Arabic" while sufficient American and neutral passenger steamers are making their regular trips unmolested.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

Now that all the blocks of Five percent Imperial Treasury Notes of the Second War Loan have been distributed at the various subscription offices, we shall during the course of this month distribute another large block of the Five percent War Loan certificates for a third payment of installments. We hope to follow this with a fourth installment towards the end of September, the remainder to be given out towards the end of October.

We are doing our utmost to deliver the certificates as soon as possible to the Subscribers, but it is doubtful whether this can be brought about before the time mentioned, since the immense amount of labor entailed in the preparation and filling-out of nearly 7 Millions of receipts and treasury certificates, and an equal number of interest notes render it impossible to deliver the remaining shares to us any earlier. We could therefore request the Subscribers to be so kind as to take into consideration the prevailing conditions and to content themselves for the present with the acknowledgement of the subscription bureaux that their subscriptions have been entered and paid up.

Berlin, August 1915

The Directorate of The Imperial Bank
Havenstein. von Grimm.

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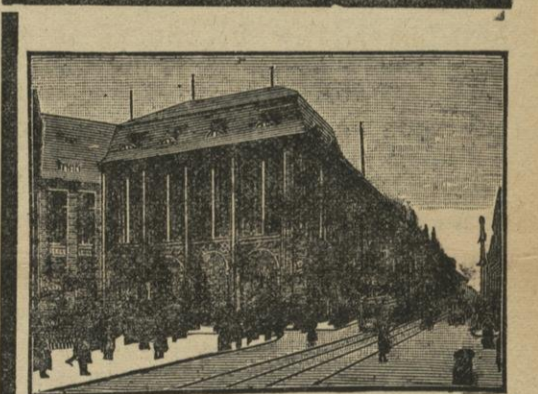
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