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No. 1186. Vol. xxil. No. 44.

LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Chef of Bulararan Army
Sofia, Oct 10. The King of Bulgaria
assumes the sureme control of the Bulgarian
 the Minister of War. Jekow.
 Mr. Asquith.
Attens, Oct. 10. The Engisish Minister has
 cargges destined
as contraband.

New York, Oct. 10. According to Colonel Goethats stecent developments in the worlings
about the C culebras stow that the Canal lannot about the Culebra stow that the Canal
be opened tor many motits to come.

New York, Oct 10. The Amerian govern-
ment has warned Turke, that if the murders ment hasi, warned Turkey, that if the murreers
of Armeninas do not cease, the good reations of Arrenians do not cease, the good reations
between Ameica and Turkey will be enbetween $A$
dangered.
Wastingtornsortot Ind Lansinger has been

 subject of the talk.

Sofia, Oct. 10. The Premier, M. Rados-
lawow has warned the GreekMinister M. Raum, that events which are taking place at Salonica are not in keeping with the assurances given
by the Greek Government, as conveyed by by the Greek Government, as conve
its diplomatic representative in Sofia.
Ministers Resign.
Petersburg, Oct. 10. The resignation of the Minister of the interior Scherbatow has
bean accepted he is succeeded by the Chotow. At the same time it is announced that the
Procurator of the Holy Synod, Samarin, esigns.

Athens, Oct. 10. As a perfect pest to the
transport ships of the Allies is a submarine which cruises about between Cape Natapan and Erythera and sinks at least one ship
per day. Destroyers have been sent out from naval unit.

Vienna, Oct. 10. The Austro-Hungarian loan is being subscribed to with utmost
zeal and promises to be a grand success. Amom the funds of the Imperial family,
10 millions of Kronen, the Rothschild Consortium has signed for 75 millions.

Paris, Oct. 10. According to the Petit
Journal a number of women have been enJournal a number of women have been en-
gaged to act as aeroplane pilots. Among
the women flyers will beMademoiselleProvostDamedos and Madame Richter. General Hirschauer, the director of the flying corps flyers.

Athens, Oct. 10. On the occasion of the
King appearing to take part in the funeral King appearing to take part in the fas re-
of General Damianos, his Majesty was
eived by the people with quite special ceived by the people with quite special
enthusiasm, for it is universally acknowledged amongst King has saved the country

## - mencran Note to Elygmand.

 Lenpondontent of of the Momining Poast cables that strong execpion to the blociade of Sermany as applicod by England, and quitit speniaily


 is heard, incinined to make concesions to
Greece in order to ound the teritory that


STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM
lucerne berlin vienna zurich

SIR EDWARD GREY
ENGLAND'S "BLACK SHEE ENGLAND'S "BLACK SHEEPY,

BLUNDERING DIPLOMATS.
 at hand hine English it people were ereaginning to understand the forites of the poicy of Sir
Edward Orey, which has been of tie Machias Edward Crey, which has been of the Mactia-
vellian order, that of seting the other


 gardeses as to the wate and ruin which
would thereby yhave been cuased in those
coulties countries,
assistance.
Had that polisy posieceeceided


of the press down upon him in a manerer
which he thas richly dsereved. The entire
leading articles of the English pres
today, tell of the stuperacion of tie

 tailure of Oreys Balan policy, which has
brought Enghand, already denuded of men, face to foece with a new campaign, at enomm.
ous distance from home, the end of which ous distance from home, the end of which
ail thinking people toresee might very easity
 fiasco of the Dardanelles expedition.
Lort Northicititen by fap and and away the
most farseeing and inderendent of all the newspaper propricors, and, at the same time by long odds the most influentia, forseese
the coming disaster and launches out, in his
 series of newspapers, in the most violent
manner against the weaknesses of Sir Edward
Grey, which has brought England a staggering diplomatic defeat, inevitably to be followed by a new campaign for which England is
so ill-prepared.
The Daily Mall Masatuly Misised.
 It sas sthat the British Legation in in ofitia and Ine oriegn orite in Dowing Street, botha
appear to have been absolutely mised. Great

 positions reversesid.lliformed.
 Sir francis Elilot, the Britits Minister in
Athens, who sent
home assumanes
that


 far than that of Wassaw.
Many
people
Many people thitikn that Grey will now
have to resign, his position having become NOT ENOUGH SOLDIERS.

 39,000 per wek. The Briish people had no
sdea that any such like heavy calls would $b e$

 most urgenty nededed every posisibe efiort
must be made in order to pessuade people must be made in ordar to pessiade people
to neter the enyyere are the Men?

 Maxcedonian expedition. But as there can be
Mo posibility of wakening any of the ex.


 BULGARIA READY.


## NEW GREEK CABINETFORMED comilion miam wase poea THE KING'S WISDOM. Monarch Has Il rought Togethe Tried Men of lli Parties at the Time  Rhallis. Dragoumis and Gunaris,

 Greec, know the esying twich runs strough. out the country and iinaly believed in byevery Hellenic citizen: "Oreece will be great
the day a King of the name of Constantin every reirnic ciiz. ine a Constantin
the day a King of the and
comes to the throne." And King Constantin comes to the throne." And King Constantin to the expectations which his name brought
to the Greek nation. What is the meaning to the Greek nation. What is the meaning
of the word "Constantnos?" It signifies firm and constant." And so the King of
Greece is showing himsslf to be, and his wisdom is sh
new Ministry
I have known personaly four out of the five of the new Ministers whose
above, Gunares being the exception. above, Gunares being the exception.
met them and talked with them all, at times of the many so happy sojourns I have times of the many so happy solourns mave
made in Athens, as representative of a great American newspaper. And knowing the fine
points of Athenian politics, as I do, it is points of Athenian politics, as I do, it is
more than evident that King Constantin has more than evident that King Constantin has
chosen out the very best men in his kingchosen out the very best men in his king-
dom, the men who, you may take it from dom, the men who, you may take
me, give the fullest assurnce to the world at large, that Greece wil not commit the egregious and suicidal folly of being in-
fluenced into taking part in this already too fluenced into taking part in this
complicated and devastating war.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { and devastang war. } \\
& \text { Fitting For the Post. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Zaimis, of all the men in Grece, is the very best choice that could be made to be
the Premier at a time of such peril to the the Premier at a time of such peril to he by the firm action of the Jing. Zaimis is a big man in a small world. In a country
where politics rage and boil with intensity, wnere politics rage and boil with intensity,
Zamis has always kept himself aloof from taking part in political strife. He has, as far as any man can be, been independent
And thus it was, when trouble was rife in Andete, and the strife loving Cretans could not be controiled, Zaimis was made Governor
of Crete, and, such was the effect of his of Crete, and, such was the effect of his in 1906, peace has reigned in the island, as
never was before. Dragounnis, is yet another of the National
pillars of Hellas. It was he who, in those critical day, , brought about by the Zorbas military revolution, was the only man in whom the entire nation had sufficient faith
to appoint as interim Minister, as the President of the Ministry that was to restore peace and order in Greece. Dragoumis is a patriot
first, and was one of the most talented men first, and was one of Delyannis.
Rhallis is the stirring lawyer, the
on the death of Delyannis, stepped into the shoes of that statesman. He is a most interesting personage, extremely radical, and
his quaint house in the Kefizia Street is his quaint house in the Kefizia Street, is
one of the most curious old constructions in Athens. His front yard, although he lives Athens. His front yard, although he livestock,
in the middle of the town, is full of livestan goats rabbits, fowls and dogs, passionately fond of animals.
With Rhallis, into thequalition Cabinel, comes his former rival, the successor of Tricoupis, the aristocratic tall svelt heotokis
who embodies all that is most solid and select in Greece. He represents the agricultural interests of the nation, he lives in Corfu and has there had many agreeable audiences with the German Emperor on the occasions of
the visits of the Kaiser to his Palace. Theotokis helped to enrich the late King George,
the for he taught his King how to obtain an
annual crop of olives from the Royal plantations, which had up second year. The Junior.
Gunaris is one of the
Ome up recently and who politicians who has himself a good reputation. It was he, as it will be remembered, who was called in by
the King in the month of February last, wher
V Veniselos committed his first coup de tête,
appeared to be intent upon draggligg
Greece into war. It is right that amongst Greece into war. It is right that amongst
the far older men, called to the helm of the national ship at this time of so great peril,
he should have a secondary position, as he is the youngest
new government.
To have five ex-Premiers in one Govern-
ment, and those, all of varied views in poli-
tics, quite sufficiently shows the political
astuteness of King Constantin. They are all
anti-war men, who believe, with right, that
the future of Greece would be ruined should the future of Greece would be ruined
that country become inveigled in war that country become inveigled in
Turkey the Right Ally.
When I was in Greece and met every on of their prominent politicians, inclusive of our of the five ex-Premiers included in the new Government, I often found the more
long headed of the Greek statesmen approved of the opinion that, after all, and taken all in all, the Turk was the most natural ally
of the Greeks, the one that could be of the
most use to the country and the country where most use to the country, and the country where
the Greek has always been the best treated. To my knowledge two of the members of
he new Ministry, whose names it might not be discreet to mention, are of that opinion. he present moment, the most advantageous with Turkey and Bulgaria King Constantin, from what I hear, is
removed from that way of thinking. for the present, he considers that best of a it is for Greece, to remain neut
that he has the army with him.
IN THE GREEK CHAMBER.
Athens. Veniselos Violently Attacked By
Dragoumis. Theotokis and Gunaris.
Athens, Oct. 10 . Exceedingly stormy was he sitting of the Chamber during which
the policy of Veniselos was discussed Veniselos appeared to be excited and his voice was hoarse. On rising to speak, early French Minister in which the necessity for landing troops at Salonica was set forth. He simultaneously announced that protest had,
been made. Expressions as "Scandalous' been made. Expressions as "Scandalous'
"Weak kneed protest" and such like rang "Weak kneed protest" and such like rang
out from various parts of the house. The premier went on to say that it had not been thought necessary to back up the protest by
armed intervention, as that was beyond the necessities called for by neutrality. Above all Greece had to consider whether such landing was harmful to Greek interests. The Entente Powers liad given the fullest assur anteesfered with.

The Attack.
In an exceedingly strong worded debate
Inat followed, Dragoumis. Theotokis and that followed, Dragoumis. Theotokis and
Gunaris vioiently attacked the Premier and Gunaris violently attacked the Premier and
his policy. Gunaris said that Veniselos had, intentionally, transfered the question onto a false ground, it was not the question of the cession of land to Bulgaria that was in of the landing at Salonica the whole future or Grece was staked.
Theotokis called upon Veniselos to drop
he attitude he hai taken up on the question e attiude he hal taken up on the question ment no longer existed. He said that it
mervement ass an act of treason to seek to apply an Balkan needs as a weapon with which to bring about enmity for Greece with the

## - A Futile Attempt

Veniselos again spoke and sought to justify his action. He could not give the details
of the Servian treaty, but he said that it was for ten years and was binding upon Greece, in case Servia was attacked upon two sides. When he came to the point of saying that, if needs be, Greece would stand against great howl arose from all sides and cries of "ridiculous," "traitor," "English money," and so forth were heard. So loud were the protests that Veniselos could with difficulty be heard as he sought to pursue his speech. Then, defiantly, he concluded: "That is the policy of my Government. In spite of all your
interruptions that is the will of the people, expressed in my last victory in the elections." Ministry saying that the two last periods of government of the Veniselos cabinet had
each time brought the country on the verge of a most dangerous crisis. It was a shameful thing that Veniselos should seek to supRussia was backing up the Pan Slav cause and Italy was in North Epirus and wished
to to keep the Greek Islands and England was anti-Greek, whilst France stood helpless.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT. Souchez and champagne Districts.
The French forces are figgoting stubbornly
both at Souchez and in the Champagne district. At Souchez several French trenches
have been taken. In the Champagne district a four kilometre gain has been made by
the Germans.
According to a Paris despatch, the French
According to a Paris despatch, the French
censorship has forbidden the publication of
the German war bulletins.

BELGRADE CAPTURED
Servian Capital Taken by Storm and the
German and Austro. Hungarian Troops
Occupy the Servian Capital. Severe ResiSTUBBORN STREET FIGHTS
 For some time past it has been an ope by the United Armies, and that was planned Marshal von Mackensen was in charge of the operations which are of the greatest import ance, as they mean the ultimate opening out
of communications with Turkey. Already the flags of Germany and Austro-Hungary wave over the Kings Konak at Belgrade and no ime is being wasted in the advance move
ment, which is being actively pursued bridge over the Save is being hastily restored General von Gallwitz is operating with a powerful army to the East, and the Danub
nd the Save and Drina have all been crossed in several places.
Evidently no time is going to be lost, and
the situation of the Servians is perilous. They have the Bulgarians perilous. They have the Bulgarians at
their flank and the United Armies cending upon them from the North. Com
munication by means of the Danube and Save is cut off, and the troops of the
Allies, that have landed at Salonika, can only with the utmost difficulty reach then, English and French troops might come been blown up in two places. The country oads are almost nil and on all sides there will be found a hostile Macedonian population which will incessanly harass the foreig In coming to the support of the Servians. In the centre, between the Servians and
heir possible and would-be saviours, stand the Bulgarians, close onto the railroad, which they can cut at any moment, and having the great advantage of being very near their base their troops quite fresh and having the grea advantage of a minute knowledge of the country through which they are advancing.
The Bulgariains can with ease place army of half a million in the field of first class men, and as many more if it should be ound necessary. It can be therefore very easily seen how utterly hopel ess the position
of the Allied armies at Salonica, with the mall force which it will be possible to land there, heavily handicapped by being at normous distance from their base. It looks orces from nothing can save the Anglo-Franco donian Serbian expedition be ignominiously abandoned.

## TURKISH PARLIAMENT

Constantinople, Oct. 10. In Halil Bey, the President of the Turkish Parliament, the Turks have a great patriot and a fine spokes addressed the Parlument in stirring words. Amongst other things he told the Turkish legislators that the incoming of Bulgaria into the active sphere of the war signified an entire change in the outlook. That Bulgaria successes as Turkey had de same grea successes as Turkey had done.
Then the Minister of war rose
rose and said that successfully carried out, but likewise a move had been made towards the Suez Canal and important positions occupied there, positions which were all essential for future operations. The Turkish army had, without fear stood before an overwhelming artillery attack at
the Dardanelles, at least thirty times as strong as that which the Turks could dispose had smilingly awaited the onslaught o
of the enemy, and had finally beaten him in the most complete manner.
Pasha, "out of the 500,000 men," said Enver action by the enemy, the half of that number lie buried on the Peninsula of Gallipoli, and "In a few days it will have been a year shice the war commenced with us. And
throughout the land there is the highest spirit of enthusiasm and confidence in victory may say that we have mustered together over two million of troops. Foreign lands
are calling in their classes of recruits that ought not to be called for many years to
come. We on the contrary are working
with just the normal class. For the time being three united armies are successfully fighting against eight allies.
of God we will achieve
As regards the supply of munitions and
equipments, there was no cause for anxiety. equipments, there was no cause for anxiety.
All the while the army was being better and
better equipped. Every simple betler equipped. Every simple soldier knows
that he is not only fighting for 30 million
of Turks but for 300 million or Mohamedna

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1915


 ....Address all Communications to:... Berlin W. W0, Aunsuburger Strass



The English Prisoners.
Truth will out, and the recent large number
of English prisoners taken have no scruple of Enlish prisoners taken have no scruple
in telling of things as they are as reards
in in teling of things as they are as regards
the, so caled, voiutary system in Eng End.
They talk in the freest manner, and, from
 Graat Britain does not exist. According to most of those prisoners, who had iitere heart
in their service and are glad enough to be
on nolens volens were incorporated into the army notens sotens were itcorporated in most cases they
and sent the trint
were turned out of their employment and left the alterative of starving or serving.
They appear, according to their own ac. counts, to have had a quite insufficient train-
ing, little shooting practice, and, in the earlier days of their training, were exerciced with
dummy guns, just bits of wood. Their oummy are young and inexperiencerd,
officers
have no idea of tactics and in consequence do not enjoy the confididnce of the men they do not
ought
ardor.
A G

A German writer, in the Rundschau, takes if Kitchener's armies are composed of such men, sol little trained and fitted for soldiers,
and havint so little martial ardor, whether and having so little martial ardor, whether
they can possibly be looked upon as the tikely yictors in a great campaign. He says that
England, of all the countries, undertook to raise armies, so to speak, out of the earth,
The English War Minister he says, talks of conscription, but he will only get therefrom
the kind of men he is now obtaining from the enforced voluntary system. Germany on
the other hand is today profiting from the the other hand is otody profiting from the
fruits of national military service which has lasted a hundred years, and which has grown
into the blood of the people and has made into the blood of the people and has made
soldies of them, one and all But reither
Kitchener nor anyone eise can build up a diciplined army in the course of a few month.
that.
Exactiy the same thing may be said of
the new Russian army which a telegram from Petersburg tells, is being hassily patched together. But the army of today, to be of
any use, must be highly dicilined, its officers any use, must be highly dicipilined, its officers
men thoroughly coggisant of the intricate art men thoroughly cognisant of the intricate art of modern tacics and the soldiers must enar dicipline. Otherwise the fact of just thowing masses of men into the field, is merely to
supply food for the human mowing implements, the machine guns.

Censored out of Sight
Exceedingly interesting are the facts which
Coxonel Emerson, the well known American War Correspondent, has brought out concerning modern censorship, in two lectures
he gave on Friday and Saturday at the Lyceum he gave on Friday and Saturday at the Lyceum
Club and the American Institute. Colonel Emerson clearly showed that the mission of to give a true statement of facts to his compatriots at home, is utterly hopeless. O
of 78 cablegrams which he had paid and which were intended to inform the American public of what was taking place
at the seat of war, all but four disappeared in Engiand and the four that passed were so
transformed and mutilated, that they were not the least like the originals on reaching destinaiion. One of those cablegrams counted
several thousand of worts and was paid for in cash. The money was pocketed and the
cable was not delivered. That is not censorcable was nof delve but theit! Space at command does not permit us to print in full the lecture of Colonel Emerson, which is a pity, as the
lecturer was not only very interesting in his facts, but leavened his discourse with a runnin a continuous state of hilarity. His stories, from Port Arthur and picked up at sea by the Japnese and interned by them; inis ex ex
periences with a drunken Censor in Mexico,
and others, were exceedingly humorously and others, were exceedingly humorously
told and put the lecturer on the best of told and put the lectur
terms with his listeners.

## THE WAYS OF THE CENSOR

 toring of Newspaper Despatches
AMERICANS THE VICTIMS. English Authoritles so Transform
and Mutilate News that United States Citizens are Kept in

Before the American Institute, Saturcay
night, and before the Berin Lyceum last
FFint Friday yinght, Col. Edwin Emerson, the Ame-
rican war correspondent, delivered two lectures, delivered in German. The theme
was: "The War and the Censorship". Colonel Emerson spoke extemporaneously. The Ame-
xiran colony and many members of the Staff
itead Head quarters attended. Our present and future knowledge of this
world war, said Col. Emerson, depended not so much on actual deeds, but on the way
these deeds were reported, misreported, or purposely suppressed. Most of the notorious
miserre: entations and suppressions of facts concerning the war were due not so much
to the ill will or mendacity of hostile correspondents and editiors, but to the inter-
ference of the various official censorships at the headquarte
of Germany.

## Americans Worst Sufferers

The worst sufferers from this are the readers press, notwithstanding the fact that freedom
of the press is one of the constitutional of the press is one of the const inding the
of the American people, must undergo the
cumblative effect of all these censorships. cumulative effect of all these censorships.
One single newspaper item, emanating from a war correspondent at the Austrian-Servian
front, for instance, before it could reach America had to undergo during its transit over the telegraph wires the censorship not
only of the nearest militry headduaters only of the nearest military headquarters at
the front, but of a succession of further censors stationed at Buda-Pest, Vienna, in
Germany, Swizerland, France and finally Germany, Swizerland, France and finally
England.
Between the conficicting prejudices of so
many different censors it was almost out of the question for a war correspondent, no matter how impartial, to get his messages
through unscathed to their ultimate destination. Those passages that got past one censor
were almost sure to arouse the ire or suspicion of another. Only too often the whole
despatch got suppressed under way Shameless Forgeries.
that his despantshes were freely hase been German and Austrian cenosirely as wasted as by
the neutral censors of Holland, Swizerland the neutral censors of Holland, Swizerland,
and Scandinavi, only to be wofully garbled or suppressed by the censorship of England
through which all Hica now which. Thur during chte first Amonth
rict
The the of the war our of Emerson's 78 despatches
from Cer Of these four thaty got through, in thew York. of
minor German reverses, while the fourth had beer forged during transit over England in port of a Geiman victory into a pretended Gelman deieat. Among the despaches to.
tally suppressed by the Britsh censorship were Emerson's reports of the first great
German successes at Liege, in East Prussia, German successes at Liège, in East Prussia,
at Longwy, Namur, Maubuge and before Antwerp. All that his American newspaper
had to show for these long despatche wir the war correspondent's telegraphic expenses
the and the official receipts for cable tolls paid at Roterdan, Copenhagen and in Switzer-
land. Such wastage of money for land. Such wastage of money for cable tolls
on messages that never arrived ran into on messages that never arrived ran iino
thousands of dolars,. The managing editor of one American newspaper told Emerson
that his newspapers expenditure for cable tolls grand total of $\$ 460,000$.

## Bect Material Damage.

 upon Emerson's newspaper through the Eng. lish censor's suppression of his cables the owners and editors of the paper had madevigorous protests to the but without avail. All they got was the knowledge that none of the blame for the suppression of German nees.
upon the cable companies.

 also know that no sensible student of history
ever believed that Caesar really did and said all those fine things recorded in his book.
We all have read the ringing battie bulletins We all have read the ringing battue buleetins
of Napoleon: but we also know by this tise
 falsehoods. LIf such great generals as Caesar and
Napoleon could stoon trom their height of real militiary glory to the fabrication of base
ties
geanint their toes who ines against their fies, who can be blamed
for receiving the self-laudatary battle reporis of Nieolai Nicolaievich, Cadorna, Hamilton
and French with the customary grain of salt? and French with the customary grain of salt? Kithener Arch Censor. this respect has been Lord Kitchener, who is
 recieved a memotial signed by several high
British officers in Flanders praising the humanity of the surgeons and sanitiary men in
the field, and asking for pubic remot of this Thereupon Lord Kitchener got up battles have $b$, where all Kitchener latest batres have been fought-, and declared with
unction that he had lost all respect for the German army because of confidential reporis
he claimed to have of the inhumanity of he claimed to have of the inhumanity of
German surgeons and saniary men in the German
field.
uThis
"This is the same Kitchener, who after the batile of Omdurman dug up, from his
warrior grave the dead body of his fallen foe the Mahdi, tore it to pieces and cast it into
the waters of the Nile. An account of this ghoulish act was writen by Winiston Churchill, then a war correspondent, but now a Minister
of the Britsh crown. But if you no look int Chhurchills book toacay for this passage, you
will find that it has eeen cut outt This is not will lind that it has ben cut out This is not
the only piece of British censorship that
the Winston Churchill could tell. If he chose,
he could tell how fhe original news of the he could tell how he original news of the
battle of omdurmat was falsified by Ceneral
Kithener It is wel Kitchener. It is wel krown that this battle,
which made Kitchenere's military repuation, was not won by the British white troops,
as Kitchener claimed, but by the Egyptian troops, who had to save the broken British
brigades from annitilation by the dervishes. Kitchener, in order to ensure the publication
of his false chime of his false claims, at that time caused all
the correspondents who accompanied his column to be locked up far trom the battlefield. Later these gentlemen were compelled
to despatch laudatory reports of Kitchener which were furnished to them ready written by Kitchener's own adjuiant.
"One honest Brtish w.
"One honest Brtish war correspondent,
who had dared to displease Kitchener in who had dared to displease Kitchener in
Egypt got so rough in deal from Kitchener
Ihat he committed suicide Kitchener thereupon put in the ded correspondents place a private soldier of lis own transport column.
"During the South-African war Kitchener,
in order to save his military repulation from possible criticicm, inmediatety atiter Lord
Roberts' withdrawal gave orders correspondents, who had accompanied Lord Roberts' Army in the field, should forthwith be remoyed from South Afrlca and sent
home. After that he was able to send what reports he wanted.
think of Kitchener's respect for the truth Hom the experience that an American cor-
respondent liad wiht him last year. I refer to the famous intediew of Irvin Cobb with
Kitchener. This inteview bore international evidence of its truth, but because it became inconvenient for Kitchener he repudiated it
by a cowardly denial Yet in spite of his America who did not believe that Mr. Cobb to tie out of it that Kitchener simply ti
to
Emerson, "I should wish with all my that the stupid censorship now inflicted upon
the enemies of Gerrany might continue to the enemies of Genmany mill is present crass
flourish among them in ald and ignorant about their own war our enemies can be kept, the betier for Germany!'

## UBOAT WORK.

Gooaly Number of Large Steamers Sunk
in Mealterenaen waters.
sphere ore of operations. London, Oct. 10. A dozen good sized steamers, many of them transport ships, have
been torpedoed in the Mediteranean since the middle of September. Many of them
were transport slips. The largest was the were transport slips.
Arabia 8000 tons, suink on the southern Greek Coast. On the 18 Sept. the Ramagan, with 500 Indian tropps aboard was sunk,
Then the Pategonion, 3000 tons; the LinkOf French ships sunk, the small cruiser
Indien, 800 tons 1 IAude, 3000 tons; Ville de Indien, soo tons; 1 ' Aude, 3000 tons; Ville de
Mostaganan, 2650 tons; Provincia, 3000 tons; Mostaganan, 2650 tons; Prov
and Ravitailleur, 300 p lons. The Arabian, of the Ellerman Line, 2744

> Pried suik. Truth about Loses. ant

The repeated mysterious allusions in the English Parliament and press to the heavy
losses of the German submarine navy, at last resulted in a semi-official German statement being issued. It reads as follows "Of late there have appeared in the foreiegn
press continuous accounts of losses of Cerman submarines in action.
newspaner newspaper service atached to the wireless
station of Polihu, on the 5 October, gives our losses as 60 . In view of this grossly ex-
aggerated statement we are able, from the aggerated siatement we are able, from the
best of sources, to state that the real losses
at a quarter of that so mentioned.
a cuurther, in the foreign press, it is asserted that owing to those losses Germany has been
forced to diminish in large measure its subforced to diminish in large measure its sub-
marine invasion programme. In reply to that, marine invasion programme. In reply to that,
we can say, that the number of the now available submarine boats is far greater than it was at the commencement
Paris, Oct. Delcasse ine French Minister Delcasse is ill and his place has for
being been taken by $M$. Viviani.

VIRIBUS UNITIS. NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY The Austrian Protest Against Murder Exports. It is hard to escape the conviction that the
recent American diplomatic recen American diplomatic note was wniten
on a principle which has long prevailed in
American politicos-the principle that a democracy has no memory.
In penning the reply to Austria-Hungary
Mr. Lansing, seems to have assumed that the principal contention of the Admministrapublic mind. In those communications the State Department, speaking for the American peopie, placed humanitarian consideraion
above all lese. That is to say, the saving of human lite and the aversion of human sultier-
ing were said to be paramount to all considerations of legality and necessity. But in the reply to Austria-Hungary not a though
is permitted to intrude of the hundreds of it pousands of soldiers, fighting against half-
a.world for their homes and firesides, who are bing torn, mangled and killed by
American shot and explosives hurled from American guns. It suffices to point out that
national murder is strictly legal.

## has never been contended by the

ponents of the American irade en the muni-
tions of murder that it is iliegal. It is freely admitted that it is legal, as the law stands at
present. A great many cruel and unjust things were legal in less humane centuries
of the past; and the law has been changed. A great many cruel and unjust things are times is to change the law in respect to such things. That the law permititing the
export of munitions can be changed without going beyond the American Constitution or violating true neutrality is abundantly proved
by the existence on American statute books of an enactment permitting such an embargo passed nearly a century ago, and by acts in
hat direction by Presidents Grant, Taft and Wilson. That changes is che rules govern-
ing international conflicts can be made during the course of war is admitted in the
American note to England of March 30th. American note to Eng and of March
In that
note the Stare Department agreed that England, owing to changed conctions
of warfare, had a right to ciange the nature of a blockade, even though the change involved the grossest outrages to American
trade in peacelul commodities. But in the motes to Cerrany the position was reversed,
and the reversal was based on humanilarian and the reversal was based on humanilarian a Monumental Wrong.
Then came the Austrian note, which
adopted both of the American positions-that the law could be changed and that humanitarian interests are paramount! And Mr
Lansing promptly abandons the previous Lansing promptiy abandons the previous
American contentions, ignoring the human-
itarian issue and merely re-asserting the unitarian issue and merely re-assern
deneied present statuos of the
law
The whole gist of the Austrian contention
was that the United States are not merely was
filling ordinary ordecs is in on ordinary way,
bet her banker who is the sole munitions agent of three of the Allied govermments, every pos-
sible industrial plant and industrial and sible industrial plant and industrial and
financial resource of America is being turned to the work of furnishing the Allies with is a condition never contemplated by the framers of existing law; and as iti indubitably
constiutes a gross violation of true neutrality, and results in prolonging a horrible tragedy which else would cease. No honest mind
can avoid the conclusion that it gives a proper ground for changing the law, as it
can be changed either by Executive Order or by summoning a Special Session of
These are the facts with which Mr. Lansing juggles; he also juggles with tigures. He He
says tinat Germany and Austria-Hungary supplied England with arms and ammunition appendix, the figures of thet trade, which notion that their readers have only eyes not brains.
Mr. Lansing Juggles with Figures.
 Germany exported to Great Britian during
1900, 0,014 units of 100 kilos, each unit of $1900,6,014$ units of 100 kilos, each unit of
100 kilos being approximately 220 pounds. Reduced to tons, this means 66127 2750 shor tons of explosives sent by Germany to Eng:
land in 1900. The amounts in other years of the Boer War were much less. Mr.
Lansing divides the German exports of shot into three classes, in two of which there
were practically no exports, while in the tilird class there were no exports in 1899
and 1902 , while in the high year, 1900 , the amount of the trade was the equivalent of
3314950 short,
war purposes,
18999 or 1900,
14950 short to
14950 short tons, and in 1902,440 pounds. And as to Austria-Hungary, the greatest ex-
poration was of arms in 1900, 374 units of
100 kilos or 41750 shoot

The Open Tribune.
To Our Readers.

We shall be glad to mublish any com
munication from our readers, lut must ash contributors to outach name and addiress to
their letters. These will be mblishised anomy mously, if so desired.

Aleister Crowley Explains.
To the Editor: 1 notice in your brief introduction to my article "End of England"-(July 26ith), a reIerence to a "idiciculous proposal" of mine
to take down Cologne Cathedral and rebuild That Rheims. You wrong me. This was only one of a series of letters which if there was anyything too idioticic for them to print.

"The Outiook" sans Outlook.
Your reference to the $N$. Y. Outlook in
your very interesting review of Dr. Hans your very interesting review of Dr. Hans
Steinuth's book, in the Oct. 1 st issue, gave
me much joy. I am sending with this letter four more Outlooks, Aug. $4-18.25$ and
Sept. 1st and commend to your notice the Aug. :2 and 25 numbers-article "Not neutral,
but Independent" and"The Arabic-Ge Answer." hope sincerely that you w il soon urn your atten
critical weekly.
, Allook, it seens to me, is enciting the American people to war against Germany
and I wish to God, the whole. "sapless" crew could be indited for so grave an pendence of our country has degenerated
into the most hideous licentse the world has ever seen. God help the poor benighted,
money-getting U. S.! We hope soon to be able to oblige our
correspondent (and doubtless others) by turning our attention to Lyman Abbott's weekly.

## An

I wish very much you would republish, in
In pamphlet form, those most excellent articies, The Lusilania Case" and "Thou shalt not wide, specially in America if head far and find it impossible to do as I ask, please send me iwo
articles.
I conti
I continue to be most thankful for your
aper. I should not know what to do without aper that has ever been published on the Continent and I have known them all, the Gaginant,
Berchtesgaden, Oct. 3 . Lucy Shuckel,

## Thankful.

I was born and brought up in America In Staten Island, ever deeming Great Britain
the great foe of America, and it made mater feel sick at heart to read the newspapers that were sent to me from New York since this great, grand war began.
I am so thankful to be able to read the
Continental Times Continental Times now, the only really distinguished American paper I know of.
München, Cct. 1st. Frau Dr. A. Muell

## Praise for "Continental Times"

 the Editor.Please send to
Flease send to the address given below, and with the least possible delay, the Cont
nental Times for Sept. 17. 20. 22 and 24 I shall remit at once on receipt of papers.
There are some able articles in thes There are some able articles in these
numbers which I desire read by some who are in need of them. This does not mean hat there are not fine articles in ever good, and is eagerly red
scribers whom I know.

| Dresden, Sept. 28th, 1915. Yours sinc erely, |
| :---: | :---: |
| J. B. Watson |

Injustice upon Injustice.
difference between such a traffic as his and the huge business which the Mor ganized American industries are carrying on must be apparent to a child in a kinder-
garten. Mr. Lansing's table of munitions untries during fou which 14 are blank, and the others show,
even in high instances, only insignificant mounts. And there was no question then of England being unable to supply her own day the very heart of the matter is that all e Allies are quite unable to supply their own needs, and the United States are doing
it for them! Without American aid they must fail!
Surely, Mr. Lansing's note will be viewed with grief by Americans to whom considerations of humanity are not a mere political
weapon to hurt Germany. X. Y. Z. New York

No. 1186. Vol. xXII. No. 44
BRITISH vERsus GERMAN IMPERIALISM Astonishing Contrasts in the Nature the Two Empires.
"It was pitt dia it"," said Mr. Oladsione,



 day the Armada menaed her shores until
looaty. She lad lost her American colonies, and treand had sprung up again, an armed
nation beyond her power lo overcome. Enas. land had two choices: ste could accept the
 Ioday or what Austria is in Anstria Hungary
She precended to to so so, but while she preShe pretended to do so, but white she prec
terded ste
she ploted to recour her old place









 yy hait, and the rirish name has been defame Method of England.
 Tor herseli: She no more hated Catuoliciti
than she hated Molammedanism, and as as
 press them as to whether they weer of Saxoun
or of Ceftic blood


 ter poicy, then she will seek to in intuence
 so long as Cromwell and Pitt's policy per-
sists-the policy that has decreed the Empire sists-the policy that has decreed the E,
exists for the sole benefit of England. A thousand subite weapons England has
to mantain this poicy in Ircland. In the ear Catho life. In the ear of the Catholic she whispers revival of that "Protestant Ascendancy" which indignant over Orange outrages on National outrages orl Orangemen. Her of Nationalist ment gives Catholics \%. P. ships and small confers these favors on Protestants-and both actions have the one aim-to keep Ifeland English Tory tules, the Irish Unionist w.ll be his Sepoy. When the English Liberal rules both too ignurant of their country's history and position to realize what they are-nay
often believing themselves to be wise and patriotic men. What Ireland Is. very small resources and that this two-fold litteness would effectually prevent her standgeographical proximity 10 England must always render her dependent, is a teaching ex-
plicitly and implicitly drilled into the heads of the people of Ireland from the primary in this country has been subtly but ably directed to destroy national self-reliance and from the English press the same idea has been spread abroad in the world. For fifty years there has been practically no direct
communication between Ireland and the Continent. England, as a brilliant rish priest
has phrased it, has built around Ireland wall of paper, on the inner side of which believe of the peoples of the world outside
the British flag, and on the outside of which she has inscribed what she wishes these think of Ireland at all, foreigners of the Euroof four, as an insignificant country, very poor, and very turbulent. The geographical proximity of Ireland to
England, adduced as a reason why England was intended by Providence to rule this
island, is a figment. Ireland is four times more distant from England than England
herself is from France. The "smalness" herself is from France. The "smalliness" of
her reent tacquisitions, as large as Servia
with her newwy accuired provinee, twice as with her newly acyuried province, twice as
large as the Kingoom of Denmank, twice and

 ive inese as arge as saxony, and larger by
many thousand square miles than tile spendidic Kingdom of Bavari, and in none of those
countries, all independent and with a potent
 nes of the soil equal to that of treand. The
name and fame of Belfium and Holland are spread throughout the world, yet these two
 Vet in population Ircland halls far below
most of these countries.
Bavarai, with 3,300
 nas ilree millions more people Begium,
sarcely a fird the size oftreand bes ien, double is population. Holiand, on a third





 ing where a hundered men had found occu-
pation before, half a dozen men and booss
 Iton of England's agricultural laws is still not ended. In actual numbers Ireland has
lost $4,200,000$ people since 1845 . But allow ing for the natural increase of population
which should have accrued between 1845 Which should have accrued between 1845
and the present time, Ireland's loss of popu-
lation may be calculated the same proportion between the population of England and Irelarid had been maintained, Ireland would hiave today $16,000,000$ of people
instead of four. In 1846 the Irish 9 English. Today they are but 5 to 40 Eng lish. The English made the laws which
massacred a people. quals, even still, Ireland, equals or cxceeds some of the most thriving
States of Europe. She has a much larger population than the Republic of Swizerland,
the Kingdom of Norway, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Kingdom of Greece, the King dom of Servia, or the Grand Duchy of Fin
land. As to her supposed povety, land. As to her supposed poverty, her an-
nual revenue is greater than the revenue of a dozen European countries, including NorSwitzerland and Portugal. All those countries support armies (some in addition navies),
diplomatic and consular services out of their, diplomatic and consular services out of their
revenues. Ireland has neither army, navy, diplomatic nor consular service. Her revenue re received by England and used by tha garrison of officialdom in this country to The fashion in which the are spent by England may be thus illustrated In Ireland ail the "police"-an armed and
drilled force-and all the judiciary are under he direct control of England. England ap point the judges, England appoints the po-
lice. They have no responsibility to the land, where the corporation is compelled to
lax the people for the support of the police lax the people for the support of the police
force, the corporation is no permitted even one representative on the Board of Control,
cvery member of which is arpointed by English Government. The population of England is roughly eight times that of Ireland and the criminal population of England is eleven
times greater than the criminal population o reland, yet $2,000,000$ pounds of Irish revenues are allocated to pay judges and police in
Ireland, while in England, with eleven times imperial taxation is but $1,850,000$ pounds The judicial benca in Ireland is the greatest scandal in Europe. Elevation to it is not determined by character and ability, but by
the assured readiness of the men appointed he assured readiness of the men appointed
convict whomsoever the English Govern ment desires to be convicted and to acquit whomsoevar the English Government desires works 66 days per year and receives a salary 600 hours per annum and receives as salar and expenses from 3,500 to 5000 pounds pe
annum. As to education, the English Govannum. As to education, the English Gov
ernment allows less of the Irish revenues to be spent on educating the 800,000 children Ireland than she expends on her armed policeman in the country is the equivalent of the amount of money permitted to be
spent out of Irish revenues on the education of 40 Irish Children. "Ireland is not 'little,' Ireland is not poor."
She is a country of extensive She is a country of extensive area and of
considerable wealth, held and plundered by another country, who to shield her robbery persistently belittles and defames Ireland and
the Irish to the rest of the world.
poitical policy with different imeans, the Italy can point to the fact that, free from all
scruples of political faich scruples of political faith and morality, sh
has consistently pursued a course in world war which many years. To be at once Austria's ally and her most malignant foe, to form one o the Dreibund and promote the interests o
the Entente, -that has for decades been Italy' the Entente, -that has for decades been Italy' policy. The official ally of Germany and
Austria, she was the secret confederate the Westen powers, and made bold to sive practical evidence of it, too, on every oc
ceasion. As far back ta 1897 , Cretan issue became acute, she made the
cause of cause of England her own. Her atfitude
was still more pronounced in the Algeciras affair, clearly indicating that neither Austria her assistance in case of any great clash of European
It has for decades been an axiom in Italian policy to further everything conducive to a
weakening of Austria: hence her displeasure weakening of Austria: hence her displeasure
with Russia due to the more friendly attitude of that country to Austria in 1903 and he subsequent rather undignified courting Empires was respumed. She furthered the ambitious shemes of the Serbians; the official and unofficial relations between Belgrade and Rome grew closer and closer. Wherever in
the Balkans there arose an opponent of Austria, he could rely on the support of thal - Count Berchtold and Count Aehr fending Austria's most vital interests on the southeast, for to Russia's open opposition there was added Italy's insidious enmity. It has been generally held in ltaly that her rise lo world power could be atlained
only through Austria's downfall. Not even in France aud Russia were the publications advocating a disruption of that Empire hailed with as great an acclaim. Influential
papers made it their prime object to foment papers made it their prime object to foment
hatred hatred of Austria, steadily circulated the
myth of the oppression of the Italians in that country. The stage, too, served the
same tendencies. Rovelta by their dramas, Romanticismo Annunzi inculcated in hundreds of thousands a hatred of the Empire and preached a war of an-
nihilation against her. Even the schools nihilation agzinst her. Even the schools be-
came nurseries of Irredentism, and official came nurseries of Irredentism, and official
text-books speak of South Tyrol and Trieste lext-books speak of South Tyrol and Triest
as the beautiful, "still" unredeemed lands The government openly tolerated Irredentist
activities and supported the mare-nostrin policy, which aimed at Italy's exclusive control of the Adriatic.
Austria met all
Austria met all these evidences of enmity with a steady forbearance, bore patiently
Italy's unlawful interference Italy's unlawful interference in her domestic
concerns, - nay, more, she sedulously avoided the commemoration of many a glorious the excessive sensitiveness of the Italians. In Italy there is scarcely a town which has not imimortalized the memory of Solferino, -in Austria even the panorama of the en
gagement at Lissa had to appear under the gagement at Lissa had to appear under
anonymous title: "A Naval Batte," because the Duke of Avara considered it to remind Italy of Austria's victor
ciation of Austria's interests, did not succee in changing Italy's attitude. "Morte all' Austria" ontinued to be hee almost universal watcha single Italian who deemed it possible that his country would, when it came to the point, fight on the side of her allies. Had
the King commanded them to do so eply would have been barricades in Mila Bologna, and Rome. It was not, howeve anxiely to save his throne which kept him
from conjuring up that danger: the King rom conjuring up that danger: the King
himself was a decided enemy of Austria; he, too, in his heart sided with her foes; he too, feigned a loyatity only as long a
feared Germany's and Austria's strength. All who know Italy have for years ware that her alliance with Ausiria was hollow pact. The latter had a choice o
two things: to anticipate Italy's "increasingly wait until she should deem it a fitting moment to strike Austria in the back,--this
was the bone of contention between the was the bone of contention between the
nilitarists and Count Aehrenthal, who favored militarists and Count Aehrenthal, who favored
continuing the policy of |loyality to the utter most.
The reward of Austria is Italy's heinous crime which, after ten months of war, compel the former to fight her ally of yesterday. Immediately after the outbreak of the world
conflict, hatred of Austria burst forth in conflict, hatred of Austria burst forth in Italy
with a fiery violence. The abuse of the Em with a fiery violence. The abuse of the Em-
pire, derision of its army, enmity to its ruler pire, derision of its army, enmity to its ruler,
and denunciation of German "Huns" and "barbarians", in which the press indulged "barbarians", in which the press indulged,
exceeded at times the outpourings of the French papers. Then, gradually, a calm set in: it was found that Italy was not in fighting
trim; that it was wiser to utilize the firs irim; that it was wiser to utilize the firs
months for equipment and leave the brunt of the work to the warring powers ! It has
never been Italy's way to gain coveted terri-
ways let others bleed and then gathere the desired booty, at times despite her ow she allowed her ally to fight the strongest military forces in the world, and then only Even the courage to throw her the gantle aly rendered the greatest services to Austria's enemies. Her troops were concentrated upon he frontiers of Austria alone, thus preventing Serbiar from using its full strength agains Serbia and Russia, while enabling France to letely unguarded. The "neutralists" comthough opposed to Austria, thought she was inflicting sufficient injury upon her ally without proceeding to war; they claimed that her
atitude had prevented the victory of the central powers, thus entitiling her to their ratitude.
"interventionists." ${ }^{\text {M }}$. not suffice for the "interventionists," Not satisfied with only wanted to see the Dual Monarchy crushed Hence they demanded, after ten months, the active intervention of the army, which
meanwhile been carefully equipped. The people, however, would not have so ready or so enihusiastic to join the cause
had not the press, subsidized by France and had not the press, subsidized by France and England, supressed the latest great Teuton
successes in Galicia, even going the length of repiesenting them in part as Russian vic tories. The great body of Italians thought
that Austria's powers of resistance were well nigh spent, they saw her lying prostrate, then only did they summon courage to stab her in the back, supposing it would be her death blow. The multitude, misled by the is fired with martial enthusiasm only because it does not expect an earnest resistance on the part of Austria.
As to the responsible parties: a bad con-
science, a realization of their treachery and science, a realization of their treachery and
its possible consequences, finally their inextinguishable hatred of Austria,--these are the mainsprings that impelled King and govThe same King, who has for six years condoned unparalleled manifestations against its ruler, his ally; who, like his predecessors,
reared to a hatred of Austria and dislike of its sovereign, was a pleased onlooker when Oberdank was hailed as a national hero solely cis Joseph.
King was not with a "heavy heart" that the He was long since ready for that, primarily from fear of a Nemesis, and, furthermore, future than by annihilating Austria,-which he presumes will come to pass. Only thus whose compass could not have been essentially increased even as the result of a victorious campaign, be explained. Italy dares he war not so much for territorial aggrandizement as for the realization of the aim she pursued in peace as well with all the means position as a great power. In this sense Italy is consistent: she continues on the path sponsible for the world war. Never would
France, England, and even Russia, have brought it on so lightheartedly had they no felt perfectly certain that llay wha und side. Diplomats of the Entente powers like wise knew that there was a fair chance that he army of Italy would march against its desire to This apprehension and the loyal if shire to maintain the alliance with Italy, pisposition,-is what actuated the Foreig Minister, Baron Burian, to offer her a com pensation for her neutrality,-the maximum utely abanstria could give without absond on the Adriatic
Baron Burian did well,--evidencing that any Emperor desired to avoid a conflict any price, and forcing Italy to lay aside her
mask: the nations of Austria know now that their sovereign was ready to make the great est sacrifices and that Italy went to war with anilating her former ally. Agire will design, however, the whole nan. Austrian blood is not easily stirred but now when we are threatened by he back now will our wath rise to mighty flame, and all Austria echo with the cry: "Down with the traitors!" Now w
know where to find our most malignant foe, who wore the mask of friendship, and whe he had grown great by our favor and that of our enemies.

## ur enemies.

Hungarian ever forget forgive this, breach of faith unexampled in history, - that all continue to be the watchword; and we hildren, if that be nor children, or children's devoid of all political and moral loyalty, shall have paid a heavy penalty for the crime committed
country!

## Whistler's Wit

There is an anecdote, too, of a dialogue
etween Whistler and Leighton, whose finished and hister and Leighton, whose over-
he could finished and commonplace wo sauntering "My dear Whistler," asked Leighton, "yo leave your work so rough and sketchy. Why do you never finish?"
Whistler screwed his glass into his ey
dave a fiendish laugh and gave a fiendish laug "My dear Leign"

German Victory Means a World Regeneration. In this world war Germany supplies the great dynamic force of evolution. Her victories and achievements will widen the
range of opportunity for her people. Upon her success depends the freedom of Islam and the regeneration of Turkey under the
enlightened government of the Young Turks enlightened government of the Young Turks.
Everywhere her victory will mean what it m ans in her own land-industrial and c progress, religious liberty, education and culture, and whether victorious or defeated, her dazzling manifestation of efficiency in every department of national life cannot fail
to stimulate other nations to similar high to stimulate other nations to similar high
achievements in their social and political adjustments.
The International.
$\mathrm{A}^{11}$ those who approve the poiciey of our bonore and isutice, arer reauesete to sendusustho names and addresses of their friends here and

## Continental Times

## - free of charge for a fortnight.

Gentlemen,


Please forward the paper free of charge for 14 days to the following addresses

You may mention my name (cross out whichever is not desired).
Do not mention my name
am sending $\frac{\text { herewith }}{\text { by separate post }}$ subscription fees for $\frac{1 \text { month }}{1 \text { quarter }}$ fo


A Force For Truth． The Work of the German－American Commercial League．
The German－American Commercial League
Berlin has entered upon the third year of at Berlin has entered upon the third year of
its existence and can Iook with greates satis－ faction on the work it has done during the first year of the war．The Union has printed
and distributed hundred thousands of pam－ phlets in the English anguage，siving a cor－ position of Germany durring the war．The best proof for the widespread good effect those pamphlets have had in America and
other English speaking countries are the Other English speaking countries are the
villainous attacks made on them by the Eng lish press．But the Union has done much lish press．Buit he Union hast cone much
more than this．It has in particular concen－ trated its efforts on rying to keep up the uninterrupted exchange of goods between Germany and the United States，as much as circumstances would permit．Further，in ar－ ranging a regulation of mutual commercial
liabilities；to instruct their members in both liabintres；to instruct their members and de
countries on the various new laws and de crees，issued in Germany and America，affect ing trade and commerce；and finally in pro－ tecting its members，as well as it was possible from the effects of the commercial war car－ ried on by the Entente against Germany． The number of the members belonging to
the League has increased by 547 new firm the League has incre
during the last year．

## German Watering Places． <br> Preparations for Winter Sports．

 Great ActivityOnce more winter is at our doors and the
greater number of our watering places and greater number of our watering places and
health resorts are again closing their toors until next spring．But this great war，as in many other respects，has also brought change in the habit of a number of our prominent watering－places to close down in
October and reopen in May becuse thousands October and reopen in May，because thousands
of our wounded heroes require the benefits of our watering－places also during the winter Thus it has come about that we shall have a regular winter－season not only at Wiesbaden
and Aachen - the sping and Aachen，－- the springs at these spas have
always been visited by invalids throughout the year without any interruption in the winter－but also at Willdbad，Neuenahr，Bad

Reichenhall，Kreuznact，Bad Homburg，Baden－ Weiler，St．Blasien，Baden－Baden，Bad Reinerzz
Mergentheim，Bad Sazbrunn，and sever other places where winter sports are announ－ ed．We shall publish special reporis from winter sport during the co
Third Austrian War Loan The prospectus calling for subscription for the third Austrian war Ioan mas now b－e
issud．The rerms are most favorable for is again fixed at $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ and the price agan ixed
93.30 corws for every 100 crowns．The
bonds are exempt from all sate taxation，and Londs are exempt from all sate taxation，and
likewise are all bourse－transactions in these Sonds free from the existing bonds and shares
transer taxes．Of particular interest are how Hanster texes．Of particular interest are how
ever the following special benefits granted to intending subbscribers，who may wish to morlgage some other bonds，or stocks，at the
present in their possession，for the purpose present in their possession，for the purpose loan．The prospectus shows that all stocks and shares which are accepted as securities
by the Austro－Hungarian Bank will be taken by the Austro－Hungarian Bank will be take
in mortgage by this Bank at a rate of interes which will always be $1 / 2 \%$ lower than the bankrate of the day be，if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Bank that the money re－ sulting from the morigage transacion is in－ tended for subscribing to the new war loan．
Likewise will all other Banks and Saving Likewise will all other Banks and Saving
Banks under the same presupposition aivance Sanks under the same presupponidion aida per year．
Sources of Pro－Allyism A woman accused me yesterday of seeing
only one side in the war ．Itaimed the ribgt only one side in the war．I claimed the rigghe
to do that with the sme justice she hersel ox do that with the same justice she hersel
exerised，but would defy contradiction on any hisisorical point noted by me．That
having read on both sdes I was iustified having read on booth stdes I was justified
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