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STOCKHOLM

LUCERNE

BERLIN VIENNA

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Chief of Bulgarian Army.

Sofia, Oct. 10. The King of Bulgaria assumes the supreme control of the Bulgarian army, whilst the active command is given to the Minister of War Jekow.

Council in London.

London. The French Premier Viviani and the Minister of Marine, Augagneux, have arrived in London in order to confer with Mr. Asquith.

England and Bulgaria.

Athens, Oct. 10. The English Minister has notified the Greek government that all cargoes destined for Bulgaria will be regarded as contraband.

The Panama Canal.

New York, Oct. 10. According to Colonel Goethals/recent developments in the workings about the Culebra show that the Canal cannot be opened for many months to come.

America and Turkey.

New York, Oct. 10. The American government has warned Turkey, that if the murders of Armenians do not cease, the good relations between America and Turkey will be endangered.

Bernstorff and Lansing.

Washington, Oct. 10. There has been yet another long interview between Count Bernstorff and Secretary of State Lansing. Great secrecy is maintained concerning the subject of the talk.

Warning to Greece.

Sofia, Oct. 10. The Premier, M. Radoslawow has warned the Greek Minister 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 its diplomatic representative in Sofia.

Ministers Resign.

SIR EDWARD GREY ENGLAND'S "BLACK SHEEP." Violent Attacks Made Upon the Minister

of Foreign Affairs for the Failure of Great Britain's Balkan Policy. BLUNDERING DIPLOMATS.

ROTTERDAM

British Ministers at Sofia and Athens and the Foreign Office all Misinformed as to the True State of the Political Outlook. London, Oct. 10. It would appear as though at last the English people were beginning to understand the follies of the policy of Sir Edward Grey, which has been of the Machiavellian order, that of setting the other nations at feud so that England should profit thereby. The last effort of the now stultified British Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been to embark three small nations, Bulgaria, Greece and Roumania in the war, quite regardless as to the waste and ruin which would thereby have been caused in those countries, so long as England received assistance.

His Policy Fails.

Had that policy succeeded, it is possible that Grey might have gone along for some time, but its failure has brought the vilifications of the press down upon him in a manner which he has richly deserved. The entire leading articles of the English press today, tell of the stupefaction of the British public mind, concerning the untoward turn of events brought about by the absolute failure of Grey's Balkan policy, which has brought England, already denuded of men, face to face with a new campaign, at enormous distance from home, the end of which all thinking people foresee might very easily prove more disastrous still than the tragic fiasco of the Dardanelles expedition.

Lord Northcliffe, by far and away the most far-seeing and independent of all the newspaper proprietors, and, at the same time by long odds the most influential, foresees 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.

NEW GREEK CABINETFORMED Five Ex-Premiers Called to Make Up Coalition Ministry. Makes Peace Sure. Strong Men Called to Power. THE KING'S WISDOM.

Monarch Has Brought Together Tried Men of All Parties at the Time of National Crisis. Zaimis, Theotokis Rhallis, Dragoumis and Gunaris, By Aubray Stanhope.

All of you who, like myself, have lived in Greece, know the saying which runs throughout the country and firmly believed in by every Hellenic citizen : "Greece will be great the day a King of the name of Constantin comes to the throne." And King Constantin as is evident to everyone today is living up to the expectations which his name brought to the Greek nation. What is the meaning* of the word "Constantinos?" It signifies firm and constant." And so the King of Greece is showing himself to be, and his wisdom is shown in the nomination of the new Ministry.

I have known personally four out of the five of the new Ministers whose names are above, Gunares being the exception. I have met them and talked with them all, at various times of the many so happy sojourns I have made in Athens, as representative of a great American newspaper. And knowing the fine points of Athenian politics, as I do, it is more than evident that King Constantin has chosen out the very best men in his kingdom, the men who, you may take it from me, give the fullest assurance to the world at large, that Greece will not commit the egregious and suicidal folly of being influenced into taking part in this already too complicated and devastating war.

Fitting For the Post.

Zaimis, of all the men in Greece, is the very best choice that could be made to be the Premier at a time of such peril to the nation-a peril happily now almost set aside by the firm action of the King. Zaimis is a big man in a small world. In a country where politics rage and boil with intensity, Zaumis 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 Crete, and the strife loving Cretans could not be controlled, Zaimis was made Governor of Crete, and, such was the effect of his personality, that since he was appointed in in 1906, peace has reigned in the Island, as never was before. Dragoumis, is yet another of the National pillars of Hellas. It was he who, in those critical days, 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 of the school of Delyannis.

anti-war men, who believe, with right, that the future of Greece would be ruined should that country become inveigled in war. Turkey the Right Ally.

ZURICH

When I was in Greece and met every one of their prominent politicians, inclusive of four 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 the Greek has always been the best treated. To my knowledge two of the members of the new Ministry, whose names it might not be discreet to mention, are of that opinion. And if we look at the political tableau at the present moment, the most advantageous union would be for Greece to join hands with Turkey and Bulgaria.

King Constantin, from what I hear, is not removed from that way of thinking. But, for the present, he considers that best of all it is for Greece, to remain neutral, and in that he has the army with him.

IN THE GREEK CHAMBER. Historical Debate in the Parliament at Athens. Veniselos Violently Attacked By Dragoumis, Theotokis and Gunaris.

Athens, Oct. 10. Exceedingly stormy was the 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 in the session, he produced a letter from the 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' "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 had given the fullest assurances that Greek interests would not be

BELGRADE CAPTURED. Servian Capital Taken by Storm and the German and Austro-Hungarian Troops Occupy the Servian Capital. Severe Resistance by the Garrison.

STUBBORN STREET FIGHTS. Palace of King Peter In the Hands of His Enemies. Bridge Over the Save Being Restored for Railroad Traffic.

For some time past it has been an open secret, that the invasion of Servia was planned by the United Armies, and that General Field Marshal von Mackensen was in charge of the operations which are of the greatest importance, 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 time is being wasted in the advance movement, which is being actively pursued. The bridge over the Save is being hastily restored.

General von Gallwitz is operating with a powerful army to the East, and the Danube and 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 exceedingly perilous. They have the Bulgarians at their flank and the United Armies decending upon them from the North. Communication 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 them. as already the direct railroad, by which the English and French troops might come, has been blown up in two places. The country roads are almost nil and on all sides there will be found a hostile Macedonian population which will incessantly harass the foreign forces coming to the support of the Servians. In the centre, between the Servians and

their 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 great advantage of a minute knowledge of the country through which they are advancing.

The Bulgarians can with ease place an army of half a million in the field of first class men, and as many more if it should be

Petersburg, Oct. 10. The resignation of the Minister of the interior Scherbatow has been accepted he is succeeded by the Chotow. At the same time it is announced that the Procurator of the Holy Synod, Samarin, resigns.

Submarine Sentinel.

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 Crete to try and sink this most annoying naval unit.

Austro Hungarian War Loan.

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

Women Flyers.

Paris, Oct. 10. According to the Petit Journal a number of women have been engaged to act as aeroplane pilots. Among the women flyers will be MademoiselleProvost-Damedos and Madame Richter. General Hirschauer, the director of the flying corps of France, is very much in favor of women flyers.

A Grateful People.

Athens, Oct. 10. On the occasion of the King appearing to take part in the funeral of General Damianos, his Majesty was received by the people with quite special enthusiasm, for it is universally acknowledged amongst the Greek, that, twice of late, the King has saved the country from being dragged into a disastrous war.

American Note to England.

London, Oct. 10. The Washington Correspondent of the Morning Post cables that the American note to England will be despatched in the earlier part of this week. In it, the United States government takes strong exception to the blockade of Germany as applied by England, and quite specially as regards the treatment of American cargoes consigned to neutral countries.

Important Negociations.

Athens, Oct. 10. It would appear that exceedingly important negociations have taken place between the Greek Government and that of Bulgaria. The latter is, from what is heard, inclined to make concessions to Greece in order to round the territory that country controls in Macedonia. It is reported that Bulgaria is prepared to cede Drama and Serres to the Greeks.

Absolutely Misled.

The Daily Mail publishes an article with the heading : "Have we a Foreign Office?" It says that the British Legation in Sofia and the Foreign Office in Downing Street, both appear to have been absolutely misled. Great Britain in such a struggle as it is going through ought not to make such gross blunders. The Daily Mail compares the position of England today with that of the time of Napoleon a hundred years ago, only the positions reversed.

Ill-Informed.

Equally ill-informed about the true state of affairs in Greece, appear to have been, Sir Francis Elliot, the British Minister in Athens, who sent home assurances that Greece was sure to side with the Entente Powers, having apparently failed entirely to count with the dominating power of the King. As a leading newspaper says: "The fall of Venizelos is worse for the Allies by far than that of Warsaw.

Many people think that Grey will now have to resign, his position having become impossible.

NOT ENOUGH SOLDIERS. England Must Supply 30,000 New Troops Weekly. Hervé Asks where Men Are to Be

Found for Macedonia. London, Oct. 10. England is now called upon to supply fresh forces, to the extent of 30,000 per week. The British people had no idea that any such like heavy calls would be made on them, and the result is a sort of national tremor has set in. The following telegram from Kitchener was read at a recruiting meeting at Southampton. "Men are most urgently needed, every possible effort must be made in order to persuade people to enter the army."

Where are the Men?

Paris, Oct. 8. In his newspaper Guerre Sociale, Hervé says that certainly 300,000 to 400,000 troops will be needed for the new Macedonian expedition. But as there can be no possibility of weakening any of the existing fronts one must ask where the necessary troops are to come from. France and England cannot supply them. Hervé ends up with an accusation against the Italians of failing to give any assistance and doubts that country having the needful number of troops.

BULGARIA READY.

Everything in Order for Immediate Action at the Word of Command,

Sofia, Oct. 10. All the military preparations of Bulgaria are complete. General Bojadziew commands the first army, General Todorot the second. The Queen of Bulgaria, as in the last war, is active head of the Red Cross service.

A Stirring Lawyer.

Rhallis is the stirring lawyer, the man who, 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 one of the most curious old constructions in Athens. His front yard, although he lives in the middle of the town, is full of livestock, goats rabbits, fowls and dogs, as he is passionately fond of animals.

With Rhallis, into the Coalition Cabinet, comes his former rival, the successor of Tricoupis, the aristocratic tall svelt Theotokis 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, for he taught his King how to obtain an annual crop of olives from the Royal plantations, which had up to a certain period only yielded a crop every second year.

The Junior.

Gunaris is one of the politicians who has come up recently and who has earned for 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, when Veniselos committed his first coup de tête, appeared to be intent upon dragging 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 of the ex-Premiers in the new government.

To have five ex-Premiers in one Government, and those, all of varied views in politics, quite sufficiently shows the political astuteness of King Constantin. They are all 1 the German war bulletins.

interfered with. The Attack.

In an exceedingly strong worded debate that followed, Dragoumis. Theotokis 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 question, but, that owing to the permission of the landing at Salonica the whole future of Greece was staked.

Theotokis called upon Veniselos to drop the attitude he had taken up on the question of the agreement with Servia which agreement no longer existed. He said that it was an act of treason to seek to apply an agreement that had been made for purely Balkan needs as a weapon with which to bring about enmity for Greece with the Great Powers.

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 Germany and Austro-Hungary to the end, a 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." Theotokis began a powerful attack upon the 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 support the Entente Powers, at a moment when Russia 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. Greece must at all risks remain neutral.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

Fierce Fighting Still Continues in the Souchez and Champagne Districts. The French forces are fighting 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 censorship has forbidden the publication of

found necessary. It can be therefore very easily seen how utterly hopel ess the position of the Allied armies at Salonica, with the small force which it will be possible to land there, heavily handicapped by being at enormous distance from their base. It looks as though nothing can save the Anglo-Franco forces from great disaster, unless the Macedonian Serbian expedition be ignominiously abandoned.

TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

Hall Bey Makes Stirring Speech Concerning Turkish Successes

Constantinople, Oct. 10. In Halil Bey, the President of the Turkish Parliament, the Turks have a great patriot and a fine spokesmen for the nation. Once again Halil has addressed the Parliament 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 would surely achieve just the same great successes as Turkey had done.

Then the Minister of war rose and said that not only had the Dardanelles expedition been 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 of, had smilingly awaited the onslaught of of the enemy, and had finally beaten him in the most complete manner.

"According to our reckoning," said Enver Pasha, "out of the 500,000 men brought into action by the enemy, the half of that number lie buried on the Peninsula of Gallipoli, and the rest have retired wounded."

"In a few days it will have been a year since the war commenced with us. And throughout the land there is the highest spirit of enthusiasm and confidence in victory. To give you some idea of these things, I 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. With the help of God we will achieve victory."

As regards the supply of munitions and equipments, there was no cause for anxiety. All the while the army was being better and better equipped. Every simple soldier knows that he is not only fighting for 30 million of Turks but for 300 million or Mohammedans.

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The Editor, while always glad to consider suitable manuscript, can under no circumstances assume responsibility for their return.

The English Prisoners.

Truth will out, and the recent large number of English prisoners taken have no scruple in telling of things as they are as regards the, so called, voluntary system in England. They talk in the freest manner, and, from what they tell, it is quite evident that the "voluntary system," as regards recruiting in Great Britain does not exist. According to most of those prisoners, who had little heart in their service and are glad enough to be in safety, they were not volunteers at all, but nolens volens were incorporated into the army and sent to the front. In most cases they were turned out of their employment and left the alternative of starving or serving. They appear, according to their own accounts, to have had a quite insufficient training, little shooting practice, and, in the earlier days of their training, were exercised with dummy guns, just bits of wood. Their officers are young and inexperienced, have no idea of tactics and in consequence do not enjoy the confidence of the men they ought to inspire with the needful military ardor.

A German writer, in the Rundschau, takes up the subject and asks pertinently, whether, if Kitchener's armies are composed of such men, so little trained and fitted for soldiers, and having so little martial ardor, whether they can possibly be looked upon as the likely victors 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 fruits of national military service which has lasted a hundred years, and which has grown into the blood of the people and has made soldiers of them, one and all But neither Kitchener nor anyone else can build up a diciplined army in the course of a few months. It takes generations to accomplish that. Exactly the same thing may be said of the new Russian army which a telegram from Petersburg tells, is being hastily patched together. But the army of today, to be of any use, must be highly diciplined, it s officers men thoroughly cognisant of the intricate art of modern tactics and the soldiers must have the martial spirit and the true sentiment of 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.

Colonel Emerson the Well Known American War Correspondent, Gives Two Interesting Lectures Upon Doctoring of Newspaper Despatches.

AMERICANS THE VICTIMS. English Authoritles so Transform and Mutilate News that United States Citizens are Kept in Ignorance bf the Truth.

Before the American Institute, Saturday night, and before the Berlin Lyceum last Friday night, Col. Edwin Emerson, the American war correspondent, delivered two lectures, delivered in German. The theme was: "The War and the Censorship". Colonel Emerson spoke extemporaneously. The Amevican colony and many members of the Staff 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 misrepresentations and suppressions of facts concerning the war were due not so much to the ill will or mendacity of hostile correspondents and editors, but to the interference of the various official censorships at the headquarters and capitals of the enemies of Germany.

Americans Worst Sufferers.

The worst sufferers from this are the readers of American newspapers, since the American press, notwithstanding the fact that freedom of the press is one of the constitutional rights of the American people, must undergo the 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 military headquarters at the front, but of a succession of further censors stationed at Buda-Pest, Vienna, in Germany, Switzerland, France and finally England.

Between the conflicting 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.

Col. Emerson's own experience had been that his despatches were freely passed by German and Austrian censors, as well as by the neutral censors of Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia, only to be wofully garbled or suppressed by the censorship of England through which all European cables to America now run. Thus during the first month of the war out of Emerson's 78 despatches from Germany only 4 arrived in New York-Of these four that got through, three told of minor German reverses, while the fourth had been forged during transit over England in such a way that it converted Emerson's report of a German victory into a pretended German defeat. Among the despatches totally suppressed by the British censorship were Emerson's reports of the first great German successes at Liège, in East Prussia, at Longwy, Namur, Maubeuge and before Antwerp. All that his American newspaper had to show for these long despatches were the war correspondent's telegraphic expenses and the official receipts for cable tolls paid at Rotterdam, Copenhagen and in Switzerland. Such wastage of money for cable tolls on messages that never arrived ran into thousands of dollars. The managing editor of one American newspaper told Emerson that his newspapers expenditure for cable tolls after six months of this war had reached a grand total of \$460,000.

of the censorship of news. After the battle of Neuve Chapelle this spring. Kitchener's received a memorial signed by several high British officers in Flanders praising the humanity of the surgeons and sanitary men in the field, and asking for public recognition of this. Thereupon Lord Kitchener got up in Parliament, - where all Kitchener latest battles have been fought-, and declared with unction that he had lost all respect for the German army because of confidential reports he claimed to have of the inhumanity of German surgeons and sanitary men in the field.

"This is the same Kitchener, who after the battle 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 written by Winston Churchill, then a war correspondent, but now a Minister of the British crown. But if you no look into Churchill's book today for this passage, you will find that it has been cut out. This is not the only piece of British censorship that Winston Churchill could tell. If he chose, he could tell how the original news of the battle of Omdurman was falsified by General Kitchener. It is well known that this battle, which made Kitchener's military reputation, 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 annihilation by the dervishes. Kitchener, in order to ensure the publication 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 adjutant.

"One honest Brtish war correspondent who had dared to displease Kitchener in Egypt got so rough a deal from Kitchener that he committed suicide. Kitchener thereupon put in the dead correspondent's place a private soldier of his own transport column.

"During the South-African war Kitchener, in order to save his military reputation from possible criticism, immediately after Lord Roberts' withdrawal gave orders that all war correspondents, who had accompanied Lord Roberts' Army in the field, should forthwith be removed from South Africa and sent home. After that he was able to send what reports he wanted.

"We Americans know what we are to think of Kitchener's respect for the truth from the experience that an American correspondent had with him last year. I refer to the famous interview of Irvin Cobb with Kitchener. This interview bore international inconvenient for Kitchener he repudiated it by a cowardly denial. Yet in spite of his denial I have not met a single person in America who did not believe that Mr. Cobb told the truth and that Kitchener simply tried to lie out of it. "If I were a German," concluded Col. Emerson, "I should wish with all my heart that the stupid censorship now inflicted upon the enemies of Germany might continue to flourish among them in all its present crass stupidity. I should say: 'The more benighted and ignorant about their own war our enemies can be kept, the better for Germany!""

VIRIBUS UNITIS. **NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**

The Austrian Protest Against Murder Exports.

It is hard to escape the conviction that the recent American diplomatic note was written on a principle which has long prevailed in American politics-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 Administration's Lusitania notes has passed out of the State Department, speaking for the American people, placed humanitarian considerations above all else. That is to say, the saving of human life and the aversion of human suffering were said to be paramount to all considerations of legality and necessity. But in the reply to Austria-Hungary not a thought is permitted to intrude of the hundreds of thousands of soldiers, fighting against halfa-world for their homes and firesides, who are being torn, mangled and killed by American shot and explosives hurled from American guns. It suffices to point out that what America is doing to further international murder is strictly legal.

Hollow, Out-worn Technicalities.

It has never been contended by the opponents of the American trade in the munitions of murder that it is illegal. 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 legal to-day; and the whole tendency of the times is to change the law in respect to such things. That the law permitting 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 in the rules governing international conflicts can be made during the course of war is admitted in the American note to England of March 30th.

In that note the State Department agreed that England, owing to changed conditions of warfare, had a right to change the nature of a blockade, even though the change involved the grossest outrages to American trade in peaceful commodities. But in the notes to Germany the position was reversed, and the reversal was based on humanitarian orounds

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 anony mously, if so desired.

Aleister Crowley Explains. To/the Editor:

I notice in your brief introduction to my article "End of England"--(July 26th) a republic mind. In those communications the, ference to a "ridiculous proposal" of mine to take down Cologne Cathedral and rebuild it at Rheims. You wrong me!

This was only one of a series of letters which I wrote to the London Press in order to find out if there was anything too idiotic for them to print.

There was not! I am your obedient servant,

Aleister Crowley. I am sorry to have misinterpreted Mr. Crowley's somewhat over-subtle irony. But considering what was written in London at that time, there was really no way of telling Lit. Ed. the sheep from the goats.

"The Outlook" sans Outlook.

To the Editor.

Your reference to the N. Y. Outlook in your very interesting review of Dr. Hans Steinuth's book, in the Oct. 1st 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. 19 and 25 numbers-article "Not neutral, but Independent" and "The Arabic-Germany's Answer." I hope sincerely that you will soon turn your attention to this bigoted and hypocritical weekly.

The Outlook, it seems 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 offense; the wretched freedom and independence of our country has degenerated into the most hideous license the world has ever seen. God help the poor benighted, money-getting U. S.! W.S.P.

We hope soon to be able to oblige our correspondent (and doubtless others) by turning our attention to Lyman Abbott's weekly. Editor

An "All Alive" paper. To the Editor.

I wish very much you would republish, in pamphlet form, those most excellent articles, "The Lusilania Case" and "Thou shalt not kill". They really should be spread far and wide, specially in America. If however you find it impossible to do as I ask, please send me two copies of the papers containing those articles. I continue to be most thankful for your paper. I should not know what to do without it. To my mind it is the best "all alive" paper that has ever been published on the Continent and I have known them all, the Gaglinani, the Paris Herald etc. etc. Berchtesgaden, Oct. 3. Lucy Shuckel.

Censored out of Sight.

Exceedingly interesting are the facts which Colonel 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 Club and the American Institute. Colonel Emerson clearly showed that the mission of an American War Correspondent, who seeks to give a true statement of facts to his compatriots at home, is utterly hopeless. Out of 78 cablegrams which he had paid for, and which were intended to inform the American public of what was taking place at the seat of war, all but four disappeared in England and the four that passed were so transformed and mutilated, that they were not the least like the originals on reaching destination. One of those cablegrams counted several thousand of words and was paid for in cash. The money was pocketed and the cable was not delivered. That is not censorship but theft! 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 running flow of dry humor which kept his audience in a continuous state of hilarity. His stories, about his various arrests, his being expelled from Port Arthur and picked up at sea by the Japanese and interned by them; his experiences with a drunken Censor in Mexico, and others, were exceedingly humorously told and put the lecturer on the best of terms with his listeners.

Material Damage.

Because of the material damage inflicted upon Emerson's newspaper through the English censor's suppression of his cables the owners and editors of the paper had made vigorous protests to the British government, but without avail. All they got was the knowledge that none of the blame for the suppression of German news despatches fell upon the cable companies.

Shameless Falsehoods.

"We all know Julius Caesar's highly flattering account of his campaign in Gaul;" said Col Emerson "but we 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 battle bulletins of Napoleon: but we also know by this tille that most of these bulletins told shameless falsehoods.

"If such great generals as Caesar and Napoleon could stoop from their heights of real military glory to the fabrication of base lies against their foes, who can be blamed for receiving the self-laudatary battle reports of Nicolai Nicolaievich, Cadorna, Hamilton and French with the customary grain of salt?

Kitchener Arch Censor.

"The arch offender of modern times in this respect has been Lord Kitchener, who is largely responsible for the present-day misuse

U BOAT WORK.

Goodly Number of Large Steamers Sunk In Mediterranean Waters. Extending the Sphere of Operations.

London, Oct. 10. A dozen good sized steamers, many of them transport ships, have been torpedoed in the Mediterranean since the middle of September. Many of them were transport ships. The largest was the Arabia 8000 tons, sunk on the southern Greek Coast. On the 18 Sept. the Ramagan, with 500 Indian troops aboard was sunk. Then the Pategonia, 3000 tons; the Linkmoor, 4000 tons; and the Cyrene, 3000 tons. Of French ships sun¹, the small cruiser

Indien, 800 tons; l'Aude, 3000 tons; Ville de Mostaganan, 2650 tons; Provincia, 3000 tons; and Ravitailleur, 3000 tons.

The Arabian, of the Ellerman Line, 2744 tons, is reported sunk.

Truth about Losses.

The repeated mysterious allusions in the English Parliament and press to the heavy losses of the German submarine navy, has at last resulted in a semi-official German statement being issued. It reads as follows: "Of late there have appeared in the foreign press continuous accounts of losses of German submarines in action. For instance the newspaper service attached to the wireless station of Poldhu, on the 5 October, gives our losses as 60. In view of this grossly exaggerated statement we are able, from the best of sources, to state that the real losses of German submarines do not amount to a quarter of that so mentioned.

"Further, in the foreign press, it is asserted that owing to those losses Germany has been forced to diminish in large measure its submarine 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 of the war."

Delcasse III.

Paris, Oct. 10. The French Minister Delcasse is ill and his place has for the time being been taken by M. Viviani.

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 American contentions, ignoring the humanitarian issue and merely re-asserting the undenied present status of the law!

The whole gist of the Austrian contention was that the United States are not merely filling ordinary orders in an ordinary way, but that, under the leadership of an American banker who is the sole munitions agent of three of the Allied governments, every possible industrial plant and industrial and financial resource of America is being turned to the work of furnishing the Allies with their main munitions supplies. This surely is a condition never contemplated by the framers of existing law; and as it indubitably constitutes 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 Congress.

These are the facts with which Mr. Lansing juggles; he also juggles with figures. He says that Germany and Austria - Hungary supplied England with arms and ammunition during the Boer War, and he gives, in an appendix, the figures of that trade, which the newspapers solemnly print, in the evident notion that their readers have only eyes, not brains.

Mr. Lansing Juggles with Figures.

According to Mr. Lansing's figures, of two classes of explosives which he cites, Germany exported to Great Britain during 1900, 6,014 units of 100 kilos, each unit of 100 kilos being approximately 220 pounds. Reduced to tons, this means 661 27/50 short tons of explosives sent by Germany to England 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 third class there were no exports in 1899 and 1902, while in the high year, 1900, the amount of the trade was the equivalent of 331 49/50 short ions. As to "weapons for war purposes," there were no exports in 1899 or 1900, while in 1901 the figure was 1 49/50 short tons, and in 1902, 440 pounds. And as to Austria-Hungary, the greatest exportation was of arms in 1900, 374 units of 100 kilos, or 41 7/50 short tons.

Thankful.

To the Editor.

I was born and brought up in America, on Staten Island, ever deeming Great Britain the great foe of America, and it made me 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 now, the only really distinguished American paper I know of. München, Cct. 1st. Frau Dr. A. Muell er

Praise for "Continental Times". To the Editor.

Please send to the address given below, and with the least possible delay, the Continental Times for Sept. 17. 20. 22 and 24. I shall remit at once on receipt of papers. There are some able articles in these numbers which I desire read by some who are in need of them. This does not mean that there are not fine articles in every number,-far from it. Your paper does much good, and is eagerly read by all its subscribers whom I know.

Yours sincerely, Dresden, Sept. 28th, 1915. J. B. Watson.

Injustice upon Injustice.

The difference between such a traffic as this and the huge business which the Morganized American industries are carrying on must be apparent to a child in a kindergarten. Mr. Lansing's table of munitions exports by the two countries during four years contains 48 spaces for figures, of which 14 are blank, and the others show, even in high instances, only insignificant amounts. And there was no question then of England being unable to supply her own needs in toto had she so wished; while today the very heart of the matter is that all the 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

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1915.

BRITISH VERSUS GERMAN IMPERIALISM.

Astonishing Contrasts in the Nature the Two Empires. By an American Scholar.

"It was Pitt did it," said Mr. Gladstone, when he became an advocate of Home Rule. It was the English policy of Elizabeth and of Cromwell-administered by Pitt-that did this thing. In 1782 England stood at the most critical point in her history from the day the Armada menaced her shores until today. She had lost her American colonies, and Ireland had sprung up again, an armed nation beyond her power to overcome. England had two choices: she could accept the position and re-make an Empire in which she would be what Prussia is in Germany today or what Austria is in Austria Hungary. She pretended to do so, but while she pretended she plotted to recover her old place to make the Empire a name-herself the Empire. She plotted to destroy Ireland utterly and to regain the American colonies. Her plot appeared to succeed with the Act of double its population. Holland, on a third Union in Ireland's case. Her policy has never since ceased to work to the end of drawing back the United States into her grasp. There can be no two suns in one firmament, and if the world is to be dominated by the Euglish, there can be no two English-speaking Empires. London must control Washington or Washington will control London. There can be no strong or prosperous Iteland consistent with English Absolutism in the socalled Empire. Therefore, Irish Nationalism is de facto a crime, Irish education is distorted to main the minds and spirit of the people, Irish individuality is repressed, Irish trade and commerce have been undermined and ruined, the Irish population has been reduced by half, and the Irish name has been defamed throughout the world.

Methods of England.

All this it was essential to England to do if she were to suck the marrow of the world for herself. She no more hated Catholicity than she hated Mohammedanism, and as to the people of Ireland she was equally indifferent when it was needful to her to repress them as to whether they were of Saxon or of Celtic blood. She used the Protestant to keep the Catholic in check when the Catholic endangered her-she used the Catholic to aid her against the Protestant when the Protestant began to feel himself an Irishman, not an English colonist. Whenever one creed or section in Ireland attempts to thwart her policy, then she will seek to influence | Denmark, the Kingdom of Greece, the Kingand cunningly bribe another creed or another | dom of Servia, or the Grand Duchy of Finsection to cut its throat for her. She has land. As to her supposed poverty, her andone it, she must do it, and she will do it nual revenue is greater than the revenue of as cromwell and Pitt's policy persists-the policy that has decreed the Empire exists for the sole benefit of England. A thousand subile weapons England has to maintain this policy in Ireland. In the ear of the Protestant she whispers that his Catholic countryman seeks his property, if not his life. In the ear of the Catholic she whispers that she is the shield between him and the revival of that "Protestant Ascendancy" which she herseli created. Her Liberal papers grow indignant over Orange outrages on Nationalists, her Tory papers declaim of Nationalist outrages on Orangemen. Her Liberal Government gives Catholics J. P.-ships and small Government situations-her Tory Governments confers these favors on Protestants-and both actions have the one aim-to keep Ireland perpetually divided against itself. When the English Tory rules, the Irish Unionist w.ll be his Sepoy. When the English Liberal rules, the Irish Home Ruler will be his Janissary; both too ignorant of their country's history and position to realize what they are-nay, often believing themselves to be wise and patriotic men.

her recent acquisitions, as large as Servia with her newly acquired province, twice as large as the Kingdom of Denmark, twice and a half as large as Holland, twice as large as Belgium, four times as large as Wurtemburg, five times as large as Saxony, and larger by many thousand square miles than the splendid Kingdom of Bavaria, and in none of those countries, all independent and with a potent voice in Europe, is the natural productiveness of the soil equal to that of Ireland. The name and fame of Belgium and Holland are spread throughout the world, yet these two kingdoms combined do not in their area

equal 70 per cent. of the area of Ireland. Yet in population Ireland falls far below most of these countries. Bavaria, with 3,300 square miles of territory less than Ireland, has three millions more people. Belgium, scarcely a third the size of Ireland, has nearly of Ireland's area, sustains 40 per cent. a greater population. The explanation is simple. Sixty years ago the population of Ireland was double what it is at present and rapidly increasing. At that time it was to England's population as 5 to 9. England for her interest forced Ireland out of tillage into cattle-raising, and by tens of thousands the Irish farmsteads, each of which supported a family, were "amalgamated" into grazing ranches, employing, where a hundred men had found occupation before, half a dozen men and boys to herd the cattle. The exodus from rural Ireland which began in 1845 under the operation of England's agricultural laws is still not ended. In actual numbers Ireland has lost 4,200,000 people since 1845. But allowing for the natural increase of population which should have accrued between 1845 and the present time, Ireland's loss of population may be calculated at 10,000,000. If the same proportion between the populations of England and Ireland had been maintained, Ireland would have today 16,000,000 of people instead of four. In 1846 the Irish were 5 to 9 English. Today they are but 5 to 40 English. The English made the laws which massacred a people.

And, even still, Ireland, in population, equals or exceeds some of the most thriving States of Europe. She has a much larger population than the Republic of Switzerland. the Kingdom of Norway, the Kingdom of a dozen European countries, including Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Greece, Roumania, Switzerland and Portugal. All those countries support armies (some in addition navies), diplomatic and consular services out of their revenues. Ireland has neither army, navy, diplomatic nor consular service. Her revenues are received by England and used by that country in supporting an armed and unarmed garrison of officialdom in this country to keep it down that England may be kept up. The fashion in which the Irish revenues are spent by England may be thus illustrated: In Ireland all the "police"---an armed and drilled force-and all the judiciary are under the direct control of England. England appoints the judges, England appoints the police. They have no responsibility to the people of Ireland; even in the capital of Ireland, where the corporation is compelled to tax the people for the support of the police force, the corporation is not permitted even one representative on the Board of Control, every member of which is appointed by the 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 of Ireland, yet 2,000,000 pounds of Irish revenues are allocated to pay judges and police in Ireland, while in England, with eleven times the number of criminals to deal with, the 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 to convict whomsoever the English Government desires to be convicted and to acquit whomsoever the English Government desires should be acquitted. A County Court Judge works 66 days per year and receives a salary of 1,500 pounds. A High Court Judge works 600 hours per annum and receives as salary and expenses from 3,500 to 5000 pounds per annum. As to education, the English Government allows less of the Irish revenues to be spent on educating the 800,000 children of Ireland than she expends on her armed police garrison. The salary of every British 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 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.

THE PERFIDY OF ITALY. The Views of a Famous Austrian Editor. Baron Chlumecky, Political Editor of the "Oesterreichische Rundschau"

Flays the Former Ally:

political policy with different means, then Italy can point to the fact that, free from all scruples of political faith and morality, she has consistently pursued a course in the world war which she followed in peace for many years. To be at once Austria's ally and her most malignant foe, to form one of the Dreibund and promote the interests of the Entente,-that has for decades been Italy's policy. The official ally of Germany and Austria, she was the secret confederate of the Westen powers, and made bold to give practical evidence of it, too, on every occeasion. As far back as 1897, when the Cretan issue became acute, she made the cause of England her own. Her atfitude was still more pronounced in the Algeciras affair, clearly indicating that neither Austria-Hungary nor Germany could count upon her assistance in case of any great clash of European interests.

It has for decades been an axiom in Italian policy to further everything conducive to a weakening of Austria: hence her displeasure with Russia due to the more friendly attitude of that country to Austria in 1903 and her subsequent rather undignified courting of her favor when opposition between the two Empires was resumed. 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 Italy,-Count Berchtold and Count Aehrenthal had truly a hard road to travel in defending 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 Italy that her rise to a 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 hatred of Austria, steadily circulated the myth of the oppression of the Italians in that country. The stage, too, served the same tendencies. Rovetta aud D'Annunzio, by their dramas, Romanticismo and Nave, inculcated in hundreds of thousands a hatred of the Empire and preached a war of annihilation against her. Even the schools became nurseries of Irredentism, and official text-books speak of South Tyrol and Trieste as the beautiful, "still" unredeemed lands. The government openly tolerated Irredentist activities and supported the mare-nostro policy, which aimed at Italy's exclusive control of the Adriatic. Austria met all these evidences of enmity with a steady forbearance, bore patiently Italy's unlawful interference in her domestic concerns,-nay, more, she sedulously avoided the commemoration of many a glorious tradition and feat of arms in deference to the excessive sensitiveness of the Italians. In Italy there is scarcely a town which has not immortalized the memory of Solferino, -in Austria even the panorama of the engagement at Lissa had to appear under the anonymous title: "A Naval Battle," because the Duke of Avara considered it an insult to remind Italy of Austria's victory. All this indulgence, however, this renunciation of Austria's interests, did not succeed in changing Italy's attitude. "Morte all' Austria" continued to be the almost universal watchword, and for years there has scarcely been a 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, the reply would have been barricades in Milan, Bologna, and Rome. It was not, however, anxiely to save his throne which kept him from 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 loyalty only as long as he feared Germany's and Austria's strength. All who know Italy have for years been aware that her alliance with Austria was a hollow pact. The latter had a choice of two things: to anticipate Italy's lincreasingly evident aims and render her harmless, or to wait until she should deem it a fitting moment to strike Austria in the back,-this was the bone of contention between the militarists and Count Achrenthal, who favored continuing the policy of loyalty to the uttermost. The reward of Austria is Italy's heinous crime which, after ten months of war, compels the former to fight her ally of yesterday. Immediately after the outbreak of the world conflict, hatred of Austria burst forth in Italy with a fiery violence. The abuse of the Empire, derision of its army, enmity to its ruler, and denunciation of German "Huns" and "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 first months for equipment and leave the brunt of the work to the warring powers! It has never been Italy's way to gain coveted territory by her own unaided exertions : she has

"If war be indeed only a continuation of | always let others bleed and then gathered the desired booty, at times despite her own reverses. Ten months she armed, ten months she allowed her ally to fight the strongest military forces in the world, and then only had she the courage to throw her the gantlet.

Even in these ten months of "neutrality" Italy rendered the greatest services to Austria's enemies. Her troops were concentrated upon the frontiers of Austria alone, thus preventing the latter from using its full strength against Serbia and Russia, while enabling France to leave its southeastern border almost completely unguarded. The "neutralists" of Italy, though opposed to Austria, thought she was inflicting sufficient injury upon her ally without proceeding to war; they claimed that her attitude had prevented the victory of the central powers, thus entitling her to their gratitude.

"This, however, did not suffice for the 'interventionists." Not satisfied with only promoting the interests of the Entente, they wanted to see the Dual Monarchy crushed. Hence they demanded, after ten months, the active intervention of the army, which had meanwhile been carefully equipped.

The people, however, would not have been so ready or so enthusiastic to join the cause had not the press, subsidized by France and England, supressed the latest great Teuton successes in Galicia, even going the length of representing them in part as Russian victories. 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 press, sees before it a military promenade,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 conscience, a realization of their treachery and its possible consequences, finally their inextinguishable hatred of Austria,-these are the mainsprings that impelled King and government to a war against the Dual Monarchy. The 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 in virtue of his attempt on the life of Francis Joseph.

This attitude of Italy, it is asserted, is responsible for the world war. Never would France, England, and even Russia, have brought it on so lightheartedly had they not felt perfectly certain that Italy would under no circumstances be found on the Teuton side. Diplomats of the Entente powers likewise knew that there was a fair chance that the army of Italy would march against its old allies. This apprehension and the loyal desire to maintain the alliance with Italy,if she showed even the slightest favorable pisposition,-is what actuated the Foreign Minister, Baron Burian, to offer her a compensation for her neutrality,-the maximum of what Austria could give without absolutely abandoning its position in the South and on the Adriatic.

Baron Burian did well,-evidencing that the Emperor desired to avoid a conflict at any price, and forcing Italy to lay aside her mask: the nations of Austria know now that their sovereign was ready to make the greatest sacrifices and that Italy went to war with the object of annihilating her former ally.

Against this design, however, the whole Empire will rise to defend itself as one man. Austrian blood is not easily stirred but now when we are threatened by cowardly brigands with a dagger-thrust in the back, now will our wrath rise to a mighty flame, and all Austria echo with the cry: "Down with the traitors!" Now we know where to find our most malignant foe, who wore the mask of friendship, and when she had grown great by our favor and that of Germany, turned out to be an accomplice of our enemies.

No Austrian will ever forgive this, no Hungarian ever forget it. Revenge for a breach of faith unexampled in history,-that will continue to be the watchword; and we shall not rest, nor our children, or children's children, if that be necessary, until a people, devoid of all political and moral loyalty, shall have paid a heavy penalty for the crime committed against our sovereign and our country!

Whistler's Wit.

There is an anecdote, too, of a dialogue between Whistler and Leighton, whose overfinished and commonplace work he could never bear. The two men were sauntering along, talking art.

"My dear Whistler," asked Leighton, "you leave your work so rough and sketchy. Why do you never finish?"

Whistler screwed his glass into his eye and gave a fiendish laugh.

"My dear Leighton," said he, "why do you ever begin?"

What Ireland Is.

That Ireland is a very small country with very small resources and that this two-fold littleness would effectually prevent her standing by herself, even were it not that her geographical proximity to England must always render her dependent, is a teaching explicitly and implicitly drilled into the heads of the people of Ireland from the primary school-room to the university. "Education" in this country has been subtly but ably directed to destroy national self-reliance and efface national tradition. From Ireland 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 Irish priest has phrased it, has built around Ireland a wall of paper, on the inner side of which she has written what she wishes the Irish to believe of the peoples of the world outside the British flag, and on the outside of which she has inscribed what she wishes these peoples to believe of the Irish. So far as they think of Ireland at all, foreigners of the European Continent think of it, in three cases out of 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 "smallness" of Ireland is a fallacy. Ireland has a territory as large as Portugal, as large as Greece with

(Conclusion Follows.)

It was not with a "heavy heart" that the King decided to declare war against Austria. He was long since ready for that, primarily from fear of a Nemesis, and, furthermore, knowing no better means of securing Italy's future than by annihilating Austria,-which he presumes will come to pass. Only thus can Rome's refusal to accept concessions, 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 at her command,-to hurl Austria from her position as a great power. In this sense Italy is consistent: she continues on the path she has followed for decades."

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. Everywhere her victory will mean what it means in her own land-industrial and civic 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 achievements in their social and political ad-The International. justments.



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The German-American Commercial League

Great Activity.



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