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NEW YORK STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN

\section*{GOVERNMENT

\section*{ATTACKED

## ATTACKED <br> <br> Dally Maile Again Publishes Hars

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 Salata, oot 26. the oreek Mititary statif comes in






 Rome, Ote 20. Tew Curdinats




Constatitopot, oct 20 Freieler von Wangen



Treande- Trowing Contest


 treet fromen the inie of the trenent rerenteses.


 weeg atrocad. need ot mones, havng

## 




## zeppelin ravages

## 

Copeatagen, Oct 26. In spite of the prevent any correct details concerming the results of tue Zeppelin raids being published but now, owning to the insistance of variou indignant Members of Pariiament, who have complaned bitterly concerming the lack
of detences of the Metropoits, the truth more or less disclosed It is that the bree visit of the arrel flieet caused territic damage. The boobs thrown withn the course of six
to eight minutes caustd casuaties, in dead and wounded, amounting to about 1000 people and material damage to the extent $31 / 2$ million of pounds stering.
rreat as the maierral and panic reigned ove Londoo. Oa all 1 sien one hears narash ac-
cusationese made against the authorties that ail to give the cilizens of London sufficien
ent Upon Failings
Coalition Cabinet.
LOVAT FRASER TO FORE.
Lord Northcliffe's Representative
Calls Ministers "Nenveless Mudd
Crs" and "Reckless Squandere
Danger of Money Shortage.
London, Oct. 26. Lord Northcifife employs in order to conduct his atracks against tie
Government in his Daily Mail, Mr. Lovat
Frsere who is notho is in and hiter Fraser who is nothing if not a hard hititer. Apropos of the latest call upon the Eng lish
by the Government, to sacrifice 50 per cent of their incomes, Mr. Fraser say Government Waste.
n will stop wasting
The nation will stop wasting money when Government stops wasting money, but
not till then. Men and women are human, and they will not tave money for the Government to squander. They art value for
heir money. They are not getting it. I am old by financial authorities whom I believ same results for a million a day less. The nation will face that or any sacrifice, a word from any of the nerveless mudd lers who have landed us in our present pre
dicaments, not if the money is to be reck essly squandered as it is being squandere ushing up all blunders is abandoned. Shortage of Money.
The greatest ultimate danger to the cause
the Allies lies in the possible shortage no of men or mun
available form.
When the Government really seek half our come the request must come collectively pable of waging war. We have not got such Ministry to day.
There is another aspect of this question Part of this money is wanted because we are Mr. Montagu himself said that we are paying for the maintenance in the field of three million Allied soldiers.
Before further taxation is imposed this matter will require very frank and full explanation. At present the Government adopts as
its motto, "Explain nothing." It has got to its motro, "explain nothing. It has gor to
exslain this matter very clearly. We can sub-
mit to a year's silence but not to reticence indefinitely prolonged.
We are undoubtedly
further provisions of men as must eventually bring the demand upon our fighting manhood fully into line with the sacrifices o
men already made by our Allies. WVe shat then in turn be entitled at least to know the extent of our Allies' financial sacrifices.
All that the nation has been told is that in the Allied countries no addiional taxation has been imposed since the war began. Have
those not at the front in Allied countries been asked to surrender half their incomes? We hear a great deal about our dukes. Have
the Grand Dukes of Russia surrendered the bulk of their vast possessions? Is the money
we are sending to Russia, for which we are we are sending to Russia, for which we are
to be further taxed, being wisely and econMinisterial Mistakes Finally, the nation will not be willing consent to further taxation until it knows that It wanis an end of hesitation and delay and of a sham secrecy which seems chiefly de-
signed to veil Ministerial mistakes, It want signed to veil Ministerial mistakes. It want
no more of such pitiable speeches as that made by Sir Edward Urey upon the Balkan
mir situation. It wants to know for what purpose
Lord Haldane emerged from the seclusioa Cloan in order to poke about the front. wants to know wheiher any desperate desire policy in the Near East. It wants a policy in the Near East which shall take due ac count of the limitations of our resources, which shall indulge in no more impossible adventures, which shall conserve our strength instead of squandering it, and which shall only strike when and where there is some reasonable prospect of success.
Above all, it wants an end of "

## CRUISER TORPEDOED.

The Marine Staff annouces that the arsunk off Libau having been twice torpedoed from an enemy submarine. The Prince
Adalbert sank with neariy all her crew, some where about 600 men . The Adalbert wat
an old shup lannched in 1901 .

## ENTHUSIASM <br> OF BULGARIANS

Nation which Suffers Exceedingly
owing to War But Sacrifices Itsell With Enthusiasm
MAKE MODEL SOLDIERS.
Premier Radoslawow Gives Forth
From Raliroad ommunications.
End Of European Campaign
Materially Nearer.

## By Aubrey Stanhope.

To those who know the Bulgarians the quie carrying out their militiry operations in donia and that part of Servia assigned for their operations, will not come as a surprise.
The modesty of their Staff Reports fully efilect the character of the Bulgarian people subjects of King Ferdinand are a serious, hard working, self rsespecting, practical people who believe little in words and much in deeds. The Dominating Ideas.
The Bulgarians have two predominating
ideas for which they are prepared to sacrifice deas for which they are prepared to sacrifice everything. The one, the liberation of their
fellow countrymen in Macedonia, the second ellow countrymen in Macedonia, the second
0 the developement of their country to the very uttermost.
As a sign of the Bulgarian people, never
o be forgotten, is, that whem they received heir freedom their first act was to vote as much money as possiole for the education throughout the country. In 1912, just before
Bulgarians had completed a great and beautiful building which was to serve as head quarters for the Minister of Agriculture. Several millions had been voted for the
building of a University, a public bathing building of a University, a public bathing sosting many millions, there had iust been comosting many millions, there had just been comdecorated within and highly artistic from its outward appearance.

Love of Learning.
Near Constantinople, on the narrows of the oosphorus, there stands in picturesque position famed instituion known as Roveris College, ich Americans and which, thanks to prodigal onations, has been added to and added to till it has become a vast perfect model as an Educational centre. The Professors are mostly all Americans, but the sudents prin-
cipally Bulgarian workers were always of the most keen, intelligent and assiduous of all others they were one and all inspired by
the highest form of patriotism, and that fire of love for their country, burning all the while, impelled them to extraordinary efforts in order to be in position to bring back home the greatest amount of education and culture
in order that they in turn might spread the in order that they in turn might sp.
same throughout their own country.

War Strikes Severely
war strikes more severely home to the pupulation than in Bulgaria, the reason being
that this land is essentially agricultural, every hand is needed to work in the developement
of the natural riches existing. Yet, never in of the natural riches existing. Yet, never in a long experincee have I seen any peopie
go into war with such enthusiamm as the bulgar. Balkan ins. We newpaper Corres of the Baikan war. We newspaper Corres-
pondents had never before witnessed such a warspirit. It was a quite extraordinary sight.
Youths too young to be accepted would hide themselves amongst the train loads of soldiers in order to get to the front and
fight, whilst sturdy veterens by the thousids fight, whilst sturdy veterans, by the thousands
and thousands voluteered their services for the war and fonght all the way through with the best of the youngsiers.

An Ideal Soldie
And the Bulgar is an ideal soldier. For dous marching and resistive powers are as second nature. The greater portion of the
sers population being engaged in agricultural
pursuits, the result is that the larger of the recruits are thoroughly hardened men, inured to hardships, accustomed to defy all kinds of weather. Let any military tell what he thinks of that kind of material! Then there is that all dominating sentiment of patriotism, already refered to, with which every single man in the ranks is indingere
and inspires the Bulgar with a certain degree of fanaticism which is aiso a highly valuable adjunct to the forces of any army.
1 have seen amongst other peoples, the
Russians going into war. It was all sadnes Russians going into war. It was all sadness
their will. Not a cheer at the station
departure, not a sign of enthusiasm, departure, not a sign of enthusiasm, the
impression, as of an army conforming to an act of compulsion. But with the Bulgarians,
it was all fire and flame, cheering and wild it was all fire and flame, cheering and wild
enthusiasm, expressions of public joy at the enthusiasm, expressions of public joy at the
sight of the troops going forth against the sight of the troops going forth against the
enemy, of a force which, so to speak, swept one of one's legs. And with that, in norm
times, the Bulgarians are distinctly reserved and undemonstrative nature. And so it is again in this war enthusiasm

FRANK STATEMENT BY PREMIER RADOSLAWOW.
Assistance to Servia Now oy Entrente
Ampossible.
Sofia, Oct. 26. The Premier, M. Radoslawo has just given an interview to a representative of the Wolff Bureau. He says: "Our militar operations in Servia are ;rogressing rapidly Macedonia. Owing to the rapid advance of the Austro-Hungarian and German forces in he north, the Servians are almost entirely
isolated. They have no railroad communications left and only a few isolated tele-
graphic lines at disposal. The final defeat of the Servians must necessarily have a great have about a termination of the war.
Misleading Hope.
ufon the help which may be sent them by he Allies. But such a hope can only be misleading. Even if the Entente Powers have any serious hought of coming to the assis-
lance of Servia, it could not be accomplished with sufficient rapidity to be of any use, in
view of the difficulties of transportation. And even if Greece should admit of this brutal in Australims, Senegalese rights, the Indians, roops, with which England and France propose to come to the assistance of Servia, would at the orent time of the year in the harsh climate vertook them in the Dardanelles.
The French and English fleets have bom-
barded Dadeagatch and Porto have done no damage and maybe it was all merely of the nature of a demonstration. it be imagined that any impression has
been made, it is a great mistake. We hav attack made in those directions.
It all looks as though false deductions had aen made as regards our position by the
Allies. They appear to have imagined that our people was against the policy of His
Majesty and his Government, and that it would be an easy task to set the population
against us. But the readiness and patriotic gainst us. But the readiness and patriotic
spirit of selfsacrifice shown by our people in the mobilisation must have taught them belle.
Too Naive.
As as sign of naivetéstand the words of
a well known French financier, uttered in well known French financier, uttered in
eetersburg, in which he said, that, "with three millions I can have all the Bulgarians beartedness somewhat surprised me, I an swered quielly: lf you have money to
throw away, do so. We are not rich, but, even if you were to offer three milliards you
would never get our people to be untrue to would never get our people to be untrue to
their national aspirations and ideals, those their national aspirations and ideals, those
for which they have already sacrificed so much blood and substance." " That incident Central Powers, as regards ourselves and for Turkey, have shown a better comprehension, and, when we have reached the mutual goal we are intent upon, and for which we are
together fighting, then Bulgaria 1 am together fighting, then Bulgaria I am quite
confident, will work with them together in confident, wiil work with them together in
cultural, commercial and political unison, in such manner as to become an important factor."

NO COHERENT POLICY. dissatisfaction so widely felt with the Government, and, indeed, with the diplomacy of all the Allies, is not that they have made mistakes in this or that diplomatic effort, but
that the chacter and the recurrence of these mistakes reveal the absence upon their part of any settled and coherent system of policy. (London Times.)

King and Carson.
London, Oct. 26 . Much comment is caused
by the fact of the long audience Sir Edward
Carson has had wih King Ceorge. II lasted
two hours.

GREECE REFUSES refuses the English request that Grecernment join in the war. It replies ,that the mission of Greece is to remain at peace. Simultaneousiy the Greek Cabinet addresses France
and England a second formal protest against the landing of troops in Salonica.

SERVIA HEMMED IN ARMIES OF FIELDMARSHAL MACKENSEN. VON KOEVESS CLOSING IN ON NORTH. VON KOEVESS CLOSING IN ON NORTH.
GENERAL BOJADJIEFF WORKING UP

Naturally all attention is centered upon the fate of Servia. And, in truth King Peters orces are in a sorry plight. The Monarct
is stated to be considering the advisability of leaving his realm by way of Montenegro In the north aliievo, Raikovatz, Peltrovat
and Negotin have fallen. A perfect semicircle of united troops Austro-Hung perfect harmony, methodically closin upon the doomed yet desperate Servian To the west Kniajevatz is being hotly
bombarded and when taken the direct line to Turn Severin will be opened. Pirot is per fectly surrounded by the Bulgarians, who have also taken Üscüb by storm, a highly mporant position the junction of railroads. Kumanova further up on the Nish line has been taken and the Bulgarians are aneady at Katchanik on the way to Prestina thr map will show how completely Servians are being shut in.

> STAFF REPORT. Staff Head Quarters Oct

North of Souches (Wern Front.) Nepulsed. At At Le Mesnil in the Chack of enemy
netres metres ground lost on 24 in October retaken. Five
officers 150 men captured. (Eastern Front,)
The Farm of Kasimirski north of Iluxt is satd in our hands.
At Kukl (wen Linsingen of Crmy.) Czartorysk) several enemy
Asitions stormed. General Russian counter attocer At Kukki (west of Czartorysk) several enemy
positions stormed. Genenal Russian counter attack
failed. We took prisoners 4 officers, 1,550 men, (Balkan Front.) Baalkan Front.)
East of Visegrad rached the line Gora-Panos.
Offensive of Generals von Kovess, von Gallwitz progresses. South of Palannas slopes of Raca.
Tales anve fallen into our hands, and further east
Markovac, Lacle, Kucevo have been taken. In the Markovac, Lacle, Kucevo have been taken. In the
last thee days 960 Servians have been capturea. allies beaten. Loudon, Oct. 26. The Athens Correspon-
dent of the Times telegraphs that a battle has ken place between Krivolac and Strumiza. he French froops were driven back and the Bulgarians pursued them in their rapid re-
treat. A large number of wounded are being brought into Sal
transport ships.

LANDING AT DADEAGATCH Athens, Oct. 26. The Allies are land are defending the town.

DISQUIE TING OUTLOOK.
London, Oct. 26 . Truth The pold dent of the Daily Mail sums up the situation
in gloomy colors. Amongst other things the says:
Parliament meets with a majority of its
members in angry and sullen mood at the stringent muzzling orders of the Prime Mi nister. But the chiefcause of anxiety inthe Commons is the continued secrecy about the Dist isunelles expedition. The immense casualty hist issued last week, revealing, as it did,
the highest ratio of killed, wounded, and missing from any theatre of war, greatiy puzzles the House. Few members of either House of Parliament have any accurate knowledge of the dimensions and state of the expeatition.
Most of them have dutifully believed official statements issued by Mr. Cnu chill and again more recently by Lord Robert Cecil as to the imminence of a great victory.
From more than one quarter come
suggestions of a forthcoming meeting suggestions of a forthcoming meeting in New Zealanders propose to make the Govern-

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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1915.

Ohe Conitinntil Cimes an Mativaswix The Continental Times Berlin W.50, Augsburger Strasse eiephone: Steinplatz 7860 Propriteors and Publishers c . White
News
Roditor Aub Aubey
Stanhope


## 

We Must Tell the Truth.
The Right Reverend George Forrest Browne Iimes to say that the Continental Times ha reached him by Post, and, that he found herein articles hostile to the Allies, and quotes the article "America as Britain's Ca spaw", as reason why the British Censor hould keep his eyes open and exclude the
Continental Times from Great Britain. His Continental Times from Great Britain. His Lordship is further Times a paragraph con-
in the Continental Tilitary cerning the healthy economic and military state of Germany, as reflected by the recent
success of the third War Loan, and the many victories gain
French and English
The Times adds a rider to the sententiou the opinion (of Lord Northcliffe) that the Con inental Times should be stopped reaching eaders in England, and hopes that th Bishop's warning will be of use.
Now, whereas the Continental Times is filly appreciative of the saying, it must draw the attention of the Right Reverend George Forrest Browne, Lord Bishop of Bristol, to a few facts. In the first place,
in his position as Bishop, it is to be assumed hat his Lordship is an advocate of the truth nd the Continental Times, a perfectly neutral the truth. That America is the "Catspaw" of England, is today the theme of many of the eading American newspapers, the Washington频, Worla, New York American and nearly tates. Therefore, if he wishes to be logical is Lordship ought to call for the suppressio Times had, as a duty, to record that sentimen as existing in America
Again his Lordship, as a champion of the imes, as an un-partizan newspaper "pub ished for Americans", tells the facts Central Powers and of the failure of the Allies in their repeated offensive movements. It seems incredible that the Right Reveren people to be denied the knowledge of the truth, concerning what is going on at the the Bishop's letter appears, only a few days he Coalition Government for not telling the British people the truth about the war and or concealing the true seriousness of the existing situation from the public. The
Manchester Guardian, the Daily Mail and Globe
sense.
Surely England ought to know the truth
before it is ton before it is too late and that can best be acupplied with a copy of the Continenta Times, which paper will, in the future as without fear or favour, Bishop or no Bishop, Times or no Times.
The Truth About There is nothing whic Zeppelin Raid. the English Censor has
more jealously
guarded from publication han the results of the visits of the Zeppelin air-craft over England. But, at last, a fair
realisation of the truth of the extent of the damage done on the occasion of the lates raid, when several airships paid a few minutes visit over the British Capital, is
given. And it transpires that instead of the 241 victims officially amounced, the true count is somewhat about a thousand ca-
sualties. At the same time, the material damages, which had been lightly dismissed as trifling, amount to several millions "of pounds sterling. Loud and general are the
outcries in England at the manner in which all important news is dickered with and all important news is dickered with and
doctored. No wonder the British public is growing each day more indignant at
manner in which it is being deceived.

## EVEN PRESIDENCY HANGS IN THE

 WAR BALANCE.
## and

THE Democantic slooan


 Samis. wion teremo and longed beyond Election time. He says:-
Even the Presidency of this country seems o hang in the war balance There is a widespread feeling that if the
nations in Europe continue fighting until 916, voters here will not be disposed to Wilson in the White House. He will bo a or conditions. "Thank God for Woodrow
Wilson!" The slogan for which the Demo crats were derided in the Congres; fight las year, will be the slogan for 1916, assuming
that we are not at war ourselves by that w
time.
By the same token, it is insisted that should the end of the war come before our presi-
dential election occurs (November, 1916) the voters will return to the conviction expressed
by them at the polls in 1914, when they had before them two y if war to take their thoughts from the Democratic record.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Empty Dinner Pail" Again } \\
& \text { the country regarded that }
\end{aligned}
$$ fon figures, and need not be rehearsed a in 1896 . the people that Republican national control whatever its shortcomings in other respecis, war came. You have only to recall the conlift the curtai

industrially
Republicans for Peace. advances on daily bulietin of hundred-yard front, with it dreadful toll of humanity.
helps out the theory that it is harder to stay in the White House than it is to get in They were Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln,
Eight Second Terms.

It will uus be seen that the single ter it up. For Presidents it also has the meri fate. to be defeated by Andrew Jackson, whom he had defeated four years earlier. In 1842 tion, only
William Hen
leading rival
Chester Double Defeat It will be recalled that Cleveland in 1888 failed of reelection, but in 1892 he was
returned to the White House over Benjamin Harrison, who had vanquished him four Wilson is to follow the Washington-Jackson-Lincoln precedent or the Adams Van Buren-Taft precedent.

War May Decide it. won in 1912 because of a divided opposition and that in 1914 the Democratic party vote it is a better guess that President Wilson
old with indisputable emphasis by the elec this time. The "empty dinner pail" got in it
telling work against Democratic supremac hen, as it has in every national election in which it has been an issue. It elected Gar-
field in 1880, Harrison in 1888, Mc Kinle

It will again be the hope of the Republican hosts, despite the war munition pros
perity reflected in Wall street stock quota perity reflected in Wall street stock quota
ions. You cannot get it out of the minds o spells prosperity. Every Democratic tariff law
ever enacted has operated in a way to conever enacted has operated in a way to con-
tinue and confirm this feeling. The existing tinue and confirm this feeling. The existing
law is no exception. It was getting into full wing against our home industries when the war came. You have anly
ditions in this country a year ago to realize what was happening. Cessation of war would
lift the curtain again on our real condition

Republicans, therefore, have more that one reason for praying for peace. They are
confident they can win next year if they can get the "empty dinner pail" into the minds of the people instead of the German sub-
narine or the daily bulletin of fifty- yar Aside from Washington, only seven of our
Presidents have managed to reelect themselves. Grant. Cleveland and McKinley. Cleveland
however, did not succeed himself directly. plank which Bryan forced into the Demo
cratic platform of 1912 has history to back of the warning signboard at a railroad
crossing: "Stop, Look, Listen," before tempting Several occupants of the White House
have refused to follow this wise precaution and have sufferedy thereby. In 1828 John Quincy Adams tried it a second time, only Martin van Buren forced his own renomina tion, only to go down in defeat before
William Henry Harrison, who had been his

Chester A. Arthur's efforts in 1884 to
succeed himself resulted in defeat for himself in convention and for his party at the polls. years before. Adams, Van Buren and Ben-
jamin Harrison were thwarted at the jamin Harrison were thwarted at the polls, therefore, by rivals over whom they had
previously triumphed. Taft in 1912 , however, went down before Woodrow Wilson, who was a newcomer in the presidential arena. on any baxis, by congressional districts or
by States, failed to show an electoral majority, will not be reelected than that he will.
If, however, you keep in mind the fact
it is a better guess that Wilson will succeed
himself.

Even "Stand by the President"
Even Bryan, continuing his submarin actics against Wilson from the peace-at-anyprice side, and Roosevelt attacking with the
brute force of a superdreadnought from the
, "carry-a-big-stick" side, are not likely to pre-
vail over the feeling always expressed by vail over the feeling always expressed
our people in times of trouble that it our people in times of trouble that it is
best to stand by the President. Much to
his own surprise, in 1864, Lincoln found that feeling deep-rooted, and won with ease in November a reelection about which in
August he had publicly expressed great doubt.
We have had Presidents made by a war
in our own country, but we have had a President made by a war in Europe.
Perhaps 1916 has one in store for us.

THE LETTERS

## OF CLARENCE

 Correspondence. Hen who can swim, as recruits Appucants wil present themselveswith bithing suit on board H. M. "Iudisposea
t Falmouth Dry Dock. April It

## The St. Nif.

Perhaps you were right in saying that the Marine Board did not offer sufficient opport unity for you. The Chief took me on after ships, and told him who my mother was
He said I should of the office, before he could let me hav full charge. Slow poky place, for I have morning till four in the afternoon, with only wo hours for lunch, and have not yet been advanced.
They have kept me en the "Naval Register,"
and my duties are to strike the ships off the list as they are sunk. It is a rather import-
ant post, for as the Chief said, it would ant post, for as the Chief said, it would
never do to order a ship to the Dardanelles hat had already been sunk.
Yesterday the chief was real rute just be
cause I had struck two which are in dry-dock and will be out agai in three months, after slight repairs. It all comes from reading the German reports. They said they had sunk the ships, but seems that we raised them again. The Ge hem again.
If the Chief is again rude to me , I will resign and let the country go to the dogs,
nd will join your house-boat party. What girls have you along?
Cordially yours,

June 12th, 1915.
IV.

Formerly Army \& Navy Club, Strand, London.
Dear George:-
Your wire saying the house-boat party Your wire saying the house-boat parly
was all off came just as James was packing my bag. I meant to join you, for I handed
me
the Chie the Che my resignation today. He called me the biggest fool under His Majesty's flag,
because the "Indigestible" was still left on the list. As though anyone with my breed ing could be a fool! Perfectly absurd! The wire said: "Indigestible" torpedoed. 520 men drowned. How was 1 to know from that
that the bally ship had sunk? He said I could leave and had better take a position with the army, as they seemed to be using plenty of fools nowaday
I handed in my resignation, and the nation must get on as best it may without my help.
The Chief tried not to look thunderstruck but he could not fool me. Mother says men of the family are all high-strung. She will see about it.
I intend offering my Consols for sale
to-morrow, for 1 fear for the country's future If it is in the hands of such rude $m$ will be wise to follow my example
Write and tell me how Mrs. C.
your house-boat party. Your wire was most brief, and gave no details. Where are you going now? I am crazy for excitement and will go you a game of billiards if you come to town, and feel up to it

Cordially yours,
June 13th, 1915.
BOY'S OPINION
When there is company at our house and have to wait for the second table, I wish
they wouldn't be so thundering slow about getting through. A boy that is starving to
death don't give a durn for elevating con-
versation.
(Judge.)

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
ARTILLERY SUCCESS

burial ceremony of ludwig salvator.
Wondrous Escapo or trifudalt stisower
Ceneral Arch duke Karl Francis Ooseph He teir io ine tirone or tie Duar Monacty

 Viematorer 16ht, and therater reumred to Vienna to report to the Emperor. It is now
announced that the Emperor was highly sati fied with the excellent impressions the Arch duke has received from the fighting spirit of he troops.
upon the Austrian Fieldmarshal bestowe General Hofmann, the Bavarian Military Orde Class with swords; and on Colonel Coun Lamezan-Salins the same decoration of the

Field
Fieldmarshal Archduke Frederick has is his sp?cial thanks for, and particular acknowledgement of the eminently brave and hero Landwehr Artillery Divisiory Regiment No. 2 wehr-Howitzers Division No 45 in and Land ments of September 2nd, 3th and 4 th , to the commanders of said artillery regiments. This
praise is to be made known to the entire army
$\qquad$
The funeral of Archduke Ludwig Salvator at the castle chapel at Brandeis-on-Elbe wa was represented by Archduke Peter Ferdinand and Archduke Leopold Salvator. The military civil and civic authorities were represented
by General Baron von Schwerdtner, MajorGeneralPrinceLobkowitz, Colonel Tarnovczky Colonel Zeleny, Count Coudonhove, Coun
Coronini, President Baron von Wessely, President Cont Schönborn, Burgomaster D jiskra and District Governor von Schlinden
Cardinal Prince-Bishop Baron von Skrbensk celebrated the funeral service. During the
service the bells of all the churches tolled After the ceremony the general public was er the chapel

> Thrilling Story of Escape.
thriling story is told in the Neue Wiener Journal by the Austrian army-surgeon prisoner by the Russians on the Norther battle fields, and thereupon was carried o to Turkestan.
Dr. Strisow
Dr. Strisower says, he and a troop o
Turkish prisoners were 14 days on the to Tashkend. They suffered terribly not only from hunger, but also from cold, and lea but not last from innumerable vermin. he eventually made good his escape and majority of the inhabitats in he found the the Russians and English, whom they consider their oppressors.
from Teneran he reached, via Mesopotamia, the city of Bagdad, where he was provided
with a regular Austrian pass-port, and thus was enabled safely to reach Vienna via Aleppo and Constantinople. He received an comerades on his arrival in the Austrian capital.

Motor Service Cracow-Kielce.
military authorities at Cracow have established a regular service of motors from Cracow to Kielce, and vice versa. This service is, for the present at all events, principally
intended for the use of military persons and officials. But within certain limits civilians may be permitted to use this motor service on payment of 24 crowns for the single ride
for each passenger. Military persons pay but 6 crowns 30 heller for each ride either way. Jewish Hostages.
It has become know in Vienna through last week over 200 jewish inhabitants of Galicia, who had been taken by the Russians as hostages, have passed through Moscow on their way to siberia. Among these un-
fortunate victims of the war are lawyers, rabbis, professors, rich merchants and wealthy
tradesmen from Lemberg and other Galician towns. New Rector of Vienna University The solemn inauguration of the new Rector of Vienna University, Dr. Adolf Menzel, took place last Saturday in the Aula of the
University, which at present serves as dining room for those wounded soldiers who are
taken care of on behalf of the members of taken care of on behalf of the members of
the University in the University Hospital

Austrian Officers Safe
The Neut Wiener Journal has
telegram from Tschidda announcing the safe arrival there of the following Austrian prisoners by the Russians
Colonel Baron von Straub, Lieutenant-
Colonel Karl Hoffermann, Captain Erwi Fryed, Franz Schwab, Ferdinand Schiller,
Johann von Schrimpf; First Lieutenant Ernst

The Open Tribune

## To Our Readers.






To the Editior.
wo Different Things.
We are told that Great Britain will prob ably adopt Compulsory Military Service.
will make little difference; she will find the will make little difference; she will find that
Compulsory Military Sevvice in Germany and Great Briliain are two different things.
In Germany: In Grat Britain:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1) The result of one 1) The result of one } \\
& \text { hundred years of de de hundred days of talk. }
\end{aligned}
$$ velopment. 2) The Conscription of soldiers doing ser-

vice gadaly for the vice gladly
Fatherland.
3) Soldiers
oughly trained.
oughly trainsed.
4) Healthy educ
4) Healthy educated
soldiers
soldiers from healthy 4) Unhealthy wo
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { homes. } & \begin{array}{l}\text { ing class soldiers from } \\ \text { crowded } \\ \text { tenements. }\end{array} \\ \text { unhealthy }\end{array}$
55) Men of fine 5) Many mem un-
 perts. truth? And if so, does it make much diferernce whether Great Britain adopts compulisory military service or not?
Congratulating the Continental Times on An American who honors Germany
Copenhagen, Oct. 18 .
W. P: Bliss. England not for the English:
$I \mathrm{am}$ English. My forefathers fought witth
Cromwell but England is today. This Government has sold England lock, slock
capitalists.
at is hard to go against one's Country in a time of war, and naturally one becomes
suspect by thers--but England been suspect by others-but England
sacrificed as 1 said she would be.

## THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

## THE POSITION OF GERMANY AMONGST THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD

## 3y Houston stewart chamberlain.

 and 0
 minn



 memen
 Mant man wime neete







 and the many. At last only the really deciding
factor enters the scheme, that which is, in fact, the fundamental principle of the whole; the latent strength of the people, an idearlyreal greatress which combines within itself,
as yet undivided, the spiritual glow of a highly intellectual sense of perception with
the silent devotion of those accustomed to

## Thus Three Factors.

achieve irue greatness, must possess three
factors: steadfast solidarity factors: steadfast solidarity of the people as
a whole, a highly-gifted few, and the methodical training of many. Yet it is
evident that the mere presence of even these forces will avail nothing if they do not
work together in such a manner work together in such a manner as to enable
each one to fully assert itself. Here we have already placed our finger upon the
weak spot of modern political Germany. To a degree unequalled by any other
country in the world, Germany possesses everything necessary to attain gigantic results
in this field as in others. But the parts do in this field as in others. But the parts do
not work together. As a consequence there
is much waste of strength. waste of time is much waste of strength, waste of time,
waste of humanity. What had a Moltke profited his country had he been allowed to
vegetate in some provincial town as a "shelved" general? It is thus that the best
abilities of Germany are suffered to vegelate.

## LITERATURE.

 sunain $3, R L$ ormater
If our of the wetere of this war any hee

 syuveaks and shriets of that allt-oo victorious
voice. The clamorous cannons have destroyed



and aitenoem, to be sure is bocused all
 mosit newpapers bring us no reportis of
events, inporatat or tuvid, in o other regions orthe wort, are we tos, suppose that hiter
are or have been none? Mush that is of



 | loss we have suftered through the |
| :--- |
| ordinary news. |
| We ne no longer tee theated | in not hearing of what is happering in

Ostost, or the defalis of some chap actersss divorece suit, or what semator Jim Jones In State of Siege The nations, in fact, are in a state of siege-
cut off from all but military news if the thin, distorted trickle that reaches us may be called by that name. They have been rudely sundered from one another not only by the
soldiers but also by the censors. Iroy barriers, soldiers but also by the censors. Iron berriers,
militryy, racial and national, have ben
erected but journaistic and linguistic barriers erected, but journalistic and linguistic barriers
no less. Such war news as most belligerent spontaneously and unanimously as "strength,"
but year in but year in, year out, is obliged to submit
to being talked to death by petty lawyers
and and tavern politicians about things which
does not understand, only to split up in the end into twenty parties, each one
is the dead'y enemy of the others? say how sublimely great, is the German people as soon as the three above mentioned
elements work in unison. We fortunate ones are witnessing this again today! Faith suddenly dawns, every hope, even the wildest,
seems justified; for are we not realizing as a fact that

A Glorious Prospect.
As in the army, so in works of peace,
there is nothing which Germany cannot attain. And what a glorious prospect for the future of mankind, to have for example such
a Germany as the leading state! And a Germany as the leading state! And yet
there are probably nota few who have little cone are probably nite a tew whe this direction. The difference
contiden
between warring Germany and political Germany is so very nice!
Of the three factors which lend to warring Germany her invincible strength, the middle one at most makes itself felt in political
Germany. All honor to the Germany bureaucracy! And yet, into what a rut of list-
lessness and joylessness even it has fallen! A bureaucracy like that of Germany, scientifically and methodically capable of the
greatest achievements, lacks inward liberty greatest achievements, lacks inward liberty
only in order to perform its duties joyfully
and and cont ferred upon it only by means of ingen
iously assigned problems, for the solving of which every individual official must bring his entire personality to bear.
Position of Official.
The official, in order to accomplish great hings, should find himself in times of peace
in an exalted position, similar to that of the of genius, and carried from below by the
masses. skilfully traced out by men of genius, must be boldly and confidently entered upon. New ideals are not to be attained in old
ways. The organization of the German ways. The ornan idea in the brains of a few
army was an
men men before, in the course of a century,
became that which demands our astonished admiration today. And for the very reason
that it was an idea, that it was an idea, thousands have joyfully
labored for its realization. labored for its realization.
The strength and vig
people should not be parodied the German sufferably trivial form of the German Reichslag. What a comedy upon the heroically
tragic events of the year 1914 was that Zabern debate, which preceded them, ending
with the disgraceful and at the same time "But," you object, "the Reichstag has behaved very well lately."
Ah, The German People.
nations are pemitited to have is as stichly
counded and colored by summes, pasion, int erest and rumor as it was a hundred years ago. In Germany, sundered more than all
other nations from direct contact with the outside world, the news, strange to say, is
most authentic and reliable, or rather this is not strange, for as the public is so are its Nuews has given way to rumor-in every
land we behold the re-birth of that fantastic female. The tiny seeds she sows send forth
monstrous shoots which develop into stupendous parasitic plants that spread into
jungles of darkness and cover the continents. We need recall to a naive and gullible world through England-a monumental myth supported by the "indisputable evidence"
scores of English people, high and low. All this bubble-blowing and breaking not without a wholesome effect upon man-
kind. It is an heroic cure through shock snug bomb-proof shelters-but the bombs have won. The great issues of life and
death had beean cunningly and cheaply hidden from our eyes. We could no longer hear
the striking of the great clock of Eternity for the whirring of the wheels. In America we beguiled ourselves with a rank and peculiar
optimism which was nothing more than anodyne. The remorseless iron carapace wo by our industrial civilization had by reaction produced a sort of gaseous, sentimental soft-
heartedness, and that by further reaction, soft-headedness in all things remote fro
business. We had forgotten what it was " business. We had forgoten what it was "to
live dangerously"-a process that hardens the
nioral fibre andfrequently exalts it into heroism The Mirage Vanishes
But great shocks came upon us and the
veil of complacency was rent-the San veil of complacency was rent-the San
Francisco earthquake, the Titanic disaster
and now, the concussion and now, the concussion of the Great War.
The fabric of the world was kept knit up by
the myriad threads of international news and

## man, arose in its unparalleled grandeur. Reichstag could have stemmed the tide that tremendous movement. They were

 Reichstag could have stemmed the tide ofthat tremendous movement. They were not
members of Parliament but German men who grasped the Emperor's hand.
man men they a ced man men they acted unerringly.
the Reichstag again meets the Reichstag again meets, all the old
troubles will immediately be taken
ip troubles will immediately be taken up again
from thie very beginning. Everything will from the very beginning. Everything will
stagnate, suffocate, and all polititial life will once more resemble a vast ruin-strewn plain. If Germany as a political power is to
attain results in keeping with the victories attain results in keeping with the victories
she has won as a military power, there must she has won as a military power, there must
be a thorough clearing out, and for the new be a thorough clearing out, and for the new
requirements new forms and new methods must be found or invented:
In very truth, all the nations of the earth are heartily sick of parliaments, sick of that
most sacred universal suffrage, sick of those most sacred universal suffrage, sick of those
constantly gushing fountains of oratory constantly gushing fopntains
beneath which the beneath which the whole civilized world, over-
whelmed as by a modern flood, is hastening to its doom,
Silence is strength. Ask Quartermaster
General von Stein if I am not right. Talk-
ing weakens to the point of feebleness. ing weakens to the point of feebleness.
That will be the final outcome of our modern parliaments.
If I am asked what role the people as a
whole is to play in the dispensation of this now is to play in the dispensation of this
new polical whole, I would answer: The people shall form the unconscious, all-no ishing root-stock, a fortress of dormant
strength, and as such will make good just strength, and as such will make good just
as it is now making good in the German as it is now making. good in the German
army. For no sooner is the people allowed to keep silence than its voice may be dis-
tinclly heard. Nor does it speak in dialectics, but in phrases infinitely more exalted. Representation of People.
ronarch can be represented;
fession, an occupation, can be represented. A people cannot be represented. The people why, it is nature itself, and a Herr Müller or
a Herr Meyer can no more "represent" it than he can "represent" a mountain or a forest. All that this so-called "representation of the people accomplishes is to destroy
the real power of the people and bring
about discord. It creates a constant restlessness, hence anxiety; it gnaws at every life. It rationalizes by its discussions, and by its quarrels takes the life out of all greal
projects devised by lofiy minds. In addition to this it devours, like a monstrou; dragon,
mountains of strength and oceans of time, all of which
national fife

The Most Intolerable.
Yet it is significant, and it is a good sign, parliaments in the world, the German Reichstag is the most intolerable. From this we gather how very un-German is this legacy
of the French Revolution. To be sure, the Frenc'l Chamber is also gradually bringing
its country to ruin, but there is far more its country to ruin, but there is far more
wit and entertainment in those halls than in speeches back and forth like a glittering ball
spichstang intercourse. But now that fragile tissue has been rent asunder like a spider's web by a
sword. The delicate veil of shifting tints and lights through which we saw a nebulous and unsteady mirage of life and the world has vanished.
This condition is not so absolute in America as in England. England, despite tele-
grams from Paris, Copenhagen and Petersgrams from Paris, Copenhagen and Peters-
burg, has been made more insular than ever. As one long saturate with the medium of English news, I am amazed to see the
American journals that reach me here in Berlin devoting one-half of their front pages to the baseball match between Philadelphia and New York-the other half to the Great
European War! Partisan politics still excite interest with us-though all Europe be torn asunder. If we could master the secret of contentment, we should be a happy people if happiness, after all, were the chief end in
life-an amiable illusion to which the preamble of our D

Question of Happiness.
To quote that deep and dynamic spirit, "the Man of IncorruptibleIntellectual Honesty," -Friedrich Nietzsche-what was it he said? Man does not desire happiness - only the
Englishman desires that." Had he known us better, that shot would have flown across piness? What, then, does he desire? Power
and the realization of his and the realization of his own significance,
If you doubt it go ask our multi-millionaires, our strugglers of ten thousand sorts,-
any woman frank unto fearlessness, fearless unto frankness.
The newspapers had
The newspapers had won a wide and in-
sidious power oover our souls. tyrannized our minds and usurped our judg. ments. They censored our view of the
world for us until neither world nor view were any longer our own. They destroyed,
they violated the magnificent neutrality of our minds. Though the war has ruthlessly
exposed them as the most gigantic sham of
also the thearicical character of similar pre-
arranged debates to whtch spectators of both arranged debates to whtch spectators of both
sexes flock as to a theatre. All this, however,
is entirely foreign to the German character is entirely foreign to the German character.
The English Parliament, too, since the day it ceased to be an assemblage of independent land holders and men of great intellect, in order to become the prey of political law-
yers, has been hastening with rapid strides to its destruction. Still, noble traditions dating from genuine old Anglo-Saxon times
still survive in this assembly and lend it more, perhaps, than the mere semblance of a dignity which the German Reichstag lacks.
No nation in the No nation in the world can approach
Germany in the number and variety of poCermany in the number and variety of po
litical institutions. She certainly does not need to borrow
another country.

## France and Russia.

How lifeless is France with its one city
where politicians, artists, scholars, cocottes, all live together in a heap surrounded by ome 500,000 square kilometers of sterile Philistinism with no science, no society,
"agri deserti" in every intellectual sense! hat a shapeless, monstrous chaos Russia
resents, a conglomeration held togethe by the law of inertia alone. What
feeble ideal in beautiful Austria, cemented into a whole by loyalty to
the House of Hapsburg alone, in every other espect the component parts hostile to on ince the sacrifice of its aristocratic, ancestral principles of government for the sake of gold!
Every single spot in Germany, on the other Every single spot in Germany, on the other hand, is alive, because here the most varied
historical traditions still live and give shape historical traditions still live and give shape
to the present; because here alone the present has grown organically out of the past. For eaven's sake, let there be no unifying and horoughly organic whole simply because it is composed of parts. The German Empire of today is an entirely new creation in the
history of the world. For that reason it can, and should, and must, and will, beget new orms of political life (indeed, it has already
one so to some extent) Away with English and French prototypes!

Bismarck Indicated.
In a no less degree must political Germany follow new lines in the entire conception of
her relation to other states. Bismarck has already pointed out the course to be pursued. In place of conventional diplomacy he
teaches the practice of statesmanship, a new, thoroughly German statesmanship; close mouthed but no lying, shrewd but no Machiavellian, courageous even to rashness After Bismarck's regrettable and untimely
the German General Staff's plan of retirement, however, Germany at once re-
lapsed into the old errors borrowed from broad. The main truth that, if occasio demand, a statesman can play the role of
an excellent diplomat (witness Bismarck in Petersburg and Paris), but that a cut and
dried dip.omat never has in him the stuff of
the age, they still exercise a wide-spread suggestive force over average, lazy and
slavish minds, and an all-dominating one over the mob-mind, or (since this compound
may be a contradiction in terms) the mobpassions. Nor does the infection and the influence cease here. In the absence of
truth, the most deliberate and experienced judgments waver and make false moves in
the universal murk. The blurred and restthe universal murk. The blurred and rest-
less image of the world conjured up day after day by the newspapers has fatally lamed the fine faculties of discrimination and
meditation. It is like a bad cinematograph film to which we must supply meaning,
voice and color. Or, if I may alter the metaphor, it is like a rushing stream, a muday, shalliow current. In order to see
the face of Truth, we require the calmness of the pool-calmness and depth.
Dangers of Journalism.
The news-panderers cater to one of the
most rooted but trivial of human instinctsmost rooted but trivial of human instincts-
curiosity. In order to cater to a higher form of the same appetite, that is, the thirst for something or someone higher in the function of the newspaper-not a panderer, but a
prophet, not a reporter, but an interpreter. If the war have freed us from the ob-
session of newspapers and the habit of newsdrunkenness, or if it presages a reform in newspapers themselves-good fruit may yet ready we have been shaped to creatures
whose little whose little lives are rounded by a remor-
seless routine. Already we are so hardened, so poisoned by the virus of journalism and
a journalistic conception of human life and a journalistic conception of human life and
history that even the most stupendous horrors are powerless to drive us for long
from our follies and iniquities, our slavedom and our boredom. Be sure we shall return
to our fodder, we democratic droves, for
the machinery of the modern world is too the machinery of the modern world is too
strong for us-the manacles of our evil
habits are too strong. The world's work still

No greater miisfortune could befall Ger-
many than to allow herself to be ruled again by Metternich principles. Let it not be interposed that history knows but one Bis-
marck. Principles are powerful as soon as marck. Principles are powerful as soon as
they are clearly recognized and boldly they are clearly recognized and boldly
adopted. They point out the way and produce the right men just as, in war times, those talented generals of whose existence
as such no soul had ever divined, emerge from their obscurity. No, there is certainly no lack of the right sort of men in Germany for this phase, either. But room must be
made for them. Therefore first made for them. Therefore, first of all, away
with the old "School of Dipiomay" A with the old "School of Diplomacy"' Armed
with this strict "diplomacy" with this strict "diplomacy" even, no Germany
could successfully cope with a Grey, a Delcassé, an Iswolsky, and all the rest of them.
The best of the false post-Bismarck period was, that to the most dangerous posts were sent men whose character and intelligence rendered them incapable of being led into
dark by-paths. But now the system must be dark by-paths. But now the system must be
changed, otherwise political Germany will succumb, in spite of all the victories military Germany. For heaven's sake, let us
have no more conferences of ambassadors! When Germany has finally won the dayaud that she may win it let us confidently hope-she must begin without delay to
occupy herself with highly intellectual scien tific politics. Just as Augustus undertook the systematic transfor Augus undertoo Germany must now do the same -but upon what an incomparably higher plane! And how matchlessly is Germany equipped for Grand and lofty stanust be leff to chance arand and lofty statecraft can be devised is absurd to believe that the people can "carn on politics," especially the new kind of pol ics, of which Germany alone is capable, an Which are adapted to her alone.
We hear a great deal about the "people,
and yet it is always a certain group of men who seize the power and make use of it for their own selfish interests. Germany ough commercial, or an agricultural state must be governed by groups which belons to no party and which have no private
interests to further. Under these conditions lone is an intellectual, scientific polic possible. This may sound somewhat Utopian
but a new era demands new methods. The nact must not be overlooked that, if Germany be victoriovs in Europe, that does not mean an end of the struggle. There are the populations of other continents to be considered. That one alone will be the inal victor who recognizes the problems as military situations and who, like the possible General Staff, with full knowledge of conditions, vigorously, faithfully and unerringly carries out the plan already determine
upon-and that without being hampered b any interference whatever on the part o those loquacious petty lawyers who are a
once the representatives and the A new the rights of the people.
A bring new aims and new Those Juggernauts of our days, the hunderous rotary presses, will roll over us
and stamp their messages upon us as upon so much unresisting paper. Dust to dust he leaden types cry to leaden wits-the
ivers of wood-pulp for which noble forest fall, flow through our wooden skulls. To
revert to military figures, leaden slugs have revert to military figures, leaden slugs have
slain many men, but leaden types many more. The broadsides of iron wreak an instan havoc, but the havoc of broadsheets of pape oes ruinously down the generations.
$\qquad$
elves Germans may congratulate themyellow press. Here and there a chauvinistic of the enemy, but in general the attac ournals are conducted in a seemly and dignified manner. Scholars and men of nd business men. I know from personal experience that the present censorship of the German press is conducted on lines so broad
and liberal in comparison with the French English or Russian, that these would surely㗔ider it as reckiess. The difference

## An International Conference Concerning the Causes of the World War.

The repeated attempts to take steps in the
different countries calculated to bring about different countries calculated to bring about nations have thus far not gone beyond the
stage of bare wishes, and up to now all stage of bare wishes, and up to now all
these attempts have lacked in common definite bases upon which a discussion between the opposing parties could in any
event take place. It is obviously futile to event take place. It is obviously futie to negotiations without at the same time giving them more definite ideas upon what basis or in what manner this is to be done. If such details are lacking, advice of this sort even if it comes in reality from the stronger party

Vague Indications only.
Incitations of this nature can have at
nost only a negative value in the sense most only a negative value, in the sense
that it is worth while to know how an affair must not be dealt with, in order that one may see clearly wh
what is to be avoided
what is to be avoided:
There can not be any earnest question
that the termination of existing conditions and the reeslablishment of an ordered state of affairs is desired by every human being, and not by some isolated party. One needs only to bear clearly in mind that the war
itseff is being conducted only for the sake itseff peace in order that one may at once of peace, in order that one may anize the goal toward which developments are really being directed.

Return of Normal conditions. All humanity is striving for normal conditions: But "How?", "When?", "Where?", myself all day long, says Goethe in his "Faust".
When any one wishes really to alter aspecified condition, be it what it may, he must
first analyze for himself the conditions which have brought about this situation. The desire to alter a siluation without doing it is, in its very nature, an inconsistency. The desire to bring about peace, but to leave untouched the causes that have banished it, means in reality a peace with its peacedestroying factors, or, in other words, not a restoration of peace ang these lines, along which all humanity is endeavoring to work of things, have for their basis an analysis of the causes of the existing situation.
Resis of Possible Negotiation That this, alongside the military decision megotiations between the parties to the conflict is shown with indubitable certainty by the form and manner in which the war enerally speaking, by the manner in which the war can be carried on. This is done by twofold means: Through the struggle with weapons and through the struggle of opinions concerning the justice of the war. Hustice can not prevail witho on each other. the best weapons lose their value when they can not be employed in the consciousness of fighting, the contest with arms, from the very nature of things brings the belligerents into direct conflict with each other, the discussions of the righed struggle is being conducted goes on only indirectly and, for the main part, ouly among the countries involved. chiefly to the German public, the French to the French public, the English to the English public. To be sure, the printed word finds a polemical discussion may be caused by it, but a conflict so direct as that which is the lines thus far followed, not possible in the batiies of opinions continuously carried on for the support of the armed might and for the defending of the justice of the cause of the respective nations.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Battle of Opinions. } \\
& \text { ain this it would be }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$ nake it possible for the warring countries not only in the battle with arms, but also in the battle of opinions, and in this manner to effect a decision on the existing
differences, By such a course of action there would come to pass in an effective for, but not in an effertive manner, ever since the oulbreak of the war: opinions would then come into just as direct contact with each other as do the weapons, and the
possibility would thereby be offered for all the factors of war to bring about further results.
nvestigating Cause of War The very fact that such an exchange
of opinions concerning the causes of the war would at the same time deal with an element of the fighting would make such an exchange of opinions, in contrast to the
attempts re erred to at the outset of this attempts re erred to at the outset of this
article, a basis acceptable in principle to all article, a basis acceptable in principle to all
parties. For who, one must ask, would not
of his cause and demonstrate to his opponent
that he is in the wrong? Indeed, that is the expressed purpose of the official explanatory publications, the white, blue, yellow and green books; they all endeavor to represent
the justice of the cause of their own land and to locate the responsibitity with the opponent. To uphold them thus, also in argurients of the opponents, to defeat the enemy here as well, must lie in the very interest of the participants. And he who
has the courage to oppose himself to the enemy in the field-and all the participants exhibit this courage-will also be able to do the same thing unconditionally in this field the right which is to be established with weapons on the battlefield. No one surrenders anything by exchanging opinions on such
a basis. On the contrary, he who does not do so, he who shrinks from such a discussion, brings himself under suspicion from the very start. That is to say, he who ha
a fair cause to represent will not wait to let himself be compelled to enter into
a discussion of it. That Germany woul meet its opponents also in this procedur for bringing matters to a decision can not
be doubted.
No Peace! Reparation First! Thus when Mons. Vandervelde remarke
some time ago in Paris with emphasis "No peace! Reparation must first follow the crime," there comes the question: "What
is the deduction to be drawn?" Who are those who must make reparation for a crime? What was it except the demand for repara
tion when Ausiria sent its note to Servia a note whose unconditional acceptance, by former Italian minister-president, Marquis San Giuliano, advocated. However, it is
rot desired in this place to anticipate and rot desired in this place to anticipate and
to go into details; but to come to an understanding on this matter and on all the other questions connected with it would
probably not be supererogatory for ail thos interested in the truth. And all the partics say, they are interested in the truth.
Let it Free Discussio
Let it not be thought either that such
a discussion could have no limits; it would in the very nature of things, restrict itse to comparatively few issues, as long as on
held oneself only to the main question One needs only to take inio consideration
this: Peace reigned up to June 1914; the world-war broke out at the beginning o
August. It can not, therefore be a difficul task to establish the facto which a difficuil days caused the war, and upon whom the responsibility for this outbreak is to
placed. This can offer piaced. This can offies, the fact that all the belligeren states have issued their defensive publications, so that the entire body of facts with all its
conficting issues lies open for judgment. Despite the copious war literature which has developed, the points at issue which it woul
be necessary to discuss pro and reality few in number,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { |Battle for Right, } \\
& \text { It should not be attempts }
\end{aligned}
$$

It should not be attempts at peace, but opponents together. On this foundation alone is a discussion possible for all par-
ticipants. He who desires to defend his right and to disseminate the truth, he who exchange question and answ with his opponent, runs no risk of bein
misunderstood. Therefore it superfiuous to ask who shall make a beginning, who shall take the initiative. Every governs ment, every party, every group of interests,
every individual, no matter to every individual, no matter to what country they may belong, have an interest in such
a discussion, since they would defend there nothing else than the right for which the nations are iigning or
be fighting in the field.
Shortening the War.
And if such a battle of opinions should at the same time resuit in shortening the present world war, who would earnestly complain? If peace is to be born of batul
ail the factors of battle, the moral, as we ail the factors of battle, the moral, as
as the physical ones, mutt be effective. For the benefit of all those specially
brilliant people who, without being able give any reasons know perfectly well to advance that "nothing will come of such squabbles anyhow," I want to quote the words
of a man who himself had battled for of a man who himself had batled for
right toquarrel, and through his very quarrels had brousht the truth to light more than once. This quarrelsome man gave following judgment on the public, which is from principle disinclined to quarrel: "They
seem to forget that they have to thank bare controversy for the clearing up of so many an important point, and that mankind would be had as yet quarrelled over nothing in the world" And in another place: "It may be
that the truth has never yet been establ shed by a quarrred: the truth, for all that, has won in every quarrel" Through his own
battles Lessing, the author of these words placed their truth beyond every doubt.

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