

The continental times. No. 1193. Vol. XXII. No. 51 October 27, 1915

Berlin, Germany: C. White & Co., Ltd., October 27, 1915

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PRICE: 5 Cts., 25 centimes, 20 Ff. A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE PRICE: 5 Cts., 25 centimes, 20 Pf.

No. 1193. Vol. XXII. No. 51.

BERLIN.

GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1915.

CONTENTS:

Bulgarian Victories p	age 1
Servia Hemmed in	" l
Greece Refuses Help Allies .	" 1
Italy Attacks Bulgaria	,, 1
British Government criticised	, 1
No Coherent Policy	" 1
Bad Russian Finances	, 1
Rule of Terror	" 1
We Must Tell Truth	" 2
Truth about Zeppelin Raid .	" 2
Wilson War-President	" 2
Germany's Position Among Nation	ns 3
Our Thraldom to Newspapers	" 3
No Peace! Reparation First!	" 4
Advertisements	" 4
	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O

LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

To Protect Bulgaria.

Varua, Oct. 26. Two German submarine boats have arrived here in order to assist in protecting the harbor against attack by the Russians. Greek Prince in Salonica.

Salonica, Oct. 26. Prince George of Greece has arived as also a number of high officers of the Greek Military Staff.

Italy Comes In.

Brindisi, Oct. 26. After much hesitation the Italian government has decided to send a fleet to the Bulgarian coast.

Submarine Base.

Copenhagen, Oct. 26. According to news received here, the Russo-English submarine base has been established in the Lumparen Fiord. Rule of Terror.

Constantinople, Oct. 26. The military governor General Maxwell has all at once instituted the most harsh rules as regards the Mohammedans living in Egypt. It amounts to reign of terror.

New Cardinals.

Rome, Oct. 26. The Nuncios of Munich and Vienna have been summoned to Rome. It is understood that His Holiness the Pope proposes to make them Cardinals.

ENTHUSIASM ATTACKED.

ESPLANADE, BERLINI OTHE COntinental Times

"Daily Mail" Again Publishes Harsh Comment Upon Failings of Coalition Cabinet.

LOVAT FRASER TO FORE. Lord Northcliffe's Representative Calls Ministers "Nerveless Muddlers" and "Reckless Squanderers". Danger of Money Shortage.

London, Oct. 26. Lord Northcliffe employs in order to conduct his attacks against the Government in his Daily Mail, Mr. Lovat Fraser who is nothing if not a hard hitter. Apropos of the latest call upon the English by the Government, to sacrifice 50 per cent of their incomes, Mr. Fraser says: Government Waste.

The nation will stop wasting money when the Government stops wasting money, but not till then. Men and women are human, and they will not save money for the Government to squander. They want value for their money. They are not getting it. I am told by financial authorities whom I believe to be competent that we ought to get the same results for a million a day less.

The nation will face that or any sacrifice, but not at the bidding of Mr. Montagu, not at a word from any of the nerveless muddlers who have landed us in our present predicaments, not if the money is to be recklessly squandered as it is being squandered to-day, and not unless the present policy of hushing up all blunders is abandoned.

Shortage of Money.

The greatest ultimate danger to the cause of the Allies lies in the possible shortage not of men or munitions but of money in an available form.

When the Government really seek half our income the request must come collectively from a Ministry formed of resolute men capable of waging war. We have not got such a Ministry to-day.

There is another aspect of this question. Part of this money is wanted because we are

OF BULGARIANS Nation Which Suffers Exceedingly Owing to War But Sacrifices Itself

With Enthusiasm.

MAKE MODEL SOLDIERS. Premier Radoslawow Gives Forth Interesting Interview. Servians Cut From Railroad Communications. End Of European Campaign Materially Nearer.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

To those who know the Bulgarians the quiet rapid and methodical manner in which they are carrying out their military operations in Macedonia and that part of Servia assigned for their operations, will not come as a surprise. The modesty of their Staff Reports fully reflect the character of the Bulgarian people A few lines stating facts and that is all. The 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 everything. The one, the liberation of their fellow countrymen in Macedonia, the second to the developement of their country to the very uttermost.

As a sign of the Bulgarian people, never to be forgotten, is, that whem they received. their freedom their first act was to vote as much money as possible for the education of the people, for the founding of schools throughout the country.

In 1912, just before the Balkan war, the 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 establishment, of the most modern kind, costing many millions, there had just been completed, and a grandiose Cathedral, most richly decorated within and highly artistic from its their will. Not a cheer at the station of | 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 enthusiasm, expressions of public joy at 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 normal times, the Bulgarians are distinctly of a reserved and undemonstrative nature.

VIENNA

ZURICH

And so it is again in this war enthusiasm unbounded.

FRANK STATEMENT BY PREMIER RADOSLAWOW.

Bulgaria Badly Misunderstood by Entente. Assistance to Servia Now Impossible. Unity with the Central Powers Spells Future Prosperity.

Sofia, Oct. 26. The Premier, M. Radoslawow has just given an interview to a representative of the Wolff Bureau. He says: "Our military operations in Servia are progressing rapidly. We have occupied the greater portion of Macedonia. Owing to the rapid advance of the Austro-Hungarian and German forces in the north, the Servians are almost entirely isolated. They have no railroad communications left and only a few isolated telegraphic lines at disposal. The final defeat of the Servians must necessarily have a great influence upon the political situation and have a beneficial influence towards bringing about a termination of the war.

Misleading Hope.

Nevertheless the Servians appear to reckon upon the help which may be sent them by the Allies. But such a hope can only be misleading. Even if the Entente Powers have any serious thoughts of coming to the assistance 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 infringement of her neutral rights, the Indians, Australians, Senegalese and other colonial troops, with which England and France propose to come to the assistance of Servia, would at the

GREECE REFUSES. Athens, Oct. 26. The Greek Government refuses the English request that Greece should join in the war. It replies that the mission of Greece is to remain at peace. Simultaneously the Greek Cabinet addresses France and England a second formal protest against the landing of troops in Salonica.

HOTEL

IMPERIAL

SERVIA HEMMED IN ARMIES OF FIELDMARSHAL MACKENSEN.

GENERALS VON GALLWITZ VON KOEVESS CLOSING IN ON NORTH. GENERAL BOJADJIEFF WORKING UP FROM SOUTH.

Naturally all attention is centered upon the fate of Servia. And, in truth King Peters' forces are in a sorry plight. The Monarch is stated to be considering the advisability of leaving his realm by way of Montenegro. In the north Valievo, Raikovatz, Petrovatz and Negotin have fallen. A perfect semicircle of united troops Austro-Hungarian, German and Bulgarian working in perfect harmony, methodically closing upon the doomed yet desperate Servians To the west Kniajevatz is being hotly bombarded and when taken the direct line to Turn Severin will be opened. Pirot is perfectly surrounded by the Bulgarians, who have also taken Üscüb by storm, a highly important position the junction of the Mitrovitza-Salonica and the Nish-Salonica railroads. Kumanova further up on the Nish line has been taken and the Bulgarians are already at Katchanik on the way to Prestina and Mitrovitza and Novibazar. A glance at thr map will show how completely Servians are being shut in.

STAFF REPORT. Staff Head Quarters Oct. 26, 1915. (Western Front.)

North of Souchez hand grenade attack of enemy repulsed. At Le Mesnil in the Champagne 250 metres ground lost on 24 October retaken. Five officers 150 men captured.

(Eastern Front.) The Farm of Kasimirski north of Illuxt is safely in our hands.

Wants Compact Ministry

London, Oct. 26. The Morning Post editorially calls for a complete change in the Government. It holds that the existing Cabinet, composed of 22 members, is far too large and a compact ministry of strong men is needed.

Death of Ambassador.

Constantinople, Oct. 26. Freiherr von Wangenheim, the German Ambassador, is dead. He had been in poor health for a long time. He left Constantinople some while ago to take a cure in Germany. But he had only been back here a short while when a relapse took place and the end came.

Grenade-Throwing Contest.

Paris, Oct. 26. The record for grenade-throwing in the French army has been beaten by a group of men of the 17th Battalion of Chasseurs à Pied. It had been held by a private of the 1903 class, who threw his grenades a distance of just over 121 feet, but the new record is 148 feet from the line of the French trenches.

Russian Finances.

Petersburg, Oct. 26. On the occasion of the return of the finance Minister Bark, the Vremja publishes a fierce attack based upon the falseness of the entire Russian financial situation. It calls attention to the indignity of Russia. whenever in need of money, having to go and beg abroad.

Demonstration that Failed.

Bucharest, Oct. 26. A desperate attempt has been made here to organise a demonstration against the Government by Take Jonescu. It failed utterly. Reports concerning political troubles here, printed in the French and English newspapers, must be regarded with the utmost suspicion. All is quiet and Roumania is determined to maintain the strictest neutrality.

ZEPPELIN RAVAGES.

TRUTH COMES OUT AS HEGARDS VISIT OF ARIEL FLEET OVER BRITISH TERRITORY. THOUSAND CASUALTIES. MILLIONS WORTH OF DAMASES,

Copenhagen, Oct. 26. In spite of the extreme precautions taken by the censor to prevent any correct details concerning the results of the Zeppelin raids being published, but now, owing to the insistance of various indignant Members of Parliament, who have complained bitterly concerning the lack of detences of the Metropolis, the truth is more or less disclosed. It is that the brief visit of the ariel fleet caused territic damage. The boards thrown within the course of six to eight minutes caused casualties, in dead and wounded, amounting to about 1000 people and material damage to the extent of 31/2 million of pounds sterling.

The moral effect, it transpires, was just as great as the material and panic reigned over London. On all sides one hears harsh accusations made against the authorities that fail to give the citizens of London sufficient protection.

advancing such enormous sums to our Allies. 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 explain this matter very clearly. We can submit to a year's silence but not to reticence indefinitely prolonged.

We are undoubtedly on the eve of such further provisions of men as must eventually bring the demand upon our fighting manhood fully into line with the sacrifices of men already made by our Allies. We shall then in turn be entitled at least to know the extent of our Allies' financial sacrifices.

What do our Allies do?

All that the nation has been told is that in the Allied countries no additional 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 to be further taxed, being wisely and economically expended?

Ministerial Mistakes.

Finally, the nation will not be willing to consent to further taxation until it knows that our share in the war is being properly run. It wants an end of hesitation and delay and of a sham secrecy which seems chiefly designed to veil Ministerial mistakes. It wants no more of such pitiable speeches as that made by Sir Edward Orey upon the Balkan situation. It wants to know for what purpose Lord Haldane emerged from the seclusion of Cloan in order to poke about the front. It wants to know whether any desperate desire to save Ministerial reputations is affecting our policy in the Near East. It wants a policy in the Near East which shall take due account 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 "wait and see."

CRUISER TORPEDOED.

The Marine Staff annouces that the armoured cruiser Prince Adalbert has been sunk off Libau having been twice torpedoed from an enemy submarine. The Prince Adalbert sank with nearly all her crew, somewhere about 600 men. The Adalbert was an old ship lannched in 1901.

outward appearance. Love of Learning.

Near Constantinople, on the narrows of the Bosphorus, there stands in picturesque position a famed institution known as Roberts College, founded by the generosity of a number of rich Americans and which, thanks to prodigal donations, 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 students principally 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 same throughout their own country.

War Strikes Severely.

There is no nation in the world where war strikes more severely hame to the pupulation than in Bulgaria, the reason being that this land is essentially agricultural, every hand is needed to work in the development of the natural riches existing. Yet, never in a long experincee have I seen any people go into war with such enthusiamm as the Bulgar. I was in Sofia at the commencement of the Balkan war. We newspaper Correspondents 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 veterans, by the thousands and thousands voluteered their services for the war and fonght all the way through with the best of the youngslers.

An Ideal Soldier.

And the Bulgar is an ideal soldier. For to him thrift endurance, a hard life, tremendous marching and resistive powers are as second nature. The greater portion of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits, the result is that the larger number 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 imbued. and inspires the Bulgar with a certain degree of fanaticism which is also a highly valuable adjunct to the forces of any army.

I have seen amongst other peoples, the Russians going into war. It was all sadness and lack of enthusiasm, as though of a people being driven into the fight against | two hours.

present time of the year in the harsh climate of Macedonia come to the same grief that overtook them in the Dardanelles.

The French and English fleets have bombarded Dadeagatch and Porto Lagos. They have done no damage and maybe it was all merely of the nature of a demonstration. If it be imagined that any impression has been made, it is a great mistake. We have made all preparations and can repel any attack made in those directions.

False Deduction.

It all looks as though false deductions had been 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 spirit of selfsacrifice shown by our people in the mobilisation must have taught them better.

Too Naive.

As as sign of naïveté stand the words of a well known French financier, uttered in Petersburg, in which he said, that, "with three millions I can have all the Bulgarians on my side." Although that cynical openheartedness somewhat surprised me, I answered quietly: "If 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 their national aspirations and ideals, those for which they have already sacrificed so much blood and substance." . That incident showed how much the men erred. The 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 I am quite confident, will work with them together in cultural, commercial and political unison, in such manner as to become an important

NO COHERENT POLICY.

factor."

London, Oct. 26. The real ground of the 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 character 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 with King George. It lasted

(von Linsingen Army.)

At Kukli (west of Czartorysk) several enemy positions stormed. General Russian counter attack failed. We took prisoners 4 officers, 1,450 men, 10 machine guns.

(Balkan Front.)

East of Visegrad reached the line Gora-Panos. Offensive of Generals von Kövess, von Gallwitz progresses. South of Palanka slopes of Raca. Tales have fallen into our hands, and further east Markovac, Lacle, Kucevo have been taken. In the last three days 960 Servians have been captured.

ALLIES BEATEN.

Loudon, Oct. 26. The Athens Correspondent of the Times telegraphs that a battle has taken place between Krivolac and Strumiza. The French troops were driven back and the Bulgarians pursued them in their rapid retreat. A large number of wounded are being brought into Salonica and transferred to the transport ships.

LANDING AT DADEAGATCH. Athens, Oct. 26. The Allies are landing troops at Dadeagatch. The Turks are defending the town.

DISQUIETING OUTLOOK

Angry Members of Parliament. Failure of Dardanelles Expedition. Colonials Want Truth Told

London, Oct. 26. The political Correspondent 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 Minister. But the chief cause of anxiety in the Commons is the continued secrecy about the Dardanelles expedition. The immense casualty list issued last week, revealing, as it did, the highest ratio of killed, wounded, and missing from any theatre of war, greatly puzzles the House. Few members of either House of Parliament have any accurate knowledge of the dimensions and state of the expedition. 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 in London at which leading Australians and New Zealanders propose to make the Government acquainted with their anxiety as to the state of atfairs in the Gallipoli Peninsula. It is argued that, inasmuch as the Germans and the Turks are perfectly familiar with conditions there, no indiscretion will be committed by a public expression of dissatisfaction.

No. 1193. Vol. XXII. No. 51.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1915.

Published Three Times a Week : Monday, Wednesday, Friday. EVEN PRESIDENCY HANGS IN THE AUSTR WAR BALANCE.

An Independent Cosmopolitan Newspaper, Published in the interests of Americans, also as a Convenient Medium for Advertisers in America and

THE DEMOCRATIC SLOGAN.

Writer in "New;York Evening Mail" Points Out Advantage to President if Present Status in Europe Continues.

The Continental Times Berlin W.50, Augsburger Strasse 38 Telephone: Steinplatz 7860

Europe.

.... Address all Communications to:

Proprietors and Publishers, C. White & Co., Ltd. News Editor—Aubrey Stanhope Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

Subscription Rates.

By mail postage paid per month:

On sale in all principal towns of Europe, New York and Chicago.—The Continental Times is delivered aboard all incoming and outgoing ... steamers to and from the United States ...

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES may be seen at all Consulates and Embassies.

The Editor, while always glad to consider suitable manuscript, can under no circumstances assume responsibility for their return. All letters must be addressed to "The Editor."

We Must Tell the Truth.

The Right Reverend George Forrest Browne, Lord Bishop of Bristol, writes to the London Times to say that the Continental Times has reached him by Post, and, that he found therein articles hostile to the Allies, and quotes the article "America as Britain's Catspaw", as reason why the British Censor should keep his eyes open and exclude the Continental Times from Great Britain. His Lordship is further incensed because he found in the Continental Times a paragraph concerning the healthy economic and military state of Germany, as reflected by the recent success of the third War Loan, and the many victories gained against the Russians, French and English.

The *Times* adds a rider to the sententious letter of his Lordship in which it expresses the opinion (of Lord Northcliffe) that the *Continental Times* should be stopped reaching readers in England, and hopes that the Bishop's warning will be of use.

Now, whereas the Continental Times is fully appreciative of the saying, that abuse is the best advertisement any paper can have, 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 that his Lordship is an advocate of the truth, and the Continental Times, a perfectly neutral organ, has but one desire which is to tell the truth. That America is the "Catspaw" of England, is today the theme of many of the leading American newspapers, the Washington Post, World, New York American and nearly all the Western newspapers of the United States. Therefore, if he wishes to be logical, his Lordship ought to call for the suppression of those American papers. The Continental Times had, as a duty, to record that sentiment as existing in America. Again his Lordship, as a champion of the truth, cannot complain if the Continental Times, as an un-partizan newspaper, "published for Americans", tells the facts as to the undoubted success of the arms of the Central Powers and of the failure of the Allies in their repeated offensive movements. It seems incredible that the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bristol should wish the English people to be denied the knowledge of the truth, concerning what is going on at the seat of war. Why, the Times itself, in which the Bishop's letter appears, only a few days ago came out with a violent article menacing the Coalition Government for not telling the British people the truth about the war and for concealing the true seriousness of the existing situation from the public. The Manchester Guardian, the Daily Mail and Globe have published leaders in the same sense. Surely England ought to know the truth before it is too late and that can best be accomplished by every Englishman being daily supplied with a copy of the Continental Times, which paper will, in the future as heretefore, continue to publish the truth, without fear or favour, Bishop or no Bishop, Times or no Times. The Truth About , There is nothing which Zeppelin Raid. the English Censor has more jealously guarded from publication than 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 latest 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 casualties. 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 doctored. No wonder the British public is growing each day more indignant at the manner in which it is being deceived.

In the New York Evening Mail Henry L. Stoddard writes upon the prospects of President Wilson should the war continue and the present status in Europe and America be prolonged beyond Election time. He says:— Even the Presidency of this country seems to hang in the war balance.

There is a widespread feeling that if the nations in Europe continue fighting until 1916, voters here will not be disposed to "swap horses." They will keep Woodrow Wilson in the White House. He will be a "war" President, regardless of home policies or conditions. "Thank God for Woodrow Wilson!" The slogan for which the Democrats were derided in the Congress fight last year, will be the slogan for 1916, assuming that we are not at war ourselves by that time.

By the same token, it is insisted that should the end of the war come before our presidential 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 years of Democratic national legislation and only the first phase of the war to take their thoughts from the Democratic record.

"Empty Dinner Pail" Again.

How the country regarded that record is told with indisputable emphasis by the election figures, and need not be rehearsed at this time. The "empty dinner pail" got in its telling work against Democratic supremacy then, as it has in every national election in which it has been an issue. It elected Garfield in 1880, Harrison in 1888, Mc Kinley in 1896.

It will again be the hope of the Republican hosts, despite the war munition prosperity reflected in Wall street stock quotations. You cannot get it out of the minds of the people that Republican national control, whatever its shortcomings in other respects, spells prosperity. Every Democratic tariff law ever enacted has operated in a way to continue and confirm this feeling. The existing law is no exception. It was getting into full swing against our home industries when the war came. You have only to recall the conditions in this country a year ago to realize what was happening. Cessation of war would lift the curtain again on our real condition industrially,

Republicans for Peace. Republicans, therefore, have more than 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 submarine or the daily bulletin of fifty- yard advances on a hundred-yard front, with its dreadful toll of humanity. The record of presidential successions helps out the theory that it is harder to stay in the White House than it is to get in. Aside from Washington, only seven of our Presidents have managed to reelect themselves. They were Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland and McKinley. Cleveland, however, did not succeed himself directly.

In the New York Evening Mail Henry L. toddard writes upon the prospects of Presient Wilson should the war continue and the himself.

> "Stand by the President." Even Bryan, continuing his submarine tactics 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 prevail over the feeling always expressed by 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 never had a President made by a war in Europe. Perhaps 1916 has one in store for us.



Correspondence, WANTED!

Men who can swim, as recruits for H. M. Navy Applicants will present themselves with b thing suit on board H. M. S. "Iudisposed" at Falmouth Dry Dock, April 1st. at 9 A. M.

> III. The St. Nickolass Club, St. James Square, London.

Dear George:--Perhaps you were right in saying that the Marine Board did not offer sufficient opportunity for you. The Chief took me on after I had shown him my list of Ctub memberships, and told him who my mother was. He said I should leard some of the details of the office, before he could let me have full charge. Slow poky place, for I have been here three whole days from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon, with only two hours for lunch, and have not yet been advanced.

They have kept me on the "Naval Register," and my duties are to strike the ships off the list as they are sunk. It is a rather important post, for as the Chief said, it would never do to order a ship to the Dardanelles that had already been sunk. Yesterday the chief was real ru te just because I had struck two ships off the list which are in dry-dock and will be out again in three months, after slight repairs. It all comes from reading the German reports. They said they had sunk the ships, but it seems that we raised them again. The Germans are awful liars, and I will never believe them again.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARTILLERY SUCCESS.

Archduke Karl Francis Joseph Congratulates Troops of General von Boehm Ermoli.

BURIAL CEREMONY

OF LUDWIG SALVATOR. Wondrous Escape of Dr. Rudolf Strisower. New Motor Service to Cracow.

Inauguration of New Rector of Vienna,

General Archduke Karl Francis Joseph, the heir to the throne of the Dual Monarchy, by command of the Emperor inspected the troops fighting under the leadership of General von Boehm'-Ermoli in Eastern Galicia during the time from October 12th to October 16th, and thereafter returned to Vienna to report to the Emperor. It is now announced that the Emperor was highly satisfied with the excellent impressions the Archduke has received from the fighting spirit of the troops.

King Ludwig of Bavaria has bestowed upon the Austrian Fieldmarshal-Lieutenant General Hofmann, the Bavarian Military Order I. Class with swords; and on Colonel Count Lamezan-Salins the same decoration of the II. Class.

Fieldmarshal Archduke Frederick has issued an Army-Order wherein he expresses his special thanks for, and particular acknowledgement of the eminently brave and heroic behavior of the Field-Artillery Regiment No. 2, Landwehr Artillery Division No 46, and Landwehr-Howitzers Division No.46 in the engagements of September 2nd, 3th and 4th, to the commanders of said artillery regiments. This praise is to be made known to the entire army.

Funeral of Archdoke.

The funeral of Archduke Ludwig Salvator at the castle chapel at Brandeis-on-Elbe was of a most imposing character. The Emperor was represented by Archduke Peter Ferdinand and Archduke Leopold Salvator. The military, civil and civic authorities were represented by General Baron von Schwerdtner, Major-GeneralPrinceLobkowitz, Colonel Tarnovczky, Colonel Zeleny, Count Coudonhove, Count Coronini, President Baron von Wessely, President Cont Schönborn, Burgomaster Dr. Jiskra and District Governor von Schlindenbuch.

Cardinal Prince Bishop Baron von Skrbensky celebrated the funeral service. During the service the bells of all the churches tolled. After the ceremony the general public was admitted to enter the chapel.

Thrilling Story of Escape.

A most thrilling story is told in the Neue-Wiener Journal by the Austrian army-surgeon Dr. Rudolf Strisower who was made a prisoner by the Russians on the Northern battle fields, and thereupon was carried off The Open Tribune.

To Our Readers.

We shall be glad to publish any communication from our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. These will be published anonymously, if so desired. The Continental Times is not responsible for the opinions of the contributors to this column. Contributors are requested to limit the length of their letters to the utmost, in order to avoid the necessity of curtailing by the Editor.

Two Different Things. To the Editor.

We are told that Great Britain will probably adopt Compulsory Military Service. It will make little difference; she will find that Compulsory Military Service in Germany and Great Britain are two different things.

In Germany:	* In Great Britain:
1) The result of one	1) The result of on
hundred years of de-	hundred days of tall
velopment.	The second second
2) The Conscription	2) The Conscription
of soldiers doing ser-	of soldiers, so far a
vice gladly for the	the working classe
Fatherland.	are concerned, force
	to serve against thei
	wiłł.
3) Soldiers thor-	3) Soldiers scarcely
oughly trained.	trained at all.
4) Healthy educated	4) Unhealthy work
soldiers from healthy	ing class soldiers from
homes.	crowded unhealth
	tenements.
5) Men of fine	5). Many men un
physique.	derfed, undersized
and an and the second	undeveloped.
6) Led by officers	6) Led by gallan
who are military ex-	men of little train
perts.	ing.
Can it be denied that	it this is the simpl
truth? And if so, doe	
ference whether Great	
pulsory military service	
Congratulating the	

Congratulating the Continental Times on its good work.

An American who honors Germany. Copenhagen, Oct. 18. W. D. P. Bliss.

England not for the English! To the Editor.

I am English. My forefathers fought with Cromwell, but England is not for the English today. This Government has sold England lock, stock and barrel to a medley crew of capitalists.

It is hard to go against one's Country in a time of war, and naturally one becomes suspect by others—but England has been sacrificed as I said she would be.

Eight Second Terms.

It will thus be seen that the single term plank which Bryan forced into the Democratic platform of 1912 has history to back it up. For Presidents it also has the merit of the warning signboard at a railroad crossing: "Stop, Look, Listen," before tempting fate.

Several occupants of the White House have refused to follow this wise precaution and have suffered] thereby. In 1828 John Quincy Adams tried it a second time, only to be defeated by Andrew Jackson, whom he had defeated four years earlier. In 1842 Martin van Buren forced his own renomination, only to go down in defeat before William Henry Harrison, who had been his leading rival in 1836.

Double Defeat.

Chester A. Arthur's efforts in 1884 to succeed himself resulted in defeat for himself in convention and for his party at the polls. 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 vanguished him four years before. Adams, Van Buren and Benjamin 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. Next year is to reveal whether Woodrow Wilson is to follow the Washington-Jackson-Lincoln precedent or the Adams-Van Buren-Taft precedent.

War May Decide It.

If you keep in mind the fact that Wilson won in 1912 because of a divided opposition and that in 1914 the Democratic party vote, on any basis, by congressional districts or by States, failed to show an electoral majority, it is a better guess that President Wilson will not be reelected than that he will.

If, however, you keep in mind the fact death don that Kitchener and other authorities predict versation.

If the Chief is again rude to me, I will resign and let the country go to the dogs, and will join your house-boat party. What girls have you along?

Cordially yours, Clarence.

June 12th, 1915. IV. The Eccentric Club, Formerly Army & Navy Club, Strand, London.

Dear George: – Your wire saying the house-boat party was all off came just as James was packing my bag. I meant to join you, for I handed the Chief my resignation today. He called me the biggest fool under His Majesty's flag,

me the biggest fool under His Majesty's flag, because the "Indigestible" was still left on the list. As though anyone with my breeding could be a fool! Perfectly absurd! The wire said: "Indigestible" torpedoed. 520 men drowned. How was I 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 nowadays.

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 we men of the family are all high-strung. She will see about it.

I intend offering my Consols for sale to-morrow, for I fear for the country's future if it is in the hands of such rude men. You will be wise to follow my example.

Write and tell me how Mrs. C. broke up 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, Clarence,

A BOY'S OPINION.

June 13th, 1915.

When there is company at our house and I 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 conversation. (Judge.)

to Turkestan.

Dr. Strisower says, he and a troop of Turkish prisoners were 14 days on the road to Tashkend. They suffered terribly not only from hunger, but also from cold, and least but not last from innumerable vermin.

With the aid of some friendly Persians he eventually made good his escape and safely reached Teheran. There he found the majority of the inhabitants in rebellion against the Russians and English, whom they consider their oppressors.

From Teheran 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 enthusiastic welcome from his friends and comerades on his arrival in the Austrian capital.

Motor Service Cracow-Kielce.

The 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 known in Vienna through information received from Copenhagen that 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 unfortunate 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 the University in the University Hospital at Vienna.

Austrian Officers Safe.

The Neue Wiener Journal has received a telegram from Tschidda announcing the safe arrival there of the following Austrian and Hungarian officers who had been taken prisoners by the Russians:

I wishColonel Baron von Straub, Lieutenant-
Colonel Karl Hoffermann, Captain Erwin
Fryed, Franz Schwab, Ferdinand Schiller,
Johann von Schrimpf; First Lieutenant Ernst
Hofbauer, Eduard Staschek, Franz Herget,

And I have worked continually for 4 years in England to try and prevent this great estastrophe.

But the black shadow of Europe has been Russia. Her intriguists par excelsis, the Empress Maria of Russia, and her little bevy at the Court, have done immense mischief. Sir Edward Grey, although a most dishonest man, has been a mere puppet in the hands of these Court diplomats, and of Sir Arthur Nicholson, the Pro-Russian Foreigna Office Under-Secretary. And we must have them out of office.

Yours faithfully M. R.

Geneva, October 16th. Shakespeare-Bacon.

To the Editor.

With interest I read the article in No. 41 of the Continental Times entitled: 'The Caudine Forks.' Almost all litterary men agree, that Shakspr' of Stratford can on no account be looked at as the great genius Shake-speare. But Baconism also is abandoned by the historians and it can not be maintained longer. The incontrovertible evidence, that the mysterious Shakespeare was one of the friends around Essex—the leader of the Stuart party —was brought to light by the famous novellist Karl Bleibtreu. Those desirous to know more about the "Shakespeare-question" ought to read the book by K. Bleibtreu: 'Die Lösung der Shakespeare-Frage' Leipzig, Th. Thomas.

> Yours respectfully Dr. J. Nussbaumer, k. k. Professor in Linz, Austria.

CAMPAIGN CRY 1916. (Senator Borah of Idaho in Leslie's.)

The cry in that campaign of 1916 will not be for more ideas, but for bread; not for more rethoric, but for more soup; and the termination of the campaign will not be doubtful when its issue is once raised before the American people. Ideas! Many a poor fellow wishes today that they were eatables.

THE PROPHET.

"Yes," said the Colonel, pompously, "I am quite confident that the war will be over by October."

"What year ?" asked Bildad.

"Ah," said the Colonel, "That is another question." (Judge.)

Johann Freyschuss, Dr. Heinrich Hecher, Franz Holik, Ludwig Homann, Lieutnant Josef Bertl, Julius Harlfinger, Josef Schroll; Ensigns Josef Czerwenzel and Max Hochleitner. These officers requested the Journal to publish their telegramme in order that their relatives might learn of their safe arrival at Tschidda.

Vienna, October 24th. T. R. Willsson.

No. 1193. Vol. XXII. No. 51.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1915.

THE POSITION OF GERMANY AMONGST THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD By HOUSTON STEWART CHAMBERLAIN.

A friend, a German, evidently apprehensive, asks himself and therefore me, if there is any hope that a victorious Germany would possess the political ripeness which would enable her to take her place as the leader of the world. That a man in the midst of the joy of victory should address this anxious question to his own soul touches me deeply; it is so thoroughly German. If there are many who thus think and question, we may with all confidence look hopefully forward to the coming time of peace. At any rate, the question deserves an answer. Mine is to be found in the following lines:

It is not easy in these days to preserve calmness; to see, to judge, to speak, calmly. And yet it is dangerous not to do so, for greatness is not born in or of intoxication, but of serenity, discretion, strength of will. The German victories are not due, even in the first degree, to the much talked-of furor teutonicus, only. It is those decades of silent, faithful, capable, well-directed labor, rather, which has made these victories possible.

Work of Moltke.

From reliable sources I learn that the present plan of campaign, down to the smallest details, is the work of the e'der Moltke; that he worked out the problem of war on two and also on three fronts. This preparatory work the General Staff, with never-flagging industry, has retained in the present p'an, at the same time taking into account modern methods of transportationairships, automobiles-and modern weapons, thus enlarging upon the original plan, and in addition to this, daily testing and maintaining a constant state of readiness.

Thus we have, in the first instance, the act of the genius, then the never-flagging, silent performance of duty on the part of 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 ideallyreal greatness 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 obey

The Three Factors.

Thus we see that a nation, in order to achieve irue greatness, must possess three 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 | became that which demands our astonished forces will avail nothing if they do not admiration today. And for the very reason work together in such a manner as to enable that it was an idea, thousands have joyfully

has an opportunity of revealing itself spontaneously and unanimously as "strength," but year in, year out, is obliged to submit to being talked to death by petty lawyers and tavern politicians about things which it does not understand, only to split up in the end into twenty parties, each one of which is the dead'y enemy of the others?

How splendidly great, yes, we may even 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 the impossible is being made possible?

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 yet there are probably not a few who have little confidence in this direction. The difference 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 listlessness and joylessness even it has fallen ! A bureaucracy like that of Germany, scientifically and methodically capable of the greatest achievements, lacks inward liberty only in order to perform its duties joyfully and contentedly. This liberly can be conferred upon it only by means of ingeniously 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 things, should find himself in times of peace in an exalted position, similar to that of the officer in war time, borne aloft as on wings of genius, and carried from below by the masses. To this end, however, new paths skillfully 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 army was an idea in the brains of a few men before, in the course of a century, it

What can a people accomplish if it never | man, arose in its unparalleled grandeur. No | also the theatrical character of similar pre-Reichstag could have stemmed the tide of that tremendous movement. They were not members of Parliament but German men who grasped the Emperor's hand. As German men they acted unerringly. But when the Reichstag again meets, all the old troubles will immediately be taken up again from the very beginning. Everything will stagnate, suffocate, and all political 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 she has won as a military power, there must 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 constantly gushing fountains of oratory beneath which the whole civilized world, overwhelmed as by a modern flood, is hastening to its doom,

Silence is strength. Ask Quartermaster General von Stein if I am not right. Talking 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 new political whole, I would answer: The people shall form the unconscious, all-nourishing root-stock, a fortress of dormant strength, and as such will make good just 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 distinctly heard. Nor does it speak in dialectics, but in phrases infinitely more exalted.

Representation of People.

A monarch can be represented; a profession, 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 root-fiber which would have contributed to life. It rationalizes by its discussions, and by its quarrels takes the life out of all great projects devised by lofty minds. In addition to this it devours, like a monstrous dragon, mountains of strength and oceans of time, all of which is an irretrievable loss to the

arranged debates to which spectators of both sexes flock as to a theatre. All this, however, 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 lawyers, 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 world can approach Germany in the number and variety of political institutions. She certainly does not need to borrow a form of government from 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 some 500,000 square kilometers of sterile Philistinism with no science, no society, "agri deserti" in every intellectual sense! What a shapeless, monstrous chaos Russia presents, a conglomeration held together by the law of inertia alone. What a feeble ideal in beautiful Austria, cemented into a whole by loyalty to the House of Hapsburg alone, in every other respect the component parts hostile to one another. And how has England degenerated since the sacrifice of its aristocratic, ancestral principles of government for the sake of gold!

Every single spot in Germany, on the other hand, is alive, because here the most varied historical traditions still live and give shape to the present; because here alone the present has grown organically out of the past. For heaven's sake, let there be no unifying and rendering uniform here. Germany is a thoroughly 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 forms of political life (indeed, it has already done so to some extent) Away with all 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 does not mean an end of the struggle. There teaches the practice of statesmanship, a new,

No greater misfortune could befall Germany than to allow herself to be ruled again by Metternich principles. Let it not be interposed that history knows but one Bismarck. Principles are powerful as soon as 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 of all, away with the old "School of Diplomacy!" Armed 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 changed, otherwise political Germany will succumb, in spite of all the victories of 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, scientific politics. Just as Augustus undertook the systematic transformation of the world, Germany must now do the same -but upon what an incomparably higher plane! And how matchlessly is Germany equipped for this behoof! Nothing must be left to chance. Grand and lofty statecraft can be devised and carried out by a chosen few only. It is absurd to believe that the people can "carry on politics," especially the new kind of politics, of which Germany alone is capable, and 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 ought not to become either an industrial, or a commercial, or an agricultural state. She must be governed by groups which belong to no party and which have no private interests to further. Under these conditions alone is an intellectual, scientific policy possible. This may sound somewhat Utopian, but a new era demands new methods.

The fact must not be overlooked that, even if Germany be victorious in Europe, that

each one to fully assert itselt. 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 not work together. As a consequence there is much waste of strength, waste of time, waste of humanity. What had a Moltke	The strength and vigor of the German people should not be parodied in the in- sufferably trivial form of the German Reichs- tag. 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 ridiculous want of confidence vote!	Yet it is significant, and it is a good sign, if we are obliged to confess that, of all the parliaments in the world, the German Reichs- tag is the most intolerable. From this we gather how very un-German is this legacy of the French Revolution. To be sure, the Frenc'h Chamber is also gradually bringing	thoroughly German statesmanship; close- mouthed but no lying, shrewd but not Machiavellian, courageous even to rashness, yet in truth just as prudent and politic as the German General Staff's plan of campaign. After Bismarck's regrettable and untimely retirement, however, Germany at once re- lapsed into the old errors borrowed from abroad. The main truth that, if occasion	carries out the plan already determined upon—and that without being hampered by any interference whatever on the part of
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 vegetate.	haved very well lately." The German People. Ah, but it was not the Reichstag. It was	wit and entertainment in those halls than in	an excellent diplomat (witness Bismarck in Petersburg and Paris), but that a cut and dried diplomat never has in him the stuff of	once the representatives and the tramplers upon the rights of the people.
LITERATURE.	nations are permitted to have is as thickly	intercourse. But now that fragile tissue has	the age, they still exercise a wide-spread	Those Juggernauts of our days, the

OUR THRALDOM TO NEWS.

The Fetters of the News Imp. Situation of the Nations. America and Its Newspapers.

By R. L. Orchelle.

If out of the welter of this war any new liberty for man may be said to have been won so far, it is the refreshing liberty from the cackling gossip called general news. The thunder of the guns has deafened us to the squeaks and shrieks of that all-too victorious voice. The clamorous cannons have destroyed at one blow supply and demand. They have broken our bondage to what we once thought so important and indispensable-the news of the world served up warm to us o'mornings and afternoons.

Our attention, to be sure, is focussed all the more fiercely and feverishly upon the red-hot centers of the war. But because most newspapers bring us no reports of events, important or trivial, in other regions of the world, are we to suppose that there are or have been none? Much that is of significance must have happened. But so far as we are aware of these things, telegraphs and rotary presses might as well never have been invented. What is important is that we recognize how little real loss we have suffered through the loss of ordinary news. We no longer feel cheated in not hearing of what is happening in Oskosh, or the details of some cheap actress's divorce suit, or what Senator Jim Jones thinks of Senator Bill Smith.

In State of Siege.

The nations, in fact, are in a state of siegecut 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. Iron barriers, military, racial and national, have been erected, but journalistic and linguistic barriers no less. Such war news as most belligerent

clouded and colored by surmise, passion, interest 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 publications.

News 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 only the rumors of the Russians that passed through England-a monumental myth supported by the "indisputable evidence" of scores of English people, high and low.

All this bubble-blowing and breaking is not without a wholesome effect upon mankind. It is an heroic cure through shock and disillusion. Civilization had builded itself snug bomb-proof shelters-but the bombs have won. The great issues of life and death had been 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 fancied ourselves civilized because we had beguiled ourselves with a rank and peculiar optimism which was nothing more than an anodyne. The remorseless iron carapace worn by our industrial civilization had by reaction produced a sort of gaseous, sentimental softheartedness, and that by further reaction, a soft-headedness in all things remote from business. We had forgotten what it was "to live dangerously"-a process that hardens the moral fibre and frequently exalts it into heroism. The Mirage Vanishes.

But great shocks came upon us and the veil of complacency was rent-the San Francisco earthquake, the Titanic disaster and now, the concussion of the Great War. The fabric of the world was kept knit up by

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 telegrams from Paris, Copenhagen and Petersburg, 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 peopleif happiness, after all, were the chief end in life-an amiable illusion to which the preamble of our Declaration of Independence has beguiled us.

Question of Happiness.

To quote that deep and dynamic spirit, now so much misjudged and misunderstood, "the Man of Incorruptible Intellectual 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 the Atlantic as well. Man not desire happiness? What, then, does he desire? Power and the realization of his own significance. If you doubt it go ask our multi-millionaires, our strugglers of ten thousand sorts,-ask any woman frank unto fearlessness, or fearless unto frankness.

The newspapers had won a wide and insidious power over our souls. They tyrannized our minds and usurped our judgments. 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 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 restless 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 muddy, shallow current. In order to see the face of Truth, we require the calmness of the pool-calmness and depth.

Dangers of lournalism.

The news-panderers cater to one of the most rooted but trivial of human instinctscuriosity. In order to cater to a higher form of the same appetite, that is, the thirst for knowledge,---it is necessary that there be 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 obsession of newspapers and the habit of newsdrunkenness, or if it presages a reform in newspapers themselves-good fruit may yet grow from the blood-sodden earth. But already we have been shaped to creatures whose little lives are rounded by a remorseless routine. Already we are so hardened, so poisoned by the virus of journalism 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 strong for us-the manacles of our evil habits are too strong. The world's work still the myriad threads of international news and exposed them as the most gigantic sham of empties the reservoirs of the world's will.

suggestive force over average, lazy and thunderous rotary presses, will roll over us and stamp their messages upon us as upon so much unresisting paper. Dust to dust. The leaden types cry to leaden wits-the rivers of wood-pulp for which noble forests fall, flow through our wooden skulls. To revert to military figures, leaden slugs have slain many men, but leaden types many more. The broadsides of iron wreak an instant havoc, but the havoc of broadsheets of paper goes ruinously down the generations.

The News Monster.

The Germans may congratulate themselves on having escaped the plague of a yellow press. Here and there a chauvinistic voice may be raised in answer to the attack of the enemy, but in general the German iournals are conducted in a seemly and dignified manner. Scholars and men of letters occupy the editorial chairs not politicians and 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 consider it as reckless. The difference is that the German censorship is really one for military purposes and seldom encroaches upon intellectual or personal prerogatives. Even Germany's enemies may speak or rave In their own organs in Germany-for the Daily Mail, The Matin, The Corriere della Sera and Novoye Vremia may be read in every town. But I would warn you against attempting to read or attempting to buy a German paper in London, Paris, Rome or Petersburg.

Whilst we curse war that has broken the lands and the lives of the peoples, let us bless the truce of the news-monster. The truce has restored for a time the broken image of life and death, and set it once more in the light and the shade so that each man may see for himself, even though the light be the glare of battle-fires and the shadow that of universal mourning.

No. 1193. Vol. XXII. No. 51.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1915.

For

An International Conference Concerning the Causes of the World War.

different countries calculated to bring about a rapprochement between the belligerent nations have thus far not gone beyond the 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 advise those in authority to enter into peace 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 can not but make an impression of weakness, even if it comes in reality from the stronger party.

Vague Indications only.

Incitations of this nature can have at 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 what is to be done and what is to be avoided.

There can not be any earnest question that the termination of existing conditions to let himself be compelled to enter into and the reestablishment 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 itself is being conducted only for the sake of peace in order that one may at once recognize the goal toward which developments are really being directed.

Return of Normal conditions.

All humanity is striving for normal conditions: But "How?", "When?", "Where?", that is the fatal question about which I perplex myself all day long, says Goethe in his "Faust".

When any one wishes really to alter a specified 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 situation without doing away with the conditions which have caused 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 at all. If, therefore, one desires to work along these lines, along which all humanity is endeavoring to work in these days, his efforts must, in the nature of things, have for their basis an analysis of the causes of the existing situation.

Basis of Possible Negotiations.

The repeated attempts to take steps in the | 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 responsibility with the opponent. To uphold them thus, also in a direct battle of opinions against the arguments 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 where the conflict is on no other issue than 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 has a fair cause to represent will not wait long a discussion of it. That Germany would meet its opponents also in this procedure for bringing matters to a decision can not be doubted.

No Peace! Reparation First!

Thus when Mons. Vandervelde remarked 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 reparation when Austria sent its note to Servia, a note whose unconditional acceptance, by the way, no less a person than then the former Italian minister-president, Marquis San Giuliano, advocated. However, it is not 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 all those interested in the truth. And all the parties say, they are interested in the truth.

Free Discussion.

Let it not be thought either that such a discussion could have no limits; it would, in the very nature of things, restrict itself to comparatively few issues, as long as one held oneself only to the main questions. One needs only to take into consideration this: Peace reigned up to June 1914; the

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at most druggists or postpaid.





That this, alongside the military decision of the issues, is the single possible basis for negotiations between the parties to the conflict is shown with indubitable certainly by the form and manner in which the war has been carried on since its outbreak, and, generally 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. Both methods are dependent on each other. justice can not prevail without weapons, and the best weapons lose their value when they can not be employed in the consciousness of a just cause. But while the one method 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 rights of the cause for which the armed struggle is being conducted goes on only indirectly and, for the main part, only among the countries involved. The German point of view is announced chiefly to the German public, the French to the French public, the English to the English public. To be sure, the printed word finds its way also into the land of the enemy and a polemical discussion may be caused by it, but a conflict so direct as that which is caused by the war with weapons is, along the lines thus far followed, not possible in the battice 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.

Battle of Opinions.

To attain this it would be necessary to make it possible for the warring countries to come into direct contact with each other 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 manner only exactly what has been striven for, but not in an effective manner, ever since the outbreak 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.

Investigating 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 reerred to at the outset of this article, a basis acceptable in principle to all parties. For who, one must ask, would not bave the urgent wish to maintain the justice

world-war broke out at the beginning of August. It can not, therefore be a difficult task to establish the facts which in these days caused the war, and upon whom the responsibility for this outbreak is to be placed. This can offer, the less difficulties from the fact that all the belligerent 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 would be necessary to discuss pro and con are in reality few in number.

Battle for Right.

It should not be attempts at peace, but a battle for right which should bring the opponents together. On this foundation alone is a discussion possible for all participants. He who desires to defend his right and to disseminate the truth, he who is ready to exchange question and answer with his opponent, runs no risk of being misunderstood. Therefore it would be superfluous 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 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 fighting or believe themselves to be fighting in the field.

Shortening the War.

And if such a battle of opinions should at the same time result in shortening the present world war, who would earnestly complain? If peace is to be born of battle, ail the factors of battle, the moral, as well as the physical ones, must be effective.

For the benefit of all those specially brilliant people who, without being able to give any reasons know perfectly well in advance that "nothing will come of such squabbles anyhow," I want to quote the words of a man who himself had battled for the right to quarrel, and through his very quarrels had brought the truth to light more than once. This quarrelsome man gave the 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 in harmony over nothing in the world if it had as yet quarrelied over nothing in the world." And in another place: "It may be that the truth has never yet been established 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. E.H.