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# HOTEL ADLON BERLIN Ohe Conlimental Times  

 No. 1189 Vol. xXII. No. 47 . STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTERES
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES. Steamers vorertue
Marseilles, Marseill
shipping of the submarines which have already done so much damage. At the prese
large trading ships are overdue.
Rome, Oct. 17 . It will not surprise anyone
to hear that Barin Sonnino is indisposed and may have to resign his post as Minister of Foreign Ahairs. hompity contradicted, and
so, for the time being, he will retain office.

London, Oct. 14. In the House of Com-
mons Mr. Montagu said that every citizen mons Mr. Montagu said that every citizen
must be prepared to sacrifice half his income must be prepared to sacrice has to the State.
in tha way of taxation and loans
The statement caused visible consternation The statement caused visible con
amongst the assembled legislators.
internal loan will shortly be internal loan will shortly be ann
Delcasse's Successor.
Paris, Oct. 17. The well known French politician Léon Bourgeois has accepted the the Viviani Minister. His appointment signifies
that the much dreaded attacks of $M$. Clethat the much dreaded attacks of M . Cle-
menceau against the Ministry will cease. At menceau against the Ministry will cease. At
the same time M. Bourgeois will become the dominating figure in the Cabinet.

Extraordinary results have been oblained
by the school children of the German Empire by the school children of the German Empire, they have collected no less than 65 millions
of marks value in gold pieces, which have been turned over to the gold reserve fund
of the Reichsbank. The children work with of the Reichsbank. The children work with
astonishing zeal and their patriotic enthusiasm is unbounded.
London, Oct. 17. The excuses made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, in nowise appear to have stopped the
press altacks made upon him. The Morning Post against criticises him severely and says
that he has revived the moribund Bulgaria? League and infused new life into it. That
instead of trying to accomplish the impossible, it would have been well for England to have carefully nursed the friendship
of Greece and Servia. The Post still appears to cherish the ho

Petersbur, Ocece Demobilising. 1 According to the
Russkoje Slowo, the Hellenic Government of the Bulgarian Greek frontier, to partially demobilise. This
will account for the New York cable which told that the Greek reservists, numbering
several thousands, who had been in readiness to start from America, had been suddenly
ordered to remain where they were and not embark upon the transport ship which was
there ready to take them aboard.

Nisch, Oct. 17. the Crownprince Alexander, when Belgrade was captured, had a narrow escape of being
taken prisoner, he having only just managed to escape at the last moment. His Highness
had remained at his post within the city, together with Staff Captain Lord Hilton,
until ten minutes before the Honved troops marched into the town and occupied
it. A number of the members of the staff of the Crownprince had not time to escape
and were taken prisoners. Several were and willed.
Rotterdam, Oct. 17. The Rotterdamsche
Courant London Correspondent telegraphs, Courant London Correspondent telegraphs,
that ,when Grey made his speech in the House of Commous, in which he tried to
explain away the failure of his policy in the Balkans, his voice was very weak and he
wore green spectacles, his eye trouble having, much aggravated of late. Report runs in
the English capital, that Grey, after the next the English capital, that Grey, atier the next
Council of Ministers will retire. His remaining however is avocated
the Ministers lest his retirement shoul appear as a weakness on the part of the Govern-
ment. as a we
ment.
London, Qct. 17. It is generally uuder-
stood now, that the Dardanelles expedition stood now, that the Dardanelles expedition
has been abandoned. In military centres amongst the Allies the futility of the task is
universally admitted, unless an army of at least 400,000 men could be disembarked in Gallipoli. Neither England nor France can
supply such large forces and the Italian to persuade it to divide up its troops and
send an army upon any expedition outside of the contry. Italy, in any case, is lament-
ably short both of money and heavy muni-
tions.

THE END OF THE WAR IN SIGHT.

MASTE PIECE OF TACTICS



 adds, "The Emperor always syss that 1 am
the ereatest opimist he knows, but 1 teel




> Be optimisisici. vo of everevy

It is the duty of every man, worthy op.
the name, in times such as these to be op
 wha are not so sangune as ne win adim
that the campaign is losing with rapidity. The Cental Powers are in such a con-
piciuousy advanatageous postion, that nothing can now prevent their ultinate victory. The
area is so vast over which the war is beng
 atat eor the end of the war is daring, bu
is sate to say that a winter campaign
may be avided -although it is not sure . For
the sate of humanity let us hope it will be Clever Strategy
When one comes to look back upon the
course of the Great War; to remeniber the vastness of the fighting fronts, to recollect
the number of fierce battles that have taken
 taken, also the untold booty that has been
captured; the whole forms such a stupendous captured; the whole forms such a stupendous
picture of military prowess, capacity force and marvellous organisation, that one stands
well nigh aghast. "What would Frederick the well nigh aghast. "What would Frederick the
Great or Napoleon say, if they could come to life and witness the mighiy deeds of arms of this titanic campaign?", That is the kind of remark one hears so often in these
and which suggests iiself to all people. In one respect this campaign appears
likely to have its finale on the lines which Napoleon had laid down as the termination
of his military operations. For, if the Allies should persist in pursueing a forlorin hope, that of prolonging the war to its
bitterest end, without doubt weshall witness the stirring sight of the invasion and capture
of Egypt by the armies of the Turks and the United Powers, and then Turkey will have
realised her dream of once more of being realised her dream of once more of being
the suzeratn power in Egypt-a right of which that country was so grossly robbed. The entry of the armies of the United Empires
into Cairo will be the apotheosis of the grand transformation scene, which will amaze
the world and be the clou of the grandiose military masterpiece, which has pre-occupied
and absorbed the undivided interest of th universe for the past fifteen month

The Summing Up.
to the making up of accounts, to attributing the resposibility where responsibility lies, the reckoning will be heavy. How will the Eng-
lish and the French, when that day comes lish and the French, when that day comes,
be able to account for all the slanders, the gallant, courageous and victorious foe. How will the Russians, when called to the meeting
of a Peace Conference-which might possibly take place in Cairo-be able to explain the wanton barbarisms of the Cossacks and the systematic and rutiless devasiation of
entire regions of fair land where prosperity entire regions of fair land where prosperity
and happiness bad reigned, and which they so senselessly turned into waste and ruin.
All such intemperences, all the waste and destruction which has been caused, has, every
item of it, been entered into the grand naitem of it, been entered into the grand na-
tional ledgers of the United Empires, and, tional ledgers of the United Empires, and,",
mataphoriacally speaking, an "itemised bill", will be presented, the greater the damage, the more expensive that reckoning will be.
The War Indeminity will be prodigious, that of 1871, paid by France in comparison will
be as a negligable sum compared to what be as a negligable sum compared the wuadruple Alliance will be called upon
the to pay this time. Just as that war was small,
in proportion to the present brobdignagian campaign, so likewise is it with the question of compensation, when the costs of this great
and terrific, amazing and stupendious series of military operations, that have gone to
make up the most gradiose and spectacular

## $\xlongequal[\substack{\text { ampaign } \\ \text { cicluteded }}]{ }$

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& \text { of the victor over the vainquished that will }
\end{aligned}
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& \text { the worlds opinion, there will be the all im- }
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& \text { in the long run by therr temperence, dignity } \\
& \text { and moral strength. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## PRINCE TAKES AN OATH.

 Will Never Marry German Princess butwilwed Daugher of Engilish Peer. He 1 is
Himself Alost German.
Pittsburg, Oct. 17. A cable to the Pitts
Pittsburg, Oct. 17. A cable to the Pitts
burg Despatch vouches for the matrimonia sentiments of the Prince of Wales. It states that the heir to the British throne, has taken
an oath never to marry a German Princess. Apropos of that statement, which may or may not be true, the Pittsburg paper remarks very pertinently that the Prince of Wales is
directly of German stock. His father was he descendant of a Saxe Coburg father. His wife is of the house of Teck, itself directly
descended from the Royal House of Wurtem berg. But there is absolutely nothing o English strain in his veins. He is out and out German with a streak of Danish blood. And that is all. King George of tngland is
three parts German one third of Danish three parts German one third of Danish
blood and his father in law is of the house even express himself in plain English but spoke it with a most marked German accent. The Teck's.
natic branch of the family of Wurtemberg Francois Count of Hohenstein, who was Son of Alexander Duke of urtemberg married
Claudine Gräfin von Rhedey and was given the Wurtemberg title of Prince of Teck. The Owen on the Danube. In the time of Queen
Victoria, whose husband was German and herself most fond of Germany, the somewhat besmirched Teck was given the qualification of Highness. The Queen.
In the he Prince of Wales, the present King, whose father was partly German and she herself was half German half English.
And now there comes this poor specimen
of humanity, the Prince of Wales, who says that "No German blood shall be added to Why he is almost entirely German himself, with just a slight streak of Danish blood in his veins.
This you
This youthful representative of the British Royal house, if what is cabled of him be
true, is stated to have said that he intended to marry the daughter of an English peer. it says: "The Prince has been serving some
where with the British Headquarters in the region of Dunkirk." As everybody kn
the immature youth, representative of he immature youth, represeniative of the never served at the froint at all, but has
been kept, so to speak, in coiton wool far away from the front. A contrast to the German Princes, who, like the Crown-
princes of Germany, Bavaria, Saxony, have all been on active service in the first lines a TO COERCE GRECE
Coins uoon momian tose
Athens, Oct. 17. Astounding as it may
sound, the British Minister has handed the Greek Government a Note, in which Greece is called upon to stand by its treaty obli-
gations with Servia and come to the assistance of that country. The Greek Government has not the slightest intention of breaking its neutrality at the beck of England, or of
altering its decision as regards the attitude it has taken up concerning Servia. The greatest indignation is expressed here at this
interference the rights of the Greek Government and it has now come to the point
that, if Greece takes action at all, it would be against the Quadruple Alliance.
Russia Notified.
Petersburg, Oct. 17. The Russian Govern-
nent has been notified, so write several ment has been notified, so write several
newspapers here, that France and England

ROCKFELLER

## Pichest mone in war bones

CLOSING IN ON SERVIA SEMAR RESISTANCE.
 All eyes are centred upon the all im-
portant developements in the Balkans, for the people of the universe now fully see that
the issue of the Great War will hinge upon rations in Servia. Of the issue there can be no doubt whatsoever. The Servians slowly but
very surely, are being driven back all along the line. They are fighting well, let us say despairingly, hoping all the while that France Call for Aid.
A frantic telegram dated Nisch has reached London and Paris, calling in despair for at
least, 300,000 troops. The Servians must have been kept in complee ignorance of the g neral military situation if they imagine than allies are in position to dfaft that number of roops away from the main front. Some fort thousand mixed troops have landed in Salo-
nica and are reported to be in a state of confusion. Anyhow so few soldiers ar mere waste They are no us
Meanwhile as a great pressing machine, th Frces of the United Empires and those racted and despairing soldiers of King Peter Nisch, the second capital of Servia, has bee evacuated and the Servians have retired to Kragoujevatz, which signifies that they have kingdom. If Kragoujevatz falls then indee is the Servian position in the highest degree

## pecarious. <br> TAFF REPORTS <br> Staff Head Quarters Oct. 17, 1915.

Handgrenade attacks by the enemy in the neigh
Dorhood of Vermelles and Roclincourt were borhood of Vermelles and Roclincourt were made
without any success. The western salient of the Hartmannswevierkopf
was intentionally and without any compulion, put
for strategic purpuses, for strategic purpuses, abandoned by us. We had Near St. Souplet, north west of Souain, Lieute nant Boelte, in an ariel contest, forced a French
aeroplane to ground. This makes the fifth flying aeroplane to ground. This makes the
machine the Lieutenant has destroyed, The Expectations the enemy had in their latest
offensive efforts in the West and for which they
expended so much force and troutle was shown by the Order of the Day of General Joffre of Oct. 13 ,
already made public, to which may be added the already made public, to which may be added the
following found on the person of a fallen Staff officer.
It is dated French Head Quarters, the 22 Sept
1955 and is marked "Confidential", and, "Indi1915 and is marked "Confidential", and, "Inde",
cations for the northern and central army coros." cations for the northern and central army corps."
It reads as follows: "All regiments will attack
in full force and the French and Engnish armies will be led, about as follows:
"For the eperations are ready, 35 divisions under Foch, 13 english divisions and 15 cavulry divisions (amongst which 5 English).
"Further, in reserve, 12 infantry divisions and the Belgian army.
"Tow thirds of the entire French fighting force
will tabe part in the general-combat and will be
 with supplies of ammuntition exceeding oy for an
hitheroto existing since the commencement of the war
"All the preparations have been made for certain atta sions and 300 heavy guns were used.
(Signed) Joffre." East of Mitauk our soldiers dislodged the enemy
from his positions. North and north east of Eckaun
the Russians were forced, back over the Misse. the Russians were forrced, back over the Misse.
They left 5 officers and 1000 men in our hands as prisoners.
Near Dünaurg a Russian attach was reoulsed,
4 officers and 440 men being taken prisoners. 4 officers and 440 men being taken prisoners. the positions of Petrovgrob, Avalaberg, Kamen
aud he the heights south of Ripoteh (In th
Danube) were taken. The heights south of Belgrade have fallen into our hands. The
army of Ceeneral von Cailwitz forced the enem
to relinquish the position of Podunavalje behinc to reunquush the position of Podunavalje benind
the Ralja (south west of Semendria) and from the
heights of Sapina and Makci. The army of the Bulgarian General Bojadjeff
forced a passage over the lower Timok and stormed the 1198 meter high Glogovice hill (east of
Knjazevac, whereby 8 guns were captured and
200 prisoners taken. In the direction of Pirot the Bulgaraan troods are pushing forward. The
Mackensen army has, so far, captured 68 Servian
cannun.

## TORPEDOED.

Amongst the ships recently torpeded in
the Mediterranean have been the SS. S. Henry, 4,219 tons; the Hayden, 4,000 tons; the
Cyiene, $3,23610 n 5$, the SallorPrince, 3,144 tons
the halyouts, 5,093 toins; the Thorywood

## Ohre Granthental Times



号寝:

## 

BOSTON MUSICAL SEASON.

EVENTS IN VIENNA.
PADREWSKI AT PIANO.



 surpassing interest. Eight artists have bee
invied to appear with the orchesta
in addidion to tour of the grat virtuosi who
are membes of the organization. There wil
be

 The singesting rivisted Nemess
 chestas six times, twice in Boston, and once
in four other cites. Miss Fararar will give
 always one of the big events of the year
The violinist
from atrad needess to syy, is Friť Kreisiser. Mr. Kreis ler undoudtedy has today the largest follow.
ing of any yoininist The ofter two violiniss wiil be those adminabic aristst from the
orchesta, Anton wirek en the and Sylvin
 ard
the orcheststra

## Brilliant Pianists.

The pianists will include Paderewski. This
greatest of artists will begin a limited concer greatest of artists will begin a limited concert tour in November, and it goes without saying The other pianists are Moriz Rosenthal, the
There brilliant Austrian, who has not been heard here for nine years; Harold Bauer, Ruth
Deyo and Ernest Schelling. Mr. Schelling will appear in the double role of composer and pianist. He has completed a new work
for piano and orchestra which he calls
"S for piano and orchestra which he calls
"Symphonic Variations," and its first public Symphonic Variations," and its first public
hearing will be in Boston with the Symphony Orchestra. His "Fantastic Suite," played a
few years ago, was one of the great successes few years ago, was one of the great successes
of the season, and much is promised of his new work.

Boston Opera.
The week of opera at the Boston Opera
House by the San Carlo company displays some attractive features. The repertoire, embracing some eight different works, is as
follows: : "Rigoletto," "Aida," "Martha," follows ;iz. "Rigoletto," "Aida," "Martha,"
"Lucia," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "I Pagliacci,"
"C "Lucia," "Cavalleria Rusticana,"
"Carmen," "Tales of Hoffman

Impresario Fortune Gallo will bring two Guerrieri, a newcomer operas. Fulgenzio seppe Angelini, who was musical director of
Mme. Melba's own organization Mme. Melba's own organization three seasons
ago. Both: maestros are artists of high ago. Both maestros are artists of high
distinction in European and South American opera centers.

## There is no litle Soprano

Vaccari, the Florentine so in Mme. Edvige scheduled regularly to sing the leading rol in the Donizetti opera. Mme. Vaccari for two seasons was the leating esoprano with
the National Grand Opera Company, Mexico the National Grand Opera Company, Mexico
City, with Sig. Bonci, tenor, before the revolution made impossible the giving of opera in the southern republic. Charles Baker, ad
vance manager of the San Carlo company, says that Vaccari will sing the Giilda role. She is said to be at her best as Gilda and
Lucia. In "Carmen" Boston will see Mme. Pauline
Donalda, the French-Canadian who sang the part of the cigarette girl with at Covent Garden, with Caruso as Don Jose

SAILING FOR AMERICA.
Ex-Consul St. John Gaffney to Sall for
America. Dinners in his Honor.
Munich, Oct. 17.
As already announced it is the intention
of Mr. and Mrs. Gaffney to maintain then residence in Munich when they will reside.
when not visiting the United States when not visiting the United States. Mr. lo be absent several weeks. Since his resig-
nation from the Service the Consul General has received hundreds of telegrams and letter friends and persons unknown to him. A Committee of the American colony has been formed for the purpose of presenting an
address to him and the members of the British colony in Munich are Equally sym-
pathetic. During the past week severa pathetic. During the past week several
dinners were given in honor of Mr. and
Mrs. Gaffney. On Monday they wer. guests of the Baroness von PoschingerLwieslau on Tursday of the Baroness von
Laisolaye on Wednesday of the Countess von Eyland-Tövring, on Friday of Herr and
Frau von Schnitzer and on Saturday, might of Baron and Baroness von Meyer-Stary
hausen. No information has yet reached

BERCHTOLD AT FRONT. Late Minister of Foreign Affairs Gives von Grcebel Present Hospital Train.
Emperor Francis Joseph last week received painter Hans Temple for the purpose of inspecting Temple's great historical painting of
the Field-Mass read last winter by Cor Prince-Bishop Dr. Piffl in the Club-House
of the Vienna Artists which had been formed into a field-hospital.
The painting shows in the centre before
the altar Cardinal Dr. Pifll, and around him are grouped Archduchess Maria Theresia,
Archduke Francis Salvator, Archduchess Maria Valeria, Archduchess Isabella with her daughter
Archduchess Gabriele; and Archduke Among the high state-dignitaries standin to the right and left of the members of the Royal and Imperil House of Habsburg, are
the Emperors pelfonal aide-de-camp Count Paàr, Minister Baron Heinolde, the Governo of Lower Austria; Baron Bienerth, and also
Dr. Weiskirchner. the civic chief of Austrian metropolis
The Emperor took the greatest interest i the painting, and much complimented Her Temple on the portraits
presented in the painting

Count Berchitold at the Front. had an interview of Count Berchtold on the Isonzo front. As is well known Count Berchtold was Mnister for Foreign Affairs of the Austrian Empire until last December,
and when Italy last. May committed the and when Italy last May committed the
historical crime of declaring war against its historical crime of declaring war against its
ancient ally the Austro-Hungarian monarchy Count Berchtold petitioned the Emperor to against the Italians
The Emperor granted Count Berchtold's prayer and appointed him Captain of
Dragoon Regiment on the Isonzo front Dragoon Regiment on the Isonzo front.
The correspondent found Count Berch Toing serrvice as aide-de-camp to a commanding General sitting among a heap of documents, looking ever so much more healthy than when he was last seen at the Ballplatz
(Foreign Office) in Vienna (Foreign Office) in Vienna. The conversa-
tion naturally tumed on the relations of tion naturally turned on the relations of
Italy and Austria, and the correspondent Italy and Austria, and the correspondent
gained the impression that the bombs and
shells shells which fell near the place where Count
Berch Berchtold had now to do his work caused
less exitement to the late Minister for Foreign Affairs, than formerly the diplomatic notes
of Cav. San Giuliano, the late Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs used to cause to Count Berchtold of the Ballplatz
Minister for Foreign Affairs who only living personal esperience what it means when a claration at war.

Italian Soldiers Protest. The Italian soldiers recently made pr
by the Austrians in an engagement by the Austrians in an engagement on
dei Bois in the Tofano districts, compla
bitterly bitterly that against the promises made to of the existing law, they have been sent into the firing-line. They say they belong to a class of soldiers which ought not to be used
in the firing line. But on account of the (Northern Iace, that they are from Piemont line, while the troops from the province of Apulia (Southern Italy) were kept away from the battle field.
They declare
They declare this is done from purely political reasons. Minister Salandra hails
from the South, and was ment by a Southern division, and in order to keep his electors in good temper, he keeps
the troops from the South the tro
line.

Voluntary War Contributions. time ago passed a resolution to collect amongst themstlves a voluntary war-conearnings. This resolution was shopkeepe
carried under the supervision of a specially eiected
committee consisting of President committee consisting of President Wollner,
and Vice-President Knoepfelmacher of Central Union of Austrian Tobacco Mercha committee has now finished its labors and
has issued has issued its report. The total sum collected amounts to 102,846 Crowns, which has been War Offlce and the Red Cross Society, qual parts.

Another New Hospital-Train.
Baron and Baroness Hermann von Groebe
Austrian War Office a new Hospital-Train consisting of 24 carriages. Archduchess Zita henceforth will be known as the "Zita Hospital train." The Christening-Ceremony at
the Vienna Western Railway Station was attended by Princess Montenuovo, the wife
 ways; Dr. Baron Engel von Mainfelden, the
Minister of Finances; Dr. Zenker, the Minister Minister of Finances; Dr. Zenker, the Minister
for Agriculture; by Count von Abensper for Agriculture; by Count von Abensperg

Red Cross Society and many other prominent
representatives of the Austrian and Hungarian
The actual christening act was performed
by Bishop Bjelik, who was assisted by Arch-
duchess Zita, Archduke Leopold Salvator and
Achduchess Blanka
The 14 years old son of the night-watchman Ignaz Schwarz of Komotau in Bohemia
has addrressed a letter to Fieldmarshal Archduke Frederick, asking to be permitted to enter the Navy Training School at Pola.
Archduke Frederick sent the boy a postcard with his own portrait on it, and on the post-
card also the welcome announcement, that card also the welcome announcement, that
the boys desire shall be fulfilled. A few days Director of the Navy Training School at Pola
followed, requesting Ignaz Schwarz to travel followed, requesting Igmaz Schwarz to travel
at once to Pola and report himself as a new Vecruit.
Vienna, Oct. 15._ T. R. Willsso

## no dividend

London Stock Exchange Shares Pay No
interim Dividend. First Time of Fallure in
Memory of Present Generation. London, Oct. 14. The London Stock $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{X}}$
change shares pay no interim divided year ago the interim distribution was $£ 4$ per hare, and for the twelve months ende
March 25,1915 , the dividend came to $\& 7$, against $£ 10$ for 1913-14 and $£ 10$ 10s fo
1912-13. During the last twenty years the highest dividend has been $£ 12$ per share The capital consists of 20,000 shares, which $£ 13$ per share has been paid up. Th
liability of the shareholders is unlimited, bu no call can exceed £2, and calls cannot be
made at a less interval than twelve months As far as could be gathered, this is the generation that the interim dividend has been passed. But the action of the managers of is notified that 960 members and 880 clerk have been granted "leave of absence," under
which circumstances they are relieved from payment of subscriptions, while 508 members of the license granted which enables a year's holiday to be taken itthout loss of membership. Next March
further exodus is considered highly probable.
The price of Stock Exchange shares has sunk The price of Stock Ex
considerably of late.
"IRELAND, GERMANY AND
FREEDOM OF THE SEAS." The English press of 20th and 21st inst states that Sir Roger Casement's series of essays on the joint rôle of Germany and Ireomination of Great Britain, are being widely circulated in pamphlet form in Ire
and. The Times says the pamphle clearly of "German-American origin!" A if the Times had not seen it before. The
Daily Telegraph, in reporting the widerspread istribution of the pamphlet through the post" states that it has been sent out under covers "bearing the the names of well known
Irish or English trading firms". Of course. Why not? The freedom of the seas being fitting that those who benefit so regally from that freedom should wish to circulate a thesis, that embodies its larger aspects
and points the moral that what is so necessary to one is essential to all.
The Times ventures the hardy annual, in this late autumn weather, that Sir Roger's will-known pamphlet is clearly "the work
of German-Americans", and obviously the product of "German Gold". There is no branch of human activity today, in con-,
tradiction to the sacred cause of "the Allies," We know of none Sir Roer his the product of German Gold. Sven Hedin is the offspring of German Gold. The Sultan of Persia, Mr.Bryan, some American diplomats, some American newspapers-even the Con man Gold."
We know that the Pope is already a bought Prince of Peace; and we confidently
await the moment whene our own President and Mr. Lansing, on the day when public opin "Dictaior of the Maritime law of
the German gold
Meantime it is indeed a source of regret
that highly respectable and "well- known Irish and English trading firms" should circulate Sir Roger Casements' pamphlet on
the freedom of the seas broadcast through Ireland, for the sake of a handful of "Ger-
man Gold".

Something to Remembe
Those Irishmen who are risking their own
lives in the service of England on then Peninsula and murdering Turks Gallipol defending their country against invasion might
profitably remember that during the Englishmade famine of 1847 the Turkish Sultan Abdul Medjid sent a gift of twenty thousand pounds sterling for the relief of the starving
Irish people. The British Government sent the money back, saying it could look
after its own starving subjects. How well it did that is too well known to Irishmen

The Open Tribune. $\pm= \pm=$ $=2 z=2$ -

Ungrateful Villard.
From time to time I have received copies some time it has been my intention to send you a word of approval, but busiues shas
caused me to delay the execution of my purpose. ion the report, which has been published in at least one Washington newspaper that
Oswald Garrison Villard editor of the New York Evening Post had gained considerab is, as you know, of Wison. Mr. Villar His father, Henry Villard, was born in Germany and his true name was Hilgard. Re
latives of the family live at Heidelberg, Munich, and a number of other smaller
cities in the Grandduchy of Baden. I am writing this letter for the express purpos of calling attention to the ingratitude various enterprises which he promoted with the help of the Deutsche Bank and other German financiers. Henry Villard never
received any financial support from either received any financial support from either
France or England. With sone of the money, madiers. Henry Villard bought the control of the New York Evening Post for the purpose of creating a career for his son Oswald now used in support of the Allies and especially
ports. Thus we have the spectacle of seeing Why, I believe that Oswald. Villard himself would be unable to diagnose the disease
from which his mind suffers. His grand rom which his mind suffers, His grand
father was Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the Abol father was Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the Aboli
tionist. He is therefore a Pacifist, but never theless Oswald Villard has always pretended billard deludes himself wiltary affairs. Mr by refusing to be grateful to, those who impartiality. In order to sland up straigh It is not necessary to lean over backwards,
I know that several able portion of the Villard fortune was invested in Bethlehem Steel. This stock has dvanced from below par to somewnere
round 330 . This advance was due to its huge orders for munitions. In order to
carry out his ideas of fairness does Mr. Dillard oppose exports of war munitions? also? No, he insists editorially and elsewhere that munitions exports are legal. Possibly they are, though President Grant
in his message or proclamation in his message or proclamation on neutra-
lity at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war stated that while Americ n citizens could anufacture and sell war munitions in this the high seas. Nevertheless it is a fact that during this war for a time at least, American bottoms carried munitions as freight and our government did not cite the above pre-
cedent to make them stop this carrying busines
med that hisg to Mr. Villard, I ann informeach between him and his relatives in Germany. He may not be aware of that
fact, but I sincereiy hope and trust that the fact, but I sincereiy hope and trust that the
Hilgards in Germany will take no steps to Hilgards in Germa
bridge that chasm. bridge that chasm.
I have an idea
for an appointment as Am. Villard is hoping at the next opportunity sassador to Berlin, that the German Foreign Office will remember his attitude, should such event
occur, and refuse to accept him on the ground that he is Persona Non Grata. I have no objection to your publishing
this lefter, though I would prefer not to have my identity revealed for the reason
that $I$ am myself a relative of Mr. Villard.
$\qquad$ American business man, whose name, at

## If our readers have SOLDIERS,

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them to the Deutsche Dichter stiftung-Hamburg - Grossborstel, (German rial Fund).
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So look through your librari So look through your libraries, and do
not forget that one book may delight a
hundred soldiers-inthe not forget that one book may delight a
hundred soldiers-in the trenches, the hospital

## Na 1 tro val Xx Nant <br> THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

## SIR ROGER CASEMENT UPON SIR EDWARD GREY.

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 Ithy Eames prify win wirume




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 and
 tion of a Liberal Minister, will go down to history as me most criminal, the most disstrous in all Enelish history.
It would be unjust to blame Sir Edward in the Balkans any more than to blame him personally for its triumph in bringing about
the war as the result of those long years of plotting.
The war against Germany was decreed
years ago by those powers that own the
Foreign Office and drive, not guide, the years ago by those powers that own the
Foreign Office and drive, not guide, the
English people, and the personality of the English people, and the personality of the
Foreign Minister had as little to do with the result achieved as the personal character
of an Archbishop of Canterbury has to do with the policy of the Church of England. temperament and lack of training, no less needed, unfit for the post the exigencies of political party life placed him in charge of
on the return of the Liberals to office, after ten years ${ }^{\circ}$ of
cember 1905.

## cember 1005. He knew li

life of other peoples. He was not a student of history, a profound thinker, a well-read
man, a travelled man or one even who moved much among his own countrymen. His
tastes were those of a stay-at-hcme English country gentleman, a Whig rather than a preferred to be left alone with a fishing-rod preferred banks of a quiet stream to fishing
on the bith a rod he did not know how to handle in the troubled waters of European diplomacy. The family traditions of a pol, tical house
forced him into Parliament; the necessities to party planning and the trickeries of Cabinet As he had filled the subordinate oflice of Parliamentary Under Secretary of Slate for
Foreign Affairs in the last Liberal Ministry when Lord Rosebery was Prime M, nister, was felt that on the return orr
to office in 1906, Sir Edward designed to occupy the orce been Lord Rosebery's understudy. For an explanation of Sir Edward G failure as a Liberal Foreign Minister of Engwhen Lord Rosebery succeeded Mr. Glacstone in 1893
ing years.
English political life, and particularly of the withdrawal of foreign aflairs from the domain
of party or public discussion in Parliament, Irish Question. The triumph of English Toryism, reactio tempt of the greatest of English Liberals passing event. That failure of Liberalism i
Ireland brought with it the permanent eclips of Liberalism as a power in foreign affairs,
and left these to be controlled, without Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy as treachery to the majesty of England and which had hurld the Liberals from office on the ground that justice to Ireland was treachery to the
Empire and the disruption of the Kingdom. Empire and the disruption of the Kingdom.
Up to Mr. Giadstone's surrender to the rish Home Rule demand, parliament delighted

## 


 Thum the growing forces of imperialism that
had no open place in party life, -still an
affair of "Whig", and "Tory", of "Ins and Outs," affair of "Whig" and "Tory", of "Ins and Outs."
General Elections were lost and won on
the issue of foreign affairs-as, for instance, when Mr. Gladstone turned Beaconsfield out of office in 1880 very largely on the question
of the "Bulgarian atrocities" and England's relations with Turkey front benches were
At that date both frey
qually patriotic in the eyes of the country equally patriotic in the eyes of the country.
Neither asserted or could claim a larger
share in upholding British interests abroad. share in upholding British interests abroad.
No question of the "surrender of British inthe fair fame of the Liberal (or Whig) party
until Mr. Gladstone discovered Ireland. But in the years 1880 to 1886 Mr. Gladston
committed a double surrender, in the nam of Liberalism, that gave his opponents, th
Conservatives, the chance of a century. I a night the Liberal party was rent in twain, hundred years before. They laid hold of the Empire; they grasped the sceptre of Im -
perialism and bore it scornfully out of the House of Commons. The Englishman's
birthright must not be sur rendered to "rebels" birthright must not be sur rendered to "rebels"
and "traitors". Mr. Gladstone's surrender, first to the Boers after Majuba in 1881 and $1885-86$, gave the Conservatives an opening they seized and
held, and once they forced the Liberals to pass through as the only
public life. That took the custody of "imperizl affairs"-i. e foreign policy - out of the open assembly of the and the closed doors of the Foreign Office. sought to give political freedom to Ireland that restored the Transvaal to the Boers, that
was charged with intent to break up the British Empire, in fine, a gospel of Liberalwas startling to the masses of Englishmen and hatefull to the classes. The former did not understand it and heard only the shame-
ful words "surrender", "traitors", "treasonmongers"; the latter understood it only too well. They saw, too, that by associating
Mr. Gladstone's most unpopular effort, that to be just to Ireland, and by linking up nf "Surrender of British rights" they might
exclude the Liberal Party fiom office for a score of years and in that period erect on
solid foundations the framework of a great imperial structure secure from popular interpresentatives.
The idea of "Empire" was preached
place of patriotism and those who dared think first of England and the home ne cessities of Englishmen
termed "little Englanders",
Mr. Gladstone resigned
to forego his Irish convictions, to be followed by a weak-kneed "Liberal" who had been his Foreign Minister. Lord Rosebery, never
at heart a Liberal, was always an Imperialist. Sir Edward Grey, his admirer and pupil in he Foreign Office, was there in 1895 when into the wilderness at the General Election, charged with the crime of surrendering the
Briton's birthright-Ireland Africa, etc, etc., -to a band of traitors and blackmailers
The heritage
The heritage of John Bull's centuries of loil must not be left in the hands of such became that of imperialism and was became that of imperiaism and was de-
finitely committed to those who had opposed the great surrender to Ir
this surrender as their reward.
The Empire, imperilled by Liberalism, was safe in the hands of those who had detected
the crime and of these no questions need dared not lift their voices on any foreign
question without the cry of "traitor" being raised. For them it was too dangerous, for the Tories it was not fit that the representa-
tives of "the people" should have any voice in matters best leff to their
Masters to deal with in silence.
It thus came about that the two Fron
Benches--the Tory Government in office and the would-be Liberal Government out
of office-agreed to exclude the topic oreign affairs from parliamentary discussion.
for Aigher patriotism calls for a "continuity of policy" policy." A "continuity of foreig operation and the handing over of the ex ternal affairs of the country from Parliamen
to permanent officialdom. Thenceforward a policy of parliamentary
silence on all grave aspects of foreign affars

parties in the State.
The. Tories had won. The Empire wa
saved, but at the cost that the people whom it was supposed to belong should
have nothing to say about its management Parliament was excluded from the greatest
issues; a debate in the House of Commons on any matter of foreign concern became rarer and With the return of Lord Salisbury to office pleased, the question of parliamentary displeased, the question of parliamentary dis
cussion of foreign affairs may be said have been seitled.

## of Lords-a p prmanent institution of reactio

nary powers. He was represented in the
House of Commons by a nobody or a fool,
and as the Liberals dared not discuss the
forbidden topic and the Tories were sur that all was being done as they wished it the control of foreign policy passed abso-
lutely into the hands of the permanent offirials, men responsible neither to Parliament nor people, to whom their very na
unkuown, but to the Crown alone. Thus came King Edward. How
his unchecked powers in the domain eign affairs is known only too well to-da furned to office, with Sir Edward Grey he Foreign Office, they did not rey
power in matters of foreign policy power in matiters of foreign policy. Liberals by their cowardice and treachery to
the cause of Irish independence had really forfeited their own. No Minister, howeve strong, could probably have broken the
power of the ring of irresponsibles round he King who drove the coach of state surel
and relentlessly to a well-planned war wit Germany. A strong and far-seeing man, statesman, might have resisted, fought and resigned.
things.
At heart a peace loving, a domestic, a quie man, he had heen raised to an office he was
wholly unfitted for and chiefly just for that reason. The po wers that drove the car o state did not want a wiser man
They preferred a man with the taint o
"Liberal Imperialism" in his blood, since iberal Government had to be accepted he hands of the English electors, ype of Liberal sint 10 the Foreign Offic ouble they should be able to adapt withou foreign policy" theyalready had well inview. That Sir Edward Grey was just the ma they wanted is shown through every sentence
of that momentous speech of his, delivered on August 3rd, 1914, to the House of Commons on the eve of the declaration of Then for the first time in his ten years o In that fateful pronouncement the Minister ated the case against himself.
of 1906, at the time of the Algeciras Conference he allowed himself to be exploited by the Foreign Office and the French Government acting together, into giving thal
government a pledge of united military and naval support against Germany "should a
sudden crisis arise" sudden crisis arise."
Of course like all
of the Foreign Office on behalf of Entente these "conversations between military and naval experts" (already in 1906!) were
purely diplomatic ove tures and were in no wise to "bind or restrict" the freedom of the Government "to make a decision as whether or not they would give that suppori
when the time arose." nothing about and "agreements" deside "conversations" anything wisely 'when the time arose?" For Sir Edward
Grey assured the House Grey assured the House of Commons that too, had the Cabinet. Speaking dark so, first "conversations between naval and military experts" in January 1906
General Election was in prog
Ministers scattered all over the
I spending three days a week in my co stituency and three days a week at the Foreign August 1914 to Parliament: "the fact that conversations between military experts took place was later on
much later on, because that crisis he thing ceased to be of imporiance - bur later on it was brought to the knowledge of
the Cabinet a We hear exactly the same phraseology
of futility eight years later. In July 1914 when war was certainly
decided on and when, as Sir Edward Grey's speech of August 3rd shows, it had been prepared for and made certain
of naval and military agreements of naval and military agreements,
forward with a final assurance in line of battle at sea to support a Fleet in line of battle on land is only a measure of "diplomatic support."
This time it is the Assurance of July 27th,
914 to the Russian Government feverishly

 November 1912, the precedent "conversations" in 1906 between "naval and military experts",
the attempt to compromise Belgian neutrality the attempt to compromise Belgian neutrality
under the pretext of defending it by a milunder the pretext of defending it by a mil-
itary convention, the Russian understanding in Persia and elsewhere, and finally mobilizafion of the British fleet in June-July 1914. under the guise of a review by King George--
all these well-plannod and carefully-devised steps to ensure war are dismissed as kindly
efforts to furnish "diplomatic support" to
R Powers with which Great Britain had no agreement of any kind, her hands being
If Sir Edward Grey believed the things He sair in his Grey believed the things
hentathes to British repre-
sentatives abroad, and later in his explanation o the House of Commons, we must believe him to be a very incompetent man.
If he did not believe the things he said we must believe him to be a rogue. Now believe that he is at heart a kindly and
weil-disposed man, with very good intentions; well-disposed man, with very good intentions;
ant so I am convinced he believed the thins she said.
the piece, but as he as the villain "the fly on the wheel" of State - the
victim rather than the vindicator of Britis Im;erial aims.
Those aims were already fixed, and the
driver at his post when, to vary the metaphor driver at his post when, to vary the metaphor,
Sir Edward Grey entered the car. Instead of guiding the engine, he was
received as a passenger, and became a helpless spectator as he was being whirled oute he knew nothing of and the time-table in other hands. He heard only the voices
of the resolute and determined band of mperial criminals who assured him that was only an international wagon lit and that he might sleep in peace until the conductor To-day when they have brought the chariot
o a standstill on the blood-soaked plains of Flanders and broken its axles in the gullies
Flatill on hired Oalipoll, he criminals turn upon the Sir Edward Grey did just what he was oold to do from the first; and now when uilty hands were at the engine is turne into the horrid shouts of a war of destruction
and annihilation instead of a paean of victory, hey raise a cry of incompetence. has been to control such a vehicle, driven by such men.
But the end
But the end is not
Sir Edward Gre
English do not readily change horses when they have driven grows deeper.
Changes of plan, of direction, there will - but no change of "driver". The battle
will take on a new front, that is all. The Great War that was devised for the de-
struction of Germany is now fast developing struction one for the downfall of the British Empire. Turkey, instead of "digging her
grave with her own hands," as Mr. Asquith assured the world last November, has wielded a shovel in the Gallipoli peninsula that con-
ceivably may dig the grave of the British Em ceivably may dig the grave of the British Em-
pire in the East and in the Mediteranean. To openly abando the operations in To openly abandon the operations in
Gallipoli and admit a crushing defeat at the hands of the despised Turks might at once sound the death-knell of British supremacy in Egypt, to be followed by disaster in
India. The way out of the Gallipoli cemetery lies clearly through the harbour of To involve Greece in the World War and get another "small nationality" into the fire
on behalf of Great Britain's world is a simple effort for those who took up arms on behalf of Belgium's "violated neu-
trality". Greece, with 400,000 armed men may yet save the situation. At any rate the
fight there, on her soil, with her ports, her coast-line, her railways and resources at the will be a much easier one than in the shambles of Gallipoli.
It carries the scene of conflict, too, a little further from Egypt and the East. Anything
to achieve that. Stir up anew the fire and to achieve that. Stir up anew the fire and
flame of Balkan animosities; if possible
bring Cross against Crescent; pit Macedonian against Greek and who knows but that the
Empire of the East shall yet escape the shock of battle?
The complete failure of British Foreign
policy is indeed in view-but the author of the failure is not Sir Edward Grey.
The war that began in the hope destroying Germany is drawing to its close in the desperate fear that the British Empire
cannot be saved. co
To save it now lies far beyond the power
of England alone. She must at all costs
deed if it is to be saved at all she sees that
Neutrality itself is a threat. To be neutral Neutrality itself is a threat. To be neutral
to.day is to be the enemy of Great Britain, e foe of British imperialism
permitted to keep out of the conflict
Since the Gallipoli adventure, if persisted in, must spell the destruction of British power and prestige in the East, England is determined and to compel Greece by invasion and conflict on her own soil, to enter the field. A man cannot remain neutral if his house Aeen a housebreaker, bent on using his
twe house and the neighbour he assails from
that vantage point. Once a conflict can be forced on the soil Macedonian neighbour it will be impossible for the Greek army not to shoot some one. The task of the invaders is to see that it
shoots only in one direction. That accomplished, England has secured a fresh ally desperate effort to keep the war from Egypt, A fresh "Armenian-Massacre" having been deftly provoked by a conspiracy engineered
from the British Embassy at Constantinota whereby English arms, money and uniforms were to be furnished the Armenians on condition that they rose against the Turkis humanitarian impulse of the American people to secure a fresh sword against Turkey.
America is being stirred with tales of horror against the Turk-win appeals to America mannood on beharf of a tortured and outraged people. The plan was born in
Foreign Office; and the agent for carrying sovereignty in Armenia, was Sir Louis Mallet the late British Ambassador at Constantinople. Just as the war began with England de-
claring she was fighting for the cause of Belgian neutrality so will it end with Eng land's violation of Greek neutrality. The
initial lie brings always the final lie-and this time the doom of the Liar. The
initial lie indeed lies much further back than the falsehood about Belgium.
lies in the falsity of the Liberal part 10 its pledges to Ireland. In order to
undo with the British Electorate, so far nossible, while preserving the Irish vote the possible, whine pression that becuuse they were "Home Rulers" in word they were not good imp rialists in fact, the Liberal Party consented 0 the whole domain of foreign affairs being emoved fronn the control of Parliament and anded over to a clique behind the throne weak and ineffective Liberal chosen to represent Liberalism that had already abdicated, in Foreign Office it had already agreed to hand over to the enemies of Liberalism. The
esult was certain and we see its fruits today King Edward and his s?cret counsello had as much concern in a Liberal Foreign
Minister's advent to office as they had in the dvent of the Duma or the coming of the Persian "Constitution."
They knew their wan and they knew that he Foreign Office was theirs $w$
be nominally placed at its head
To-day Sir Edward Grey may look back
on ten years of "deceit, falsehood and trea on ten years of "deceit, falsehood and trea-
chery" without a blush. his planning, and only of his doing in so far as a puppet may be said to do anything.
He even believed, I am sure, throughout the whole period and up to the very declaration of war itself, that he was the Peace
Keeper of Europe. He was told so by his Keeper of Europe. H
advisers-and masters.
The men who for their own ends and
the better to conceal their aims dubbed King Edward the plotter "Edward the Peace-
maker" maker," assured the other Edward that he
was the greatest Foreign Minister in Europe and that in his strong Mands reposed the of the world.
Id the man who subscribed in my hea ring, in November 1901 to Lord Rosebery's abjuring of his home Rule pledge to Ireland-
at Chesterfield-and who, in my hearing, got up before that great assembly of Liberals
and declared that in those perjured words the Liberal party had a lead of statesmanship
to follow-this man could easily believe that it was possible to enter into secret afmed
conventions, to subscribe to secret military compacts, to sanction "conversations" of naval and military experts, all of them plainly
directed to one end alone, the sure and directed to one end alone, the sure and certain attack on one people and one coun-
try, and that in so doing he was but pledging the "diplomatic support" of Great Britain to the cause of peace and not to the
certainty of war. The price that English Liberalism has paid for its treachery to the
cause of Ireland has been to hand the world cause of Ireland has been to hand the world
policy of England over to King Edward VII Now that the end of that policy and of land, the Nemesis of the British Empire, will be in at the death.
October 11th, 1915. ROGER CASEMENT.

No. 1189. Vol. XXII. No. 47.
SIGNS OF THE TIMES. Some Illusions that England Nursed
Have Been One by One Exploded. By Dr. O. G.
a Former London Correspondent.
The signs which indlate that the German armies will soon force a way to Constan-
tinople, will nowhere call forth greater con sternation than in England. The thunder of the German guns at the Danube must sound to the English like a death-knell to their last
hopes for a sucesstul termination to the war. The English will doubtilessly continue loudly to proclaim: "We must triumph" but even the most phanastic amongst them after the burial of their last hope will be at a loss to explain Mow? Hinking Hopes.
1 myself have wittessed in England how one hope after another sank into the grave,
First they saw the Pussin "stent rolue, First they saw the Russian steam -rorier resistibly plunging over Krakau through Berlin. Then they saw how as it were, a large magnet always drew away more and
more Cerman troops from the West, until t would be possible for the English.French forces to break through there and thus play
into the rands of the enemy Germany's hito the hands of the enemy Germany's
second largest industrial province. But even beiore the second great Russian retreat of the last months, this hope found its gigantic sexton in Hindenburg. Then came those jubilant weeks in which they dreamt of the economic strangulation of Germany. Soon the German women and the children would
be crying out for bread, soon cotiton would be exhausted and with it the material for making ammunition. They waited, in patient stupidity month after month, but instead of the expected announcement of hunger riots, there came from Germany the reports of the brilliant success of the war loans; the Gernan batteries could fire away more powder rose scarcely higher than the English. One was destitute of another hope. To-day no one in England still believes that it is possible io bring Germany to her knees through the orome prestre of blocade.

Victory by Attrition.
Then followed the puurile idea of victory by attrition. It was argued that the Quadruple
Entente possessed so and so many milions Entente possessed so and so many millions
more soldiers. If the Entente shoots down more soldiers. It the Entente shoots down
the soldiers of the Central Powers, it will in the end still have more soldiers than they and hence the victory will be on the side asy thina to tople Ene Re. This seemed an casy thing to prove. But the theory was stupidity and the tiny fact that the losses of the Quadruple Entente always exceeded by ar those of the Central Powers. And now one began to feel more passionately to the hope of forcing the Dardanelles. It is no exaggeration to say that the eyes of the whole British woria were turred on them much more than on the batte fields of
Flanders and Russia. The possession of Constantinopl according to this dream signified the forming of a new Balkan League and the menacing of the southern front of he Central Powers by fresh millions of troops. But what has become of that viciory? and those hopes?
losses and lost prestige.
Churchill had at once recognised the im-
shallow nature, had attempted the accomplishment of his clever idea with the most day and the Dardanelles dream has resulted in a dreadful awakening. What now? I do not think that any one in England still be lieves to-day in a "victory". The weary,
gulled and indifferent people comfort them elves with the conviction of their own insular unassailability and hope that by making skil ful use of this, they may yet ine ouce
many so as to make a tolerable peace

CABLE SERVICE AFFECTED American Bankers and importers Seriously Hampered in the Cablegrams Stopped. In its weekly report, the American Chamber of Association of Commerce and Trade writes
According it information received from bankers, importers and exporters in the United States, communication by cable with continental Europe is most seriously intertically cripple business. Cable messages in the United States des lined for continental Europe are accepted only at the risk of the sender, and it is im-
possible in many cases to ascertain whethe possible in many cases to ascertain whethe
the message has been delivered or not. For example, we know of a New York
F merchant, a personal friend of President Wilson, who has been obliged to cross the Atlantic four times within four months, owing to his receiving no reply to his cablegrams Cablegrams from the United States to neural northern European countries are subject o the British censor, under which circum-
stances communication by cable between the Unites communicaiion Stay cables and Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark is hardly possible.
The conservative Danish daily Berlingske Tidende, for instance, takes a strong stanc gainst "ihe rigorous handling of overse Danish cablegrams by England" and give additional proof that Danish shippers, having rican ports, have been trying in vain for rican ports, have been rying in vain for States. It has not been possible to cable a single word beyond the British Isles. The communication by first class mail is not much better, and it may safely be ass umed that on
rive at all.
rive at all.
These cond
refer to communic, it should be remembere fries, and, what is of greater interest to us, ot the American mail. However, there has been so much said about the Freedom of he Sea that we prefer to merely call attentio
to facts which-one must admit-fly in the face of sense, reason and justice

Arthur Colignon Veriag Bertin W. 62
Prof. Dr. H. Silbergleit The Starvation Danger $7^{\text {th }}$ to $10^{\text {th }}$ Thousand


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The Pattee School for Girls.
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## 

## British Empire

BY

## Patrick Ford

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## VIEWPOINT

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