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MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1915.

#### LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Steamers Overdue.

Marseilles, Oct. Great anxiety reigns in shipping circles here, owing to the working of the submarines which have already done so much damage. At the present time three large trading ships are overdue. Sonnino Feels III.

Rome, Oct. 17. It will not surprise anyone to hear that Baron Sonnino is indisposed and may have to resign his post as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The first report of his illness has been promptly contradicted, and so, for the time being, he will retain office. Enormous Taxation.

London, Oct. 14. In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu said that every citizen must be prepared to sacrifice half his income in the way of taxation and loans to the State. The statement caused visible consternation amongst the assembled legislators. A new internal loan will shortly be announced.

Delcassé's Successor. Paris, Oct. 17. The well known French politician Léon Bourgeois has accepted the portfolio as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Viviani Minister. His appointment signifies that the much dreaded attacks of M. Clemenceau against the Ministry will cease. At the same time M. Bourgeois will become the dominating figure in the Cabinet.

Remarkable Results. Extraordinary results have been obtained 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 astonishing zeal and their patriotic enthusiasm is unbounded.

Attacks on Grey.

London, Oct. 17. The excuses made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, in nowise appear to have stopped the press attacks made upon him. The Morning Post against criticises him severely and says that he has revived the moribund Bulgarian 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 hope that Greece and Rumania can be won over.

Greece Demobilising.

Petersburg, Oct. 17. According to the Russkoje Slowo, the Hellenic Government has decided, in view of the Bulgarian troops having been removed from the 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.

Narrow Escape. Nisch, Oct. 17. It has come to light that 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

Grey Very Tired.

Rotterdam, Oct. 17. The Rotterdamsche 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 Council of Ministers will retire. His remaining however is advocated by several of the Ministers lest his retirement shoul appear as a weakness on the part of the Government.

Expedition Abandoned.

London, Oct. 17. It is generally uuderstood 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 Government absolutely refused all attempts made to persuade it to divide up its troops and send an army upon any expedition outside of the contry. Italy, in any case, is lamentably short both of money and heavy muni-

#### THE END OF THE WAR IN SIGHT.

Beaten on all Fronts the Allies Forced to Fight in Macedonia or Meet Defeat

MASTERPIECE OF TACTICS. The Greatest Campaign of History to End Wish the Invasion of Egypt, Idea of Napoleon Repeats Itself. The Aftermath. By Aubrey Stanhope.

A personage, whose name is known to you all, but which it would not be right to mention; has just arrived in the Capital from Staff Head Quarters at the Front, and he may be taken as breathing the spirit existing there; expresses his opinion that the war will be over about the middle of November. He adds, "The Emperor always says that I am the greatest optimist he knows, but I feel confident of what I say."

May be that personage is a little over sanguine, perhaps the great campaign will not be won quite so early as he puts it, but, that the war is rapidly coming to its conclusion is evident to everyone.

Be Optimistic.

It is the duty of every man, worthy of the name, in times such as these to be optimistic, as that personage is, but even those who are not so sanguine as he, will admit that the campaign is closing with rapidity. The Central Powers are in such a conpicuously advantageous position, that nothing can now prevent their ultimate victory. The area is so vast over which the war is being carried on, that to mention any particular date for the end of the war is daring, but it is safe to say that a winter campaign may be avoided-although it is not sure. For the sake of humanity let us hope it will be.

Clever Strategy. When one comes to look back upon the course of the Great War; to remember the vastness of the fighting fronts, to recollect the number of fierce battles that have taken place, the unheard of number of prisoners taken, also the untold booty that has been 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 Great or Napoleon say, if they could come to life and witness the mighty deeds of arms of this titanic campaign?" That is the kind of remark one hears so often in these days, and which suggests itself to all people.

The Napoleonic Idea.

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 forlorn hope, that of prolonging the war to its bitterest end, without doubt we shall 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 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 the universe for the past fifteen months.

The Summing Up.

And, when it comes to the summing up, to the making up of accounts, to attributing the resposibility where responsibility lies, the reckoning will be heavy. How will the English and the French, when that day comes, be able to account for all the slanders, the venemous terms they have applied to a 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 ruthless devastation of entire regions of fair land where prosperity and happiness had 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 national 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 the Quadruple Alliance will be called upon 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 campaign the world has known, come to be calculated.

In the Balance.

And, it is not only the substantial claims of the victor over the vanquished that will have to be wieghed up. But in the scale of the worlds opinion, there will be the all important moral considerations of gains and loss of prestige. There will be the vauntings and braggart words, the intemperate speeches uttered by the French and English Statesmen, abuse showered in undignified articles in the press of both countries, and against those in the balance to be weighed, the temperate decorous and ever dignified tone adopted by both the leading statesmen and the press of the Central Powers. All those are moral considerations, but like as with individuals; so it is with nations; they are judged in the long run by their temperence, dignity and moral strength.

PRINCE TAKES AN OATH. Heir to British Throne Swears That he Will Never Marry German Princess but Will Wed Daugther of English Peer. He is Himself Almost German.

Pittsburg, Oct. 17. A cable to the Pittsburg Despatch vouches for the matrimonial 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 the descendant of a Saxe Coburg father. His wife is of the house of Teck, itself directly descended from the Royal House of Wurtemberg. But there is absolutely nothing of English strain in his veins. He is out and out German with a streak of Danish blood. And that is all. King George of England is three parts German one third of Danish blood and his father in law is of the house of Wurtemberg. King Edward could not even express himself in plain English but spoke it with a most marked German accent.

The Teck's.

The Tecks themselves are merely a morgnatic branch of the family of Wurtemberg. son of Alexander Duke of Wurtemberg married Claudine Gräfin von Rhedey and was given the Wurtemberg title of Prince of Teck. The title was given after the name of a ruin near 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 French edition of the Almanach de Gotha we read that Fürstin Victoria married the 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 the British throne line if he could help it." Why he is almost entirely German himself, with just a slight streak of Danish blood in

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 somewhere with the British Headquarters in the region of Dunkirk." As everybody knows the immature youth, representative of the hopes of the Royal Family of England, has never served at the front at all, but has been kept, so to speak, in cotton wool far away from the front. A contrast to the German Princes, who, like the Crownprinces of Germany, Bavaria, Saxony, have all been on active service in the first lines at

TO COERCE GREECE. Note Handed to the Hellenic Government Calling Upon the Ministry to Stand by

Servia. 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 obligations 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 Government has been notified, so write several newspapers here, that France and England intend to abandon the Dardanelles campaign.

#### ROCKFELLER REFUSES.

Richest man in America Refuses to Invest money in War Bonds. OFFER FROM RUSSIA.

Oil King Turns Down one Offer from Russia for Fifty Million of Dollars. Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 17. As might be imagined, the International Finance Commision left no stone unturned in order to obtain the all important aid of the richest man in the United States towards the financiering of the war. However the shrewdness of the Petroleum magnate was proof against all attemps to obtain his assent to joining in a financial transaction, which he knew to be against the interests of his country, and which he furthermore did not consider as a good business proposition.

No Wish to Subscribe.

The richest man in America has no desire to invest any of his money in the bonds of the belligerent European countries. John D. Rockefeller said here today that several opportunities have been presented, and a friend said that agents of the Russia government had tried to interest the oil king in a deal that would give him a substantial return on an investmen tof 350,000,000 Dollars.

"Are you expecting call from the commission of European bankers now in New York to negotiate a billion dollar war loan for the Allies?" Rockefeller was asked.

"No," he replied emphatically. "I certainly am not expecting a visit from the commission, nor do I expect them to ask me for the war loan. They know I would not consider it."

Then after a pause, "Both England and Russia have asked me for loans. They were

Son Approached.

Rockfeller did not mention his son, John D., Jr., who is reported to have been approaehed by J. P. Morgan in regard to the immense war loan. But the senior Rockfeller showed clearly that he is dead set against being a party to the promoting of bloodshed.

Foreign agents who visited Cleveland 1ently in an attempt to enlist Rockefeller's financial aid in the war have been barred from Forest Hill.

Shots from a revolver in the hands of an attendant at the Rockfeller estate halted an automobile in which one agent tried to dash through the guarded entrance.

CONFUSION IN SALONICA. Orders and Counter Orders Given. No One Knows Quite Who is in Command, The Greeks Tired of the Foreigners.

Salonica, Oct. 17. Utter confusion reigns here, orders and counter orders are givem, the French decide one thing and the Greek Governor the contrary. There is an ugly sentiment growing against the foreigners on account of several acts of high handedness, such as the occupation of the telegraph office by the French field telegraph detachement. The Greek soldiers were called in and, by force, turned the Frenchmen out.

The Greeks insist that none of the foreign troops shall remein in the town itself and they are camped in the rough ground within the Servian neutral ground. At the same time the Greeks refuse to suply railroad carriages which the French commander askes for in order to convey the troops up country.

So far somewhere about forty thousand men have been landed and that force is quite inadequate for the expedition that was intended. The Servians have asked for 300,000 men as absolutely necessary for their relief.

There are great difficulties of commissariat, the transports not arriving regularly, itis said on account of the fear of submarines, and the supplies afforded in the country itself are almost nil. The troops themselves are in a very discontended mood at being bundled about from one place to another, and then only on a fools errand. The English troops are few, the majority being French and many colored soldiers whose behaviour is very bad.

TO MAKE INQUIRY.

German Government Wishes Investigation Concerting Truth About the Lost Submarine. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeituung in an article the heading of "Measures to be taken to investigate the murder of a German Submarine crew", says that the report published by the American paper World, concerning the murder of the crew of a German submarine, is to be fully ivestigated by order of the German Government.

It will be remembered that an American passenger, just arrived in New York, gave the World a particularly sensationel story, to the effect that the captain of the British warship Baralong had in cold blood countenanced the murder of the entire crew of a German submarine.

CLOSING IN ON SERVIA. Armies of Central Powers and Bulgaria Steadily Advancing on King Peter's Troops. DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

Servians Fighting Rearguard Contest Retiring all Along Line. Second Capital Nisch Evacuated.

All eyes are centred upon the all important developements in the Balkans, for the people of the universe now fully see that the issue of the Great War will hinge upon the developements of the joint military operations 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, England or Russia will come to the rescue.

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 complete ignorance of the general military situation if they imagine than any one of the Powers forming part of their allies are in position to draft that number of troops away from the main front. Some forty thousand mixed troops have landed in Salonica and are reported to be in a state of confusion. Anyhow so few soldiers are mere waste They are no use.

Closing In.

Meanwhile as a great pressing machine, the forces of the United Empires and those of King Ferdinand are closing in upon the distracted and despairing soldiers of King Peter. Nisch, the second capital of Servia, has been evacuated and the Servians have retired to Kragoujevatz, which signifies that they have concentrated their forces in the centre of the kingdom. If Kragoujevatz falls then indeed is the Servian position in the highest degree pecarious.

> STAFF REPORTS. (The German.) Staff Head Quarters Oct. 17, 1915. Western Front.

Handgrenade attacks by the enemy in the neighborhood of Vermelles and Roclincourt were made without any success.

The western salient of the Hartmannsweilerkopf for strategic purpuses, abandoned by us. We had previously destroyed the trenches of the enemy.

Near St. Souplet, north west of Souain, Lieutenant Boelte, in an ariel contest, forced a French aeroplane to ground. This makes the fifth flying 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 following found on the person of a fallen Staff

It is dated French Head Quarters, the 21 Sept 1915 and is marked "Confidential", and, "Indications for the northern and central army corps." It reads as follows: "All regiments will attack in full force and the French and English armies

will be led, about as follows: "For the operations are ready, 35 divisions under General de Castelnau, 18 divisions under General Foch, 13 english divisions and 15 cavulry divisions (amongst which 5 English).

"Further, in reserve, 12 infantry divisions and the Belgian army.

"Two thirds of the entire French fighting force will take part in the general-combat and will be supported by, 2000 heavy and 3000 field guus with supplies of ammunition exceeding by far any hitherto existing since the commencement of the war.

"All the preparations have been made for certain success, and be it remembered that in our last attack in the neighborhood of Arras only 15 divisions and 300 heavy guns were used.

(Signed) Joffre." (Eastern Front.)

East of Mitau our soldiers dislodged the enemy from his positions. North and north east of Eckau the Russians were forced back over the Misse. They left 5 officers and 1000 men in our hands as prisoners.

Near Dünaburg a Russian attack was repulsed, 4 officers and 440 men being taken prisoners. (Balkan Front.)

On both sides of the Belgrade-Palanka railroad the positions of Petrovgrob, Avalaberg, Kamen and the heights south of Ripotek (on the Danube) were taken. The heights south of Belgrade have fallen into our hands. The army of General von Gallwitz forced the enemy to relinquish the position of Podunavalje behind 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 Bulgarian troods are pushing forward. The Mackensen army has, so far, captured 68 Servian

TORPEDOED.

Amongst the ships recently torpeded in the Mediterranean have been the St. G. Henry, 4,219 tons; the Hayden, 4,000 tons; the Cyrene, 3,236 tons; the Saylor Prince, 3,144 tons; the halyzones, 5,093 ions; the Thorywood, 3,184 tons and the Apollo, 3,774 tons.

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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.

#### A Naive Explanation.

The explanation of Sir Edward Grey, concerning the failure his Balkan policy is most decidedly naive, and one wonders whether the English are prepared to receive it as satisfactory. When it is all summed up, it merely amounts to, "We did't know!". Sir Edward for instance, according to himself, was so badly informed from Constantinople, that he imagined that the Turk would be perfectly satisfied with a promise that his country would not be invaded. Can it possibly be, that the English Foreign Office is so poorly served, that Sir Louis Mallet and his predecessor, Sir Gerald Lowther, had not informed Downing Street of the enormous political influence which Germany had acquired in the Bosphorus, and how the prestige of England and Russia had fallen in Turkish estimation during the past few years. Anyone, having the slightest knowledge of the trend of sentiment amongst the Turks, must have known that for several years past the Moslems have looked upon the German as their one and only friend, the one power that had dealt loyally with them, the only country that had not sought to make gain out of them, the people who had built their Bagdad Railroad for them, the one nation in whom they had confidence enough to give a harbor to in the Bosphorus-at Haidar Pasha. Was it not von der Goltz. who reorganised their army, and German officers who taught it modern tactics? Was not the Kaiser Wilhelm the only Monarch that had gone to Constantinople to greet the Padishah, and had for twenty years past consistently stood as the friend of the Mohammedan? Why, the Turco-German understanding was a thing of long standing know to all acquainted Turkish politics. And yet Sir Edward Grey appears to have been ignorant of it.

The English Minister of Foreign Affairs, as the saying goes, "vithout moving a muscle", calmly told his hearers that he believed that a union of the Balkan powers had been possible-of course in favor of England. It is a well know and remarkable fact, that Sir Edward Grey cannot talk any other language than English, and from his declarations in the House of Commons one must imagine that he had never been out of England. For the idea of a unity of the Balkan Kingdoms is know, even to the most superficial student of international politics, to be an impossibility. Could that most ill informed of Ministers of Foreign Affairs have for one moment supposed that Bulgaria and Servia could be reconciled, or Bulgaria and Roumania become friends, until such a time as the iniquitous decisions of the pact of Bucharest of 1913 have been annulled. It seems almost incredible

#### The Mischiefmakers.

M. Deleassé has fallen from power and Sir Edward Grey hangs on to a position wherein he has more thau lost his prestige. It is stated that he still remains at his post because his dismissal might be taken as an encouragement to the enemies of his country. Nicolai Nicolaivitch has gone, so that three of the principal intreguers, out of the five who used all their energies to bring about the present war, are gone. The other two are Iswolski, now Russian Ambassador in London, and President Poincarré. The last two cannot feel particularly comfortable in their seats when they see the way things are turning as the result of their machinations, and feeling, as they must do, that very soon their turn to be execrated will come. Both have a heavy load to bear and their consciences must give them many restless nights, for they have made an awful mess out of all their intrigues and reckless chauvinism and have brought their respective countries to ruin and desolation. Russia of all countries in Europe, as Count Witte said, needed peace most for the developement of her vast resources. France had but one justification for war and that was that it should be successful, as to that country an unfortunate war spells ruin. But both countries were drawn into war by a handful of intrigueing politicians. And the result for them is more terrible than any one could possibly have foreseen.

#### BOSTON MUSICAL SEASON.

Mesdames Melba and Geraldine Farrar as Attractions at the Symphony Concerts.

#### New Soloists Engaged. PADREWSKI AT PIANO.

Fritz Kreisler as Violinist. Moriz Rosenthal Re-appears. The San Carlo Opera Company. Attractive Features,

Boston, Oct. 16. The Boston Musical season begins today with the Symphony Orchestra Concert in the Symphony Hall.

The list of soloists which Mr. Ellis has engaged for the coming season is one of surpassing interest. Eight artists have been invited to appear with the orchestra, in addition to four of the great virtuosi who are members of the organization. There will be two singers, one violinist and five pianists from abroad, while the orchestra will be represented by two violinists and two 'cellists.

#### Distinguished Names.

The singers are Madame Melba and Geraldine Farrar. Melba will sing with the or chestra six times, twice in Boston, and once in four other cities. Miss Farrar will give the major part of the season to concert work. Her appearance at a Symphony concert is always one of the big events of the year.

The violinist from abroad, it is almost needless to say, is Fritz Kreisler. Mr. Kreisler undoudtedly has today the largest following of any violinist. The other two violinists will be those admirable artists from the orchestra, Anton Witek, the concert-master, and Sylvian Noack, the second concertmaster. The 'cellists will be Heinrich Warnke and Josef Malkin, the principal 'cellists of the orchestra.

#### Brilliant Pianists.

The pianists will include Paderewski, This greatest of artists will begin a limited concert tour in November, and it goes without saying that he is to appear with the orchestra here. The other pianists are Moriz Rosenthal, the 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 "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 of the season, and much is promised of his

#### Boston Opera.

The week of opera at the Boston Opera House by the San Carlo company displays some attractive features. The repertoire, indracing some eight different works, is as follows: "Rigoletto," "Aida," "Martha," "Lucia," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "I Pagliacci," "Carmen," "Tales of Hoffmann," "Il Tro-

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

#### A New Soprano.

There is no little interest in Mme. Edvige Vaccari, the Florentine soprano, who is scheduled regularly to sing the leading role in the Donizetti opera. Mme. Vaccari for two seasons was the leading soprano with 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, advance manager of the San Carlo company, says that Vaccari will sing the Gilda role. She is said to be at her best as Gilda and

In "Carmen" Boston will see Mme. Pauline Donalda, the French-Canadian prima donna, who sang the part of the cigarette girl with the famous Hammerstein company and also at Covent Garden, with Caruso as Don Jose.

#### SAILING FOR AMERICA.

Ex-Consul St. John Gaffney to Sail 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. Mr. Gaffney sails for America early in November to be absent several weeks. Since his resignation from the Service the Consul General has received hundreds of telegrams and letters and other Manifestations of sympathy from 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 sympathetic. During the past week several dinners were given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gaffney. On Monday they were the guests of the Baroness von Poschinger-Zwieslau on Tursday of the Baroness von Lassolaye on Wednesday of the Countess von Eyland-Tövring, on Friday of Herr and Frau von Schnitzler and on Saturday, might of Baron and Baroness von Meyer-Staryhausen. No information has yet reached Munich as to Mr. Gaffney's successor.

#### EVENTS IN VIENNA. Emperor Franz Josef Receives Hans Temple in Audience. Painting of Field Mass.

#### BERCHTOLD AT FRONT.

Late Minister of Foreign Affairs Gives an Interview. Baron and Baroness von Greebel Present Hospital Train.

Emperor Francis Joseph last week received in an audience of one hour's duration the painter Hans Temple for the purpose of inspecting Temple's great historical painting of the Field-Mass read last winter by Cardinal, Prince-Bishop Dr. Piffl in the Club-House of the Vienna Artists which had been transformed 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 Albrecht. Among the high state-dignitaries standing to the right and left of the members of the Royal and Imperial House of Habsburg, are the Emperors personal aide-de-camp Count Paar, Minister Baron Heinold, the Governor of Lower Austria; Baron Bienerth, and also Dr. Weiskirchner, the civic chief of the Austrian metropolis.

The Emperor took the greatest interest in the painting, and much complimented Herr Temple on the portraits of the persons represented in the painting.

#### Count Berchtold at the Front.

A correspondent of the Pester Neues Journal 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 historical crime of declaring war against its ancient ally the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Count Berchtold petitioned the Emperor to be allowed to serve in the army operating against the Italians

The Emperor granted Count Berchtold's prayer and appointed him Captain of a Dragoon Regiment on the Isonzo front.

The correspondent found Count Berchtold doing service 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. The conversation naturally turned on the relations of Italy and Austria, and the correspondent gained the impression that the bombs and shells which fell near the place where Count 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.

Count Berchtold is certainly the only living Minister for Foreign Affairs who knows from personal esperience what it means when a Minister for Foreign Affairs sends out a declaration at war.

#### Italian Soldiers Protest.

The Italian soldiers recently made prisoners by the Austrians in an engagement on Col dei Bois in the Tofano districts, complained bitterly that against the promises made to them, and even against the plain provisions 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 circumstance, that they are from Piemont (Northern Italy) they were sent into the firing line, while the troops from the province of Apulia (Southern Italy) were kept away from the battle field.

They declare this is done from purely political reasons. Minister Salandra hails from the South, and was elected to parliament by a Southern division, and in order to keep his electors in good temper, he keeps the troops from the South out of the firing

#### Voluntary War Contributions.

The tobacco shopkeepers of Austria some time ago passed a resolution to collect amongst themselves a voluntary war-contribution of 2 per cent of every shopkeepers earnings. This resolution was carried out under the supervision of a specially elected committee consisting of President Wollner, and Vice-President Knoepfelmacher of the Central Union of Austrian Tobacco Merchants, and of Frau Schulz von Sternwald. This committee has now finished its labors and has issued its report. The total sum collected amounts to 102,846 Crowns, which has been handed over to the War Aid Office of the War Office and the Red Cross Society, in equal parts.

#### Another New Hospital-Train.

Baron and Baroness Hermann von Groebel of Skole in Galicia have presented to the Austrian War Office a new Hospital-Train consisting of 24 carriages. Archduchess Zita had consented to christen the train which 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 of the Emperor's Chief Court Marshall; by Dr. Baron von Forster, the Minister for Railways; Dr. Baron Engel von Mainfelden, the Minister of Finances; Dr. Zenker, the Minister for Agriculture; by Count von Abensperg und Traun, the President of the Austrian to need repeating here.

Red Cross Society and many other prominent representatives of the Austrian and Hungarian aristocracy.

The actual christening act was performed by Bishop Bjelik, who was assisted by Archduchess 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 postcard also the welcome announcement, that the boys desire shall be fulfilled. A few days 1 later an official communication from the Director of the Navy Training School at Pola followed, requesting Ignaz Schwarz to travel at once to Pola and report himself as a new

Vienna, Oct. 15. T. R. Willsson

#### NO DIVIDEND

London Stock Exchange Shares Pay No Interim Dividend. First Time of Failure in Memory of Present Generation.

London, Oct. 14. The London Stock Exchange shares pay no interim dividend! A year ago the interim distribution was £4 per share, and for the twelve months ended March 25, 1915, the dividend came to £7, against £10 for 1913-14 and £10 10s for 1912-13. During the last twenty years the highest dividend has been £12 per share, which was paid for 1905-6 and 1910-11. The capital consists of 20,000 shares, on which £13 per share has been paid up. The liability of the shareholders is unlimited, but 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 first time within the memory of the present generation that the interim dividend has been passed. But the action of the managers of the Stock Exchange is not surprising, since it is notified that 966 members and 880 clerks have been granted "leave of absence," under which circumstances they are relieved from payment of subscriptions, while 508 members have availed themselves of the license granted which enables a year's holiday to be taken without loss of membership. Next March a further exodus is considered highly probable. The price of Stock Exchange shares has sunk considerably of late.

#### IRELAND, GERMANY AND

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.' The Pamphlet Lives on in Ireland, The English press of 20th and 21st inst. states that Sir Roger Casement's series of essays on the joint rôle of Germany and Ireand in the effort to free the seas from the domination of Great Britain, are being widely circulated in pamphlet form in Ireland. The Times says the pamphlet is clearly of "German-American origin!" As if the Times had not seen it before. The Daily Telegraph, in reporting the widerspread distribution 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 the basis of all British prosperity, it is only 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 well-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 contradiction to the sacred cause of "the Allies." that is not the product of "German Gold." We know of none Sir Roger himself is the product of German Gold. Sven Hedin is the offspring of German Gold. The Sultan of Turkey, the Khedive of Egypt, the Shah of Persia, Mr.Bryan, some American diplomats, some American newspapers—even the Continental Times are all the product of "German 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 opinion compels them to take action against the "Dictator of the Maritime law of nations" shall also pass under the yooke of 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 "German Gold".

#### Something to Remember.

Those Irishmen who are risking their own lives in the service of England on the Gallipoli Peninsula and murdering Turks who are 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.

#### To Our Readers.

We shall be glad to publish any com munication 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 it not responsible for the opinions of the contributors to this column.

#### Ungrateful Villard.

#### To the Editor.

From time to time I have received copies of your very interesting newspaper and for some time it has been my intention to send you a word of approval, but busines has caused me to delay the execution of my

At this time I would bring to your attention 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 considerable influence over President Wilson. Mr. Villard is, as you know, of part German descent. His father, Henry Villard, was born in Germany and his true name was Hilgard. Relatives 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 purpose of calling attention to the ingratitude of this man. His father made his money in 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 France or England. With some of the money, made by the support of German financiers Henry Villard bought the control of the New York Evening Post for the purpose of creating a career for his son Oswald. Whatever influence the Evening Post has is now used in support of the Allies and especially in support of the munitions ex-

Thus we have the spectacle of seeing German money used against German interests. Why, I believe that Oswald Villard himself would be unable to diagnose the disease from which his mind suffers, His grand father was Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the Abolitionist. He is therefore a Pacifist, but nevertheless Oswald Villard has always pretended to be a deep student of military affairs. Mr. Villard deludes himself with the idea that by refusing to be grateful to those who helped his father he is showing absolute impartiality. In order to stand up straight it is not necessary to lean over backwards.

I know that several years ago a considerable portion of the Villard fortune was invested in Bethlehem Steel. This stock has advanced from below par to somewhere around 330. This advance was due to its huge orders for munitions. In order to carry out his ideas of fairness does Mr. Villard oppose exports of war munitions? Does he lean over backwards in that instance also? No, he insists editorially and elsewhere that munitions exports are legal. Possibly they are, though President Grant in his message or proclamation on neutrality at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war stated that while Americ n citizens could manufacture and sell war munitions in this country yet they could not carry them on 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 precedent to make them stop this carrying

And, reverting to Mr. Villard, I am informed that his attitude has caused a deep breach between him and his relatives in Germany. He may not be aware of that fact, but I sincerely hope and trust that the Hilgards in Germany will take no steps to bridge that chasm.

I have an idea that Mr. Villard is hoping for an appointment as Ambassador to Berlin, at the next opportunity. I sincerely hope 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 letter, though I would prefer not to have my identity revealed for the reason that I am myself a relative of Mr. Villard. New York, Oct. 1.

(The signature to the above letter is that of a thoroughly well known representative American business man, whose name, at his request, is not given. Ed.)

#### BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS.

If our readers have copies of books they no longer require-books of fiction, science, travel, biography, etc., humorous works or poetry in German, French or English they will aid an excellent enterprise by sending them to the Deutsche Dichter Gedächtnissstiftung-Hamburg - Grossborstel, (German Poet's Memorial Fund).

This society has undertaken to supply the soldiers in the field with good, (not dull) reading matter and has already sent forth some 173,000 volumes to the front, not counting magazines and pictures.

So look through your libraries, and do not forget that one book may delight a hundred soldiers-in the trenches, the hospital and in foreign prison camps.

# SIR ROGER CASEMENT UPON SIR EDWARD GREY.

The report that Sir Edward Grey may cease to be the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain in consequence of the failure of British policy in the Balkans comes to us to-day from the Tory and Imperialist organs of the English press.

Over four years ago it was the Radical newspapers demanded Sir Edward Grey's resignation on the ground of his dangerous antagonism to Germany which a small band of far-seeing Englishmen then perceived must lead their country into war if Sir Edward's policy was not restrained.

The reply in 1911 of the permanent Imperialist powers that direct British policy to the attack then made by a section of the Liberal press on a Liberal Foreign Minister was to make him a Knight of the Garter-an honour only once before confered upon a Commoner.

Now it is these unseen but omnipotent forces that rule King, Cabinet and Commons that apparently through their press desire the retirement of the Foreign Minister who for ten years has served as their docile and obedient tool.

Tool is perhaps, an ungenerous word for me to apply to Sir Edward Grey; but it is the Minister, not the man I would indicate. It might be fruer to say that for ten years, under the guise of a Liberal statesman, he has been used as a shield between the Foreign Office and all Liberal criticism of its policy; the shield behind which, with a nominally democratic government in power, the permanent plotters against German unity and expansion might develop their attack inseen, unchecked and uncontrolled by the forces that were supposed y the masters of English public action. The ten years of "Liberalism" at the Foreign Office, since 1905, under the nominal direction of a Liberal Minister, will go down to history as the most criminal, the most audacious, and I believe, in the end, the most disstrous in all English history.

It would be unjust to blame Sir Edward Grey for the failure of Foreign Office policy 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

The war against Germany was decreed years ago by those powers that own the Foreign Office and drive, not guide, 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.

Sir Edward Grey was by constitution, temperament and lack of training, no less than by the absence of the special qualities 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 of exclusion from power, in De-

He knew little of foreign countries, or the 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-home English country gentleman, a Whig rather than a Liberal in political outlook, and one who preferred to be left alone with a fishing-rod on the banks of a quiet stream to fishing with a rod he did not know how to handle in the troubled waters of European diplomacy.

The family traditions of a political house forced him into Parliament; the necessities to party planning and the trickeries of Cabinet making forced him into the Ministry.

As he had filled the subordinate office of Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the last Liberal Ministry when Lord Rosebery was Prime Minister, it was felt that on the return of the Liberals to office in 1906, Sir Edward Grey was designed to occupy the post of which he had once been Lord Rosebery's understudy.

For an explanation of Sir Edward Grey's failure as a Liberal Foreign Minister of England it is necessary to return to the period when Lord Rosebery succeeded Mr. Gladstone in 1893, and the seven or eight preceed-

The explanation of very much of later English political life, and particularly of the withdrawal of foreign affairs from the domain of party or public discussion in Parliament, lies in Mr. Gladstone's downfall over the Irish Question.

The triumph of English Toryism, reaction and imperialism that followed the vain attempt of the greatest of English Liberals to do political justice to Ireland was not a passing event. That failure of Liberalism in Ireland brought with it the permanent eclipse of Liberalism as a power in foreign affairs, and left these to be controlled, without question, by the influences that had opposed Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy as treachery to the majesty of England and which had hurled the Liberals from office on the ground that justice to Ireland was treachery to the Empire and the disruption of the Kingdom.

Up to Mr. Gladstone's surrender to the Irish Home Rule demand, parliament delighted in discussing, in inspecting, in prescribing |

foreign affairs of the country. Debates on foreign policy were the order of the day. Next to the Budget and the control of taxation the House of Commons regarded its influence over the conduct of foreign affairs as one of the prescriptive rights of the People, to be constantly affirmed.

The claim was hateful to the Crown and the growing forces of imperialism that had no open place in party life,-still an 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

At that date both front benches were equally patriotic in the eyes of the country. Neither asserted or could claim a larger share in upholding British interests abroad. No question of the "surrender of British interests" to "traitors" had ever arisen to taint the fair fame of the Liberal (or Whig) party until Mr. Gladstone discovered Ireland. But in the years 1880 to 1886 Mr. Gladstone committed a double surrender, in the name of Liberalism, that gave his opponents, the Conservatives, the chance of a century. In a night the Liberal party was rent in twain, the Conservatives became the Tories of a hundred years before. They laid hold of the Empire; they grasped the sceptre of Imperialism and bore it scornfully out of the House of Commons. The Englishman's birthright must not be su rendered to "rebels" and "traitors".

Mr. Gladstone's surrender, first to the Boers after Majuba in 1881 and next to Mr. Parnell and the Irish people in 1885-86, gave the Conservatives an opening they seized and held, and once they forced the Liberals to pass through as the only way of return to public life. That opening was the door that took the custody of "imperial affairs"-i. e. foreign policy-out of the open assembly of the people into the close air of the Cabinet Council and the closed doors of the Foreign Office.

The new Gospel of a Liberalism that 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 Liberalism abroad as well as of Liberalism at home was startling to the masses of Englishmen and hateful to the classes. The former did not understand it and heard only the shameful 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 the hated name of Irish nationality with a policy of "Surrender of British rights" they might exclude the Liberal Party from office for a score of years and in that period erect on solid foundations the framework of a great imperial structure secure from popular interference or the prying eyes of popular representatives.

The idea of "Empire" was preached in place of patriotism and those who dared to think first of England and the home necessities of Englishmen were scornfully termed "little Englanders".

Mr. Gladstone resigned in 1893, refusing 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 the Foreign Office, was there in 1895 when the crash came and the Liberals were driven into the wilderness at the General Election, charged with the crime of surrendering the Briton's birthright-Ireland, India, South Africa, etc., etc., to a band of traitors and

blackmailers The heritage of John Bull's centuries of toil must not be left in the hands of such a party to dispose of. The cause of patriotism became that of imperialism and was definitely committed to those who had opposed the great surrender to Ireland and got

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 be asked. The Liberals, in the wilderness, 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 representatives of "the people" should have any voice in matters best left to their Lords and Masters to deal with in silence.

It thus came about that the two Front Benches—the Tory Government in office and the would-be Liberal Government out of office-agreed to exclude the topic of foreign affairs from parliamentary discussion. A new formula was accepted, one that the higher patriotism calls for a "continuity of foreign policy." A "continuity of foreign policy" meant the exclusion of popular cooperation and the handing over of the external affairs of the country from Parliament to permanent officialdom.

Thenceforward a policy of parliamentary silence on all grave aspects of foreign affairs

and to a great extent even in controlling the | became the accepted rôle of both great | to ensure peace Sir Edward Grey pledges parties in the State.

> The Tories had won. The Empire was saved, but at the cost that the people to 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

rarer; the two front benches willed silence. With the return of Lord Salisbury to office in 1895, with a clear mandate to do as he pleased, the question of parliamentary discussion of foreign affairs may be said to

have been settled. The Foreign Secretary was in the House of Lords-a permanent institution of reactionary 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 sure that all was being done as they wished it, the control of foreign policy passed absolutely into the hands of the permanent officials, men responsible neither to Parliament nor people, to whom their very names were unknown, but to the Crown alone.

Thus came King Edward. How he used his unchecked powers in the domain of foreign affairs is known only too well to-day.

When, in December 1905 the Liberals returned to office, with Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office, they did not return to power in matters of foreign policy. The system was already well established. The Liberals by their cowardice and treachery to the cause of Irish independence had really forfeited their own. No Minister, however strong, could probably have broken the power of the ring of irresponsibles round the King who drove the coach of state surely and relentlessly to a well-planned war with Germany. A strong and far-seeing man, a statesman, might have resisted, fought and resigned. Sir Edward Grey was none of these

At heart a peace loving, a domestic, a quiet man, he had been raised to an office he was wholly unfitted for and chiefly just for that reason. The powers that drove the car of state did not want a wiser man.

They preferred a man with the taint of "Liberal Imperialism" in his blood, since a Liberal Government had to be accepted at the hands of the English electors.

They demanded that they should get a type of Liberal sont 10 the Foreign Office whom they should be able to adapt without trouble to the purposes of that "continuity of foreign policy" they already had well in view.

That Sir Edward Grey was just the man 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 war. Then for the first time in his ten years of office, he tells the tale of how he had failed. In that fateful pronouncement the Minister

stated the case against himself. He shows how, in the first Morocco crisis 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 that government a pledge of united military and naval support against Germany "should a

sudden crisis arise." Of course like all the other undertakings of the Foreign Office on behalf of the Entente these "conversations between military and naval experts" (already in 1906!) were purely diplomatic overtures and were in no wise to "bind or restrict" the freedom of the Government "to make a decision as to whether or not they would give that support

when the time arose." How could a Government that know nothing about these "conversations" and "agreements" decide anything wisely 'when the time arose?" For Sir Edward Grey assured the House of Commons that if Parliament had been kept in the dark so, too, had the Cabinet. Speaking of these first "conversations between naval and military experts" in January 1906 - - "when a General Election was in progress and Ministers scattered all over the country and I spending three days a week in my constituency and three days a week at the Foreign Office" - Sir Edward Grey explained in August 1914 to Parliament: "the fact that conversations between military and naval experts took place was later on — I think much later on, because that crisis passed and the thing ceased to be of importance - but later on it was brought to the knowledge of the Cabinet."

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 by a series of naval and military agreements, he comes forward with a final assurance that a Fleet in line of battle at sea to support an Army in line of battle on land is only a measure of "diplomatic support."

This time it is the Assurance of July 27th, 1914 to the Russian Government feverishly

them the full strengh of the British Fleet that will not disperse but will remain mobilized - to be used "for diplomatic support

only."

The military agreement with France in November 1912, the precedent "conversations" in 1906 between "naval and military experts", the attempt to compromise Belgian neutrality under the pretext of defending it by a mili tary convention, the Russian understanding in Persia and elsewhere, and finally mobilization of the British fleet in June-July 1914. under the guise of a review by King Georgeall these well-planned and carefully-devised steps to ensure war are dismissed as kindly efforts to furnish "diplomatic support" to Powers with which Great Britain had no agreement of any kind, her hands being always "entirely free:"

If Sir Edward Grey believed the things he said in his despatches to British representatives abroad, and later in his explanation to 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 I know Sir Edward Grey well enough to believe that he is at heart a kindly and well-disposed man, with very good intentions: and so I am convinced he believed the thin, s he said.

I prefer to regard him, not as the villain of the piece, but as he himself once put it, "the fly on the wheel" of State - the victim rather than the vindicator of British Imperial aims.

Those aims were already fixed, and the 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 to destruction, along with his country, by a route he knew nothing of and the time-table in other hands. He heard only the voices of the resolute and determined band of imperial criminals who assured him that a war chariot being driven straight into battle was only an international wagon lit and that he might sleep in peace until the conductor announced the destination.

To-day when they have brought the chariot to a standstill on the blood-soaked plains of Flanders and broken its axles in the gullies of Gallipoli, the criminals turn upon the hired man and charge him with bad driving. Sir Edward Grey did just what he was told to do from the first; and now when the "peace, peace" that was cried while the guilty hands were at the engine is turned into the horrid shouts of a war of destruction and annihilation instead of a paean of victory.

they raise a cry of incompetence. Incompetent he is indeed, and always has been to control such a vehicle, driven by such men.

But the end is not yet.

Sir Edward Grey will not retire. The English do not readily change horses when crossing a stream-and the river into which they have driven grows deeper.

Changes of plan, of direction, there will be-but no change of "driver". The battle will take on a new front, that is all. The Great War that was devised for the destruction of Germany is now fast developing into 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 conceivably may dig the grave of the British Empire in the East and in the Mediteranean.

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 Salonica.

To involve Greece in the World War and get another "small nationality" into the fire on behalf of Great Britain's world empire is a simple effort for those who took up arms on behalf of Belgium's "violated neutrality". 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 disposal of the invaders of her neutrality, 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 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 of destroying Germany is drawing to its close in the desperate fear that the British Empire cannot be saved.

To save it now lies far beyond the power

deed if it is to be saved at all she sees that Neutrality itself is a threat. To be neutral to-day is to be the enemy of Great Britain. the foe of British imperialism.

. Greece, no more than Belgium, can be 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 to transfer the conflict to an easier battlefield and to compel Greece by invasion and conflict on her own soil, to enter the field. A man cannot remain neutral if his house becomes the scene of a furious conflict between a housebreaker, bent on using his house and the neighbour he assails from that vantage point.

Once a conflict can be forced on the soil of Greece between the allied invaders and the 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 and an army of 400,000 men to help her desperate effort to keep the war from Egypt, the Suez Canal and India.

A fresh "Armenian Massacre" having been deftly provoked by a conspiracy engineered from the British Embassy at Constantinople, whereby English arms, money and uniforms were to be furnished the Armenians on condition that they rose against the Turkish Government, England now turns to the humanitarian impulse of the American people to secure a fresh sword against Turkey.

America is being stirred with tales of horror against the Turk-with appeals to American manhood on behalf of a tortured and outraged people. The plan was born in the Foreign Office; and the agent for carrying through the conspiracy against Turbish sovereignty in Armenia, was Sir Louis Mallet, the late British Ambassador at Constantinople.

Just as the war began with England declaring she was fighting for the cause of Belgian neutrality so will it end with England'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. It lies in the falsity of the Liberal party to its pledges to Ireland. In order to undo with the British Electorate, so far as possible, while preserving the Irish vote, the impression that because they were "Home Rulers" in word they were not good Imperialists in fact, the Liberal Party consented to the whole domain of foreign affairs being removed from the control of Parliament and handed over to a clique behind the throne. Sir Edward Grey's part was only that of a weak and ineffective Liberal chosen to represent a Liberalism that had already abdicated, in a Foreign Office it had already agreed to hand over to the enemies of Liberalism. The result was certain and we see its fruits today.

King Edward and his secret counsellor had as much concern in a Liberal Foreign Minister's advent to office as they had in the advent of the Duma or the coming of the Persian "Constitution."

They knew their man and they knew that the Foreign Office was theirs whoever might be nominally placed at its head.

To-day Sir Edward Grey may look back on ten years of "deceit, falsehood and treachery" without a blush. They were not of 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 advisers—and masters.

The men who for their own ends and the better to conceal their aims dubbed King Edward the plotter "Edward the Peacemaker," assured the other Edward that he was the greatest Foreign Minister in Europe and that in his strong hands reposed the peace of the world.

And the man who subscribed in my hearing, in November 1901 to Lord Rosebery's abjuring of his home Rule pledge to Irelandat 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 certain attack on one people and one country, 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 policy of England over to King Edward VII and-Sir Edward Grey.

Now that the end of that policy and of the plotters is well in sight, I hope that Ireland, the Nemesis of the British Empire, will be in at the death.

mobilizing all its forces for war that in order of England alone. She must at all costs October 11th, 1915. ROGER CASEMENT.

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 indlcate that the German armies will soon force a way to Constantinople, will nowhere call forth greater consternation 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 successful termination to the war. The English will doubtlessly continue loudly to proclaim: "We must triumph" but even the most phantastic amongst them after the burial of their last hope will be at a loss to explain "how?"

Sinking Hopes.

I myself have witnessed in England how one hope after another sank into the grave. First they saw the Russian "steam-roller" irresistibly plunging over Krakau through the industrial province of Silesia toward Berlin. Then they saw how as it were, a large magnet always drew away more and more German troops from the West, until it would be possible for the English-French forces to break through there and thus play into the hands of the enemy Germany's second largest industrial province. But even before 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 cotton 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 German batteries could fire away more powder than ever and the prices of German provisions rose scarcely higher than the English. One was destitute of another hope. To-day no one in England still believes that it is possible to bring Germany to her knees through the economic pressure of the blocade.

Victory by Attrition.

Then followed the puerile idea of victory by attrition. It was argued that the Quadruple Entente possessed so and so many millions more soldiers. If 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 of the Quadruple Entente. This seemed an easy thing to prove. But the theory was overwhelmed by the weight of its own stupidity and the tiny fact that the losses of the Quadruple Entente always exceeded by far 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 world were turned on them much more than on the battle 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 the Central Powers by fresh millions of troops. But what has become of that victory? -and those hopes? Air, thin air, frightful losses and lost prestige.

Churchill had at once recognised the importance of the Dardanelles, but true to his

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shallow nature, had attempted the accomplishment of his clever idea with the most inefficient means. He is a broken man today and the Dardanelles dream has resulted in a dreadful awakening. What now? I do not think that any one in England still believes to-day in a "victory". The weary, gulled and indifferent people comfort themselves with the convicti on of their own insular unassailability and hope that by making skilful use of this, they may yet tire out Germany so as to make a tolerable peace.

CABLE SERVICE AFFECTED. American Bankers and Importers

Seriously Hampered in the Transaction of their Businesses, Cablegrams Stopped.

In its weekly report, the American Chamber of Association of Commerce and Trade writes: According to information received from bankers, importers and exporters in the United States, communication by cable with continental Europe is most seriously interfered with, and to such an extent as to practically cripple business.

Cable messages in the United States destined for continental Europe are accepted only at the risk of the sender, and it is impossible in many cases to ascertain whether the message has been delivered or not.

For example, we know of a New York 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 neutral northern European countries are subject to the British censor, under which circumstances communication by cable between the United States and Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark is hardly possible.

The conservative Danish daily Berlingske Tidende, for instance, takes a strong stand against "the rigorous handling of oversea Danish cablegrams by England" and gives additional proof that Danish shippers, having steamers with valuable cargoes lying in American ports, have been trying in vain for weeks to communicate with the United 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 assumed that one half of the mail does not arrive at all.

These conditions, it should be remembered, refer to communication between neutral countries, and, what is of greater interest to us, to the American mail. However, there has been so much said about the Freedom of the Sea that we prefer to merely call attention to facts which—one must admit—fly in the face of sense, reason and justice.

Arthur Collignon Verlag Berlin W. 62.

Prof. Dr. H. Silbergleit The Starvation Danger

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