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# The Continental Times

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NEW YORK STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

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

**Panic in Monastir.**  
Salonica, Nov. 11. Panic reigns in Monastir. All civilians having the means have left the town.

**Russians Concentrating.**  
Ofen-Pest, Nov. 11. The Russians are concentrating large numbers of troops in Bessarabia. It is said that they have gathered together a force of 200,000 men.

**Danube Open.**  
Budapest, Nov. 11. The Danube is now fully open for navigation and normal traffic has been resumed to a large extent. Ship loads of ammunition and material of war come and go freely.

**More Ships Gone.**  
Copenhagen, Nov. 11. Five English ships, including three patrol boats, have struck mines in the channel and been sunk. Three English ships, the "Clan Macamister," 4,800 tons; and the "California" and "Moorina," respectively 5,700 and 6,220 tons, have been torpedoed.

**Globe Confiscated.**  
London, Nov. 11. *Globe* newspaper has been confiscated by order of the Government for having published the news of the departure of Kitchener from his post as Minister of War. The officials completed their mandate very completely, seizing all the plates of the paper and cutting off the electric plant.

**Grand Gift.**  
Essen, Nov. The winnings of the firm of Krupp this year represent 94 millions as against 40 millions in the previous year. The Krupp family has decided to pay the same dividend as last year 12% and to give the surplus profit to charities connected with the war.

**Big Steamer Sunk.**  
Rome, Nov. 11. The Italian passenger steamer *Ancona* has been sunk by an Austro-Hungarian submarine. The Captain refused to stop when called upon to do so. The sinking took place off Cape Carbonara and the *Ancona* was on her way to New York. Out of the 422 passengers, 270 have been saved. Two ships boats have not yet been accounted for.

**New Note to Greece.**  
Paris, Nov. 11. Communications are taking place between the Quay D'Orsey and Downing Street as regards a new Note which the Entente Powers propose presenting to Greece. M. Skouludis has informed the French Government that Greece proposes to maintain strict neutrality and in friendly harmony with the English and French.

**The Reply Direct.**  
Sofia, Nov. 11. Prince Philip of Orleans having written to King Ferdinand, telling His Majesty that he appeared to have forgotten his French descent in taking up arms against France, the King replied: "My first duty is to Bulgaria. Whatever happens to France that land has richly earned." Therefore from now out there can be no further doubts as to the attitude and intention of the King of Bulgaria.

**War Stock Slump.**  
London, Nov. 11. The expiration of the privilege of conversion into new War Loan of the old 3 1/2 per cent. War Stock has forthwith knocked about a couple of points off its price! Even as late as Saturday old War Stock was sold at 92 1/2, whereas yesterday morning, on the Stock Exchange reopening after its holiday, it changed hands round about 90, and the last transaction yesterday, the very highest of the day, was 91.

**MRS. GERARD DECORATED.**

The Kaiser has decorated the American Ambassador's wife, Mrs. Gerard with the first and second class Red Cross Medal. Mr. John B. Jackson and Mr. Barclay Rives receive the same order second and third class. Mrs. Gerard has been a most active Red Cross worker since the commencement of the war. Mr. Jackson has rendered splendid service as regards the English prisoners and has several times been over to England in connection with that work and has visited the prisoners camps constantly. Mr. Barclay Rives did good work in guiding the American relief committee.

**THOSE TERRIBLE CASUALTY LISTS.**

CLUB MEMBERSHIPS BEEN SO DIMINISHED BY EFFECTS OF WAR THAT MANY WILL HAVE TO CLOSE THEIR DOORS.

WEATHER OUT OF FASHION. TALK OF MORNING IN ENGLAND NOW IS TERRIFIC LOSSES AT FRONT. OFFICERS NOT TO BE OBTAINED.

London, Nov. 11. "They take one's breath away!" said a leading Club member on reading the Casualty List of two days ago. It told of the loss of 84 officers and nearly seven thousand of the line and we have had so many casualty lists of late, with losses 4,000, 5,000. The old Club loungers, whose never failing subject of talk in times before the war used infallibly to be "the weather" have rooted themselves out of their traditional topic, and today the all absorbing topic of morning conversation is "the casualty list."

**Solid Sides Full.**

Several times of late more than two solid closely printed sides of the daily papers of the largest size, such as the *Daily Telegraph*, have been filled with the names of the dead, the wounded, gas poisoned, and the missing. The clubs, already in a bad way for several years past, are now devastated of their younger members and nothing but the "old fogies" are left. It is quite certain that many of the older and most exclusive clubs will have to close their doors as soon as their leases are out. The strictly political military clubs may remain under economical organisation, but the old social clubs such as Arthur's, Boodle's, the Cocoa Tree Club, White's, the Travellers and such like are doomed, all owing to the big casualty lists which are denuding them of members.

**They Want to Know.**

People are beginning to ask urgent questions concerning the so inflated casualty lists. There have been no special engagements of late, at all events none announced, and still a casualty list of close upon 7,000 is served up in the morning with the ham and eggs. Old "Charlie" Beresford echoed the sentiments of most people, when he stated that the country wanted to know what was being done and was not content with the production daily of a huge and ever growing casualty list. As a Member of Parliament said, "The English are brave enough and ready enough to fight, but they want a victory or something approaching it now and again." And the only thing that Mr. Asquith, in his weakest of speeches, could give as solace was that the Allied forces were within measurable distance of Bagdad. And the man in the street, grown exceedingly sceptical of late, remarks that any distance is measurable, even to the moon or Mars. And after all, what benefit even if they had reached Bagdad?

**So Many Officers Dead.**

In one of the casualty lists, the names of 233 officers are given. Men are difficult enough to get, but officers—well they are simply not there. Another list contains the names of 200 officers, another 103. There is no end to it. Can you wonder that there are people whose numbers grow hourly, who are urgently asking, "Where is all this going to end?"

**Well Known Names.**

Among the officers killed are Major H. B. Galloway, 7th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; Major M. W. Henderson, 9th Battalion the Black Watch; Major A. J. N. Tremearne, 8th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; and Major A. V. Roy, 22nd Canadian Battalion. The officers wounded include Colonel Lord Sempill, 8th Battalion the Black Watch, who has previously seen service with the Cameron Highlanders in the Sudan Campaign, 1885-6, and with Lovat's Scouts in the South African war, 1901-2; Lieut.-Colonel N. A. Thomson, 8th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, who served with the Nile Expedition, 1898, very slightly wounded at the battle of Abara, and was in command of a Mounted Infantry battalion in the South African war, 1899-1902, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the Queen's medal with three clasps and the King's medal with two clasps; and Lieut.-Colonel H. Wright, D.S.O., 8th Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

**First Officer Killed.**

The death of Lieutenant Peter Gedge, of the 7th Suffolk Regiment, recalls the fact that his brother, Staff Paymaster J. T. Gedge, was the first officer of either the Navy or Army to fall in this war. Staff-Paymaster

Gedge was serving in the Amphion, which after taking part in the sinking of the German mine-layer *Königin Luise*, on August 5, 1914, struck a mine and foundered early on the morning of the following day. Mr. Gedge and over 100 men were killed.

Captain Eric Frank Penn, 4th Grenadier Guards, was born in 1878 and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He played cricket for Eton in 1896 and 1897 and for Cambridge in 1899 and 1902. He served in the South African War with the 3rd Royal Scots from 1900 to 1901, when he was invalided home. He joined the Norfolk Yeomanry at the outbreak of war and was transferred to the 4th Grenadier Guards last April and went to France in August, receiving his captaincy in September. Captain Penn, who was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Penn, of St. Albans Court, Dover, married in 1906 Gladys Eveleen, daughter of Mr. Charles Ebdon, of Baldslow Place, Sussex.

Second Lieutenant H. P. Churchill, R.E., whose death is announced at the outbreak of war held a position as a civil engineer in Argentina. This he abandoned without hesitation, and at once started for England with his wife and child in the S.S. *Correntina*, which fell into the hands of the Kronprinz Wilhelm. After seven weeks in captivity, during which time they were very fairly treated, the prisoners were put ashore at Montevideo. Mr. Churchill was again offered a position in Argentina, but decided to make another attempt to reach England, and eventually landed about Christmas, 1914. He obtained a temporary commission in the Royal Engineers and was posted to the New Zealand Engineers in the Gallipoli Peninsular in May, 1915.

Captain Gilbert Swale Roberston, 13th Royal Scots, who was killed in France on September 29 was a good all-round athlete, he developed remarkable powers as a runner in the half-mile and was one of the representatives of Oxford against Cambridge. In the spring of 1914 he was selected to go with an English team to the United States for an international athletic competition. He received a commission soon after the outbreak of war.

**THE AMERICAN NOTE.**

New York, Nov. 11. The *New York World* says: "The blockade announced by England is neither in law nor in effect operative or a blockade in the true sense of the word. In consequence America formally tells England that that country is a lawbreaker as regards all the forms of rights and interests of neutrals, and cannot therefore recognise such a blockade."

The *New York Herald* says that the document is of first importance and clearly states the wishes of the Government.

The *New York Sun* says: "In order to protect the rights of the American citizen now forcibly suppressed by England we inform England that we will not tolerate such unlawful acts imposed by forcible means."

**AN ENGLISH VIEW.**

Manchester, Nov. 11. The *Manchester Guardian* says: "We must not forget, that when the war is over, thoroughly friendly relations with America will not be a mere luxury but a necessity for British politics. We have not only to consider what concerns today, but we must have a care for what the future will bring."

**IN SWEDEN.**

Stockholm, Nov. 11. As may be imagined, the American note to England excites the greatest interest here, in this country which has suffered so terribly from the effects of England's insistence of her rights to control neutral states.

The *Stockholm's Tidningen* says: "This ought to relieve from further abuse the greater amount of international right so ruthlessly destroyed by the war. To draw attention to the wrong, Sweden has done all in its power. But Sweden cannot command the same resources as the United States, in order to be able to obtain a hearing of its grievances. If America should have the will to enforce the contents of the Note without doubt success will meet the efforts of the Great Republic. For there is no power today that dares to defy the wishes of the powerful United States."

**NOT TO BE SHOT.**

Köln a. R., Nov. 11. The Kaiser has telegraphed to Cardinal Hartmann remitting the sentence of death for treason and spying to which Comtesse de Belleville and Mademoiselle Thulier had been condemned. The sentence is remitted to imprisonment for life.

**HARSH WORDS SPOKEN IN HOUSE OF LORDS.**

GOVERNMENT MUZZLES THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BUT IN UPPER CHAMBER CRITICISM OF THE SEVEREST KIND LAUNCHED UPON CABINET. LORD COURTNEY UPON QUESTION OF PEACE.

London, Nov. 11. There is not the least doubt about but that the English people, as a whole, is very much perturbed by the sudden and unexpected results of the Serbian campaign. And the Government, specially since the exceedingly lame explanatory speech of Mr. Asquith; from which so much was expected and so little realised; has lost the confidence of the nation.

**People Lost Faith.**

And not only that, but faith has been lost in the House of Commons, owing to the muzzling measures adopted by Mr. Asquith, and the people now look to the House of Lords for the truth and leadership. In the House of Commons no man has risen to the position of a leader in this period of crisis. In most countries times of trouble bring forth men of mettle who come as possible saviours but, as regards the Members of the House of Commons, no such being has appeared. Sir Henry Dalziel looked at one moment as though he might be the coming man, but he, like the others, was so successfully muzzled by the Government that he was forced to silence.

**Frank Speech.**

In the Lords it is otherwise. There at least some frank and outspoken words have been heard. We take the case of Lord Loreburn, a man who has held the high post of Lord Chancellor, and who, from his seat in the House of Lords, tells the nation that the truth as to the seriousness of the situation is being withheld from the people and that all the sources of news have been stopped by the Government. "People opine," said Lord Loreburn, "that by such debates as these we encourage the enemy, but the enemy knows our situation far better than we do ourselves. What encourages the enemy is our incapacity and wastefulness."

Lord Loreburn went on to criticise the direction of the war, giving as examples the sinking of Admiral Craddock's fleet, the Antwerp expedition and that of the Dardanelles and said: "How can the Government expect to have the confidence of the nation, when it commits such blunders and then draws down the curtain so that we cannot prevent a re-occurrence of the errors. Those mistakes, as also the lack of supplies of munitions are not ordinary incidents of war, but clearly show, that somewhere there exists a complete incapacity; but we are not allowed to know where. If it be that we cannot forget the past, what we ask are guarantees concerning the future. We are face to face with serious difficulties in the Balkans. A fresh change has taken place owing to the departure of Lord Kitchener."

**Full of Doubts.**

In a tone expressive of the utmost doubts, Lord Loreburn, who has evidently good inside information, asked whether there was assurance that the British troops in Mesopotamia, East Africa and Egypt were sufficiently re-inforced, and whether sufficient measures had been taken in that direction. And, he concluded: "The situation is one, hitherto unrecorded in history. Each big nation appears to think that the war was forced upon it. Each one believes itself to be in the right, that it must hold out to the last and win. Some fifteen million of men have been killed and the damage to property is incalculable, whilst debts have been contracted such as will entirely alter the face of civilisation. An honorable moment must be found to stop this war of extermination."

**An Influential Speaker.**

Then up rose Lord Milner, a man of legal mind, who has far more knowledge of the world than most English statesmen. He criticised severely the manner in which news was withheld. He referred to the concealing of the Baralong incident, where German submarine men were murdered in cold blood by English sailors. He said that the public was systematically told of victories which did not exist and quoted the manner in which the people were misled as regards the battle of Neuve Chapelle.

As regards the Balkan policy Lord Milner said: "I cannot understand why we should have been taken by surprise as regards the Greek crisis. It was not a surprise but a knock down blow, and we could not make up our minds what to do until Joffre came and helped us to a decision. In the future nations will look askance at our promises of support. Mr. Asquith gave the assurance

that we could rest quietly Serbia would not become the prey of the Central Powers or Bulgaria. And yet it has become their prey! When, after a few weeks, the independence of Serbia is a thing of the past, then may be Mr. Asquith will not consider the meaning of his assurances."

**Common Sense.**

Thirdly came Lord Courtney an experienced and respected statesman. He said that if the Germans did not advance a step in the west, that was not sufficient for the statement that they were retreating. "The position at the West front is that we have neither won nor been beaten. The Dardanelles expedition was an impossible adventure. We dominate the seas, but we cannot force the Germans to bring their fleet out and fight us. It is a natural question to ask, whether there is no way out of the complicated situation. I call upon the Government to show us a road to escape the difficulty. An essential to the conclusion of the war must be the freeing of France and Belgium. If that cannot be, we must continue fighting. In Germany the belief exists that England must pay a heavy indemnity, but no Englishman would agree to that. Further the freedom of the seas is an essential point towards the conclusion of peace."

**EXCITING ESCAPE.**

Copenhagen, Nov. 11. The big American steamer *Niaume* has arrived in Bergen from New York, with a cargo of gun metal. In order to avoid the English ships of war, the steamer had taken the route north of Iceland. But as the Bergen approached the Norwegian coast an English cruiser appeared and took up the pursuit. Crowding on all steam, the Bergen managed to reach the Norwegian coast where a Norwegian torpedo boat took it under protection and, hugging the coast closely, reached Bergen.

**GREY AND SERBIA.**

London, Nov. 11. According to Sir Edward Grey the promises made to Serbia were purely platonic. He said in the House of Commons "My words to the effect that we would give Serbia sure and unlimited support were merely of political significance, which were subservient to the earlier promises made to Bulgaria. My words had no military meaning. No one could imagine that the Government would send a British army to the Balkans without any consideration to the calls of France and Flanders. We promised our friends all the help in our power, and that has been done and will be done."

The above cold blooded declaration of how the Servians were abandoned by England, will forever stand as a record of the basest betrayal of a small country by a big one the world has known.

**GREAT CAMPAIGN NEARING ITS END.**

Reports Ran Town That Servians Had Capitulated Prove Untrue, But End Not Far Off. South of West Morava 4000 Prisoners Taken.

Reports ran the Capital and throughout the Empire yesterday afternoon that the Servians had capitulated and already many people full of gladness had put out their flags, when the supposed news was officially contradicted. But, you may be quite sure, it is only news postponed. The Servians are retreating in utmost haste and have lost all positions and the greater portion of their artillery and supplies. The Bulgarians have acquired complete possession of the Morava and towards its southerly western point have taken a further 4000 prisoners. There is nothing particular to record in east or west.

**OFFICIAL REPORT.**

Staff Head Quarters Nov. 11, 1915.

**(Balkan Front.)**

In pursuit of the Servians in the mountains South of the west Morava good progress has been made. Over 4,000 Servian prisoners have been taken.

The army of General Bojadjief has crossed the Morava at several points.

**(Italian Front.)**

The Italians have again attacked at Goerz and been repulsed with heavy losses.

**AMERICANS ON ANCONA.**

Rome, Nov. 11. According to the "Tribuna" there were aboard the sunken *Ancona* twenty seven American citizens.

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Living in Clover. As the campaign in Serbia develops, it becomes evident that the Entente Powers were quite specially generous in their gifts to the small ally, for the booty which is being harvested by the Bulgarians is quite extraordinarily and unexpectedly rich.

For instance, several batteries of large caliber cannons of the very latest pattern, from the famous Creusot works; 100 new locomotives of Italian make, probably a present from the Italian ally; 700 railroad waggons, at one coup, and most of them nicely laden with provisions and munitions of war; vast reserves of soldiers clothing, which will come in very useful for the Bulgarian army; munitions by the thousands of cases, rifles uncountable, and lastly two such valuable prizes as a couple of river Monitors heavily armed, the one carrying twenty quick firing cannons, the second twenty five guns.

It is told that the Quadruple Alliance lately made the Servians a present of 47 quite new locomotives, and the two mentioned monitors. Undoubtedly having provided the Servians so prodigally with all the substantial necessities for war, the Entente Powers had not omitted to supply the subjects of King Peter with financial resources in equal measure.

That being so, it is easily explained how the Servians quit the scene of war with so much reluctance, for they must have lived as the saying goes, "in clover" for the past fifteen months, the spoilt children of four Great Powers.

In the war of 1912—1913, it was noticed by all the military experts and writers, that the equipment of the Servian troops was quite wonderfully complete, that they had everything needful, all of the most modern type, down to "the last button."

Simple people wondered how such a poor country could possibly go to the enormous expense of such luxurious and exceedingly expensive military outfit. It was in those times Russia that was "paying the piper", but of late Serbia appears to have become the pampered pet not only of Russia but of Italy, France and England.

And hence those so rich booties which so astonish the Bulgarians in the finding and give them such perfect pleasure in appropriating.

Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send it to a friend either at home or abroad.

Germany and Turkey. In another column, in the letter from our Special Correspondent in Dresden, we print a summary of a lecture delivered by Doktor Jaeck Pasha, the well known orientalist whose knowledge of Turkey and things Turkish is second to none.

Jaeck Pasha is always interesting and in his recent lecture particularly so, for he outlines the great future in store for Turkey assisted and supported by the one and only good and true friend that country has had amongst the Great Powers, Germany.

Russia wished to rob Turkey of Constantinople, England has stolen Egypt from Turkey, France had openly stated that she intended to take Syria, the Italians had filched several islands from the Turks upon false pretexs and proposed taking parts of Asia Minor. But Germany, for a score of years or more, has stood as the steadfast friend of Turkey and the Mohammedan races in general, the protector of the persecuted Moslem.

At first, rendered shy by the action of others, Turkey held back. But today, after years of experience of the true sincerity of the friendship of Germany for them, the Turks have accepted the Teutonic protector with upon arms. And as Jaeck Pasha says under the new and beneficial influences of German friendship, Turkey is being re-born.

The "sick man" exists to longer, the miracle has been performed, he throws away the crutches England France and Russia had made for him and runs along lightly on the new feet supplied him by Germany.

LIFE IN MUNICH

Glorious November Weather in Bavarian Capital. Highly Interesting Lecture by Doctor Jaeck Pasha. Germany's Mission in the Near East.

TURKEY IS BEING RE-BORN. Mr. and Mrs. Gaffney Give Afternoon Tea in Honor of Herr and Frau von Wolf. The "Verein zur Förderung des Fremdenverkehrs," in Dresden Does Not Appreciate American Free Thought.

(Special to the Continental Times.) Munich, Nov. 10. We are enjoying the most beautiful autumn weather imaginable, indeed it is more like spring, only that the leaves are off the trees.

The most interesting event of the week has been the lecture given by the well known orientalist Dr. Jaeck, who since his last visit to Constantinople re-appears with the exalted title of Pasha attached to his already very famous name.

Doctor Jaeck Pasha took as theme of his lecture; which was given in the Bürgerbrauerei in the big hall which had been taken for the evening by the Fortschrittliche Volksverein: "From the World of Islam," and it was exceedingly interesting.

Jaeck Pasha dwelt upon the enormous worth of the help which Germany had given to Turkey, assistance which had had the immediate result of making Turkey strong. Specially noticeable was what he said about the schools Germany had established, he said, schools all over Turkey and had spared no expense in that direction.

Everywhere new German schools were springing up, whereas 700 French schools that had existed had been closed, 280 English and 70 Italian. The lecturer stated that the Turkish youth simply streamed to the German and American Schools. But unfortunately so great was their popularity that the German and Austro-Hungarian schools had to turn away many children for want of room.

Official Language German. Jaeck Pasha said that the German language schools, which extended right away into Anatolia were over-filled. Up to date the official language had been French, but from now out under the new regime it would be German.

Eleven University professors, said Pasha Jaeck, had been called to Turkey. Germany would in every manner possible assist the Turks in building up their future, would help them to organise their governmental requirements also their commercial conditions and relations. He praised German diplomacy in the Balkans and ended up by complimenting Enver Pasha who has been the soul of the movement of progress.

"Turkey" he said, "is being re-born. In the future everything will be done so as to establish direct communications between Berlin and Bagdad." The lecture ended up with a reference to the hypocrisy of those who had tried to fabricate "Armenian massacres" which did not exist, in order to deceive public opinion in America.

Preparing to Leave. Mr. and Mrs. St. John Gaffney are preparing to leave Munich and announce that they will return soon after Christmas. The ex-American Consul General has been awarded by King Ludwig the "Verdienstkreuz für freiwillige Krankenpflege" (Cross for service as volunteer Caretaker of the Sick and wounded soldiers).

As already noted in the Continental Times Mr. Gaffney has received a letter from Minister President Hertling expressing regret at his recall and conveying his appreciation of the activities displayed by Mr. Gaffney since the commencement of the war, as regards the care of the wounded and voluntary nursing of the sick.

The letter gives expression to the hope that Mr. Gaffney may look back with satisfaction to the time of his professional activities in Munich.

A somewhat similar letter was addressed to Mr. Gaffney by the Oberbürgermeister Dr. von Borscht, who called upon the ex-Consul General and expressed to him the most cordial regard and thanks for his efforts to create good relations between America and Germany, the British Colony and the Municipality.

In Honor of the von Wolf's. Mr. and Mrs. Gaffney gave a tea party in honor of Major and Frau von Wolf, the latter the daughter of Mrs. Gaffney. They have been visiting Munich and have left for Dresden.

The Major as readers of the Continental Times know, was wounded at Ypers, but he hopes to be able to go back to the front in a few weeks. At the tea were Prince and Princess Mahmoud Ali Hassan, the Saxon Minister, Baron von Stieglitz; Baroness von Riedel, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thaw, Baroness Emerich von Pflug, Baron and Baroness von Mayer-Starzhausen, Dr. Charles E. Curry, Baroness von Lassolay, Miss Maude Fay, Colonel and Mrs. Emerson, Frau von Schnitzler, Baron von Poschinger-Zwislau, Frau Rupprecht, Mr. George Krause, Baron von Polnitz, Countess Rosamond von Courten, Countess von Bylandt-Toerring and His Excellency Aziz Izzet Pasha.

Astonished and Amazed. The Dresden "Verein zur Förderung des Fremdenverkehrs in Dresden" (the town organization for the development of Dresden

and foreign visitors to Dresden) has sent the following letter to Mr. Gaffney: Honored Consul General: It is with astonishment, indeed we might say with intense amazement that we have learnt through the newspapers that you have been requested by your government to resign your post as American Consul General in Munich.

We are all the more surprised when we call to mind the feelings of warm gratitude and recognition towards you with which we were filled during the eight years in which you were American Consul General in our city, and during which time you had the kindness to belong to the Committee of our Society, doing all you could to further its aims in an active and comprehending manner.

We were the more grateful for your share in this work, as you were always able with your extreme tact to promote the friendly relations between our American visitors and the inhabitants of our city at the same time teaching us to value the worth and importance of the powerful free country, which you had the honor to represent in a manner calculated to arouse the admiration of every Non-American, and proving you yourself to be an exceptionally patriotic American citizen.

The present measure adopted by your government is all the more incomprehensible to us, especially with regard to the reasons given for this in the newspapers, namely, your attitude during the present war, which we know to have been always guided by absolutely impartial and neutral convictions. Such a measure, taken for such a reason, would indeed throw a curious light on American Free Thought!

Therefore, on the occasion of your leaving your post, we feel the necessity most strongly of once more expressing to you our sincere gratitude, and to assure you of our warmest and lasting sympathy.

TOO SHALLOW. In a storm off the New Jersey coast, three men in a motor boat, thinking the water was shallow, jumped overboard to tow the boat in. The water was forty feet deep. One of the three was drowned and two narrowly escaped death. Ordinary precaution would have saved their lives. They thought the water was shallow.

Thoughtlessness has cost many a life, lost many a fortune, and brought dishonor to many a man and woman who did not deserve it.

It is the thoughtless child that disregards the parent's warning and rushes into danger to challenge fate.

It is the thoughtless business man who ventures too far into the realm of speculation until his creditors demand an accounting, and the receiver and the red flag appear.

It is the thoughtless clergyman who, stirred by an ambition to accumulate wealth and win distinction in other fields than the ministry, finds himself swept into the open-sea of bankruptcy and suspicion.

It is the thoughtless workman, peaceful and contented at work, happy in his home life, setting by his savings and educating his children, who, after listening to the beguiling voice of the disturber preaching "No God and No Master," sacrifices all that his earnest toil had won.

It is the thoughtless public official who subordinates his principles to expediency and his honor to the demands of political spoils-men and unconscionable grafters.

So the business man, banker, financier, railroad magnate, toiler in the workshop, and in the fields, who do not stop to think but jump into the perilous depths, believing that the water is shallow, invite the fate of the unlucky mariners off the New Jersey coast. (John A. Steicher in Leslie's.)

A MAN CRUCIFIED. New York, Oct 7 — For the first time in history man, instead of bearing a cross, is being borne by one. This is the strange feature in the case of Frank Henderson, 22, an iron worker, who broke his back in a fall from the sixth story of a building on which he was working. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that he had only one chance for life, and that was to be "crucified."

Henderson consented to the crucifixion, which means that he is encased in a plaster cast moulded in the form of a cross. The cast, the first of the sort ever used in the hospital, was invented by Dr. Frank Carr, and is intended to throw the weight of the body support entirely on the arms instead of on Henderson's legs, which are paralyzed.

How long Henderson's crucifixion will continue even Dr. Carr could not say to-day. It may be for weeks," he said, but may be he will be well sooner.

LITERARY STYLE. "I am too busy," said the popular author, "to spend any time polishing up my literary style. A man who has to write 100,000 words a week, has no time for such trivialities."

"Then," said the Critic, "you should employ a literary valet to do it for you; to keep your punctuation marks in order; to brush off your ideas; to manicure your phrases; to press your paragraphs which are inclined to bag at the knees, and to snip off the frayed edges of your grammar." (Judge.)

AUSTRO-HUNGARY. Committee For Civil Service, Commissariat For Galician Towns Organised in Cracow.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR KING FERDINAND. Servians Instructed to look Upon the Bulgarians as Criminals. They Are the Hereditary Enemy.

A congress of burgomasters of 30 Galician towns was held at Cracow on October 30. The vice-president of the civic council of Cracow, M. Maryewski, was in the chair. The congress decided to organize at Cracow a central committee for establishing a civil service commissariat for the Galician towns, and to send a petition to the authorities at Vienna for an extension of the government's subvention towards indemnifying those whose trade has been ruined by the war.

On behalf of the government, Dr. Jahl, president of the Polish Club and member of the Galician provincial government, attended the congress.

Kaschau's Homage. The city of Kaschau sent a telegram to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, which runs as follows: The municipal council of the Royal Free City of Kaschau presents its sincerest homage to your Majesty anent the world-historic deed that the brave Bulgarian armies and the Hungarian troops have established the direct open communication between the North Sea and Bagdad; and shoulder to shoulder sacrifice their lives for the future of their nations. The Hungarian people look upon your Majesty as being one of themselves by descent and by sympathy, and wish your Majesty an interminable serie of victories at the head of our valorous brethren the Bulgarian nation.

Visit of Foreign Journalists ended. The visit of the neutral journalists to the prisoners camps in Austria and Hungary has now come to an end, with a visit to the munition-room of the war office at Vienna, where cinematographic records of important military achievements of the Austro-Hungarian troops were shown to the foreign journalists by Captain Josef Zitterhofer.

The following neutral newspapers had sent representatives to take part in this, now concluded, interesting expedition: Gazette de Lausanne (Dr. Gustav Krafft); Svenska Aftnbladet (John Gustav Christensen-Stockholm); Maasbode (Franz Wessels-Holland); ABC-Madrid (A. Sardo y Vilar); Nationaltidende (Hans Treschow-Copenhagen); Berlingske Tidende (Christian Gulman-Denmark); De Nieuwe Courant (J. A. van Heurn-Holland); Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant (Dr. J. G. Rive-Rotterdam); Politiken (A. Kirkeby-Copenhagen); Der Bund (Dr. Paul Niehans-Bern); Handelsblatt (Haselhoff-Licht-Holland).

Further were represented a Greek newspaper by Dr. Kleanthes Nicolaidis; a Norwegian journal by Eiwind Thon. Attached to these newspaper representatives were Privy Councillor Baron von Slatin Pasha, the Swedish Burgomaster Lindquist, the Uruguayan Consul Eliseo Ricardo Gomez, and on behalf of the Austrian Foreign Office Consul General von Wagner.

Servian Methods Revealed. A remarkable document has fallen into the hands of the Austrians after they had entered Belgrad. In the abandoned lodgings of the Servian Captain Milos Kalenic was found a decree, issued by General Jovanovic, commander of the Servian cavalry division, in which he gave instructions to his subordinate officers, to explain to the private soldiers that in order to realize the national ideals it is permitted to use means, which in ordinary private life are looked upon as immoral, or may even be punishable under the provisions of the existing laws.

The Bulgarians are to be looked upon by the Servian soldiers as criminals. The hereditary enemy of the Servians are no longer the Turks. The hatred of the Servians should be directed now against the Austrians, Hungarians and Bulgarians!

A war against Austria and Hungary has become a necessity, in order to liberate the Servians in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Albania, Banat, Slavonia, Croatia, Carniola and Goricia.

From this document one learns once more how the Servians, years ago, began to prepare for a war of conquest against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

Prizes worth 66,000 crowns awarded. The prizes of the competition for the monuments for fallen warriors have now been awarded by the committee. In consequence of the fact that a great number of excellent designs, all worthy of a prize, had been handed in, the committee decided to divide the 66,000 crowns which were available into several sub-classes.

The five first prizes of 8,000 crowns each were awarded to a) Architect Franz Günther, Painter Albert Janesch and Architect Frederick Pindt, for one common design; b) to Architects E. Hoppe, M. Kammerer and O. Schoenthal, for one common design c) to Professor Rudolf Jettmar; d) to Professor Josef Müllner; and e) to Professor Frederick Ohmann.

There were also two second prizes of 5,000 crowns each; two third prizes of 4,000 crowns each, and eight consolation prizes at 1,000 crowns each.

The Open Tribune. To Our Readers.

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

To the Editor. As you offer your readers the freedom of the Open Tribune for the purpose of their giving free vent to their opinions, I beg to submit the following:

(1) Two contrary currents of opinion have prevailed in England from 1660 to the present day; the one aiming at the enlightenment in accordance with Lord Verulam's sublime philosophy in political, social and religious matters; the other supporting the Duke of York (intimate friend of Louis XIV) tending towards the suppression of all aspirations. Whilst part of the members of the Royal Society, willingly and fervently adopted Bacon's natural philosophy concerning material, merely utilitarian ends in natural history, physics, mechanics, astronomy, geography, ethnography, mathematics etc., others addicted to the medieval theology, to metaphysics, strictly rejected the treatment of the ethical part of Verulam's philosophy: his anthropology, psychology, his ethics; the natural history of the human species, the science of the mental self, the anatomy of "man" as composed of body and soul. From this view also Verulam-Shakespeare, the greatest poet of all times, was thrust aside, was cunningly substituted by "Shakspr" of Stratford (1662—1750). A fantastical image was smuggled into Westminster Abbey (1740) by the mischiefmaker Alexander Pope; a forged statue superseded the original ridiculous "Stratford Monument" (1747).

(2) About that time "true Shakespeare", that is to say his plays were introduced and really understood in Germany. Through the medium of their great poets (especially Schiller) the philosophy of the "myriad minded" found its way into the hearts of the German people, where they inspired an enthusiastic appreciation of the Godlike poet, and created (1760—1850) that idealism of lofty mental exaltation, which ever since has distinguished the Germans from all other nations.

(3) When, in the beginning of the 19th century, the English "Shakspr" worshippers became aware of this "idolatry", Payne Collier, the President of the English Shakespeare Society, stooped so low as to forge 13 fictitious forgeries (1835—49), in order to induce the Germans to abate their enthusiastic appreciation of Shakespeare, so as to raise the puny "Shakspr" to the platform of a gigantic Shakespeare.

(4) Misled, and quite unconsciously of the fraud and imposture perpetrated by dishonest Collier, some German scholars or philologists thought it their duty to solve the puzzle by combining in one entity or muddle, the shareholder and the moneylender "Shakspr" and "Shakespeare the Poet". This amalgamation, however, did not by any means meet with the approval of the German people, of honest straightforward thinkers, such as Bismarck.

(5) By their adherence to the true Shakespeare, such as recognised by their own great poets, the Germans have become, in the course of 150 years, idealists, true Shakespeare men, whilst the English have become that which the catastrophe of our days has proved them to be: Shakspr-doodles, Falstaffs, liars, braggadocios, bluffers, hypocrites, like Asquith, Churchill and their colleagues.

(6) If Verulam-Shakespeare is not really, as some American investigators pretend to have discovered, the son of Queen Elisabeth, there cannot be the slightest doubt that he is that "Democritus Junior" who in 1621 published that marvellous book "Anatomy of Melancholy" which was received and augmented by the author in 1638, or as late as 1652 (?).

(7) There is little hope, unfortunately, that the English with their sacred maxim, "dont peach" (do not let the truth come to light) will soon acknowledge their error or set right that flagrant imposture concerning "Shakespeare". Still Jefferson's tenet holds: "All experience has taught that mankind are more disposed to suffer, whilst evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms or views to which they are accustomed." Quirinus.

Immense Success of Loan. According to the Fremdenblatt the subscriptions for the third war loan amount to over 4,100,000,000 crowns. But as there are still coming in many isolated subscriptions, the exact total amount can not yet be ascertained. This brilliant result of the third war loan speaks volumes for the excellent financial position of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and the credit it enjoys not only with the allied people in Germany and Bulgaria, but also with the financiers of a number of neutral states.

It is well to remember that the first war loan amounted to 2,130,000,000 crowns; and the second war loan to 2,630,000,000 crowns.

Vienna, Nov. 9th. T. R. Willson.

THE PRAYER WE OFFERED UP FOR PEACE IS AMENDED NOW BY THE MONEY LENDERS.

New York, Nov. 1. The following appears in the New York American in pursuance of Mr. Hearst's campaign against the export of munitions by the United States manufacturers for the use of belligerents in the Great War.

An Appeal.

"That is the material side of this question; and there is a moral side as well, which must be considered, for the American people are a moral people. They are a righteous and religious people, they are a God-fearing, peace-loving people. Our people hope and pray for peace for ourselves and for the stricken nations of Europe. We abhor war and we have condemned this particular war as the worst and most wicked of all wars.

"We have sorrowed for the soldiers of our own Caucasian race slain by the thousands, yes by millions, upon the field of battle. We have grieved for wretched wives made widows, and for helpless orphans thrown upon a world made brutal and barren by war. We have bewailed the accumulated wealth of ages ruthlessly destroyed, the treasures of art and architecture recklessly demolished, the very foundations of Occidental civilization and religion weakened, if not wrecked, by the fury and frenzy of this fratricidal conflict.

"We have gone into our churches, or into the sanctuaries of our homes, and prayed to God to restore peace on earth and revive good will among men.

"We have besought God to preserve our race, to protect our civilization, to conserve the wealth and the treasures of the world for the world, to end this needless, endless sorrow and slaughter, desolation and destruction.

"And God has heard our prayer. He has created a situation which is a supreme test of our sincerity. He has made it come to pass that this war cannot continue unless we who have prayed for peace shall supply the arms and money to protract the war."

It should not be forgotten that the prayers to which Mr. Hearst referred in these words were public prayers offered up in solemn assemblages convoked by the President of the United States. Thus they took on a double significance, being at once the prayers of individual hearts and the prayers of the great heart of the nation itself.

In those solemn assemblies there was used no set form of petition, but, in spirit at least, we all prayed after this fashion:

The Prayer.

"O God, Creator of the Worlds and Father of Mankind, we beseech Thee that Thou wilt, in Thy mercy and compassion, move the hearts of men to cease from war and to begin again to live in amity and concord, sowing and garnering the

fruits of the earth, exchanging with one another the products of industry, and living to Thy glory and to their own happiness.

"We pray Thee that peace may come to our brothers and sisters who are suffering and dying across the seas; that men may no longer be butchered; that women no longer may weep above their ruined homes and their dead; that little children, just like our own dear little boys and girls, may not be made fatherless and motherless and homeless; that the sweet earth may no longer be made horrid and putrid with the bones and carrion of what were strong, useful men, Thy children, doing their tasks in the world which Thou didst make to be a world of useful work and peaceful happiness.

"Almighty and Compassionate God and Father of us all, have mercy upon Thy world and move the hearts of the rulers of men quickly to bring peace to the sorrowful and suffering peoples."

The Spirit and Form.

Such, as we say, was the spirit, if not the form, of all the prayers that went up from American hearts on that day of unselfish compassion.

But it seems that such a prayer no longer expresses the sentiments of some few sordid Americans. They have learned that the waste of war in other lands spells gain to them at home. And so, in spirit if not in form, they have modified and qualified their anxious petitions to God to bring peace again to Europe.

Would not the remainder of us loyal and religious Americans be deeply and rightfully shocked and shamed if we could hear the real sentiments of these selfish and sordid Americans translated into formal prayer after this fashion:

"But while we thus beseech Thee, Heavenly Father, to have compassion upon mankind and to give the world peace, we also humbly ask Thee not to be too precipitated in haste.

"Graciously permit us, Our Heavenly Father, to remind Thee that many of Thy richest and most self-righteous servants who honor Thy name and enrich Thy altars and Thy shepherds desire yet a few months of war until they have garnered the profits of their war loans and made sure of the payment of their ammunition bills.

"Lord, we do most earnestly desire peace, but not until Thy servants in Wall Street have finished their dealings and have balanced their books.

"O Thou Compassionate and Merciful One, who art called the Prince of Peace, we beseech Thee to intercede with the Father Almighty that the woe and waste of this saddened world may cease, as soon as Thy servants, the bankers, have got the money.

"Lord, we would beg Thee to speak peace to mankind at once, but there is a chance to loan a thousand millions at much profit, if Thy mercy and compassion can find it convenient to wait a few months, and, Lord, thou knowest we need the money,

"Heavenly Father, we are indeed sorry for Thy children in Europe who are being so cruelly mangled, so horribly slain, and it is our heartfelt prayer that Thou wilt put an end to their awful sufferings as soon, Lord, as it seems good to Thee after we have collected the balance of the cash that is coming our way in such bounteous stream.

"Bless, Lord, Thy servants in public office, who have been granted wisdom to see these things aright; Thy servants in Washington, who have mightily wrestled with Thee in prayer for peace without permitting any hindrance to the business of Thy servants who manufacture the weapons of war.

"Lord, we bless Thee for the most excellent manner in which these, Thy servants in Washington, have combined business with piety.

"Lord, continue to bless us, and in Thine own good time give peace to the suffering nations. But, Lord, Thou knowest that business is business, and we ask Thee to magnify Thy holy name by not interfering too soon."

Infamously Blasphemous.

Doesn't this supposititious prayer sound infinitely and infamously blasphemous?

WELL, THEN, HOW MUCH MORE BLASPHEMOUS IS THE HYPOCRISY WHICH PRAYS THUS, NOT IN WORDS, BUT IN DAILY DEEDS—WHICH ALONE ARE TRUE PRAYER?

For how shall God judge of the secret desire and prayer of a man's heart save by the things he does from the inclination of his heart?

And what do men do who run about to provide money and weapons with which to prolong this awful war if they do not show by their deeds that in their hearts they pray that the war may be prolonged?

All the arguments used to defend and to excuse the trafficking of the bankers who would extend this loan to the homicidal maniacs in Europe, and of such concerns as the steel mills at Bethlehem and the ammunition factories at Wilmington and elsewhere, can be boiled down to two words:

IT PAYS!

Stripped of pharisaism and hypocrisy, the argument for this devil's work is simply that there is money in it.

Deaths of Millions.

The dreadful agonies and awful deaths of millions of men, human beings just like ourselves, who are mangled and torn by shot and shell, stabbed with bayonets, pounded to bloody and abhorrent pulp under the

wheels of rushing motors or the hoofs of trampling horses; the misery and despair of millions of widowed women and orphaned children; the horror, the hideous savagery, the awful, incredible waste and rapine and murder which are making of civilized Europe a charnel house filled with human bones and human carrion, heaps upon heaps—nothing of all this woe and horror seems to appeal to these apologists for the aiders and abettors of war's continuance.

Profit for Murder.

There is profit in making loans; there is gain in selling weapons of murder. On with the dance of Death and Hell!

People of America, we stand before the bar of God's Justice, and we shall yet stand before the bar of human history, accused of selling our proclaimed virtues for the wickedest money there is—for the price of innocent blood!

And as surely as the justice of God exists, so surely shall we be found guilty before the bar of history and before the throne of Heaven if we continue to take this wicked money, this infamous price of innocent blood, this Judas bribe.

It is not possible for a nation, any more than it is possible for an individual, to sell its honor, its virtue, its compassion and its nobler sentiments for the price of blood and continue to prosper under the approving smile of God.

For what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?

And what shall it profit a people if they possess billions of gold and lose the nation's soul and the nation's virtue, and the nation's bright place in the ranks of the just and righteous?

Make no mistake about these vendors of loans and arms or about men who prostitute their brains and their journals to defend the infamous traffic.

They are traffickers in human agonies and human lives, traders in human misery and human despair, sellers of innocent blood, murderers of men and torturers of women and children, and wicked and heartless and infamous purveyors to the lords of hell.

Against this wickedness we make protest in the name of civilization and our common humanity.

Over against the profits of money lenders and ammunition makers we set, in dreadful array, the pale and mutilated corpses of Europe's millions of slain; the tear-stained faces of Europe's millions of widows and orphans; the desolation of Europe's homes; the waste of Europe's fields; the ashes and ruins of Europe's civilization, and we ask you, citizens of America, if this nation of God-fearing folk can afford to purchase the profits of money lenders and weapon makers at such a cost of human woe, at such an expense of duty, conscience, honor and humanity?

The Continental Times is the only newspaper published in all Europe which tells the truth in English.

TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS. Cant, Calumny and Commercialism.

"Of course, we are all simply dying to do simply everything we possibly can for our splendid soldiers." —Blanche in "Bystander."

"B. D. V., the Silk Picture Cigarette. 10 for 4 d. A Penny more to keep the old flag flying. Who grudges that?"

—Messrs. Godfrey Philips and Co.

"The man in the streets is to-day his own expert. He knows a lot."

—Austin Harrison.

"Daily Mail. The paper that is trying to drag out the truth." —Daily Mail.

"Zeppelins should not be allowed to come near London. People in Zeppelins are just as frightened of being hit as people in the towns are of being bombed."

—Editorial, Daily Mail.

"Meanwhile we too have found a convenient label for the friends of Germany within our gates. Pro-Boche has completely over-shadowed the tired and somewhat furtive pro-Boer."

—"An Englishman" (Cas W. Whibley).

"On the one hand the Germans claim the fullest licence to ravish and murder; on the other they expect their adversaries to take their own view [that ever since they deliberately began their well-planned war they have proved themselves miracles of patient and gentle chivalry. Belgium and northern France are conscious of the Boches' dignity, the dignity which destroys cathedrals and of set purpose starves helpless women and children!"]

—Ditto.

"We think the publication of photographs of some of the damage done by Zeppelins would, if discreetly managed, help the British public to visualize the war and inspire them with some of that horror and vigorous determination to beat the Hun which fill all those who have seen his work in the invaded parts of France, Flanders and Poland."

—Editorial, Daily Mail.

"Enver Bey, having more than Abdul Hamid's impunity, exceeds him in the number of his victims, and aspires to exterminate a whole people. And in the meantime Germany and Austria look on, and even approve, while their favored ally massacres men, women and children by the scores of thousands."

—Westminster Gazette.

"Even if England had not put a single soldier into the field, if she had done nothing but assist her Allies with money, munitions and the Navy, she would still have been doing more than her share of the work of bringing about victory."

—S. Verdard.

"The Kaiser's royal opera and theatre in Berlin are giving performances in apparent keeping with what Germans hope may be the direction of political and military events. At the opera this week "The Barber of Bagdad" was presented, while the bill at the Theatre Royal was "Anthony and Cleopatra," —Friedrich Wilhelm Weil in Daily Mail.

LITERATURE.

THE TRUMPETERS.

The Fanfarones of the Entente Powers.

Translated from the French by R. L. Orchelle.

An excellent article has just appeared in the Revue de Hongrie, which is published at Budapest in the French language. It is signed "R" and we present it to the readers of the Continental Times, not only because of its intrinsic merit, but because of its clear, cutting humor and commonsense.

"We appeal to those nations that are really neutral to decide this question: Who is it that talks and who is it that acts in this war? So far as we are concerned we have always tried to observe the strictest impartiality in judging the events which take place in this frightful struggle—even though Hungary was itself involved in them. But we feel that we do not sin against this spirit of impartiality in declaring that the rodomontades of the champions of civilization by far surpass those of the ancient Matamores. Never have more dangerous phrase-mongers infested the theatre of the world than those journalists of the Quadruplice who now for over a year have been filling the universe with their vauntings.

Cast your eyes upon any newspaper of any of those poor, afflicted nations—France, Russia, England or Italy. You will find almost nothing but tremendous and warlike projects which these invincible allies are always on the point of realizing. They will do this; they will do that. They have just had a deliberation at Calais, where they have elaborated a definite plan for the crushing of the enemy. A council of Italian ministers has occupied itself with the question of the Balkans; they have declared war upon Turkey; it will be the end of the world. The diplomats of the Quadruplice have made a demarche at Sofia... it is the last, irrevocably the last—after which the Allies are resolved to

proceed to energetic measures. Boom! boom! boom! It is always the same, everywhere the same. But there is always the tomorrow—always the sequel. The Russians of late have grown a little more modest,—the English—ah! one is able to note the first signs of a certain disillusion among these gentry. It is the Latins who cling to the old tricks with a deathly clutch. They will not permit themselves to be disturbed in their comic fanfarones for the edification of the well-informed.

The French and Italian journalists—with perhaps a few exceptions—continue to take themselves au grand sérieux, in spite of the innumerable exposés which cruel reality persists in constantly inflicting upon their inept braggadocio. Their withers remain unstrung. Surely now, when the impotence of the Allies is bared to the world as never before, one might expect that these folk would not stop at mere menaces. The imps of mockery rise and our sides shake with laughter when we hear them announce for the fiftieth time that a whole series of grand events is about to take place. And with what a haughty assurance, with what limitless confidence in themselves are these announcements made! What, for instance, is one to think of a paper like le Temps which declared lately that Bulgaria had the air of taking up a position averse to them, averse to the Allies, averse—would you believe it?—to the sacrosanct Quadruplice, and of plunging into dangerous adventures. Why not? Is every nation obliged to place its fate in the hands of these victorious vanquished ones; is every nation obliged to shut its eyes to the bankruptcy of their military and diplomatic campaign? Is this megalomania chronic? Is it an incurable disease? There is no other explanation for the attempts made by these blind men of Paris who dare to adopt coercive measures against free and independent peoples who do not choose to range themselves on their side. Those who helped in the dismemberment of Bulgaria, still have the face to re-

proach it for guarding its interests according to its own lights and not as the bugle-blowers of the Entente would wish it in their fathomless egotism. It is really the apex of overweening and morbid impudence.

Those nations which constitute the Entente have for many years carried on a system of mutual advertisement. They have lavished flattering epithets upon one another: "la grande nation," "the mistress of the seas," "invincible Russia," and so on. The French and English broke the record in this matter of self-idolatry. European opinion was more or less made the dupe of the self-adulation of this mutual admiration society and insurance company. Almost everywhere an exaggerated idea prevailed as to the omnipotence of these great powers who had sworn the doom of the Central Powers. In fact it was considered, so to speak, quite natural that they should long to annihilate them by a glance from their Jovian eyes. Since then we have learned that they had really counted upon the Russian colossus to whom they gave the commission of conquering us for their benefit—but now! Now their arrogance appears in a form that is simply grotesque. In mouthing their big phrases of a "definite victory," and in everlastingly talking as if the safety of the entire universe depended upon them, these Ententists give one the pathetic impression of a crowd of cabotins acting like men possessed. For the mania of boastfulness is so profoundly rooted in their natures, that even to-day and without any regard to the veritable results of the war, they cannot cease from emitting oracular pomposities as to the marvels they are going to accomplish. Do they really imagine that all the world is insane,—because the majority of these wielders of the pen are ripe for the lunatic asylum?

What impression is to be produced upon an impartial reader by articles which strive to demonstrate that now since Bulgaria is lost to the glorious Allies, it will be necessary to hurry up and take Constantinople? Have they not been "hurrying up" for several

months now? To listen to these incurable fanfaroners one would imagine that everything was taking place according to their preconceived plans. They gabble about the forcing of the Dardanelles as they gabble about their "final" and their "decisive" victory. Have you read that speech of Lord Kitchener's? Did not great Shakespeare divine this personage in creating his immortal Falstaff? And his like are all pullulating in the same manner within the cincture of the Entente; after each defeat they affirm and reaffirm their determination to push the war to a victorious issue. Very well; but why do they not begin marching towards this definite triumph? We have had enough of their rodomontades. Let them conquer—if they can! Let us have acts and not words! words! words!

The language of most Italian newspapers is, to put it mildly—stupefying. You will find in them the same fanfarones with which the Parisian sheets stun and overwhelm their gullible readers. We have the same plans and projects for parting the world between these disinterested batlers for the cause of right and civilization, the same menaces against the "pessimists," for, be it observed, in the countries of the Entente all those who still have the ability of seeing clearly are branded either as pessimists or poor patriots—finally the same sounding phrases of all that is "to be" (O eternal future!) after the victory. All this still does service. One would not deny to the descendants of "Orlando Furioso" the privilege of making rodomontades. But their intolerance towards all those who venture to entertain a different opinion is truly insupportable.

Before Italy had rendered herself guilty of the blackest betrayal known to the history of the world, there were certain moderate journals which dared to raise their voices against the fury of the agents provocateurs in the pay of the Entente. For instance, the following was published by the Stampa, the organ of Signor Giolitti: "Neither our

national honor nor that of our Army have been offended in any way. Nothing has taken place which could legitimize a military action on our part. To tear up the treaty of the Triple Alliance for the sake of marching at the side of the Entente, to which we are attached by the feeblest of ties, is to stake our future upon the roulette table at Monte Carlo. All the former presidents of the Council and even three ministers of Salandra's cabinet are against the war."

One might well have thought that after the lamentable fiasco of the Italian offensive, those organs which had been corrupted by English gold or French, would have abated their terrorizing insolence—but—alas, no! They are more impudent than ever. Do you know what the Idea Nazionale said recently in referring to a certain current of opinion unfavorable to the war? That Giolitti and all the "neutrals" ought to be condemned to death! Although the moderate newspapers of which we have spoken are to-day howling with the wolves, the least criticism that they venture to make of the military situation suffices for these Italian ranters as an excuse for excommunicating them or smothering them with anathemas! Everywhere nothing but big words, nothing but echoing phrases, nothing but the gestures of braggarts stricken by a raging megalomania.

And nations which pretend to civilization have been enduring this spectacle for long months! The fanfarones sound across the pavements and intimidate those honest folk who dare to pronounce the word "peace." Our enemies who had so cunningly spun the threads of a criminal conspiracy against the Central Powers, have not only failed to conquer us, but it is we who have beaten them everywhere. Let them resign themselves to a recognition of their inferiority or let them "crush" us as they proclaimed they would do—so long ago. But no bragging, no ranting, no insolent prevarication,—for they run the risk of rendering themselves ridiculous forever.

GARDINER ON NORTHCLIFFE

The Editor of the "Daily News" denounces the Man who Fomented the War: Lord Northcliffe of the "elementary mind."

The "Continental Times" has already published the biting and excoriating letter addressed to the notorious Lord Northcliffe (Alfred Harmsworth) of the "Daily Mail" and the "Times," by Mr. A. G. Gardiner.

Mr. Gardiner remarks that his paper opposed the Boer War because it held it to be unjust. Yet the present war, the greatest crime and conspiracy in history, conceived by Edward the Seventh of Unholy memory in his plan of strangling and isolating Germany...

We advise Mr. Gardiner, for one thing, to read, dispassionately the dispassionate reports (just published in English) of the Belgian Ministers in Berlin, London and Paris, prior to the war.

The voice of one country finds its echo in another, every insult is answered with insult, every threat with threat, and every friendly word with friendly word.

You have chosen the one path. You alone for the first time in English daily journalism have adopted a definitive policy of international incendiaryism. You have preached war as a journalistic sensation—war in South Africa, war with France, war with Russia...

We in common with other papers which believe that the well-being of men rests on co-operation and not on enmity between nations, have taken the other path. We have believed that it has been our duty to promote good relations with all countries.

We opposed the Boer War because we believed it was unjust. We opposed it at a price to our own interests the like of which you have never paid and never will pay. We support the present war because we believe it is a just war and because we hold with Mr. Asquith that "No price is too high when honour and freedom are at stake."

The Claim. In the confusions of your elementary mind you do not see that a newspaper may work to promote peace without losing sight of the eventuality of war. We believed that peace was possible and we did what was in our power to preserve it.

The reward will not be what you expect. You know now, as well as I do, that your attempt to exploit the war as a commercial asset has been a disastrous failure. You would recall your scrap-book if it were possible.

trade of the nation upon which every thing depends for the commercial well being of the country. And so it is that trade and commerce are almost at a standstill.

GREECE DAMAGED.

Bullied and Harassed by Entente Powers Trade in the Archipelago Goes Very Badly. Athens, Nov. 7. Few countries have suffered more than Greece, owing to a loyal desire to maintain that neutrality which it considers as essential for its future development.

VIEWPOINT

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Fearlessly and independently the advocate of Truth, Justice and Right, and giving views and opinions of the People of the United States, who are largely pro-German, despite the efforts and influences of Wall Street and London.

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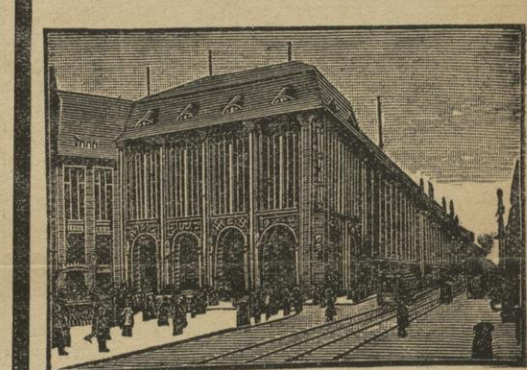
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