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The Continental Times

Special War Edition

No. 1036. Vol. XX. No. 44. BERLIN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914.

Price: 20 Pfennigs

Next Issue
Friday

To our Readers.

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Revolution in India.

And America?

By Professor Tiessen.

The European war has already, though not very deeply as yet, affected two other continents. In Africa the English have committed some acts of bravado, so petty that one might dismiss them without a word, if they too did not show up England's absolute shamelessness that did not hesitate to lay bare before the eyes of African natives the disruption of Europe. In Eastern Asia the dance has begun with the Japanese beating time to the sound of the English flute.

What is America going to do? — Of all the questions awaiting a solution now this is the most important one. For the present one might answer, that America, i. e. in the first place and principally the United States, will be guided by its own interests. At present, to be sure, when we mention the interests of a state, we mean something very different according to whether we speak of one state or another. Germany's interests means, in the defense of the Empire, the struggle for right and truth by the whole people to the last man and to the last drop of blood. Russia's interests means millions of wretched people driven into the fight by a small but selfish and unscrupulous war party. France's interest means the preservation of the 17 billions it has invested in Russian war preparations or what was to be taken for them. England's interests mean embroiling everybody with everybody else with as little damage as possible to her own purse. Italy's interest means waiting. Now what is the interest of the United States? This too can easily be grasped, and there is no doubt that it is rightly understood on the other side of the water. It is only questionable whether the leading men and public opinion are ready to stand up for it now, although the time seems more favorable for action than it will be for a long time to come.

One thing above all is certain: There is in the United States no real cause for friction with Germany. Leaving aside acknowledged influence of German civilisation on the intellectual and economic development of the Union, we wish to emphasize that economically — which of course is the principal consideration — the United States, can gain very little but lose a great deal by a defeat of Germany, especially if Germany's decline coincides with a further rise of England and her allies, not to say "subservient" states. Whoever traces the course the Union has followed during the last few decades to extend its influence and power, must see clearly in what direction it is bound by an almost logical certainty to continue to go. The territory which the United States conquered by the complete annihilation of Spain's colonial Empire is found partly in the Atlantic, partly in the Pacific Ocean; it comprises Porto Rico, Hawaii, Samoa and the Philippines. The acquisitions in the West Indies greatly strengthened the Monroe doctrine, those in the Pacific ocean brought the Americans into touch with new interests. Doubtless as England in the Gulf of Mexico so Japan will in the Pacific be the power with which the Union will have to reckon mostly. On the American continent, its interests might possibly collide with those of Germany in parts of South America. But the activities of the United States have hardly extended so far up to the present except by scientific expeditions, and their problems and aims in North- and Central America are too important and manifold that it cannot go beyond them in the near future. In whatever direction, however, the politicians of the Union look beyond the boundaries of their country, they meet English territory or English greed.

In the Gulf of Mexico the United States possesses or controls Cuba and Portorico. Except for the relatively unimportant and remote Lesser Antilles that are controlled by various states, all the other islands are English. On the Bahamas England has the peninsula of Florida within easy reach and Jamaica the neighbouring island also block part of the Caribbean Sea.

Haiti, for the present independent, unattached as yet but wooed by internal and external suitors, lies in the midst of the Greater Antilles, and the Bermudas, as the most advanced tentacle of the British octopus create a rather uncomfortable situation for the Atlantic coast of the United States. And yet all this

taken as a whole is unimportant in comparison with Canada on the one hand and Mexico on the other.

Increase of territory for its own sake does not appear desirable to any state nowadays with the exception of Russia which also in this respect is still standing on the low plane of vulgar greed for territorial aggrandizement. New acquisitions, especially if they have to be bought by blood as well as by money, have a purpose only if they offer considerable economic advantages. In the formerly Spanish Islands of the Gulf of Mexico the Union has gained economic advantages that far surpass in importance the small extent of the annexed islands. The island of Cuba is extremely rich in iron, it is estimated to possess about 900 millions of tons of iron and ranks in spite of its smallness among the iron producing countries of the earth as the fifth before Great Britain and Sweden. Besides this the Union acquired through Cuba and Portorico the possibility of cultivating within its economic sphere tropical plants and trees that otherwise thrive only on a very restricted area in the extreme south of the United States. What the Cuban mines may some time mean for the Union can be judged by Carnegie's statement according to which the iron of the United States will last only about 60 or 70 years, after which time the inferior ores might possibly suffice for 30 years more. This estimate was based of course on the supposition that the mining of iron would increase at the same rate as during the last few decades. But there exist in North America other ores in ideal proximity to enormous layers of coal, which surpass the Cuban ores by more than double their contents of iron. New Foundland is the remarkable and in this respect unique territory which contains in a small area nearly 2000 millions of tons of pure iron. The climate is not exactly favorable to mining and Canada's production of pig iron which has amounted so far to about one million of tons with an approximate value of 16 millions of dollars, is comparatively insignificant, whereas the value of the coal mined in Canada already amounts to about 36 millions of dollars. There can be no doubt that this mineral wealth, once in the possession of the Union, will be vastly developed, whereas the English with their coal and iron diminishing at an even more rapid rate, take little interest in the exploitation, so much the greater interest however in the possession of the Canadian iron and coal fields. Of the other reasons why longings glances are cast from the United States across its northern boundary line, little need be said. The timber of the Union may soon need to be supplemented, and the agricultural development of Canada offers almost inexhaustible possibilities. But if Canada is important for its iron and coal, Mexico promises much more for a lasting supply of oil, and the fact that the English who need it far more, try to seize or really have seized already, the Mexican oil lands will have opened the eyes of the Americans with regard to the conflict between their own economic needs and those of the English.

Of the plans of the United States in the Pacific Ocean, a few sentences will give a correct and tolerably complete idea. In the Pacific itself the United States is the only power that can influence and defend its possessions direct from across the sea. In Hawaii, there has been planned and probably nearly completed, a grand naval port. So far the Japanese have not acquired politically any possessions in Oceania, but they have flooded the islands and especially Hawaii with emigrants, whom the Union, as is well known, can hardly keep out of its own territory. The rich group of the Philippines lies close to Japanese islands, and although they are themselves economically but little developed, yet they bar the Japanese the nearest approach to the Sunda Islands, which as the most highly developed tropical islands must incite their appetite the more intensely. The Americans would be blind not to see that a people which out of sheer avarice dares to pick quarrel with Germany with which it was supposed to be on friendly terms, will not stop at the possessions of the United States, which have always been in their way every where in the Pacific.

A New Composition by Siegfried Wagner.

The "Continental Times" has asked Mr. Siegfried Wagner, the son of the great composer and famous for his compositions himself, to write an article for our readers, giving his impressions and opinions of the situation. Mr. Wagner has sent the following answer to our request:

Dear Sir,
I thank you very much for your friendly invitation. But I leave writing to others who are better gifted for it. I prefer to speak in music. That is why I have just given expression to my admiration for our army in a choir-composition "Der Fahnenenschwur".

Yours very obediently
Siegfried Wagner.

Who are the Guilty Ones? (Continuation.)

Poincaré was not much beloved, either by his professional colleagues or in parliament. He was considered haughty and ambitious, he is however known as a Lorraine nationalist, and was held to be the strong hand for which one, both in domestic and in foreign politics, was longing. He brought back from his first visit to Russia, the injunction to introduce the three-years military service system in France. An intimate friend and travelling companion of Poincaré told me this himself, somewhat indiscreetly. The sending of Delcassé as ambassador to St. Petersburg to stir up that government, when it appeared for a moment too complaisant towards Germany, and to draft together with it, a plan of war against Germany, was the work of Poincaré; the feeling that had been stirred up in France was to prepare the way for the election of Poincaré as the "revenge" president. Even outspoken anti-republican and clerical journals discovered that the hearts of their adherents were beating for the Lorraine (called after the maid of Orleans, le bon Lorrain). After his election, reference was expressly made to this unspoken party watchword. I remember one of the songs of the popular singer Mayol, which had the refrain "Il a le poing carré" (he has a clenched fist), which was always sung in chorus by the audience, and in which we were given to understand that we should soon feel this fist. The Russian Finance minister Kokovzov came to Paris to negotiate a new loan of 500 million francs for building strategic railways; his visit to Bunau-Varilla had as a result, that the editor-in-chief of the "Matin", Stéphane-Lauzanne, wrote in the beginning of this year a series of articles, in which it was sought to create a favourable reception for this loan, by especially pointing out to the public in an emphatic way, that the purpose of it was to prepare strategic measures against Germany. The aggressive spirit of the French people was to be still further aroused by dwelling upon the superiority of the French army over that of the Germans. Poincaré, Millerand and others occupying prominent positions had of course to exercise some reserve in this matter, and limited themselves to speaking of the admirable French army and its incomparable bravery. The newspapers went further; in some journals, the incapacity of the German army and the shortcomings of German strategy was a constant topic. The want of success of the Turks in the Balkan war was ascribed to the insufficiency of German military science and of German weapons; the articles written by the "celebrated" English strategist Repington were reprinted in the "Temps" and other newspapers. This was the condition of affairs, as the second visit of Poincaré to Russia was about to take place. The purpose of this journey was well-known to the initiated, but even the uninitiated could not but know what Poincaré intended by this fresh visit to Russia and the Scandinavian countries; the fact that the most vehement articles in the "Nowoje Wremja" on the purpose of the journey were reprinted in the leading French newspapers, left no doubt on this point in the mind of anyone. What Poincaré had accomplished in Russia, was set forth in a somewhat premature article written by Hedemann — the correspondent of the "Matin" who accompanied Poincaré on his journey — about 14 days before the outbreak of the war, and entitled: "Si la guerre éclatait" (if the war broke out).

To be continued.

Revolution in India— Afghans cross Indian Frontier.

The appearance of the German Cruiser "Emden" before Madras has caused great unrest among the nationalist elements of that city. Several outrages have been committed against English officials by members of the Party for Independence. A revolutionary movement has also broken out among the Sikh-tribes of the North. The most influential Sikh Newspaper, the Khalsa Gazette has been suppressed by the Government. It is said that England has sent Indian troops to Europe only, because their participation in a possible mutiny was feared.

The Afghan Army under the command of the Emir's eldest son, has already crossed the Indian frontier.

Germans advancing on Ostende.

The Belgian, English and French troops, which escaped from Antwerp, tried to stop the German advance towards West, but were beaten near Melle and Quatrecht and are in full flight towards Ypres and Zeebrugge. The Germans have taken Gent without fight and are advancing toward Ostende. The districts near the Dutch frontier are being scoured by German troops in all directions to prevent small bodies of Belgians from escaping. Fighting is in progress between Brugge and Ostende.

Prisoners of War in Holland.

The number of Belgian soldiers detained in Holland is officially estimated at 26000. To these must be added 2000 English soldiers. Large numbers have escaped by putting on civilian dress.

Russian Cruiser blown up by Submarine.

A German Submarine has torpedoed the Russian armoured Cruiser "Pallada" before the Finnish Gulf. The Cruiser sank within a few minutes with her whole crew. Though another cruiser, the "Bajan" opened fire immediately after the Submarine was sighted, the latter seems to have escaped unhurt.

Russians Prepare for Gigantic Battle.

Petersburg reports speak of a concentration of the Russian Armies for a gigantic battle which will put everything else known yet, in the background. The military operations are kept absolutely secret.

Russian Prince succumbs to Wounds.

Prince Oleg, son of Prince Constantin, was wounded in the leg during the first battle he fought in. The Prince has now succumbed to his wounds.

The next Turn.

A German airman appeared over Paris, threw six bombs and dropped a flag, on which was written: Antwerp has surrendered, now it's your turn.

Belgian Government in Bordeaux.

The Belgian Government has not thought Ostende safe enough, but has left for Bordeaux. The Queen is gone to England, but King Albert is said to remain in Ostende.

Rumania will remain neutral.

The President of the Rumanian Senate, M. Basil Missir, who was recently in Berlin has published an article in the "Opinia" declaring the anti-Austrian and anti-German campaign of papers, bought by Russia, of no importance. Rumanias development in commerce and industry is due to German and Austrian capital. Not a single cent can be expected from Russia. Rumania will remain neutral.

American Protests against English Censor.

The Editor of the New York "World," Mr. Ralph Pulitzer has protested against the British Embassy in New York against the dictatorial way, in which the Censor in London handles telegrams from Germany going to the United States. If England wants to suppress German cables, England ought to say so. But England ought to consider that American sympathies might be withdrawn from the Entente-powers, if this system continues. America, so Mr. Pulitzer closes his protest, wants to hear all parties. The "New York Times" also addresses serious words of warning to England. "The suppression of all creditable sources of news is but a poor policy and some people are already drawing the conclusion that the failure of the continental campaign has caused the sharper censoring of cables".

The Russian Retreat from Galicia.

The Russians, who had crossed the Carpathian Mountains have not left without taking away not only articles of food, but also all valuables, they could lay hand on. Public buildings, railways etc. were left undamaged. In other places however, especially in Jewish districts, numberless acts of vandalism took place, shops were plundered, Jews ill-treated and a large number of Jewish women and girls taken away. Lemberg is being evacuated. The Austrian offensive is progressing under continuous successful fighting. Jaroslau and Lezajsk are already taken by the Austrians again and the Russians are retreating also from Sieniawa and Chyrow. Strong Russian forces tried to cross the Vistula south of Ivangorod, in Russian Poland, but were repulsed.

The Fighting in Serbia.

In spite of the heavy losses which the Servians have had during the last weeks, they try to regain the important strategic points, taken by the Austrians. All their attempts were of no avail and ended in fresh large losses of officers and men killed, wounded and taken prisoner. From reports by the prisoners it may be concluded that the Serbian Army is beginning to show a dangerous degree of demoralization, which is growing more and more since the male population of New Serbia is pressed for service.

The Serajewo Murder Case.

The case against the murderers of Archduke Ferdinand is tried at present before the Court at Serajewo. 25 people who are accused of complicity in the outrage, stand behind the bar, guarded by soldiers. The assassin Cabrinovic admitted having thrown a bomb against the Archduke's motor-car and mentioned many names of Serbian officers and officials who helped him to carry out his task. Amongst them are Major Tankosic (who was killed in a battle lately); a railway-official Ciganovic; Major Popowic, who supplied forged passports; Captain Proanowic and Customs-Inspector Grbic, who helped Princip and Cabrinovic across the frontier. Cabrinovic also admitted having been introduced to the Serbian Crown-Prince Alexander, but refused to say what the object of their conversation has been.

Another Japanese Encroachment.

For the transport of the re-inforcements to be used for the attack on Tsingtau the Japanese are using a railway line the greater part of the length of which runs through Chinese territory, the line having been constituted as a Chinese Government line. The Chinese Government have lodged a formal protest against this flagrant violation of their neutrality. Very likely that as far as it will go. What else can China do? Might is right. Of course the Japs are anxious to make up for their recent defeat at the hands of the heroic garrison of Tsingtau, and no one in the world will be surprised at the cynicism with which they ignore the rights of the neutrals. Very likely Japan has an eye on Weihsen too, the Chinese city situated on the railway and already occupied by Japanese troops, seeing that Weihsen is an important coal mining centre and altogether an important railway junction. What are ethics to them?

Antwerp and Klauschou.

The Stockholm paper "Aftonbladet" draws a comparison between the two sieges of Antwerp by the Germans and Tsingtau by the English and Japanese. The most modern fortress in the world has been defended by the whole Belgian Army and one English Corps and has surrendered after 12 days. Tsingtau is defended by hardly 10,000 men and the siege is already lasting two months. The Germans are vastly superior to their enemies in fortress warfare.

5000 American Music Students in Berlin.

From the "Musical America".

American music students have gathered in Berlin from all parts of Germany. Their number is astounding. 10,000 Americans have announced themselves in the embassy and the consulate, and among them it is safe to say that 5000 are music students of both sexes. In the general excitement of the German nation, it is easy to see how many of our compatriots have been mistaken for Englishmen.

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