

# The continental times. No. 1173. Vol. XXII. No. 31 September 10, 1915

Berlin, Germany: C. White & Co., Ltd., September 10, 1915

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# ESPLANADE, Che Continental Times

STOCKHOLM Grand Hôtel and Grand Hotel Royal Managing Director: Nils Truisson.

PRICE: 20 Pf., 5 CTS.

# A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

PRICE: 20 PF., 5 CTS.

No. 1173. Vol. XXII. No. 31.

STOCKHOLM

ROTTERDAM

LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA

**ZURICH** 

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.

#### LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Out on Strike.

London, Sept. 9. The South Wales miners are again making trouble. Two thousand five hundred of them have gone out on strike.

Deputy Murdered.

Sofia, Sept. 9. One of the Mohammedan deputies of the Sobranje, Mehemed Pasha has been assassinated.

Japanese send no Troops. Milan, Sept. 9. According to a despatch

given up all idea of sending troops to Europe. 40,000 Germans Banished. Over 40,000 German colonists who had hitherto resided in the Baltic Provinces have

published in the Stampa, the Japanese have

been sent by the Russians to Siberia.

Indian Troops Mutiny. Marseilles, Sept. 9. A regiment of Indian troops mutinied here and killed several of their officers.

Officials leave Riga.

Copenhagen, Sept. 9. The Politiken announces that all the government civil officials have left Riga. The police bureaux have long been closed.

For Concealing a Fugitive.

Paris, Sept. 9. For having concealed and given hospitality to an escaped German prisoner, a married couple named Bonneau and their daughter were sentenced to three month's imprisonment.

No Good News.

London, Sept. 9. The Westminster Gazette publishes an article in which it states that the fact of the Germans having captured the Friedrichstadt salient has decided the fate of Riga.

Furious with Bulgaria.

Petersburg, Sept. 9. The Novia Vremia publishes an article of great vindictiveness against Bulgaria concerning the conduct of that country in not joining hands with the Entente Powers.

Big Fire.

A large fire took place at the Lehrter station last evening in a storehouse belonging to the railroad company. Several thousand centals of wheat was destroyed. A great deal of machinery was also damaged.

Faultless Bombs.

Lugano, Sept. 10. The director of the observatory in Florence, Pater Alfani, claims to have discovered a bomb which can be thrown from a height and which will always hit the object aimed at.

Zeppelins Visit England.

London, Sept. 9. It is announced that there has been a renewed visit by Zeppelin airships here and that several conflagrations have been the consequences. No details are allowed to appear in the newspapers.

The Arabic Case.

Rotterdam, Sept. 9. The United Press states that in the German note concerning the Arabic it is positively stated that the Commander of the submarine acted in self-defense being in danger of being rammed by the steamer.

Bulgaria and Turkey.

Sofia, Sept. 9. There appear to be doubts as to the actual signature of the proposed agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria, but the Bulgarians have already taken possession of the desired portion of the Dadeagatch railroad.

German Tribute to Pegoud.

Belfort, Sept. 9. The people of Chavannes in Alsace were astonished to see a new form of missile coming from an aeroplane. Upon picking it up they found it to be a wreath bearing the inscription "à Pégoud mort en héros! Son adversaire."

Aeroplanists Killed.

Two aeroplane accidents are announced, the one of the German flyer Knubel at Münster in Westphalia, the machine falling from a great height; the second that of the French captain Frequart near Saarbruck, who together with his pilot, was shot down by a German flyer.

The New War Loan.

The subscriptions to the new War Loan are coming in with the same regularity as before. The Hessian Land Insurance Company subscribes ten millions of marks, the Crefeld Savings Bank, fifteen million; the Lübben Savings Bank, 13 million; the Continental-Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha Company, 6 million; the Halle Savings Bank, 3 million; the Association of Chemical Industries, 4 million; the Province of Hannover, 10 million, as against 7 million in the last loan. The Benz Company, 6 million of marks; the Gelsenkirchner Collieries Co., 5 million; the Union Chemical Company, 3 milli

NICHOLAS II TAKES COMMAND! Nicolai Nicolaivitch is Relegated to the Post of Viceroy of the Caucasus

Case Similar to that of Kuropatkin.

THE LATE GENERALLISIMO. Chief of the Pan Slavists and Head of the War Party. His Intrigues Against the Emperor.

The collapse of the Russian campaign is I given a final blow to by the summary dismissal of the generalissimo of the Muscovite armies, Nicolai Nicolaivitch, the second cousin of the Tzar, the man whose violence of temper and wilfulness of character had made him a terror to all who approached

Nicolai Nicolaivitch was the absolute and active head of the Pan-Slav party in Russia, an intriguer of the most pronounced character, who, it was well known to all conversant with Russian matters and familiar with the "behind the scenes" of the Russian court, had long had aspirations to himself become Emperor in the place of the Monarch who now takes away from him the command he has so misused and who sends him to virtual banishment, inasmuch as he is nominated Viceroy of the Caucasus.

The Montenegrin Influence.

In his extreme Pan-Slavism, Nicolai Nicolaivitch was passionately seconded by his wife Stana, daughter of King Nicholas of Montenegro, and if he was the active chief of the war party in Russia, so she also intrigued, and her influence amongst the women of the Court had become very powerful. With the departure of Nicolai Nicolaivitch, the War Party in Russia has received the severest blow possible. Hartwig has gone to his long rest, Suchomlinow and Maklakow have been forced to resign and Iswolsky the Ambassador to Paris and Sasonow the Minister of Foreign Affairs are the only prominent remaining members of the "War at all price" party.

For the first time during his reign the Emperor, in the moment of great impending, peril to his country, steps into the breach and insists upon knowing what is going on. Up to now H. I. M. has been allowed to have just such news as it has pleased Nicolai Nicolaivitch he should receive. And according to such news the Russians were ever victorious, and the Monarch was told of a wondrous scheme, on the lines of 1812, whereby the enemy would eventually be annihilated. But Nicholas II had long suspected that he was being misled and the climax was reached when he was informed that a great Russian naval victory, the same which was flashed all over the world and which caused such rejoicings in London; had taken place in the Bay of Riga. That was the last effort to deceive the Monarch, who very soon afterwaras received news of a quite contrary nature. And from that moment Nicolai Nic laivitch was doomed. General Russki whom he had so misused was recalled and placed at the head of the Northern army and the Tzar determined to end a farce which can be compared to that in which General Kouropatkin played the chief role at the time of the Japanese war.

To Know the Truth.

Nicolai Alexandrovitch Emperor of Russia is at last determined to know the truth. As a military leader his pretentions are very small, but it is announced that he will go to a central place, where he himself will be in direct communication with the armies of the North and south, commanded respectively by Generals Russki and Alexeiw. It is almost a forlorn hope in any case which the Tzar has undertaken to lead. But it means much, for if as most military experts imagine, the Russian army is in such a condition of disruption that it can no longer carry on an active, campaign, the truth will come to the rulers ears and thus there are the best of chances that the war will be much curtailed.

The Dismissal. In an ukase to the late generalissimo of the Russian armies, the Tzar expresses himself as follows: "At the commencement of the war I was prevented by higher duties from taking command of my army as I earnestly desired to do; in consequence I delegated my power on land and sea. Before the eyes of all Russia, Your Imperial Highness has throughout the war shown the utmost courage, which awoke in all Russians the utmost confidence in you. The responsibility of duty to the Fatherland which the Almighty has placed upon me, calls upon me today, now that the enemy has penetrated within the boundaries of our land, to take the supreme command over the active troops, and to share together with my soldiers in their struggles and with them to protect Russian soil against the attacks of the enemy. The ways of Providence are inscrutable, but my duty and my desire fortify me in the wish to do all possible in aid of the state. The inroads of and that many buildings were demolished.

the enemy from the west demand the concentration of all our military and civil powers to deal with. And thus I shall need your help and council in the south front and therefore appoint you Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander in Chief of our brave

I wish to express my hearty thanks to your Imperial Highness for your exertions in the war up to date."

A further Ukase of the Tzar announces that he has taken the supreme command of all land and sea forces of the Empire with full confidence that victory will be the result. Count Worontzow, an old Courtier who has for many years been Viceroy on the Caucasus is relieved of that position and is attached to the person of the Emperor.

The Grand Duke Nicolai, in a very curt message, which might easily be read as being exceedingly sarcastically meant, tells the troops that the Tzar has now taken full command of the sea and land forces and, that with their well known courage and the help of the Almighty, he feels confident that victory will now crown their efforts.

#### PRESS OPINION.

All the German papers devote much space to the question of the retirement of the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaivitch and there is shown a concensus of opinion amongst the military writers to the effect that Russia has lost a powerful and enthusiastic personality and one who was the incarnation of the war movement in the country.

All agree that the moral effect of the Emperor's presence at the seat of war can, thus late in the day, be but small, as the Russian armies are beaten beyond power of recuperation for a long period to come.

In Petersburg the change has come so exactly what to say and the press so been silent except the Vremia which thinks it necessary to express the opinion that Russia will not on that account give up the fight or be turned aside from her goal.

The London Times concludes a long article upon the Russian military situation by stating that any change there may be comes

ANTAGONISTICTO CADORNA. Feeling in Italy. Turning Against the Generalissimo. Thought That he is not Energetic Enough.

Lugano, Sept. 9. It is not surprising to hear that there is a strong feeling growing up in Italy against the Commander in Chief Cadorna. It is stated that the slow course the war has taken was recently the matter of discussion at a Cabinet Council. The visit of General Joffre to the Italian lines has been taken by many as a sort of tour of inspection and as such has hurt the feelings of several of the leaders.

THE COURSE OF WAR.

Important Engagement in the Argonnes. Many French Prisoners. Capture of Fort of Dubno.

At last there is movement at the western front and a considerable engagement has taken place in the Argonnes at a place called Vienne-le-Chateau. The French were driven back over a front of two kilometres, and five hundred metres of new ground fell into the hands of the Germans and the strategic position of "Marie Therese" was captured. Thirty French officers, 2,000 men, 48 machine guns, 54 mine throwers and a revolver cannon were captured.

Very important is the announcement of the fort of Dubno by the army of General Boehm Ermolli. Only one more fortress of the three which protect Volhynia, namely Rowno, has yet to fall and then the Russian defences in that part of the country have disappeared. Rowno is the most important of the three forts and situated on the main line to Brest-Litowsk.

The Army of von Hindenburg has taken three thousand five hundred prisoners about the Niemen. Otherwise there is little of importance to note.

General Joffre is reported to have returned from Italy in the worst of tempers. The French Generalissimo was so dissatisfied with the reports of General Humbert concerning events in the Vosges that six more generals have been superseded.

It is claimed by the pilots of the airships that on the last visit they made over London, considerable damage was done to the docks

"THE GREAT WHITE TZAR." Dilemma in Which Emperor Nicholas Finds Himself. The Council at Tzarskoe Selo.

COUNCILLORS IN A QUANDARY.

Problem of Where to Find a New Imperial Residence. Court Authorities Favor Change of Domiciles.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

When one reads that Emperor Nicholas | ment a subterfuge, a veil under which to has announced that he has taken over the command of his army, it is just a question in the mind of those who know Russia and conditions existing in that country, whether that declaration it is to be taken seriously or not.

For, of all the least martial spirited individuals in the whole of his Empire, there stands out the Monarch known to the unfortunate and misruled Moudjicks, who form the greater part of the population of Russia, as "The Great White Tzar."

Nicholas II has never at any time of his reign displayed any great interest in his army; he has on the contrary from the very first year of his accession to the throne posed as the Apostle of Peace. And with the exception of two flying visits to Lemberg and Warsaw, at the instigation of his cousin Nicolai Nicolaivitch, the Tzar has not during the course of the present war shown any desire to see his soldiers. And no one wondered, for Nicholas Alexandrovitch has none of the instinct of the War Lord in his com-

What Front?

When Nicholas II three days ago announced that he was going to the front, people asked "what front?", because in truth it would be wondrous difficult task to find out where the Russian front is at the present time. The Russian "front," if one can imagine it existing at all, is a very wobbly straggling line occupied by a lot of men forming the remnant of a large number of army corps that were, but the ranks of which have been so thinned, and so many regiments nearly wiped out, that they scarce exist any more. And whatever there might be, of what could possibly be called a "front," is a moving zone changed each day under the

Russians Sceptical. The Russians themselvers, ever a sceptical race, do not believe that their Emperor is going to the front at all, but they, according to a Petersburg despatch, see in that announce-

HEAVY LOSSES.

English Casualty Lists Increasing Daily. What Sir Herbert Holt Says About Politics in Britain.

The English casualty lists are continuously increasing. In one of the latest the names of 165 officers and 4000 men are given. The losses in the Dardanelles figure very high and the columns of the British papers are full of them. Evidently the casualty lists are not made up for a long time after the battles take place, because in one day quite lately there are to be found casualties, in Flanders, amounting 1543, whereas there has not been any hard fighting there for some weeks past.

Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank of Canada who travelled back to Ottawa with the Canadian Premier said that the British troops are as good as any in the world but that they are heavily handicapped by lack of support from home. He said that unless some strong man were to appear in England, an iron willed military man powerful enough to resist the many political influences pulling one way and the other, that the situation of the country would become very critical within a short time. That political influences had entirely corrupted English life and unless they could be eradicated the war would never be won by Britain.

WARLIKE BULGARIA.

Defiant Attitude Adopted Towards Servia. Big Military Manoeuvres on the Frontier.

Vienna, Sept. 9. Much comment is heard concerning an article in the Bulgarian official newpaper the Narodni Prava. In it it is said that as soon as all measures of a friendly nature are exhausted between two nations, there is nothing left for the maintenance of national honor than an appeal to arms. It further goes on to say, that the former ally will never cease bullying unhappy Macedonia until the time when Bulgarian power asserts itself. The Bulgarian kingdom has done all possible to come to a friendly understanding, directly and through the medium of the Entente Powers, in vain. It is therefore forced into adopting harsh measures in order that it may reach the national Bulgarian ideal. for wich so many thousand bies have already been sacrificed.

It is stated that big military manoeuvres will shortly be held near the Servian frontier.

cover a change of residence of the Imperial family. And there seems to be considerable justification for that suggestion. Some little while ago it was announced that the Tzar was going to the Crimea, but that plan had to be given up because of the danger of a bombardment of Yalta by the Turks. Then a transference of the Imperial residence to Moscow was talked of. But just at that moment an ugly outbreak of revolutionary character took place amongst the factory hands there, which made the sacred city an inconvenient place for the Monarch to dwell in. A yachting trip in the picturesque bay of Finland, of which the Tzar is so fond, is quite out of the question at a moment when the German fleet is prowling about the Baltic and its submarine boats are liable to turn up almost anywhere at sea. So Nijni Novegerod was thought off. But now that small city is over-run with fugitives, 100,000 of them, as many as the population of the town itself. Becoming Urgent.

The fall of Riga cannot be long postponed, and, when the day of its surrender arrives, the question of a change of the Imperial residence will become one of urgency. Already the well to do Russians are leaving the capital. The Imperial treasure has been conveyed to Moscow. There has been a council at the Palace at which the subject of the removal of the Imperial residence was the subject discussed. And all the personages assembled gave it as their opinion that it was advisable that the Court should be removed from Tzarskoe Selo-but where to, was not decided.

At the period of the last revolution in Russia, all the preparations were made for suddenly and unexpectedly that none know influence of the continuous and successful a removal of the Russian Court and the attacks of the armies of the Central Powers. | Imperial Yacht was held in constant readiness with steam up, so that the Imperial Family might, if the worst came, make a retreat to Denmark. But today that refuge is cut off. And vainly the unfortunate Tzar Nicholas looks around for some place of refuge.

TELEGRAMS STOLEN.

Wholsale Thefts of Despatches Sent by King Constantine and Diplomats and Sold to Foreign Powers,

Athens, Sept. 9. There is a great excitement here in diplomatic and official circles at the news that for a long while past telegrams, sent by the King and several members of the diplomatic corps, have been purloined and sold to two French journalists who had bribed the telegraphic clerks for such service. Specially were telegrams picked out addressed by the King to members of his family and those of the German, Austro-Hungarian and Italian legations.

It is stated that an order has been issued for the ejection of the Correspondent of the Corriere della Sera, Bitetti, but whether or no he is supposed to be connected with the telegraphic scandals is not known. It is more likely to be on account of his anti-Greek leanings and writings.

RECORD LOW AGIO.

New York Rate of Exchange for the Golden Sovereign Slumps Below All Previous Record.

Cabling on Sept. 1st, the New York correspondent of Reuter says: Nothing like the violent break in sterling recorded today has been known here before. The rates declined below the mark set weeks ago by financiers as the so-called irreducible minimum which, when it was reached, would cause British buyers to seek other markets to place their orders for imports.

No American contracts have yet been cancelled, but local bankers fear cancellations will follow, causing a decided slump in new orders, unless the rates are rectified soon.

Practically no business was done. English money today an hour after opening touched

The Daily Mail says: The exchange rate between London and New York fell to \$4.58. This means that the sovereign in New York is worth only 18s. 101/4d.

In normal times £1 equals to \$4.86. In August 1914 it rose to over \$5 (i. e., 20s. 7d.). A month ago it fell rapidly from about \$4.80 (19s. 9d.) to \$4.69 (19s. 31/3d.). Yesterday's fall is a record. It means that a sovereign is worth very much less in New York.

Steps to raise a loan in America to restore the exchange are in progress.

# The Continental Times

Published Three Times a Week: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. An Independent Cosmopolitan Newspaper, Published in the interests of Americans, also as a Convenient Medium for Advertisers in America and Europe.

. ... Address all Communications to: ..... The Continental Times Berlin W. 50, Augsburger Strasse 38 Telephone: Steinplatz 7860

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

Subscription Rates. Advertising Tariff. 

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

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

The Editor, while always glad to consider suitable manuscript, can under no circumstances assume responsibility for their return.

#### Emperor Nicholas.

There is perhaps no being in this world who would more have desired that fate should allow him to live a life of perfect peace than Emperor Nicholas of Russia. His dream, his one great ideal was, that the world should hail him as the grand champion of peace. It was he who was the founder of the idea of the famous but futile Hague Peace Conferences, and undoubtedly he cherished the belief, early in his reign, that the time would come when the disputes of the nations of the world would be submitted to arbitration. And yet within a period of ten years Emperor Nicolai Alexandrovitch of peaceful mind has, by the contrariness of destiny, found himself engaged in two of the most sanguinary and destructive wars the world has known.

Bad as the Japanese war was for Russia, the present campaign is infinitely worse, and it has come to a point that a council has taken place at the Imperial Palace, at which the most trusted advisers of the Crown attended, and it was there decided that it would be advisable, in view of the rapid advance of the forces of the Central Powers, to remove the residence of the Imperial family from Tzarskoe Selo, to some place further within the confines of the empire.

The Emperor has announced his intention of taking command of his army in person, but His Imperial Majesty is so little qualified, either by bringing up or nature for such an undertaking, that the Russians insist that it is only as a veil for an ulterior motive, namely to make a change of the Imperial residence without thereby arousing the fears of the population. But even in that matter of changing the site of the Court there appear to be the greatest difficulties and the problem still remains unsolved.

#### Nicolai Dismissed.

Nicolai Nicolaivitch, Generalissimo of the Russian armies, the military leader whose defeats during a year, have placed him on record as the most unsuccessful general of all times; whose violence towards his officers took the form of buffets, whose aim, had he been victorious in this campaign was known to have been to supersede the rightful monarch his cousin upon the throne of his country; has been relieved of his high military position and been relegated to the innocuous post of Viceroy of the Caucasus, hitherto held by an aged courtier Count Woronzow Dashkow.

The Ukase of the Emperor in which the news of his downfall is conveyed to the former all powerful Nicolai Nicolaivitch, is a document in which sarcasm is lightly covered with a veneer of polite thanks. The Generalissimo that was. is informed that as now the entire strength of civil and military Russia must be concentrated in the west, to attempt to resist the encroachments of the enemy, it would be well for him to go south to the Caucasus.

Nicolai Nicolaivitch had ever been the bully of the Imperial Court. He was at once the tallest and the most arrogant of the Grand Dukes, and, it was an open secret that he together with his Montenegrin wife conducted an immense intrigue under the name of Pan-Slavism, and directly forced on the present war. The Emperor Nicholas never had any love for the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaivitch, for the Monarch was well informed of the aspirations of his cousin. But the Grand Duke had the army behind him the powerful Pan-Slav influences to back him up, and so he was a formidable and dangerous factor in Court life. The Russian army will greet with pleasure the retirement of the Generalissimo, but none will be quite so pleased at the opportunity given for the deposition of Nicolai Nicolaivitch as the Emperor, Nicholas II.

A Serious When war, as in these days, Problem. depends so largely upon the cash resources of the various nations involved, and England has to buy such vast quantities of provisions and munitions of war abroad, the question of the rate of exchange for the 1 troops for the English.

gold sovereign is one of first importance. According to cables from New York the agio upon British gold has found a new low level. It has sunk to such a point that the standard gold piece of the English realm has been quoted in Wall Street as worth only 18 shillings and ten pence half-penny. It would in normal times in the same market be worth 20 shillings and seven pence. The break in the agio is in fact so great that it threatens a serious financial disaster.

# POTTING "U"-BOATS.

Sport for "Arabic" Crew, Gunners Break "Periscopes" and Bring Down "Aeros," Safe Behind Defences.

In view of the usual blatant and ill-considered cries raised over the torpedoing of the Arabic, we republish the following from the New York Tribune of July 24, 1915.

"To the crew of the steamer Arabic, of the White Star Line, which arrived here last night after an uneventful voyage from Liverpool, is due credit for the organization of the first gun club on a transatlantic liner.

"Merely for our own entertainment and pleasure," was the purpose ascribed to the club by the crew. "This is a merchant vessel, and of course we could not organize into a rifle corps as a means of defence against submarines," they were careful to

Passengers, however, held a different view of the martial activities of the seamen and

"Some of them are expert gunners," they said, "and if a submarine were to appear within half a mile of the ship the glass in its periscope would not be safe."

The first intimation of a "gun club" came when the ship was a day out of Liverpool. Strollers on the deck heard shots fired from the stern of the vessel. An alarm ran through the cabins, but it was dispelled when the passengers returned from a scouting expedition and said the crew was at target practice.

Many of the passengers made their way to the stern, where, crouching behind a barricade of sandbags placed there as protection against small gun fire from hostile craft, were half a dozen stewards, each armed with a Lee Metford rifle. Being towed a hundred yards astern was a black raft, looking like a submarine, with a post as a periscope.

The stewards took careful aim and blazed away at the floating object with all the enthusiasm they might have shown had their target really been a submarine. Standing behind the marksman was a scorer, pad in hand, who kept a record of the number of

On the second day out further evidences of the "gun club" were seen. A large kite was flown from the stern of the Arabic, and one by one the crew took half a dozen shots at the imaginary aeroplane that pursued the ship. Passengers declared that when the kite was drawn back to the deck it was riddled with bullets.

Members of the R. M. S. Arabic Gun Club were loath to discuss their new organization last night. The guns, they said, were not the property of the members. The British Board of Trade forbids the crew carrying weapons. When the club was organized it bought half a dozen weapons that the seamen and stewards had among them.

The superstructure of the Arabic was covered with gray war paint, and the barricade of sandbags about the stern was still in place. Last night was the first evening the "club" had not practised since it left England.

A rifle range was set up in the shaft tunnel of the ship, and those of the crew who could not get on deck by daylight to enjoy the "privileges" of the club did their shooting there by night.

"Only a little club among the stewards," was Captain W. Finch's comment.

The Arabic brought sixty-nine cabin passengers and forty-seven in the steerage. Among those in the saloon were Miss Elinor Whitaker and her mother, of Los Angeles, and Gerald Morgan, an American war correspondent.

The sandbags about the stern, it was explained, were placed there to protect the wheelhouse and the steering gear."

The most amusing feature of this is the disclaimer of "hostile" intent on the part of this typically British crew of a typically British liner.

#### Torpedoed.

The French steamer Bordeaux of the Compagnie Transatlantique line, 4500 tons, has been sunk off Cap Coubré. The English steamer Roumanie, according to Lloyd's, when last seen was in flames. She had been torpedoed. The steamer Dictator has been sunk. She was 4116 tons register. The crew, consisting of 42 men, was saved.

#### A Hopeless Task.

Constantinople, Sept. 9. The members of the English submarine boat, sunk in the sea of Marmora state unanimously, that under existing conditions the English and French cannot possible achieve the least success in the Dardanelles expedition. They tell that the activity of the German submarines has brought about great difficulties in the landing of

#### TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS.

Cant, Calumny, Commercialism

"I denounce the German system of corruption, espionage and intrigue in America, hyphenated Americans who lend it aid, munition makers who decline to execute orders for the Allies, and call on President Woodrow Wilson to prove himself a man of action as well as a man of words." -Roosevelt.

"All that is hateful in our German enemies lies in their method of cookery. The constant recourse to meals cooked after German methods makes one's ideas confused." - English Gastrologist.

"A great Nation which has been misled by its ruling classes. Had Germany not been armed to the teeth, compelling the other nations to do likewise, there would have been no war." -Nathan Haskell Dole.

"Warsaw must be added to many other places assaulted, the capture of which has brought no advantage that affects the ultimate

-"Boston Transcript" from London Papers. "Twelve thousand Austrians are reported killed and wounded in a three hours' engage--Ditto from Ditto.

"German force, following in the wake of German doctrine, is now on the decline. Now is the turn of justice and right. We have already saved the truth."

-M. Gabriel Hanotaux. "Each issue has been allowed to speak for itself, and may do so to-day."

-Boston Transcript on Itself. "The Germans are fighting for the enslavement, not the liberation of the world." - M. Gabriel Hanotaux.

"It is a remarkable fact that insanity has decreased since the war began."

Dr. Murray Leslie.

"The pursuit of the Russian colossus. A disquieting outlook, - the more he retires the bigger he grows." -Le Rire.

"The great, silent British fleet that is watching and waiting." - Daily News. "Russia, like ourselves, and like France and Italy, is engaged in a struggle for its national existence." - Editorial in ditto.

"There is no room for disunion in Russia any more than in this country."

-Ditto in ditto. "The vastness of the effort which the British are making both with their fleet and

Monsieur Humbert in "Le Journal." There was joy and satisfaction throughout Germany at the murder of the Lusitania innocents."

-"Our Correspondent" at Washington. Daily News.

"Tongue cut out. How the Germans treated a Russian civilian." -"Our Correspondent" at Petrograd. Ditto.

"Motor-cars are difficult to find. Within the last few days meat-cards have made their appearance, similar to those for bread. Germany is hermetically sealed as regards the entrance of news from abroad. Berlin does not believe bulletins of victory any more. Hold fast; resist all suggestions of peace; you will crush Germany."

Alleged Neutral in "Matin." "Our judgment is that Germany has ac-

complished by the war only one thing which she set out to accomplish: she has protected her territory from a Slavonic invasion—an invasion which she herself invited. . . . . Probably the war which she provoked must go on, not until Germany is destroyed, but until her military party is overthrown, a constitutional Germany supplants an autocratic Germany, a Ministry is created responsible not to the Emperor but to the people, and thus Germany receives from the hands of her beneficent enemies that charter of liberty etc. etc." - N. Y. Outlook.

"In France and Belgium German armies had perpetrated atrocities upon defenceless non-combatants, not only in the natural heat and passion of war, but as part of a deliberate policy of frightfulness."

—Ditto (631th time.) "I do not share the political opinions of the Daily Mail and the Times. I am a - Robert Blatchford.

"I am not given to gush."-Lloyd George. "While far from believing that the War was God-caused, it is certain that it is being —The Christian. "It was a noble and holy Cause for which they were going to fight."-General Smuts.

"I bring a message, sir, from the gallant troops in the Dardanelles to their brothersin-arms fighting in France, recommending them Tea as the greatest mainstay. And the people at home, sir, also find the best tea-LYONS' TEA-their mainstay and comfort."-Advert. in London Paper, add-

"You've got to remember that we're fighting against the most blood-thirsty horde of supereducated savages the world has ever -George Robey.

ressed to Gen. French.

"From end to end of Germany most factory doors are closed and the machinery stands immoveable in grease."-Will Irwin.

# VIRIBUS UNITIS.

NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Caring for War's Victim.

The Austrian-Hungarian government is taking energetic action in the important matter of caring for the war-invalids. An Imperial Proclamation has just been issued by Emperor Franz Josef which elucidates the conditions governing the care of these brave but unfortunate victims of the world war. They are to be supplied, of course, without charge, with whatever artificial limbs or other aids may be necessary, and will be taught a suitable trade.

Extraordinary skill in the invention of appliances to replace lost limbs, even that most intricate affair, the human right hand, have been contrived of late by German and Austrian

But at the same [time their surgical skill has reached heights that have reduced the number of unavoidable amputations to a degree that would be almost unbelievable to the surgeons of even the last generation.

The War in the Alps.

Georg Bittner, in one of his fascinating reports from the South front, gives a homely picture of life in the little Alpine huts which are now sheltering the gallant bands of Austria and Tyrol. "In the evening we sat in the hut," he says. "The officers played Tarok. The giant Captain of Jägers, with the keen eyes, wrote letters, for in peace-time in Innsbruck he was an important business man. A leader of Patrol close by -he looked like a hunter, but it is severely forbidden for the troops in the mountains to shoot chamois-played upon his guitar and sang. The Jäger Captain lowered his head over his paper, so that no one should see him blushing. But it is my opinion that these songs would make a Captain of Hussars

Strict military manners do not prevail here. All who battle here day and night with the mountains, the elements and the Italians become like one great family." Not only the mountain troops but the whole German world has acquired a good deal of this family feeling in these days of stress.

#### The Lemberg-Vienna Limited.

Lemberg papers speak of the coming reopening of direct express communication between Lemberg and Vienna. It is assumed that the first trains may be put into operation next week. The railroad management at Lemberg will run the expresses as far as Rzeszow -from which there will be direct and immediate connections with the Austrian capital.

The swift re-establishment of wrecked railway lines, demolished stations and bridges in the re-conquered territory has been one of the wonders of the war. The Austrian-Hungarians may well be proud of their splendid achievements in this field. Their Engineer Corps have performed marvels of constructive work under the most terrible conditions.

#### The Races at Vienna.

The weather was bad on Sunday and the opening races at Freudenau were for that reason more or less of a failure. There had been great interest shown in this great society event-the Austrian Derby. But now sporting circles and the general public will have to await (like the heroic Cadorna) the advent of better weather. Sunday's attendance at the race-tracks was fair and there was a great mixture of field-grey in the crowd of spectators. There were some eight separate races. Races also took place in other towns

#### Deluded Galicians.

A hundred thousand homeless Galician refuges are wandering about the fields of Volhynia. They had been either driven or coaxed along by the Russians during their panic-stricken rout-a brute instinct of the Muscovite hordes which conduct war in their blind, stupid and suicidal fashion, burning, destroying as they go, spreading terror and havoc among their own people and encumbering themselves with thousands of helpless civilians of all ages.

During their stay in Galicia the Russians brought thither a great number of their priests, teachers and political agents in order to "redeem"-that is, "Russianize" the alleged oppressed inhabitants. The Russian language and the Russian faith were supposed to usher in the millenium for the Galicians. The result is shown by those unfortunates timid or foolish enough to follow the lure of the Archbishop Eulogi. These wretched people who have now been left in the lurch are now without homes or protectors and wandering about the wilds of Volhynia. Their one hope is to return to their Galician homes, and to the beneficent government of Austria-Hungary.

#### Negroes in America.

The 9,827,763 negroes reported by a recent census bulletin as living in the United States in 1910 operate 893,000 farms, valued at \$1,142,000,000. Twenty-two per cent. own their homes, and of those above the age of ten years 71 per cent. are in gainful occupations. Incidentally, approximately 80 per cent. are of pure negro blood and 3,685,097 are communicants or members of church organizations. These facts have perhaps a casual interest as supplementing and correcting ideas of negro character derived from moving-picture representations.

## 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 Vicious and Senile "Outlook."

To the Editor.

I am delighted that you have had your eye on that canting crew of Pharisees that constitute the staff of the New York Outlook and I feel assured that you will shoot straight and hit them a "swat" between the eyes and a solar plexus blow with your splendid use of the American language, that will knock them down and take their breath away. They certainly do not deserve any mercy shown them, for they ought to know better, if they are sincere and are not actually in the pay of the English. One must suspect them, whenone realizes the high standards and knowledge the Outlook has always pretended to have; for there are a large number of especially so-called Christian people, who are very loyal and believe thoroughly in them and are tremendously influenced by them.

The amount of devilishly false seed sown by the Outlook in the hearts and minds of these people against Germany is bound to bear very damaging fruit and I believe the Outlook is just as much an enemy of Germany as if its staff was fighting in the trenches with the French and English.

I wrote them a scathing letter last Sept. 1914 from Berlin and the only answer I received, way along in 1915, was a polite acknowledgement, thanking me for my interest in their magazine, and saying if my letter was not published it would be for lack of time and space, all of which was very hypocritical and insincere, if not actually sarcastic, for I certainly hit them hard. I said they ought to be held criminally liable for what they said, and that the circulation of their magazine would and should decrease if they continued to publish such damnably false statements. This outburst from my pen was caused especially by what they had published editorially in one of the August 1914 numbers.

Among the many false and idiotic things, they said: "Prussianism is as bad as Russianism" and "While the German young men from East Prussia are fighting the French in the west, the old men, women and children are being kept loyal by the machine guns in the hands of the police!" Has any publication or any person French, English or Russian, said any thing worse than that? Worse still, they said in the same Aug. number that it would be better for the people to have the bloodthirsty Cossacks ride into Berlin, then to be under the iron heel of the Prussian rule! Could there be penned a falser or baser or more embecile statement? I've been boiling with rage ever since at the continual and ever-increasing animosity shown to Germany, in every number since then. I wish the Continental Times great success in its splendid fight for the Truth, and Germany's great and just fight for right and justice and to raise the world to a higher level of civilization. W. S. P.

#### A Great Paper.

To the Editor.

You are making a great paper for the benefit of the English speaking people of the Continent. I manage to get hold of a copy regularly and I find your articles being used with or without credit in many American newspapers.

Our good friends in Berlin must not judge American sentiment by culled passages from the Morgan-Rothschild press done so cunningly by a clique of English-born and unnaturalised editors from London, England, and London, Canada. The rank and file over here are pro-German.

But we have no press not dominated by Wall Street which just now is not war-mad on war-trust stock profits. There will be a rude awakening from this "Mississippi Bubble" dream when Berlin and Vienna go knocking at the sea-walls of Petrograd.

This we all expect and hope for. We are tired of playing a bad third to Britannia and Neptune. The Man in the Street will be heard from at the Fall Elections. He talks in the streets loudly enough now, but what he writes goes into the waste-paper-baskets of the Anglophile press. The Evening Mail (N. Y.) is now on the German side. There will be others. The World (N. Y.) begins to see a new light, although Ralph Pulitzer is dazzled over much by the allied London afternoon tea auxiliaries.

Our Ralph Rackstraws "dearly love a Lady" -editors especially, from Watterson and Reid down to Bennett,

Yours Ever, New York. William Cobbett, Jr.

The Safest Place.

His Imperial Muscovite Majesty the Tzar announces his intention of taking his place at the head of his valiant troops. His Imperial Muscovite Majesty is indeed discreet. The front is the safest place. We honestly advise him against taking his place at the cus rear.

# THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

#### THE VIEWS OF AMERICAN EXPERTS The End of the First Year of World's Greatest War,

By James K. McGuire.

and Annapolis, Maryland, to learn the private and genuine views of friends, one of whom occupies an important post in the army, a trained observer of European armies; another is a high ranking officer in the navy; and the third is an engineer of long service in naval engineering. All three men are "Unhyphenated," to use a common nowaday phrase, free from bias and feeling. All three believed at the opening of the war that England was invincible at sea, and would enable the allies to win on land. They are now convinced that Germany is destined to win on land and may possibly win on the seas through the attrition of the submarines. Their combined views were so startling, so interesting and impressive that I made a memoranda of the conversation which was endorsed by the personal opinion of a leading official of the administration with whom I, the writer, talked privately the day he left Washington. The following is a summary of the opinions: England Doomed Unless Brains, Science and Intelligence Be Found Within the Next Few

"The military and naval attaches, neutrals,

Months.

closely observing the war movements in all zones of the war, both on land and sea, admit the amazing inferiority of the English in all needed qualities but bravery. The English soldiers and seamen are brave in accordance with their best traditions. The rank and file, unwisely led and fighting under inept generals and inefficient administration, give up their lives courageously and uncomplainingly. No munitions of war, or any amount of shells, will save England, unless brains, science and intelligence be found within the next few months. Man to man the British soldiers are inferior physically and mentally to the Germans. The English troops possess neither the skill, endurance, intelligence nor the natural scientific, organized qualities of the German soldiers in the mass. As a result they are found at the end of the first year with an alleged army of eight hundred thousand men defending only thirty miles of trenches, saved twice by the Canadian-Americans, while the French army defends some three hundred and fifty miles of trenches with less than one million two hundred thousand troops. An analysis of frontal locations shows the French to have slightly progressed since May 1, while the English lines have been forced back considerably, especially in the vicinity of Ypres. As the British have only thirty miles of trenches to be supplied with shells, returned observers from Flanders say the cry of reverses through lack of munitions, is absurd and is the excuse used to cover a general breakdown or exhaustion of organization and obsolete methods. Kitchener's millions were to wait for the warm sunshine and good roads. They have come and the British army, more numerous, is less powerful and less on the offensive than in winter. The English have the guns but not the able engineers behind the guns such as the Germans have. The terrible effect on the English army of the marvelously handled German artillery is observed by the military attaches of neutral countries in the alarming casualty lists of English officers and men. While France is slowly bleeding to death, the English army has been nearly annihilated. A number of British regiments, including the Munster Fusiliers of Dublin, have been destroyed twice, and are now being refilled with new men for the third time. The press dispatches teem with the more or less invented heroism of certain decimated regiments or individuals who are outfought or successfully resisted by the team work and cooperation of the German formations. Numerically weaker in the western front than the combined British, French and Belgian forces, the Germans, say the neutral observers, have more than held their own through superior abilities, powers of physical endurance, and organized intelligence. The German commissary, transportation, maintenance, and highgrade hospital service have infinitely reduced

the German losses. The Men for Behind the Guns Lacking.

"Only trained engineers can properly handle the heavy guns which range from 150 to 305 millimeters, and the British are woefully short of capable gun engineers. American munition factories may turn out shells and submarines for the British but they cannot furnish skilled or experienced men to handle intricate machinery in war. Great Britain will find plenty of shells and has the money to buy them, but where will she find capable leadership?"

Due to National Decay and Unfitness.

That the slackness of England in this, as in the Boer war, is due solely to her national decay and unfitness, as compared with Germany, is the growing conviction of the Washington military observers. The question remains: are these mistakes beyond repair and can the undisciplined armies, now being recruited, cope with the trained Teutonic legions? The best of the English troops are gone. Lord Kitchener sent to France nearly a year ago, four great divisions of Her Majesty's well trained regulars. They were the flower of the British army. Most of the men and

Last week the writer visited Washington | an extraordinary proportion of the officers

have been destroyed. England Has Not Won a Single Battle.

England has not won a single battle on her front since the war opened. We were told in the fall of last year, over and over again, that the British red line, "a wall of fire," had caused the retreat of the Germans from Mons! The world has learned that it was the French army who saved the situation day after day. And the decisive engagements at the "Battle of the Marne" were also won by the French. The British made a sorry spectacle at the siege of Antwerp which led to the removal of Churchill as head of the Admiralty. They left Belgium to be finally crushed there while the London newspaper headlines falsely gave accounts of British armies fighting to save Belgium at Antwerp, when there were not in the vicinity more than a few tho usand men who were captured In April, at the second battle of Ypres, the Germans made their most important gains at the expense of the English, who would have lost all their trenches but for the valor of the French.

The Dardanelles Fiasco.

The Dardanelles campaign proved to be a series of military and naval blunders, and was the principal cause for the breaking up of the Government and the formation of a Coalition Ministry. England holds her thirty miles of front in Flanders solely through the aid of the colonials, while the world asks where, where are the Kitchener millions? We are told that the great spring drive is indefinitely postponed.

British Navy Virtually Paralyzed.

Early in the war a vast British fleet had driven the German merchant marine off the high seas by sheer force of numbers. Then the blockade of Germany was announced, and the mighty British fleet proceeded to guard the German coasts by the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. But the undersea boats have reduced the blockade day by day. The sinking of the dreadnought Audacious off Lough Swilly, Donegal, Ireland, and other warships, has done way with the patrol of the German coast by warships. The British navy has not been able to prevent the German cruisers from attacking the English coast towns or from torpedoing hundreds of merchant ships. And the world realizes that the submarine destruction has only begun. Note what one single German submarine accomplished in the waters of the Dardanelles! England Defeated by Her Economic System.

England crowding thirty millions of people into a small space, her families living in single rooms, weakened by the slums and the poverty of the masses, victims of factory living conditions, is not the England of the Napoleonic period. She is going down in the frightful struggle because her economic system, providing only for individualism, fails for want of a disciplined, coordinated nation. The worn-out frames of her factory workers, not lacking in personal bravery, cannot learn at this late day how to meet the scientific Teutons who have greater health, strength and knowledge of modern warfare. They have passed through years of co-operative effort. Bismarck laid down the law in the early days of the German Federation when he said that the State owed every one a living, and where private capital failed, the State must find employment for its citizens. Lloyd George has copied from the Germans in national insurance, old age pensions, government care of women and infants, but too late to make warriors of the rundown factory classes, the victims of that British exploitation founded on greed and destruction of weaker and smaller races. A year ago, riding day after day, through factory districts, from the top of motor busses, the writer predicted that an effective fighting force could never be made from the factory working classes of England. Warriors are not made in the crowded tenements, nor out of ill-nourished

A keenly watching world observes that England and her national deficiencies are being exposed. She is no longer invincible. No more will she live as the bully of nations. She is up against the deadly submarine, but behind the submarine are the genius and science of a superior nation.

#### War Names.

There is not a little doubt in the minds of many patriot parents of provincial France as to where the line should be drawn in the choice of war names for children born these days. Many manicipalities have shown great indulgence and have admitted the registration of numerous little "Joffres" and "Joffrettes." An inhabitant of Bordeaux, however, was greatly disappointed when the registrar told him that the name "Revanche," upon which he had set his heart for his daughter, did not figure in the official calendar, and that he dared not risk exercising his prerogatives to such a degree as to sanction it.

The limit would appear to have been reached by a happy father in a village of Touraine who, it is said, has just had his child christened "Poilu"-a very appropriate appellation for a French soldier in the trenches, but not, as in the case in question, for a girl.

THE THREE FRIENDS. Or a Fable That Cost Dear. By X. of X.

Once upon a Time there were Two Friends. And they said: "It is a great Pity we are not Three, for Three's Company, Two's none." "Humph!" said an Old Woman who was passing with a Basket of Stale Proverbs on her back, "I heard that put differently when

I was young,' "When you were young, Ma'am," they said with a smile, "people were foolish enough to speak the truth," and they folded their Hands and looked about them.

"Humph!" said the Old Woman, as she went on her way.

Presently they espied a Stout Man leading an indifferent life.

And as he drew near they said: "What tact!" "Clearly the People I've wanted to meet this long time," he said. "How d'ye do?" And they embraced and the Stout Man said: "Let's make an Entente Cordiale of it." So they went to a place where men went to Reval and had an Entente Cordiale. "Now that we are a Company," they said, "we ought to be Registered." So they drew up an Agreemeut and put their Names to it, "not for publication, but as a Guarantee of Good Faith," said the Fat Man. And they said "What tact!"

And then they had another Entente Cordiale. "I think," said the New Found Friend, "this is jolly and I'd like to see Nephew's

face when he knows what Uncle has done." And as they walked along they saw a Gentleman who was pretending to be an Organ Grinder.

"What a Pity!" they said. "We must do something for that poor Gentleman." So they went up to him and put a Penny in the Slot and he said: "Corpo di Bacco! But the weather is Cold."

"It is that," they remarked with one accord; "you should wear a Kummerbund-like Us." "Yes, yes, indeed," said the Gentleman, "but, alas, I am too poor."

"Oh! pray don't let that trouble you," said the Fat Man-"I have several at home," and he wound his Kummerbund round the Poor Gentleman's waist, and the purse was in it, and then they were Four.

"Now," they said, "it is Time to see what William is doing." So they walked along until they heard a loud Explosion. "Probably," said the Fat Man's Son, "that's the Archduke. Let us run."

So they ran until they met little Peter and little Albert who said, "Oh! dear Friends, come and Help us, for there are two Robbers in that Wood looking for the Archduke, and we haven't the least idea where he is."

"What a Shame," remarked the Fat Man's Son, "to frighten the Children so. Really, we must do Something. Let us look into this." So they looked into it and when they saw the two Robbers, they said "Oh! what a d-d disinteriting countenance! Of Course they've robbed the poor children."

So they cried out to all the Passersby and said:

"Oh! Such bad men hiding in that Wood over there, and see how they've treated these poor Children!"

And the Gentleman who was pretending to be an Organ Grinder said, "Who goes slowly goes far-I'm coming in later." And the Three Friends said:

"Certainly, dear Friend, we'll go in and see, and when we Call, you Come." And so they took the Children by the Hand and went into the Wood.

As they went on it got very Dark and they kept calling out to let each know where the other was, but the more they called the further they got away from each other.

And presently one of the Two Friends, who was very Tall and had long Legs began, to Run, and the more he Ran the longer his Legs grew.

"Where are you going to?" they called out, for although they could not see Him, they could hear by the Noise that he was running away through the Wood. "I am going to look for the two Robbers," he called back, "and when I find them I will come back.'

So tney said: "It is about time the Poor Gentleman with the Organ came here, and they called out-

"Oh! do Come in here; it is just Beautiful. Such a lovely place! And such Lots of nice things, Shells and All Sorts of Curiosities. We Never saw Anything like it." And the Poor Gentleman who was trying

to look like an Organ Grinder called back: "Alas! dear Friends, I have no Money to pay for the journey. What will you give Me if I Come in?"

So they took out their Purses and they counted and said, "We will give you all your Expenses and more and here is something to go on with, and please bring the Organ with you, because we are getting

So the poor Gentleman took his Organ and came in, but he had not gone far before they heard the Organ stop.

"Where are you?" they called, "We can't hear you now and it's getting darker." And the poor Gentleman called back very faintly:

"Alas! dear Friends, I have fallen into a Gorz bush and can't get out and the spikes are very full and many." And they said, "Where is Peter? He had the Bulgarian Milk and we are so thirsty," and they began I than the accumulation of profits."

Calling for him. "And Albert," they cried. "Surely he too, can't be lost. We haven't heard from him for a long time." So they started calling "Peter!" and "Albert!" And their voices sounded very strange, and the strangest thing of all was that the Echo replied in an entirely different language. For as they called "Peter" the Echo said "Nick!"

and as they called "Albert" it answered "Olai!" "This is getting stranger and stranger," said the Fat Man's Son, "I was never in such an embarrassing Situation in my Life. I wonder where Uncle Sam is?" And then far away he heard a voice say: "I guess Blood may be thicker than Water, but there's such a darned lot of Water between us and so Many darned things in it I reckon I'll not be over this

And all this time nobody had seen the Two Robbers!

"There's that Sickman we used to know; surely he lives somewhere near and might know a way out of the Wood. Hadn't we better call upon Him?

So the two Friends tied themselves together with the Fat Man's last remaining Kummerbund and they set out to find the Sickman's House. And they knocked at the Door and said:

"We know you will excuse us, but we've lost a Friend with Long Legs who must have passed this way. Did you, by any chance, see him?"

"No," said the Sickman, "but I heard him. He's gone that way, but I am afraid you can't overtake him, for he was travelling fast." "That is true," they said. "We move very slowly-it's so much safer!"

"It looks like it," said the Sickman, "you've been a long time coming here."

"Yes," they said, "and Now that we are Here we should be so very glad if you could show us the way out."

"Inshallah!" said the Sickman, "it's like This. No matter how many you may Come in, you can only get out one by one."

"Oh! they said, "that's why he Ran away!

How mean of him!" "No," said the Sickman, "he went to find the Two Robbers, and if you want to get out of the Wood you'll have to do the same. They've got the Key, and while Anyone can Come in, no one can Get Out without their I eave"

"Oh!" said the Two Friends, "it's like that, is it? How strange that the Grey Man never told us. He said it was as Easy to Come in as to Stay out."

And just then the Two Robbers came up

"Who are they?" they asked.

"Two Gentlemen looking for you," said the Sickman kindly.

And the Fat Man's Son who had been looking at the Two Robbers very attentive-

"Oh! William, I knew it was You all the Time! Thank God we have found you at

And the Old Woman was walking in the Wood that afternoon with her Basket of Stale Proverbs, looking for One she had lost. "It was here I last saw it." she said, as she came up to a Big Tree. And she saw Two men sitting under the Tree and as she came near she saw it was the Two Robbers.

"Why, there has been a great deal of Noise in the Wood this afternoon," she said, "I never remember to have heard it so noisy. And it was full of people, too. There were Three Gentlemen here?" she asked.

"There were," said the Two Robbers. "And little Albert and Peter?" she asked. "They were," replied the Two Robbers. "And a Gentleman pretending to be an Organ Grinder? she asked.

"He was," replied the Two Robbers. "And the Sickman?" she asked.

"He is," answered the Two Robbers. And she saw the Sickman smoking at the other side of the Tree.

"Deary, dear," said the Old Woman, " wonder where all the Strange gentlemen and little Albert and Peter have gone."

But the Two Robbers said Nothing and the Sickman had his Pipe in his Mouth.

And the Old Woman walked round looking for her lost Proverb and she stumbled over a grave and saw written over it:

"What tact!" "No, that wasn't it," she said, "it went differently, and oh! deary me, I can't abear to lose one of my Proverbs."

And just then she looked up and saw the Two Robbers smiling at her good-naturedly and there it was in their hands all the time "Well, well," she said, as she put the Stale proverb back in her Basket, "if those poor, dear Gentlemen I met this morning had only Abided by it, how much better it Would have been for them."

#### Refuses Murder Money.

A large Buffalo firm, the Republic Metal Ware Company yesterday refused an \$80,000,000 contract for the manufacture of cartridges for the Allies. J. F. Foster, a director and treasurer of the company, explaining why it was refused, said:

"We had a meeting of the directors and they decided that the company could not undertake to manufacture any article for this war that would involve the loss of human life. There are higher standards in business

#### THE PULSE OF THE PEOPLE. A Letter from New York. By R. L. Orchelle.

A friend of mine in America, a keen observer, and one of the most analytical minds in Wall Street, sends me the following summary of his impressions in connection with the attitude of the American people towards the war. I know from my own experience of the psychology and mental habits of our countrymen that this estimate of the feeling in the eastern states is both accurate and just. It is far more reliable as a indication of American sentiment than the distorted caricature presented by the pro-Ally press or the indiscriminate if justly indignant accusations of the pro-German.

A self-satisfied ignorance of European affairs and a swift indifference to the most cataclysmic of world events marks the millions of lives that dance and toss upon the maelstrom of our national life. The last newspapers sent me from America no longer devote the first page to the war! One of these delectable journals lies before me. Its huge scare-heads announce the departure of 20 young girls to the San Francisco "Fair" -other columns of its first page are devoted to the latest victory-on the base-ball field! "America is a funny country!" said an Englishman to me, at a London club dinner-"a funny country -and the funnier because it does not know it." Well, we have our revenge-for to-day his country is funnier still-and knows it all too well-in bitterness, wrath and rancour. However-

"On my trip to the Adirondacks," writes my friend, "I made some observations as to the attitude of the people and while they necessarily were limited, I give them to you for what they may be worth:

1. This may astonish you, people, especially the city folks on their vacations don't talk much about the war. Our friend who is now on Monhegan Island (Maine) where he expects to write a play, made the same observation. One might think that war was too unpleasant a subject for vacation time, but I noticed they did not say much about any current event with the exception of the Becker case—which may indicate that only the latest and most immediate event such as Becker's execution, was interesting. You know how fickle Americans are, they cannot concentrate their attention on one matter for any length of time, and the war lasts already over a year.

2. The common people certainly don't love England. They have never forgotten what they were told in public school about American virtue and English wickedness, and now they find out more and more that England is not doing its fair share of the work of the Allies, and that disgusts them-those that were favorable to the Allies especially.

3. Nobody wants war with Germany. This confirms my previous conviction that even in the darkest days after the Lusitania disaster the war party was small and principally consisted of people of the higher classes.

Now a few individual cases upon which it would not do to generalize too much:

I came across certain young men of about 20-27 years who were camping together, all speaking English without accent, of the common middle-class type, interested in baseball, but in no way apparently different from other American boys. During a conversation one of them said: "One nice thing about our camp is that we are all Germans." He meant, of course, that they were all of German descent. Such a remark would not have been possible a year ago. It shows that the common people are now looking back to their "Herkunft" (which is also shown by the activities of the German societies which have their members chiefly among the common people); -only among the rich Germans one finds those that are not courageous enough to stand up for their old country. The same is, of course, true of Americans who would like to be pro-German and dare not on account of business, social and official reasons.

There are still people who believe Germany will attack us, after it has "wiped up" the Ailies. But "against stupidity even the gods contend in vain."

A French-Canadian told me that in his opinion many people in Canada feel that Canada was doing too much in comparison with the work England itself is doing.

As far as the educated people are concerned I think the publications by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of the Belgian documents may have a slight influence especially if they have similar documents of years later than 1910.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of July 20 had an article on Russia's preparations for the war in which they refer to articles of the former Russian Minister of war published in "Birshewija Wjedomosti" in March and June 1914. I never saw these articles mentioned in the American press. Professor Schiemann would be the man to tackle this subject. Remember, too, that there are still heaps of so-called educated people in this country who say the Allies were not prepared, hence the

That "so-called" is one of the truest and most illuminating expressions in my friend's letter. Seen in its proper light and relation it will explain many of the psychic, mental and emotional phenomena of the war as it affects America.

German victories!"

#### A GREAT DEFEAT.

Ashmead Bartlett Describes How the Indians, New Zealanders, Australians and Maori's Fought,

#### GARI BAIR THE GOAL.

The Gurkhas After Three Days Terrific Fighting Reach the Crest Only to be Beaten Back.

London, Sep. According to the war Correspondent Ashmead Bartlett, in the recent fighting at the Dardanelles, in which the English were so severely beaten, the Sikhs, Gurkhas, Australians, New Zealanders and Maoris played the leading role, the home soldiers being apparently unable to stand the great heat.

The objective of the whole expedition was the capture of Sari Bair and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett asserts that the crest was reached, although it could not be held.

Gurkhas on the Crest.

He says: The New Zealand infantry, the Gurkhas, and some other battalions almost reached their objective, but were unable to hold their ground through no fault of their own. A battalion of Gurkhas actually reached the crest of the plateau. At the same moment the Turks, taking advantage of the confusion, counter-attacked in great force, and the gallant men from the hills were driven back off the crest to the lower spurs beneath. But the survivors obtained a view, and have given a description of the promised land which lay beneath them. Below lay the waters of the Dardanelles, and they looked down on the Narrows and Kilid Bahr. Along the roads they watched the Turkish transport streaming southwards and automobiles dashing to and fro. It was a bitter disappointment to have to relinquish the crest when it almost seemed within the grasp after so many months, but there was no alternative.

It was a combat of giants in a giant country, and, if one point stands out more than another, it is the marvellous hardihood, tenacity, and reckless courage shown by the Australians and New Zealanders. I have already mentioned the great efforts of the Indians, and in a previous dispatch have referred to the great rôle played by the Maoris, who proved themselves extremely skilful in creeping forward in this broken ground and cutting wire to prepare the way for the ad-

Three Nights Furious Fighting. The Turks massed their forces, and for three nights and days made desperate counterattacks, frequently retaking sections of the line, only to be driven out again. In this extraordinary struggle, which took place almost underground, both sides fought with an utter disregard for life. The wounded and dead choked the trenches almost to the top, but the survivors carried on the fight over heaps of corpses. In spite of immense reinforcements and the most determined courage the Australians held the ground thus won, and finally the Turks wearied of the struggle. The trenches were now merely battered shambles, and the task of removing the dead

and wounded took days to accomplish. Menace to Australians.

At 4 a.m. on August 8 the advance was once more resumed. The Australian Infantry on the left advanced from Asma Dere to Abdel Rahmae Bair, from which position it was hoped it could wheel to the right and | bombes sur Fribourg. Sur la demande du attack Koja Chemen Tepe. But little or no | bombardier sur quel point de la ville il progress could be made with this attack. The Turks were in great strength and at one time threatened to surround the force, which had to be withdrawn to its original position on Asma Dere, where it held out all day against determined attacks.

Meanwhile the New Zealand column, advancing up Rhododendron Ridge, made a most determined assault on the crest and succeeded in gaining the south-western slopes of the main peak, Chunuc Bair, while the Indians on their left also gained ground northeast of the farm and on Hill Q. Again the exhaustion of the troops, the necessity of resorting the units, the scarcity of water, and the collection of the great numbers of wounded made it necessary to break off the action until nightfall.

The Pause.

Throughout the afternoon of August 8 the forces were reorganized into three columns-New Zealanders, Indians, and a brigade-for a final assault on Chunuk Bair, which was timed to begin at dawn on August 9. Large reserves from another division were thrown into the firing line to assist the New Zealand and Indian infantry, and the men were as far as possible rested throughout the day and the early part of the 9th.

The advance on the morning of the 9th was preceded by a heavy bombardment of Chunuk Bair and Hill Q by naval and land guns. The advance of No. 3 Column was delayed by the broken nature of the ground and the enemy's resistance. Meanwhile, the Gurkhas advanced gallantly up the slopes of Sari Bair and actually succeeded in reaching the heights on the neck between Chunuk Bair and Hill Q. It was from here that they looked down on the Dardanelles, but were unfortunately unable to hold their position in the face of violent counter-attacks and heavy shell fire. Meantime, the Turks counterattacked the left column in great strength, and they were compelled to withdraw to the lower slopes of Sari Bair. Meanwhile, throughout the day and night the New Zealanders | by the Imperial Forces in the Peninsu'a.

#### THE DSCHIHAD.\*

The Holy War of Islam and its Significance in this Struggle. A Brochure by Dr. Gottfried Galli.

When the Holy War of Islam was proclaimed the English pretended to regard it as a bluff. It was expected that if it was to ensue at all it would show itself in the form of a swift and fanatic irruption of Islamic tribes in various parts of the British, French and Italian empires. A sort of local rebellion, of poorly-armed natives, quickly put down with a few machine-guns and a "loyal" regiment or two.

But the Holy War is not wild-fire nor a swift conflagration. It is a fierce discontent, that spreads through the air and underground, a restlessness and wrath that is being shaped and organized and enlightened as to its end and objective—the liberation of the new and redeemed world of Islam from foreign oppression and exploitation. England shall feel it still more grievously in India and in Egypt, France in Morocco-and Italy in Tripoli. It has scarcely begun.

The truth regarding the conditions in India has not been permitted to spread into the outer world,—there too the British system of strangling the truth has prevailed. Yet there have been uprisings, mutinies, rebellions of native garrisons, the killing of British officials—all signs that the leaven of liberty is working in millions of Mohammedan souls.

Dr. Galli is intimate with this soul of Islam and in his interesting pamphlet he deduces many historical and philosophical reasons for the community of interests which has drawn the Christian Germans of the Occident into a common league with the Mohammedans of the Orient. For both this tremendous Struggle is a "Holy War"-for both it means the highest sacrifices for the right to exist, to grow, to develop into powerful national

The Dschihad was formerly a word of terror to all Christian nations. Now it is to become a word of terror to those who have flung aside the Christian values, of the ethics of which Mahomet, too, was the prophet. To the tact and political foresight of the German Emperor is due this close welding of German and Turkish interests They shall persist after the war.

Germany, the Strong Man of Europe, fights that he may not be weakened and robbed, Turkey, long known as the Sick Man of Europe-after being poisoned by his English physicians, fights that he may recover his strength, his independence and his place among the Powers.

-An American paper recently published an amusing cartoon. It showed the "Sick Man of Europe" looking remarkably bright and robust, a broad smile upon his face. Beside him, on the table stood a bottle. It was labelled "Teu-tonic." R. L. Orchelle.

\* Dschihad. C. Troemer's Universitäts-Buchhandlung, Freiburg i. B., 70 Pi.

The French Air Code.

A captured French airman who had taken part in the bombardment of Freiburg was found with the following paper in his

"Captain Happe a ordonné de lancer des allaif les laisser tomber, il a répondu: N'importe pas oû, pourvu que ça fasse des victimes boches."

"Captain Happe gave the orders to throw bombs on Freiburg. Upon being asked upon what part of the town the bombs were to thrown, he declared that this was of no fmportance, so long as the victims were

This order discloses the real purpose of the French air-attacks upon places outside the zone of operations. It is an order issued by an accredited officer of la grande nation. "Vive l'humanité!".

succeeded in maintaining their hold on Chunuk Bair, although the men were thoroughly exhausted.

Terrific Turkish Attack.

During the night of the 9th the exhausted New Zealanders were relieved by two other regiments. At dawn on the 10th the Turks, who had been strongly reinforced, made a most desperate assault on our lines from Hill Q and Chunuk Bair. To the strength of a division in successive lines they hurled themselves, quite regardless of their lives, on the two regiments, who, after a desperate resistance, were driven from their position by artillery fire and sheer weight of numbers further down the slopes of Chunuk Bair.

If our plans did not succeed in full, it is certainly no fault of the troops who advanced from Anzac. It only needed just a little of the dead weight of numbers to be removed for the Anzac Corps to have made good and consolidated that short and desperate grip it got on Chunuk Bair.

Between our lines and the Turkish trenches you look out on a scene of desolation. The Turks lie in masses, just as they have fallen, or have been thrown out of the trenches to make room for the living, whilst at one point I saw a Colonial, an Englishman, a Maori, and a Gurkha all lying dead, side by side, marking the highest point yet reached

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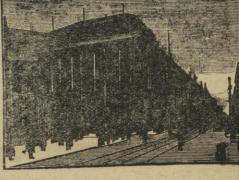
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