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# Hixite Ohe Coulinential Times <br> STOCKHOLM Grand Hôtel Grand Hotel Royal 

 A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPEPRICE: 20 PF., 5 cts.
PRICE: $\mathbf{2 0}$ Pf., $\mathbf{5} \mathbf{c r s}$. stockholm rotterdam lucerne berlin vienna zurich FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.

LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTERES SHORT VARIOUS SOURCES.
 are naini, making trouble. Two thousand
five hundred of them have gone out on strike.
Deputy Murdered.
Sofia, Sept. O. One of the Mohammedan
eeputies of the Sobranee, Mehemed Pasha teputies of the sout
Milan, Sepp. Se. Accorating to
mubisted in the stanmore, tie te papanese have
piven up all idea o s sending tropps to E Europe
40,000 Germans Bansibted.
Over 40,000 Oerman cololisiss who had hiltertor resided in the Baticic Provinces
been sent by the Russians to siberia.
Marseilles, Sept. 9.
 heir officers.

 been closed.
 Biven hospitility to an escaped Germai and theri daughther were senterced io three monthrs imprisonment
London. Sept oood The Westrinister Gazethe

 | the friedr |
| :---: |
| of Riga |

Patersburu fous with sugaria publissturs an, septicice of gratat vindidicivenenes againtst Bulgraia concerining the conduc the that country in

A large fire took place at the Leirrea ing to the raliroad company. Several thouzand centals of wheat was destroyed. A .
deal of machiney was also damaged.
 lave discovered a aomb which can be thrown
foom a height and which will always hit he object aimed at
Lonion, Seppeplins vist Engand.
 have been ite consequences. No deailis
rea allowed to anper in the newspapers re abwed appear in to
Roterecam, Sept. . The Thicted Press states

 steamer.
Soflia, Sppto. Bugaria and There apperear io be doubts as to the actual siggature of the proposed
agreement betwen Turky and Buluaria, buit
 of the de d
railraad
 Belfort Sept. 9. Thie people of Chavanes

 herost Son adverataire

## Aeroplanists killed.

T wo aeroplane accidents are amounced,
one of the Cerman Ilyer Kubuel at Ithe one of the Cerman Hyer Kinued at
Minster in Westppalia, the machine falling from a great height; the second that of the
french cappain Frequart near Sarbrbuck, who together with his pilot, was shot down by a Cerman liyer.

The subscripitions to to then new war Loan
are coming in with the same regulariy as beiere. The Hessinin Lanan Insuruace Com.
pany subscribes ten millions of maths, the pany yubscribes ten millions of marks, the
Creield Savings Bank fititen million; the Libiben Savings Bank, 13 million; the con-
 pany, 6 million; the Halle Savings Bank,
3 milition, the Assocition of Chemical Industrieses 4 mililion, the Province of thannover,
10 milion, as against 7 milion in the last 10 milion, as agains 7 mililion in the last
loant The Benz Company, 6 milion of maxs;
 the Union Chemical Company, 3 milit

NICHOLAS II TAKES COMMAND!




 cousin of the $z$ zar, the man whose vionce
of temper and wilfulness of character had
made him a terror to all who approched made him a terror to all who approached
him. Nicolai Nicolaivitch was the absolute and
active head of the Pan-Slav party in Russia, active head of the Pan-Slav party in Russia
an intriguer of the most pronounced ant intriguer of the most pron to all
character, who, it was well known the
conversant with Russian matters and familiar with the "behind the scenes" of the Russian
court, had long had aspirations to himself 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
inated Viceroy of the Caucasus.
The Montenegrin Influence.
In his extreme Pan-Slavism, Nicola
In his extreme Pan-Slavism, Nicolai Nico-
laivitch was passionateiy seconded by his
wife Stana, daughter of King Nicholas of
Montenegro, and if he was the active chie of the war party in Russia, so she also in-
trigued, 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 Ambassador to Paris and Sasonow
Minister of Foreign Affairs are the only prominent remainity
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 o have just such news as it has pleased Nicola cording to such news the Russians were ever victorious, and the Monarch was told
of a wondrous scheme, on the lines of 1812 of a wondrous scheme, on the lines of 1812 ,
whereby the enemy would eventually be an ihilated. Bal Ncho sil had long suspected was reached when he was informed that 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 place in the Bay of Riga. That was the last
effort to deceive the Monarch, who very soon afterwaras
conirary nature. And from that moment
Nico'ai Nic laivitch was doomed. General Russki whom he had so misused was re-
called and placed at the head of the Northern army and the Tzar determined to end
farce which can be compared to that in which General Kouropatkin played the chie To Know the Truth.
Nicolai determined to know the of Russia a militiary leader his pretentions are very small, but it is announced that he will
central place, where he himself will central place, where he himself will be
direct communication with the armies o ne North and south, commanded respectivel 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 disRussian army is in such a condition of dis-
ruption that it can no longer carry on an ctive, campaign, the truth will come to the chances that the war will be much curtailed. In The Dismissal.
he Russian armies, the Tzar expresses himelf as follows: "At the commencement of he war I was prevented by higher dutie earnestly desired to do; in consequence delegated my power on land and sea. Be-
fore the eyes of all Russia, Your Imperial Highness has throughout the war shown the utmost courage, which awoke in all Russian he utmost confidence in you. The re-
sponsibility of duty to the Fatherland which he 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 0 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 desire fortify me in the wish to do all
possible in aid of the state. The inroads of
centration of all our military and civil
cow-
deal with help and concil thus I shall need your therefore appoint you Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander in Chief of our brave troops there.
I wish to express my hearty thanks to your
Imperial Highness for your exertions in the Imperial Highness for your exertions in the
war up to date." war up to date."
A further Ukase of that he has taken the supreme command 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
Caucasus is relieved of that position and attached to the person of the Emperor
The Grand Duke Nicolai, in a very c
message, which might easily be read as b
ing exceedingly sarcastically meant, tells the
troops that the Tzar has now taken full
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 confid
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 amongs
has lost a powerful and enthusiastic personality and one who was the incarnation of the
war movement in the country.
All agree that the country.
peror'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 recupe ration for a long period to come
In Petersburg the change has come so
suddenly and unexpectedy that none know exactly what to say and the press so far has been silent except the Vremia which think it necessary to express the opinion that Russia
will not on that account give up the fight or be turned aside from her goal.
article upon the Russian military situation b stating that any change there may be come

## ANTAGONISTICTO CADORNA

 Feeling in Italy. Turning Against thGeneralissimo. Thought That he is

Lugano, Sept. 9. It
hear that there is a strong feeling growin up in Italy against the Commander in Chie
he war has taken was recently the matter of discussion at a Cabinet Council. The visi aken by many as a sort of tour of inspection and as such has hurt the feelings of severa of the leaders.
THE COURSE OF WAR.
important Engagement in the Ar
gonnes. Many French Prisoners.
At last there is movernent at the western front and a considerable engagement has laken place in the Argonnes at a place called
Vienne-le-Chateau. Thie French were driven back over a front of two kilometres, and
five hundred metres of new ground fell ato the hands of the Germans an" the rategic position of "Marie Therese
captured. Thiriy French officers, $2,000 \mathrm{men}$ 48 machine guns, 54 mine throwers and evolver cannon were captured.
Very important is the announcement of the fort of Dubno by the army of General
Boehm Ermulli. Only one more fortress of Boehm Ermolin.
the three which protect Volhynia, namely efences in that part of the country have disappeared. Rowno is the most important of the three forts and situated on the main ne to Brest Litowsk.
The Army of von Hindenburg has taken hree thousand five hundred prisoners about
he Niemen. Otherwise there is little of importance to note.
General Joffre is
turned from Italy in
arned from Italy in the worst of tempers, The French Generalissimo was so dissatissied with the reports of General Humber
concerning events in the Vosges that six more generals have been superseded. It is claimed by the pilots of the airships
hat on the last visit they made over London, considerable damage was done to the docks
and that many buildings were demolished.
oiemma THE GREAT WHITE TZAR.
councillors in a ouandary.

When ore ratas that Enveor Niventhe
When one ratas that Enper Nictabse



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 Myanu in the instisuto of his omin



position. What frotit


 din Rusian foof
Resin



 moir And wateue there might bet on
 Hecto of the umise of the contra Powers Rusians septralal



## HEAVY LOSSES

Engish casualy 4 tits increasing Tre Eoutur foilites in Entian









 of ampor form home He exid tatatuless
 to resist the many political influences pulling the country would become very critical within short time. That political influences had entirely corrupted English life and unless
hey could be eradicated the war would never be won by Britain.

WARLIKE BULGARIA.
Defiant Attitude Adopted Towards
Servia. Big Military Manoeuvres on
Vienna, Sept. 9. Much is comment is heard concerning an article in the Bulgarian official hat as soon as all measures of a friendly nature are exhausted between two nations,
there is nothing left for the maintenance of hational honor than an appeal to arms. further goes on to say, that the former ally nill never cease bullying unhiappy Mer the when Bulgarianipower asserts self. The Buigarian kingdom has done all possible to come to a friendly understanding,
direcly and through the medium of the direclly and through the medium of the
Entente Powers, in vain. It is therefore orced into adopting harsh measures in order
that it may reach the national Bulgarian ideal, for wichlso many thousand bies have already been sacrificed.
been sacriviced.
vill shorily be held big. military manoeuvres

Sumanope
 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 bomb-
ardment of Yalta by the Turks. ardment 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 quite out of the question at a moment when 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 narine boats are liable to turn gerod was thought off. But now that small
city is over-run with fugitives, 100,000 of them, as many as the population of the
ther
Becoming Urgent.
The fall of Riga cannot be long post-
poned, 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 sidence was the subject discussed. And all the personages assembled gave it as their should be removed from Tzarskoe Selo-but where to, was not decided.
Russia, period of the last revolution in Russia, avil the preparations were made for
a-renovai of the Russfan Couri atmi the Imperial Yacht was held in constant readiness
with steam up, so that the might, if the woris came make a retreat to Denmark. But today that refuge is cut off And vainly the unfortunate Tzar Nicholas

TELEGRAMS STOLEN
by King Constantine and Diplomats
Athens, Sept. 9 . There is a great excitement Ahere ins, 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 Corriere della Sera, Bitetti, but wh of the 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 .

RECORD LOW AGIO.
New York Rate of Exchange for the
Golden Sovereign Slumps Below
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 been known here before. The rates declined below the mark set weeks ago by financier when it was reached, would cause British buyers to seek other markets to place their orders for imports.
No American contracts have yet been canwill foll local bankers fear cancellation orders, unless the rates are rectified soon. money today an hour after opening touched The Daily Mail says: The exchange rate eetween London and New York fell to $\$ 4.58$. is worth only 18 s . $101 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. In normal times $£ 1$ equals to $\$ 4.86$. In August 1914 it rose to over $\$ 5$ (i. e., , 20s. 7 F . (19s. 9d.) to $\$ 4.69$ ( $19 \mathrm{~s} .31 / 3 \mathrm{~d}$.). Yesterday's fall worth very much less in New York. Steps to raise a loan in America to restore

Ohr Coulinentul Cimes
 The Continental Times Berlin W. 50, Augsburger Strass


##   <br>  <br> amers to and from the United St

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES
may be seen at all Consulates and Embissies.
It
Emperor Nicholas
There is perthaps no being in this world who would more have desired
should allow him to live a life of perfect
peace than Emperor Nicholas of Russia. peace than, Emperor Nichooas of Russia,
His dream, his one great ideal was, that the world should hail him as the grand champion of pacce. It was he who was the founder
of the idea of the famous but futile Hague
pence $C$ Conerest cherished the belief, early in his reign, tha cheristed we betere, cally when the dispputes of
the time would come to morld would be sub
the nations of the worl mitted to arbitration. And yet within period of ten years Emperor Nicolaia Alexandrovitch of peaceful mind has, by the con-
trariness of destiny, found himself engaged in two of the most sanguinary and destructive wars the world has know
Bad as the Japanese war was for Russia,
the present campaign is infinitely worse, and it has come to a point that al 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. further within the contines of the empire. but His Imperial Majesty is sol 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.

Nicolaa Nicolaivitch, Generalissimo of the Rusian armies, the military leader whose
defeats during a year, have placed him on record as the most unsuccesstull general of
all times; whose violence towards his officers 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 rightul monarch his cousin upon the throne of his
country has been relieved of his high military position and been relegated to the tary position and been relegated to the
innocuous post of Viceroy of the Caucasus,
hitherto held by an aged courtier Count hitherto held by an
Woronzow Dashkow.
Woronzow Dashkow.
The Ukase of the Emperor The Ukase of the Emperor in which
the news of his dowfrall is cowveyed
to the former all powerful Nicolai Nicoto the former all powerfill Nicolai Nico-
lavivith, is a document in which sacasm
is lightly covered
with is lightly covered winn a veneer of
polite thanks. The Generalisismo that was,
is informed that as now the entitre strength is informed that as now the entire strength
of civil and military Russia must be concenof civil and military Russia must be concen-
trated in the west, to altempt to resist the trated in the west, to atempt to resist he
encroachments of the enemy, it would be well for him to go south the the Caucasus. 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 intrigut 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 in-
formed of the aspirations of his cousin. But the Grand Duke had the arry behind him dangerous factor in Court life. The Russian army will greet with pleasure the retirement of the Ceneralissimo, but none will be quite
so pieased 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 quantitee of provisions and munitions of war abroad,
the question of the rate of exchange for the
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 bas sunk to such a point that the level. It has sunk to such a point that the
standard gold piece of the Eng ish realm has been quoted in Wall Street as worth only
18 shililings and ten pence hall-peny. 18 shillings and ten pence hall-penny. It
would in normal times in the same market be worth no shillings and seven pence. The
break in the agio is in fact so great that it break in te agio is in fact so grear hat in
threatens a serious financial disaster.

## POTTING "U"-BOATS.

 Sport for "Arabic" Crew.Bring Down "Aeros," Safe Behind Defences. In view of the usual blatant and ill-con the Arabic, we republish the following from
the New York Tribune of July 24,1915 . White Star Line, which arrived hatere thast night after an uneventful voyage from Liver-
pool, is due credit for the organization of the first gun club on a transatiantic 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 rifile corps as a means of defence
against submarines," they were careful to explain.
Passengers, however, held a different view stewards. martial activities of the seamen and "Some of them are expert gunners," "they
said, "and if 2 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 Liveraool.
Strollers on the deck heard shots fired from the stern of the vessel. An alarm ran through the stern of the vessel. An alarm ran drough
the cabins, but it was dispeled 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 barto the stern, where, crouching benind a adr-
ricade of sanduags placed there as protection against small gun fire from hostile craft,
were thalf a dozen stewards, each armed with a Lee Melford 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 blaze away at the floating object with all the enthustaun tally been a submarine Standing
target raty
 nana, wno
their shots.
On the second day out further evidences of the "gun club" were seen. A Arge kite
was flown from the stern of the Arabic, 2nd was flown irom the stern of the Arabic, and
one by one the crew took half a dozen shots one by one he crew oown that porusued the
at the imaginary aropiane
ship. Passengers decared that when the kite was drawn band

## 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 then
vered with gray war paint, and the barricade of sand bags about the stern was still in 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 shafi 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 "Only a litlle club among the
was Captain W. Finch's comment.
The Arabic brought sixty- nine cabin
passengers and forty-seven in the sterage passengers and forty-seven in the steerage.
Among those in the saloon were Miss linino Whitaker and her mother, of Los Angeles,
and Gerald Morgan, an American war and Gerada
respondent.
The sandlags about the stern, it was ex-
plained, were placed there to protect the
Wheelhouse and the stering gear.", The most amusing feature of this is the
disclaimer of "hostile" intent on the part o this typically
British liner.

The French steamer Bordeaux of the Com pagnie Transatlantique line, 4500 tons, has
been sunk off Cap Coubre. The English steamer Roumanie, according to Londyds, topedoed. The steamer Ditataor has been
to
She was 4116 tons register. The crew, sumk. She was 4116 tons register.
consisting of 42 men, was saved.

## Constantinople, Sept

Constantinople, Sept. 9. .
the English sumbarine boat,
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 Cormman submarines has sorough
aboutt reat difficulties in the landing of

TARTUFFE
and ANANIAS
Cant, Calumny, Commercialism
II denounce the Germa
ruption, espionage and intrigue in America,
hyphenated Americans who lend it aid, munition makers who decline to execute orders or the Allies, and call on President Woodrow Wilison to prove himself a man of action as
well as a man of words," "All that is hateful in our German enemies lies in their method of cookery. The con-
stant recourse to meals cooked after German
 "A great Nation which has been misted
by its ruling classes. Had Germany not by its ruling classes. Had Germany no
been armed to the teeth, compelling the other nations to do likewise, there would have
been no war." "Warsaw must be added to many other places assaulted, the capture of which has
broughth no atvaniaze that ffecects the ultimate
-"Boston Transcript" from London Papers. "Twelve thousand Austrians are reported
kiled and wounded in a three hours' engage-
-Ditto from Ditto. "German force, following in the wake of Now is the turn of justice and right. We have already saved the truth?
"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 ensavement, not the liberaino .abriel Hanotauxx,
$-M$. .
"It is a remarkable fact that
decreased since the war began.
"The pursuit of the Russian disquieting outlook, the more he relires the bigger he grows.
"The great, silent British fleet that is watch
ing and wating.
"Russia, like ourselves, and like France
and Italy, is engaged in and lity, is engaged in a struggle for its
national existence national exisitence." Editorial in ditto.
"There is no room for disunion in Russia any more than in this country,"
any more than in this country. Ditto in ditto. British are making both with their fleet and their army." "Monsieier fiumbert in "Le Journal." "There was joy and satisfaction throughout
Germany at the murder of the Lusitania innocents.
"Our Correspondent" at Washington.
"Tongue cut out. How the Germans

## treated a Russian civilian.

"Motor-cars are difficult citrograd. Ditto the last few days meat-cards have made their appearance, similar to those for bread. Ger-
many is hermetically sealed as regards the many 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.

## Ilegmany."

"Our judgment is that German hes
"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 her territory from a Slavonic invasion-an
invasion which she herself invited. ... Probably the war which she provoked must until her military party is overthrown, a 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 her beneficent enemies that charter of liberty
etc. etc."
$-N . Y$. Outlook. "In France and Beigium German armies had perpefrated atrocities upon defenceless
non-combatants, not only in the natural heat and passion of war, but as part of a deliberate policy of frightfulness."
"I do not share the political opinions of the Daily Mail and the Times. I am
Socialist",

- Robert Blatchford
"I am not given to gush."-Lloyd George
"While far from believing that the War
was God-c
God-used.
"It was a noble and holy Cause for whicl
they were going to fight."-General Smuts
"I bring a message, sir, from the gallant
troops in the Dardanelles to their brothers-in-arms fighting in France, recommending them Tea as the greatest mainstay. And
the people at home, sir, also find the best omfort"- 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 supereducated savages the worid has ever
seen."
-George Robey "From end to end of Germany most fac-
tory doors are closed and the machinery
stands immoveable in grease"-WiIl Irwin

VIRIBUS UNITIS. NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Caring for War's Victim The Austrian-Hungarian government is
aking energetic action in the important matter taking energetic action in ine important mater
of caring for the war-invalids. An mperia Proclamation has iust been issued by Em-
peror Franz Josef which elucidates the conditions governing the care of these brave bui unfortunate victims of the world war. They
are to be supplied, of course, without charge are to be supplied, of course, without chary,
with whateerer artificial limbs or other aids may be necessary, and will be taught a suitExtraordinary skill in the invention of ap. pliances to replace lost limbs, even that most
intricate affair, the human right hand, have intricate affair, the e human right hand, , have
been contrived of late by German and Austrian doctors.
But at the same llime their surgical skill number of unavoidable amputations to a degree that would be almost unbelievable to
the surgeons of even the last generation.
Georg Bithe War in the Alps.
Georg Bitther, in one of his fascinating reports from the South front, gives a homely
picture of life in the litte Alpine huts which are now sheltering the gallant bands of
Austria and Tyrol. "In the evening wo sat in the hut", he says. "The officers
played Tarok. The giant Captain of Jagers, with the keen eyes, wrote letters, for in
peace-time in Innsbruck he was an important business man. A leader of Parrol close by forbidden for the troops in the mountains to shoot chamois--plyyed upon his gaiurar
and sang. The Jager Captain lowered his head over his paper, so that no one should

see him blushing. But it is my opinion that | $\begin{array}{l}\text { these so } \\ \text { blush } .\end{array}$ |
| :--- |

Strict military manners do not prevail here All who battle here day and night with the mountans, the elemensis and ine Calians be
come like one great tamily." Not only the mountain troops but the whole Cerman world
has acquired a good deal of this family feelhas acquired a good deal of
ing in these days of stress.

The Lemberg-Vienna Limited.
Lemberg papers speak of the coming re
opening of direct express communication be tween 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 imThe 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 Austriantungarians may well be proud of heir splendid achievements in this field. Their Engineer Corps have performed marvels of constructive
work under the most terrible conditions.

> The Dane it inume

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 so-
ciety event-the Austrian Derby. But now ciety 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 attend-
ance 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 spectators. There were some eight separate
races. Races also took place in other towns. Deluded Galicians.
refuges are wandering about the fields of Volhynia. They had been either driven or coaxed along by the Russians during their 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 en-
cumbering themselves with thousands of During their stay in
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 resuit is shown by those unfortunates timid or 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 ow without homes pr prectors and wand ering about the wilds of Volhynia. Their
one hope is to return to their Galician homes, and to the
Austria-Hungary

## Negroes in America.

ent census bulletin as living in the United States in 1910 operate 893,000 farms, value
at $\$ 1,142,000,000$. Twenty-two per cent. ow their homes, and of thyse above the age o ten years 71 per cent. are in gainful occu-
pations. Incidentally, approximately 80 per cent. are of pure negro blood and $3,685,097$
are communicants or members of church orare communicants or members of church or-
ganizations. These facts have perhaps a caual interest as supplementing and correcting
deas of negro character derived from mov ideas of negro character
ing-picture representations.

The Open Tribune.
To our Readers.
We shall be glad to publish any com. mumication from our readers, but must ask
contritutors to attuach name and address to
ind Their leteres. These $w$.
mously, if so desired.

## The Vicious and Senile "Outlook."

I am delighted that you have had your eye stitute 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 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 the English. One must suspect them, when-
one realizes the high standards and knowledge one realizes the high standards and knowledge
the Outtook 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 lo trendously influenced by them. The amount of devilishly false seed sown by
the Outtook in the hearts and minds of these the Outtook in the hearts and minds of these
people against Germany is bound to bear people against Germany is bound to bear
very damaging fruit and $I$ believe the Outas if its stafi was fighting in the trenches with the French and English I wrote them a scathing leter last Sept. 1914 along in 1915, was a polite acknowledgement,
from thanking me for my interest in their magazine,
and saying if $m y$ leter was not published
which was very hypocitital and insinicere
if not actually sarcastict, 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 decrese if they publish such damnabably 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 didiotic things,
they said:"Prussianism is as bad sas Russingint They said: "Prussianism is as bad as Russianism"
and "While the German young mens Prussia are fighting the French in the west 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 policel"' Has any publication or any
person French, English or Russian, said any person Prench, Engishat 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 thirsty 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? 1 Ive been boiling with rage ever since at the continual and
ever-increasing animosity shown to Germany, ever-increasing animosity shown to Germany,
in every number since then. 1 wish the Continental Times great success in its splendid ignt for the Truth, and cermany's great
and just fight for ithoht and justice and to raise the world to a higher level of civilization. Lucerne.
To the Editor.

## A Great Paper.

You are making a great paper for the
benefit of the English speaking people of the Continent. I manage to get hold of a cop regularly and I find your articles being used
with or without credit in many American with or wit
newspapers.
Our good friends in Berlin must not judge the Morzan-Rothschild press done so
cunningly by a clique of English-born and cunningly by a clique of English-born and
unnatura ised editors from London, England annd 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-trus stock profits. There will be a rude awakening from this "Mississippi Bubble"

## THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.
THE VIEWS OF AMERICAN EXPERTS The End of the First Year of World's Greatest War $B_{B}$ James K . Nch Curire.

Last week the writer visited Washington
and Annapolis, Maryland, to learn the private and genuine views of friends, one of whom
occupies an imporiant post in the trained observer of European armies; another
is a high ranking officer in the navy; and is a high ranking officer in the navy; and
the third is an engineer of long service in naval engineering, All three men are "Un-
hyphenated," to use a common nowaday hyphenated," to use a common nowaday
phrase, free from bias and feeling. All three pelieved at the opening of the war that England was invincible at sea, and would enable land allies to win on land. They are now
convinced that Germany is destined to win convinced that Germany is destined to win
on land and may possibly win on the seas through the attrition of the submarines. Their ing and impressive that I made a memoranda 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 Months.
"The military and naval attaches, neutrals,
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 English soldiers and seamen are brave
accordance with their best traditions. rank and file, unwisely led and fighting under give up their lives courageously and uncom-
plainingly. No munitions of war, or any plainingly. 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 mentaily to the Germans,
troops possess neither the skill, endurance,
intelligence nor the natural scientific, organized troops possess neimer al scientific, organized
intligence or the natural
qualities of the German soldiers in the mass. qualities of the German soldiers in the mass,
A a result they are found at the end of the first year with an alleged army of eight
hundred thousand men defending only thirty hundred thousand men defending only thirty
miles of trenches, saved twice by the Canamiles of trenches, saved twice by the Cana-
dian-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 conEnglish lines have been forced back con-
siderably, 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 re verses 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 enmans have. The terrible effect on the Eng-
lish army of the marvelously handled Gerlish army of the marvelousiy handied Ger-
man 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. 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 success-
fully resisted by the team work and cofully resisted by the team work and
operation of the German formations. erically 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 high-
grade hospital service have infinitely reduced

## 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 to buy them,
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 Ger-
many, is the growing conviction of the Washmany, is the growing conviction of the Wash-
ington military observers. The question re
mains: are these mistakes beyond repair and can the undisciplised armies, now beeing re-
cruited, cope with the trained Teutonic legions? cruited, 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 arny. Most of the men and

## an extraordinary proportion of the officers have been destroyed.

England Has Not Won a Single Battle. England has not won a single batle 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 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 Admirally. They left Belgium to be finally
crushed there while the London newspaper headlines falsely gave accounts of British when there were not in the vicinity more
than a few tho usand men who were captured 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 trencles byt for the valor of the French.
The Dardanelles Fiasco.
The Dardanelles campaign prover series of militiary 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
and 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, 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 man cruisers from altacking 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 single rooms, weakened by the slums and
the poverty of the masses, victims of factory 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 the frightiul 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-opera They have passed through years of co-opera-
tive 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, govlate 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 op of motor busses, the writer predicted thal made from the factory working classes of England. Warriors are not made in the
crowded tenements, nor out of ill-nourished bodies.
England and her national deficiencies are 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 days. Many manicipalities have shown grea indulgence and have admitted the registration of numerous little "Joffres" and "Joffrettes."
An inhabitant of Bordeaux, however, was greatly disappointed when the registrar tol he had set his heart for his daughter, dic he dared not risk exercising his prerogatives to such a degree as to sanction it.
The limit would appear to The limit would appear to have been
reached by a happy father in a village o Touraine who, it is said, has just had his appellation for a French soldier in the trenches,
but not, as in the case in question, for a girl

THE THREE FRIENDS $B y X$. of $X$.
Once upon a Time there were And they said: "It is a great Pity we Frends, Three, for Three's Company, Two's none."
"Humph!", said an Old Whan passing with a Basket of Stale Proverbs on
her back, "I heard that put differently when 1 was young "When you were young, Ma'am," they said
with a smile, "people were foolish enough with a smile, "people were foolish enough
to speak the truth," and they folded their Hands and looked about them.

## "Humph!" said

Presently they
an indifferent life
"Clea-ly the People they said: "What tact!"
his long time," he said. "How d'ye do?"
And they
And they embraced and the Stout Man
said: "Let's make an Eutente Cordiale of it."
So they went to a place where men went
to Reval and had an Entente Cordiale. "Now
that we are 2 Company," they said, "we
ought to be Registered." So they drew up
an Agreemeut and put their Names to it "not for pubbication, but as a Guarantee of
Good Faith," said the Fat Man. And they
And then they had another Entente Cordiale. "I think," said the New Found Friend,
"this is jolly and Id like to see Nephew's
竍 face when he knows what Uncle has done." And as they walked along they saw a
Gentleman who was pretending to be Gentleman w
Organ Grind
"What a
"What a Pity", they said. "We must do
omething for that poor Gent something for that poor Gentleman." So
they went up to him and put a Penny in

## "It is that," they remarked with one accord

you should wear a Kummerbund-like Us."
"Yes, yes, indeed," said
"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 Fat Man-"I have several at home," and Gentleman's waist, and the purse was in it and then they were Four.
William is doing." "So they walked along until they heard a loud Explosion. "Probably," said the Fat Man's Son, "that's the 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 Archukse,
we haven't the least it ita where he is." "What a Shame", remarked the Fat Man's
Son, "to frighten the Children so. Really, we So they lookeding. Let us when they saw the two Robbers, they said "Oh! what a d-d
disinteriting countenance! Of Course they've disinkeriting countenance!
robbed the poor children."
So they cried out to all the Passersby
nd said
"Oh!
ver 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-l'm coming in later." And slowly goes far-l'm com
the Three Friends said:
Three Friends said:
"Ceriainly, dear Friend,
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
hey kept calling out to let each he other was but the let each know where the other was, but the more they called
further they got away from each other. And
who w who was very Tall and had long Legs began,
Run, and the more he Ran the longer is Legs grew.
"Where are out, for although they colng to?" they called hey could hear by the Noise that he was nning away through the Wood. "I a
oing to look for the two Robbers," called back," "and when I find them I will So tney said: "It is about time the Poor
Some Gentleman with
they called out
"On! do Come in here; it is just Beautiful Such a lovely place! And such Lots of nice We Never saw Anything like
And the Poor Gentleman who was trying
to look like an Organ Grinder called back: to look like an Organ Grinder called back:
"Alas! dear Friends, I have no Money to pay for the journey. What will you give $M$
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 some-
thing to go on with, and please bring the hing to go on with, and
Organ with you, because ane

Gentlema
but he ha ore they heard the Organ sto
"Where are you?" they called,
hear you now and it's getting darke
the poor Gentleman called back very faintly
"Alas! dear Friends, I have fallen into
Gorz bush and can't get out and the spikes
are very full and many." And they said, are very full and many." And they said,
"Where is Peter? He hhad the Bulgarian
Milk and we are so thirsty," and they began
 heard from him for r long time", So they
sarted calling "Peter!" and "Albert!" And started calling "Peeter", and "Albert!" And
their voices sounded very strange, and the strangest thing of all was that the Echo re-
plied in an entirely different language. For plied in an entirely dififerent language For
as they called "Peter) the cho said "Nick!"
and as they alled "Albert" Et answere "Olai")
 "This is geting stranger and stranger,"
said the Fat Man's Son, "I was never in such
sat 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 theress such a darned Lhicker than Water, but theress such a darnee
lot of Water betwen us and so Many darned
things in it I reckon YIl not be over this things
Fall."
And all this time nobody had seen the
"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 to Kummerbund and they set out to find the
And they knocked at the Door and said
"WVe know "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. can't overtake him, for he was travelling fast."
"That is true," they said. "We move very lowly - it's so much safer!"
been a long time coming here"," "you've "ees," 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
his. 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
Hew How mean of him!"
"No," said the Sickman, "he went to find
he 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 Come in,
their Leave."
"Oh!" said
is it? How strein Two Friends, "it's like that, told us. He said it was as Easy to Come in as to Stay out."
And just then the Two Robbers came up Arm in Arm.
"Who are $t$
"Who are they?" they asked.


And the Fat Man's Son who had been
oking at the Two Robbers very attentive y said:

I William, I knew it was You all the
Thank God we have found you at
last." Thank God we have found you at
he Wood that afternoon with her Basket Stale Proverbs, looking for One she had lost,
"It was here I last saw it" she said came up to a Big Tree. And she saw Two nen sitting under the Tree and as she cam
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 And it was full of people, too. The
Three Gentlemen here?" she asked.
"There were," said the Two Robbers.
"And little Albert and Peter?" she asked.
And little Abert and Peier?" she asked
"They were," replied the Two Robbers.
"And 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 hitle 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 look-
ing for her lost Proverb and she stumbled er a grave and saw written over it:
"No, that wasn't it," she said, "it went
differently, and oh! deary me, I can't abear differently, and oh! deary
to lose one of my Proverbs.
And just then she looked up and saw the
wo Robbers smiling at her good-naturedly Two Robbers smiling at her good-naturedly "Well, well," she said, as she put the Stale proverb back in her Basket, If those poor, Abided been for them."

Refuses Murder Money. A large Buffalo flrm, the Republic Metal
Ware Company yesterday refused an $\$ 80,000,000$ contract for the manufacture of cariridges for the Allies. J. F.
rector and treasure of the comp
ing why it was reused, said: they decided that the company could not undertake to manufacture any article for this
und war that would involve the loss of human
life. There are higher standards in business the. There are higher standards in
than the accumulation of profits."

THE PULSE OF THE PEOPLE. By R. L. Orchelle.
A friend of mine in America, a keen ob-
server, and one of the most analytical minds server, and one of the most analytical minds
in Wall Street, sends me the following sum in Warl street sends me the following sum--
mary of his inpressions in connection with he attitude of the American people towards he war. 1 know from my own experienc The pschology and mental habits of our
countrymen that this estimate of the feling in the eastern suths estimate of the feeling is far more reliable as a indication of American sentiment than the distorted cari-
cature presented by the pro-Ally press or the
indiscriminate if insty discriminate if iustly indignant accusations
A self.s.stisfied ignorance of European affairs A a swift indifiterence to the most cata-
dysmic of world events marks the millions of lives that dance and toss upon the mael-
strom of our national life. The last newspapers sent me from America no longer deleccable jourrals lies before me. Its huge
scare-heeds
announce the departure of 20 care-heads announce the departure of 20 young giris to the San Francisco "Fair"-other
columns of its first page are devoted to the latest
victory victory-on the base-ball field! "America is
a funny country!" said an Englishman to me, a London club dinner-"a funny country 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
"On my trip to the Adirondacks," writes
my friend, "I made some observations as to y friend, "I made some observations as to
the attitude of the people and while they necessarily were limited, I give them to you

1. This may astonish you, people, especially nuch about the war. Our friend who is ow on Monhegan Island (Maine) where h expects to write a play, made the same ob-
servation. One might think that war was oo unpleasant a subject for vacation time Inoticed they did not say much abou ny current event with the exception of the
Becker case-which may indicate that only the hatest and most immediate eventsuch as Becker' xecution, was interesting. You know how
fickle Americans are, they cannot concentrate heir 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 whal they were told in public school about Ameri-
can virtue and English wickedness, and now can virtue and English wickedness, and now
they find out more and more that Eugland is not doing its fair share of the work of were favorable to the Allies especially.
2. 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 conited of people of the higher classes Now a few individual cases upon which
would not do to generalize too I came across certain young men of abol $20-27$ years who were camping together speaking English without accent, of the all, but in no way apparently different fron ther American boys. During a conversatio our camp is that we are all Germans." meant, of course, that they were all of German descent. Such a remark would not hav
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 commo ndis those thy are not courageous enoug to stand up for their old country. The same like to be pro-German and dare not on account of business, social and official reasons.
There are still people who believe many will attack us, after it has "wiped the gods contend in vain."
A French-Canadian told me that in his opinion many people in Canada feel that Canada was with the As far as the educated people are cond

A GREAT DEFEAT
Asmead Aariett Describes How
the Indians. NewZealanders. Austra-
lians and Maori's Fought
GARI BAIR THE GOAL The Gurkhas After Three Days Ter
rific Fighting Reach the Crest Onl ic Fighting Reach the Cr
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 olayed the leading role, the home great heat. The objective of the whole expecition was
he capture of Sari Bair and Mr. Ashmead Bhe 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 almosi 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 hey watched the Turkish transport streaming southwards and automobiles dashing to and
ro. It was a bitter disappointment to hav o relinquish the crest when it almost seemed
within the grasp after so many months, but here was no alternative ry, and, if one point giants in a giant coun nother, it is the marvellous hardihood, nacily, and reckless courage shown by the ready mentioned the great efforts of the Indians, and in a previous dispatch have referred to the great rôle played by the Maoris, creeping forward in this broken ground and culting wire to prepare the way for the advance.

Tiree Nights Furious Fighting three nights and days attacks, frequently retaking sections of the line only to be driven out again. In this extra ordinary 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 of corpses. In spite of immense reinforce ments 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 dea

Menace to tuccomp
Menace to Australians.
once more resumed. The Australian Infantry on the left advanced from Asma Dere to was hoped it could wheel to the position it attack Koja Chemen Tepe. But little or no 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
deermined attacks. Meanwhile the New Zealand column, ad-
vancing up Rhododendron Ridge, made a vancing up Rhododendron Ridge, made a
most determined assault on the crest and of the main peak, Chunuc Bair, while the east of the farm left also gained ground northexhaustion of the troops, the necessity of rehe collection of the great numbers of wounded ightall Thro The Pause. Orces were reorganized into three colums 8 the New:Zealanders, Indians, and 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 advance on the morning of the 9th was preceded by a heary bombarament of 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 siope ing the heights on the neck between Chunuk Bair and Hill $Q$. It was from here that the looked down on the Dardanelles, but were unfortunately unable to hold their position heavy shell fire. Meantime, the Turts cond attacked the left colume, the Turks counterand they were compeiled to withdraw to the
lower slopes of Sari Bair. Meanwhile, throughut the day and night the New Zealanders

THE DSCHIHAD.* Significance in this Struggle.
When the Holy War of Islam was pro Caimed bluff El was expected that it 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, rebench and lalaian empires. A sort of locm put don, of poorly-armed natives, quick "loyal" regiment or two.
But the Holy War is not wild-fire nor swift conflagration. It is a fierce discontent
what spreads through the air and underground, a restlessness and wrath that is being shaped and organized and enlightened as to
is end and obiective 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
nod in Esypt, France in Moroco in Tripoli. It has scarcely begun. The truth regarding the conditions in India las not been permitted to spread into the
outer world,-there too the British site of strangling the truth has prevailed. Yet of native garrisons, the killing, of Britiss officials-ail signs that the leaven of liberty is working in millions of Mohamimedan souls.
Dr. Galli i intimate with this soul of Islam and in his interesting pamphlet he deduce the community of interests which has drawn the Christian Cermans 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 struggle is a "Foly war"- "or both it mean
the highest sacrificics for the right to exist to grow,
entities. Thities
The Dschinad was formerly a word
terror to all Christian nations. Now it is become a word of terror to those who have
flung aside the Christian valus, of the ethi flung aside the Curistian values, of the e thics
of which Mahomet, loo, was the prophet To the tact and political foresight of the
Cerman Emperor is due this close welding persist after the
Germany, the Strong Man of Europe, fighis tat he may not be weakened and robbec
Turkey, long known as th: Sick Man Europe-after being poisoned by his English physicians, fights that he may recover
strength, his independence and his place strengh,
among the $P$
 amusing cartoon. It showed the "Sick Man
of Europe" looking remarkably bright and obuspe looking remarkabiy bright and
robus, a road smile upon his fice. Beside
him, on the tale $\begin{aligned} & \text { him, on the table stood a bottle. It was } \\ & \text { Rabelled "Teu-tonic" }\end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { R.Orchelle. }\end{aligned}$ * Dschitad. C. Troemer's
handung, Fribibry i. B, 70 P.

## The Frenci Air Code.

A cappured French a airma who who had taken
patt in the bombardment of Fieiburg was
年 possession
"Captain Happe a ordonné de lancer de
bombes sur Fribeora Sut bombs. sur Fribourg. Sur la demande bombardier sur quel point de la ville it
allaift les laisser tomber, il a repondu: allaif les laisser tomber, it a répondu:
Nimporte pas oû, pourvu que ça fasse des vicimes boches. Captain Happe gave the orders to throw bombs on Freiburg. Upon being asked upon
what part of the town the boms wer what part of the own the bombs were to
thrown, he declared that this was of no fmportan
boches."
This

## boches." This the Frenct

 the french air-attacks upon places outside the zone of operations. It is an orderissued by an accredited officer of la grande

## nation.

succeeded in maintaining their hold o
Chunuk Bair, althoughi the men were thoroughly exhausted.
During the night of the 9th the exhausted New Zealanders were relieved by two other
regiments. At dawn on the 10th the Turks, regiments. At dawn on the 10 the the Turk
who had been strongly reinforced, made most desperate assault on our lines from Hill Q a and Chunuk Bair. To the strength
of a division in successive lines they hurled of a division in successive lines they hurled
themselves, quite regardess of their lives on the siveses, quite regardiess of titeir lives,
the tegiments, who, after a desperate resistance, were driven from their position by artillery fire and sheer weight of number
further down the slopes of Chunuk Bair. IIn our plans did nots succeed in full, it is
ceitainly no fault of the troops who advanced 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, ust as they have fallen 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 Iying dead, side by
side, marking the highest point yet reached side, marking the highest point yet reachia
by the Imperill Forces in the Peninsul?

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