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No. 1188 Vol. XXII. No. 46.

STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Prince Joachim Engaged.
Prince Joachim of Prussia is engaged to be married to Princess Marie of Anhalt.

Confidence in Viviani.
Paris, Oct. 14. Upon the resignation of M. Delcassé, the Premier asked for a vote of confidence which was given, the government receiving 372 votes against 9. M. Viviani will take up the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

King Peter ill.
Vienna, Oct. 14. King Peter is reported ill and the Doctors are said to have ordered him to resort to a foreign watering place with the utmost speed. There are people who put the King's illness down to a desire to avoid becoming a prisoner.

Roumania Remains Neutral.
Bucharest, Oct. 14. The Roumanian diplomatic representatives in Paris and London, have been instructed to inform the countries to which they are accredited, that Roumania intends to adhere strictly to her policy of neutrality.

Wrecked Steamers.
Amsterdam, Oct. 14. The Swedish Steamer Norbotten, 8011 tons, bound with a cargo iron from Narvik to Philadelphia has sunk off the Canadian coast. The steamer Holland from Rotterdam to Archangel has gone ashore in the White Sea.

English Losses at Loos.
London, Oct. 14. General Sir Francis Lloyd, Commander of the London district, in a speech, stated the British losses during the past week had been thirty thousand. Those losses took place at Loos.

The latest casualty list gives the names of 111 officers and 3046 men.

Naval Demonstration.
Athens, Oct. 14. There are a large number of foreign warships gathered within the bay of Salonica. Four modern armored cruisers that have come from the Dardanelles are anchored of the heights of Santa Paraskepi. It is thought that this naval demonstration is intended against Greece since that country refuses to give up its neutrality.

To Meet Again.
Constantinople, Oct. 14. At the Last Semalik, the Sultan said, that as the English had fled from the Dardanelles, his brave troops would know well how to find and meet them again. This was taken as meaning that the Turks would take part in the Macedonian campaign.

No Faith in Serbia.
London, Oct. 14. The *Daily News* writes: "It is scarce to be expected that the Serbian army will now be able to hold out long. The army in Salonica can only leave its base under the greatest difficulties. Nothing has been done in reference to a landing at Dedeagatch. All hopes are centered in Viviani's announcement of a promised attack by the Russians."

DELCASSE RESIGNS.
One of the Principal Agitators for the Existing War Withdraws from the Scene. He Opposed the Salonica Expedition.

Paris, Oct. 14. "Delcassé has resigned!" Such is the news that ran the Boulevards yesterday and cast dismay into the ranks of the Chauvinists, of which the late Minister of Foreign Affairs was the leader, the man who of all his countrymen had done more to foment the present war than any other. Delcassé was the most violent anti-German Frenchman existing, the incarnation of all the most extravagant and extreme ideas of the *revanche* party, his bitterness against Germany having been doubtless by the humiliation he felt at being forced by that country to resign his portfolio in the Ministry, at the time of the Algerias Conference.

The "Big Man".

M. Delcassé was a man of the most wilful temperament and he was the "big man", in whatever Cabinet he had place. His resignation is caused by his clear-sighted views upon the folly, of the Macedonian Serbian expedition, which he refused absolutely to agree to. Between Delcassé and Viviani there has been little goodwill, both being too ambitious to work together. Viviani was keenly in favor of the new military expedition, and, so bent up it, that the moment the Cabinet, at his dictation, had assented, he made his way by special train to Calais, there took passage in a destroyer and thus arrived in London within a few hours. There he gave, the none too willing Asquith, the decision of the French Cabinet as a *fait accompli*. Notoriously, the British government is more than lukewarm upon the question of the new campaign and gave only reluctant endorsement to the voice of the French Cabinet in that matter.

EDWARD GREY HARD PRESSED.

Fiercely Attacked in "Mail" "Globe" "Manchester Guardian" "Morning Post." Feebly Supported by the "Daily News."

DEFENSE DIFFICULT.

Accused of Utter Failure and Fumbling About in Secret till Full Defeat Came, Bitter Criticisms. Count Julius Andrassy Speaks.

London, October 14. Strong sentiment is aroused concerning the political and diplomatic failure of Sir Edward Grey in the matter of the Balkans, and fiercely rages the newspaper war about the head of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Sir Edward has promised a statement before Parliament, which was to have been made yesterday, the tenor of which is not yet to hand. It must surely have been a difficult task to disculpate himself from responsibility for political disaster and diplomatic failure which the Allies have suffered in Athens, Bucharest, and above all in Bulgaria.

Grey must Feel it.

Undoubtedly the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is by nature of a retiring nature, must feel in the keenest degree the fierce and personal attacks made upon him in the *Times*, *Daily Mail*, *Globe*, *Morning Post*, and above all the *Manchester Guardian*, which does not belong to the Northcliffe group of journals but appeals to a very large and exceedingly serious class of people throughout Great Britain.

The *Chronicle* and the *Daily News* seek to protect Sir Edward Grey, by striving to attribute the cause of a violent attack in the *Daily Mail* down to the idea that Lord Northcliffe looks upon Grey as an enemy of conscription, and is therefore determined upon the Minister's downfall. The *News* brings forward the somewhat weak argument, that the retirement of Grey would have a most disastrous effect for England upon opinion abroad, both with the Allies and the enemy. It is stated, that if Grey falls, it would be a victory for Germany, greater than any in the field of battle. "There is none," says the *Daily News* that can replace him. He stands as a guarantee for ourselves and our allies, that our policy remains unchanged. For Germany he is the emblem of our faith to our allies and our determination to pursue the war to the end." The arguments of the *Daily News* writer are certainly not strong.

Utter Failure.

The *Globe*, the conservative sober sided paper, is indignant, and writes:

"No newspaper having any self respect can remain silent any longer concerning the manner in which British diplomacy has failed. The conduct of foreign affairs cannot possibly longer remain in present hands. Our diplomatic failure in the Balkans, is a awful. In such a conflict, a strong hand at the Foreign Office is a worth as much as an Army Corps or a fleet of Warships.

"Grey appears to think more about the future than the present. He told cheerily, that the British fleet had control the seas, which merely means that our navy was out of the contest until the war is over. We follow with anxiety the progress of our diplomacy, led by a man who does not talk any foreign languages; and by Sir Eyre Crowe, who has a German mother and a German wife."

Hard Words.

The *Morning Post* writes: "The Foreign Office has utterly failed in the most shameful manner. If there was no one in the Ministry or the Legation at Sofia, capable of understanding the situation surely Grey could have found someone who could appreciate it. But he and his advisers were just as deaf to all warnings as they were anxious concerning any publicity. They went their way cheerfully secretly fumbling about, until finally they were beaten at every point."

BULGARIA'S ROLE.

Count Julius Andrassy Says That Entrance of the New Ally is the Greatest Diplomatic Victory.

New York, Oct. 13. The United Press of America today publishes the following despatch from its correspondent in Berlin, Mr. Carl W. Ackermann:

"Bulgaria's entrance in the European war is our greatest diplomatic victory," declared Count Julius Andrassy, former minister president of Austria-Hungary to me today. "Greece will remain neutral and so will Roumania. All of Greece's interests rest upon our success but to my mind Bulgaria's action decides the war.

"Bulgaria's attack upon Serbia will bring us victory sooner and will bring the end of the war nearer," said His Excellency.

"When the Allies realize that they cannot break through the western line in France and Belgium; when Russia sees she cannot get Constantinople and when England sees us marching towards Egypt the Allies will see that it is unwise to continue the campaign and the war will end," continued the white-haired diplomat who resembles very much Andrew Carnegie in appearance and manner.

"What is responsible for this diplomatic victory of Germany and Austria?" I asked.

"Our military victories against Russia," replied Andrassy. "As long as Russia invaded Austria-Hungary and threatened Vienna and Budapest the Balkan states were undecided which group of world powers was the strongest. When our offensive against Russia proved so successful the Balkan States began to realize that our armies were the strongest. When they saw the Russian armies rolled out of Galicia, Poland, Kurland, Lithuania and the Balkans they knew that their future rested with the future of the Central Powers.

Bulgaria saw this first and that is the reason Bulgaria was the first Balkan state to attack Serbia.

"This insures the safety of Constantinople. It will make the defeat of Serbia easier and quicker and it will open the communications between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey so that the strength of the Central Powers will run through Europe from Hamburg to Persia. We will then be able to keep in the closest touch with our Allies. Our enemies will be safely on two sides of us. Our strength, which is divided now, will be united.

"It was a comical step the Allies took in landing troops at Salonki," observed His Excellency. "England entered this war by declaring that she was the protector of little nations. Now she is ending the war by violating the neutrality of little states her self. I cannot understand how England can ever continue to fight after sending her troops into Greece. What will the American people say when they read about the invasion of Greece? Isn't the situation the same as in Belgium?"

During the course of the interview the conversation drifted to other subjects. Finally Andrassy said: "Bulgaria has the best equipped army in the Balkans. Her entrance into the war means the addition of an entire new army to the side of the Central Powers. The Entente realizes that or they would never have taken the fateful step in Greece."

I questioned His Excellency about conditions in Austria-Hungary. He replied that the people consider victory near at hand and they are enthusiastic over the offensive against Serbia.

BIG DIPLOMATIC VICTORY.

Danish Newspapers Gives Its Verdict Upon the Diplomatic Victory in the Balkan. Lack of General Plan amongst the Allies.

Copenhagen, Oct. 14. The much read newspaper *Nationaltidende* publishes a leading article concerning the recent diplomatic conflict in the Balkans, all the more interesting as coming from such an impartial and neutral source. Amongst other things it says:

"German diplomacy has been victorious against the representatives of the Entente Powers in Sofia, Bucharest and Athens. The *Times*, and other English newspapers, on that account make fierce attacks upon Sir Edward Grey and British Foreign policy. In Italy similar attacks are made upon Salandra, and Sonnino. Those attacks, in which we clearly read the words 'too late', are easily understood. If one takes a retrospective look at the war and its progress, in all directions there is to be noticed the spirit of uncertainty which has prevailed amongst the Allies and the failure to agree to a general plan upon to work and forge ahead. That spirit of uncertainty and neglect shows itself quite specially in the Turkish East and the Balkans. None can deny that the Allies had good prospects. But those prospects were lost from the moment of the unfortunate and futile invasion of Dardanelles and the ill success of the attacks upon Gallipoli.

Another Chance.

"With the declaration of war by Italy, it would have seemed that the Allies had once more good chance of winning, but Cadorna raised objection to the splitting up of the Italian forces, which were gathered at Brindisi and remained there idle, whilst the Turks continued to hold their positions.

"Then finally, there came the decisive Balkan crisis. As the storm broke the diplomats of the Entente Powers strove to win over Bulgaria at the cost of Serbia. But this attempt like the rest was not pushed with sufficient force. When Mackensen reached the Danube Bulgaria went over openly to the Central Powers, and, after small hesitation, King Constantine, let Venizelos fall."

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN LOAN.

Largest International Banking Firm in United States Refuses to Participate in Negotiation.

KUHN LOEB DECLINES.

Opinion That America is Placing Itself in Great Danger by Risking Being Dragged Into the Financial Troubles of Europe.

New York, Oct. 14. It is a great mistake to imagine that the Anglo-French Loan has been subscribed to freely. All the aris and ways known to the firm of Morgan for coercing the bankers throughout the country, have been brought to bear in order to persuade, or better said, to force the unwilling financiers to come in as underwriters.

Significant.

It is exceedingly significant that the great firm of Kuhn Loeb, the greatest international banking firm in the United States, on a par with the House of Morgan & Co. refuses to take part in the underwriting. The following notice appears in the *New York American*:

"Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have decided not to take any part in floating the proposed loan to England and France."

The news that the leading international banking house in the United States with German associations will not join in underwriting the \$750,000,000 (or thereabouts) loan is expected to militate against the success of the Anglo-French Finance Credit Commission's mission.

Like Blackmail.

There is here the feeling that an attempt is being made to blackmail America in the interests of the firm of Morgan. That is to say, that in a short while, exactly the same financial situation will re-occur, which this loan is intended to cure. That is to say that the agio on English gold will once more sink and trade will consequently become well nigh impossible between England and the United States. Then the only remedy will be to give the British another loan and so on *ad infinitum*.

The following is the expression of opinion of one of our leading financiers:

So Foolish.

"If we are so foolish as to make this advance we shall have nothing to expect but a series of demands for further and still further loans, each designed to cover and extend the others, and to involve us deeper in the general European bankruptcy which is bound to follow the war—a war the appalling proportions of which have scarcely begun to penetrate into our apprehension."

THOMAS N. McCARTER, president of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey:

Only a Beginning.

Professor Burgess formerly dean of the faculty of political Science of Columbia University, and well known in Germany as one of the Roosevelt exchange professors, telegraphs his opinion to the *New York American*, as follows:

"I think the proposed loan would be only a beginning not being enough for a month's expenditures of the allies; that it would make for a prolongation of war; that it would increase the plutocratic power in this country; that it would derange our economic and monetary system, that it might ultimately involve our country in the wars and bankruptcy of Europe; and that the chief trouble with our export trade is the arbitrary British orders in council, prohibiting our lawful trade with all Europe, except Great Britain and her allies."

The Loan Sure.

The loan of course is sure, but its flotation is looked upon by many of the soundest financiers as being the beginning of a very serious situation for the United States, which nation, being once involved in the financial responsibilities of the war, may find itself compelled, later on, to throw good money after bad in order to try and save the large sum now being risked.

Already the agio on the golden sovereign, in spite of the new loan has begun to fluctuate and touched 68 quite lately. That shows clearly that the remedy is only partial and, that before long, if the agio is to be maintained at the figure needful for good trade between England and the United States, another and larger loan will become imperative.

As one financier said: "The Americans have begun to place themselves in the same relation to England as the French stood with Russia before the war; that is to say that they had continuously to bolster up Russian credit with new loans, otherwise Russian stock, so largely held in France, would depreciate."

THE VICTORIOUS ARMIES OF THE CENTRAL POWERS.

Rapid Advance Through Serbia in Spite of Stubborn Resistance. Pozarevac Captured. Allies Fall in Promised Aid.

BULGARIANS TAKE A HAND.
Army of King Ferdinand Within Short Distance of Nisch, Desperate Fighting by the French but all Attacks Repulsed With Heavy Losses.

Undoubtedly the issue of the war is shaping itself more quickly just now than at any other period of the campaign. That which is evident to all, is, that the much talked of aid to be brought to Serbia by the Allies, has become a matter at which military men smile. It is merely another blunder and will be regarded hereafter as one of the laughable incidents of the war. Well may a sensible man like Delcassé resign, when he sees his country being made so utterly ridiculous. England is credited with an attempt to coerce Greece into breaking its pledge of neutrality. It seems scarcely credible, but it true merely shows the desperate straits into which Britain has come, to attempt such an unheard of act of would be coercion.

According to the latest special news there has been severe fighting between the Serbians and the Bulgarians at Beligradyk, southwest of Widin. On that account Bulgaria has formally declared war on Serbia.

The Servians troops are making strenuous efforts to prevent the Bulgarian forces joining hands with the Germans and Austrians and for that purpose large numbers of their reserves are being sent in the direction of Semendria.

The English and the French have been attacking in most desperate manner and are all the while being beaten back with heavy losses. They appear however to be quite reckless but not discouraged by their lack of success. The wastage of munitions is prodigious.

STAFF REPORTS.

(The German)

Staff Head Quarters Oct. 14, 1915.

Enemy monitors have been bombarding our positions at Westende and to the north of Ypern without success. The English advanced all along the line between Ypern and Loos, behind clouds of smoke and gas, to the attack, which proved totally futile. In many instances the smoke and gas was driven back towards the trenches of the enemy. Only, North East of Vermelles, the English reached our foremost trenches and managed to get a foothold in a few places, whence they were driven out, mostly by means of hand grenades. Five attacks without the use of smoke, were made west of Hullech and were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

South of Angres, in a counter attack two machine guns were captured, and, east of Souchez, 400 French were taken prisoners.

In the Champagne, the French made repeated and bitter attacks, both sides of Tahurne. Five attacks were repulsed with heavy losses and night attacks were quickly settled by our artillery.

South of Belgrade our troops are continuously moving forward. The defensive works, West, North, East and South East of Pozarevac have fallen into our hands.

General Joffre has sought to deny the authenticity of the famous, "Order of Day," issued by him. But as it was found upon the persons of many officers who fell, it is useless to attempt any such denial.

(The Admiralty).

Official Berlin, Oct. 14.

Our Naval airship made a trip over London on the night of the 13-14. October at various important points. The batteries of Ipswich were also attacked. In the London Docks, at the Hampton Waterworks and Woolwich, fire and explosive bombs were dropped. In each place considerable fires broke out. In spite of active resistance, which was continued until we reached the coast, all the airships returned unscathed.

(Austrian Report)

Our troops stormed the various positions taken up by the Servians to the South East of Belgrade and captured the positions of Erino-Brdo, Cunak and Stragara. The enemy fled in the direction of Avalaberg. His losses were specially large. Our heavy artillery, as in previous cases, worked wonders.

CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Fieldmarshal Lord Kitchener Tells the Cabinet That Voluntary Recruiting is Failure. Decision Must be Taken.

London, Oct. 14. The crisis has come and Lord Kitchener, after having made a grand and final attempt to stimulate recruiting by all possible means, has come before his colleagues in the Cabinet and tells them that he cannot obtain, by voluntary means, sufficient men to fill the ever growing vacancies in the ranks of the British armies. One of the casualty lists of late gave a total of 4,300 losses in one day.

Therefore the Cabinet is set face to face with the passing of a bill making conscription the law of the country. As known to all, the differences of opinion in England concerning conscription are of the bitterest.

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Will Grey Go?

Fierce is the newspaper storm which rages about the head of Sir Edward Grey in England. Seldom has a Minister of the Crown been so bitterly and grossly attacked, and, quite surely, rarely has a British Minister of Foreign Affairs committed such a series of blunders as has been the case with Sir Edward Grey. In reply to the howls raised against him, Sir Edward has temperament enough left to promise an explanation. One wonders indeed, what kind of an explanation can possibly be given, which could in any way be satisfactory to Parliament and the British public, for the crass faults of diplomacy which have forced the French and English, at a particularly inopportune moment, to start in with another military campaign, ever so far away from their base, in a country where the natives will be found hostile to them, and where the chance of success are of the vaguest, and the probabilities of disaster are writ large before the eyes of all who know something about the conditions existing in Macedonia and Servia.

Whereas almost the entire press of England is against Sir Edward Grey, the Daily News comes out with an article in feeble support of the Minister, who has so badly blundered at a most critical moment in the history of his country, and brings forward the puerile contention, as a reason why Grey should not be turned out of office, that such a measure would be of great satisfaction to Germany. But really the Daily News is not over well informed upon the sentiment of the Germans, who, on the contrary, would be very pleased should Sir Edward be retained in office, for to him they are under a heavy debt of gratitude for the condition of affairs, so much in their favor, brought about by the blunders of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs. And a man who has once got into the habit of blundering, is quite certain to blunder again.

Reuter's Unreliable Service.

It is in times of war and epidemics that newspapers and news agencies have great opportunities of distinguishing themselves by giving out to the world a clear reflection of the true state of the all absorbing incidents of the day. Once upon a time, there was a news agency, called after its founder, Reuter, a clever German, which was regarded as reliable. But during the present war, the Reuter Agency has stultified itself, it has become a news factory whence the truth never came, and from which lies and falsifications of news issued in constant and never ceasing flow. And when the war is over it must be hoped the day of reckoning will come. The already much financially shaken Reuter Agency, for years past has only just managed to exist by hitching itself on the other agencies working in with the Associated Press the Havas and such like. But it is much to be hoped, that in the near future, when this war is over, the other Agencies will cease to support the Reuter Bureau that has played such an ignominious role in disseminating false news ever since hostilities commenced. The Reuter Bureau had long ago become a disgrace to the name of "News Agency," and it is high time that its wretched career, should come to an end. It is satisfactory to know that the Reuter Agency has been unable to pay any dividend this year. It ought never to be in position to pay any dividend again!

U BOAT SUCCESSES.

Several Big Sized Transport Ships Sunk In Mediterranean and Greek Waters. Submarines Very Active.

Athens, Oct. 14. The wireless announces that the British steamer Ajax, 7,040 tons, has been sunk. Two other English transports, one near Crete and the other near Lemnos, have been sunk. The Apollo, 3,774 tons, with war material has been sunk; also the Messageries Maritimes Yunnan, 6,474 tons, has been torpedoed.

BACK AGAIN FROM TURKEY.

Special Correspondent of the Continental Times is Home From the Near East.

TO GIVE LECTURES.

Mr. Bleek-Schlombach will Reproduce Vivid Pictures of Stirring Scenes of the Dardanelles Campaign Life.

Mr. Emil Bleek-Schlombach, whose realistic and vivid descriptions of life in Constantinople and of the action at the Dardanelles have entertained the readers of the Continental Times, has returned to Berlin where he hopes to repeat certain successful illustrated lectures he gave at Budapest and elsewhere. His lecture upon "The Siege of the Dardanelles" was given at the Urania Saal in the Hungarian Capital on Sept. 27th, Count Karl Khuen-Hédervary being in the chair and many distinguished folk in the audience. The proceeds of the lecture were destined for the Red Crescent Society.

Mr. Bleek-Schlombach says: "The entire northwest coast of the Gulf of Saros is protected against landings by a chain of hills which offer nothing but a sheer precipitous face towards the sea. Any earnest attempt made by the English commander to master the Isthmus at Bulair with heavy guns throughout its entire breadth, would be even too risky for him, despite the tens of thousands of purchased or Colonial troops he has already sacrificed in vain. Both by land and by the straits the attempts of the Allies are simply hopeless. The great, gleaming magnet of Stamboul must remain only a dream for them. The Turks are prepared for everything. In fact they welcome attacks."

Question of Ammunition.

"But are the Turks supplied with sufficient ammunition?"

"I believe that I shall not betray any official secrets," Mr. Bleek-Schlombach replied, "when I say that I have myself visited several large and well-appointed munition factories close to the front and have seen them working under full pressure. Their largest shells may not have quite the same degree of hardness as the unrivalled Krupp or Skoda material, but in their effects they are at least equal to those of the enemy."

"When do I expect a new attack to take place?" Well, if one occurs the enemy will merely incur fresh losses. Von der Goltz Pasha, the Nestor among the German friends of the Ottoman Empire, stands ready with a vast army of fresh troops and is ready to crush any last and desperate attempt. But the enemy will have to make haste, for the clouds in the Balkans are steadily growing darker for the Entente Powers—justifying a recent remark of Liman Pasha to the effect that he had tolerated these unwelcome guests long enough."

False Reports.

"The English papers, are full of reports regarding differences of opinion, even of actual combats between German officers and Turkish officers?"

Our correspondent smiled. "I may say that apart from a few occasional instances of misunderstandings, such as are inevitable in every army, especially when in the case of two such different temperaments as the German and the Turkish—east and west—the relations are not only cordial, but full of the truest soldierly comradeship. Von der Goltz Pasha is deeply revered, Liman von Sanders has performed wonders, and the young Achilles of the Turkish Army, Enver Pasha has become the adored idol of the people. He is superb, and his spirit, courage and initiative inspire the whole nation. Then there is Halil Bey, one of Turkey's strongest men—a man of whom any nation might be proud—a great man! No, the same moral and spiritual forces that are operating so wonderfully in the Central Powers are also at work in Turkey. Turkey shall emerge from the struggle, rejuvenated, strengthened and freed."

"What is the truth of the Captain Leipzig affair?"

"I happen to know the precise facts of that case, said Mr. Schlombach, "for I investigated them on the spot. Captain Leipzig, on his way to Germany on furlough, happened to change trains at a station. He went into what he thought was the waiting room, but what was in reality the apartment reserved for Turkish women. The German Station-master observed this and hurried after him. The Captain had opened his bag and was rearranging its contents. In his consternation at being found on forbidden ground, he hastily flung his things together—and the pistol he was carrying was unfortunately discharged and the captain struck in a fatal spot. The wildest rumors, of course, went flying about, but it was an accident pure and simple."

Mr. Bleek-Schlombach is also preparing a volume dealing with his manifold and interesting experiences at the Turkish front.

Italians in Cetinje.

Vienna, Oct. 14. Italian officers have arrived in Cetinje. It is said that they belong to the staff and have come to study the possibilities of an Italian march through Montenegro.

DUAL MONARCHY.

Emperor Francis Joseph Issues Decree for New Flag for Austrian Army and Navy.

THE INDISSOLUBLE UNION.

Hungary to Have Another State Escutcheon. War has Drawn the Nations Together. Austro-Hungarian War Exhibition.

Under date of October 11th the Emperor Francis Joseph has issued a decree introducing a new flag for the Austrian army and navy. The Emperor desires that the indissoluble union of both halves of the monarchy which has been cemented with so much blood of its brave and heroic sons on the battlefields of this great world war, shall find symbolic expression in the flags of the Austro-Hungarian army and navy.

Henceforth the flag will show on the avers-side the Austrian and Hungarian escutcheons side by side, united by the escutcheon of the House of Habsburg, and surrounded by the inscription "Indivisibiler und Inseparabiler." On the revers-side of the flag will be in the centre the Emperor's initials, and in the four corners alternatively will be the imperial crown of Austria and the holy crown of Hungary. The cloth of the flag is white, on which black and yellow, and red-white-green stripes alternate.

New State Escutcheon for Hungary.

All countries belonging to the Hungarian Holy Crown receive a new escutcheon. In the centre is the genealogical coat of arms of the House of Habsburg, around it is the Hungarian inscription: "Első Ferencz Jozsef, Isten Kegyekrebol Ausztrian Csaszar, Csehország Kiralya etc. és Magyarország Apostoli Kiralya. The whole escutcheon is held by two angels.

All Austrians are United.

Narodni Politika (Prague) in a well-reasoned article shows conclusively that this war was absolutely forced upon the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. And that the Austrian Government had done everything in its power to avoid it. But once the Emperor had been forced to draw the sword, all nations of the Empire, without exception, stood around their Monarch to defeat the sinister plans of the treacherous enemies.

The Union dedicates a long article to the great patriotism which broke forth with elementary force from among all the peoples of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy as a consequence of this war, caused by that villainous crime, the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort. The journal says, our enemies looked upon our Monarchy as paralyzed by inner political discords, and they built their hopes for victory on this assumption. But they have been undeceived. The greater the number of our enemies, the greater the bravery, and the heroism of our troops who are full of confidence of ultimate victory.

Cruel Treatment of Austrian Prisoners.

A letter has just been received by the parents of an Austrian officer who fell into the hands of the Russians when Przemysl was forced to capitulate, wherein this officer complains bitterly of the brutal and inhuman treatment to which not only the men but even the highest officers are subjected by the Russians. All the money the officers had in their possession was taken from them without a receipt being given in return. Even the medals and decorations were taken off the uniforms of the officers, with the intention to insult the officers. The sword, which, according to an announcement, the czar had ordered should be left to the officers, were taken away from them.

The officers, 50 or 60 together, are quartered in stables, or barns, with no sanitary arrangements of any sort. It is simply a wonder if any one of the imprisoned officers keeps well. Other details are too disgusting to be written.

The Russian authorities try to sow discord among the Austrian officers and soldiers by sorting the various nations, and by treating those of Slavish or Italian nationality better than those of German or Hungarian nationality.

Austro-Hungarian War Exhibition 1916.

An influential committee has been formed to make arrangements for an Austro-Hungarian War Exhibition to be held in Vienna in 1916. This war has given birth to so many new inventions and industries that it is considered these fruits of this great war should be brought before the public which stayed at home, in a collected form such as an Exhibition would afford. The Exhibition is to open on May 1st and to keep open until September 1st 1916. All the employees of the exhibition are to be invalids. There are also to be open—air representations of scenes of the war to be executed by soldiers and officers wounded during this war but still able to undertake lighter work.

The Organizing-Committee includes such names as: Fieldmarshal Baron von Krobatin, General Count Beck, General Baron von David, Minister General Baron von Georgi, Deputy Governor Dr. von Gruber, General von Horsetzky, Lieutenant-Colonel Count Kinsky, Fieldmarshal Count Nostiz, General Baron von Pino, General Baron von Pitreich, Governor Dr. Popoviz, General von Schön-aich, General Baron von Varesanin, General

Count Welsersheimb, General von Woinovic, and number of other prominent people.

With such a powerful and representative committee at the head of the enterprise there can be no doubt that the Exhibition will be a great success.

An Austrian Decoration for Krupp.

Emperor Francis Joseph has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Francis Joseph Order on Baron Krupp von Bohlen-Halbach, the Director General of the Krupp works at Essen; and on Engineer Ehrhardt, the proprietor of the Rhenish Metallworks at Düsseldorf. T. R. Willson. Vienna, Oct. 12th 15.

HEAVY ENGLISH LOSSES.

Great Britain Mourns the Losses of Too Many of its Best and Bravest Sons. The Women Mourn and Inveigh Against the Senseless War.

London, Oct. 14. There is an ever growing feeling that this war is costing Great Britain too many precious lives and that the conflict is growing far and away outside of anything which the English people had thought possible in the way of sacrifices. It is simply a question nowadays, of a war of despair, "how to save the situation, by hook or by crook", but, there are no more heard, as of yore, any boasts and big talk concerning what England was going to do.

At the War Office.

Each day the War Office is besieged by ever increasing crowds of anxious women, mothers, wives and sisters, all indignant at the lack of news from the front, women who feel inclined, like Lysistrata, to compel the men to stop warring and being annihilated, by means of a boycott, if they do not cease fighting and come home to their domestic duties. And they weep and they inveigh against the foolishness and cruelty of war and vent torrents of abuse upon the weak kneed Government, which has no victories to record, but all the time gives out ever augmenting casualty lists, telling of successive failures.

The death of Lieut Colonel Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, a Member of Parliament of promise is one of the latest well known victims of the campaign. He recently left Boulogne, at the head of his troops, and has fallen.

Amongst the Casualties.

Of some few of the thousands of names that appear in the casualty lists, may be taken those of Major General Wing, Major Gordon, of the Black Watch; Capt. Goring, of the Royal Sussex, son of Sir Harry Goring; Capt. Charles Henderson, of the Black Watch; Second Lieut. Jonsson Hicks, brother of the Member of Parliament; Capt. Arthur Kilby, Lt. Col. Prialux, of the Royal Rifle Corps; Major Arthur Fitz Henry Townshend, of the Cameronians; Col. Arthur de Salis Hadow, of the Yorkshire Regiment; Major Ralph Eliot Noyes, Yorkshire Regiment; Lt. Robert Rawlinson, Border Regiment; Capt. Tongue, of the Gloucester Regiment, whose two brothers have been killed in action. Captain Stewart Armour Gemmell, who died of wounds received at Gallipoli, a brother of Captain John Gemmell, killed a week ago. Major T. W. Weeding who is wounded; Major F. M. Browne of the Royal Engineers, son of Archdeacon Browne, died of wounds; Capt. Charles Gordon Paramore, of the Royal Berks, killed in action; Lt. Sidney Armstrong, Lt. C. A. Symons, of the tenth Gloucester Regiment, killed in action; Lieut. Righton Burrows, son of the Bishop of Sheffield, whose eldest brother, the Regimental Chaplain, buried him and four comrades together.

Lt. Edwin George Mawby, of the Welsh Guards is missing, believed to have been killed; Lt. F. D. Lycett Green, of the Grenadier Guards, son of the Master of the York and Ainsly Hunt, dangerously wounded; Lt. William Frederick Sheridan, of the Rifle Brigade, killed; Lt. Francis Cayley, of the Rifle Corps, son of Sir George and Lady Cayley, killed; Lt. A. M. Richardson, of the Gordon Highlanders, killed in Flanders; Lt. Bernard Abinger, of the Berkshire Regiment, killed, his cousin midshipman Vivian perished in the Monmouth off the Chilean Coast.

Lt. Aitkin, of the Argyll and Sutherland Regiment, killed; also Lt. Balfour-Melville, of the Black Watch; Lt. Dawkins, of the Welsh Regiment; Lt. Jan Fraser, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Lt. Col. Leatham; of the Yorkshire Regiment; Lt. Samuel Mac Donald, of the Cameron Highlanders, and Captain Ankattell Moutroy Read, Northampton Regiment, a famous boxer. Second Lt. F. R. H. Lowry-Corry, who has died of wounds, was son Col of and the Hon Mrs Lowry-Corry and grandson of the third Earl of Belmore.

Landing Slowly.

Salonica, Oct. 14. The landing of the troops here proceeds slowly. Owing to the water being shallow the landings have to be made with barges, many of which are not in the best of condition. There have been many accidents. One barge turned turtle and forty cavalymen were drowned. There can be no question of landing any very large number of troops here as conditions are not propitious.

Marital Law Established.

Salonica, Oct. 14. Owing to the misbehaviour of the Colonial troops, whom the French brought along with them, the Greeks have proclaimed martial law in the city.

The Open Tribune.

To Our Readers.

We shall be glad to publish any communication from our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. These will be published anonymously, if so desired. The Continental Times is not responsible for the opinions of the contributors to this column.

What are Our Passports Worth?

To the Editor.

Two remarkable regulations have been recently adopted by the French Government in regard to passports which seriously affect the rights and prerogatives of American citizens, not only the naturalized, but natives, as well, namely:

1. Americans desirous of passing through Switzerland to France must first have their passports vised at an American Consulate in Switzerland and then proceed with this passport and 3 photos to a French Consulate in Switzerland where they may eventually receive a new "French" passport.

2. Entry into France is forbidden to Americans, who originally came from Germany or Austria, but have become citizens of the United States, the same applies also to such native born Americans of German parentage!

Now, Mr. Editor, I ask you why should France or any other country question the validity of an American passport, issued over the signature and the seal of the Secretary of State at Washington. I am not at all referring to passports issued by American Embassies, although even they should pass unquestioned by a Government with which we are on good terms. This is surely casting a slur on the honor of the American officials as also disregarding the responsibility of the United States Government. I always thought that an American passport was a passport, not only in name but in reality as well.

More serious is the second instruction: The French Government will welcome American citizens in general, but intends to refuse admittance into her territory to not only the naturalized Americans but even to those natives whose parents were and are of German or Austrian nationality. Who gives the French Government the right to make such a distinction? Is it because the French Government believes that it can count on the friendliness of the United States, thus following England's example, if her and her allies' manifestations are directed against their antagonists, the Central Powers? Does France really think that the United States will go so far as to disavow some members of her community, who are natives, but of German or Austrian parents, or those, who were born in Germany or Austria and became naturalized, merely on account of the fact that some of our papers are servile to England and helping England and the allies' cause, but mostly disregarding the just claims of the Central Powers?

I hope that America will show herself to be strong and dignified by protesting against these outrageous regulations which France sets fit to impose on a certain category of our fellow citizens. A country which is afraid of spies to such an extent that it would exclude from her territory even some of her best friends! For not all Americans, who come under the above regulations sympathize with Germany. On the contrary, some are on the side of France and the Allies and have helped them materially. For instance Mr. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Works, Mr. Ochs, the editor of the New York Times, Mr. Pulitzer, the editor of the New York World, Mr. Jacob Schiff, the banker, who is now about substantially to participate in the new war loan of the allies and possibly bring about its success. It would be a fine spectacle, and I for one would certainly be quite amused, if any of these gentlemen, especially Mr. Schwab, the furnisher of bullets and the buyer of a Paris newspaper for the sum of 25 million francs, should suddenly take it into their heads to pay a visit to France and then be turned back at the border with the polite remark "no admittance, made in Germany!" Or would exceptions be made in such cases?

Our Government surely is expected to take action in this matter, unless Mr. Wilson is willing to swallow this insult to both the American flag as well as himself as the foremost representative of the United States. It should not be hard for him to show France her proper place, inasmuch as his reply to Germany in the Lusitania case was, "that every American has a perfect right to go wherever he pleases, whether it be the enemy's country or not, whether it be the war zone or not and that an endeavour to hinder an American from the free execution of his lawful intentions, would be considered as an act of unfriendliness toward the United States."

Very respectfully Yours,

Cassel. A Native American.

Something Like Foundries.

"What air them kitchennettes I hear tell of in the cities?" asked Deacon Hyperbole Medders, the somewhat honest agriculturist. "They're the places, Uncle Hy," explained Upson Downs, his city nephew, "in which are molded or cast or somehow produced a flat dweller's daily round of mealesettes." (Judge.)

AMERICAN WOMEN UPON GERMANY.

One who knows well writes to the "New York Times" upon her Experiences. High Education for Children.

ITS IDEAL DOMESTIC LIFE.

The Teutons as They are Pictured to us and as They Really are. They Make the Best of Husbands.

The *New York Times* published the following letter:

As another American woman, who made her home in Germany, not for seven years, as Gertrud Atherton did, but for seventeen years, may I also be permitted to write of Germany as I found it, and show how widely our views differ?

When reading letters like Mrs. Atherton's, I am always reminded of the thoroughly sensible advice given to me by my oldest brother, (who had travelled extensively in Europe) as I was about to sail from America for the first time, to spend many years in Germany.

Adapt yourself.

With his peculiar, whimsical smile he said "Now, sister, do not try to make Germany over to suit your American ideas, but try rather to adapt yourself to conditions there for the Germans have already learned many lessons, which we are only now beginning to learn over here." It has seemed to me many times during this past year as though a great many Americans have the fixed idea that, if only Germany could be made to adopt our form of government, our methods, and our manners and customs, the German people would be very much happier. Americans who hold such views have either not lived long enough in Germany to understand the people, or else they belong to the blissfully conceited type who can always be found as tourists in every country, bragging of the way that things are done at home and explaining how they think everything should be done in Europe.

Militarism Bogey.

Ever since this war began the Germans have been pictured to us as almost slaves, because they have an Emperor at the head of their nation, instead of a President, and we have been constantly told that the German people have suffered from militarism during all these forty years of peace; yet, in my seventeen years there, I saw no sign of all this, nor did I ever hear Germans oppose the system of military training. Full well they knew how their beloved land had been laid waste, more than once, by their enemies because they had been unprepared and, when this war came, not only those young men of Germany who were called out answered the call, but also more than a million volunteers within a few days! Compare this state of things with that in England, where as Mrs. Atherton has said, "the very poor have never fought for England unless coerced. It is not their England, but the England of the gentleman class."

Poverty, such as is seen in England and in America, is not to be found in Germany,

and a happier and more contented people than the Germans were, before this war began, never existed.

Incentive to Learn.

In the German city which became my home there was an American colony of about sixty families and many students. Many of the problems which the "homekeeper" of the family here must meet were not found in Germany, and we had time, therefore to take up our music or painting, to study the foreign languages, and to enjoy the best theatres, operas, and lectures. We found on every hand the incentive to learn more of art, of music, and of literature, and to complete as far as possible our superficial education along these lines.

Woman's Place.

Mrs. Atherton evidently saw little of home life in Germany, or she would not speak of "the permanent subjection of woman" there. During my seventeen years in that country I had exceptional opportunities for making German friends, not only in my own city, but in nearly every other province, and I found the German women holding an enviable position and enjoying many privileges not accorded to the women of other countries. All universities are open to women, and many women professors may be found in them, while a visit to the clubrooms of any of the societies of German women will show how many of their number hold high positions in their chosen professions.

The German husband appreciates his wife's devotion to him and to their children, and he is ready to give her every comfort and pleasure that he can afford. Every Sunday and holiday one may see hundreds of these happy couples, usually with their children, enjoying their outing together, and many Americans have envied them their ability to find so much enjoyment in the most simple and inexpensive pleasures.

I once heard a young American girl say: "If I could be sure that, after ten years of married life, my husband would be as devoted to me as that German husband is to his wife, after all these years, I would marry, too, but so many American husbands do not wear well."

Another American woman said pathetically to her German friend: "I would give anything that I possess if I could hear my husband speaking of 'my wife' in the tone of pride that your husband has."

Admirable Education.

We sent our children to the German schools, and found them admirable, nor did I once have occasion to complain of severity in discipline. On the contrary, I shall always feel deeply grateful to those who in-

culcated in my children a love for learning, and gave them a firm formation to build upon. It might, perhaps, be added that upon our return to America my oldest son was able to enter one of our highest universities as a junior at the age of 18, and this result was accomplished without so much home work as required by many of our schools here.

Relative Progress.

Let us compare our own progress with that which Germany can show, for instance: There no child is allowed to grow up in ignorance, and no child may be employed when too young, nor for too long hours, nor where his surroundings are such as to endanger health or morals. When these children are old enough to secure permanent positions, they find many hundreds of co-operative employment bureaus ready to help them, The workman's insurance, which has been in operation in Germany for thirty years, is only during the past few years being adopted here, as are most of the other regulations for child welfare mentioned above. I have never known a sweatshop to exist in Germany, nor would the filthy tenements of our cities be permitted to remain there for a day.

Neither have I ever known of factories burning, where no adequate provisions were made for the escape of the employes; nor of excursion steamers like the Eastland and the Slocum being allowed to carry passengers. There is no Blackwell's Island in Germany, where two men are kept in a cell not large enough for one, with no window for ventilation. Careless drivers are not allowed to kill hundreds of innocent victims on the streets of Germany, nor would such a driver escape punishment. We are always boasting of our freedom. Is it not to be deplored that this freedom permits such sins against the weak and helpless to be committed?

Alice Lane Meredith,

GERMANY'S GREAT GUN.

Professor J. A. Fleming, speaking at the University College on "Science in War and after the War," said the great artillery which so easily demolished the forts of Liège and Namur consisted of a gun weighing 87 tons, a foundation of 37 tons was required for the carriage, 200 men were engaged in the manipulation of it, 25 or 26 hours' work was needed to erect the gun, the shell weighed 8 cwt and was 5ft 4in long, 12 railway carriages were required to transport the gun, it was fired by electricity from a distance of a quarter of a mile, and the cost of each shot was about £500.

He urged that after the war we must properly organise our scientific resources and create an army of scientific workers. Our commercial and scientific organisation would have to compete against the highly organised German systems, and that economical struggle would be waged with the same ruthlessness and unscrupulousness (?) as Germany waged this war.

TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS.

Cant, Calumny and Commercialism

"In November 1914, (sic) Zabern was burnt down by command of Lieut. Forstner, and nearly all the inhabitants were butchered. Women were violated on the streets by soldiers. As Forstner's division left the town, a company of the American Red Cross found children speared upon bayonets and three of them crucified against walls."

—Novoje Vremia.

"Children must really be very wicked in Belgium, for the Germans frequently are obliged to send them to prison. Two urchins arrested for failing to get off foot-path to allow two German officers to pass."

—Alleged Belgian Lady in "Standard".

"Every day the streets are disturbed with conflicts and fights between the Turks and Germans. Already more than 150 officers have been assassinated, including Col. Leipzig. This war is unpopular with the Turks, and the Germans who pretend that they are the friends of Turkey and treat them like savages, are also unpopular."

—Petit Parisien.

"It is a pitiful picture of the depths to which the formerly proud and independent Turk has been reduced by Enver and his crew, with the brutal fist of the German officer."

—Ditto.

"Are we to foster the red and sombre flower of hatred against the Teuton, or the pale and emollient mallow of a melancholy pacificism in the minds of these children?"

The Germans are contemptible and inferior to thorough-bred dogs."

—Maurice Barrès to his Child.

... After the examples given by Germany of her hypocrisy, her immorality and her ferocity, I boldly reply: "Let us cultivate in our sons the red, blood-colored flower!"

—Ditto of the Ditto.

"India's Loyalty."—Standard.

"Italy's aspirations. Evidence of Austrian Double dealing. Early plotting for war."

—Ditto.

"We shall have no more 'poupés boches'.

Our little girls and our babies will therefore be relieved of the fat dolls with puffed-out cheeks so characteristic of German products."

—La Metropole.

"Sufficient allowance has not been made for the moral strength of men who know that they are fighting in the holy cause of Freedom against an enemy who has shown himself the foe of all that free men hold dear."

—The Standard.

"And so, in spite of his carelessness, and his ready forgetfulness, Yves Paul knows that there are such things as Boches and these bogey faces remind him of awful wild beasts of the night, full of terrors, and all that personifies fear and peril to a child."

—Paul Marguerite of the Academie Francaise

"One reason why *The Outlook* is opposed to Germany in the present war is because it believes that, if Germany succeeds in imposing her theory of government upon the rest of the world, this most precious right of free thought and free speech will be lost to America."

—The Outlook, N. Y.

"Germany has walked back to the morality of the Stone Age."

—Owen Wister.

"I hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing some members of the German Ministry placed upon their trial for wilful murder."

—W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales.

"The City is convinced that the war can only be won by the adoption of business methods."

—Daily Mail.

"The enemy is subjecting the conquered populations to a degree of military oppression horrible to think of."

—Winston Churchill.

"Folly and futility of the raids."

—Daily Mail on Zeppelin attack.

"It is only fair to say on behalf of the officers of an Army which has done its best to destroy the cathedrals of Belgium and France that up to the present they have only succeeded in hitting one church."

—Ditto on Ditto.

"Callous and purposeless brutality."

—Ditto on Ditto.

"The Kaiser declared that his heart bled for Louvain merely to show to his credulous subjects what a noble monarch he was, and how exquisitely attuned was his sensibility even to the outrages which he had himself inflicted upon his enemies!"

—"An Englishman" (Whibley), Daily Mail.

"Of course the antics of the Emperor are very foolish. When we remember with what barbarity he has degraded what was once the chivalrous art of war we can only stand astonished at his purposed hypocrisy."

—Ditto.

Women's War Sacrifices. Mme. Clara Butt will sing and make a speech at a patriotic meeting... Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Thenny will address the meeting and deal with the question of "How to Win the War."

—Daily Mail.

"Russian Jews Relief Fund. Appeal for Subscriptions to relieve suffering and distress among Jews in Russia and Poland. The German advance in Poland has driven vast numbers of Jews out of the Country."

—Standard.

When an American, hitherto as loyal and as representative as Mr. Henry James feels impelled to renounce his citizenship, and when hundreds of others abroad—and millions at home—cannot avoid a sense of shame at the position of their country in this greatest of all crises in the history of the world, it is time for thinking and earnest Americans to bestir themselves and to try to find some way of transmuting their profound beliefs into honorable and worthy performance—that is to say, war.—Dr. J. William White, Phila.

LITERATURE.

ORIGINAL VIEWS ABOUT THE "HYPHENATED AMERICAN".

By Dr. Paul Carus (Editor of the Open Court of Chicago).

There is much talk to-day about "hyphenated Americans" and the objection to hyphenation is common if not almost universal. The objection is justified, but is there not a side to the question in which hyphenation is quite legitimate?

We all agree that our nation should be one in love of country and unanimous in its ideal of building up a new nation on the western continent, cherishing the ideals of humanity in independence and with strength; but we do not, nor can we, deny that the new nation is the result of many factors and a coalescence of all the nations of the world. The union of all becomes possible only through the faithfulness of all to the common ideal, but the elements of which the whole is wrought from different countries of Europe. First there are the Yankees, the Puritans, who came here from England for conscience's sake because they sought liberty for the free exercise of their religion which they could not find in the old country. A different type are the Virginians and further still the Marylanders under Lord Baltimore, many of whom were adherents of the Roman Catholic faith. Quite different again were the Friends called Quakers, who acquired Pennsylvania and it was in their territory that the first Germans settled, coming from the Palatinate on the Rhine.

The Development.

On the basis of these first colonizations the development of the country began, and after a successful war with England the colonies changed into a federation of states inviting immigrants from all quarters of the world. A period of immigration set in and the thirteen states became the refuge of innumerable men and families who for some reason or other sought a new home in the great land of the west because they were dissatisfied with the conditions of their former homes, or because they strongly sympathized with the ideals of liberty and hoped to help

in building up a nation of the future where mankind would find happier and nobler and better prospects than in the past.

It is not expected, and has never been deemed necessary, that these immigrants should blot out their past, that they should forget their old homes or acquire a contempt for their forefathers or become hostile to their brothers whom they left behind in Europe. On the contrary, they were welcome here on account of their intellectual inheritance. They were invited to bring along all the treasures of their civilization so as to enrich their new home with the best they had to offer. Only one thing was expected of them, to cut off and forswear all former political allegiance to their princes or governments, for that is indispensable if they would be free citizens of this country and serve its interests faithfully.

The Objection.

It is in this sense that the objection to hyphenated Americans is justified. All those who settle in this country and become naturalized do so by their own free will in becoming Americans. The United States of America owns their allegiance fully and wholly. The governments of their original homes lose every claim, for these new citizens promise solemnly no longer to recognize any other obligations than toward the country of their adoption.

In this sense the objection to the use of hyphenated designations is rigidly justified and there is no question about it. But there is another sense in which the use of a hyphen is perfectly legitimate, and it is entirely suitable to speak of German-Americans, Irish-Americans, French-Americans, Anglo-Americans, Afro-Americans, Greco-Americans, Italo-Americans, Polish-Americans, and of the very small contingent of Indians as the original true Americans. We are different in blood and in tradition. Our mental constitution is not the same although we are all Americans, and I know more about a man if I hear him spoken of as an Afro-American or an Anglo-American or a German-American. In this latter sense the hyphenated designation is perfectly justified and it would be positively foolish to forbid distinctions of this kind.

Remain British.

In the narrow sense of the word there are very few Anglo-Americans in this country.

Englishmen who settle in this country as a rule remain British. They would consider that they were surrendering a privilege if they were to give up their connection with Great Britain. The first Englishman I met in this country, when asked whether he was an American, answered with indignation, "I never foreswore my allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen!" And the same spirit of allegiance to their old country is noticeable in most Englishmen living in this country. The patriotism of the English is a commendable trait, but at the same time I must confess that it prevents the subjects of the British empire from making desirable citizens for the United States.

The old Anglo-Americans were very different; they possessed, and many of their descendants still possess, a spirit of independence. They are also broad enough to recognize the good in other nations. They are proud of being able to trace their ancestry back to colonial days and few of them have forgotten that we owe our liberty to a struggle with Old England. They are friendly to England but not submissive. They know very well that the English people look down upon the Americans at best as third-class English. The colonials, the British subjects in the colonies, are second-class English, and when a native Englishman is kindly disposed he ranges Americans directly after these second-class English subjects, as third-class Englishmen.

Another Kind.

There is another kind of Anglo-Americans who object to being third-class Englishmen. They are Anglomaniacs. Convinced of many shortcomings—especially in manners—traceable in their countrymen, they become what Professor Patten calls Britonets.* They ape the English and succumb to a typical disease, Anglomania. These people are a dangerous element in this country because they exhibit an ill-concealed tendency of submission to Great Britain and are somewhat ashamed that the thirteen colonies ever broke away from England and asserted their independence again and again. They would not have joined Washington's army and regret that there should have been the war of 1812.

* See "Becoming American" by S. N. Patten in *The Open Court* of July, 1915.

I do not hesitate to regard the German-Americans, by the side of the old Americans of colonial descent and with revolutionary traditions, as the most valuable portion of American citizenship. Their merits in building up the United States have been fully recognized by historians and if they now show a discontent with our administration on account of its Britonet tendencies, exhibiting an unworthy submissiveness to the dictates of Great Britain and a positively unfair treatment of Germany, we are inclined to say that their complaints ought to be heeded. From the start the Germans have made the best and most faithful and enthusiastic citizens, but we cannot expect that they have become Americans for the purpose of assisting the American nation to serve as a catspaw for England. They came here to become citizens of an independent nation and wanted to help in building up the great humanitarian republic of untold future possibilities, but decidedly they did not mean to become either third-class English or Britonets.

We Americans are at present subject to the latter danger and are likely to lose our chances of becoming the great republic of the future, in which the ideals of mankind shall be actualised in a higher degree than ever before.

Good Americans.

With very rare exceptions German-Americans are good Americans, inspired by the proper spirit of American ideas, but considering their intellectual inheritance of high-minded ideals, their love of solid education, their respect for law, their insistence on liberty and regard for the rights of others, we deem it wrong to do away with the proper designation of their origin.

The objection to the hyphenated expression is justified only when the double name does not so much refer to the descent of American citizens as to a state of mind in which a man is supposed to serve two masters. Since this is the case only in the rarest possible exceptions, we see in the opposition to hyphenation a sly attempt to weaken the just criticism that at present comes from our German-American fellow citizens.

The German-Americans are right when they denounce the "neutrality" of the United States in furnishing ammunition to the Allies so as to help them kill the German soldiers

in their defense of the fatherland. We have no business to support either British supremacy on the seas or the plans of the Czar in extending the muscovite dominion over Europe.

A Bad Conscience.

There is no need of leveling all Americans—those of colonial descent, the German-Americans, the Irish-Americans, the Latin-Americans, the Slav-Americans, and the Afro-Americans, to the indiscriminate mass of "Americans," and the suggestion to do so indicates a bad conscience. It is mainly directed against the German-Americans because they have a complaint against our administration which is Britonet (as Professor Patten would say). But the Britonets do not dare to discuss the situation openly with proper arguments, and so, with a sly trick worthy of a British diplomat like Sir Edward Grey, they transfer the issue to a field where they claim the right to silence the warning which comes from German-American quarters.

Therefore we feel it advisable to declare in all honesty that we are all hyphenated Americans and shall remain so, and we hope that in later centuries America will be proud of being the product of several different elements of European blood mixture. We do not mean to become Anglomaniacs but will build up a new nation in which, though the foundations have been laid by the Anglo-Americans, the German-American element has given to this nation the most important and most valuable addition.

The Germans of the old world have proved to mankind in the present world war that in spite of being more than six times outnumbered by their enemies they hold their own, and there is no chance that they will be crushed or defeated by the allied powers. Their admirable efficiency in their peaceful pursuits is fully equalled by an efficiency in battle, and the time will come when we Americans will deem it advisable, yea indispensable, to imitate their institutions, their methods of civil service, their methods of education, their inventions in industrial spheres, their progress in science, in music and other arts. The proof of German efficiency, of their superiority in almost every respect, is manifest and our fellow citizens of German descent will take pride in calling themselves German-Americans.

Notes from Dresden.

New Philharmonic Orchestra for the City of the Elbe.

The long felt need of a city orchestra of the first rank, founded upon a sound financial basis, so as to render the performers and the whole organization above the hard necessities of purely business considerations and enable them to devote their entire energies to the pursuit of this one calling, without which no artistic undertaking can hope to attain any legitimate success or any high eminence, is about to be met, after many years of waiting and striving, in Dresden.

The Princess Johann Georg who has shown her interests and goodwill toward the undertaking in a most generous and substantial manner, by a large gift, was represented by Freifrau von Frinck-Burgk. A number of other wealthy and influential citizens have also contributed handsome amounts.

The above meeting took place, the existence of a genuine and artistic Philharmonic Orchestra, for the city of Dresden has become a settled fact. Concerts of high artistic significance have been organized. The genial Edwin Lindner has been engaged for its regular leader though other famous directors, like Nikisch, have been invited to direct on special occasions.

continued by 60 members of this Philharmonic orchestra under the leadership of Kapellmeister Florenz Werner, who will also give every second Saturday, a Volks-Symphony-Concert with full orchestra.

Beside these concerts, the Society of the Friends of Music will give their annual series of Grand Concerts, where prominent artists will appear and notable works, also symphonies of first rank will be performed, by the new orchestra. Thus it will be seen a new era has dawned for the musical world of Dresden where the lack of any first class city orchestra has so long been felt.

The first concert of the first mentioned series will take place Oct. 16. in the large hall of the Gewerbehau, when Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is to be performed, with the assistance of the newly formed "Dresdner Singakademie" and the Dresden "Männer-gesangverein", in all 300 members, for the grand chorus. Leading artists from Berlin, Munich and Dresden have been engaged as soloists.

New Red Cross Society. A Red Cross Society has been formed in Dresden consisting of all the leading representatives of the American colony here.

Siegfried Wagner, and Young Bride in Dresden.

All the musical world of Dresden, together with all prominent social circles, turned out, at the first performance in Dresden of Siegfried Wagner's first opera "The Bearskin" (founded on Grimm's fairy tale) when the composer and his sweet young bride of a day were present, in one of the chief boxes, of the Royal opera and of course the cynosure of all eyes.

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