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The continental times. No. 1158. Vol. XXII. No. 16 August 6, 1915

Berlin, Germany: Continental Times, G.m.b.H., August 6, 1915

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Grand Hôtel
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Managing Director: Nils Trulsson.

The Continental Times

HOTEL
ESPLANADE,
BERLIN.

PRICE: 20 Pf., 5 CTS.

A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

PRICE: 20 PF., 5 CTS.

No. 1158. Vol. XXII. No. 16.

STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Sultan Quite Well.
Constantinople, Aug. 5. The Sultan is reported to be quite well again. He has been attending the usual palace festivities.

Fight in the Air.
Hague, Aug. 5. A fight in the air between a Russian aeroplane and a German aeroplane and a Zeppelin airship is reported. The results are not given.

Consuls Flee.
Zurich, Aug. 5. In Warsaw, Brest Litovsk, Wilna and other threatened places, most of the foreign consuls have fled. The American Consul in Warsaw has remained at his post.

Diplomats in Council.
Paris, Aug. 5. It is proposed shortly to call a meeting of the diplomats of the Entente Powers to assemble in Paris, under the presidency of M. Delcassé.

Turks for Germany.
It is announced that a number of Turkish sick and wounded will be brought to Germany, to be cared for here at the various well known watering places of the Empire.

Fire in Constantinople.
Constantinople, August 5. Another of those periodical fires, which mark this dry season of the year, has taken place at Taxim in the European quarter. The German sanatorium has been burnt down.

Count Tisza Confident.
Budapest, Aug. 5. Count Tisza has expressed himself as pleased over the progress of the war of late. He says: "All goes splendidly at the front. It is a real pleasure to watch things in such times as these."

Herr Ballin has Iron Cross.
The well-known director of the Hamburg American line, Herr Ballin, has been decorated with the Iron Cross. Herr Ballin, since the war broke out, has placed his remarkable organizing talents at the disposition of the Government and has rendered great services.

Very Active.
London, Aug. 5. The *Daily Telegraph* states that German aeroplanists are showing particular activity on the flanks of the Russian army and do everything to prevent them setting up defensive works.

Plenty of Wheat.
Bucharest, Aug. 5. The wheat crop has been the heaviest in years. In consequence the Minister of the Interior has given facilities for export. A large portion of the crop will be taken by Germany.

Greeks Annoyed.
Athens, Aug. 5. Since the Greek nation has refused to throw in its lot with the Entente, its shipping has been perpetually harassed by France and England. Now Italy is pursuing the same methods. The shippers here are much annoyed at this useless form of persecution.

French Depressed.
Cologne, Aug. 5. People who have lately returned from France are unanimous in saying that the former spirit of optimism has disappeared and that the people are depressed and disheartened. It is stated that the last time President Poincaré went to the front, he was many times saluted with cries of: "Peace at any price!"

Goremykin Ill.
Petersburg, Aug. 5. On the eve of the opening of the Duma, the Premier Goremykin at the Ministerial Council had a fainting attack which lasted a long while. He was taken to the Ilagin Palace. Another attack took place during the night. At the first session of the Duma he was further troubled with twitching of the hand and legs.

Still another Try.
Vienna, Aug. 5. Prince Trobetszkoi who recently went to Bucharest on a mission from his government and suffered the indignity of being refused an audience with the King, is now ordered upon a similar mission to Sofia. There his chances are considered to be just as small as in Roumania. Bulgaria like Roumania, is pledged to strict neutrality.

Economy Theories.
London, Aug. 5. The following suggestions for economy are set forth, in the *Mail*, by Mr. Morgan, a prominent member of the Munitions Committee. No new buildings to be erected. Presents to be solely in the new war loan shares. Use of automobiles only for official or charity purposes. Invite no friends to the restaurant. Don't bother about the fashions. Don't use messengers. Don't treat others and don't drink anything stronger than water until the war is over. If Mr. Morgan ideas were to be carried out, many trades would suffer surely. However, the strictest economy is the order of the day in Great Britain.

THE RUSSIANS DISILLUSIONISED.

Want to Know Why the English and French Forces did not Take the Offensive.

A WASTED OPPORTUNITY.

Praise is all Very Well but What is Wanted is Practical Help. Immobility of Forces in the West.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

The emphasis with which it has been asserted, by the three principal speakers at the opening of the Duma, that Russia must fight to the bitter end, reveals the fact that the Russian government realises very fully the seriousness of the situation which has been brought about by the Military events of the past month, and just now culminating in the great drive of the forces of Nikolai Nikolavitch in Poland and the Baltic provinces.

The Russian people, up to now, has only suspected that the war was going badly for the Empire, because it was not allowed to know the truth. But now that the populations of Riga, Warsaw, Cholm, Lublin, Kowno, Grodno, Wilna are flocking to the capital in overwhelming numbers, arriving scores of overcrowded trainloads every day; the real condition of affairs can no longer be concealed. And so the good offices of the church are called in, and the Russian people are, by Imperial Ukase, ordered to unite and pray for victory.

Praise for Russia.

In the House of Commons, at Westminster, the English Premier pats the Russian ally on the back, tells him that Great Britain is fully appreciative of the gallant fight he is making. Here are the exact words used by Mr. Asquith: "We would be ungrateful and insensitive indeed if we did not recognise, at this moment in particular, the gallant, the indescribably gallant, efforts which are being made by our Russian Allies to stem the tide of invasion and to maintain the inviolable integrity of their positions. (Cheers.) I do not think in the whole of military history there has been a more magnificent example before us of disciplined, patient endurance of both individual and collective endurance than by the Russian Army during the last eleven months." (Cheers.) And the British Prime Minister went on to tell how owing to the efficiency of her navy, England was fully supplied with food and the country comparatively comfortably situated.

A Cry for Help.

But that is all gall and warmwood to the Russians, who are suffering in the severest manner, whose ports are closed, whose armies are being decimated, whose resources are being exhausted, and it is quite natural that a cry for help to her allies should be made. A telegram has been sent from the Russian government to France and England, in which she calls upon those countries for assistance in her moment of need. It is pointed out that whilst Russia is acting up to the words of the English Prime Minister and fighting a most gallant fight against the magnificently organised forces and splendid leadership of the Central Powers, the armies of England and France are remaining in a state of inertia, doing nothing, instead of adopting the natural course under the circumstances, a strong offensive. The Russian despatch, it is known, has been tampered with by the British censorship before being given out for publication to the English press, but even as it stands in its modified form, it reads as a terrible reproach to the allies of Russia, an accusation that they have done nothing to assist the Muscovites in their time of need.

The Suggestion.

That much censored despatch reads as follows:—"It would appear that the sending of strong German reinforcements from France to the Russian front, began in the fourth week of July, at the time when Mackensen's army was hard pushed in the Wierprz Tal and the fighting on the Narew had been continual. Every Russian success caused the enemy to draw fresh forces from the west front. That fact gave splendid opportunities for active operations upon the part of our allies."

That is just a part of the despatch sent from Petersburg to London. There is a great deal more of it, and there is the best reason to suppose the major portion of it is not published because it would not be pleasant reading to the English and French public. Undoubtedly that which is left out consists of reproaches and criticisms at the extraordinary military attitude of France and England, in remaining inert and ineffective at a moment, when it must be fully evident to everyone, that a most active offensive was imperative. The Russian reproach, even that milder portion of it which the censorship has permitted to pass, is of the most caustic kind, and is all the more significant as coming atop of a series of attacks which have appeared lately in the Russian press against England specially, and France in a

GOING INTO WARSAW.

By Colonel Edwin Emerson.

Colonel Emerson, one of the war correspondents of the *Washington Post*, who has just returned from the campaign before Warsaw, where he was with Field Marshal Hindenburg's armies, gives this account of the advance at the center immediately preceding the fall of Warsaw.

We were with the Ninth Army under the command of Prince Leopold of Bavaria. By "we" I mean a small party of newspaper men, among whom were Raymond Swing of the *Chicago News*, Xavier Bueno of the Madrid *ABC*, Goesta Torelius of the Stockholm *Dagblad*, Constantine Negruzzi of the Roumanian, J. R. Jensen of the Copenhagen *Politiken* and Major Schweitzer of the German General Staff.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria, to whose army we were assigned, was in the act of moving his headquarters from Lodz to Skierniewice when we joined him. In fact his whole army was moving eastward over all available roads towards Warsaw. Prince Leopold was in the best of spirits when we were presented to him, and so were all the officers of his staff.

A Bird's Eye View.

Everybody, indeed, was in the best of spirits, for they were all moving forward toward the desired goal. The jolliest of all were the young aviators, who were making daily flights over Warsaw, coming back with reports of the evacuation of that city by immense numbers of civilians and military fugitives. When we visited some of these officers at their aviation field, between Lodz and Warsaw, some of them were good enough to take us up, one at a time, in their aeroplanes. Thus we got a bird's eye glimpse of the general advance on Warsaw.

Every road leading eastward toward Warsaw was choked with German troops of all kinds. Later we were given the use of army automobiles and joined in the general movement toward Warsaw. We got as far as the German artillery positions before Blonye, some 20 kilometers west of Warsaw. When we reached this point the fight was in full progress, and the sky was full of bursting shrapnell. Just ahead of us the infantry of Prince Leopold's army was storming the Russian lines amid the crackle of rifle fire and the pop-pop-pop-pop of machine guns. While we were still there the big mortar batteries came up and got into position for bombarding the Warsaw forts.

Later we followed the German advance as far as the Vistula, where Prussian pioneers under a heavy Russian artillery and infantry fire were throwing a pontoon bridge across the Vistula at Kamion opposite Vyszogrod. At the same time German motor boats, belonging to General von Wangenhansen's division, were scouting up and down the Vistula clearing the opposite bank by the well-directed fire of their machine guns.

An Irresistible Advance.

The thing that most impressed us all was the confident, indomitable spirit of the German troops straining forward over every available road and trail leading eastward. All appeared imbued with a feeling that nothing could stop them. Among all the thousands of soldiers whom we passed marching forward through the open country we never saw one limping behind. Throughout this advance I never saw one straggler. Even the horses of the cavalry, field artillery, and supply columns seemed to have caught the general spirit.

Another thing that impressed me was the contented spirit of the Polish peasants throughout this vast region between the Pilica and Vistula over which we passed. I had heard many distressing stories of the

masses upon the western front and there force a decisive issue, which not only will affect the French front, but the entire issue of the war.

"What is England Doing?"

Milan, Aug. 5. It may perhaps be hard upon the English to be criticised by their ally Italy, but here the sentiment is growing strong that Great Britain has not done her duty towards the allies, apparently thinking that payment of cash was all that was needed to bring success. The *Secolo* publishes a six column article, headed "What is England Doing?" It begins by hurling back into England's teeth all the charges made by that country as to the inefficiency of the Italian military action, and wants to know what England herself is doing at this critical moment, thus standing idle instead of taking the offensive? England, it says, thinks that it is enough to supply money. The whole article is full of sarcasm concerning England and the English.

Crisis Approaching.

Petersburg, Aug. 5. Colonel Schumky, the military expert of the *Novoe Vremia* writes:—"The crisis for the English and French is approaching, when the Germans storm in their

devastation of crops in this region by the retreating Russians, but instead of such destruction I saw on all sides a wonderful harvest of rich crops being garnered in by the peasants with the help of German soldiers. Only in a few places, close to recently vacated Russian headquarters, had the crops been trampled down or otherwise destroyed close to the roadside, but no farther.

Thorough Preparation.

We were likewise agreeably disappointed by the excellent condition of the highways and roads, especially those leading toward Warsaw. They had all been repaired by the German military engineers so that they were in first rate condition. Thus there is now a splendid macadamized highway running all the way from Kalish, on the German frontier, to Blonye, just in front of Warsaw,—better than any road I know of in Mexico or all Central America. I was told that the German military authorities within the last months had put no less than 30,000,000 marks into road and railroad repairs within this region immediately west Warsaw. Even during this last advance on Warsaw we saw thousands of German engineer troops, Polish peasants and Russian prisoners of war busily working on these roads with hundreds of steam rollers and street sprinklers.

This characteristic German thoroughness in the work of preparation, I think, had as much to do with the fall of Warsaw as the well-conceived strategy of Field Marshall Hindenburg's general plan, and the splendid spirit of all the various German and Austrian armies participating in the concentric advance. The wonderful flanking movements in the extreme north and south, of course, did the trick, together with the steady pressure at the centre which we witnessed.

When my companions and I turned our backs on Warsaw at Blonye the other day, we had all seen enough to realize that the fall of Warsaw could only be a matter of few days or hours.

Bark to Go.

Petersburg, Aug. 5. Following upon the resignations of the Ministers of the Interior, War, Justice and the President of the Holy Synod; it is now the turn of the Minister of Finance to go. Minister Bark, whose position, owing to the trying financial circumstances, has long been very difficult, will, it is said, be given the Ministry of Commerce and Trade, a post which in the present times is well nigh a sinecure. His fall is owing to the failure of the last war loan.

Bullying France.

Cologne, Aug. 5. A Belgian traveller who just come back from France, repeats the story that has been heard so much of late, namely that the French are no longer masters in their own country. Very often the French themselves have to go to the English to obtain passes to travel in their own land. The cold egoism of the British is not understood by the Gauls who are full of abuse concerning the allies from over the channel.

Retaliation.

Hague, August 5. The French government has made a protest against the taking away and unprisonment by the Germans of some hundred and fifty citizens of Roubaix, the French city now occupied. They were arrested upon the refusal of the city of Roubaix to pay a fine of 150,000 francs which the German government exacted in return for the destruction of the German consulate at Alexandria by the French. The French government threatens, that if the said civilians are not released, it will have to take retaliatory measures.

NORWEGIAN WAR VIEW.

Thinks that Russian Troops are Demoralised. Nicolai Nicolavitch Cornered.

Christiania, Aug. 4. The Military Correspondent of the *Morgenbladet* says:—"In view of the situation created by the advance of the Archduke Ferdinand and General Mackensen and their offensive movement on the Lublin-Cholm section, which has proved successful, it would be absolute folly on the part of Nicolai Nicolavitch were he to hold to his first idea of a decisive engagement, in the position where his troops have now been forced. The danger of a catastrophe would be by far too great. All in all, the position of the Russians would appear to be in the highest degree difficult. The news that in July alone, 170,000 Russians were taken prisoners, is a sign that the demoralisation in their ranks is universal and this must be regarded as of great military importance."

British Prisoners in German Camps.

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- Long, Ernest, Priv.,
Niblett, Raymond, Priv.,
Tibbles, Christoph, Priv.,
Beardsley, George, Priv.,
Naylor, Harold, Priv.,
Robinson, Frank, Corp.,
Wakefield, Harry, Corp.,
Brown, George, Priv.,
Jackson, Charles, Serg.,
Phillips, Henry, Priv.,
Peat, Charles, Corp.,
Bromly, William, Priv.,
Hughes, James, Corp.,
Higgins, James, Priv.,
Horsley, Frank, Corp.,
Merritt, Alfred, Serg.,
Whiteside, James, Priv.,
Camson, Frederick, Priv.,
Jones, William, Priv.,
Miller, Joseph, Corp.,
Nefley, Harold, Priv.,
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Purdy, Frederick, Priv.,
Lister, George, Priv.,
Murley, Thomas, Priv.,
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Perks, Spencer, Priv.,
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Croft, Charles, Serg.,
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Redding, George, Priv.,
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Elms, William, Priv.,
Johnson, David, Priv.,
Ogg, William, Priv.,
Thompson, George, Priv.,
Nice, William, Serg.,
Wilson, Horace, Priv.,
Smith, Joseph, Priv.,
Rawleson, Philip, Priv.,
Roberts, David, Corp.,
Bourne, Joh., Priv.,
Knight, Henry, Priv.,
Anderson, William, Priv.,
Cawley, Thomas, Serg.,
Fritzgerald, Christ, Priv.,
Attewell, Frank, Corp.,
Cox, Ben, Priv.,
Prince, Charles, Priv.,
Phillips, George, Corp.,
Robertson, William, Priv.,
Thompson, George, Serg.,
Abthorpe, Phillip, Priv.,
Brookbanks, William,
Bell, Thomas, Priv.,
Claxton, Charles, Corp.,
Franks, Joshua, Corp.,
Garrett, Henry, Priv.,
Green, Joh., Priv.,
Harman, George, Priv.,
Hodgegkinson, Isaac, Priv.,
Maycock, Ernest, Priv.,
Maskell, George, Priv.,
McKillan, Archibald, Priv.,
McKillan, William, Priv.,
O'Brien, Joh., Priv.,
Reed, James, Priv.,
Scrownther, Joh., Priv.,
Stokoe, George, Priv.,
Stephenson, Joh., Priv.,
Thompson, George, Corp.,
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Williams, William, Priv.,
Bond, Albert, Priv.,
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Matthews, Hugh, Corp.,
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Frost, Alexander, Corp.,
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Holt, William, Priv.,
Shaw, Robert Joh., Priv.,
Lang, Richard, Corp.,
Clayton, William, Corp.,
Stunt, Alfred, Corp.

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Halson, Leonard, Priv.,
Bogue, James, Priv.,
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Alkinson, William, Priv.,
Bevis, George, Priv.,
Brackstone, William, Priv.,
Carpenter, Arthur, Priv.,
Clark, Edgar, Priv.,
Downham, Charles, Priv.,
Game, Henry, Priv.,
Kell, William, Lance-Corp.,
Paul, William, Lance-Corp.,
Henderson, John, Priv.,
King, Thomas, Priv.,
Morrow, John, Priv.,
Ryan, Richard, Priv.,
Walker, John, Priv.,
Brenahan, Denis, Lance-Corp.,
Spicer, John, Priv.,
Woodhouse, Frederick, Priv.,
Woodier, Frederick, Priv.,
Woodward, Albert, Priv.,
Worrall, Ernest, Priv.,
Worster, Henry, Serg.,
Bunce, Sidney, Priv.,
Cockman, Arthur, Priv.,
Cocksel, Frederick, Priv.,
Day, Arthur, Priv.,
Frances, Cornelius, Priv.,
Hussey, Patrick, Priv.,
Johnstone, Henry, Priv.,
London, William, Priv.,
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Ward, William, Priv.,
Thomas, Alfred, Priv.,
Thomas, Edward, Priv.,
Thompson, Henry, Priv.,
Thompson, Richard, Priv.,
Thompson, William, Priv.,
Timnings, Walter, Serg.,
Thornley, John, Lance-Corp.,
Tomkinson, John, Priv.,
Tomlinson, Samuel, Priv.,
Tockington, William, Priv.,
Tounge, Edward, Priv.,
Tracy, Henry, Priv.,
Timmicliffe, Arthur, Non-com.,
Tynon, William, Priv.,
Underwood, Frederick, Serg.,
Vickers, Edward, Priv.,
Vickers, William, Priv.,
Walton, Charles, Priv.,
Ward, William, Lance-corp.,
Wardle, Isaac, Priv.,
Welsh, George, Priv.,
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