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The Continental Times

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LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Tzar in Bessarabia.
Budapest, Nov. 23. The Russian Emperor has paid a flying visit to Remi in Bessarabia.

British Losses.
London, Nov. 23. The latest casualty list gives the names of 26 officers and 1,240 men.

Ships Sunk.
London, Nov. 23. The two steamers "Merganser" and "Halamsire" have been torpedoed. The crews have been saved.

Thirty Barges Sunk.
Petersburg, Nov. 23. According to the *Birsheva Viedomosti* thirty barges coming down the Neva and laden with provisions, were caught in the ice and sank.

Cameroons Occupied.
London, Nov. 23. The English announce having occupied Tibati in the Cameroons. They say that the resistance of the enemy has been overcome and that much booty has been taken.

Bethlehem Fire.
Philadelphia, Nov. 23. Inquiry concerning the cause of the recent fire at the Bethlehem works points to incendiarism. In Cleveland two of the town council have been arrested in connection with the fire.

Orient Express Service.
Sofia, Nov. 23. The Railroad Corps and Pioneers have done marvels of quick work in the restoration of the damaged railroad line and the Orient Express service will be resumed within the next ten days.

Back in Athens.
Athens, Nov. 23. The French Commissioner M. Denys Cochin has unexpectedly returned here. The Quadruple Alliance appears to be inclined to take up a threatening attitude towards Greece.

Aeroplane Accident.
München, Nov. 23. Near Miesbach in Upper Bavaria a double decker belonging to the Schleichheim division fell to ground. The steerer Freiherr von Craillsheim was severely wounded and the outlooker, Freiherr von Seckendorff, was killed.

Too Late Again.
London, Nov. 23. The military correspondent of the *Times*, who tells his compatriots a great number of home truths, says that even if conscription comes in England, it comes, like most things in that country, too late.

New Note to England.
Washington, Nov. 23. The United States Government has forwarded yet another Note to England, this time upon the subject of cotton which the American Department of State does not think can be considered as contraband.

The Unexpected Came.
Sofia, Nov. 23. The *Balkanska Poschta* says "Quite contrary to the expectations of the Entente Powers, and their blockade intentions, a Union has been completed which reaches from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf, inspired by common interests and the desire for freedom and independence."

Disquiet in Athens.
Athens, Nov. 23. There have been considerable disturbances here owing to the discontent at the bullying attitude taken up by Lord Kitchener. At a banquet given to Lord Kitchener M. Skoulidiss excused himself and the Italian Minister was also absent.

Kitchener Not for India.
London, Nov. 23. Contrary to various statements which have been published, it is understood that Lord Kitchener will not go to India. The British Government say that there is no reason for him to go to the Far East. What is almost sure is that Lord Kitchener is destined for the defence of Egypt.

Russia against Roumania.
Paris, Nov. 23. According to the *Echo de Paris* Russia has detached 200,000 troops to the Bessarabian frontier. The *Echo* says: that this move on the part of the Russians on the frontier has been made necessary by the dubious attitude of Roumania.

To Occupy Salonica.
Frankfurt a. M., Nov. 23. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that it would appear as though the Allies propose to occupy Salonica. They seek to obtain control of the lines Salonica-Doiran and Salonica-Gewghel which lines are now administered by the Greeks.

A Difficult Position.
London, Nov. 23. The *Daily Telegraph* Salonica Correspondent reports that the declaration of a friendly blockade of Greece has brought about an exceedingly critical situation in the Hellenic Kingdom.

Rhalls Interviewed.
London, Nov. 23. The *Daily Mail* publishes an interview with M. Rhalls who said that if French, English or Servian troops came over the frontier they would not be disarmed. If the Allies left Salonica he said Greece would demobilise within 24 hours.

East African Campaign.
London, Nov. 23. According to despatches received here, the intended campaign in German East Africa is likely to prove far more difficult than was at first expected. The Germans have been able to muster 4,000 white troops and 30,000 colored men. They have likewise the officers and crew of the "Königsberg" together with the cannons taken from aboard the cruiser and considerable supplies of ammunition.

AMERICA IMPATIENT.

Business Men in the United States Urging the President Not to Admit a Policy of Delay by Great Britain.
Washington, Nov. 23. Much impatience is beginning to be shown here at the policy of delay which the British Government is indulging in as regards the American Note. It is a great mistake of the English to consider the Note as being merely a matter of form or a document, the reply to which can be postponed. The cotton, meat and dry goods businesses of the United States are deeply involved in the attitude of Great Britain as regards the Note, and they are bringing all pressure to bear upon the President in order that a satisfactory answer may be obtained with the smallest amount of delay.

Heavy Losses.

Hundreds of shiploads of goods consigned to America, and paid for by Americans, have been lying, a few in German and many more in Dutch harbors, and have to stop there pending England's decision. The value of such cargoes is estimated at \$9,000,000. The English Government has already released £2,000,000 worth of such goods, but the remainder is tied up. The release of the rest appears, according to the Governmental experts, to be more of a question of technical than of political nature. It is therefore demanded that the British Ambassador here be given plenipotentiary powers to deal with the situation so as to make a rapid clearance of the whole affair. If this desire upon the part of the American Government be refused it will give immediate rise to a tension between the two governments. Any attempts upon the part of the English government to delay further, cannot fail to be dangerous because Congress will meet inside of three weeks and the merchants who have hitherto made their complaints to the President directly will then appeal to the Members of Congress of their districts.

PROFESSOR HALL IN BERLIN.

Thinks That America is Following Mistaken Policy in Being Partisan in the War.
Having come from Goettingen, where he is enjoying life immensely, Professor Hall, who has such a popular name as one of the American exchange professors, has just been passing a few days in Berlin and incidentally he gave a lecture in aid of the Red Cross funds, delivered in the German language of which he is master. Professor Hall is one of those representative American's who at the present time has the courage to speak out his mind and tell that he thinks the United States is making a considerable mistake in taking a so pro-English attitude. He takes the perfectly common sense view, that it is a pity for the Americans to lose so much German Commerce as they are likely to do owing to the attitude of England in "nudging up" the sea trade of the world in its own interests in the war. The Professor points out to his friends that, owing to the English boycott of American trade with Germany, the German people, ever exceedingly resourceful, are learning to manufacture all kinds of things, necessaries and commodities, which they used to import from the United States. Thus when the war is over, America will find that Germany, owing to having been deprived of many American goods, for which it had grown accustomed to depend upon the U.S. for its supply, has now developed new industries for the making of those things and will thus for the future become independent of America. Thus when the end of the war comes the United States will find itself, owing to the policy of England, very much restricted in many branches of trade with Germany in which it had hitherto held, more or less of a monopoly.

JUSTICE FOR WOMEN VERSUS SENTIMENT AND CANT.

OPINION OF WOMEN UPON THE CAVELL CASE. SHE WAS NO VICTIM. "SHE KNEW VERY WELL WHAT PENALTY SHE INCURRED."

London, Nov. 21. In the midst of all the canting hypocritical articles written here concerning the spy Cavell, and the fate that very naturally befell her, it is refreshing to find that a woman's newspaper has the courage to stand out and tell the truth, as will be seen in the following article from "Votes for Women," which appears under the heading of "Justice for Women or Sentimental Cant?"

The Cavell Case.

Miss Cavell, like Florence Nightingale and every other woman of large simple ideals and fine resolute faith, has had her actions and her memory insulted and degraded by every sort of sentimental misrepresentation. As for the attempt of various newspapers to exploit her heroism for recruiting purposes, all people of decent feeling, whatever their views about war or peace or conscription or recruiting, must unite to condemn the vulgarity which, in effect, says to the possible recruit: "It is your duty to enlist, on broad grounds of patriotism and honour; but, since we believe you are not likely to enlist on those grounds, we will intoxicate you into enlistment by falsehood and hysteria." To such an insult, aimed at our British manhood, no Suffragist will be a party.

"This Innocent Girl."

An example of falsehood and hysteria is the phrase, coined in description of Miss Cavell by some silly sentimentalist, of "this innocent girl." Miss Cavell was not a girl, but a woman of mature age, wide experience, and splendid record; while, as for innocence (though we know well that she was innocent before her own conscience and before God), of the particular military offence which formed the technical basis of the charge against her she was, by her own frank and noble admission, guilty. The *Times* of October 22 said: "She had been guilty of a military offence. . . . There was the fact; she acknowledged certain acts concerning the conveying of soldiers to the enemy; and the legal penalty for this offence under 'The German Military Code is death.' What Miss Cavell did she did with her eyes open, not shirking the hideous risk; she died in the holy conviction that she had done right. Is it not intolerable for her nobility of purpose to be belittled by the pretence that she acted in a foolish ignorance, and was the victim of the tragedy instead of its heroine?"

Very Deplorable.

Still more deplorable is it to find a sober and dignified paper like the *New Statesman*, which has always advocated equal rights for women, and which we should never before have accused or suspected of hysteria, coming to the silly and insulting conclusion that the brutality of the execution is increased by the fact that Miss Cavell was a woman. The writer of the article says that "extreme feminists" will not agree with him. "Feminism" is often used, like "socialism," as a general vague term of ignorant depreciation. But if it means what is here implied, a feminist must be someone who claims or believes in some special prerogative for women *qua* women—for instance, the writer of the article in the *New Statesman*. He grounds his theory that "it is worse to shoot a woman" than a man on "some instinct making for the preservation of the race." This is, of course, just amiable ignorance. The evolutionist-utilitarians of the Victorian Era made a similar mistake. They pointed out that altruism might be explained as an evolutionary development of selfishness. It was retorted by genuine philosophers that this account left unexplained the moral obligation of altruism in any particular case where the circumstances invited selfishness. If altruism were just generalised selfishness, no one would be altruistic when specialised selfishness would serve his turn better. Similarly, even if we have a sentimental objection to woman-killing (as distinct from real humanity), blindly drawn from an instinct of race-preservation, that furnishes no reason for allowing force to the objection once we have realised its true character, and seen that it is inapplicable to the particular case. It may well be that an enlightened community would countenance *difference* of danger and duty—as nature itself does—for different sexes. *Difference* does not necessitate inequality, nor does equality presuppose

identity of function. If the manhood of a nation spares its womanhood because it will not be able to perpetuate itself if it does not, that is common sense, not chivalry; and it scarcely justifies attitudinising about a case where race-perpetuation does not come in.

It is just Cant.

But, in fact, all talk, such as the *New Statesman* indulges in, of special "considerateness to women" as a proof of growing civilisation, is just cant. Women are *not* treated more considerately than men, but less so. As Charles Lamb said, "More than half the drudgery and coarse servitude of the world is performed by women," and that is truer now than when he said it. Women supporting families are not paid more "considerately" than men supporting families; they are paid far less. Conditions of women's work are not more "considerate" than those of men; they are far worse: in spite of Factory Acts and the Trade Boards Act, this is unquestionably so, as anyone knows who troubles to compare the proportions of women and men in "sweated" industries. When a "national" Insurance Act is passed, women are not treated under it more "considerately" than men; as the *New Statesman* has always insisted, they are treated much more shamefully. Even the pretence of sparing the actual *lives* of women is a shoddy pretence with no basis in fact. The enfranchised male community annually slaughters thousands of women in childbirth because it is too callous, cruel, and stupid to remedy the conditions attending childbirth, or to allow women a say in the improvement of those conditions by law. All this the *New Statesman* knows. It is not, true, in the position of those canting rags which pretend to virtuous indignation at the killing of Miss Cavell, though they supported the infliction of forcible feeding—often far worse than death—on women in British prisons. The *New Statesman* did honourably speak out against forcible feeding; but, if we remember right, it expressly did *not* do so on any sentimental ground that the sufferers were mainly women.

An Insult to the Sex.

But our main point is this: if the *New Statesman* attitude were universal it would prevent, it would dishonour, all such heroisms as Miss Cavell's. It would force woman, willy-nilly, into the position of the "cad." What should we be thinking of Miss Cavell now if she had said: "I will do things for which a man would be shot, but when I am discovered I shall be safe because I am a woman"? Could anything more pitiful, more "un-English," be conceived? Yet, under *New Statesman* ethics, what else could she have said? Her calm, considered, level-headed, unsentimental heroism would be ruled out. She could not have played the game, because the *New Statesman* would not have allowed her to risk the stakes. She had no such mean illusions. She knew very well what penalty she incurred, and would have been ashamed to shirk it on grounds of sex. To desire exemption for such a woman on *that* ground, instead of on the general ground of humanity, is to insult her sex and herself; it is to belittle and decry her heroic sacrifice.

ATHENS REPORTS.

Copenhagen, Nov. 23. The Athens Correspondent of the *Journal* states that in his visit to Athens Kitchener had no intention or hope of persuading the Greeks to abandon their attitude of neutrality. His object was entirely concerned with the question of the landing of troops.

According to a despatch received, the Servian Minister of War has arrived in Salonica.

In Athens there exists the greatest ill-feeling amongst the people regarding the measures taken by England which most seriously hamper the commercial interests of the country.

U-BOATS

IN MEDITERRANEAN.
Paris, Nov. 23. The *Petit Journal* states that the Italian passenger ship "Dormida" has been torpedoed. All the passengers are saved.

PREMIER RADOSLAWOW GIVES INTERVIEW.

Considers That the Outlook is as Good as Can Be. Member of the Bulgarian Ministry States his Opinions.

Budapest, Nov. 22. The Correspondent of the *Pester Lloyd* has had an interview with the Bulgarian Premier. Mr. Radoslawow declared that the outlook on all sides was excellent. The Servians he said, were retreating in every direction, evidently with the idea of escaping into Albania. "We hope," he said, "to be able to give the Entente Powers an example of our strength."

"The Danube navigation between Austro-Hungary and Bulgaria is proceeding with the utmost order. Work is being industriously pursued with the object of restoring the rail communication between Belgrade and Sofia. I hope that the express between Sofia and Hungary will be running in the course of the next few days. Our relations with Greece and Roumania are of the best, in spite of Greece observing an almost too friendly attitude towards the Allies. I hope that Roumania will remain neutral. The Premier said that the numbers of the Allies so far landed at Salonica did not exceed 100,000 and he did not believe that it would ever exceed 170,000.

Regarding the export of grain, he said that Bulgaria would be able to send away large quantities of maize, but not of other crops.

Talking of the future of Servia, Mr. Radoslawow said that the outcome was a matter for the consideration of all the Allies. "One thing is certain which is that the common frontier with Hungary must remain as it stands. Likewise the freedom of the Danube must be assured."

Then he came to the point of the possible conclusion of peace, saying: "It is quite certain that within a very short time the Allies and Bulgaria will have made an end of Servia. Then something else will take place"—what, M. Radoslawow up to to-day does not know.

The Continental Times is the only newspaper published in all Europe which tells the truth in English.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

(Balkan Front.)

North of Metrovitza also north and north east of Pristina the enemy after stubborn resistance has been beaten and is retiring. Fifteen hundred prisoners and 6 cannons were taken.

Also south east of Pristina fighting has taken place and the Bulgarian forces are advancing victoriously. In that district 3000 Servians were captured, also 22 machine guns and 44 cannons.

TRANSPORTS FOR BALKANS.

Marseilles, Nov. 23. A Marine Commission which has been sent here has decided that all freight and passenger ships in the harbor here are to be requisitioned by the Government to be used as transport ships for the purpose of carrying reinforcements to the Balkans.

SERVIAN GOVERNMENT.

London, Nov. 23. According to a Reuter despatch from Athens the Servian Government has left Prizrend for Salonica.

SERVIANS CORNERED.

The Remnants of the Army of King Peter Ready to Cross the Frontier.

If one looks at the map of Servia it becomes merely a matter of wonder as to how it can be that the Servian troops still offer resistance.

Novibazar and Pristina have gone like the rest, Mitrovitza has been abandoned and one hears that the Servian Government, with the "Old Fox of the Balkans," Patschich still in control of the wreck of his country, has fled to Prizrend.

In the meantime the forces of the Allies are fumbling about in Salonica and undoubtedly troops are being forwarded in the direction of Monastir. But the fate of that city is already decided, and as the railroad line to Salonica has been effectually destroyed, if the English and French should attempt to advance they can only do so at their utmost risk. Some 9,500 more Servians have been captured and an unexpected amount of booty has fallen into the hands of the Bulgarians.

On the Russian and French fronts all is quiet.

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"The Continental Times" is prepared to supply Americans, free of cost, with all useful information concerning Hotels, Boarding houses, Means of Transit, etc., throughout Europe.—Address: Continental Times, Augsburgstrasse 38, Berlin

The Truth.

We publish today, in our so popular *Open Tribune*, a letter in which the writer expresses much regret that the *Continental Times* is prevented reaching the British public owing to the Censorship. And the writer says: "They are afraid to let the truth be known." And there you have the whole story. The English are not allowed to know the truth. The *Continental Times* tells the truth, therefore it is tabooed by the British censor. And yet England was, until some time ago, supposed to be the land of liberty. No one can talk of a "free England" today. Of all the countries at war none has coerced, muzzled and restricted the rights of its people so much as England. The fact of the *Continental Times* being confiscated upon its arrival in England is but one instance of the measures taken by the British Government to prevent the truth being known. In England the public is not allowed to read a German paper lest the truth concerning the war might get out. In Germany the English papers, on the contrary, can be purchased by anyone at the public bookstalls. In London the people have to trudge the streets in semi-darkness and restaurants and cafés are closed as in the times of the Curfew law. Here, in Berlin, of a night the city is full of light, vibrating with animation. England boasts of being a country where conscription does not exist, but none out of ten of the British prisoners taken tell that by one means or another, against their will, they were forced into the army, they were coerced. In the House of Lords, in the Commons, in the press, each day the demands made to the Government, that it tell the truth of what is going on at the front, grow louder, more emphatic, and even menacing. Yet the truth is bluntly refused by the Ministry, always on the worn out plea of "state reasons." But one day, sooner or later, the truth must out, and, when that date comes what a howl of indignation there will be against Asquith and Company, the men who couldn't tell the truth!

Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send it to a friend either at home or abroad.

The American Note.

There are all the signs, plain and evident, that the State Department at Washington is becoming impatient of the delays with which the Cabinet of St. James' thinks it proper to meet the very serious note addressed by the United States to the British Government, apropos of the detention of cargoes destined for American merchants, and hung up in harbor pending an order for release from the English authorities. The temporising policy of Great Britain does not suit the active minded business men of the United States at all, and, whereas President Wilson would undoubtedly like to proceed with mildness, there are powers behind the scenes that insist on a summary solution of the question of the rights of Americans to the freedom of the seas. In a little while Congress will meet and if the question of the forty five millions of dollars worth of American goods, arbitrarily detained by the English, be not satisfactorily resolved by then, there will be a rumpus in the House when the legislators meet which will echo harshly on the banks of the Thames.

All Sentimental Cant.

After all the absurd demonstrations that have taken place in England concerning the execution of a Miss Cavell; an English hospital nurse found to be at the head of an extensive and exceedingly successful secret association in Belgium, for supplying soldiers to England and France to fight against Germany; it is interesting to read what the stirring womanhood of England have to say in the matter. And that opinion is to be

found in "Votes for Women"; the wide spread organ representing hundreds of thousands of Suffragettes in Great Britain; in an article which we reproduce in another column. The intellectual women, as one might have expected, are indignant at all the cant and hypocrisy that has been heard and written concerning the woman spy. They boldly assert that Miss Cavell was well aware of what she did, of the risks she ran and of the penalties awaiting her in case of discovery. Therefore she was not a martyr, as the British press and people insist on calling her, but a heroine who died for her country and that therefore her memory must be honored as such. This certainly sounds like common sense.

Signs of The Times.

Few people will be surprised to hear that the British Coalition Cabinet is tottering. According to information received from a reliable source the Premier does not wish to see the end of the war as leader of the Government. Sir Edward Grey has long ago desired to retire, even so far back as in the earlier periods of the war, when, owing to the inane outcry of the Northcliffe press the most able man in the Cabinet, Lord Haldane, was set aside. Now Lord Haldane at the special desire and upon the responsibility of the Premier has once more been brought into the cabinet and undoubtedly directs the Ministry of War, over which, since the strange departure of Lord Kitchener, Mr. Asquith has been the nominal head. At all events there is now one man of common sense and world wide experience in the British Ministry. And today not a word is said against that nomination in the yellow press which Northcliffe controls for the ill of England, and which howled so loud over twelve months ago for the political execution of Lord Haldane.

AN APPEAL TO AMERICANS. CASH NEEDED FOR THE AMERICAN RELIEF KITCHEN IN BEHALF OF THE DESTITUTE.

(American papers please copy.)
In co-operation with the American Colony, the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin is maintaining a "Relief Kitchen" in Berlin to show its appreciation to the City and the Government for the hospitality and protection given Americans since the outbreak of the war.

The object of the "Relief Kitchen" is to give a wholesome meal daily to as many distressed persons as the fund, established for the purpose, will permit. About one hundred ladies of the American Colony in Berlin have volunteered to serve the meals. The "Relief Kitchen" is housed in a villa, kindly placed at our disposal by Herr Robert Guthmann, a leading citizen of Berlin, and is fitted with large, spacious rooms, well ventilated, with a large modern kitchen and equipment, especially fitted for the purpose.

The Kitchen was opened to the poor and distressed on October 19th, 1914, and in order to insure its continuation we appeal to charitable America to assist us in this work. Encouraged by contributions from Americans in Germany, enabling us to give 200 worthy people a good, square meal daily, we appeal to our friends in the United States for funds to increase this number. A contribution of

- \$2 will enable us to serve another 20 meals,
- \$5 will enable us to serve another 50 meals,
- \$10 will enable us to serve another 100 meals,
- \$20 will enable us to serve another 200 meals,
- \$30 will enable us to serve another 300 meals,
- \$50 will enable us to serve another 500 meals,
- \$100 will enable us to serve another 1,000 meals.

Contributions should be sent to Messrs. Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, Bankers, William Street, New York City, to the account of the American Relief Kitchen in Berlin.

Contributions will be greatly appreciated and in turn we will send this *Weekly Report* regularly to each donor. Do not fail to write this Association.

The Patrons:

The American Ambassador Hon. James W. Gerard and Mrs. Gerard. The American Consul-General Hon. Julius G. Lay and Mrs. Lay.

HIS JOYOUS DISCOVERY.

Once upon a time there was a wag who wandered away from home because he was not properly appreciated in his own town. In his journeyings he rambled far, and because he was a fool he experienced the luck which often attends fools, and finally came upon a country where, because the explorers had never found it, all his ancient and mildewed jokes were brand-new to the inhabitants.

There, surrounded by audiences of people who had never heard even the oldest and lamest of his wheezes, he told his tales to thunders of applause. He speedily became the most popular man in that queer land and presently wedded the beautiful princess, who had not only never heard anything worth hearing, but had also never seen anything worth looking at. He dwells there to-day, thoroughly appreciated and enjoying all the emoluments that come to him who achieves success of which he is truly worthy.

His story is here given, in the hope that it may encourage others of his sort to emigrate instead of going on the Chautauqua platform. (Judge.)

AUSTRO-HUNGARY. INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH THE OTTOMAN CONSUL GENERAL AT BUDAPEST.

Needs of Turkey. QUEEN OF BULGARIA DECORATED BY EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF. TERRIBLE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Ahmet Hikmet Bey, formerly with Taalat, Enver, Djavid and Halil, a co-member of the young-Turkish Committee for "Union and Progress" at Salonica, and now imperial Ottoman Consul-General at Budapest, has made most important and interesting declarations about the future development of the Ottoman Empire, to Professor Dr. Stein, the representative of the *Vossische Zeitung*. Ahmet Hikmet Bey said, with the opening-up of the railway communication between Constantinople and Budapest a new era commences for Turkey. While London and Paris still revel in words, our troops, with those of Bulgaria and the Central Powers perform world-historic deeds.

Strategic Consequences.
The strategic consequences of the taking of Nish and Uskub will be decisive factors in the military campaign, but the commercial and economical consequences of the defeat of Serbia will reach far into the distant future. Nish and Sofia will become central staple places for the exchange of the products of the Orient against the manufactures of the central powers.

The entire stream of goods will go via Belgrad-Nish-Sofia to Constantinople and vice versa.

Turkey's Needs.

Turkey now needs from the Central Powers, schools, engineers and capital. If we are supplied with these factors, said the Consul General, we shall be able to extend towards you both arms of the moslem world which reach from China and India to Constantinople.

The conquest of Nish is a milestone on the road to the fraternal union of the mohammedan East with the peoples of the Central Powers.

Austrian Emperor decorates Bulgarian Queen.

The Emperor Franz Josef has bestowed upon the Queen of Bulgaria the Star of Merit of the Red Cross with the War-decoration.

The Bulgarian Minister Mr. Tosheff on behalf of the King of Bulgaria drove a golden nail into the "Wehrmann in Eisen" in Vienna. This symbolic act was attended by Archduke Leopold Salvator. A company of infantry with the regimental band formed a guard of honor.

More Serbian Cruelties Revealed.

In the measure as the Austro-Hungarian troops penetrate into those regions of Serbia which lie aside the beaten track of international communications, the Austrian and Hungarian authorities discover, in ever increasing number proofs of the barbarous ill-treatment at the hands of the Servians of those unfortunate Austro-Hungarian soldiers, who during the first Serbian campaign had fallen into the hands of the Servians.

The principal places where prisoners of war were collected were Prokuplje and Kragujevac. The prisoners had to walk all the way from the battle fields to these places without being served out any food. The wounded and sick were transported in cattle-vans, no distinction being made between officers and privates; or wounded men and those suffering from infectious diseases. At Kragujevac they all were locked up in ordinary state prisons, which is contrary to the existing international laws.

At Prokuplje sick and wounded prisoners died by the hundreds because the Serbian surgeons simply did not attend to them. A great percentage of these unfortunate men might have been saved. All the unwounded prisoners were forced to work in the ammunition factories, and their uniforms were taken away from them with the justification that these uniforms could be used for the Serbian soldiers. They were housed in sheds, and herded together in such quantities that there was not room enough for every man to lie stretched out on the floor, most had to sleep in a huddled-up, sitting position.

Bestial Treatment.

Some of the now liberated prisoners state that in many cases the Servians did not trouble to transport such prisoners who had their legs or arms shattered. These unfortunate ones being found on the field they were simply killed by the Servians with bajonet thrust, or by a blow on their heads with the butt-end of the rifle. But these occurrences are yet to be characterized as mild, or humane, if compared with reported cruelties inflicted on wounded soldiers, acts, which were too shocking to bear description. Some of these poor victims, marvellously to say, have even survived this bestial ill-treatment, and on the retreat of the Servians have now fallen into the hands of the Austro-Hungarians as living-proofs of the Servian's bestiality.

Deputy Baron Flondor.

One of the Austrian-deputies who had been prisoners, as hostages, in the hands of the Russians, the deputy Baron Nicolaus von Flondor, who owns large estates in Bukovina has just returned here. Vienna, Nov. 22. T. R. Willsson.

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. Contributors are requested to limit the length of their letters to the utmost, in order to avoid the necessity of curtailing by the Editor.

Bulgarians and Greeks.

To the Editor.

The Bulgarians, who took the initiative for effecting and understanding with both Servians and Greeks in 1912, have frequently emphasized the fact that a sincere understanding amongst the Balkan nations will be far more advantageous for all concerned and particularly so for the Greeks and Servians. This understanding, were it not for the Servians, who renounced the provisions of the Balkan treaty of 1912, would have put an end to all disputes between the Bulgarians on the one side and the Greeks and Servians on the other, and there would have been no occasion for any future time to create strife and discord on the part of any one state in the Balkan peninsula.

In order to justify the Inter-Alliance war of 1913, both Greeks and Servians invented the legend in regard to the Bulgarian peril in the Balkans. A nation consisting of six million people was declared to be dangerous to more than ten million Servians and as many Greeks, Servia and Greece which had it in their power to extend their domains in various other directions, sought to diminish and to suffocate Bulgaria, which had no other direction in which to extend its territory excepting within the Bulgarian lands in Macedonia. It was this just aspiration on the part of Bulgaria which impelled both the Greeks and the Servians to contrive the ridiculous legend with respect to a possible Bulgarian peril. It was in the name of this legend that the Greco-Servian Alliance was concluded and in the name of this legend the entire policy in the Balkans has hitherto been directed by Bulgaria's neighbours. It is only at present, when the Bulgarian army invaded the Servian state that we commence to hear more sober opinions from Greece. A portion of the Greek statesmen are beginning to open up their eyes and to see the actual truth.

We were glad, therefore, when the other day we read the extracts from the Athens official organ—"Embros"—as to which of the two states, Servia or Bulgaria, would be more dangerous to the Greeks. With a sobriety, which does him honour, the author of the article points out that, if the Greeks have in general any cause for apprehension on the part of the Slavs in the Balkans, in the first place they should be afraid of Servia, a country which may be enlarged enormously, in case the Entente should come out victorious, and even pretends to become a state having a population of 20 million people, while if all the Bulgarians in the world should unite they would not be more than six million people.

The view expressed by the above mentioned newspaper is quite significant as it indicates the coming of an understanding between Greeks and Bulgarians as a first step towards the peaceable solution of all the disputes between the nations, which notwithstanding everything that has occurred up to the present time and notwithstanding old animosities and historic conflicts, possess all the needed conditions for living together like good neighbours.

To bring about the contemplated reconciliation there are many favorable conditions which are the result of mutual economical interests. The Greeks are endowed with a commercial temperament and have become accustomed to the exchange of products between various countries. The Bulgarians could not desire a more competent and closer intermediary for the sale of their products in foreign markets than the Greek, not to speak of his value as a consumer of Bulgarian products. There could hardly arise any competition between the peoples in their economical development. And if to-day the rivalries of nations are due very largely to their conflicting interests, it is to be expected that, when the political questions pending between the Bulgarians and Greeks shall have been solved as a result of this war, peace and good-will will inevitably follow.

The present relations between the Bulgarians and the Greeks are the sequence of the events during the years 1912 and 1913. It has frequently been affirmed, the Bulgarians came into clash with the Greek people only with respect to the domination of Salonica. If the Bulgarians had not sought to take possession of that city, they would to-day be owners of the flourishing cities Cavala, Drama and Serres, without fighting the Greeks. The Servians who were determined to fight the Bulgarians, even as early as when the Balkan Alliance had been formed, would not have been able to win the Greeks for an alliance, if the latter did not fear the Bulgarian claims over Salonica.

There being no question raised regarding Salonica to-day and the Greeks remaining neutral in the hope of being compensated in Albania, the Greco-Servian treaty has been denounced. And the Greeks have done well in preferring the friendship of Bulgaria rather than that of Servia.

W. Grablachoff, L. L. B.
(Attorney at Law Ex-Judge of District Court of Sofia)
Sofia, Nov. 18, 1915.

In Difficult Position.

To the Editor.

Writers and publishers in Germany and Austro-Hungary may think that we "Hyphenated" Americans are but poorly supplied with authentic and reliable information on everything connected with the great war, but that is a mistake, for hardly a day passes but what I and my friends receive some newspaper, pamphlet or circular sent by someone unknown to us. Papers like the *Chicago Staatszeitung*, *Abendpost* and others are filled with well-written articles leaving no doubt of their being in close touch with all that is going on in the various European countries. In fact it would be impossible for me to read all such matter coming to my home and office. Being an officer of the Illinois branch of the great National-American Alliance I may be supplied more freely than others are, but no one among German sympathizers can fail to be well-informed unless indifferent to the cause of the Central Powers. I always read the *Continental Times* with especial pleasure, and with profit, besides enjoying the vigorous style of your paper.

We German-Americans are in a difficult position. But for our numbers and some influence we should most certainly be made to feel the hostile spirit of our Administration and of a large part of our population, misguided as they are by the newspapers, even more than we do. A great many are fanatically Pro-English and appear to be wholly blind to the dictates of common sense and of real American Patriotism. They call us traitors, and would deport us if they could. However, many Americans are waking up to the fact that they have been duped by the newspapers in the pay of the allies and that their sympathies have been steered into the wrong camp. This mental renaissance will make itself felt more and more the longer the war lasts, and will certainly be shown when Congress convenes in December. The congressional symposium on the war will be worth hearing!

Dr. O. J. Roskoten.
Peoria, Illinois, Nov. 1915.

The Continental Times is the only newspaper published in all Europe which tells the truth in English.

Maize Bread.

To the Editor!

In these times when we are compelled to use the "Bread Card", and therefore have but a limited amount of the "Staff of life", I think it may be useful to many housewives, readers of the *Continental Times*, to know how to make maize bread—and, for maize meal or grist no "Bread Card" is necessary. It is sold free.

Take, say a pound of maize meal, of the coarse kind, known here as "Mais-Grütze" and add milk to damp it.

Mix with a large spoonful of ordinary white meal, salt and sugar, of the latter according to taste. Personally I like very little sugar. Then add to it melted butter. One egg, white and yolk strenuously beaten and added to the paste and a small packet of baking powder (back pulver), cost 10 Pfennigs, and you have an excellent and highly nutritious bread which all your friends will highly appreciate.

I have tried the maize meal and the result is something nearer approaching a cake. I prefer by far, the bread made with the maize-grits.

Maybe some reader of the *Continental Times* knows a better or improved receipt and would be kind enough to send it to the "Open Tribune". Southern American women know all about making such good things!

Can any American housewife give me the receipt for griddle cakes. I believe they can be made without the use of a soapstone. Buckwheat I imagine is not to be had just in these times?

Berlin Nov. 23. American Woman.

"Eureka!"

To the Editor.

"Eureka!", or some such joyous exclamation issued forth when we beheld for the first time since the war began an American paper, the *Continental Times*, published in Germany. It was an intellectual treat! Not that we cannot read German as well. "Will" and I are "Deutsch" and volunteered to fight for the Fatherland, but if you knew all the details, with which however we do not pester you, you would appreciate our gladness on seeing familiar print again. As it is, we both bid you welcome and hope that you have come to stay. It is such papers as the *Continental Times* that makes the cockles of the heart glow and we hope to spend some cheerful winter evenings when your paper reaches the trenches. Front Trenches, Belgium. "Etrage." Nov. 13. 1915.

GERMANY'S SLEEPING MERCHANT MARINE.

THE PHENOMENAL GROWTH OF THE GREAT TEUTONIC STEAMSHIP LINES. RIVALRY WHICH CAUSED JEALOUSY.

Awaiting the Future.

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE GREAT FLEET IN TIMES OF WAR. A GLORIOUS RECORD OF ENTERPRISE.

By R. L. Orchelle.

In that gloomy, dislocated and unnatural London which ensued immediately after the outbreak of the war, there was one street, one sight which never failed to arouse my thoughtful interest. This was in lively little Cockspar Street which sweeps into Trafalgar Square. Here the great steamship companies are situated—with immense plate glass windows behind which there are colored maps, pretty posters and wonderful models of ocean liners, impudent in their Liliputian pride.

All the vivid romance of travel was centered here, all the immense ocean net-work of the trade and travel routes, green sea-lanes that bound the nations together, blue channels across which streams of gold and streams of produce flowed to and fro between the hemispheres—here in little Cockspar Street. Here they all came to an end, and in the windows one saw and felt the call of countless climates, countless countries. The "Bank" may have embodied the wealth of the world, but Cockspar Street embodied its wonder and beauty.

A Fascinating Window.

There were two great windows before which I used to stand with a particular delight—the broad expanses behind which the splendor and the sea-pride of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Line lay unrolled—the glittering models of the latest ocean leviathans, the great charts criss-crossed with their league-long routes, the illuminated globes, the fascinating photographs, the brilliant maps and artistic folders.

These windows of the great and growing German steamship lines had a peculiar fascination for the English. For here was a plain object lesson in the immense and phenomenal growth of Germany's merchant marine. Here was obvious rivalry, worse than that, successful rivalry. Here, to use the proper word, was competition, or to use the word which must have suggested itself to many a member of the Admiralty or Cabinet (only a stone's throw distant) here was challenge! And was this challenge not given under the very shadow of Nelson's sooty monument? Was it any wonder that the smoke-stacks of the Cunarders grew red with wrath and those of the White Star folk yellow with envy?

I shall make no invidious comparisons with, nor point out the moral of such disasters as that of the "Titanic" and the "Empress of Ireland."

This insolent and presumptuous show of German sea-power and wealth of shipping was unrolled not only in Cockspar Street, but in dozens, in scores of other cities. It spoke more loudly than statistics, for it spoke in symbols. And one need not be a diplomat to understand a symbol—it is direct, it is primitive, it is poetic—like the peasant mind. As I have once before mentioned, up-turned moustaches and Pickel-hauben have done more to convince the naive foreigner of Germany's "militarism" than all the insidious doses of Bernhardt administered by Fleet Street. The shining and prosperous show-windows of the N.D.L. and the H.A.P.A.G. were eloquent symbols whose meaning there was no mis-

taking. It was advertisement in excelsis—it was achievement. When last I saw the big German steamship offices, they were dark and dead. The windows of the Hamburg-American line were covered with iron shutters,—the windows of the Norddeutscher Lloyd—as though to add insult to injury—were plastered over with recruiting posters and in the doorway stood a grizzled sergeant flourishing his cane, on the watch for possible recruits.

The Trade Routes Dead.

The great offices are closed in the land of Germany's enemies—the trade routes are at present ploughed by no German keels, the colossal liners lie asleep at Hoboken, at Hamburg and at Bremen their fires drawn, their crews ashore. German shipping, apart from the Baltic traffic, has vanished from the sea. Yet the sea still exists and after the war it shall be a freer sea than the world has ever seen. And the ships exist too, the great majestic peaceful ships that are a blessing to the world; they shall be free ships—after the war. For the spirit that built them, directed them and multiplied them is something that can be neither blockaded nor destroyed. At present that spirit ranges the seven seas in the long, invisible bodies of the audacious submarine.

Splendid Naval Prestige.

The German merchant fleet may have been driven off the seas—that maximum achievement of Britain's navy, according to Mr. Balfour,—but it has not perished, nor even been asleep. It has in fact been singularly active and has partaken of that wonderful reconversion of which all German enterprises felt the stir after the war. The story of this adds another luminous chapter to the maritime annals of the youngest and most hopeful of all those nations whose men go down to the sea in ships. This will be astonishing news to many in enemy and neutral lands. But there are records that speak simply yet eloquently of new activities in new spheres. One of these now lies before me—"Das Jahrbuch"—the Year Book of the North German Lloyd. It is without doubt, one of the most significant and interesting documents of the entire war.

A Valuable Book.

The book contains many striking photographs, and, with all due respect to German reverence for the "black letter," it is, thank Heaven! beautifully printed in Roman type.

The book, though necessarily incomplete, is compiled with true German thoroughness and begins with a historical resumé of the development of sea-law, of England's arbitrary violation of one rule after another, of the new interpretation of the *Mare liberum*—a noble international ideal which Germany holds aloft like a pharos-fire in a world of night and storm. The Utopia of a free ocean has come within the sphere of realities—thanks to Germany's stout insistence by word and deed. The recent words of Sir Edward Grey as to a subsequent discussion of the freedom of the seas, were at once a confession and a promise.

Well Able to Bear It.

For this reason, Germany is now well able to bear burdens and to provide cover, interest and amortization for the most extensive loans.

Inheritance, tobacco and beer taxes, netting in our neighboring countries three times as much per capita as in Germany, would easily bring 250 million dollars more, thus providing the interest for five billion dollars. Moreover, Germany has not now, as compared with the countries of her enemies, the so-called receipt tax.

The German people is consuming per year—as was remarked by Herr von Gwinner in just—alcoholic liquors valued at 750 million dollars, and if this yearly volume would be reduced by one-half, interest for more than seven billion dollars would be obtained.

These facts and figures are well known, even by our neighbors, although little importance is attached to them. In a certain sense, the great war loans are a criterion in this respect, proving that Germany is able to stand this horrible war for a long time, longer, to be sure, than her enemies.

In regard to the question on the aspect of German commerce and trade, Herr von Gwinner said that Germany has learned in this war to stand on her own legs and to depend upon herself.

Learn to Economise.

In view of the British policy of blockading our land, of cutting off the supply of foodstuffs and raw material for purposes of peace or war, Germany has learned to be saving and to be economical.

By virtue of such isolation, our attention was directed to a thousand new sources which, hitherto, have been neglected, and to products also which were wasted before the war. The Germans had not exactly been

Covered with Laurels.

From the very beginning of hostilities the German merchant fleet, like the German navy, covered itself with laurels that will remain as green as its own element. I recall the jubilant cry of a friend of mine, a patriot from Kensington, whom I met, near St. Martin's Church, on the eve of England's declaration of war.

"We've got her!" he exclaimed, enjoying his victory in the future tense.

"Got who?" I asked.

"The 'Kronprinzessin Cecilie'—with over two million pounds in gold!"

All the traditional instincts of the pirate shone from the eyes of my good friend.

The news, however, was false—like so much that was to follow. In place of being captured, the "Kronprinzessin" executed a magnificent manoeuvre, and resisting the protests of the American millionaires aboard her and all their offers to buy her—she rushed back to United States with all lights darkened and reached Bar Harbor on August 9th—a splendid feat that reflected great credit upon Captain Polack.

The swift "Kaiser Wilhelm II" left Southampton a few days before the declaration of war and also reached New York in safety.

A Perilous Destiny.

A more perilous destiny awaited the two liners "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" and "Kronprinz Wilhelm" as well as the mail steamer "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" and the "Berlin," all of the Lloyd. The first, as we should all know, was blown up by its own commandant, after being attacked by the English cruiser "Highflyer" in the neutral bay of Rio del Oro, the fight, though heroic, being hopeless. "German warships do not surrender!" was the proud rejoinder the commander gave to the "Highflyer's" illegal challenge.

The "Kronprinz Wilhelm" and the "Eitel Friedrich" performed prodigies of strategy, made many seizures of enemy vessels and rendered the highways of the sea unsafe. Their gallant young Viking commanders fired the imagination of every boy in the United States—for what boy would not be a "privateer" or a "pirate?"—words which seem indeed to have different meanings, according to the nation which uses them. Unscathed, these terrors of the sea plied their deadly work and lined the ocean-bottoms with thousands upon thousands of enemy hulls and contraband cargoes—cleverly living off their victims, and then, with supplies and ammunition exhausted and with rusted sides and fouled bottoms, they broke through the line of patrolling cruisers and allowed themselves to be interred in our sheltering ports.

The mail steamer "Gneisenau" like its armored namesake that won such prestige in the great sea-fight off Coronel—the only fair sea-battle in all the war—must also be reckoned among the ultimate sacrifices of the war. She had the ill-luck to be overtaken by the war whilst lying at Antwerp. The Belgians used her for a long time as a hospital ship—then when the city was evacuated by them and the English, the "Gneisenau" was wantonly destroyed. An account by one who visited the steamer while the waters of the Scheldt were pouring into her open sea-valves—describes the abominable havoc—the grand piano shattered by a sledge-hammer, the glass and wood-work in fragments, the cabins defiled.

An Illegal Act.

Other Lloyd steamers were seized in the neutral, international waters of the Suez Canal,

an act, which, as the author of this interesting record declares, "will yet give occasion for discussion in international law."

I have no record of the feats of the Hamburg-American boats, but the heroic end of the little pleasure steamer "Königin Luise," which sowed mines in the very teeth of the Thames, then went to her doom under the guns of a cruiser, will form another bright spot in the history of the German fleet.

The vast resources and brilliant organization of the two great steamship companies, and the smaller lines, were immediately placed at the service of the German government when the war began. The genius of Director Heiniken at Bremen, the genius of Hugo Ballin at Hamburg were occupied with new problems. The large, well-trained staffs were utilized in Red Cross work, the spacious sheds as collecting and distributing centres for "Liebesgaben," the airy emigration halls were turned into well-appointed, modern hospitals. The technical department of the Lloyd equipped not only hospital ships but entire hospital trains—on perfect, scientific models which have aroused the enthusiasm of all neutrals who have seen them.

Looking After the Employees.

The Lloyd has also instituted a generous and benevolent system of relief payments for its numerous employees during the war—an extensive and complicated enterprise carried out with great success. Many of the men employees are at present at the front—the women have organized various sewing-circles, kitchens for the working-classes, *crèches* for children etc. The wives and children of the men interned in other countries are all provided for. Up to the 15th of February, not a single Captain or officer had been dismissed. Everywhere the same providential vision, the creative planning foresight, the wonderful organizing genius that produces harmony where one might expect only chaos and muddle. The life-currents flow on, although in smaller circles.

Director Heiniken of the N.D.L. recently expressed himself as follows regarding the future of German shipping:

"It would be difficult to judge at present. But in a general sense one might say: the condition of our merchant marine after the war will depend essentially upon the conditions of peace and upon the future contracts made with different countries in respect of trade and traffic—and in part also upon the fate of our colonies. But, in view of the prominent position occupied by German shipping in international traffic before the war, and in consideration of its powers of adaptation to the needs of freight and passenger services, as well as its great capacities, there is no doubt that after the successful issue of this war, German shipping will soon regain the place it has hitherto occupied."

Future Developments.

Director Heiniken is also of the opinion that the acquisition of German bottoms by other nations during the war would have been detrimental to Germany after the war. The great vessels in American ports, aggregating some 533,000 tons, will sail forth upon the free seas still flying the red, white, black. The attempt to "crush" or "annihilate" the great shipping interests of Germany must be considered as foolish and as futile as the attempt to crush the young and vital German people. The enormous equipment, the tremendous energy, thought, scientific

and commercial capacities which made them what they are, still exist—though deprived at present of their usual sphere of action. The merchant marine of Germany is latent force, like that of some powerful spring coiled up to full tension,—merely awaiting the moment when certain grave and courteous gentlemen append their names to certain parchments at Paris, Petersburg, London or Rome.

As a proof of the astonishing vitality of the great German steamship lines one need only remark that new vessels are still in process of construction. Two gigantic ships, the "Columbus" and the "Zeppelin" were launched shortly before the war. Now as I pass the offices of the companies in Unter den Linden, I see the same charts which used to stir my imagination in Cockspar Street. There are the imposing names of the merchant fleet. Many are at anchor, and some in the lands of the enemy. But the list of those "Im Bau"—"In course of construction"—at Bremen, Hamburg, Danzig or Elbing is equally imposing—and makes one marvel at the seemingly inexhaustible resources and power of young Germany.

The services of the German steamship companies were a living link between Europe and America. And by their interruption Germany was placed in still greater isolation than by the lawless cutting of the German cable. Germany, it was suddenly discovered, was practically an unknown country to millions of Americans who would have resented any reflection upon their education. These countrymen of ours must by proper methods be induced to come and discover Germany for themselves.

The great lines were a symbol of that peaceful German imperialism which offered so marked a contrast to that which has poisoned the foreign policies of Downing Street. It brought a blessing to the world and not a bane. When these potent life currents once more flow between land and land, a great task will devolve upon these mighty carriers not only of German produce but of German thought and German influence. For both, despite the mountains of ignorance, insanity and hate which at present divide the nations, and which seem more terrible, more impassable than even the "salt, unplumbed, estranging sea," will go forth into the world under the glory of marvellous achievement, an heroic resistance and an unparalleled devotion to the highest interests national and international.

Metropol Theatre, Berlin.

Last Saturday the Metropol Theatre, Unter den Linden, invited us to a performance of Carl Maria von Weber's popular opera "Der Freischütz."

The Metropol Theatre is, in ordinary times, the Home of our modern musical spectacular reviews, a specialty of Director Schultz and the late Julius Freund. We therefore expected that the management would concentrate its efforts on giving us particularly fine spectacular effects in the Wolfsschlucht. Unfortunately this was not the case. But our disappointment as regards scenic effects was made good by the excellent singing and histrionic qualities of Kaspar (Willi Kaiser-Heyl). The parts of Agathe, Max and Aennchen were all satisfactorily represented, but Kurt Daum's Eremit was very good indeed. The house was well filled with an audience which was not sparing with its applause. H. St.

ECONOMIC FORCE OF GERMANY.

MOST REMARKABLE HEALTHY CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES AS OUTLINED BY HERR VON GWINNER PRESIDENT OF THE DEUTSCHE BANK.

In its Weekly Report, the American Association of Commerce and Trade prints the following:

Herr von Gwinner, President of the Deutsche Bank, being asked by a representative of the press how Germany will probably meet the expenses of cover, interest and amortization of the war loans, said, referring to the recent speech of Dr. Helfferich, the Secretary of the Treasury, that Germany of all countries, is the least loaded with debts, and, to be sure, has not known any real national debts before the war, because those five billion dollars loaned by the Government and the Reichsbank, the only national debts before the war, are fully covered by the earnings of the German state railways.

The gold cover, not including silver and treasury notes, of all obligations of the German Reichsbank, its notes in circulation and its deposits, is constantly surpassing the corresponding figure of the gold cover of the central banks of France and England.

Germany has become wealthy within the last 43 years, years of unswerving peaceful endeavor, and has expended for armament—army and navy—hardly more than for social welfare, and, as a matter of fact, about one-fourth less per capita than England or France.

quanderers, but they surely have become economizing and saving in every respect.

Herr von Gwinner called attention to the production of artificial saltpetre, the domestic manufacture of which will save Germany 20 million dollars every year, a sum which, heretofore, was paid for the foreign product. We have learned how to use peat in place of straw which, chemically treated and mixed with sugar, serves well as fodder.

We now make twine out of wood by a very cheap method, and produce even alubumen out of coal. There are many such instances which can be traced to our inventive capacity. Some of the new processes will be of yet greater value after the war, will become more simplified and therefore place German political economy upon her own resources, and will confine imports to narrower limits, thus strengthening our commerce and trade, domestic and foreign.

Quite Satisfactory.

The war has also stimulated numerous industries and caused money to circulate. This is evidenced by the life in our cities, by the stores and shops, restaurants, theatres etc.

The Prussian State Railways, to cite another instance, recorded larger earnings in July 1915, not considering the income from military transportation, than in any previous month before the war.

In speaking of the low rating of German currency in neutral countries, Herr von Gwinner compared the rating with the currency of Germany's enemies as follows:

below par

Russian currency now about 30 per cent

Italian currency now about 25 per cent

French currency now about 14 per cent

German currency now about 14 per cent

English currency now about 5 to 6 per cent

Thus German currency shows a good

average, especially since Germany is not exporting to a noteworthy degree, and cannot be compared for such reason with the rating of her enemies.

As a matter of fact, the low rating of German currency is no indication of financial weakness, a state which will rapidly disappear after the war.

A Valuable Christmas Gift.

For your friends or relatives in America, or for those in Germany or in the neutral European countries, there could be no more interesting Christmas Gift than a subscription to the Continental Times. The paper is unique in its field, and every issue contains not only the authentic news of the day, but interesting articles by prominent writers and famous publicists.

The Continental Times appears three times a week, and will be sent to any address post-paid on receipt of price of subscription. If desired the subscriber may have his card enclosed with a special letter advising the person to whom the paper is to be sent, that it is forwarded at his request.

The Continental Times increases daily in popularity and is eagerly read not only in Germany, but in all neutral as well as enemy lands. As the only newspaper in Europe which publishes the truth in English, it has a distinct purpose to fulfil.—Specimen copies gladly sent to any address.—Please cut out the following and send it to us, with your check or postal order.

Subscription Dept. CONTINENTAL TIMES. Please forward the Continental Times for a period of ... Months, at my request to the following Address: ... for which I enclose ... Yours, etc. Remittances should be sent by Money Order. Rates: A Year's Subscription ... Inland: Mks. 24.— Abroad: Mks. 36.— 6 Months' " " " " 12.— " " " " 18.— 3 Months' " " " " 6.— " " " " 9.—

THE LETTERS OF CLARENCE.

An Intercepted Correspondence.

VII.

The Duckworth Hotel, Portsmouth.

Dear George:

The start for the front has been made as you see, and I am not the least excited. None of the enemy have thus far been encountered, and as our boat has three Battle Ships and six Torpedo Boats told off to guard it, we should be able to drive off the largest of the enemy's submarines, should they dare to attack us.

Our boat has been renamed 'The Dairy Maid,' of Basel, and will fly Swiss colours, so you see everything has been thought of. The Admiralty really seems to have bucked up since receiving my resignation, and thinks a bit now and then.

James has wired to London for six pairs of boot-trees which were forgotten in the hurry of leaving.

If it is not too windy, we will leave in the morning as soon as the Captain has finished his breakfast—about ten o'clock, I should judge.

You must excuse this short note, but as you yourself can see, I must be stirring early tomorrow. "The early worm is a bird," you know.

Cordially yours,

Clarence.

June 18th, 1915.

VIII.

"S. S. Dairy Maid" Havre.

Dear George:

We have arrived at the Continent after a most eventful voyage. The Captain is now writing his report, and no one is allowed to leave the boat till 't is finished and we have all signed it.'

Midway in the Channel, we sighted a speck on the surface of the water which our Captain said was the periscope of a Submarine. He knew it for a German immediately, because it had no flag flying.

One of our Torpedo Boats started full speed for the speck, to ram it, and two of our Cruisers immediately opened fire. It was grand to see the shells bursting in the air on all sides of us, but the noise was quite shocking.

Shortly before the Torpedo Boat reached the speck, the latter disappeared most mysteriously. A gunner on the... claimed he had hit it, and is going to claim the reward offered for sinking one of the enemy's Submarines. The Captain of the Torpedo Boat told me later in confidence, that it was only an empty tomato tin, and that he had seen it plainly just before it sank. He said it would be too bad to spoil a good newspaper story, which would be alone worth the prize the Admiralty had offered, so he would say nothing further about what he had seen.

Quite thrilling, the whole affair, don't you think? It might really have been one of the enemy, you know.

Cordially yours,

Clarence.

June 19th, 1915.

IX.

Le Havre, France.

Dear George:

Since writing you, I have decided to stay over night here, and make an exhaustive study of conditions. We all signed the Captain's report of the daring Submarine outrage before landing. We signed on a separate sheet of paper which is to be attached to the report. The Captain said there was not room for us all to sign at the bottom of the report, and that he did not feel at liberty to let us read it till it had first been laid before the proper authorities. He is a trustworthy seaman, so it is sure to be all right.

The first view of this place is quite confusing. Ships are lying at the docks, unloading troops and horses and supplies, and at the other sides of the same docks are other ships loading them on board again. This is to mislead the enemy, for they have their spies everywhere. The loaded ships slip out of the harbor at night, and come back again the next morning, making it appear as though we were constantly receiving new reinforcements. We cannot lose where such cleverness is shown.

The troops in the town are in the best of

spirits, and one hears the most cheerful songs issuing from every canteen one passes. The men are most thoughtful and full of sympathy for the poor Frenchwomen whose husbands have left them for the front. I saw one brave Tommy with an arm around two such bereaved ones, trying his best to still their sobs, and only wish the husbands could have seen how well their wives were being looked after.

Tomorrow, I go on to Paris on my way to the front. It seems our troops are near a place called "Wipers" though spelled Ypres. I hope they stay there till I can join them, for I do not like to journey too far into Germany. James has wired to Paris for a German-speaking guide to accompany us to Ypres, for I wish to interview the natives personally, if there are any left.

Let me know if you finally accept the position at the recruiting bureau. You are right in not joining the ranks yourself. We, of better families, should not rob the working classes of the opportunity of dying for their country. They may never be able to get their names on a granite monument in any other way, while you and I will be cared for in that respect by our families anyway.

Address all your letters to me care of my bankers. They have my address, and will forward them to me. My movements are somewhat uncertain, as I intend following the troops at the front till I overtake them. They are now advancing rapidly, as you know from the papers, and I cannot tell where I may overtake them.

With my warmest regards to all at home, I am,

Cordially yours,

June 20th, 1915.

X.

Paris, France.

Dear George:

This is not at all like the City you and I visited in 1900. It is doubtless different because there is no exposition now open. It cannot be on account of the war, because they tell me that the Germans have never reached here. The street lights are all turned off at night, and it would really be dangerous if there were more people about. At my hotel I have the utmost difficulty getting a whisky and soda. They tell me that the whole supply has been commandeered by the military authorities, and that aside from them, only the men engaged in preparing the military reports for the leading papers are allowed an unlimited supply. War is horrible, and one realizes it more and more, the nearer the front one comes.

Today on one of the Boulevards, I saw a tradesman's shop which had been severely damaged by the brave French. The windows had all been broken and the stock carried off. It had belonged to a German, and the name "Kirchberg," had been painted over. I wrote the name in my notebook, and later looked it up in my German dictionary, and found that it meant Church-hill. Do you know if our former Lord of the Admiralty is of German extraction or not? Is that why he resigned so suddenly? I am not sorry that I have always treated him rather coolly. No one can claim that I sympathise with Germans.

There is little needling investigating here, and James has secured a guide who speaks German, so we leave tomorrow. I have not yet heard from you, but hope to soon.

Cordially yours,

Clarence.

June 21st, 1915.

A FATHER OF ONE FALLEN.

One marvels at the mildness and the patience of a people who will tolerate things of that sort. But in view of the unjust war to which they give their blind and unreasoning support as well as the lives of their children, these minor crimes are indeed of little consequence.

Geneva. Ex calibur.

HIS COMMENT.

"It is peculiar," mused the Erratic Thinker, "that while the college graduate, the tragedian, the able editor, the woman with a mission the tall-browed statesman, the spectacular evangelist, and the person who came of a fine old family, are each firmly convinced that he, and he alone, is holding up the world, the world itself goes right on nursing the hallucination that it is being upheld by the old-fashioned force of gravity."

(Judge.)

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