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No. 1202. Vol. XXII. No. 60

NEW YORK STOCKHOLM

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1915.

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## LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Bombs in Dunkirk.

#### Dunkirk, Nov. 18. A German aeroplane has visited Dunkirk and dropped several bombs on the town.

#### Russian Agio.

London, Nov. 18. In normal times the £10 note is worth about 97 Roubles, but of late the exchange for £10 has gone up to 150 Roubles.

#### Austrians over Brescia.

Rome, Nov. 18. An Austrian aeroplane has appea red over Brescia and dropped several bombs. Seven people were killed, ten wounded. Miners Take Holiday.

London, Nov. 18. Ten thousand miners are idle and a dozen pits are idle. American coal is fast superseding the English.

#### Boycotting Greece.

Marseille, Nov. 18. By superior order the harbor authorities of this port have been ordered not to permit any ladings of goods to be made for Greece.

#### Sunk on Mine.

London, Nov. 18. The Hospital Ship "Anglia" has struck a mine in the channel and sank. The Coalship "Lusitania" met the same fate. The

Japanese Intrigue. Frankfurt a, M., Nov. 18. The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes, as coming from an exceedingly well informed source, the news that the disturbed condition of India is owing to the workings of Japanese secret agents The news received in England that the Japanese Cabinet is seriously considering the question of the state of India has therefore caused much uneasiness in British Governamental circles.

A Touching Request. London, Nov. 18. The Daily News writes:

Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, has asked his Government to intervene with the British Government to let him have certain articles of haberdashery which he has ordered in London. At present the British Fleet will not let them through, and he cannot get them in Berlin. If the American Government and people are not persuaded by this touching request of the efficiency of the British blockade. they must be hard to satisfy. It is certainly difficult to conceive of a blockade more stringent than that which deprives Mr. Gerard of the articles of which he stands in need.

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

## CHURCHILL'S FAREWELL TO PARLIAMENT.

London, Nov. 18. A full gathering of the Members of the House of Commons had assembled to hear the declaration which it was understood Mr. Churchill would make. He stated that he had nothing to fear from any revelations concerning either the Naval battle of Coronal, the loss of the three cruisers in the North Sea, the Antwerp and the Dardanelles expeditions. As regards the latter, for which he had been so much blamed, he said that the idea was his but it had been carefully thought over by the English and French experts. He cast the blame on Lord Kitchener.

Churchill placed the responsibility of the Antwerp fiasco upon Lord Kitchener and the

## ASQUITH ASKED TO RESIGN.

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE PLAINLY TELLS HIS OPINION THE PREMIER OUGHT TO RESIGN. QUOTES CASE OF GRAND DUKE NICOLAS NICOLAWITCH.

London, Nov. 18. Gne of the most personal of the many speeches in the House of Lords against the Government and the Premier, was that by Lord Willoughby de Broke, a good conservative country squire and Master of the Warwickshire Foxhounds. He had given notice of his intention to "call attention to the responsibility of his Majesty's Ministers with regard to the direction of the war," deprecated the idea of a secret session of the Privy Council or of any other body and declared that Parliament was the place to raise grave questions. The nation, he said, was beginning to see that for a free debate, untrammelled by what the consequences might be, the House of Lords was the place where they would get what they wanted. In calling attention to the responsibility of Ministers, he did not propose to do what he believed partridge-shooters called "fire into the brown" of his Majesty's Ministers. He would take one Minister only, because he was the man who from first to last was responsible and must be held responsible for every single thing that had happened; and that was the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith. "I will fight with neither great nor small, but only with the King of Israel."

Mr. Asquith's speech in the House of Commons would not do, if he might use a colloquial phrase. It was not nearly good enough. It did not tell us anything which an intelligent reader of the newspapers could not have discovered for himself long ago. It contained some very damaging admissions against Mr. Asquith himself, and the really effective part of it was the end, in which he announced his intention of stopping where he was as long as ever he could.

in Germany than not made here. He would have no sympathy with the nation if they did not iusist upon arraigning their ministers before the bar of public opinion when they thought things were going wrong, and tell them that if affairs were not managed more vigorously they would look for a new Minister to advise his MaJesty for the remainder of the war. In doing this he was aware that they were really blaming themselves. The Prime Minister was their creation. He way, however, the flower and expression of a certain frame of mind which had become disasterous. If they were going to change that frame of mind it was not unreasonable that they should go to the head and undo that which they had placed in a position of so much power.

ZURICH

#### Being Cheated.

Lord Middleton said that while the Germans were getting a sovereign's worth for every 15s they spent, it was not unfair to say that we were spending £1 for every 10s or 15s worth of value we got. It was impossible for Mr. Asquith to rely upon the Treasury to check expenditure, for its control over a great part of the money had been abandoned.

Mention had been made of the saving which had been effected by the abolition of the horse allowance. He knew of two gentlemen who for many months made £600 a week - at the rate of about £30,000 a yearby looking after horses. That had been going on for fifteen months before it was stopped.

#### **Reduction of Expenditure.**

If a strong authority were set up to supervise expenditure of all descriptions he was convinced that the daily expenditure of £5,000,000 a day on the war could be reduced by £250,000, if not more. The speech delivered by the Marquis of Crewe the previous evening did not show that the Government had the least appreciation of the necessity for economy. He could recount instances which had taken place within the last few months, which had been brought

## BABUNA PASS

TAKEN BY STORM. DirectsRoad to Monastir and Prilep Opened. English Forces Reported Coming to Rescue!

A thousand picked Servian troops were detailed to defend the extremelty difficult position, the Babuna Pass which from the strategical point of view is the gate 'to Monastir and Prilep. More troops would not have availed for the pass is narrow. The tighting must have been extremely severe, but finally the much disputed position was taken with a stupendous rush, by storm. The final attack is described as having been terrible the Bulgarians and Servians coming to such close quarters that they at last fought with knives. No quarter was asked or given.

The Servians also held positions at Karakol and Prizat, where almost equally bitter fighting took place, all the intense enmity which has been so long latent now blazing out in the full fire of a terrific hatred and bloodthirsty animosity.

#### Panic in Monastir.

In Monastir panic reigns. Fugitives come in from all directions adding to the confusion and terror already existing.

The diplomatic representatives of the Entente Powers, after having been rushed in undignified fashion from one provisional capital to the other, have reached Salonica very exhausted and forlorn looking.

The English in Salonica talk much of a forced march to relieve Monastir but at present the disorder existing amongst the Allied troops and the immense difficulties to transport are such as to make any immediate expedition little probable.

## OFFICIAL REPORT.

(Balkan Front.) The United Troops are following up the general line of Davor-north of Raska-Kursumlija-Radan-Oruglica. Our troops found Kursumlija deserted by the Servians and plundered. Several hundred prisoners were taken and a few cannons.

AGAINST FORCED MILITARY SERVICE. London, Nov. 18. In the House of Commons Mr. Outhwaite, interrupting a proconscription speech, should: "The people don't want to enter the army. They don't want war !" Mr. Sherwell said the Premier had promised there would be no conscription uuless the whole nation agreed. There was no chance whatsoever of such agreement. Mr. Thomas the labor leader said in his opinion there was no possible Government that could bring forced military service into England.

Treneglos, 3,886 tons, has been sunk Gold Aboard Ancona.

London, Nov. 18. Aboard the Ancona, sunk by an Austro-Hungarian submarine were four millions worth of Lire in Gold, consigned to San Francisco.

#### New Opposition.

London, Nov. 18. Whereas it was hoped by Mr. Asquith to stifle party criticism by means of a Coalition Cabinet, a new opposition is being formed with Sir Edward Carson at its head.

#### Russia and Bessarabia.

Petersburg, Nov. 18. The Birjivaia Viedomosti states that Russia is prepared to give up Bessarabia to Roumania rather than that it should fall into other hands.

#### Italian Defeat in Lybia.

Constantinople, Nov. 18. The Italian forces in Lybia have been badly defeated and the revolutionaries have captured Fezzan, Ischefra, Raddau, Zaletin, Usala, Misurata, Turga and Tarbuna. M. Cochin in Athens.

Athens, Nov. 18. M. Denys Cochin, who has been sent to Greece upon a special mission has arrived here. He was received by the Mayor of the town who confered upon him the freedom ot the City of Athens.

#### Greek Ships Detained.

London, Nov. 18. A couple of score of Greek ships lying in British harbors have been detained by the English authorities pending a satisfactory reply from the Greek Government to the demands made upon it by the Cabinet of St. James.

#### **Americans** Irritated.

New York, Nov. 18. The Sun announces that owners of American business houses are very much annoyed at the prevention by England of the arrival of Christmas toys and presents from the continent to the U.S. and threaten reprisals.

#### Veniselos Beaten.

Athens, Nov. 18. It is not supposed that the Veniselist party will be able to obtain a majority at the coming elections after M. Veniselo's declaration that he wishes to make war, as the Greeks have no desire to engage in a military campaign.

#### War Committee.

London, Nov. 18. In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the Government War Committee would consist of himself, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. McKenna. They have as advisers naval, military and diplomatic experts.

#### Compulsory Service.

London, Nov. 18 Lord Derby announces, upon the authority of the Premier, that if on Nov. 30 there are not enough recruits forthcoming, the unmarried men will be called upon to serve in the army. Thus voluntary service in England may be said to have come to an end.

## German Privy Councillors.

London, Nov. 18. At the instance of the Anti-German League, a case is to be brought before the Courts for the purpose of testing the legality of the appointment of German born subjects to the British Privy Council. The members aimed at are Sir Edward Ernest Cassel and Sir Edward Speyer.

French Government. He admitted that the operations had begun too late, but denied that that was his fault. He denied the charges that the Dardanelles Expedition was lightly undertaken, and gave it as his opinion that had the naval attack been continued it would have succeeded, but in that Lord Fisher did not agree. Lord Fisher had neither given him a clear idea of the conduct of the operations beforehand nor strong support later

on. If he had not agreed to those operations he would have been compelled to retire. "I advised the Government", he concluded, "to cease active operations in the West and concentrate all power in the capture of Constantinople."

Then he went on to eat all his previous utterances about marching to Berlin etc. etc. He said that it was not necessary to beat the Germans back over the entire line now, that Germany would be beaten in the second or third year, and it was belter so than had the Allies marched into Berlin at first. Without giving any reason, he boldly asserted that whereas the strength of England was increasing that of Germany was decreasing. He said: "We form the reserves for the Allies and now the time has come for us to throw them into the fight."

#### Press is Lenient.

Extraordinary as it may seem the Press in the main accepts Churchill's audacious statements with leniency, possibly inspired by a gladness at being rid of him.

The Times apparently pleased that Churchill has thrown the blame on Kitcheners shoulders, says the speech was statesmanlike and that Churchill stands re-habilitated. At the same time it notes the acute differences existing between the Admiralty and War Office.

Morning Post says Churchill egged the people of Antwerp on to resistance and they thereby lost 30,000 soldiers and the town was bombarded.

The Daily News and Chronicle regard the speech as partizan and as revealing details which ought to have remained un-told: Churchill, they say, clearly attacked the War Office.

## THE ANCONA QUESTION.

Vienna, Nov. 18. The United States Government through the American Ambassador in Rome has put a number of questions concerning the sinking of the Ancona, evidently inspired by doubts as to the fairness of the action of the Austro-Hungarian submarine. The American Ambassador here has cabled to his government that according to his information the rescue boats of the Ancona were not fired upon as asserted.

### Wants Premier to Go.

He knew it would be said that if he attacked Mr. Asquith he must be prepared for his resignation and have somebody to put in his place. It would be said that his resignation would be a serious blow, which would resound through Europe, disheartening the Allies and heartening their foes. Was that so certain? The French, as they had heard, had scrapped one Minister after another in one period of their history before they got the right one. If the result of events was that Mr. Asquith were to retire he was not sure it would be a very damaging blow or would affect the course of the war so much as some people thought. If the Grand Duke Nicholas could be got rid of in the middle of a war, Mr. Asquith could be got rid of. Mr. Asquith had mentioned Pitt. There might be respects in which he resembled Pitt, but he did not resemble him in being one whose name, to use Macaulay's words, was mentioned in every Palace from Lisbon to Moscow.

#### The Successor.

To ask him who he was going to put in Mr. Asquith's place-to answer one question by another-was a favourite device of the dialectician. To name any noble lord or hon. gentleman as Mr. Asquith's successor on the present occasion would be exceedingly invidious. If, however, our representative system and Parliament could not produce a patriotic Prime Minister from the 1,200 gentleman who sat in both Houses, our representative institutions and Parliament were in a very poor state, and we should have to look outside for some man to guide the destinies of the nation. Were noble lords expected to sit down and see all this procrastination, all this "wait and see," all this fumbling and mismanagement of our affairs without calling public attention to it in Parliament? If anybody did expect that he made a great mistake. The unrest which was now felt was not mischievous; it was the first really healthy sign of public feeling since the beginning of the war. It would be wrong and dangerous after having waited 15 mouths, and having become so anxious as they were to day, if they did not give voice to their general unrest and resolve on a national regeneration which would get rid of the kind of direction which was responsible for the difficulties we were in to-day.

#### More Vigor Needed.

If it were objected to such statements on the ground that they would get into the German newspapers, his view was that it was far better that they should be repeated privately to the notice of the Government, where if the necessary reforms had been carried out there would have been a saving of millions of money and many thousands of lives.

#### Weak and Strong Points.

The Duke of Devonshire said:-Our strongest point was our resources and our weakest was the administration of those resources. (Cheers.)

## A BISHOP'S PROTEST.

Dublin, Nov. 18. The Bishop of Limerick has written a letter to the Munster News, which is republished througout the entire Irish press and which protests in the warmest manner against the ill usage in Liverpool of young Irishmen seeking to emigrate. His Lordship says: "They do not wish to be forced into the English army to be sent to fight in various parts of the world. Is that not their right? Reputedly they are free men, but they are treated as prisoners, as those who can be forced to sacrifice their lives as though they were of no value. The worst of it is that there is not a single Irishman who comes to the rescue of his compatriots. The war may be right or wrong, but every man must admit that it is Englands war and not Irelands. If compulsory service come, why let it come. But there can be no greater injustice in the world than that of seeing thousands upon thousands of English "shirkers" strolling about free, whilst the few remaining existing Irishmen are forced into the army."

## SERVIAN WAR COUNCIL.

Salonica, Nov. 18. According to depatches received here there has been a stormy War Council held at Servian head quarters. Several members of Ministry advised that an armistice should be asked for, as Servia is in no position to continue fighting. The War Party however triumphed and favors fighting to bitter end.

The extremists still appear to have hopes of support from the Allies in spite of the French having been severely defeated at Strumitza. Fugitives reaching here from Mitrowitza state that the condition of the Servian army is hopeless, that it can neither obtain military supplies nor provisions.

## WAR COUNCIL IN PARIS.

Paris, Nov. 18. The English Premier Mr. Asquith, accompanied by Mr. Balfour, Sir Edwar Grey and Mr. Lloyd George have arrived here, together with a staff of military. naval and diplomatic experts. They come to take part in a Grand Council of War, from which great things are expected. first 1,000 men, later to be raised to 10,000.

## PLENTY OF COTTON.

In reply to the English idea of stopping the cotton supply of Switzerland lest it might reach Germany and the English idea that Germany might be forced to stop the war for lack of cotton, the official Wolff's Bureau states that Germany has stores of cotton enough for war purposes for years to come.

## A CALL FOR HELP.

Paris, Nov. 18. Hervé, in his paper Guerre Sociale makes a strenuous appeal to the French Government to assist the Servians. He says that it is an utter mistake to picture the Servians as retiring in good order, on the contrary they are threatened by flanking movements on both wings and must either withdraw into Albania or Greece. Unless large reinforcements be at once sent to Salonica a catastrophe worse than that of the fall of Antwerp will take place. He ends up by asking: "What is Italy doing? What is Russia doing?"

## **RED CROSS FORB'DDEN.**

New York, Nov. 18. The President of the American Red Cross has been notified by the English Government that shippings of material to the German Red Cross will not be allowed. This is considered to be a breach of the law of nations.

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

#### Plenty of Tobacco.

Rotterdam, Nov. 18. As no embargo is placed upon the importation of tobacco the supply is assured.

Shah Leaves Teheran.

Téheran, Nov. 18. The Shah and his Government has left Teheran. The Kossack brigade is in charge of the town.

#### Champions of Civilisation.

London, Nov. 18. The Governor of Jamaica has offered to supply a new pregiment for the aid of the English. It is to consist of Mulatto's, Mestiz and Quadroons. He proposes to send

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#### Quite Satisfied.

The English Premier, Mr. Asquith; in spite of the disaster of the Dardanelles Expedition, nothwithstanding the most unfortunate position in which Servia finds itself, apparently overlooking the fact the richest provinces in France are in the hands of the enemy, that Belgium, with the exception of a very thin strip is entirely occupied by the Germans; that Russian Poland, and the greater portion of the Baltic provinces have been wrested from the Russians; and that the Central Powers have just opened out the direct route to Constantinople and joined hands with the Bulgarians and Turks; tells his hearers at the Mansion House Banquet that the position is no worse for England than it was a year ago, and, in another place, the Premier expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied at the course the war has taken. Surely Mr. Asquith must be blessed with a singularly sanguine temperament if he can take such a rosy view of the situation for Britain, which from the point of view of the unbiassed observer must necessarily appear as exceedingly pecarious, and has been so designated by no less a person than King George of England himself. But there are many more things which might very easily cause the British Premier to feel anything but satisfied, as he appears to be; for instance the knowledge that matters are going exceedingly badly in India, a condition of things which have been rumored about for a long while past and now announced as actual from several different sources. The sudden departure of Lord Kitchener is undoubtedly nearly connected with that state of affairs in India. Then also there stands outlined all the possibilities of a turkish invasion of Egypt, and the undoubted failure of the Salonica expedition predestined surely to become a fiasco, maybe even more demoralising than that of the Dardanelles. Atop of all that there come the constant attacks made upon the Government in general and the Premier in particular, in which the latter is told quite plainly that the war is being ill conducted, that the right men are not at the head of the army etc. etc. And yet Mr. Asquith professes to be quite satisfied. Wonderful!

all who know his character would expect fully satisfied with himself and tells the world so. The sinking of the three cruisers in the North Sea, the Coronal defeat of the British Fleet, the (ill fated Dardanelles expedition, he just washes his hands of all them. He pats himself on the back and claims to be responsible for the high efficiency of the British Navy-which one had grown to believe was permanently in perfect fighting trim. And, in the Commons when he told all these things he was loudly and enthusiastically cheered, whilst the Times tells him he stands exonerated in the eyes of his country. And, with that, Churchill, posing as a national hero, starts to join his regiment at the front. Altogether a most curious poli-

tical-theatrical performance.

Waggling Winston Churchill says that for a Policy. whole year he was trying to persuade the English Government to cease offensive operations in the West and concentrate all possible forces at the Dardanelles. He is confident that that would have been the right policy. But the Government did not agree with him. One wonders who was right! Sir Edward Carson says that he passed his time in trying to persuade the Government to send assistance to Servia and the Government refused. Now, when it is too late the British Cabinet is hastening to send troops to Salonica. One wonders who was right! Kitchener was forced upon the Asquith Government as Minister of War by the Unionist press which now advocates his being sent to the front. The moment Kitchener is well away on his long trip, the new Council of War announces that a great number of military leaders are going to be retired and more active men put in their places. The English Cabinet is unable to make up its mind as to how the war is to be conducted! So the newly formed War Commission of the Government goes to Paris in order there to obtain inspirations as to what is next best to be done in the awkward situation which faces the Allies. It all sounds an extremely waggling sort of policy at a moment of such great national crisis. There appears to be no leadership and a general difference of opinion

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existing. One wonders who is right, or if

anyone is right!

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## AUSTRO-HUNGARY. MANNER IN WHICH THE ITALIANS SACRIFICED THEIR LIVES IN WHOLESALE ATTACKS UPON GÖRZ. ASSAULTED WITH COURAGE OF DESPAIR.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

**Employment** For

War Invalids. INTEREST TAKEN BY EMPEROR IN FLOWERS AT SCHÖNBRUNN. FOOLHARDINESS OF THE CAPTAIN OF ANCONA **RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS** OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Vienna, Nov. 18. The 2nd and 3rd of November were memorable days in the history of the fighting at Görz. The battle went on day and night, almost without a break. The defending troops held on to their lines; times without number the defenses were shot away and the lines momentarily broken, only to be immediately re-formed with monstrous lossel to the attacking force. The Italians attacked with the courage of despair, utterly regarcless of the thousands, even tens of thousands of dead and wounded which were the price of each day of such altacks. They threw all their available fighting men into the struggle; it is obvious that the attacking power of the Italian army must continually diminish. And this is but one bitterly-contested combat on the narrow battlefield by the bridgehead of Görz And there is another region of the battle front which is attacked with peculiar fiercenessthe region of Podgora. After the Austrians-Hungarians had succeeded by a counterattack in the night of the 2nd of November in carrying all the trenches, the Italians, reinforced by several fresh regiments, renewed the combat. A heavy artillery fire and the throwing of mines heralded each new infantry attack.

All in vain-the defenders, steeled by many such conflicts, repulsed every attempt at a storm. Equally determined encounters took place at other points on the fighting line. These hot contests show with what determination the Italians pursue their goal, but the defenders are equally determined not to allow a single inch of their beloved fatherland to pass into the hands of their besthated foe, who is now being richly rewarded for his base treachery.

#### The War Loan.

The results of the subscriptions to the third Austrian War Loan austrown in the three weeks which have elapsed since the opening of the subscription lists are extremely gratifying.

The Case of the Ancona. As was to have been expected the press of the Entente, from Rome to London, has given way to the usual ravings about the "pirates" and "murderers" of the Austro-Hungarian submarine that sank the Italian steamer "Ancona." We have the usual mawkish and hypocritical talk about "mostly women and children." The plain facts of the case are that the "Ancona," dis-obeying the signal to stop, a signal everywhere recognized as a legitimate warning, took her fate in her own hands, and is wholly responsible for any disaster that befel her. If passengers were aboard, or if innocent women and children were drowned as a consequence of the captain's defiant and foolhardy attempt to escape-it is upon his head that the blame must fall.

It is the duty of Austro-Hungarian submarines to sink enemy vessels-it is the duty of the enemy to keep their women and children off such vessels, or to issue proper instructions to their navigators. But the depths of hypocrisy to which the Entente nations can sink seem fathomless indeed. Let us Americans keep our sense of logic intact. One hears no lamentation in connection with the victims, "mostly Italian women and children," of the Italian bombardment of Görz-a city which having failed to "redeem," these heroes are now doing their utmost to destroy.

## HARD PRESSED.

British Government Harshly Attacked in the House of Commons, The Failure of the Dardanelles Expedition.

London, Nov. 18. A right uneasy time the Government is having at each meeting of the House, criticism growing severer each day. One member rose and stated that in ordinary circumstances a campaign was undertaken after mature reflection. But the Dardanelles expedition which, was ordered at a time of extreme crisis, had resulted in the great failure of ammunition. (Loud cheers) The optimistic forecasts of Churchill and Lord Robert Cecil he severely criticised saying that the war Correspondents Ashmead Bartlett and Fortescue had borne witness that all possible mistakes had been made and that the English people had been supplied with false informstion concerning what had taken place.

#### What About Servia?

Sir Henry Craik wanted to know what had been done in the interests of Servia and expressed bitter regret at the so fatal hesitation which was as a kind of a cancer throughout the land. The departure of Kitchener showed that the Government was still without a decided policy.

Mr. Wedgwood criticised the conduct of

## FRIDAV, NOVEMBER 19, 1915.

## 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 anony. mously, 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.

#### Armenian Massacres?

#### To the Editor:

In order to try and make ill feeling in the United States against Turkey, the English have spent large sums in organising an imaginary Armenian massacre. It is the easiest thing in the world to do, and has been done over and over again when it suited the purpose of England or Russia to raise an outcry against the Turks. I read for instance in the Philadelphia Ledger, usually a quite responsible newspaper, a great big "scream" article concerning the Turkish massacres of Armenians said to have been the worst in a thousand years. I read right through the entire article, which strikes me, as a keen observer and knowing conditions both in Armenia and Turkey, as being pure "fake." Charges are made in plenty, but in not one single case does one find the slightest attempt to prove any such charge. "Documentary evidence," is stated to be forthcoming, but none is given. Vague statements of a population of 1,000,000 of Armenians exiled are made. Why the Turks should depopulate their country which is already too thinly populated is not said. I ask whether it is the least likely that the Turks, who are so exceedingly busy with their war should find time or have the desire to depopulate entire. provinces. It is spoken of as though it were quite an easy thing to do. But it is not one Vilayet but many that have been thus depopulated. I say nonsense! It is impossible!

It is said that the men who are not lodged in jail are taken outside the towns and killed. Who has seen all that? Are there any witnesses? No! It is just the idle talk of a lot of people paid to get up "Armenian Atrocities." It is all part and parcel of the "English atrocities," which consist of calumniating a foe she cannot beat in fair and open warfare. First of all it was the Germans who were killing women and children by the thousands, now it is the Turks.

How was it I ask, that the various Bishops

#### Asquith Baited.

Surely the British Prime Minister needs to be furnished a very thick moral skin. The attacks upon Mr. Asquith in both the lower and upper Houses would be enough to drive a sensitive man wild. In the Commons one Member calls him a liar and refuses to withdraw the charge. In the upper Chamber, Lord Willoughly de Broke tells the Premier that he lacks the capacity to govern and should resign in favor of someone more fitted to lead the nation. Lord Middleton calmly tells the Premier that the Government, of which he is the head, is being cheated all the while and is squandering the national wealth. He further charges that the Government is responsible for the waste of millions of money and the loss of thousands of lives owing to not having brought in certain reforms. The Duke of Devonshire, a little milder, merely accuses the Government of having mal-administered the resources of the country and to have concluded foolish contracts with manufacturers in the United States. One must needs wonder what the feelings of the Premier can be, in these times of great responsibility and intense anxiety, when so attacked by his own people?

#### Churchill's Defense.

Once again Winston Churchill has set everybody by the ears. He has striven to whitewash himself by the process of blackening the names of Lord Fisher and Lord Kitchener. Winston Churchill himself refuses absolutely to accept any responsibility whatsoever for any of the blunders and fiascos which took place in the Admiralty during the period he was First Lord and for which he was removed from that high post. He is, as have been made before it was taken away. I they will not keep fresh any longer.

We obtain pictures of Hindenburg in "his habit as he lives." There are glowing descriptions of the deeds of his valiant men. It is a book which makes an instant appeal to young and old, rich and poor. It may certainly be recommended to our readers as one of the best of all the numerous Hindenburg books. Some idea of its contents may be obtained from the following chapters. Our Hindenburg. The Life of a Soldier. The Victor of East Prussia and his Warriors. The Victors in Poland. The Field Marshal in the light of the Press. German Gratitude as Expressed in German humor.

with inherent power.

## DARING THEFT IN PARIS.

Paris, Nov. 18. The police are investigating a mysterious robbery of gold perpetrated either at the Ministry of Finances or at the Bank of France or in the Post office.

On Tuesday afternoon last the official van brought from the Post Office in the Rue de Grenelle to the Ministry of Finances a sack containing 30 small sealed bags, each of which contained eight packets of 50 golden louis (1,000 fr.). The total represented the gold taken in the Post Office during the week just ended. At the Ministry of Finances the bags were duly weighed according to the regular procedure and found satisfactory.

The next day the same van which brought the gold to the Ministry of Finances returned, and took it to the Bank of France. The chief cashier of the latter then proceeded to weigh the packets, and, finding the weight satisfactory, gave a receipt for them. It was only when he opened the bags, preparatory to placing the gold in the safes, that he found that one of the 30 bags contained not eight packets of gold, but eight packets of lead.

The cashier at the Rue de Grenelle postoffice states that he counted the gold before sending it to the Ministry of Finances and declares that no substitution could possibly

Not only the actual number of the subscribers, but also the amount subscribed, both by companies and by private individuals has appreciably exceeded the similar figures for the first two loans. It has already largely exceeded all previous loans over four milliards having been subscribed a week ago. The subscription lists closed yesterday.

### Opening of a New Institute.

The needs of Lower Austria in the matter of providing work for war-invalids are being considered by the opening of a special centre, which will be under the control of the Central Employment Bureau (Zentrals'elle für Arbeitsnachweis).

Oberkurator Leopold Steiner has been appointed President of the Committee and Oberinspektionsrat Fedor Gerenyi, head of the Bureau, The official centre having outgrown its first quarters, new ones have been opened close to the City Employment Office. These spacious and tastefully-furnished rooms will be devoted entirely to the provision and distribution of work for war-invalids.

Many prominent people attended the opening ceremony, listened to the excellent opening speech made by President Steiner and afterwards inspected and admired the rooms now dedicated to such an important work. It is gratifying to know that of the seven hundred and thirty war-invalids from whom employment has already been provided, there have been no complaints on either side. Indeed the highest satisfaction has been expressed by the employers of these men who have been so heavily burdened with the shadow of the great war.

#### Franz Josef Loves Flowers.

Nothing pleases an ordinary human being more than to hear about the human side of kings. It will therefore be particularly interesting to recall on the good authority of Die Zeit, Emperor Franz Josef's love for fragrant blossoms. The aged Emperor takes a personal interest in the arrangement of his beds at Schönbrunn and in the numerous costly and beautiful inhabitants of his glasshouses. Further, his rooms are decorated every day with fresh flowers.

In the spring, his favorite flower is the violet, but at this time of the year the cyclamen takes first place, and quantities of these delicate and sweet scented flowers are now flaming in the hothouses of Schönbrunn. It is the special and delightful task of a royal gardner to refresh the two big flower vases in the Emperor's salon and another on his writing-table. These must be daily renewed, as in the high temperature at which the Emperor likes to keep his rooms,

the Dardanelles expedition which in principle he approved. Had it been properly carried out it would have had a great influence upon the course of the war. The Sulva Bay expedition resulted in a severe defeat. But of the results England had been left in complete darkness. It was merely the ill success of the Sulva Bay expedition that had prevented the forcing of the Dardanelles. Now it was the Servian campaign which dominated the situation. Either strong reinforcements must be sent out or none at all.

The Ministers one and all, upon the commencement of the Dardanelles debate, had left the House. To this Sir Frederick Banbury drew attention, to the loudly expressed disapproval of the Members assembled. A division was taken and the whips being unable to muster a quorum the House was adjourned.

#### RUSSIAN BOOTS FROM U.S. A Big Contract Which Went to America Instead of to England,

The Leeds correspondent of the Shoe and Leather Record writes in that journal:

There is much indignation felt in leather trade circles here in consequence of the extensive orders placed with American firms for boots, harness, and other accoutrements on behalf of the Russian, Servian, French, and Italian Governments. Three million pairs of army boots for Russia are now being made in the States, which, in addition to others previously ordered, are understood to total about eight million pairs secured by American firms. It is claimed that English producers are now in a position to undertake most of this business. As to accoutrements and saddlery, big orders have also reached America, while many firms in the Walsall district are very short of work.

The Shoe and Leather Record adds that "The contracts are for 3,000,000 pairs of high-legged boots, and it is stated that from seven to eight feet of upper leather will be required for each pair, making an aggregate of over 20,000,000 feet of leather to be supplied."

An expert stated yesterday that he understood the contract price to be paid by the Russian Government for the 3,000,000 pairs of boots was 21s. 6d. a pair. "British manufacturers would probably have asked three or four shillings a pair more, but the boots would have been made better by them. It means that over £3,000,000 worth of trade has been lost to this country.

"There is no question as to the capability of our manufacturers to deal with such a contract. Our War Office has a large reserve of boots now for our men, and there is a lull in the industry."

who are raising this English started "Atrocities," never found out a word of these outrages until after the Turks had challenged the English and had beaten them badly. Very suspicious that !

There is the usual case of the young girloh, how old it is, and how often it has been dished up in former "faked" atrocitieswho was seized married and forced to adopt the Mohammedan religion. Then there is the time-worn nameless "eye witness" brought on to the scene, who saw women in large numbers abandoned on the plains of Harput. One asks why those eye witnesses did not give some assistance. Probably they did not exist. Then there come charges of children being killed by having their heads dashed against the rocks, and being thrown into the Ganges. But not a word of proof to in anyway confirm such unlikely charges. The nameless traveller is also placed on the scene to tell wild stories of his having passed through roads lined with thousands of dead Armenians. But is that proof? There is a charge of 5,000 men being murdered, but again mere hearsay. And the account ends up by saying that those Armenians not killed were kidnapped. Gracious! What are the Turks expected to do with a lot of kidnapped Armenians? The expense of maintaining them would alone prohibit such a measure, I have lived long in Turkey and know the Turks and their habits intimately. And I assert that the entire "Armenian Atrocities" question, now being worked up in the United States is pure deceit and lying from beginning to end, a mere ruse to try and blacken the Turkish character in the eyes of

Americans, who in placid ignorance swallow all the nonsense related and believe it to be true.

Berlin, Nov. 8, 1915. Special Correspondent.

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

#### AMERICAN AND ENGLAND.

New York, Nov. 18. The New York Tribune says that whilst it fully sides with France and England in the war, that it is a great mistake upon the part of the English to imagine that the Americans take the same view of the situation as they do and that they ladopt the British attitude that the war is waged on behalf of Civilisation and for the future well being of mankind. Some Americans think that way and their views are reported to England but they are only a small minority.

No. 1202. Vol. XXII. No. 60.

# THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

## THE ASSAULT UPON LONDON.

From the Account of a London Volunteer. By Doctor Oskar Wiese-Wittenberge.

nobody all over England thought to be as part of a fixed policy for reducing the possible has become most awful reality.

I had just come up to town by train as usual, and was walking to my office, when the newsboys began to cry, "New Editionenemy's fleet in sight!" You may imigine the scene in London! Business still went on at the banks, for bills matured although the independence of the country was being fought out under our own eyes, so to say, and the speculators were active enough. But even with the people who were making and losing their fortunes, the interest in the fleet overcame everything else; men who went to pay in or draw out their money stopped to show the last bulletin to the cashier. As for the street, you could hardly get along for the crowd stopping to buy and read the papers. The dumb astonishment visible all over London was one of the most startling things in this war of surprises. It was about ten o'clock that the first telegram came; an hour later the wire announced that the admiral had signalled to form line of battle, and shortly afterwards that the order was given to bear down on the enemy and engage. At twelve came the announcement, "Fleet opened fire about three miles to leeward of us." - So far all had been expectancy, then came the first token of calamity. "An ironclad has been blown up"-"the enemy's torpedoes are doing great damage"-"the flagship is laid aboard the enemy"-"the flagship appears to be sinking"-"the viceadmiral has signalled to .. "-there the cable became silent, and we heard no more till, two days afterwards, a solitary ironclad which escaped the disaster steamed into Portsmouth. Then the whole story came out-how our sailors, gallant as ever had tried to close with the enemy; how the latter evaded the conflict at close quarters, and, steering off, left behind them the fatal engines which sent our ships, one after the other, to the

Truth may no longer be concealed. What | ,,which always decried military establishments influence of the Crown." The conflict about the introduction of the universal military conscription does not begin only in 1914 but probably with this book in 1871, which therefore is one of the most important political document's. It bears the title "The Battle of Dorking, Reminiscences of a Volunteer" and is a separate impression from Blackwood's Magazine, May 1871.

The nature and character of this book may be best known by its introductory words: "You ask me to tell you, my grandchildren, something about my own share in the great events that happened fifty years ago. 'Tis sad work turning back to that bitter page in our history, but you may perhaps take profit in your new homes from the lesson it teaches. For us in England it came too late. And yet we had plenty of warnings, if we had only made use of them. The danger did not come on us unawares. It burst on us suddenly, 'tis true; but its coming was foreshadowed plainly enough to open our eyes, if we had not been wilfully blind. I declare, even now, though fifty years have passed, I can hardly look a young man in the face when I think I am one of those in whose youth happened this degration of Old England-one of those who betrayed the trust handed down to us unstained by our forefathers." (Page 1.)

The plot not allowing to give a continuous statement of the contents of our book, we will only quote some passages concerning subjects of dispute which are discussed in the war of 1914 too. For instance, the universal military subscription in proportion with the industry of the country. The author says:

"Army reform was put off to some more convenient season, and the soldiers were left untrained as before, 'because to call them out for drill would interfere with the in-

## west of Ireland !" -

Dardanelles? Irish filibusters? Very modern, indeed, as if written in 1915. -How many soldiers were ready to invade England? - "Information came slowly, and was more or less vague and uncertain; but this much was known, that at least a couple of hundred thousand men were embarked and that the flotilia was guarded by more ironclads than we could then muster." (p. 10) What did the English do for meeting the invasion? - "Well volunteering had increased immensely from the day war was proclaimed, and our regiment went up in a day or two from its usual strength of 600 to nearly 1000. But the stock of rifles was deficient. We were promised a further supply in a few days, which however, we never received; and while waiting for them the regiment had to be divided into two parts, the recruits drilling with the rifles in the morning, and we old hands in the evening. On the Saturday it was announced that a lot of smooth-bore muskets in store at the Tower would be served out to regiments applying for them, and a regular scramble took place among the volunteers. But you might almost as well have tried to learn rifle-drill with a broom-stick as with old brown bess; besides, there was no smooth-bore ammunition in the country." - In 1871, you see, the shortness of ammunition caused trouble just as in 1914. (p. 15.)

All sorts of rumours were afloat: "A fleet had been seen off the Downs, and some of the despatch-boats which were hovering about the coasts brought news that there was a large flotilla off Harwich, but nothing could be seen from the shore, as the weather was hazy." (p. 16.)

There was no sign of high spirits or enthusiasm. Matters had become too serious. Every man's face reflected the general feeling that we had neglected the warnings given us, and that now the danger so long derided as imposible and absurd had really come and found us unprepared. But the soldiers, if grave, looked determined, like men who mean to do their duty." (p. 18.)

knew that it was our own arsenal, and understood the significance of the blow. No hope, if this were true, of saving the country." (p. 53.)

The author faints away, when seeing the head of his friend's child carried away by a splinter of a shell. "When I came to my senses again, it was quite dark; by degrees I became aware that I was on the carpeted floor of a room. All noise of battle had ceased, but there was a sound as of many people close by. "Sind wackere Soldaten, diese englischen Freiwilligen", said a broadshouldered brute, stuffing a great hunch of beef into his mouth with a silver fork, an implement I should think he must have been using for the first time in his life. "Ja, ja," replied a comrade, who was lolling back in his chair with a pair of very dirty legs on the table, and one of the host's best cigars in his mouth; "sie können so gut laufen !" - "lawohl", responded the first speaker; "aber sind nicht ebenso schnell wie die französischen Mobloten". - "Gewiß", grunted a hulking lout from the floor, sending a cloud of smoke from his ugly jaws. (p. 58.)

When the author dares to address a prisoner, a German corporal threatens to kill him: "Weg, Spitzbube !" cried the brute, lifting his rifle as if to knock me down." (p. 60.) And what was worst? "The brutal frankness that announced we must give place to a new naval Power, and be made harmless for revenge!" (p. 62.) - -

## FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1915

Well, we are not endowed with so strong an imagination as the author of our book and will not racke our brain about the possibility or impossibility of a conquest of London. But we register his words as an interesting proof of England having distrusted the "new naval Power" already fourty-five years ago and of some men having called the Germans "brutes and hulking louts" long before the abusive language of the Harmsworth Press in 1915.

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN. Piladelphia has over 13,000 professional women.

Equal suffrage in Pennsylvania has been indorsed by the Ladies of Maccabees of the World.

Servants in Germany receive much better treatment that in America and often are treated as members of the family.

Mrs. Pat Conway is probably the only woman jailer in the United States. She has charge of the Tom Green County jail at San Angelo, Texas.

Mrs. Mary Elliott has the contract for removing the garbage in Hastings-on-the-Hudson, for which she receives \$2,400 a year. Mrs. Elliott superintends the work personally.

Miss Margaret H. Ervin, Jr., has the honor of being the first woman ever admitted to the Chattanooga, Tenn., Bat Association, and is the first woman who ever argued a case before the Tennessee Supreme Court.

## 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.

Dottom, now an ins nappened in a rew	dustry of the country. We could have given	Discipline is not of the best. It often	in the second	
minutes; to the nation this stunning blow	up some of the industry of those days, for-	officer rode by; he could scarcely make way	Subscription Dept.	
was utterly unexpected"	sooth, and yet be busier than we are now."	for the crowd, and was pushed against	CONTINENTAL TIMES	
	(Page 6)	rather rudely, and, in a passion he called out	Augsburgerstr. 38, Berlin W. 50.	
The gentle reader will be fully aware that		to us to behave properly, like soldiers, and		
the above account is a creation of fancy,		not like a parcel of roughs. Oh, blow it,	Please forward the Continental Times for a period of	
of course. But from whose brain did it	"We would not even be at the trouble of	governor, said Dick Wake, "you aren't		
arise? That remains to be seen. Well, it		agoing to come between a poor cove and	request to the following Address :	
was not myself who strove ambitiously after		his grub !" (The regiment was waiting		
telling you a romantic fiction; nor did a to-		before the door of a baker's shop). (p. 20.)		
	say now that we might have escaped the	The author, wishing to recommend the		
	troubles wich came on us if we had at any	introduction of universal subscription, makes		
	rate kept quiet; but the Government, egged	the officers of the regular army speak with	for which I enclose	
	on by the press, declared war. We had		Yours, etc.	
	always got out of scrapes before, and we	volunteers I suppose. Well, now, look here;		
	believed our old luck and pluck would	mind I don't want to hurt your feelings, or	Remittances should be sent by	
and was written already in 1871. It is very		to say anything unpleasant, but I'll tell you	Money Order to the account of	
attractive for being a polemical treatise		what; if all you gentlemen were just to go	Postscheck Conto:	
which was published after Germany's victory		back, and leave us to fight it out alone, it	"Berlin 5358."	
	"Then the best part of the fleet had been	would be a devilish good thing." (p. 36.)		
	decoyed down to the Dardanelles (!), and		Rates: A Year's Subscription Inland: Mks. 24.— Abroad: Mks. 30.— 6 Months' ", ", ", 12.— ", ", 18.—	
	what remained of the Channel squadron		<u> </u>	
the English army. He attacks the party	I was looking after Fenian filibusters off the	that Woolwich had been captured. We all J		
a state but this interview but this ineverable stars I The Germans are accused of looking upon				

ACCUSER AND TRADUCER. AN ALLEGED ANONYMOUS "GERMAN" AND HIS BOOK "l'ACCUSE". BOTH COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED BY PROFESSOR THEODOR SCHIEMANN.

LITERATURE.

(By R. L. Orchelle.)

"Ein Verleumder". Glossen zur Vorgeschichte des Weltkrieges won Dr. Th. Schiemann, Professor an der Universität in Berlin, George Reimer, Berlin, 1 Mark.

The pretended non-partisan and the pretended patriot revealing the iniquities of his country for his country's good are familiar phenomena in this war-in any war. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities over the vast amphitheatre of Europe, one James M. Beek, a former U. S. Assistant District Attorney, if I mistake not, sat himself down before his rolltop desk in his steam-heated sky-scraper and elevating himself by his boot-straps to the dizzy position of the "Supreme Court of Civilization," proceeded in the New York Times, to white-wash the Allies and to blacklead Germany by a dishonest manipulation of the official diplomatic documents as published in the various white, grey, red and other colored books. The attempt was amusingly naive and clumsy-the mind of a backwoods lawyer-or a backwoods mind, if you prefer, losing itself in the diplomatic juggleries and epistolary finesse of what diplomatic documents do or do not chose to reveal. As a proof of the good man's superficiality one need only say that he did not even allude to that famous and incriminating letter of Sir Edward Grey's, No. 123 of the English White-wash Book (revised three times).

But such a tit-bit of our neutrality, however raw, was turned to good account by His Majesty's Government who republished it, hide and hair, shortly afterwards, after "arrangement" with the New York Times, I myself saw this leaden llterary arrow in the window of a tiny paper-shop in the tiny Devonshire village where I was at that time "stopping"-as our American papers would say.

But this crude effort of the self-constituted Supreme Court of Civilization was by no means a success. It was too local, too provincial, too crassly suggestive of the untravelled native of Oskosp. It lacked the European touch, the proper perspective, the accent of one familiar with the hidden sources of Old World politics.

#### The Pretended Patriot.

The pretended patriot, sorrow-fully critical of his country's errors, is a more valuable Ally. The Entente has discovered another collaborateur, this time unlabelled, an alleged German who has written a treatise called 'J'Accuse''-no doubt quite forgetful of Zola's work of the same name. The Continental Times which, true to its name, is bound to pay some attention to these international amenities, recently published a destructive criticism of this work by a Dutch scholar. Since then "l'Accuse" has been still more thoroughly demolished by Prof. Theodor Schiemann, the famous German historian and publicist, in the brochure whose title stands at the head of this article.

The stale, outworn, and untenable charges which the author of this work levels against Germany would be unworthy an answer or refutation by a scholar of Dr. Schiemann's attainments, had not this hollow and hypocritical work been inflated to so monumental a signifiance by the enemies of Germany. "Lo, and behold," they cry, "see what this man writes, and remember that this man is a German!" The evidence of a compatriot of your enemy is, of course worth infinitely more than your own. He is of the family, so to speak. But no one asks why this person should seek to assail or denounce his own country. Men have done that before, noble men, conscious of the crimes and follies of their countrymen, and scorning to hide their anger or disgust under a cloak of slavish and complaisant patriotism. One need think only of Dean Swift, of De Foe, of Lord Byron-in later times of Henri

Labouchere during the Boer War. There exists no fiercer, truer denunciation of English policy than his poem, "The Flag of England." And yet he was a patriotic Englishman-whose motives no one could doubt. Heine flung many a dart from his exile in sound, the facts indisputable, the condemna-

Paris at the petty Germany he himself declared that his heart was wedded to the Rhine and that he dreamed of the greatness of Germany whenever he wandered under oak trees. I hope, indeed, that time may bring forth a similar great spirit for our own America, one who will lash our follies and our iniquities without the least consideration for our impossible national sensitiveness-ihe true sign of our political and intellectual rawness.

#### Is He German?

It is into the bright and lofty circle of these censor-patriots that the anonymous author of "J'Accuse" attempts to thrust himself. Habitually, he speaks of "we Germans", of "our country"-his mood is confessional ; he even pretends to indignation against those who have misled the deluded people of his native land. I do not know whether the identity of this alleged German has been established, but I see no reason for assuming him to be a German at all, even one who, as Dr. Schiemann declares : "Writes out of a restless vanity" or as "an act of revenge for a guilty past which must be concealed under a veil of anonymity." Despite its superficial and oblique familiarity with certain features of German life, there is no reason whatsoever why this tract of vilification should not have been written by a Frenchman, an Englishman or even by a neutral. All that is required is the proper tone, the impersonal motive and a good command of German-for I presume the instigators of the work were clever enough to see that it was published originally in German-and in neutral Switzerland. With a command of the language of Pategonia and some smattering of its affairs, I would be able to proclaim myself to the world as an aggrieved Pategonian and denounce my native land to its enemies. All that is common enough, and, considering the perversities of human nature, even natural enough. During my stay in England, I met Englishmen and Englishwomen who would have felt considerable joy in seeing the Uhlans go galloping down Whitehall. But the one essential for an attack of this sort-whatever the motive may be, is that the arguments be

dard, this work of denunciation crumbles to pieces. What has been put forth as a noble protest must be put down as an ordinary and even a very unoriginal slander. All the charges brought against Germany by this nameless accuser, bear the unmistakeable imprint of "Made in England" or "Made in France." For instance, he cries to the Germans to "Wake Up !" (King George's cry: "Wake Up, England !") and to fix their benighted eyes upon the glittering truths he is about to reveal to them-as follows:

1. That Germany had long planned this war and had prepared for it with hostile intention. 2. That the German people were to be gulled into believing this to be a war of liberation in order to arouse the necessary enthusiasm.

3. That the goal of this war is Germany's desire to attain the hegemony of the continent and then to deprive England of her imperial power.

#### The Real Historical Facts.

To these crude and palpable inventions, already contradicted by everything that has since transpired-inventions which are nothing more than the street-cries of the Entente to delude their misinformed and betrayed peoples, Professor Schiemann opposes the following three historical facts:

1. That this war was primarily desired by France, brought nearer to realization 'by the Russian-French alliance and finally made an inevitable necessity through England's joining the conspirators and assuming the leadership. 2. That these three powers had long ago determined to break the power of Germany in Central Europe, and had systematically striven to convince the world that this operation was an ethical necessity.

3. That the objective of the war forced upon the German nation must be the permanent security of its frontiers and the freeing of the seas from English tyranny.

#### Fantastic Assertions.

The accuser who so loudly accuses, indulges, as is customary, in wild fantastic assertions regarding the aims, claims, ambitions and ideals of the Germans. We have the tiresome old twaddle as to the diabolic Bernhardi ;- thè frank and perfectly justifiable views of that retired cavalry officer are represented as the A.B.C. of every German. from the beasts that perish.

themselves as heirs of the old Hebraic tradition-"The chosen people", etc. By the way, it would be curious to learn what nation did not regard itself as the favorite folk of the Lord. The English have cherished that illusion for centuries in literature and politics. Do not we Americans constantly refer-with a somewhat wearisome monotony, I grant,--to our big, sprawling half-continent as "God's own country?" The inference, of course, must be, that since we are permitted to dwell there, we must be the favored people of the heavenly land lord.

The author of "J'Accuse" likewise fatuously accuses the Germans of being responsible for an imperialism eager to swallow the world-whereas the very word is of English origin-and the very act of English accomplishment. The book is crammed with similar forgeriers of fact, baseless assertions and wild, indiscriminate charges.

Dr. Schiemann does not confine himself to answering these countless absurdities, but recounts the true conditions that preceded the war, and there are few men who are better qualified for this task than he. He quotes amazing passages from the book of a clear-sighted Frenchman, "La Guerre qui vient," which was suppressed in France, but has now appeared in a cheap paper edition (E. S. Mittler und Sohn, Berlin. 20 Pf.). It reads like the warning of a seer, the revelation of a prophet, and I recommend it to the attention of all Americans.

Thus the battle of the books continues. On one side we have whole mountains of literature, heaped up by the ceaseless presses of the Entente Powers-one million copies of the slanderous Bryce Report alone were flooded through the world-unfettered communications, cables and transportationopen access, in fact, to both ears and eyes of the world. On the other hand we have the comparatively insignificant quantity of the literature that will in the end undermine and utterly destroy these hills and pyramids of misrepresentation, misstatement and sheer invention. For there is something terrible and eternal in the essence of truth. It is like radium. The apperception of it is the chief trait by which man is distinguished

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# THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

# THE BLIND

SOLDIERS Manner in Which the III Fated men are Treated in the American Hospital in Munich.

## COURAGE OF AFFLICTED.

Interesting Account Now Published in "American Notes" by the

> Chaplain for Protestant **Evangelical Patients.** By W. E. Nies,

Rector of the American Church, Munich. Munich, Nov. 2. As I am acting as Chaplain for the Protestant or Evangelical soldiers at he American Hospital in Munich, the editor of the "American Notes" has asked me to write for him some memoranda about the blind soldiers at the hospital. It is not easy to commit to paper the conntless little bits of experience that grip the feelings in dealing with these brave and patient fellows While I have of course my special charges, I know all the inmates of the hospital and they all know me by voice. The handshake the welcoming salutations, the answers to inquiries both personal and about the families of such as are married, the appreciations of interest in them and little attentions, their confidences, their great patience, and even their occupations in the way of work or recreations, are moving and touching mainly in the light of their affliction. Writing about them cannot reproduce the feeling which can be known only through personal contact.

#### Anxious To Learn.

One of the things most touching as well as most interesting is the way these blind youths rise above circumstances. In their work, with very few exceptions, they are anxious, even eager, to learn the various trades or occupations that are being taught them, and they make most astonishing progress with their blind teachers. In their play, even more than in their work, they are able (the most of them) to put their affliction in the background and rise buoyantly above it. Perhaps it is because they are still so young.

Speaking of their play the other day I came to the study room of the blind about the time that their morning tasks should end. Not wishing to disturb the teacher, in case the class was still occupied, I entered softly. I found the studies over and part of the class gone. The recreation hour had begun. This was about the scene: On one side of the room a long table where the blind sit | With the loss of his sight all his chances in at their lessons. Only one blind man was this direction were gone. He received instrucsitting there and he was practicing on a tion in type-writing at the American Hospital, type-writer. The chairs on which the rest of the class had been sitting were standing empty in front of the long table. Around the other sides of the room were chairs and lounges with space enough left for the door. Most of the seats and lounges were occupied by the blind who hat just finished their lessons.

Musical Talent. I stood perfectly quiet so as not to disturb the naturalness of what they might be doing for recreation. I could not repress a smile, however, at the scene. The poor fellow, who had come to us with the more than hope of finding his sight again, was playing upon a harmonica. He was leaning back on his lounge, his poor head and sightless sockets bound with the black bandage. Certainly he was a remarkable player upon the instrument that I had always regarded as a toy. The music was a Strauss waltz and he was able to bring out a strong bass on each accent which was further emphasized by the click of his heel on the floor. This gave the the music a swing. I did not stir lest my presence be known. In the center of the floor were two blind dancers! The eyes of one were of glass, the eyes of the other were closed. They had forgotten their calamity in the rythm of the music, and were waltzing cautiously-very cautiouslyfeeling out ahead a little with their feet so as not to strike anything that might upset them. It was a contest between caution and absorption, and absorption won. A chair here and there, or a bit of furniture, or the wall in an unexpected place, or a pair of protruding legs did not matter much till they struck a chair in front of the typewriter table which jarred the type-writing machine, which jarred the temper of the blind writer, who made a sudden oration more eloquent than polite, and the rhapsody came to a quick halt. The men who were in the room were

mainly of the humbler sort; some from the country, some mechanics, and some workmen in other trades. This class recover their spirits much more quickly than the educated men who have had the misfortune to lose their sight. Among the soldiers blind are students, teachers, and even Doctors of Philosophy. To such the loss of sight is an unspeakable calamity. Most of them sit and brood during the time that they are not kept occupied. Their intellectual life is practically lost when their eyesight is gone They must begin again almost as if they were children. Learns to Type-Write.

From among several of this class I think of Franz Bloch, a bright ambitious young fellow, tall and straight as an arrow. He told me that he had been preparing in mathematics for a government engineering position, and was well advanced when he lost his sight. Such a position in Germany is both well paid and desirable socially.



#### A Pathetic Case.

On a settee near the door sat a man who is one of the most interesting and pathetic cases among the blind in the hospital. He is of medium size with a ruddy skin and thin light hair. He looks over thirty but is much younger. He speaks little and answers in one or two words when questioned. Over his eyes and around his head is a black bandage. This is the man whom the doctors did not dare tell that he would never see again, for fear of mental depression. He came to the American Hospital therefore full of hope, or rather expectation, of a recovery, poor fellow, but with both of his eyeballs entirely gone. I do not know up to this minute whether he knows his real condition. It is a matter which must be left to the doctors. They must avoid the depression which in many cases makes a cure almost impossible. In many cases a blind patient suffers from a fixed melancholia and is in danger of becoming insane.

and made such rapid progress that he is now confidential secretary in a government office at a fair salary. With all this his depression was most moving. Sometimes he was induced to smile, and when his blind and lame companions sang the songs of the Fatherland he would happily join in and for a few moments forget himself; but his loss was so great and the darkness about him so constant that he soon again

lapsed into his usual mental depression. May He who is all Light, and in Whom is no darkness at all, look upon the special sorrowing of him, and all like him deprived of the light and of sight and fill them with the Light that never dims.

#### HIGHLY RATED.

She-She died worth \$25,000 and left her husband \$5.

He-Well, some husbands are "one man in a thousand"-hers was one in five thou-(Judge.) sand.



