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# MERAN SOUTH-TYROL <br> PALACE-HOTEL 

## 

No. 1202. Vol. XXII. No. 60 NEW YORK STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1915.

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## LATEST NEWS

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 nutuen Now is oanin in inem been sent to Greece upon a special mission has
arrived here. He was received by the Mayor
 ares stup orabies
 by the English a authorities pending a satisfactory
reppl from the Greek Government to the demands reply from the Greet Covernnet of Sthe demands
made upon it by the Cabinet of James.
Americans Irritated.
New Vork, Nov. 18. The Sunn
owners of American business houses are very
much annoyed at the prevention by England of
the arival of Christmas toys and presents from
the continent to the U.S. and threaten reprisals.
Athens, Nov, Veniselos Beater. 18 is not supposed that
majority at the coming elections after M.
Veniselo's declaration that he wishes to make

## in a military campaign.

Londoa, Nov. 18. In the House of Commons
Mr. Asquith announced that the Government War Committee would consist of himself, Mr.
Balfour, Mr. Lioyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and
Mr. Mckenna. They have as advisers naval, Mr. McKenna. They have as
military and diplomatic experts.
Compulsory Service London, Nov. 18 Lord Derby announces, upon there are not enough recrutts forthcoming, the
unmaried men will be called upon to serve in
the army. Thus voluntary service in England 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 legaility the Courts or the purpose of testing the legality
of the appointment of German born subjects to
the British Privy Council. The members aimed

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## The Continental Times is the only

 newspaper published in all Europe whichtells the truth in English.
churchilts farewelt to Parllament.
 assembers of to hear the declaration which it
was understood Mr. Churchill would make He stated that he had nothtng to fear fron 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 Dardaneiles 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 exper
blame on Lord Kitchener. Churchill placed the responsibility of the 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 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 ope him a clear idea of the conduct of the ope-
rations beforehand nor strong support later
on. If he had not agreed to those operations on. If he had not agreed to those operations
he would have been compelled to retire. "I advised the Government", he concluded, "0 cease active operations in the West and con
centrate 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 bea the Germans back over the entire line now,
that Germany would be beaten in the second or third year, and it was better so than had
he Allies marched into Berlin at first With out giving any reason, he boldly asserted
that whereas the strength of England was ncreasing that of Germany was decreasing He said: "We form the reserves for the
Allies and now the time has come for us to Allies and now the time hem
throw them into the fight."

Extraordinary as it may seem the Press in e main accepts Churchill's audacious stale gladness at being rid of him.
The Times apparently pleased that Churchill
Tas thrown the blame on Kitherers has thrown the blame on Kitcheners shoulders, says the speech was statesmanlike and that
Churchill stards 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 people of Antwerp on to resistance and they
thereby lost 30,000 soldiers and the .town was bombarded.
speech as partizan and Chronicle regard the Churchill, they say, clearly attacked the War

## THE ANCONA QUESTION.

 vernment through the American Ambassador in Rome has put a number of questions concerning the sinking of the Ancona, evident-y inspired by doubis as to the fairness of he action of the Austro-Hungarian submarim The American Ambassador here has cabled
to his govermment that according to his into his government that according
formation the rescue boats of the
were not fired upon as asserted.

ASQUITH ASKED
TO RESIGN.

## ORD wilLouatib DE BROKE

 PLANLY TELE HIS OPNOO THE PREMIER OUGHT TO GRAND DUIF NICOLAS NICOLAND ITCH. London, Nov. 18 . ©ne of the most personal of the many specches in the House ofLords against the Covernment and the
Premier, was Premier, was that by Lord Willoughby de
Preat 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 direcMajesty's Ministers with regard to the dir
tion of the war," deprecated the idea o
secret session of the Privy Council or 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 Minisers, he did not propose to do what he believed partridge-shooters
called "fire into the brown" of his Majesty's 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 re
sponsible for every single thing that had sponsible for every single thing that ha
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. Asquin's speech in the House of Commons would not do, if he might use 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 st flamaging admissions
against Mr. Asquith finself, and the really effective part of it was the end, in which he announced his intention of stopping wher he was as long as ever he could.
He knew it would be said that if
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, dishearten
ing the Allies and heartening
Was that so certain? The French,
had heard, had scrapped one Minister af er
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 damag.
ing blow or would affect the course of the war so much as some people thought. If the
Grand Duke Nicholas could be got rid Grand Duke Nicholas could be got rid
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 Lisbon to Moscow.
The Sucessor
To ask him who he was going to put in by another-was a favourite device of the dialectician. To name any noble lord or
hon. gentleman as M.. Asquith's successor hon. gentleman as M:. Asquith's successor
on the present occasion would be exceedingly on the present occasion would be exceedingly
invidious. If, however, our representative syidem and Parliament could not produce a systern and Pariliament could
patriotic Prime Minister from the 1,200 gentle man who sat in both Houses, our represen tative institutions and Parliament were very poor state, and we should have
outside for some man to guide the d 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 grea 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 the war. It would be wrong and dangerous
after having waited 15 mouths, and having become so anxious as they w hey 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 More Vigor Needed.

## If it were objected to such statements on

 the ground that they would get into theGerman newspapers, his view was that it
was far better that they should be repeated

## $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { in } \\ & \text { haid } \\ & \text { did } \\ & \text { bef }\end{aligned}\right.$

havermany than not made here. He would
tave smpathy with the ulition if they
did not dide not iusist upon arraigning their ministers thought things were going woong, and tell them that if affairs were not managaged more vigorously they would look for
Minister to advise his Majesty fo
mainder of the war. In doing this mainder of the war. In doing this he was
aware that they were really aware that they were really blaming them
selves. The Prime Minister was their creation. He wa, however, the flower and ex had become disasterous. If they were going to change that frame of mind it was not
unreasonable that they should go to the head unreasonable that they should go to the head
and undo that which they had placed in a position of so much power.
Being Cheated.
Lord Middleton said that while the Ger
mans were getting a sovereign's worth fo
every 15 s they spent, it was not unfair to say that we were spending $£ 1$ for every 10 or $15 s$ woith of value we got. It was im-
possible for Mr. Asquith to rely upon the possible for Mr. Asquith to rely upon the
Treasury to check expenditure, for its control over a great part of the money had been
Mention had been made of the saving
which had been effected by the abolition of the horse allowance. He knew of two gentle-
men who for many months made $£ 600$ a week - at the rate of about $£ 30,000$ a yeargoing on for fifteen months before it was
stopped. Reduction of Expenditure.
strong authority were set up to supervise expenditure of all descriptions he was
convinced that the daily expenditure of 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 Che ernment had the least appreciation of the
necessity for economy. He could recount necessity for economy. He could recount
instances which had taken place within the last few months, which had been brought where if the necessary teforms 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 strong est point was our resources and our weakest
was the administration of those resources.

BISHOP'S PROTEST, Dublin, Nov. 18. The Bishop of Limerick has written a letter to the Munster News, Irish press and which protests in the warmest 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 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, compatriots. The war may be right or wrong,
but every man must admit that it is Englands war and not-Irelands. If compulsory service no greater injustice in the world than that of seeing thousands upon thousands of English "shirkers" strolling about free, whilst the few remaining exi
forced into the army."

SERVIAN WAR COUNCIL. received here there has been a stormy War 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 triumphe and favors fighting to bitter end. The exiremists sial appear to have hopes having been severely defeated at Strumitza. Fugitives reaching here from Mirowitza state that the condition of the Servian army
is hopeless, that it can neither obtain military
> war council in paris. Paris, Nov. 18. The English Premier Mr.
Asquith, accompanied by Mr. Balfour, Sir 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.

BABUNA PASS
TAKEN BY STORM
Directgroad to Monastir and Prilep
A thousand picked 'Servian troops' we detailed to defend the extremelty difficult position, the Babuna Pass which from the strategical point of view is the gate tod ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Mo}$ have availed for the pass is narrow. The tighting must have peen extremely severe, baken with the much disputed position was The final attack is described as having been errible the Bulgarians and Servians coming oo such close quarters that they at last fought The Servians also $\begin{aligned} & \text { N }\end{aligned}$ kol 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 out in the full fire of
bloodthirsty animosily.
Panic in Monastir.

In Monastir panic reigns. Fugitives come and terror already existing. The diplomatic representatives of the Enundignified fashion having been rushed in capital to the other from one provisional very exhausted and forlorn looking.
The English in Salonica talk much of serced march to relieve Monastir but at pre-
sent the disorder existing amongst the Allied troops and the immense difficulties to transport are such as to make any immediate ex pedition little probable.
OFFICIAL REPORT

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { OFFICIAL REPOR1 } \\
& \text { (Balkan Front.) }
\end{aligned}
$$

The United Troops are following up the general
line of Davor-north of Raska-Kursumlija-RadanOruslica. Our troops found Kursumlija deserted
by the Servians and plundered. Several hundred AGAINST FORCED MILITARY SERVICE. London, Nov. 18. In the House of Commons Mr. Outhwaite, interrupting a proconscription speech, shouted: "The people
don't want to enter the army. They don't don't want to enter the army. They don't
want war!" Mr. Sherwell said the Premier had promised there would be no conscription nuless the whole nation agreed. There was Mr. Thomas the labor leader said in his
opinion there was no possible Government opinion there was no possible Government
that could bring forced military service into England

PLENTY OF COTTON In reply to the English idea of stopping
the cotton supply of Swizerland lest it might reach Germany and the English idea that Germany might be forced to stop the war states the colion, he ohicial Woiff's Bureau shough 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 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 Orece. Unless large reinforcements be at
once sent to Satorica a catastrophe worse than that of the fall of Antwerp will take 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 American Red Cross has been notified by
the English Government that shippings of the English Government that shippings of
material to the German Red Cross will not

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

Pienty of Tobacco.
Rotterdam, Nov. 18. As no embargo is placed
upon the importation of tobacco the supply is Shah Leaves Teheran.
assured.
Teheràn, Nov. 18 . The Shah and his Governnent has left Teheran. The Kossack brigade
Champions of Civilisation.
London, Nov. 18 . The Governor of Jamica
has offered to supply a new |regiment for the
aid of the English. It is to consist of Mulatto's,
Mestiz and Quadroons. He proposes to send
first 1,000 men, later to be raised to

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| News Edite |

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##   concerning etcoets, Transit, tex., thoughout Europe.-Address: Continental Times, Augsburger Strasse 38, Berlin

## Quite Satisfie

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 France are in the hands of ene ene thin
Belgium, with the excetion of ary the
strip is entirely occupied by the Germans: 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 direci rout
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. satisfied Mr. Asquith must be blessed with singularly sanguine temperament if he can
take such a rosy view of the situation fo 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 p
George of England himself.
But there are many more things which
might very easily cause the British Premier might very easily cause the Brits he appears
to feel anything but satisfied, as he
to be; for instance the knowledge that matters are going exceedingly badly
condition of things which have
about for a long while past and now sources. The sudden departure of Lord
Kitchener is undoubtedly nearly connected Kitchener is undoubtedyy 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 fasco, mayDardanelles. Atop of all that there come
the constant attacks madeupon 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 ! 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 with-
draw the charge. In the upper Chamber, draw the charge. In the upper Chamber, 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
and the while and is squandering the national wealkh. . e esurnher charges that the Govern-
ment is responsible for the waste of millions of money and the loss of thousands of lives owing to not having brought in certain re-
forms. The Duke of Devonshire, a little forms. The Duke of Devonstire, a
milder, merely accuses the Government of
maving country and to have concluded foolish con-
tracts with manulacturers in the United States. One must needs wonder what the feelings
of the Premier can be, in these times of of the Premier can be, in these times of
great responsibility and intense anxxiety, when so atlacked by his own people?
Churchill's Defense. Once again Winston Churchill has sel
everybody by the ears. He has striven to
whitewash himself by the process of black whitewash himself by the process of black-
ening 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 whatsoever for any of the blunders and fiascos
which took place in the Admiraty during the
period he was First Lord and for which he
was removed from that high post. He is, as
 North Sea, the Coronal defeat of the British
Fleet, the fill fated Dardanelles expedition Fleet, the [ill fated Dardanelles expedit
he just washes his hands of all them.
pats himself on the back and claims to pats himself on the back and claims
responsible for the higl efficiency of
British Navy-which one had British Navy-which one had grown to be
lieve 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
the front. Altogether a most curious polit

Waggling Winston Churchill says that for Policy. whole year he was trying to per
suade the English Government to cease offer sive operations in the West and concentrat confident that that would have been the righ 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 Gavernment
to send assistance to Servia and the Govern ment refused. Now, when it is too late the to Salonica. One wonders who was right! Kitchener was forced upon the Asquith Gov-
ernment as Minister of War by the Unionist
press which nowadvocates his being sent to the 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 leaders are going to be retired and mor
active men put in their places. The Englis 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 in-
spirations as to what is next best to be
done in the awkward situation which faces the Allies It all sounds an extremely wage he Alles. It all sounds an extremely wagg
ling sort of policy at a moment of such
great national crisis. There appears to be great national crisis. There appears to be no
leadership and a general difference of opinio =wownomo

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

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in Mulititudinous volumes. M
Anecdotes and Pictures
the popular Idol.
Anecotes anular Ictures of
He poplend
Hindenburg - Schlaege und Hindenbur Anecdoten. Edited by Joachim Francke.
With a Hindenburg Fable by Erwin With a portriat of Field Marshal Hinden burg. Vol. 17 of the "Anecdote Library"
in boards. M. 1.50; in cloth M. 2.50. 16 Edition. Publishers, Roberf Lutz, Stuttgart
This is a bright and lively bot the great soldier. It has had a great popular
success and aroused great enthusiasm among Germany's gallant "Field-greys." The contents are terse, clear and authentic, and due recognition must be given to the compiler for
seizing these precious moments and securing them for the benefit of the people, and the
coming generations. The book bubbles over with humor, wit, with fighting spirit and with inherent power.
We obtain pictures
habit as he lives." There are glowing descriptions of the deeds of his valiant men.
It is a book which makes to young and old, rich and poor. It may
certainly be recommended to certainly
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.
DARING THEFT IN PARIS. Paris, Nov. 18. The police are investiga-
ting a mysterious robbery of gold perpetrated either at the Ministry of Finances or 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 which contained eight packets of 50 golden
louis (1,000 fr.). The total represented the
gold taken in the Post Office during gold taken in the Post Oifice 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 reiurned,
and took it to the Bank of France. The chief
cashier of the latter then proceeded to weigh cale packets, and, finding the weight satiss
factory, gave a receipt for them. It was only when he opened the bags, preparatory to
placing the gold in the saies, that he found that one of the 30 bags contained not eight
packets of gold, but eight packets of lead. office states that he counted the gold before
sending it to the Ministry of Finances and sending it to tae Ministry of Finances and
declares that no substitution could possibly
have been made before it was taken away

AUSTRO -HUNGARY. MANNER IN WHICH THE ITALIAN WHOLESALE ATTACKS UPON GÖRZ. ASSAULTED WITH COURAGE Emplof DESPA

War Invalids NTEREST TAKEN BY EMPEROR IN
FLOWFRS AT SCHÖNBRUNN. FOOLHARDINESS OF THE RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS WOMEN
CHILJREN
Vien
Vienna, Nov. 18. The 2nd and 3rd of
Vovember were menorable deds history of the fightining at Goirr. The battle
went on day and night, almost without break. The defending $\begin{aligned} & \text { troops held on to } \\ & \text { their lines; times withl ut number the defenses }\end{aligned}$ their ines; fimes wind wut number hie detense
were shot away and the lines momentiarily
broken, only to be timmediately re-frimed broken, only to be immediately re-formed
with monstrous losed to the a atacking force The lalians attacked with the courage of
despair, utterly regarcless of the thousands, despair, utterly regarcless of the thousands,
even tens of thousannts of dead and wounded which were the price of each day of succ
atacks. They threw all their available fighting men into the stuggle; it is obvious
that the attacking power of the lalian army must continually diminish. one bitterly-contested combat battlefied by the briageenead of Gört An
there is another region of the battle tro there is another region of the batue
which is ataced wwih peculia fiercess
the region of Podgora. After the Austrin the region of Podgora. Atter
Hungarians had succeeded attack in the night of the 2nd of November
in carrying all the trenches, the lalians, reinforced by several fresh regiments, reneween
the combat. A heary arillery fire and the throwing of
fantry attack.
All in vain-the delenders, steeled by many storm. Equally determined encounters took place at other points on the fighting line.
These hot contests show with what deterThinat hot conestis show wh the laians pursue their goal, but
mination the allow a single inch of their beloved fatherland to pass into the hands of their best-
lated foe who is now being richly rewarded for his base treachery.
 weeks which have elapsed since ere open-
ing of the subscription lists are extreme gratifing.
Not only scribers, but also the amount subscribed, both by companies and by private individuals
has appreciably exceeded the similar figures for the first two louns. It has already largely exceeded all previous loains over four milliards having been subscribed a week
subscription lists closed yesterday.

Opening of a New Institute. of providing work for war-invalids are being considered by the opening of a special cenire,
which will be under the control of the Central Employment Bureau (Zentral s'lle für

## Arbeitsnachweis). Oberkurator

Oberkuratior Leopold Steiner has been
appointed President of the Committee and Oberisppektionstat Fedor Gerenyi, head of the Bureau, The official ceitrere having out-
grown its first quarters, new ones have been opened close to the City Employment Office. will be devoted entirely to the provision and distribution of work for war-invalids. Many prominent people attended the open-
ing ceremony, listened to the eccellent ing ceremony, listened to the excellent open-
ing spechl made by President Steiner and ing spech made by President Steiner and
afterwards inspected and admired the rooms aterwards inspected anc admired her rooms
now dedicated to such an important work. It is gratifying to know that of the seven
thindred and thirty war-invalids from whom hundred and thirty war-invalids from whom
employment has already been provided, there have been no complaitis on either side. deed the tighest satistacion has bee
pressed by the employers of these men have been so heavily
shadow of the great war.

Pranz Josef Loves Flowers
Nothing pleases an ordinary human being
more than to hear about the human side of kings. It will therefore be particularly in
teresting to recall on the good authority 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 glass-
houses. Furher, his rooms are decorated houses. Furher, his rooms
every day with fresh flowers.
$\qquad$ cyclamen takes first place, and quantities of
these delicate and sweet scented flowers are brunn. It is the special and delightful tasi of a royal gardner to refresh
flower vases in the Emperor's another on his writing-table. These must be
daily renewed, as in the high temperature a
which the Emperor likes to keep his rooms,

 As was to have been expected the press
of the Entente, from Rome to London, has
given way to the usual ravings about the given way to "pie usual ravings abourste
"prungarian submarderers" of the Austo-
Huthe sank the Italian steamer "Ancona." We have the usual
mawkish and hypocritical talk about "mostly wominen and children.". The plain facts of
the case are that the "Ancona," dis.obeying
the siggal to stop, a siggal everywhere rethe signal to stop, a signal everywhere re-
cognized as a legitimate warning, took her
fate in her own hands, and is wholly dre onsiber forn any disaster that befel her.
respor. 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
head that the blame must fall.
It is the duly of Austro-Hungarian sub-
marines 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 inded.
et us Americans keep our sense of logit intac. One hears no or amentation in iog.
nection with the victims, "mostiy Italian nection with the victims, "mostiy Italian
women and cliidren," of the lialian bombardment of Gior-a city which having failed to
"redeem," these heroes are now doing thei utmost to destroy.

## HARD PRESSED British Government Harshiy Aticen


the Darcanelles Expeatition.
London, Nov. 18 . A A right uneasy time the
Government is having at each meeting
Government is having at each meting of
the House, criticism growing severer each day. One member rose and stated that in ordinay circumslances a campaign wa
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 Cecill he severely criticised
saying that the war Correspondents Ashmead Baytiettand Fortescue had borne witness that
Bat that the English people had been supplied with false informstion concerning what had What About Servia? Sir Henry Craik wanted 10 know what
had been done in the interests of Servia and
expresed biter regret expressed tion which was as a kind of a cancer throuzhout the land. The departure of Kithener
showed that the Covernment was still without a decided policy.
the Dardanelles expeditionsed the conduct of he approves. Had it been properly carried the course of the war. The Sulva Bay ex-
pedition resulted in a severe defeat. But the resulls England had been left in complete darkness. It was merey the ill succees of
the suva Bay expedition that had prevented the forcing of the Dardanelles. Now it was the Servian campaign whicen dominated the
situation. Either strong reinforcements must The Ministers one and all, upon the com-
mencement of the Dardanelles debate, had mencement of the Dardanelles debate, had
left the House. To this Sir Frederick Banbury crew attention, ,o the loundy expressed
disapproval of the Members assembled. A division was taken and the whips being
unable to unable to
adjourned.
RUSSIAN BOOTS FROM U.S. The Leeds correspondent of the Shoe Cather Record writes in that journal: There is much indignation felt in leather tensive orders placed with American firms
for boots on bethall of the Russian, Servian, Freench,
and Italian Coverrments. Three million pairs of army boots for Russia are now being
made in the State, which, in addition to others previously ordered, are understood to
total about eight millio pairs securred by American firms. It is claimed that English producers are now in a position to under
take most of this business. As to accoutre ments and saddlery, big orders have also reached America, while many firms in the
Walsall didstrict are very short of wori. The Shoe and Leather Record adds that
"The contracts are for $3,000,000$ pairs of high-legged boots, and it is stated that fron
seven to e eight feet of upper leather will b seven to eight feet of upper leather will be
required for each pair, making an aggregate of over $20,00,000$ feet of leather to be
supplie." An expert stated yesterday that he under.
stood the contract price to be paid by the
 of boots was 2 Is. ou. a pair. estish manu
facturers would probal| have aksed three or
four shillings a pair more, but the boots would have been made better by them.
means that over $83,000,000$ worth of trade means that over $£ 3,000,000$
has been lost to this
of our manuafcturers to deal with such
contratt. Our War Office has a large reserv

The Open Tribune.
To Our Readers.

mously, if so desired. The Continental Times contributors to this column. Contributors are
requested to limit the length of their leters the utmost, in order to avoid the necessity curtailing by the Editor.
the Armenian Massacres?
In order to try and make ill feeling in thie
United States against Turkey, the English have spent large sums in organisisng an in-
aginary Armenian massacre. It is the easiest thing in the world to do, and has been done
over and over again when it suited the pur pose of England or Russia to raise an out-
ory against the Turks. 1 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. 1 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
tio prove any such charge. "Documentary evidence," iny suach charge. be forthocuming, but
hone is given. Vague statenemots of pulation of $1,000,000$ of Armenians exiled are made Why the Turks should depopulate
their country which is already too thinly poleast likely that the Turks, who are so exceedingly busy with their war should dind
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 imdepopulated
possible
in jail are taken outside the to are not lodged
Who Who has seer all that? Are there any witlot 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 warare. First of all it was the Germans who were killing women and children How was it 1 ask, that the various Bishops who are raising this English started "Atro-
cities, never found out a word of these outrages until after the Turbs had challenged
the English and had beaten them bady The English and had beaten them badly.
Very suspicious that! There is the usual case of the young girl-
oh, how old it is, and how ofien it has been dished up in former "faked" atrocities. the Mohammedan religion. Then there is
the time-worn nameless "eye withess") 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
or give some assistance. Mouaby
exist. Then there come charges of children
being killed by having their heads dashed against the rocks, and being thrown into the
Canges But not a word of proof to in angway. confirm such undikely charges. The to tell wild stories of his having passed
through roads lined with thousands of dead Armenians. But is that proof? There is a again mere hearsay. And the account ends up by saying that those Armenians not killed
were kidinapped. Gracious! what are the Turks expected to do with a lot of kidnapped Armenians? Phe expensis of maintaining
them would alone prohibit such a measure I have lived long in Turkey and know the
Turks and their habis intimately. And assert that the entire "Armenian Atrocities" Uusesion, States is pure deceit and lying from begicken the Turkish character in the eyes a
bla Americans, who in placid ignorance swallow true
Berlin, Nov. 8, 1915. Special Correspondent.

The Continental Times is the only tells the truth in English

AMERICAN AND ENGLAND New York, Nov. 18 . The New York Tribunc
says that whilst it fuliy sides with France and. England in the war, that it is a greal
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 atitiude that the war
is waged on behalf of Civilistion the future well being of mankind. Some
Americans think that way and their views
are reporied to Enolund byt the
$\qquad$

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1915

THE ASSAULT UPON LONDON. Truth may no longer be concealed.
notobyy all over England thought to
possible has become most awful reality. possible has become most awful reality.
Ihad just come up to town by train
usual, and was walking to my office, usua, ewsboys began to
the nements
enemy's fiee in sight!" the scene in tondon! Business still went
ont at hte banks, or bills matred although
one independence of the country was being the independence of the country was being
fought outt nuder our own yese, so to say,
and the speculatars were active enough. But even with the people who were making and
losing their fortures, the intere: in the fileet overcame everything else; men who went to
pay in or draw out their money stopped to show the last builetin to the cashier. As
for the street, you could tardy get along
and for the crowd stopping to buy and read the
papers. The dumb astonishment visisl all
over London was one of the most startling over Lond on was of ourprises. It was about
thing in this war one
ten occlock that the first telegram came; an then oclock that the first telegram came; an
hour later the wire announced that the ad.
miral had signalled to form line of batle, miral had signaled to frnin
and shortly afierwards that the order was
given to bear down on the enemy and given to bear down on the enemy and
engage. At teveve came the announcement,
"Fleet opened fire about three miles to leward of us." - So far all had been expeccancy, "An
came the first token of calamit. "An
ironclad has been blown up"一"the enemy's ironclad has been blown up"-"the enemy's
torpedoes are edoing great damage"-"4e
flagshipp is laid aboard the enemy"" "the
 became silent, and we heard no more till,
two days afterwards, a soliary rironclad wwich escaped the disaster steamed into Portsmouth,
Then the whole sory came out- how our
and sailors, gailant as ever had rried 1oo close
with thice enemy; how the elater veded the
conflict tat close quarters, and, steering oiff, leff behind them the fatal engines which
sent our ships, one after the olther, to the bottom; how all this happened in a few
minutes; to the nation this stunning blow

## 

 the above accoint is a creation of fancy,of course But roon whose brain did it
arise? That remains to be seen. Well, it


 years before the present war. But the above
account is anterior to to that of Conan Doyle attractive for being a polemical, treatise which was published after Germany's victory
over France, the author wishing to warn)
his countrymen from a German invasion of England and

LITERATURE. ACCUSER AND TRADUCER. "GERMAN" AND HIS BOOK J'ACCUSE". BOTH COMPLETELY
DEMOLISHED BY PROFESSOR THEODOR SCHIEMANN.

## "Ein Verleumder". Glossen zur. Vorge. schichte dese Welthrieges won Dr. Th. Shie. mann, Professor an der Universititi in Bertin, mann, Projessor an Lae 1 Mark. Ceorge Reimer, Berrin, 1 . The pretended non. partisan and the preThe pretended non.partisan and the pre- tended patrot revealing the iniquities of his country for his countit's good gre familiar country for his county's good are familiar phenomena in this war-in any war. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilitites over the vast amphitheatre of Europe, one Imes ampphitheatre of Europe, one James M. Beek, a former U. S. Assisant District Attorney, if if  and elevating himself by his boot-straps to the dizzy position of the "Supreme Court of the dizzy position of the "Supreme Court of Civilization," proceeded in the New York Times, to white-wash the Alles and to blacklead Germany by dishonest manipulablackiea Germany by a dishonest maniipula tion of the official diplomatic documents as published in the various white e orey, red 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 a ackwoods mind, if you prefer, losing itself in the diplomatic juggleries and epistorary finesse of what diplomatic documents do or do not chose tor reveal. As a proof of the good man's supericicality one need only say that he did not even allude to that famous and in- criminating letter of Sir Edward Greys, No. 123 of the Eng But such a tit. bit of our neutrality, how- ever raw, was turred to good account by His Majesty's Coved it, hide and hair, shorlly after wards, atter "arrangement", with the New York Times, it myself saw this leaden literary arrow in the window of a tiny papershop in the tiny perow "stopping"- as our yblerican pppers would say

## a London

 ,which always decried military establishments as part of a fixed policy for reducing theinfluence of the Crown." The conflict about the introduction of the universal militiary
conscription does not begin only in 1914 but probably with this book in 1871, which
therefore is one of the most imporiant political document's. It bears the title "The Batte of Dorking, Reminiscences of a Vo.
lunteer" and is a separate impression from
Backer The vature 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 sad work turning back to that bitter page in our history, but you may perhaps take pro-
fit 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 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 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 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 Eugland-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 on'y quote some passages concerning
subjects of dispute which 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 untrained as before, because to call them
out for drill would interfere with the industry of the country. We could have given
up some of the industry up some of the industry of those days, for-
sooth, and yet be busier than we are now." (Paza 6)
The nation was misted by the false security its leaders professed to feel, just as in 1914:
"We would not even be at the trouble of putting our arsenals in a safe place, or of
guarding the capital against a surorise". War was begun thoughtlessly: "People say now that we might have escaped the
troubles wich came on us if we had at any rate kept quiet; but the Government, egged on by the pres;, declared war. We had
always got out of scrapes before, and we somehow pull us through". (p. 8.)
What had never occurred before to
England, suddenly happened, the invasion
"Thien the best part of the fleet had been
"Then the best part of the fleet had bsen
decoyed down to the Dardanelles (!), and
what remained of the Channel squadron
was
But this crude effort of the self-con-
stituted Supreme Court of Civilization was stituted Supreme Court of Civilization was
by no meane a success. It was too local,
too p:ovincial, too crassiy suggestive of the
untravelled native of Oskosp. It lacked the
European touch, the proper perspective, the European touch, the proper perspective, the
accent of one familiar with the hidden sources The Pretended Patriot.
of O'd World politiss.
The pretended patriot, sorrow-fully critic
of his country's errors, is a more valuab of his country's errors, is a more valuable
Ally. The Entente has discovered Aly. The Entente has discovered another
coliaborateur, this time unlabelled, an alleged
Cerman who has written a treatise called 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, irue to its name, is bound to pay some attention to these international
amenities, recently published a destructive amenities, recenily pubished a desiructive
criticism of this work by a Dutch scholar.
Since then "J'Accuse" has been still more Since then "J'Accuse" has been still more
thoroughly demolished by Prof. Theodor
schion the Schiemann, the famous German historian and publicist, in the brochure whose title stands
at the head of this article. The stale, outworn, and untenable clarges which the author of his work levels agains,
Geirmany would be unworthy an answer or Germany would be unworthy an answer or
refutation by a scholar of Dr. Schiemann's attainments, had not this hollow and hypo-
critical work been inflated to so monumental a sitical work been inflated to so monumental
a "Lo, and behold," they cry, "see what this
man writes, and remember that this man is man writes, and remember that this man is
a German!" The evidence of a compatriot of your enemy iss of course worth infininitely 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 follies of their countrymen, and scorning to
hide their anger or disgust under a cloak
of slavish and 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 denunciaion of Eng
lish policy than his poem, "The Flag o
England." And yet he was a patriotic Eng England. And
lishman-whose motives no one could doubt.
Heine flung many a dart from his exile in

## 

 England? - "Information came slowly, and was more or less vague and uncertain; but
this much was lnown, that at least a counle this much was known, that at least a couple
of hundred thousand men were embarked and that the flotilla was guarded by more ironclads than we could then muster." What did the English do for meeting the invasion? - "Well volunteering had increased
immensely from the day war was proclaimed, immensely from the day war was proclaimed,
and our regimeut went up in a day or two from its usual strength of 600 to nearly 1000 . were promised a further supply in a few days, which however, we never received;
and while waiting for them the regiment and while waiting for them the regiment
had to be divided into two parts, the recruits had to be divided into two parts, tre recraxs
drilling with the rifles in the morning, and we old hands in the evening.
smooth-bore muskets in store at the would be served out to regiments applying for them, and a regular ccramble look place
among the volunteers. - But you might among the volunteers to to learn rifle-drill with a broom-stick as with old brown
besides, there was no smooth-bore ammunibesides, there was no smooln-bore you see,
tion in the country." In 1871, you the sho:tness 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 had been seen off the Downs, and some of
the despatch-boats which were hovering about a large flotilla off Harwich, but nothing could be seen from the shore, as the weather was hazy." (p. 16.) enthusiasm. Matters had becogh spirits or enthusiasm, Matters had become too serious. 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 fraund us unprepared, looked determined, like men who
if the soliers, mean to do their duty." (p. 18.)
Discipline is not of the best
Discipline is not of the best: "A staff-
officer rode by; he could scarcely make way for the crowd, and was pushed against to us to behave properly, like soldiers, and not like a parcel of roughs. Oh, blow it,
governor, said Dick Wake, "you aren't agoing to come between a poor cove and
his his grub!" (The regiment was waiting
before the door of a baker's shop). (p. 20 .) The author, wishing io recommend the introduction of universal subscription, makes
the officer's of the regular army speak with contempt about the volunters: "You are volunteers I suppose. Well, now, look here
mind I don't want to hurt your feelings, o
to what; if all you gentlemen were just to back, and leave us to fight it out alone, it
would be a devilish good thing." (p. 36.) The rumour of another disaster reaches
them: "A whisper went down the ranks
knew that it was our own arsenal,
understood the significance of the bow.
hope if this were true, of saving hope, if this were true,
country." (p. 53.1 .)
The author faints away, when seeing the The author faints away, when seeing the
head of his friend's child carried away by
a splinter of a shell. "WWhen I came to my senses again, it wall. "When 1 came to dark; by degrees
became aware that I was on the carpeted
I ber 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 usind wackere Soldaten peoppe cose by .
diese engliscien Freiwilligen", said a broad
and diese enghed brute, stuffifg a great hunch
shouldere
of
heef into his mouth with a silver fork of beef into his mouth wilh a silver fork,
an implement I should think he must have 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
hack 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
lauten!" - "lawohl", responded the first
 wie die franzzosischen Moboloten". "- "Gewis",
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
 his rifle as if to knock me down", (p. 60.1
And what was worst? "The brual frankness that announced we must give place to a new naval Power, and be made
harmess for revenge!

Well, we are not endowed with so strong and will not racke our brain about the
posibility or impossibility of a conquest possibitity of impossibinty of a conques
of London. But we register his words as of London. But we register
an ins words as asesting proof of England having an tineresting "proow naval Power", already
distrusted the
fourty-ive years ago and of some men having called the Germans "urutes and
hulking louts" long before the abusive hulking louts" long before the abusive
language of the Harmsworth Press in 1915 . ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN. women.
Equal suffrage in Pennsylvania has been indorsed by the Ladies of Maccabees of the
World. Servants in Germany receive oflen are treated as members of the family.
Mrs. Pat Conway is probably the only
woman jailer in the United States. She has woman jailer in the United States. She has
charge of the Tom Green County jail at San Angelo, Texas. moving the garbage in Hastings-on the Hudson, for which she receives 82,400 a
year. Mrs. Elliott superintends the work personally
Miss Margaret H. Ervin, Ir, has the honor of being the first woman ever admitted to
the Chattanooga, Tenn, Bat Association, and the Chatanooga, Tenn,. Bat Association, anc
is the first woman who ever argued a case is the first woman who ever argued a case
before the Tennessee Supreme Court.

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Rates: $\begin{gathered}A \text { Yearts } \\ \text { ond } \\ 3 \\ 3\end{gathered}$
Paris at the pelty Germany of his day-but
he himself declared that his heart was
wedded to the Rhine and that he dreamed
wedded to the Rhine and that he dreamed
of the greatness of Germany whenever he wandered under oak trees. 1 hope, indeed,
that time may bring forth a similar great that time may bring forth a similiar greal
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 national sensitiveness-ihe true sign
political and intelectual rawness.

## Is He German?

ese censor patriots and lofty circle of
these censor. P tatiotst that the anonymous
author of y Accusue" attempls to thrust himself. Habitually, he speaks of "we German", of "our country"-his mood is confessional
he even pretends to indignation against those he even pretends to indignation against those
who have misled the deluded people of his native iand. I do not know whether the native iand. I al not know whener the
identity of this alleged Lerman has been established, but 1 see no reason for assuming him to be a German at all, even one who,
as Dr. Schiemann declares: "Writes out of as Dr, Schieman" declares: "Writes out on
a restiess vanity" or as "an act of revenge
and or a guilty past which must be concealec
under a veil of anonymity" Despite it supericical and oblique familitarity with certain features of German life, there is no reasoin whatsoever why this tract of vilification should not have been written by a French-
man, an Englishman or even by a neutral nan, 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 1 presume the instigators o the work were clever enough to see that it was published originally in German-and in neutral Switzerland. With he language of Pategonia and some matering of it affairs, I would be abbe to prociaim myself to the world as an aggrievec
Pategonian and denounce my native and to its enemies. All that is commo
nough, and, considering the perversities of human, nature, even natural enough
During my stay in England, 1 met English During my stay in England, 1 met English
men and Englishwomen who would have Cit considerable joy yin seing hie Unlans essentiol for an antack of this. sort-whatever
he motive may be, is that the arguments be
tion just. Judged by this inexorabble stan-
dard, this work of denumciation crumbes nobieces. protest must be put down to an an ordinary and even a very unoriginal slander All the charges brought against Germany ay tis imprintess "acude in England" or "Made
able impre aite imprint of "Made in Englana" or "Made
in France." For instance, he cries to the
Germans to "WVake Up"|" King George's Germans to "Waake U! !" (King George's
cry: "Wake Up, England!") and to fix their benightet eyes upon the glittering truths he

 order to arouse the eecessarar enthusias.m.
3. That the goal of this war is oimmy, desire to
tinent and
perial pow


The Germans are accused of looking upon hemselves as heirs of ofed of of hooking upaic radit
ions"The chosen people", etc. By the way it would be curious to learn what nation
 illusion for centuries in literature and politics. so not we Americans constantly refer-wif somewhat wearisome monotony, I grant,--
our big, sprawling hall-continent "Ood's own country ?" The inference, to dwell there, we must be the favored people of the heavenly land lord.
The author of "‘A'Accuse" likewise fatuously
accuses the Germans of being responsibl ior an imerilim ongeng responsiol world-whereas the very word is of English origin-and the very act of English accomp.
lishment. istment. The book is crammed with simmian
forgeriers of fact, baseless assetions and wild, indiscriminate charge.
Dr. Schiemann does not conline himself 10 answering these countiess absurdities, bu
recounts the true conditions that precede the war, and there are few men whio are better qualified for this task than he He quotes amazing passages from the book of
oclearsighted Frenchman elt ciear.s ighed Prenchman, La Guere qui
vient, which was suppressed in France, but has now appeared in a cheap paper edition reas. Mitter und Sohn, Bertinn 20 Pf.).
reve warning of a seer, the revelat 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 sianderous Bryce Report alone were flooded through the world-unfettered
find communications, cables and transporation-
open access, in fact, to both ears and ey ofen access, in facty to both ears and eyes
of the world On the other hand we have the comparatively insisniticant quantity of
he literaure that will in the end the literature that wiil in ihe end undermine
and unterly destroy these hills and pyramids of mistepresentation, misstatement and sheer
invention. For there is something terrible invenion. For there is something terribbe
and eternal in the essence of truth. It is
like radium. The apperception of it is the chief trait by which man is distinguished

No. 1202. Vol. XXII. No. 60 THE BLIND SOLDIERS Manner in men are Treated in the American COURAGE OF AFFLICTED. interesting Account Now Publlshed
in "American Notes" by the 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 or the Protestant or Evangelical soldiers a
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, 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 inquiries both personal and about the
families of such as are married, the apfamilies of such as are married, the ap-
preciations of interest in them and little preciations of interest in them and little
attentions, their confidences, their great patience, and even their occupa, are moving
way of work or recreations, way 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 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 trades or occupations that are being taught
them, and they make most astonishing prothem, and they make most astonishing pro-
gress with their blind teachers. gress with their blind teachers. In their
play, even more than in their work, they are able (the most of them) to put their are able (the most of them) to put their
affliction in the background and rise
buoyantly above it. Perhaps it is because buoyantly above it. Perhaps it is because they are still so young.
Speaking of their play the other day 1
came to the study 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 soffly. 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 at their lessons. Only one blind man was sitting there and he was practicing on a
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 heir lessons.

On a settee near the door sat a man who is one of the most interesting and pathetic is of medium size with a ruddy skin and thin light hair. He looks over thirty but
is much younger. He speaks little and ansis much younger. He speaks little and ans-
wers 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 and is in danger of becoming insane.

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| Musical Talent. |
| :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { I stood precenty quiet so so not to disturb } \\ \text { the naturalness of what they might be doing }\end{array}$ | Ihe naturaness of what they might be doing

for recreation. I could not repress a smile, however, at the scene. The poor fellow, hoo had come to us with the more than
hope of finding his sight upon a harmonica. He tegain, was playing bis lounge, his poor was leaning back on sockets bound with the black bandage the instrument that I had always reegrded as a toy. The music was a Strauss waltz and he was able to hring.out a strong bass on each accent which was further emphasized by the click of his heel on the floor. This
yave the the music a swing. I did not sit ave the the music a swing. I did not stir
lest my presence be known. In the center
les. est 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 cautiously-
feling out ahead a little with their feet reeing out ahead a little with their feet so as not to strike anylhing that might upset
them. It was a contes 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
p.otruding legs did not matter wuch till they struck a chair in front of the typewriter table which jarred the type-writing
machine, which jarred the temper of the more eloquent than polite, and the rhapsody came to a quick hall.
The men who were in the room were mainly of the humbler sort; some from the country, some mechanics, and some workneñ
in other trades. This class recover their in other trades. This. class recover their
spirits much more quickly than the educated 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 kett 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.
From Learns to Type-Write.
of Franz Bloch, $a$ bright ambilitis I think 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. this direction were gone. He received instruc this direction were gone. Hereceived instruc
tion in type-writing at the American Hospitit and made such rapid progress that he is now confidential secreary in a government
office at a fair salary. With all this his de pression was most moving. Sometimes he was induced to smile, and when his blind and lame compacions sang the songs of
the Fatherland he would happily ioin in and for a few moments forget timself; but his oss was so great and the darknes
about him so constant that he soon agai lapsed into his usual mental depresion. May He who is all Light, and in Whom is no dalkness at all, look lupon the special
sorrowing of him, and all like him deprived of the light and of sight and fill them with -

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