



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The continental times. No. 1202. Vol. XXII. No. 60 November 19, 1915

Berlin, Germany: C. White & Co., Ltd., November 19, 1915

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QD4VJIIDSHSS78G>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

CONTENTS:

Bulgarians take Babuna Pass	page 1
Asquith asked to Resign	" 1
War Council in Paris	" 1
Servia's Call for Help	" 1
Red Cross Forbidden	" 1
America Irritated	" 1
A Bishop's Protest	" 1
Austrian Deeds of Bravery	" 2
Asquith Baited	" 2
British Ministers Hard Pressed	" 2
Armenian Massacres	" 2
The Assault upon London	" 3
Accuser and Traducer	" 3
Fate of Blind Soldiers	" 4
Advertisements	" 4

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 appeared 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 loadings 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 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 *Birjvaia Viedomosti* states that Russia is prepared to give up Bessarabia to Roumania rather than that it should fall into other hands.

Italian Defeat in Libya.
Constantinople, Nov. 18. The Italian forces in Libya have been badly defeated and the revolutionaries have captured Fezzan, Ischefra, Raddat, Zalein, Usala, Misurata, Turga and Tarbuna.

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

Veniseles Beaten.
Athens, Nov. 18. It is not supposed that the Veniseles party will be able to obtain a majority at the coming elections after M. Veniseles'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 Councilors.
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.

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 Governmental 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 Coronel, 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 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 better 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 Kitchener's 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.

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

London, Nov. 18. One 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.

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 dilettante. 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 months, 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

in Germany than not made here. He would have no sympathy with the nation if they did not insist 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 was, however, the flower and expression of a certain frame of mind which had become disastrous. 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.

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 year—by 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 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 throughout 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 England's war and not Ireland's. 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 despatches 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.

BABUNA PASS TAKEN BY STORM.

Direct Road to Monastir and Prilep Opened. English Forces Reported Coming to Rescue!

A thousand picked Servian troops were detailed to defend the extremely 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 fighting 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-Oruglija. 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 pro-conscription speech, shouted: "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 unless 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.

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 FORBIDDEN.
New York, Nov. 18. The President of the American Red Cross has been notified by the English Government that shipments 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 Civilization.
London, Nov. 18. The Governor of Jamaica 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 10,000.

THE BLIND SOLDIERS.

Manner in Which the Ill 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 the 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 countless little bits of experience that grip the feelings in dealing with these brave and patient fellows...

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 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 had just finished their lessons.

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.

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 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 rhythm of the music, and were waltzing cautiously—very cautiously—feeling 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 type-writer table 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. With the loss of his sight all his chances in this direction were gone. He received instruction in type-writing at the American Hospital, 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 thousand. (Judge.)

Young Lady (22) desires post as travelling companion. Perfect German and English. Good Traveller. Fond of children. Splendid References.—Write to Fri. Celia Foburg, Teltow bei Berlin.



SPIRALBOHRER - WERKZEUG- u. MASCHINENFABRIK A.G. BERLIN - MARIENFELDE

Specialities: Twist Drills of Tool and High-speed Steel. Cutters, Taps, Reamers etc. Works: Berlin-Marienfelde.

ROBERT KIEHLE Leipzig 13

Machine-Factory Every kind of Shoemakers Machines Saddlemakers Machines

Our own constructions Our own patents Our own successes

Prompt Delivery Catalogue 47 sent free on application.

NEW YORK Great Northern Hotel

118, West 57th street and 109-121, West 56th street New York.

The Wolcott Hotel

4, West 31st street New York.

Hotel Del Prado Jackson Park Chicago, Illinois

Best food. Luxurious beds. Select class of guests. Rates very reasonable. Write for terms to: H. H. McLean, Manager.

SCHLITZ HOTEL

Rates: Single, Doll. 1.00 up; Double, Doll. 1.50 up. With Bath: Single, Doll. 1.50 up; Double, Doll. 2.25 up. Ocean Front Rooms for two Doll. 3.00 Ocean Front Rooms for two with Bath Doll. 4.00 "Same Rates throughout the Year"

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

LEIPZIG

Where to stay.

Pension Wagener, Brossstrasse 7, ground floor and first floor. Tel. No. 20408. Excellent board for shorts or longer periods. Central heating, electr. light (181-41)

Pension Wagner, Reichel Strasse 1a Home for young ladies (182-41)

Pension Echte, Prom. Str. Hartung, Arndt Strasse 8 close to Albert-Park (19-34)

The Great War.

A Daily Chronicle of Events Documents, Cables and Reports of the "Frankfort Gazette" (Frankfurter Zeitung) Frankfurt a. Main.

Published in serial form fortnightly. Each Number 40 Pfennigs.

To be obtained through the Post office since October 1st. Price 80 Pfennigs monthly for 2 numbers or 2,40 Marks quarterly for 6 numbers. Upon request Number I and II published in the month of September obtainable through the Post on payment of 80 Pfennigs and 10 Pfennigs Postage.

Orders are accepted at every Post Office in Germany.

Valuable maps and plans of the different seats of war and of the most important individual actions have been added. 0135 (4-1)

Allgemeine Rundschau

Wochenschrift für Politik und Kultur. Begründer: Dr. Armin Kausen. Quarterly subscription M. 2.70. Subscriptions are received by all Post Offices in Germany and in the neutral foreign countries, as well as by all bookstores, and also direct by the Publishing Office in Munich, Galleriestrasse 35a Gb.

Most successful medium for advertising. Articles from the best informed authors on all questions of the day. Most excellent War-chronic. We send free of charge on application specimen copies of the Review with Press opinions.

What is the opinion of the Neutral States?

"The Allgemeine Rundschau ranks among the best literary exponents of Politics and War Events by the serious, thorough, well-reasoned manner in which it deals with the many difficult and delicate questions which have arisen during the years of its existence. "The Allgemeine Rundschau ought to be read particularly in all neutral countries, because its brilliantly written, and carefully reasoned articles and essays are always free of all bias. And although in the very nature of things it represents the German point of view, it does so with tact and in diplomatic language, and where truth and justice demand it, presents also the point of view of our opponents." 0127 (4-3)

It has the largest number of permanent subscribers among the magazines of the same class.

DE TIJD (The Times)

invested 1846

is the eldest and most important daily newspaper in the Netherlands. It is read by the well-to-do and good-situated public.

Advertisements: 25 dutch cents (= 5 pence = 10 dollarcents) per single line. Subscription: Fl. 5.- (= 8/4 sh. = 2 dollars) quarterly.

Offices: AMSTERDAM, N. Z. Voorburgwal 69-73 (203 (4-2))



Eugen Marcus

Jeweller by Royal Appointment.

Gold and Silversmith.

Berlin W. Unter den Linden, 31

BERLIN

Where to stay.

Pension Naumann, Nikolsburger Platz 67/7 water in all rooms. Tel. Uhland 4704. (183-38)

Family Home

Marchstr. 4/5 at Tiergarten and in vicinity of Zoo. Tel. Steipl. 4315. First-class Hotel Pension and Boardinghouse. 190 rooms. Select and quiet position. Park view. Own magnificent gardens. Latest comfort. Only high-class clientele. (184-37) Director Müller.

Vegetarian Restaurants

Freya, Vegetarian Restaurant Charlottenburg, Bismarckstrasse 8, close to Knie. (188-32)

Arthur Kämmerer's Kronen Strasse 47 Vegetarian Restaurant First Floor. (187-36)

Pharmacy

Apotheke am Olivaer Platz Anglo-American chemist Berlin W., Olivaer Platz 10, (near Hotel). Tel.: Amt Uhland, 72. (195-18)

DRESDEN

Where to stay.

Hotel Pension Ilm

(National) Sidonienstr. 57 - Dresden, Facing the main station. Largest 1st class boarding-house in the City, centrally situated near museums, galleries and all other sights. Established 25 years ago - excellent cooking. Highly recommended Family-Home for travellers and for longer stay. 75 quiet and comfortable rooms, suites, large sitting- and reading-rooms; lift, bath, coiffeur in the house. Moderate terms. (186-30)

MUNICH

Where To Stay.

Pension Blocher, first-class, up to date, old established home. French Cooking. Electr. light, lift. Engl. and French spoken. Maximilian Strasse 5-6, II. Tel. 21 131. (185-31)

Mrs. A. Kirsinger 75, Kurfürstendamm BERLIN W. (0202-002)

gives lessons in English, French, Spanish and Italian. Fee M. 2 50 per lesson of one hour at her house. For further details apply as above



A. Wertheim

Leipziger Strasse corner of Leipziger Platz

Every description of Fashionable Dress Goods and Articles for Practical Use and Luxury

Special Art Departments: Industrial, Modern and Graphic Arts Antiquities Complete modern Furnishings Picture Gallery (198-11)

The Continental Times War Book

Third Edition at the Reduced Price of 60 Pfg. post free.

With each order will be sent a copy of the highly interesting Brochure:

Austrian-Hungarian Notabilities on the War. Free of Charge.

These booklets are excellent Material for Your Friends Abroad! The War Book is an Epitome of American Opinion on the War.

Order Now!

Order Form

for the

CONTINENTAL TIMES WAR BOOK.

Please fill in and send it to our Address, together with 60 Pfennigs.

Name:

Address:

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES, Berlin W., Augsburgstr. 38.