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Every
Monday
Wednesday
Friday

The Continental Times

Special War Edition

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1914.

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE

BERLIN

GENEVA ROME

No. 1057. Vol. XX. No. 65.

War News.

W. T. B. No events of importance have taken place in Flanders, Northern France or Russia. The Wurtemberg Regiment No. 120, of which the German Emperor is the chief, conquered a strong important position. 2 French officers and 300 men were taken prisoners. The total number of prisoners taken in Russian Poland from November 11th to December 1st amounts to over 80,000.

Vienna. The Servians are still retreating. Austrian advance guards made several hundred prisoners. The Fifth Austrian Army stormed the last defense works of the Servians at Belgrade and occupied the town. The situation in Poland and in the Carpathians is favourable.

Vienna. Rumours are current, purporting to a separate peace of Servia with Austria. The former Servian Ambassador in Vienna, Simic, is said to have been sent to St. Petersburg to get the Tsar's sanction for such a peace in the probable event of another Servian defeat.

The German Emperor at Breslau and in Poland.

Emperor William visited Breslau, where he had a conference with the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, Archduke Frederic, who was accompanied by the Heir-Presumptive Archduke Charles Francis Joseph and by the Chief of the Staff, General Konrad von Hoetzendorf. The Emperor then travelled to Czenstochow.

General Rennenkampf Relieved of Command.

The Russian General von Rennenkampf has been relieved of his command because his army arrived two days too late for the outflanking of the Germans in Russian Poland.

Submarine Ramméd by Steamer.

The English steamer *Earl of Aberdeen* has ramméd a submarine between Aberdeen and Hull; the submarine sank, but the crew was saved. It is not known yet whether the submarine was German or English.

Japan to the Rescue.

The Paris *Herold* reports: The Allies have officially asked Japan for troops, especially Engineers and other Technical troops.

Death of Admiral Mahan.

A new name has been added to the list of prominent men who have died during this world-wide crisis. The famous American naval officer died just at a time, when his assertions upon the "influence of sea power upon History" were to be put to the test. Admiral Mahan was born in 1840 at West Point. He took part in the American Civil War and in the Spanish-American War of 1898. But he became known to the outside world only through his above-mentioned work, the last volumes of which were published in 1905.

The Polish Legion.

Two battalions of the Regiment Pilsudski, the 4th. and the 6th., took part in the recent fighting round Wolbrom. For some time the Legionaries were completely isolated and got into a heavy cross-fire of the enemy. Though sustaining heavy losses, they fought on with grim tenacity, a feat the more admirable as most of the men were fresh recruits. The units were congratulated by the Commander upon their courage and several of the Legionaries received the Cross of Bravery. There was only one opinion about their cool-headedness and spirit in the firing-line. The artillery of the Legion must also be mentioned. To support the infantry and silence the enemy's deadly fire, a detachment of Legion-Artillery had to take up an uncovered position near the Russian lines. The Commander of the Legion troops in this battle was Miecislav Trojanowski, who was wounded in the arm. The Legionaries lost two brave officers, Eugen Medynski and Stanislaw Paderevski. The former was a native of Odessa; he was a graduate of Brussels University and was connected with the Polish nationalist movement. Paderevski was a brother of the famous violinist. Formerly an officer in the Russian army, he had taken part in the Russo-Japanese War and became afterwards a mining-engineer.

French and English Losses.

Corriere della Sera states that the French losses in Northern France amount to at least 50% of the total strength. The territorial troops, who were in the firing line, are almost annihilated. According to the military correspondent of the *Times* the English losses in Flanders must be estimated at 50,000 men killed, wounded and missing. The total losses since the beginning of the war are said to be 84,000.

Servian Calumnies against Austrian Army.

In a Servian Official Communiqué it was asserted that Austrian officers themselves were committing atrocities in Servia, thereby setting their soldiers an example the latter were only too apt to follow. Major Schlenger of the 26th. Austrian Regiment was said to have had prisoners of war and peasants massacred. Lieutenant Bertics of the 28th. Regiment was accused of having killed 7 innocent peasants at Losniza. Captain Kozda of the 79th. and Captain Wuich of the 21st. are described as having treated every third captured Servian soldier as a franc-tireur and having him shot afterwards. Major Szeifert of the 25th. and Captain Fail of the 37th. are said to have ordered their soldiers to burn down houses.

The Commanders of the 2nd and 4th Detachments, the Communiqué says, have issued orders to destroy "Everything Servian." The killing of old people, the statement runs on, was permitted by the Commander of the 13th. Corps, General Rhemen. To wind up, the Army-Surgeon of the 9th Austrian Division is alleged to have admitted that the Austrian troops had massacred all Servian wounded along the whole front.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian forces has inquired into these cases of alleged atrocities as soon as they came to his knowledge. In the course of this inquiry it has been found, that officers of the names of Schlenger and Fail, or officers of a similar name do not exist in the Regiments mentioned. The Corps-Commander Baron Rhemen denies having taken any such measure as the massacre of 24 old peasants. The story might have been built up from the following incident: An ammunition-column was shot at from a group of houses near Trsic on August 14th. Patrols only found a large number of old men and women in these houses and their neighbourhood, whom they arrested. But as they protested their innocence and nothing to the contrary was proved they were released on the following day. But it was pointed out to them that in future they would have to pay with their lives for any acts of hostility against Austrian troops.

First Lieutenant Bertics of the 28th Infantry-Regiment reports: My detachment was received by rifle-fire from a house at Losnica on August 21st. Two armed civilians were found in the house and I had them shot immediately. As regards the charges against Major Szeifert this is the true version: "After forcing the Drina at Zwoznik, the Battalion Szeifert was the first to gain the hills east of the town. There were some houses on the heights, the occupants of which not only gave assurances of their peaceful intentions, but even called out: 'Long live Emperor Francis Joseph!'. But in the cellars, under the roof and in the stables, Servian Comitadjis were hidden and when the battalion had passed these and the peasants opened fire from the rear, causing great losses to the Austrians. The embitterment among the troops, caused by these treacherous tactics of the population, which had been well treated in order to show that the Austrians were a magnanimous enemy, was so great, that it was necessary to burn down some of the houses, in which Comitadjis had been found.

Captain Wuich of the 29th reported as follows: The Servian Press-report about my treating every third Servian prisoner as a franc-tireur, is a mere invention. Neither myself nor any man of my company has during the whole campaign ever killed a Servian, who was not fighting. Captain Woysa, whose detachment it is very difficult to reach, has not sent an answer yet. Concerning the assertion, that all wounded Servians, taken prisoner by the 9th Infantry-Division, had been killed, it can be stated, that not a single case of this kind has become known. Neither has this happened to unwounded Servians, who have been treated with great consideration by the Austrians. The latter mostly shared their own provisions with the Servians.

In the face of these statements it is apparent that Servian Diplomacy only made these accusations for the purpose of making out that the cruelties committed by Servian soldiers and civilians against Austrian soldiers, were necessitated by self-defence. The Austrians only took recourse to measures of retribution, when shot at from the rear by women, children and civilians.

Why We Are At War.
The Responsibility of Sir Edward Grey.

By J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., the famous leader of the English Labour party.

On that fatal Sunday, the second of August, I met in Whitehall a member of the Cabinet and he told me of the messages and conversations between Foreign Secretaries and Ambassadors which were to be published for the purpose of showing how we strove for peace and how Germany immovably went to war. "It will have a great effect on public opinion," he said, and he was right. It is called "Correspondence respecting the European Crisis," but is generally referred to as "The White Paper." I wish to comment upon it for the purpose of explaining its significance.

It begins with a conversation between Sir Edward Grey and the German Ambassador on July 20 regarding the Austrian threat to punish Servia, and finishes with the delivery of our ultimatum to Germany on August 4. From it certain conclusions appear to be justified, the following in particular:

1. Sir Edward Grey strove to the last to prevent a European war.
2. Germany did next to nothing for peace, but it is not clear whether she actually encouraged Austria to pursue her Servian policy.

3. The mobilisation of Russia drove Germany to war.

4. Russia and France strove, from the very beginning, both by open pressure and by wiles, to get us to commit ourselves to support them in the event of war.

5. Though Sir Edward Grey would not give them a pledge he made the German Ambassador understand that we might not keep out of the conflict.

6. During the negotiations Germany tried to meet our wishes on certain points so as to secure our neutrality. Sometimes her proposals were brusque, but no attempt was made by us to negotiate diplomatically to improve them. They were all summarily rejected by Sir Edward Grey. Finally, so anxious was Germany to confine the limits of the war, the German Ambassador asked Sir Edward Grey to propose his own conditions of neutrality, and Sir Edward Grey declined to discuss the matter. This fact was suppressed by Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith in their speeches in Parliament.

7. When Sir Edward Grey failed to secure peace between Germany and Russia, he worked deliberately to involve us in the war, using Belgium as his chief excuse.

That is the gist of the White Paper. It proves quite conclusively that those who were in favour of neutrality before the second of August ought to have remained in favour of it after the White Paper was published.

That Sir Edward Grey should have striven for European peace and then, when he failed, that he should have striven with equal determination to embroil Great Britain, seems contradictory. But it is not, and the explanation of why it is not is the justification of those of us who for the last eight years have regarded Sir Edward Grey as a menace to the peace of Europe and his policy as a misfortune to our country. What is the explanation?

Great Britain in Europe can pursue one of two policies. It can keep on terms of general friendship with the European nations, treating with each separately when necessary and co-operating with all on matters of common interest. To do this effectively it has to keep its hands clean. It has to make its position clear, and its sympathy has to be boldly given to every movement for liberty. This is a policy which requires great faith, great patience, and great courage. Its foundations are being built by our own International, and it our Liberal Government had only followed it since 1905 it would by this time have smashed the military autocracies which have brought us into war.

But there is a more alluring policy—apparently easier, apparently safer, apparently more direct, but in reality more difficult, more dangerous, and less calculable. That is the policy of the balance of power through alliance. Weak and short-sighted Ministers have always resorted to this because it is the policy of the instincts rather than of the reason. It formed groups of Powers on the continent. It divided Europe into two great hostile camps—Germany, Austria, and Italy on the one hand; Russia, France and ourselves on the other. The

progeny of this policy is suspicion and armaments; its end is war and the smashing up of the very balance which it is designed to maintain. When war comes it is then bound to be universal. Every nation is on one rope or another and when one slips it drags its allies with it.

As a matter of practical experience the very worst form of alliance is the entente. An alliance is definite. Everyone knows his responsibilities under it. The entente deceives the people. When Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey kept assuring the House of Commons that we had contracted no obligations by our entente with France they said what was literally true but substantially untrue. That is why stupid or dishonest statesmen prefer the entente to the alliance; it permits them to see hard facts through a veil of sentimental vagueness. Had we had a definite alliance with France and Russia the only difference would have been that we and everybody else should have known what we had let ourselves in for, and that might have averted the war. Italy could keep out of the turmoil because its membership of the alliance imposed only definite obligations upon it; we were dragged in because our entente involved us in an indefinite maze of honourable commitments.

It is interesting to gather from Sir Edward Grey's speech of August 3 and the White Paper how completely the entente entangled him. There were first of all the "conversations" between French and British naval and army experts from 1906 onwards. These produced plans of naval and military operations which France and we were to take jointly together. It was in accordance with these schemes that the northern coasts of France were left unprotected by the French Navy. When Sir Edward Grey evoked our sympathy on the ground that the French northern coasts were unprotected, he did not tell us that he had agreed that they should be unprotected and that the French Fleet should be concentrated in the Mediterranean.

These "conversations" were carried on for about six years without the knowledge or consent of the Cabinet. The military plans were sent to St. Petersburg and a Grand Duke (so well-informed authorities say) connected with the German Party in Russia sent them to Berlin. Germany has known for years that there were military arrangements between France and ourselves, and that Russia would fit her operations into these plans.

We had so mixed ourselves up in the Franco-Russian alliance that Sir Edward Grey had to tell us on August 3 that though our hands were free our honour was pledged!

The country had been so helplessly committed to fight for France and Russia that Sir Edward Grey had to refuse point blank every overture made by Germany to keep us out of the conflict. That is why, when reporting the negotiations to the House of Commons, he found it impossible to tell the whole truth and to put impartially what he chose to tell us. He scoffed at the German guarantee to Belgium on the ground that it only secured the "integrity" of the country but not its independence; when the actual documents appeared it was found that its independence was secured as well. And that is not the worst. The White Paper contains several offers which were made to us by Germany aimed at securing our neutrality. None were quite satisfactory in their form and Sir Edward Grey left the impression that these unsatisfactory proposals were all that Germany made. Later on the Prime Minister did the same. Both withheld the full truth from us. The German Ambassador saw Sir Edward Grey, according to the White Paper, on August 1—and this is our Foreign Minister's note of the conversation. The Ambassador pressed me as to whether I could not formulate conditions upon which we could remain neutral. He even suggested that the integrity of France and her Colonies might be guaranteed.

Sir Edward Grey declined to consider neutrality on any conditions and refrained from reporting this conversation to the House. Why? It was the most important proposal that Germany made. Had this been told to us by Sir Edward Grey his speech could not have worked up a war sentiment. The hard, immovable fact was that Sir Edward Grey had so pledged the country's honour without

the country's knowledge to fight for France or Russia, that he was not in a position even to discuss neutrality. That was the state of affairs on the 20th of July and did not arise from anything Germany did or did not do after that date.

Now, the apparent contradiction that the man who had worked for European peace was at the same time the leader of the war party in the Cabinet can be explained. Sir Edward Grey strove to undo the result of his policy and keep Europe at peace but, when he failed, he found himself committed to dragging his country into war.

The justifications offered are nothing but the excuses which Ministers can always produce for mistakes. Let me take the case of Belgium. It has been known for years that, in the event of a war between Russia and France on the one hand and Germany on the other, the only possible military tactics for Germany to pursue were to attack France hot foot through Belgium, and then return to meet the Russians. The plans were in our War Office. They were discussed quite openly during the Agadir trouble, and were the subject of some magazine articles, particularly one by Mr. Bello. Mr. Gladstone made it clear in 1870 that in a general conflict formal neutrality might be violated. He said in the House of Commons in August, 1870:

I am not able to subscribe to the doctrine of those who have held in this House what plainly amounts to an assertion that the simple fact of the existence of a guarantee is binding on every party to it, irrespective altogether of the particular position in which it may find itself at the time when the occasion for acting on the guarantee arises.

Germany's guarantees to Belgium would have been accepted by Mr. Gladstone. If France had decided to attack Germany through Belgium Sir Edward Grey would not have objected, but would have justified himself by Mr. Gladstone's opinions.

We knew Germany's military plans. We obtained them through the usual channels of spies and secret service. We knew that the road through Belgium was an essential part of them. That was our opportunity to find a "disinterested" motive apart from the obligations of the entente. It is well known that a nation will not fight except for a cause in which idealism is mingled. The Daily Mail supplied the idealism for the South African war by telling lies about the flogging of British women and children; our Government supplied the idealism for this war by telling us that the independence of Belgium had to be vindicated by us. Before it addressed its inquiries to France and Germany upon this point, knowing the military exigencies of both countries, it knew that France could reply suitably whilst Germany could not do so. It was a pretty little game in hypocrisy which the magnificent valour of the Belgians will enable the Government to hide up for the time being.

Such are the facts of the case. It is a diplomats' war, made by about half-a-dozen men. Up to the moment that Ambassadors were withdrawn the peoples were at peace. They had no quarrel with each other; they bore each other no ill-will. Half-a-dozen men brought Europe to the brink of a precipice and Europe fell over it because it could not help itself. To-day our happy industrial prospects of a fortnight ago are darkened. Suffering has come to be with us. Ruin stares many of us in the face. Little comfortable businesses are wrecked, tiny incomes have vanished. Want is in our midst, and Death walks with Want. And when we sit down and ask ourselves with fulness of knowledge: "Why has this evil happened?" the only answer we can give is, because Sir Edward Grey has guided our foreign policy during the past eight years. His short-sightedness and his blunders have brought all this upon us.

I have been reminded of one of those sombre judgments which the prophet who lived in evil times uttered against Israel. "A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land: The prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means, and my people love to have it so; and what will ye do in the end thereof?"

Aye, what will ye do in the end thereof?

Life in Germany in War-time.

An American in Germany writing home:

..... We are all well, and I can again assure you that outside of the fact that every one here hangs with breathless interest upon reports from the different battlegrounds, and that the ups and downs of war developments and possibilities, form the main topic of conversation, our lives are no different than if the war did not exist. We want for nothing (except letters from home), can find every social and mental diversion that was available before the war was dreamed of, and if anything, there is now far more to fix ones interest, and ones thoughts, than could have been possible before. Whatever attractions or benefits could have been looked upon as is possible by the life we were pursuing, are still available and augmented a hundred fold, in the interesting social, historical, and international phases, that we see on every side. It is perhaps difficult to make my meaning entirely clear, because you are not living like we are, in the midst of people, that are bravely waging a combat for their very existence, and while millions of their men are at the battle front, there are forces at home trying to solve and care for the thousands of social, industrial and economic problems, which have arisen, with this sudden rupture of every conceivable rule and regulation of normal life. And they do this so well, and so thoroughly and with so much foresight, that I stand in constant wonderment, and so would any average observer, who was close at hand. I have written to you, again and again that the greatest impression is the uncomplainingness of the people, and this means of course, a resoluteness to face every emergency, and with a confidence that sees only one final result, and that is victory. The women and the children are so much imbued with this spirit, as are the men at the front; every woman in Germany is a self-constituted committee to help the government, by the saving of resources, by looking after the babes and younger children of the laborers and artisans, who are facing the enemy, by making garments and warm winter apparel for the soldiers and by acting as volunteer nurses for the wounded. Thousands of young and middle-aged women, took a six to eight week practical course, under efficient lecturers and professors in the hospitals, so that they could go out at first as assistant nurses, and after sixty days, they can serve, if approved, by a medical staff, as regular nurses. Everywhere we went, immediately after the war broke out, we saw women, pouring over a standard medical text book, giving the fundamental rules for practical nursing. Now the great sight, is the knitting of woollen muffers, caps, gloves, shirts, waistbands etc. etc. Every girl school child has been taught to knit at school, and now all the women are using this knowledge. In the street cars, in the underground, in the busses and at home, every woman and every girl is knitting for the soldiers, and carloads of these "Liebesgaben", love gifts are going to the eastern and western battlefronts. Besides this, the government takes free all letters and small packages to the soldiers, so that every mother, wife and sister sends daily out of her savings, little delicacies and comforts to the soldiers in the family. Many of these tokens arrive too late, and then are returned, marked "Dead". The battles fought lately, southeast of Calais, seem to be the bloodiest of the war, the canals and dikes of this low country have been colored red, but it does not seem to make any difference to the German soldiers, for we see new companies marching to the depots every day, enroute to the front, and they are all singing and happy as they go. I have talked to a great many wounded soldiers, and without exception, they chafe under the restriction that keep them from rejoining their regiments. As a unit, the men in the German army, are brave and utterly fearless even when sent into certain death, whenever there is a specially dangerous task, and a call for volunteers, five times as many men present themselves as can be utilized.

Berlin (in fact all Germany) is under martial law, but strange as it may seem, no one can realize it, for every thing goes along as before, and this is all because, the military authorities, and the civil officers, act in perfect harmonious accord.

The government makes provision for everything. Just as it has assisted financially small merchants, to weaken the storm, and as it takes care of the wives and children of poorer men, who have been called on, to serve, and as it has helped the mothers in the absence of the breadwinner to pay the monthly rent, so it has now established highest prices for the leading food articles, necessary for the existence, and any dealer, who would charge more, or attempt to realize a higher price is severely punished. So for example, maximum prices have been established for wheat, rye, barley and potatoes, and here in Berlin there is a certain branch of the municipal government which sells fish and meats at minimum prices to all needy people. If I had a stenographer, I could go on indefinitely telling you, how the authorities protect every phase of public welfare, and this means not

only for the present necessities, but covers the emergencies and requirements of the future as well. All this leads up to the crux, namely the sentiment against German militarism, especially in the United States, where the press has been poisoned by the lies and misrepresentations coming from London, Paris and St. Petersburg. The very forethought, and the scientific scruple with which the German government cares for its people, narrows itself down to its wonderful organization, in other words, to its militarism. In all branches, it has trained men, who study and improve every social and educational phase of the people as well as all hygienic industrial and protective interests, and this includes the army or rather starts from the army, for without the training and discipline, which every German learns in the army, he would not be fitted so well, to strive laboriously, patiently, and effectively for a certain goal. I have been told by German business-men and manufacturers, that invariably as a body, the employees who have had the regular military training, are far more reliable and efficient than those employees, who for any reason whatever have escaped the prescribed term of military service. I am not touching to-day upon the political aspects, but I hope the American people and press are now aware that they have been misled from the start, and that now the trend of popular opinion is directing itself to a correct and honest view of European war situation. I hope the United States will not be bluffed by England, but will demand that its commerce shall extend all over the world just the same as it did, prior to the war.

Growing Despondency in England.

There is no longer the same self-confidence to be found in the English Press, than even a week ago. *Westminster Gazette* says the duration of the war would depend upon the conditions of peace, which England will be able to obtain. It would be sheer foolishness to think of the war ending by New Year or in the next spring. *The Times* thinks that the battle in Poland will be decisive for the progress and perhaps for the duration of the war. These press-opinions show that the allies have lost all hope of gaining a victory in Flanders or Northern France. There will probably be a disappointment in store for them in Poland as well.

American Protest against England.

Washington. The Department of State has drawn up a general protest against England claiming the right to confiscate American transports of conditional contraband, going to neutral ports and consigned to a specified address.

Freedom for Ireland.

Washington. The President of the Union of Irish Societies in Chicago has declared that the German Emperor has promised to Sir Roger Casement the liberation of Ireland, if Germany should be victorious in this war. He said that he knew Germany's intentions concerning Ireland and that he will explain them in mass-meetings and demonstrations to be held in Chicago under the auspices of the German Irish Federation.

American Christmas Box.

The American Government, in its rigidly correct attitude of neutrality, rightly insisted that all the belligerents should share fairly in the children's tribute of love; hence, as soon as the share allotted to Great Britain is discharged, the Jason will go to Marseilles, or, possibly, Bordeaux, with the presents for the little French and Belgian folk. The gifts for Austria and Germany are to be landed at Genoa. As the Jason could not be detached long enough from her special service to convey the gifts for Russia, those will be taken by way of Archangel in a merchant ship.

Thus has come to Europe an olive-branch of love from the boys and girls of America, a sweet message of goodwill in this Christmas, when the cannons' roar is drowning the gentler music we have associated with the season. Though peace still may be far off, "a little child shall lead them" to think of the friendship and kindness of the great American nation towards all the sad hearts of Europe, to take courage and to be of good hope.

Dark street dangers.

Westminster City Council discussed the question of danger arising out of the darkened condition of the London thoroughfares. The Islington Borough Council had requested the City Council to support a resolution expressing the opinion that the diminution of public street lighting was a source of public danger, and that, having regard to the prevailing darkness in many of the main roads of the metropolis during the earlier hours of the evening when there is considerable traffic, representations should be made to the Government and police authorities asking them to sanction such an improvement in the lighting of public thoroughfares as might be commensurate with the reasonable protection of London at this time of national peril.

In the House of Commons Mr. McKenna informed Mr. Kellaway (R. Bedford) that 101 street traffic fatalities occurred in the metropolitan police district and the City of London during September and October of last year; there were 163 in the corresponding months this year.

A Russian Opinion About Austrian Soldiers.

The military correspondent of the *Bessarabskaja Shishin* in Kishineff in a recent article draws a comparison between the Russian and the Austro-Hungarian soldiers. He says: What has surprised us above all in the Austrian and Hungarian soldiers is the wonderful, intelligent, energetic devotion to the fight, which needs no pressure. They are inspired with the high ideal before them. We also have different nationalities in the field, but have we seen any flaming enthusiasm in one of our men? There is no other answer, but a decided "No." And yet, all of them: Russians, Poles, Finns are brave soldiers. But it has been forgotten to explain to them the object of this war. Take any Austrian or Hungarian prisoner and ask him, what he fights for. He will answer: "For God, Emperor and Fatherland." This is the way, in which we also ought to educate our men; we need not be afraid of our enemies then. "Hats off" before a State as the Dual-Monarchy, which has succeeded to such a degree to unite all the nations within her borders.

Mr. Chandler Hale's Report on Englishmen Detained in Austria.

Mr. Chandler Hale, Under Secretary of State in Washington has now reported on his official visit to Austria and Hungary to inquire into the conditions of English subjects detained in these countries as prisoners of war. The number of Englishmen interned is 63 in Austria and 43 in Hungary. All others, commercial men, governesses and others are permitted to continue their occupation without hindrance. The British subjects interned in Austria live in Chotzen, Raab and Grossow, all of which places Mr. Chandler has visited. In Chotzen they are permitted to live where they like, but must not leave the town. They have handed their money to the mayor, who acts as a kind of banker for them and pays out the sums they need. Conditions in Raab are similar. Among the English detained there, are two officers who enjoy even greater freedom and may visit country-houses in the neighbourhood. Grossow is a concentration-camp for those of no means. They live in houses and sleep in beds in well-heated rooms. They have their own doctor and have no cause for complaints. The conditions in Hungary are the same as in Austria.

New York Stock Exchange.

Our Financial Correspondent. New York. The action of the governors of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday in approving of the re-opening of the Exchange for bond trading is regarded as the most significant financial development here since the war began. Wall Street bankers believe that the resumption of business in these securities is the opening wedge for more extended business on the Stock Exchange.

Stocks of various kinds, it is expected, will gradually be added to the list in which restricted trading has just been authorized, although it is unlikely that stocks which have an international market will be included for some considerable time. No disturbance is anticipated, because dealings for delayed delivery are excluded, and sales below minimum prices prohibited.

English Fear of a German-Austrian Invasion of Canada.

London. *Daily Telegraph* receives a message from its Washington correspondent, saying that the German and Austro-Hungarian reserivists in America are beginning to get restless and many of them will undoubtedly be ready to participate in any adventurous undertaking on the Canadian frontier. The Canadians search all Germans coming from the States, very carefully and the frontier districts are patrolled day and night.

The "Splendid German".

An officer of the Cameron Highlanders, writing from hospital, says. I was shot through the leg (nothing serious) last Thursday week. It was in the evening, and the Germans charged in great numbers and drove us out of our trenches. I was hit in their second charge. One of my men tried to get me in, but could not, so I was made a prisoner. They banged me about a bit at first, and tied my hands behind my back, and tried to get me to walk; but, of course, I could not, and one splendid German came forward and took me off to their own wounded in a farmhouse. He stayed by me the whole time, and was most wonderfully good to me. They dressed my wound and got me water, and did what they could for me. Next day at two in the afternoon my company charged the house and drove the enemy back and rescued me, and took the wounded prisoners and one or two others who were in the house.

An Interesting Artist.

With regard to Herr von Reuter's concert (see advertisement) it may be of interest to know that although better known as a violinist Herr von Reuter holds the diploma of Fine Arts and Science, First Class, and the title of Hopianist for Bulgaria, which honours were bestowed on him by King Ferdinand, whom he has often entertained by Piano Recitals of Wagner and Strauss.

King Ferdinand used to say that Herr von Reuter's piano playing is to him the best substitute for Bayreuth he has ever heard.

A Musical Course
of twelve lessons, devoted to the principal works of Richard Wagner and Richard Strauss, will be given by
Florizel von Reuter in his apartment in **Victoria Luise Platz 10**
The course will begin about the middle of December, or later and will consist of two afternoons or evenings weekly, the hours arranged according to the wishes of those participating.
The twelve lessons will include a complete explanation, with numerous musical illustrations, of the following operas.
Wagner { Die Walküre } The Nibelungen Ring
 { Siegfried }
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