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The continental times. Nr. 1230. Vol. XXII. Nr. 88 January 24, 1916

Berlin, Germany: C. White & Co., Ltd., January 24, 1916

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PRICE: 5 cents, 25 centimes, 20 Pf.

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LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

General Villa Captured.
El Paso, Sunday. The troops of Carranza have captured General Villa.

Robbing the Post.
Christiania, Sunday. The English detained the steamer Berjensfjord at Kirkwall and confiscated all the postal matter aboard.

Extending the War Age.
Vienna, Sunday. A motion has been brought before the Reichsrat for the purpose of raising the limit of military age from 50 to 55 years.

Italy Annoyed.
Lugano, Sunday. The *Secolo* expresses the general indignation felt that Italy was not called in to take part in the last military Council of the Powers in London.

The Blockade.
London, Sunday. In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey made public the intention of the Government to further press the blockade of the German coasts.

America Will Wait.
London, Sunday. The Washington Correspondent of the *Times* cables that the American Cabinet has decided to delay the sending of the proposed Note to England concerning contraband.

The Greek Threat.
Sofia, Sunday. The ever enterprising *Az Est* says that the Greek Government not only protested against the landing of the English troops at Phaleron but threatened, unless they were promptly withdrawn, to send troops to force them to leave.

Many Russian Prisoners.
Vienna, Sunday. A despatch from Czernowitz tells that large numbers of prisoners are constantly arriving in that city. According to the talk of the prisoners the losses of the Russians in the Bessarabian contest have been terrific.

To Evacuate Salonica.
London, Sunday. The *Times* publishes a strong Editorial in which it gives the reasons which make it imperative that Salonica should be abandoned. It says that all possible strength is needed to smash up the Germans in the Western front. It sets forth the necessity of killing at least 20,000 Germans daily.

Unwilling Recruits.
London, Sunday. The *Daily Mail* makes comment upon the lack of enthusiasm shown by the first Lord Derby recruits called upon to serve. Out of the first lot 8,000 wished to be excused for one reason or another. In Leeds a large number of the volunteers failed to appear.

British Rescue Army.
London, Sunday. In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain told the Members that the force which has been sent to the rescue of the beleaguered army at Kut el Amara, has reached a spot within seven miles of that place. It will be remembered that Mr. Asquith on a memorable occasion announced the British forces to be within striking distance of Bagdad.

Consuls to Be Freed.
New York, Sunday. According to the Washington Correspondent of the *Associated Press* the American Government has, by the use of its influence, been enabled to obtain the release of Consuls arrested in Salonica and who had been confined aboard a French warship.

Bandits Attack Balkan Express.
Sofia, Sunday. The utmost indignation is expressed here concerning a cowardly attack made upon the Balkan Express. On Thursday last the Express, whilst running between the stations of Sitchevo and Svetapetka, was fired upon several times.

Governor Tschapratschikow who happened to be a passenger, immediately caused the train to be stopped, and took measures in order that the line should be carefully guarded by the military. At the same time an order was sent out that all the inhabitants living along the line will be held responsible for any like outrages in the future.

Ever Pasha Grateful.
Constantinople, Sunday. The Minister of War Ever Pasha has sent a message to Admiral Souchon, in which he thanks the Admiral and the members of the Turkish fleet who have fought so valiantly and successfully against the enemy during the past nine months.

Another Town in Flames.
Christiania, Sunday. Bergen has been burnt down and now it is the turn of Molde which town is in full conflagration. Molde is a small place with 3,200 inhabitants. According to latest reports the inner town is entirely lost. A high wind is blowing which makes the conflagration all the more destructive. The lower part of the town has vanished and now the upper portion is in flames. The Law Courts, the Grand Hotel, the Hoemhöfe and many more noted buildings have been burnt down.

Montenegrin Situation Enigmatic

Nothing could be more involved than the Montenegrin situation, it standing as a unique enigma in the annals of strange political events. On Thursday Jan. 13 Cetinje fell, and on the same day the Montenegrins sued for peace. The victorious Austro-Hungarians demanded that the Montenegrins should lay down their arms, and those terms were accepted. It was told in the newspapers that the Montenegrins were laying down their arms as promised and that a message had been issued from King Nikita to his people, in which the Monarch stated that the capitulation had been decided upon after a consultation between himself and his Government, it being a case of either surrender or the ruin of the country.

The Volte Face.
Then, when King Nikita was being universally spoken of as the shrewdest and most perspicacious of Monarchs, in having saved his country from the fate that had overtaken Belgium and Serbia, there appeared upon the scene a General Martinowitch who refused to obey the order of his King and Government, set himself at the head of the discontented minority of his country, those who like the Servians, desired to fight to the extermination point. The supposition naturally remains that the General in question had been influenced by one means or another—probably bribed by Russia or Italy—to take up arms in defiance to his King.

The King.
King Nikita has come to Scutari in order to use his influence in the shaping of the peace negotiations, but, apparently influenced by the chauvinistic minority, changed completely round. And from what is heard all the terms previously accepted are now refused. Thus Montenegro it is surmised is once again at war.

Only the vaguest of news is to be gathered concerning this remarkable *coup de tête* on the part of the Montenegrins. For instance the Montenegrin Consul in London has received a despatch to the effect that King Nikita is once again at the head of his troops, accompanied by his two sons, in order to organize the last resistance, and if needful to share in the retreat of his gallant army. The despatch further states that all the insinuations hitherto spread concerning the Montenegrin army are false.

Another Version.
The Montenegrin Foreign Minister has issued a statement from Brindisi whither he has sought refuge, to the effect that all the demands of Austria have been refused and that fighting will now be renewed at all fronts. He adds: "And thus our tragic end will do away with all those calumnies which did us more harm than the enemy himself."

According to the *Idea Nazionale*, the facts are as follows. General Martinowitch who was at the head of the anti Austrian party, with a small following, resisted the disarmament idea and forced the King to alter his attitude.

Latest Reports.
It is altogether most difficult to understand what is taking place. A telegram from Sarajevo tells that negotiations are still proceeding in Cetinje as regards both the manner and way in which the conditions imposed shall be fulfilled. The despatch adds that nothing can be accomplished until the Montenegrin troops have been driven over the frontier. Large numbers of troops are now in Podgoritz and west of Berane. A certain number of small bodies of troops are against capitulation. Likewise the declaration of an armistice meets with all kinds of difficulties in a land where communications are most difficult.

Strict Neutrality Should be Practised By Every American

EARNEST APPEAL TO AMERICAN PRESS AND PEOPLE TO STEM THE WAVE OF GERMANOPHOBIA WHICH HAS SWEEPED COUNTRY.

The *New York American* publishes the following editorial:

At the very beginning of the war, the President of the United States issued an earnest appeal to the American press and people to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality.

Mr. Wilson's appeal was so sensible, the ground he took was so eminently reasonable, that nearly every American newspaper declared its purpose to follow the President's counsel. But as a matter of fact, very few have done so.

There lies on the desk at this moment a copy of a *New York* newspaper which contains a cartoon picturing the aged Emperor Franz Josef as writing an order, while Ferdinand of Bulgaria waits in the guise of an errand boy. Over the aged Emperor, as he writes the order, is the caption "Murder, as Usual."

We mention this simply because this particular cartoon is only one of many very bitter, very unneutral and very un-American attacks, both in text and cartoon, which are constantly appearing in direct opposition to President Wilson's sensible and rightful appeal for strict neutrality.

Of course, this kind of bitter and biased attack has no place in any American newspaper. As a matter of fact, it hasn't even a place in the newspapers of the countries at war, and England, which country is perhaps more bitter against Germany than any of the other allies, has forbidden the printing of vicious and violent cartoons of this character.

The *American* tries at all times to be an American newspaper, and to consider the interests of our country above those of any or all other countries.

The attitude of the *American* therefore, in the matter of this Germanophobia which has swept over the country, is not caused by concern for Germany, but by concern for our own people and for our own country, by a desire to have our country and our people as well, maintain that attitude of neutrality which is best for our country.

Our attitude is caused by a desire to see our country keep out of all unnecessary complications in this war and be free from any enemy and act of hostility after the war is over.

Our attitude is also caused by a desire to see our people maintain their good sense and good judgment, and to see that our people have the exact facts on both sides of this European conflict, so that our people can have the basis for judicious and sensible conduct and action.

This is not a new position for The *American* to take.

In the war which Italy was waging against the Turks a few years ago, Italy was accused by all of these erratic and extravagant newspapers of committing atrocities of which it was in no way guilty.

The *American* took that occasion to inform the people of the United States as to the true facts.

It told the people of the United States not to be carried away by unfounded statements by excited and unbalanced editors.

All the Hearst papers throughout the country made it their special business to relate the facts to their readers and to make clear to their readers that Italy and the Italians were not guilty of the atrocities attributed to them.

This attitude of ours then was not, primarily, out of concern for Italy or the Italians, but it was taken merely to prevent our own American people from doing an injustice to a great and friendly people, from being misled by misinformation and from taking an unjust and unwarranted public stand which would invite the resentment and perhaps the enmity of Italy at a later time.

There is one other great reason why Americans should be calm and just on occasions of this kind.

Our people are a composite people. We are made up of people whose ancestors, at least, came here from European countries and who must, naturally, have some sympathy with the countries from which their people originally came.

It is, therefore, particularly unwise for this people of ours to take an unjust attitude toward any foreign country in any critical situation.

Lack of Ships Causing Anxiety

French and English Merchantmen Being Torpedoed While Those of Germany Lie Safely in Harbor.

Paris, Sunday. Quite a fresh cry to the public is taken up in the *Echo de Paris*, by the well known *Feuilletonist* Danielou, namely the shortage of merchant ships. Whilst new to the "Man in the Street," the dearth of trading ships is a question which has long been troubling the shipowners both in France and England. M. Danielou writes: "It has no sense to say that we are masters of the sea and that Germany is blockaded. What will be our position when the war is over? The number of ships the Allies will then have lost will be far and away larger than that of the Germans, unless by some means or another we can either destroy or capture the German fleet."

"The war will surely bring further considerable losses to the English and French, and in face of that the German merchantmen are safe because no submarines threaten them."

Heavy Tribute.
During the month of December the following losses are given.

In British War Zone.
Five steamers with a 17,000 joint tonnage. An English auxiliary cruiser of 4,000 tons. Also the "St. Oswald," English, 3,810 tons; and the "Ministre Bernaert," Belgian, 4,215 tons.

- In Mediterranean.**
1. The English steamer, "Clan Macloed," 4,796. Cargo, cattle and mixed goods.
 2. English steamer, "Omata," 5,422 tons. Troops transport ship to Marseilles.
 3. English steamer, "Commodore," 5,858 tons. Troops transport ship to Marseilles.
 4. English steamer, "Helmsmuir," 4,000 tons. Cargo, sugar for England.
 5. Greek steamer, "Dimitrios Coulandris," 3,744 tons. Cargo, provisions for England, including 2 million of eggs.
 6. English steamer, "Beria," 3,229 tons, empty.
 7. English steamer, "Busiris," 2,705 tons. Cargo, cotton for Hull.
 8. English steamer, "Orterio," 6,535 tons. Cargo, saltpeter for Alexandria.
 9. Japanese steamer, "Yasaka Maru," 12,500 tons. Mixed cargo and £100,000 in gold.
 10. French steamer, "Ville de la Cotial," 6,378 tons. Carrying English troops, mixed goods and Annamite iron workmen for France.
 11. English steamer, "Veddo," 4,552 tons. Mixed cargo.
 12. English steamer, "Clan Macfarlane," 4,828 tons. Mixed cargo.
 13. English steamer, "Glengyle," 9,400 tons. Cotton and linseed for England.
 14. Japanese steamer, "Kenkoku Maru," 3,217 tons. Sugar and copra for London.
 15. English motor-ship, "Avelia," 3,650 tons. Cotton and linseed for England.

In all 80,809 tons.
Italian Ships.
16. Italian steamer, "Dante," 889 tons.
17. Italian sailing ship, "Pietro Losaro," 516 tons. Mixed cargo.
18. Italian steamer, "Porte Said," 5,300 tons. Mixed cargo.
19. Italian Watchship, 250 tons.
The above 24 ships sunk give 116,789 tonnage. But in addition to that there are a number of ships blown up by mines and sunk in collisions not counted in the above.

Senate Discusses English Sea Policy.

New York, Sunday. In the Senate, Senator Hoke Smith harshly attacked English action in paralysing neutral trade. The Republican, Borah asked Hoar whether he thought it possible to prohibit the export of munitions and the latter replied, that if Senator Borah would help him it could be accomplished in thirty days; if England in the meanwhile has not admitted the demands of America. Senator Williams hotly opposed the proposition. Smith replied and wanted to know how America was going to submit to British tyranny of the rights of the neutral states.

Real Aims of the Blockade
London, Sunday. According to Mr. Runciman, the main object of the increased severity of the blockade lies in the desire of England to monopolise the entire commerce of the world. If it were to become possible now to get all neutral trade into the hands of the English importers, a substantial advance would have been made in that direction. This Measure of coercion is closely worked together with the British spy system.

Interview With King Constantin.

London, Sunday. King Constantin has once more given a highly interesting interview this time to the representation of the Associated Press in Athens.

The interview is particularly striking as showing that in his great trouble the Monarch finds his sole method of appeal against injustice to be to America and that through the channel of the press.

King Constantin said: "The only forum whereby I can reach the public and which now remains open to me is the American. An I will again and again appeal to the Americans. Please look at the number of Greek places occupied. Lemnos, Imbros, Mytilene, Melos, Castello, Rizo, Corfu, Salonica and the larger portion of Macedonia."

"In comparison with the size of Greece it equals the same as what America took from Mexico after the war with that country. What does it signify the promise to pay compensation when the war is over! Nothing can repay our people their sufferings for having been driven out of their homes."

"The neutrality of Greece is guaranteed by Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria and Russia, but that has not prevented its violation by the Allies."

"The destruction of the bridge at Demir Hissar is reported. It cost one and a half million of Drachmas and was blown up, it was stated, for military purposes. But there was no such necessity. It could have been mined. There is no foe in sight. But the Greek troops in Serres and Drama are being thereby starved out. That bridge was the sole connection with East Macedonia."

"What military necessity can one find for the occupation of Corfu?"

"The Allies pretend that Castello Rizo was used as a submarine depot. But the English have offered a reward of £2,000 for information concerning the whereabouts of such a depot and not a single Greek fisher has responded."

"At the beginning of the war 80% of the Greeks were in favor of the Allies. Today not 20% would hold up a hand for them."

"Greece cannot demobilise so long as the fate of Salonica has not been decided. The Allies occupied Gallipoli for a year. They might alter their plans so as to make a free port of Salonica."

America Without Mail

New York, Sunday. For more than a month now no mail matter has been received from Germany. Letters, newspapers and pamphlets are confiscated by the English. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at this state of affairs. But the Government does not appear to be willing to take any steps to stop such robberies.

The Continental Times

Published three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. An Independent Cosmopolitan Newspaper, Published in the interests of Americans, a Convenient Medium for Advertisers in America and Europe. . . . Address all Communications to

The Continental Times

German Office:
Berlin W. 50, Angsbürger Straße 38
Telephone: Sächsische 7860
Proprietors and Publishers C. White & Co., Ltd.
Responsible Editor—Aubrey Stanhope, Berlin W.
Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

Subscription Rates:

By mail, postage paid, per month:
United States . . . 75 Cents
Switzerland . . . 1/2 Franc
Austria 3 Kronen
Hungary 3 Kronen
Germany 2 Marks

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Very Dangerous For America.

Several times we have pointed out the extreme danger the American Bankers are running in undertaking to finance the Allies. The first loan may have been all right, at least seemingly so. But its consequences are what have to be considered. As a clever correspondent wrote to the New York Sun at the time of the loan: "If America favors England with the billion of dollars she asks for now, England will compel America to give it the second billion by force." It is quite easy to see what the Correspondent meant, that is evident to all! Already the first loan which the American bankers so recklessly granted at the demand of the firm of Morgan and Company, has sagged some five points or more. Likewise the rate of exchange, in spite of much artificial bolstering, is very shaky. To keep up that exchange to a sufficient height to make trade between England and the United States possible of continuance on the vast scale it exists at present, will undoubtedly before long demand another billion of dollars and then another from America.

In the meanwhile no less a person than Mr. Vanderlip the well known New York banker has had the courage to stand out and tell his compatriots that they are playing with fire when they begin to deal in war stocks and he went so far as to say that it was a very moot question as to whether, should the war go ill for England, that country will be in a position to meet its indebtedness.

And it is not only from the American side that doubts have been thrown upon the financial stability of England, for in both the House of Lords and in the Commons, several speakers have risen and warned the Government that the reckless policy it was following of squandering the wealth of the nation, spelt bankruptcy. And quite lately Mr. McKenna, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has stated that the financial situation is so critical for England that it can only be met by a display of the utmost abstemiousness in all respects by every single individual throughout the United Kingdom.

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

TURKISH REPRISALS.

Amsterdam, Sunday. A Constantinople message received here via Vienna states that the Porte, as a first measure of reprisal against the arrest of the Turkish Consul at Salonika, has ordered the arrest of the officials of the British and French Embassies who remained at Constantinople and some other persons. Altogether ten persons have been arrested.

It is understood that the Government will proceed to make further arrests. As a reprisal for the arrests of other Turkish subjects at Salonika, 1,000 subjects of the Entente Powers have been interned.—Reuter.

THE FORTS AMERICA NEEDS

Dr. Eliot, Harvard's honored president emeritus, thinks that the first thing to be done is to build forts around all our principal seaports strong enough to be impregnable.

Nearly everybody nowadays has a plan of defense to expound, and there is no reason why Dr. Eliot—excellent man that he is—should not have one too, if he likes.

But if the good Doctor will read again the stories of Liege, Namur, Mons, Warsaw, and a few dozen other towns fortified as strongly as military engineering skill could fortify cities, he will see why his plan is what a truly good editorial writer would call a theoretical assumption of the impregnability of fortifications wholly discordant with the only possible conclusions which can be deduced from the facts of contemporaneous warfare, or words to that effect.

There is only one way to defend our seaports. That is, to have our navy strong enough to defend them. (New York American.)

German War Trophies Shown

Interesting Berlin Exposition For Red Cross Benefit. Crowds Flock to See the Unique Collection of Realistic Souvenirs of the Greatest Campaign World Has Known. Strange Weapons Seen Used In Most Modern Warfare.
By Edwin Emerson.

So long as war remains the all absorbing topic of public interest in Europe, it is but natural that the newly opened exhibition of German field trophies and war implements at the Berlin Zoo should draw such throngs of visitors.

Though I have visited many arsenals and war museums all over the world, I must confess that this new exhibition is the most interesting I have yet seen. It differs from all other collections of war implements: for its exhibits not only are wholly modern and up-to-date, but they are actual trophies wrested from the enemy on hard fought battle fields.

Thus, among the purely sentimental trophies there is to be seen the tricolor war flag of the French submarine "Turquoise," sunk in battle off the Dardanelles,—the topmast of the British destroyer "Maori," sunk in battle off Zebruges; the Keys to the citadel of Maubeuge, surrendered by the French commandant of the fortress to General Von Zeel; the Russian articles of capitulation of Novo-Georgievsk; a French chest of war treasure captured by the Crown Prince's army at Longwy; and diverse quaint flint locks and blunderbusses taken from Belgian franc-tireurs at Louvain and Dinant.

Among the more formidable trophies are a huge French ironclad motor car with a revolving machine gun turret, which was captured during the German advance to the Marne; an immense Russian aeroplane, with machine guns mounted fore and aft, which was captured near Vilna; and six other hostile war aeroplanes.

Tragedies of War.

One of these, an English biplane of Voisin type, was brought to earth by German high angle fire at Dixmuid. The British aviator who flew in this machine was mortally wounded in mid air, while the officer who accompanied him escaped with his life, only to fall into German captivity.

Another English biplane, of B. E. type, shown at this exhibition, was brought to earth at Roupay in France by German high angle fire, which killed both occupants. On the body and wing of this battle scarred aeroplane I counted 192 marks from shrapnel bullets.

A French biplane of Maurice-Farman type, bearing the number 746 of the Belfort aeroplane squadron M. F. 29, was brought to earth by German high angle fire from a height of 2100 meters near Neu-Breisach on its return from the French aeroplane bombardment of the open town of Freiburg last July. In this case both aviators were captured alive by the Germans.

Among the naval exhibits are two intact English Whitehead torpedoes; the fragments of several English, French, Russian, and Italian torpedoes; A British naval high angle gun; and a British mine fishing apparatus; as well as several submarine mines. Most impressive of all exhibits in this section is a complete series of large photographs of 97 enemy's warships, mostly British, sunk during this war.

Other pictorial exhibits of peculiar interest are the collections of English war extras of the London Times and Daily Mail and a set of gaudy British recruiting posters for "Kitchener's Army" with such flaring scare heads as: "Thou Art the Man," "Your Country Needs You," "Now Is the Time," "Would You Be a Shirker?", and "Remember Antwerp!"

This last poster, showing the picture of a human gorilla clad in a German uniform, stamping with his hobnailed boot on the prostrate figure of a bleeding Belgian girl, always provokes scornful derision from the German spectators who study these unattractive abortions of the poster art with whimsical interest.

Battle Scarred Guns.

Highly impressive are the captured pieces of hostile artillery, ranging from Russian monster guns taken at Novo-Georgievsk, and some Krupp howitzers surrendered at Antwerp, to British field pieces and Hotchkiss machine guns captured at Mons and St. Quentin. The barrels of some of these guns are dented and twisted or broken short by artillery shots which put them out of action, while others show on their gun shields and wheels the effects of close range infantry fire.

With these war scarred cannons and gun carriages there is a very interesting collection of all manner of mine throwing devices, ranging from pneumatic and spring guns to arquebuses, cross bows, catapults and slung shots. Adjoining them in the exposition stands a complete park of captured machine guns, showing the various devices in use by all the different armies of the Entente. Here one finds Maxims, Madsens, Hotchkisses, Nordenfelds, Colts, Gatlings, Puteaux, mitrailleuses and revolver cannons with all kinds of gun carriages from high Belgian four wheelers, low Russian trundle carts and

wheel barrows or sleds to slender tripods or hand stocks.

Beside these pieces of ordnance there is a diversified exhibition of artillery projectiles of graduated calibers and a complete exhibit of the infantry arms of all the hostile armies, including hand grenades with cross sections showing the precise composition of all the various infantry cartridges with chemical analyses of their respective explosives.

The variegated uniforms of all the hostile allied armies as well as the new field uniforms of the friendly armies allied to Germany, are shown on hundreds of lifelike models. Here a student of modern warfare can find all the latest wrinkles in field equipment now used at the front. Thus one may see the new steel helmet of the French piou-piou, resembling the headgear of the legionaries of ancient Rome, and the modern bullet proof breastplates recalling the armor of "iron bodied yore time."

As is but fitting in an exposition for the benefit of the Red Cross there are also very complete exhibits of medical and sanitary apparatus, incinerators, sterilizers, field bakeries and kitchens. By all odds the most practical of these appear to be the Russian kitchen carts. On one of them, captured during the famous break through at Brzeziny, I counted no less than 143 bullet marks, mostly from machine gun fire.

In the section set apart for means of communication, there is to be seen all manner of interesting war booty, from captured wireless sparking apparatus and wireless telephone instruments, semaphores and heliographing prisms, down to Cossack saddles, sleighs, Ruthenian basket carts, Polish cradle wagons, and a quaint Russian log on wheels, on which the hapless passengers apparently must ride astraddle all in a row, as on a bob sled.

A Demonstration Trench.

Out in an open lot, adjoining the exposition building, an enterprising Landwehr company of Berlin, still awaiting its marching orders to the front, has dug an exhibition battle trench with barbed wire entanglements, rifle pits, traverses, bombproofs, fascines, sand bag battlement, machine gun buttresses, cannon emplacements, vertical shafts, underground sapping tunnels, lookouts with gun shields and a high observation platform and ladder, cleverly masked in a tree.

This graphic demonstration of modern trench warfare has made a great hit with the general public. On fair days the long zig-zag trench is always full of visitors crouching their way along its tortuous passages. On the opening day of the Berlin exposition, when the rain fell in torrents, I saw many women visitors with their children climbing down into the wet and muddy trench just to learn from actual experience how their husbands and fathers away at the front have to fare in bad weather.

This war exposition is being shown for the benefit of the German Red Cross Society. From Berlin it is to be taken to other large cities of Germany, including Hamburg, Bremen, Munich, Dresden, Leipzig, Stuttgart and other towns. For purposes of historical study it is to be hoped that all its exhibits later will be preserved at some suitable place in a permanent exposition.

JAPAN'S CANDY ETIQUETTE.

But with all that, they have their niceties about eating. One day as I was going along the street I saw a candy man sitting on a stool beside his cart fashioning delicacies with his two flying thumbs. Taking a ball of candy mixture he would give it a pinch, a twist, dab on a red spot and there would be a fish. Taking up another ball he would give it a few twists and he would have a radish. Half-a-dozen of these he would put into a thumb-made candy plate, the size of a chocolate wrapper, and sell for half a cent. Buying a plate of tiny delicacies I gave it to a girl expecting to see her down in it in good old American fashion, but instead of falling on it greedily she made a courtly bow and tore down the street as fast as her wooden shoes would let her. I looked after her in astonishment, thinking that this upset every child theory I had, and determined to try it again. So I waited until the two flying thumbs had molded another delicacy and proffered this to a second child. Down the street she flew too, her walnut knot of hair wobbling excitedly. When I bought the third delicacy I gave it to a child that was weighted down with a baby on her back and followed after, while she went bobbing down the street, the baby's head rolling heavily. I found her sitting on the floor, eating the sirupy fish and candy radishes with many delighted sucks and appreciative grunts. Then I understood: it was not polite to eat on the street; but under her father's gray tile roof it was the height of form to dispose of the sweets with all the gustatory gurglings that her delighted soul wished.

(Homer Crox in *Leaflet's*.)

AUSTRO-HUNGARY

Report of International Commission Appointed to Make Inquiry into Treatment of Prisoners of War.

Unstinted Praise Given

Successful Appeal by Princess Stephanie for War Orphans. The Taking of the Louven Fortified Positions.

Vienna, Sunday. An international Commission, specially invited by the Minister of War, has lately visited the various prisoners' camps and other kindred institutions in Austro-Hungary. The Commission was composed of two Swiss Danish, Swedish, Dutch and Norwegian members respectively, and also a Greek, a Spaniard and a South American.

As a result of that visit, there has just been published a report by Professor Krafft in the form of a pamphlet. Its tone throughout is one of unstinted praise for our arrangements made for the housing and maintenance of the prisoners of war.

The Commission was, according to Professor Krafft, received with the words: "You are perfectly free to inspect everything. All we ask of you is that you make a quite impartial report."

Professor Krafft bears testimony to the facts that the Commission was granted full and broadest powers of inspection in all and each of the Concentration Camps, in the Sanatoriums and in general to see and converse with all prisoners, interned and at large. Thus the members of the Commission were able to obtain a true picture of conditions among the captured foes.

A Gigantic Camp.

The Concentration Camp in Weisberg in lower Austria was a source of remarkable interest, there being in that area no less than 56,000 Russians interned. Professor Krafft makes special note of Weisberg and refers to the highly humanitarian treatment of the prisoners there, and the chivalrous attitude adopted by the Austro-Hungarian officers and soldiers; they see in the vanquished only the soldier, not the enemy. Although strict discipline is observed the prisoners are treated with benevolent good fellowship. The intercourse with the officers is based on manners usual between gentlemen.

The neutral Commission, says Professor Krafft, was permitted to inspect everything. He lauds the cleanliness of the barracks, the perfection of the washing and bathing facilities, the excellent lazarets, the plentiful food, the good treatment. The prisoners, when needed, received new clean linen, clothes and shoes. Both officers and men receive pay on the same scale as those of their rank in the Austro-Hungarian army.

The officers do no work. The soldiers work at their own special trades or according to their special desires. There are orchestras and sports in all the Camps.

Cost of Camp.

The Weisberg Camp cost four million of Kronen and 20,000 men were engaged in its construction. There are churches in the Camp amongst them an orthodox temple, a mosque and a synagogue.

It was much the same in the prisoners' Camp of Kleinmünchen near Linz, where 48,000 prisoners were interned. There is there a water source which supplies 360,000 liters of water daily.

In the Camp of Nauthausen are Servians and Italians. There an Italian Marine Officer begged the Commission to intercede in order that the officers might be allowed to walk in the town. But the reply was given that according to military code, it was the duty of each officer to seek in every way possible to escape, and that therefore if they held to their promise given not to escape they would be lacking in their duty as soldiers. Therefore the request was not granted.

Cordial Relations.

All reports from the Montenegro front tell of the excellent relations existing between the Austro-Hungarian troops and the subjects of King Peter. From the moment the Montenegrins decided to submit, everything possible was done to relieve the pressing wants and needs of the people.

The Imperial troops were, as may readily be imagined in the best of spirits after the taking of the famous stronghold of Lovcen, which had been forever a menace to Cattaro, commanding that city with its batteries. And, when that magnificent assault upon what had been considered an impregnable position, had been successfully accomplished, every man knew that the Montenegro campaign was as good as over. Operations were rendered still more difficult by the heavy snow, but our men were not to be restrained by any difficulties however great. Luckily a thick fog worked up, under cover of which the Austro-Hungarian troops were able to advance and approach the magnificently defended and well prepared positions held by the Servians.

For two days a terrific struggle continued and by that time 1000 meters had been scaled and taken and the fight was over.

Appeal of Countess Lonyay.

Princess Stephanie, Countess Lonyay, has issued an appeal for the press for aid to a

The Open Tribune To Our Readers.

We shall be glad to publish any communication from our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. These will be published anonymously, if so desired. The Continental Times is not responsible for the opinions of the contributors to this column. Contributors are requested to limit the length of their letters to the utmost, in order to avoid the necessity of curtailing by the Editor.

The Allies Loan.

A Correspondent writes to the Sun and asks whether Americans are right in subscribing to the Allies Loan.

To that another Correspondent replies: The answer to your question can only be in the negative, hence our investors surely should carefully weigh the situation. The expenditures of Great Britain for army and navy during times of peace were, in round figures, about \$1,000,000 a day: now they have risen to about \$20,000,000 a day. A billion-dollar loan, therefore, will be absorbed in less than two months, with nothing to show for this vast sum except, perhaps, military prestige. That the Allies will still be able to force the Teutons to their knees and to exact immense war indemnities is very much to be doubted. What, then, will be the situation as regards Great Britain if the war ends in a "draw"?

So far about \$5,500,000,000 has been voted by Parliament for war purposes, which, at 5 per cent. average, requires an annual interest payment of \$275,000,000. Adding to this another \$50,000,000 for 5 per cent. on the new billion-dollar loan, also interest on additional loans if the war should last much longer, we arrive at a figure for interest alone which may not swamp Great Britain, but surely will affect her credit. Is it probable that under such conditions the selling price of the billion-dollar loan could be kept at par?

To above figures should also be added about \$100,000,000 due annually for interest on Great Britain's old debt—£19,104,986 was the interest charge on March 31, 1914.

It has been suggested that the billion-dollar loan must be granted by our financiers so as to strengthen sterling exchange, as otherwise we should lose a considerable part of our export business; the Allies then would buy their requirements elsewhere. This contention, however, cannot be sustained. The Allies will be forced to come to the United States for war material, cotton, wheat, oil, iron, etc., and as regards rate of exchange, it is a fact that, while since July, 1914, British sterling has shrunk about 5 to 6 per cent., exchange on France fell 15 per cent. and on Italy 20 per cent. Still, these two countries have continued to take and are taking now large quantities of our materials and manufactures.

There is no question whatever as to the right of individuals, firms or corporations to subscribe to war loans; but whether it is proper for corporations, particularly for banks, to invest moneys belonging to their depositors or share-holders in bonds of countries at war, is another and a serious question. Many of our financiers hold that national and state banks should abstain from bond and stock investments altogether, not to speak of foreign bonds, but keep their funds liquid for use of their regular customers. Of course, our savings banks never invest in foreign securities.

Another Correspondent writes curtly to the Sun:

If America favors England with the billion of dollars they ask for now, the next billion England is going to get from America by force.
New York, Dec. 5. Walter M. Ram.

A VIGOROUS POLICY.

The country wants a Minister who will put his fist through such "difficulties" instead of considering how to make this horrible war profitable to neutral countries. What would our export trade be worth if, as the result of slackness and want of energy in smiting the Hun, the Germans should chance to win? This Coalition Government is supposed to hold office, not to make things soft and easy for neutrals or to augment our export figures. Its business is to smash the enemy, and till it has done that nothing else can count. There could be no more absurd delusion than that a great European war can be waged without causing inconvenience to neutrals. (Daily Mail)

war charity in which H. I. H. is warmly interested, that of the Orphanage of Gyon, near Budapest.

The first returns for the excellent cause which the Princess champions, has been in the highest degree encouraging. Count Nicholas, Moritz Esterhazy was the first to sign with the substantial figure attached to his name of 10,000 Kronen. An anonymous donor M. F. P. and the directorate of the Austro-Hungarian bank each subscribed a similar sum. Prince Palppy gave 2000 and Prince Festetics, Count Geza Andrassy, Baron Orosdy, Baronin Karl Hatvary and many others underwrote 1000 Kronen each

ENGLAND.

AN ANALYSIS OF ITS SOUL AND TENDENCIES. A STARTLING REVELATION.

By
Houston Stewart Chamberlain.

Part II.

We take pleasure in presenting a translation of the famous *Kriegs-Aufsatz* by Mr. Houston Stewart Chamberlain, one of the most distinguished scholars of the day, and though a born Englishman, one of the strongest and most eminent supporters of those great ideas and ideals for which modern Germany stands. The original, as our readers may be aware, was written in German.

One of the most gifted men to whom England ever gave birth, Thomas de Quincey, proves that the growth of the power and adaptiveness of the House of Commons since 1600 is not to be ascribed to a revival of the popular will, but to the multiplication of the lesser nobility—that is to say, to the influence of the younger sons of the old families. These by degrees forced the great feudal lords and bishops to give way. Parliament showed its wisdom in demanding certain rights for the people, for this strengthened it against the king and gave it authority to execute that monarch who would tolerate no interference by the ruling caste. But no less bloodily has it been able to suppress every longing that the populace manifested for power of its own. Even today when the right of suffrage has been so extended as to permit a considerable section of the common people to have a voice in the affairs of nation, the ancient dominating nature of the ruling class still exerts itself. Most readers may recall Dickens's description of a parliamentary election in "Pickwick." I am myself able to confirm the truth of this from a somewhat later period. On the day of the election the little provincial town in which I was then living was invaded by 400 roughs who had been brought thither by special train. They were a brutal gang with insolent and criminal physiognomies, hailed from a neighboring manufacturing town and were armed with formidable cudgels. They formed a sort of guard engaged by the Conservative Party. Not one had the least personal interest in the election, but they were there to intimidate the liberal voters—and in case that was not sufficient—to break their skulls. Fortunately the Liberal Committee had not been idle and shortly afterward 300 still more suspicious characters arrived from some other point. There were fights and rows throughout the entire day, the voters were dragged from their vehicles by the feet and the speakers bombarded with rotten eggs. Surely a peculiar conception of the freedom of political opinion and the right of suffrage! In the evening I was to experience a little of this in my own person. I was at that time a student at college and of the eighty scholars of this particular school, the only one who wore the Liberal colors and supported Gladstone. Even the pleadings of my teachers were unable to persuade me to change my political colors and pin those of Disraeli upon the lapel of my coat. I was therefore suddenly assailed by the entire mob, flung to the ground and beaten until the teachers and servants hastened to my assistance. On that day—almost forty-seven years ago—I learned more concerning English conceptions of liberty than through all my subsequent studies of the works of Hallam and Gneist.

Two brutal factors confront each other in English politics, confront and mutually complete each other, the brutal violence of the ruling class and the basic brutality of the uncultivated mass, sundered completely from all contact with the finer things of life. All these phenomena may be traced back to that event of 1066, an event of sheer violence which destroyed the fine civilization of the Anglo-Saxon state and created the kingdom of "England." It is my opinion that England's rise and England's decline are both rooted in this. But now as to that remarkable "turn of affairs" without which the general demoralization of all classes which we lament today would never have ensued.

In his classic work, "The Expansion of England," John Robert Seeley long ago attacked the myth that Englishmen are by nature a race of adventurous sea-rovers in the sense of the Vikings and early Normans. The very opposite is the case. Much patience and time were required ere Englishmen could be induced to venture upon salt water. Seeley at the same time makes it clear that the English are not in the full sense of the term, conquerors. They have founded colonies where empty lands awaited them or districts inhabited only by naked savages. They acquired other colonies from Dutchmen, Frenchmen and Spaniards by means of treaties, or, for example Malta, by the violation of treaties. India was subjugated by Indian troops. England has never by force of arms undertaken wars of conquest—like the French or Spaniards. No, the English do not, like Alexander or Caesar, wage war for the sake of glory. "For England," says Seeley, "war is an industry, one of the possible means of acquiring wealth, the most prosperous business, the most remunerative investment." One may censure this or laud it; I quote it merely because this trait completes the others, namely that Englishmen are not by nature soldiers nor bold and daring sea-farers, but

wholly and solely lured across the waters by trade,—trade in peace, trade in war. The Army and Navy were not created for the strength and defense of the home country, but for the furtherance of a world-wide search for markets and profits, and despite their undeniable courage and thoroughness, they are in no sense the expression of a national need or a moral idea.

Her insular situation has, of course, long made it necessary for England to import goods of all sorts from other lands. But for many hundreds of years this trade lay entirely in the hands of strangers. Among the successors of William the First, Frenchmen from Normandy and Picardy monopolized English trade. Then the German Hanseatic League began its operations, later the so-called Flemish Hansa; Venice and Genoa, according to certain agreements, carried on the entire trade with the Mediterranean without the use of a single English ship. Even the fisheries along the English coast were chiefly in the hands of Dutchmen, so that when Henry the Eighth made his first tentative attempts to assist the Company of Merchant Adventurers and create a small navy for their protection, he knew not whence to take his sailors, for seamen did not exist among the English. In order to relieve these deplorable conditions, Henry's successor, Edward the Sixth, issued a decree in 1549 by which the eating of fish on Fridays and Saturdays and on all days of fasting and penance was made compulsory. Elizabeth increased the stringency of these laws and did all in her power to advance the fishing industry. We thus see that during a period in which Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese had already produced a race of gifted and heroic navigators, Englishmen were forced by means of harsh laws to catch herrings and flounders in order to bring them into closer acquaintance with the deep! (See Cunningham's "Growth of English Industry and Commerce") Now, to be sure, progress was rapid enough, and that very Doge who declined the offer of English troops, gladly accepted the help of certain English war-ships, which were nothing more than armed merchantmen yet were accounted a part of the royal navy. For the first time in history seven English men-of-war sailed into the Mediterranean in July 1518 as a modest part of a mighty Dutch and Venetian fleet. (Corbett's "England in the Mediterranean").

England had now recognized the new conditions of the changing world and the opportunity which offered itself for her special enrichment. All that was problematical had already been solved by others—the East and West passages had been discovered, the New World had been flung open to the Old, India made accessible and contact with China established. There was nothing further to do now save to help herself to the prizes—according to the ethics of Mephistopheles:

"Why ask me 'What?' instead of 'How?'
I should forego my rights by sea:
War, Trade and Piracy, I vow,
Are one—a holy trinity."

The policy of England which now developed, may with absolute accuracy be characterized by these words: War, Trade and Piracy.

As soon as England devotes herself to overseas commerce her hate immediately springs into being and its first outburst, oddly enough, is directed against the German Hansa. I refer the reader to Schanz's "English Commercial Policy." And the freebooter instinct also comes into play. Without any declaration of war whatsoever England swoops like a hawk upon the unsuspecting Spanish island of Jamaica and thus establishes her West Indian possessions. For a long time England's "colonial activities" are confined to the capture of Spanish galleons homeward bound with gold and precious wares. England overtakes all other nations in her commercial lust and waxes stronger and stronger through their destruction. Piracy is the first essential, for piracy produces a flourishing trade; war is to be waged only when other means are of no avail,—but always with an eye to the island policy of Bolingbroke. England first forms an alliance with Holland in order to destroy the colonial empire of Spain, then with France in order to sever the vital nerve of Holland, then she perceives how that great Frenchman Duplex has grasped the essentials of the Indian problem, imitates his method and hounds the Hindoos against the French, then Hindoos against other Hindoos, until finally, in Seeley's words, she has "without conquest" subjugated one of the richest empires of the world. Kant who, gentle soul though he was, was nevertheless gifted with an accurate and penetrating vision, de-

livers this judgment upon England at the very beginning of the 19th century: "England is the most aggressive and war-fomenting of all nations."

Let one example attest how immoral the people of England had become under the influence of this new spirit. We all know what importance English school histories attach to those battles which Marlborough won with his German soldiers. And what was the real end and issue of these wars? Nothing less than to assure to England a monopoly of the trade in slaves. Lecky declares that after the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, the slave trade became the central feature of all English policy. And this trade was carried on by the English just so long as it remained profitable. Liverpool, for instance, has not grown prosperous through its industries, but through the capture and sale of millions of unhappy blacks. Green, patriotic historian though he be, gives witness thus: "The horrible cruelties and the ruthlessness of this traffic, the ruin of Africa and the destruction of human dignity called forth no pity in the hearts of Englishmen." He goes on, nevertheless, and describes the attempts of a few philanthropists to combat these inhuman wrongs. But for decades these men were unable to accomplish anything; Parliament remained dumb, the merchants became indignant—until such time as new conditions produced an unfavorable effect upon this unholy traffic. Then under the most revolting protestations of humanity and of England's mission to act as a torch-bearer to other nations, etc., the slave-trade was at last suspended by law. We are fortunate enough to possess a clear and enduring judgment of Goethe's upon this very matter:

"Everybody is familiar with the declamations of the English against the traffic in slaves, and whilst they endeavour to delude us with humanitarian maxims as to their motives in this matter, we are for all that able to perceive that their real object is one essentially at variance with their pretences. One might have known this, for Englishmen, as is notorious, never act without ulterior motives. Their great possessions on the West Coast of Africa make it necessary for them to employ these negroes themselves and it is therefore against their interests to transport them elsewhere. They have built up large colonies of negroes in America and these are very remunerative and produce a great annual profit in slaves. These supply the North American demand, and since the profits of this traffic would be lessened by importing blacks, they now find it to their interest to preach against this inhuman commerce."

It would be impossible within the limits of an article to describe how England's agricultural life gradually went to ruin through her growing and exclusive devotion to trade, industry, and above all to the material accumulation of wealth. At the beginning of the 19th century English weavers still lived in comfortable country homes surrounded by fields and vegetable gardens. To-day this is a luxury in which only a rich business man may indulge, for the products would not pay the cost. In 1769 with a total population of eight and a half millions, 2,800,000 were occupied with agriculture or sheep-raising, in 1897 with a population of 40,000,000, only 798,000 men and women were thus occupied (Gibbins, "The Industrial History of England").

A deep-going change of character in the population of both classes is connected with this "turn of affairs" which has so completely changed the life and soul of the Englishman. The England of old had been able to enjoy the priceless treasure of an absolute immunity against a foe from without, and as already shown, it had waged its wars with alien troops. For this reason agriculture and country life flourished and—as the old poets sang and modern scientists with their statistics prove,—not only were the proprietors more prosperous than today, but also the small lease-holders and the laborers. England was known throughout all Europe for its comfort and its "merriness." A traveller of the 15th century observes that the English are less plagued by hard work than most people, are able to lead a more refined life and dedicate themselves to spiritual interests. Another praises their incomparable "courtesy." But all that has been changed. As to the "spiritual interests" in the England of today I have something to say in my essay on "German Liberty." But so far as "merry old England" is concerned—and who does not love its fine flower as given to us by Shakespeare and Walter Scott from the spacious ages of Henry the Eighth and Queen Elizabeth?—this same England began to vanish, at first gradually, then with amazing rapidity, but always in direct proportion to, though in inverse ratio with, the development of its overseas commerce and industry. The novels of the 18th century still retain this atmosphere in a kind of sultry and eerie afterglow, the genius of Dickens shows it lighting up the hearts of a few naive and twisted souls wavering towards death—between caricature and a melancholy insight into their own unreal and shadowy destiny. Today the last trace has vanished, today England has nothing to show of geniality, nor broad, good-natured humor, nor gaiety—so far as the national

life is concerned. All is haste, money, noise, pomp, vulgarity, ostentation, arrogance, envy. Who does not recall the beautiful old English Christmas garnished with palm-branches and mistletoe under which innocent kisses were stolen? Thirty years ago no Englishman could have been lured from his home on this day; today the restaurants of London are bespoken weeks in advance; family jostles family at thousands of tables. An orgy of drinking, eating and noise ensues, until midnight sounds, when there is an outburst in union of some trivial gutter-song or the obnoxious and tiresome "For he's a jolly good fellow." After which the tables are cleared away and young men and women abandon themselves to violent and promiscuous negro dances, whilst their elders play bridge in adjoining rooms. I believe no sane Englishman will dispute my word when I declare: "Once we were merry: we are merry no more."

It is my absolute conviction that this catastrophe, this complete destruction of English gaiety, English wisdom and English honesty (for this too was once proverbial) is to be ascribed to the circumstance that a people whose social fabric was thus like a house divided against itself, were suddenly abandoned or seduced into a devotion to war, trade and piracy. All culture—religion, education, art, arms, law, social customs—must, if it is to penetrate the entire nation, have as its postulate a unity among the people so that the humblest citizen may share in it. It is needless to point out how fully this condition is fulfilled in Germany—in England we find nothing of the sort. No sooner was the worthy Anglo-Saxon peasant converted into a freebooter, than we behold the "blond beast" as Nietzsche saw it in his immeasurable dream, and no sooner had the "refined" nobles of the 15th century lost their "spiritual interests" and begun to lust after gold, than the heartless slave-dealer stood revealed—a creature distinguished from the Spanish robber merely through his hypocrisy. There is no human type more brutal than the brutal Englishman, for brutality forms the very basis of his being. He may not be evil at heart; he may be frank, energetic and courageous. But he is submerged in an ethiopian ignorance; he has never undergone the discipline of obedience and reverence; he knows of no other ideal than that of "fighting his way through." As is nearly always the case, this crudity has gradually saturated almost the entire nation from the bottom to the very top. Some fifty years ago it was considered *infra dig* for a member of the aristocracy to devote himself to manufacture, trade or finance. To-day the head of the oldest and greatest house of Scotland, a brother-in-law of the king himself, is a banker. When sons of dukes or marquises suddenly vanish out of society and their absence elicits inquiry, we receive the answer: "Oh, he's making his pile." How, when or where is neither explained nor asked. In the meantime, however, another variety of vulgarization had seized upon the upper classes—something far more ominous in a political sense. Despite gentility and good form, the moral compass had begun to waver from the true North; the temptation of inordinate power based upon unlimited wealth was too strong to be resisted. Right and wrong soon became dubious, almost indiscriminated terms among the aristocracy and the circles that stood closest to it. The very man whose private life was conducted according to a most scrupulous code, was ready to commit any crime in the assumed interests of his country. Our English prophets—Burke, Carlyle, Ruskin—have been thundering for more than a hundred years against the terrifying decline of the love of honesty—once held so sacred in England! Here, too, I should like to cite an example. The reader will be able to perceive upon what downward paths the feet of England have been set.

Who has not heard of Warren Hastings? As a mere boy he entered the Service of the East India Company and attained to the post of governor-general. There is no doubt that England owes its supremacy in India to this man, who with a cunning that was nothing less than Machiavellian, knew how to incite the various tribes, principalities and creeds of India one against the other. In addition to an intellect of a high order and an iron will, Warren Hastings was distinguished by the fact that he was fettered by no conscience in the matter of politics. He was forced to deal with tyrants like Tipu Sahib, with criminals risen from the lowest castes to the throne of princes whence they ruled like wild beasts over the docile Hindoos; with old tiled sorceresses who let their own sons rot in dungeons so that they themselves might wallow a little longer in the blood of their people,—in short with that horrible mob of dehumanized Asiatics into whose power the hapless land had fallen. Gentle measures, it may be granted, were out of place here.

(To be continued.)

A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM
The word was fire. The teacher of the infant class was endeavoring to impart it to the children by the suggestive method. "What is it that you always must have when you go automobiling?" she asked. "A puncture," exclaimed the class, in chorus. (From Judge.)

THREE LITTLE KINGDOMS.

By R. L. Orchelle.

O, Albert, Albert of Belgium, lord of a little land,
You schemed with the old Sea Serpent and sold her your host and hand.
You obeyed the voice from the Thames and defied the voice from the Rhine,
Wherefore you wander an exile—behind the battle line.
And bitter as Dead Sea apples, the praise your betrayers bring:
"Heroic Belgium that Died for us!" and "Every Inch a King!"

O Peter, Peter of Serbia, in blood your throne was reared—
Your sword was stained with murder, your walls were redly smeared,
And you trusted the Giant Liars that sold you out of their lust,
Till the sword of vengeance smote you—and now your realm is dust.
Small solace, old King, the voices that fall through the storm and night,
"Hurrah for our gallant Serbia!" or "Serbia's Dying Fight!"

Nikita, King of the Mountain, the Mountain black and bare,
You too gave ear to their promises and pledges thin as air.
You too, have bled for their profit—till you wisely sought release,
And the Mountain shook to its center and the hills gave birth to Peace.
But what are those loud and maddened cries that through these gorges ring?
"Ah! traitor" of Montenegro! O crafty, faithless king!"

Three small lands lie conquered, by their cowardly lords betrayed,—
Bought, beguiled, abandoned and calling in vain for aid.
Three small nations, the victims of their friends, the mighty Four—
What little land shall next be doomed to waste its lives and store?
Yet sti the Immortal Lie goes up from the old grey Snake of the Sea,
"In Defense of the Little Nations!"—"In Defense of Neutrality!"

AMERICANS AT LUNCH.

Meet at the Hotel Adlon.

The members of the American Luncheon Club and their guests, met at the Hotel Adlon last Saturday at one o'clock and sat down to a quiet meal. "Among those present," permanent and temporary residents of Berlin, professional and newspaper men as well as members of the diplomatic corps and the commercial circles, were the following gentlemen:

Messrs. Abrecht, Ackermann, Ahrens, Atwood, Bennet, Bates, Dr. Bliss, Bouton, Dickie, Dunning, Dresel, Enderis, Fitz Randolph, Fleischmann, Freund, his Excellency Ambassador Gerard, Gloetzer, Harvey, Higgins, Jackson, Jacob, Joske, Kugemann, Kuhn, Kirk, King, Consul-Genera, Lay, Dr. Meyer-Gerhardt, Mintz, McElwee Noeggerath, Owen, Ohnesorg, Peters, Rieves, Ruddock, Spanuth, Dr. Stresemann, Shakman, Siering, Dr. Symmes, Schwarzfied, Waters, Wolf, von Witzleben, Warren, Weil, York, Zellers.

TARTUFFE AND ANANIAS

Cant, Calumny and Commercialism.

"I have learned with unmitigated satisfaction that the Australian troops have been withdrawn from the inhospitable coast of Gallipoli."

—Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia.
"All England looks with boundless confidence to Lloyd George. In his person they see a new guardian spirit—a new St George of England."

—Danish *Bertlingske Tidende*.

"Kitchener as a judge of babies."

—*Daily Express*.

"And because our cause is just, and because there is no shrinking from whatever obligations our task may involve, we have all the more reason to cultivate something of Danton's spirit, and win through sheer audacity and high spirits."

—*Daily Telegraph*.

"Handyman, used to controlling men; ex-soldier, minus limb preferred; wages 25 sh. a week."

—*Daily Chronicle Advt.*

"The brilliant soldier, Sir Douglas Haig."

—*Westminster Gazette*.

The German Chancellor becomes incoherent when he denounces our iniquity and hypocrisy."

—*Ditto*.

"When the first English sergeant or private soldier found it necessary to shout through shell-fire the perplexing name of Ypres, and courageously decided to call it Wipers (and stick to both the name and the place), England made the first real stride in popular education that she has made for centuries."

—G. K. Chesterton.



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