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Next Issue: Monday

An American  Newspaper in Europe

Every
Monday
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The Continental Times

Special War Edition

Every
Monday
Wednesday
Friday

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1914. ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN GENEVA VIENNA ROME

No. 1067. Vol. XX. No. 75.

War News.

W.T.B. December 28th. The enemy renewed his attacks at Nieupoort, supported by his warships, without success. Several inhabitants of Westende were killed by shells from the warships. An attempt of the French to take by assault the farm of St. Georges (which according to their official report is supposed to be already in their possession) failed likewise. The Germans stormed a trench of the enemy's near Ypres, making a few scores of prisoners. French attacks at Arras, Verdun and Sennheim were checked. The German advance on the left bank of the Vistula is continuing.

W. T. B. December 29th. Several successes in minor fights are reported from Nieupoort and Ypres. French attacks by strong forces at Saint Menchould were repulsed. The enemy suffered severe losses; several hundred prisoners were made by the Germans. A German attack in the forest of Brulé near Apremont resulted in a French trench being taken and 3 machine-guns captured. French attacks at Sennheim were repulsed. In the Bzura- and Rawka District the German forces are still gaining ground. Sharp Russian attacks were repulsed at Inowloz.

Vienna, December 28th. The Austrian forces north of the Dukla Pass took new positions nearer the Carpathian ridge. Between Biala and Dunajec Russian attack failed.

The "Breslau" Again.

Constantinople, December 28th. It has become known, that the Turkish cruiser which attacked a Russian fleet of war ships and put them to flight was the small cruiser *Midilli* (formerly Breslau).

Another Turkish Victory.

Constantinople, December 28th. Turkish forces defeated the Russians in the Murad Valley. 2 Guns, 1 machine-gun and other War material, 36 mules and 115 horses were captured and 7 officers and 96 men made prisoners.

English Destroyer Wrecked.

London, December 28th. An English Destroyer was thrown upon a rock off St. Andrews (Scotland) during a gale. The crew was saved.

France Calls up Last Line of Reserves.

Milano, December 28th. France has sent to the front Territorial Reserves, which have been trained in the South.

Portuguese at War?

Madrid, December 28th. Though Portugal has not yet declared war on Germany, a Portuguese force crossed the frontier of German South-West-Africa from Angola. The Portuguese were attacked by a German force and driven back into Portuguese territory. There they tried to hold the fortified place of Naulila; the German attack however was undertaken with such force, that they had to evacuate Naulila.

English Losses Off Cuxhaven.

Amsterdam, December 28th. The British Admiralty announces that three English airmen, who had dropped bombs on the German coast returned aboard the submarines by which they had been saved, their machines having fallen into the sea. One airman is missing. The wreck of his machine was sighted off Heligoland.

English Losses in South Africa.

Amsterdam, December 26th. *Daily Telegraph* reports from Johannesburg that botha's troops have lost already 124 men killed, 267 wounded and 332 taken prisoners by the Germans. The losses of the rebel forces are said to number 170 men dead and 300 wounded.—If we had believed all former reports of the *Times*, *Daily Telegraph* and other English papers, we should wonder what has become of all the thousands of other "rebels," who have been reported as dead or wounded during the last two months.

American Ambassador Repudiated

Washington, December 27th. The Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, declared that all steps by the American Ambassador at Brussels, having for their object the reduction of the Belgian war contribution, have been taken unofficially and without permission by the American Government.

Those German Mines

Milano, December 29th. *Corriere della Sera* reports from London that another Norwegian steamer was blown up by a mine off Scarborough. A few minutes later an English steamer met the same fate, followed by a Dutch merchantman and finally by a Danish ship. Two English ships were already lost in the attempt to fish up the mines recently laid by German cruisers.

Mr. Impudence!

The Right Honorable Winston Churchill once more indulges in impertinent suggestions regarding Germany.

A "Jam Pot Politician."

He professes to think that the hatred of England by Germany, is due to fear.

The true reasons!

Once more, the Right Honorable Winston Churchill has made a great mistake! In a letter to the Mayor of Scarborough, the British first Lord of the Admiralty, whilst seeking to exonerate the British Navy for its laxity, in allowing an attack upon the English coast by German cruisers; subscribes to the foolish, quite uncalled for and totally untrue remark, that the hatred of Germany for the English, is merely the outcome of fear. This is on a par, with Mr. Churchill's remark, made in a public speech, to the effect that the English would force the Germans to bring their fleet out, like a rat out of its hole.

He is quite wrong.

As one, knowing Germany and the Germans better than most foreigners, I would like to tell the Right Honorable Mr. Churchill that he is quite wrong, and that he is misleading the Mayor of Scarborough and his countrymen in general, in saying that the hatred of the Germans for the English is inspired by a fear of the former for the latter. Mr. Churchill, knows quite well that in making such a statement he is not telling the truth. But, as a politician, he is quite reckless, and, with an utter disdain for the public, believes that he can "fool" the people all the time. And he "fools" them.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, when Prime Minister, characterised Mr. Churchill as "The Jam Pot Politician".

Peck's bad boy.

He is in truth the "Peck's bad boy" of the Liberal cabinet. Always in trouble himself and for ever getting his colleagues into trouble. At one moment, it fell to his lot, to occupy for a brief period, the position of leader of the House of Commons, because all other ministers were temporarily absent. The effect was immediate, and before long, there was well nigh a state of riot in the legislative chamber, so offensive did Churchill make himself. He blurs out, in public, the first thing that comes to his lips, with schoolboy naïveté. Since his incoming into the Admiralty, he has set everyone at loggerheads. Under his guidance the British Navy has played a miserable rôle in this war and his grotesque expedition to Antwerp, and his utter failure to make good his boasts and promises there, is fresh in the memory of all.

Mr. Churchill has the fullest belief that impudence will carry anyone anywhere and overcome all difficulties. His motto is "Impudence and lots of it!" And on that he has acted through life. That may go down with the English, but not with the Germans.

To say that the dislike of the Germans for the English, is the outcome of fear, and Mr. Churchill daring to tell the Mayor of Scarborough so, is a fine sample of the First Lord's ruling spirit of impudence. Its "colossal impudence!"

Why England is hated.

Undoubtedly the hatred of the German for the English is acute, even to the point of fierceness. That hatred comes from many causes, but fear is most certainly not amongst them. Here are some of those reasons, for the benefit of the English, who might be misled by Mr. Churchill's definition.

In the first place, every German, from the highest to the least one, is fully convinced that England is responsible for the present war and all its terrible results. Had there been any doubt of that, it has been fully shown since the commencement of the war by secret papers found in Brussels, which clearly revealed a secret understanding between England and Belgium, with a view to crushing Germany in case of war.

Every German is fully aware of King Edward's policy for the isolation of Germany and the determination of Great Britain to crush German trade and reduce Germany to impotency, as a business rival.

No German can ever forget or forgive the shameful personal attacks made upon the German Emperor, in the British press, ever since the commencement of the war, and not only in the press, but by members of the British cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill himself, have all permitted themselves in public speech to attack the German Emperor. Can anyone here, for a moment, picture to himself, a German minister of State, permitting himself to take the Emperor of Russia or King George of England to task. Have we

found any responsible daily paper, calling either of those Monarchs names? Certainly not! It is not possible. But in England such things take place.

British statesmen and the English papers have permitted themselves, without any proof whatsoever, to denominate the Germans as Hunns, Barbarians and worse. The British press has, either through ignorance, or more probably with intention, spread over the world the most malicious and scandalous reports concerning Germany. It has sought to brand this highly civilised and well ordered country, which can stand as a model to the world; with the marks of shame, bloodthirstiness and depravity.

But perhaps of all those causes which make the Germans hate the British the most, is the hypocrisy of England in professing to go to war in the cause of civilisation, whilst calling to her aid hosts of barbarians, such as Hindus, Pathans, Sikhs, Fiji Islanders, and Japanese. To the German mind, this idea of bringing in Asiatics to fight against civilised races, is an insult to humanity which can never be forgotten by the Teutons. There is nothing which makes the German soldiers so indignant, as finding themselves having to fight against black soldiers, mercenaries in English pay.

The above are some of the reasons why the hatred of the German for the English has become relentless. That dislike is such, that it has almost nullified and absorbed all other enmities.

Fear of the English by the Germans, does not exist, except the disordered brain of Mr. Churchill. He is afraid of the Germans, according to the legend of mine, who has just come from London, is as a perpetual nightmare in England.

"The English" said that friend, when I asked him to define the spirit existing in Great Britain, "are in state balancing between two sentiments, egregious vanity on the one hand, abject fear on the other!"

Why Germany must win!

The Kaiser, Bethmann-Hollweg, Hindenburg, Prince v. Bülow, Herr Ballin and others tell the reason why.

In Germany every man, woman and child is united in the one great desire for the victory of their country and there are none here who can for one moment imagine that the troops of the Fatherland can come out of the present fight any other than victorious. That feeling so strong amongst the people, is reflected, even in a more intense form amongst the troops at the front and everyone coming back from the fighting lines tells of the immense enthusiasm of the troops.

I have collected a few of the definitions of leading personalities, upon the question of "Why Germany must win!"

The Emperor William, for instance says that Germany must surely win, "On account of the unshaken will of the people to win and their utmost faith in the righteousness of the cause they are defending"; also, "on account of the strength of their arms and the feeling that God is with them". Prince Bülow has said: "We shall win, because we must win. Germany has never been defeated by the enemy when united and never in the course of her long and changing history, was she so united as now." Reichskanzler Bethmann-Hollweg considers that Germany must win, because of her financial and military strength and the perfection of her organisation together with the perfect unity of the people to support the government.

Field Marshal v. Hindenburg is convinced that the victory in the end must come to the nation which has the strongest nerves and those nerves he considers belong to the Germans.

Sven Hedin feels sure that the Germans must win, otherwise Europe lies open to the domination of the Slav and the Yellow races. He says: "Germany is fighting for a high ideal, not for acquisition, money or vengeance. Germany will win on all fronts!"

The clear-headed president of the Hamburg American line, Herr Ballin, says that Germany must win "Because of the thorough sentiment of victory existing and her wondrously directed strength."

What Grey Left Undone.

Plain Talk by English Author.

[—] As shown before, there exist a certain number of men in English public life who are fully convinced of England's complicity in the outbreak of the war. By a sure if slow, process these denunciations are multiplying. They are uttered by men of strength and determination who deem it their patriotic duty to disclose to their countrymen the unpleasant truth. The English government dares not muzzle them. The latest contribution comes from that well-known author, H. N. Brailsford and is published by the "Labour Leader" under the heading: "Who is responsible?"

By way of an introduction the article in question contains a translation of the report (withheld from publication in England up to now) forwarded by the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires in Petersburg to his government. That report was drafted on the 30th. July and in consequence of the outbreak of the war, seized by the German postal authorities. Brailsford lays stress upon the statement by the Belgian diplomatist to the effect that the promise of English assistance turned the scales in favour of the Russian war party. Brailsford then proceeds to ask why peace was preserved after all in the Bosnian crisis of 1908, and why, on the other hand the Serbian crisis of 1914 resulted in the world war. The answer is simplicity itself. In 1908 Sir Edward Grey told Russia quite plainly that England did not wish to become involved in a war through a Balkan affair, while in 1914 he did nothing of the sort. This, it is explained, is due to the fact that between 1908 and 1914 the Franco-Russian alliance was knit more closely and that the Anglo-Russian and Franco-English ententes assumed a much more positive and intimate character.

Brailsford then goes into the question whether, at the psychological moment the English Foreign Office took any measures calculated to preserve peace. He answers the question with an emphatic "No." It did not prevent Russia from committing acts of provocation, although it would have been in a position to do so.

The article continues to this effect: British diplomats knew exactly where the danger was. With the greatest fertility and ingenuity they submitted one compromise after the other—but they left undone what really mattered. They took no real steps to prevent or put off the Russian mobilisation. We find that on the 25th July our Ambassador gave Mr. Sassonoff a warning of what has actually happened — "that if Russia mobilises Germany will not confine herself to mere mobilisation or leave Russia time to finish hers, but will probably declare war at once." On that very day Russia decided on the mobilisation. Even had the character of the danger not been perfectly clear by then, it was made so by the full particulars supplied by the German Chancellor in his interview with our Ambassador, in which he said that the danger would arise in the event of Russia not only mobilising in the south against Austria, but also in the north against Germany. Even that warning was left unheeded and in the night from 30th to 31st. July the fateful order to mobilise in the north was issued. At each interview between Sir George Buchanan and Mr. Sassonoff our Ambassador warned and pleaded. At last (on the 27th July) he was told that the mobilisation would take place in due course. Then there was yet time for Sir Edward Grey to speak. There was a formula that could have preserved peace, viz.: "If you mobilise against Germany before all resources of diplomacy are exhausted we shall look upon you as the aggressors and shall not permit one single man or ship to assist you." That word Sir Edward Grey did not speak, nor anything similar. The English White Book shows that Sir Edward Grey was successful in many respects. He induced Germany to exercise pressure on Austria at the eleventh hour. He induced Austria to give up at the eleventh hour the main point in dispute. But he failed after all and could not preserve peace because he would not or could not control Russia. The moment Russia took the fateful provocative measure she did so with the conviction that our support was guaranteed. Nothing was done or said to make such support dependent upon Russia's willingness to serve the cause of peace. Thus it is that our diplomacy bears part of the responsibility for the joint crime. Sir Edward Grey saw at last how the group system had prepared the great danger. He saw a way of escape in

The Hypocrisy of Rheims.

English Officer on the Military Use of Tall Buildings.

Cologne Cathedral's Turn May Come!

An officer in the Royal Field Artillery writes in the London "Times":

Still in the same position. We have been here ever since we arrived, except for a three-day rest. We do a bit of shooting most days and nights, but doubt if we do any considerable damage except by chance now and then. Shrapnel is pretty useless against decent trenches unless one enfilades them. The main German trench opposite to and some 400 yards from ours, is said to be 12ft deep, and covered with logs, straw, and mud. I heard some one say that he believed the Germans brought their ammunition there on horses. At one place opposite us the German trench is 25 yards from ours. Old tins of bully beef can be thrown across, and if they are old enough they might explode, and then again they might not! An infantry regiment in the trenches there rushed to the other night and tried to fill it in. The half did so, but one lot of the party missed the end of the trench and pushing on too far got heavily punished.

Nearly all these attacks take place at night, and searchlights and rockets are employed a good deal. At present we are not the object of severe pressure, consequently the only Germans I have seen are the heads and shoulders of cold-looking "Boches" in their forward trenches. No masses of grey coats struggling shoulder to shoulder over heavy squashed plough or fields of roots. I have been able to pick up the flashes of two of the enemy's batteries. One was out of range of us, and the other I did not pick up till nearly dark, and owing to misunderstandings over the telephone the battery never got on to it. Very disappointing!

Every third day (subalterns take it in turns) I go out to a two-storeyed house about a mile and a half in front of the battery and 600 yards from the nearest German trench. It is a magnificent house with eight or nine bedrooms, and beautifully, although rather gaudily, furnished. It is of course badly knocked about by shell fire, as it is full in view of the German batteries; everything inside is pulled inside out and upside down. As for shooting at church towers and steeples, and in fact any high buildings, it is vital. It is nonsensical to complain of the destruction of large buildings, whether town halls, churches, or factories, when in the contested area. We do it as much as the Germans do, and observing officers of both sides use these same buildings to direct their artillery fire on those of the other. It happens to be in France now, but later on it may well be Cologne Cathedral. We had better not shout too loud now or we shall merit the epithet hypocrite later on. After all one's country's interests and the lives of men must to the soldier come before art and beauty.

American Commerce and the War.

England's interference with neutral commerce has roused strong feelings in the United States. According to the *New York Journal of Commerce* the Department of State is flooded with protests by exporters of meat who are prevented to ship to Holland. This is not an isolated case. The Washington Correspondent of the *Times* wrote to his paper about pressure put upon Congress by copper, wool, rubber and other interests. All these industries are embittered by England's arbitrary actions and ask for redress. The American representatives of the English press, who can see the temper of American industrial and commercial circles rising, fear a serious reaction from the hitherto anglophile leanings of the States. The economic interests which suffer under England's "rule of the waves" are indeed enormous. Cotton exports, for instance, have decreased by 87 million Dollars in October last as against the exports in October 1913 and the total exports of the United States sank from 271 million Dollars in October 1913 to 156 millions in October 1914. These material factors may strongly influence the sentiments of the American people. The United States have hitherto abstained from joining the action of the three Scandinavian countries, but it would not be in accordance with America's position as a world power, if she would leave all initiative to three small European States.

the creation of a concert. It was too late. Neither he, nor France could emancipate themselves from the principle "right or wrong — my ally."

The Continental Times is prepared to give full information entirely free of charge with regard to Boarding Establishments (Pensions), Apartments to let, Schools, Doctors etc. etc.

The German Danger in the City of London.

Some time ago I pointed out in these columns the importance of German enterprise to England's economic position. England's financial standing in the world is based upon the existence of those great financial firms who are mainly founded by Germans. If the present partners of these firms would surrender their British patents of naturalization and transfer their business to the Continent, this would mean a death-blow to the predominance of London as the financial Centre of the world.

The British Government has refused to yield to the popular demand to extend the arrests undertaken by her, to naturalised Germans. And for very good reasons too. Nobody could imagine a greater financial calamity than which would follow the arrest of naturalized German bankers. So much has been stated frankly in the House of Commons by Mr. McKenna, the British Home-Secretary. When Lord Charles Beresford demanded to know, why Baron Schroeder, who has a son fighting in the German Army, was naturalized three days after the outbreak of war, although his sympathies were not likely to be on England's side, Mr. McKenna repudiated the inference that wealthy people alone could secure naturalization. "Baron Schroeder was not naturalized for the sake of Baron Schroeder," he said. "He was naturalized because there would have been grave injury to great and material British interests if he had not been naturalized. If the doors of Messrs. Schroeder had not opened on the morning after Baron Schroeder was naturalized, as they could not have been if he was not naturalized, there would have been serious consequences to the City of London."

Mr. McKenna added that it was represented to him on the highest authority that there ought to be no delay. Messrs. Schroeder were the largest accepting house in the City of London and, he continued, "the highest commercial authority in the City of London represented to me that it would be a disaster—no less word was used—if the doors of Baron Schroeder's bank did not open on the following morning."

This, indeed, was the situation. We may assume, that Baron Schroeder, thoroughly German in his sympathies, only acted as he did in the belief many Germans in England shared with him at that time, that England's case was a righteous one. The world-wide responsibilities of the House of Messrs. Schroeder he also had to consider. There was hardly any other course open to him than the one followed by him.

But the German business world will never forget, what England's reasons for war really were. And no German financier will in future ever lend a hand in trying to stabilise the English money-market (nor for that matter any other English market) when the inevitable process of decline sets in. Nobody can expect the existing banking and other business-firms, founded by Germans in England, to come over and settle in Germany. But if they do not come, they will have to compete against German firms. Germany and the States allied to her economically, are strong enough to establish independent money- and produce markets and if the German danger within the City of London has been overcome by the naturalization of Baron Schroeder, Mr. Rittershausen and others, it will threaten London anew from without.

How Berlin Amuses Itself.

The public appetite for good theatrical entertainment continues unabated and is amply catered for. It is simply astonishing to see what an almost extravagant output of first nights there is. Considerations of space forbid us to mention more than a few of them.

At the Komödienhaus a new comedy, entitled "Biedermeier" is performed nightly. It is a play, the action of which takes place in the thirties of last century, and which in an extremely pretty manner depicts the contrast between old-fashioned and what were then, modern tendencies of business and home life.

"Die deutsche Marke", (The German brand), domiciled at the "Theater an der WeidendammerBrücke" has topical events for its subject but is much above the level of other roughly-hewn "war-plays."

If "Woran wir denken", at the Metropol Theater is not exactly a classic, such deficiency is almost made up by the presence in its cast of that dearly beloved king of mirth, Guido Thielscher. At the Choralion Saal, last night Wilna Sanda successfully gave a concert of rather an original kind, singing popular patriotic songs in costume. The performance can only be described as excellent.

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Frey, Vegetarian Restaurant Charlottenburg, Bismarckstrasse 8, close to Knie.

A Cry from Ruhleben.

The English interned have Lord Kitchener to thank for the trouble in which they are.

A somewhat piteously worded postcard has reached us from one of the English detained in Ruhleben.

Undoubtedly the hardship of being interned in Ruhleben is rather trying, the more to those who throughout existence have known little beyond the comfortable side of life.

But, the English interned in Ruhleben, must bear in mind, that if there be any complaint on their part as to their fate, it must be charged up to the folly and narrow-mindedness of the British Government, which started that most horrible and barbarous form of detention of harmless citizens, known as "the concentration camp," a name which left a big blot on Britain at the time of the Boer War. The public indignation of the German people, at the stories they heard of the treatment of thousands of Germans in the English concentration camps, made it necessary for the government here to retaliate, much as it was against its will.

At the present moment, according to the report of one who has just returned from England, the Government of Britain is as nothing, and Lord Kitchener, a very brutal-minded, hardheaded soldier, is everything. One of the sights which struck him most of the many examples of British weakness and hysteria, was a procession marching down the Strand and made up as follows. A big cloth frame, borne by two men, on which in flaring letters it was told that Kitchener needed recruits and it was the duty of every man to join the colors. One would have imagined that such an appeal would be made in the name of King and country. But no! It was "Kitchener wants you!" Behind was a band and after the band came a procession of draggled urchins, and a few hungry looking men, which last might be possible candidates for the Army.

I mention the above incident, to show the hold Kitchener has in Great Britain, a rule which he exercises with a rod of iron. Now Kitchener has passed his entire life amongst black people and so perhaps it is not surprising that he has adopted methods in England, towards white people, which are unfitting, although they might possibly be considered the right thing in the countries of barbarism. Kitchener is the creator of that horrible form of imprisonment of civilians, known as "the concentration camp," which now comes up again a second time, as a shame to the name of England.

And so, by the brutality of his action, Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener is directly responsible for the imprisonment of thousands of quite innocent Englishmen here, who but for him would still be enjoying their freedom.

The Germans hate the English, with a relentless bitterness for many and most serious reasons, not the least of which is on account of the brutality shown in the treatment of the Germans in the British concentration camps, which is considered here, as ignoble and infamous.

Losses of the Allies During 3 Months of War.

The losses of the Russians during the first three months of the war are estimated at 1,125,000 men. Although this figure is stupendous, it seems that the total losses of the Western powers are only 250,000 behind those of the Russians.

According to the official reports of November 1, 1914, about the number of prisoners of war, there were at this time in the German prisoners' camps, hospitals etc.:

French . . .	3,138 officers, 188,618 men
Russians . .	3,121 officers, 186,779 men
Belgians . .	537 officers, 34,907 men
English . . .	417 officers, 15,730 men

Total . . . 7,213 officers, 426,034 men
Or a grand total of 433,47.

To go by these figures there were on November 1, 4,092 officers and 239,255 men captured from the armies of the allied French, Belgians, and English, not including the prisoners in course of transportation.

The number of the French sick and wounded alone was estimated a few weeks ago at 400,000 men. If we add the Belgians and English, and take into account the increase since the time when that estimate was made, then the losses at the front till November 1 must be estimated at 500,000 in sick and wounded alone.

At least 125,000 men of the allied armies fell in battle or died from injuries in three months, so that the total loss of the armies of the Western powers is not estimated too highly at 875,000 men.

The Russians lost in three months 1,125,000, the Western allies 875,000, so that altogether 2,000,000 men of the army of the allies (without Serbia and Montenegro), are to be reckoned as losses of Germany and Austria's enemies. Since none but Russia at the most is able to provide large re-enforcements, the cry of anguish of the English press for Japanese auxiliary troops is easy to understand. "Miscellaneous Syndicate," New York.

Frederic Warren

Exponent of Jean de Reszke's

method

9 Prinzregenten Str. Tel. Uhland 1051

An English Aristocratic "Civilizer".

Speech by Lord Curzon.

Taken from a London paper called "India".

"IN PRAISE OF THE INDIAN SOLDIER."

A Generous Tribute by Lord Curzon.

Speaking at a recruiting meeting in Hull Lord Curzon said that one of the wisest steps the Government had taken was their announced intention to bring Indian troops to fight in Europe.

A man was not always a prophet in his own generation or in his own country; and many of them remembered how forty years ago Lord Beaconsfield was denounced for a so-called theatrical step in bringing 7,000 Indian troops to Malta without the consent of Parliament, but since those days Indian troops had been employed in many of our wars. At the time of the Boer campaign there was one desire of these troops—that they might be permitted to take part in that struggle. There were reasons against this at the time because of the existence of a particular native problem in South Africa, but none of those reasons existed now, and to his mind it was an act of the highest statesmanship and of the highest wisdom to bring over these gallant men to the Continent of Europe and let them have their share in defending our fortunes. It would be an act of folly to refrain from using troops which were not inferior to but in some respects the most efficient of the whole Army. The martial spirit in India was traditional and famous, and why, when we wanted every man we could get, should we refrain from employing them, because the sun happened to have looked upon them and made them dark? They would not fire on the Red Cross badge; they would not murder innocent women and children; they would not bombard Christian cathedrals even if to them they were the objects of an alien faith. The East was sending out a civilized soldiery to save Europe from the modern Huns.

He would like (Lord Curzon continued) to see the Bengal Cavalry charge the German Uhlan. He expected the little Gurkha, with his sturdy figure and his dangerous cutting knife, to show what he could do, and they might be certain that the Rajput soldiers of India would exhibit that valour and heroism for which they had been famous for thousands of years. "When these men reach the battlefield, keep your eyes on the turban and on the dark skin, and I think you will find that they will not dishonor you."

Observe the suggestion in the part I have quoted. It shows the case of mind of Lord Curzon who I believe was married to an American woman, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Leiter of Chicago.

Yours very faithfully,
An Englishman.

VIENNA.

Vienna Hotels.

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