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Nieuwport - Verdun - Warsaw.

War News.

The German advance south of Nieuwport is progressing slowly. Good progress has been made at Lille, where several strong positions have been stormed, 16 English officers and over 300 men made prisoners and 4 guns captured. English and French counter-attacks have been repulsed. Several trenches have been stormed also in the Argonnes, where a number of machine-guns fell into German hands. After having repulsed a French attack near Verdun, the Germans broke through the French lines and took possession of the central French position.

Strong Russian re-enforcements caused the Germans to withdraw from the Vistula. In the north, however, the German advance into Russia is progressing. 13500 prisoners have been made during the past three weeks; 30 guns and 30 machine-guns have been captured.

The Central News says the Germans have been successful at Lille and La Bassée. The English have been driven from their trenches and have sustained heavy losses. Dutch and Swiss reports confirm the German statement that the allies are slowly beginning to give way, not only at Armentières and La Bassée, but also at Ypres.

The Austrians have stormed strong Servian positions at Ravnje' and Ornabara. Many guns, including 8 machine-guns, were captured, and 5 officers and 500 men taken prisoners.

A Russian torpedo-boat, with its whole crew, is missing. It has probably been blown up by a mine.

The third list of maritime losses issued by the English Port Authority of Hull for the period October 1st to October 15th comprises 17 vessels of which 8 are fishing steamers.

De Wet leads Boer Rebels. The South African Boer Rebellion is

of greater extent than the British authorities are inclined to admit. General De Wet, the hero of the Boer war, and General Beyers, late commander-in-chief of the South-African forces, are at the head of the rebels in the Oranje River Colony and in the Transvaal. They have taken the town of Heilbron, captured several high British officials, and disarmed the militia in every place they passed through during their advance.

The Serajevo Sentences.

The Serajevo murder trial has ended with the condemnation of five of the accused, Ilic, Weljko Cubrilovic, Nedo Kerovic, Iowanovic and Milovic all being sentenced to death. Mitar Kerovic has been condemned to hard labour for life; the two assassins Prinzip and Cabrinovic, being still under age, received only 20 years. Of those accused of complicity, Grabez was sentenced to 20 years, Vaso Cubrilovic to 16 years, Popovic to 13 years, Kranitshevic and Gjukic to 10 years, Stepanovic to 7 years, Zagoratz and Perin to 3 years penal servitude. The other prisoners were acquitted.

Wounded Indians to be Treated in England.

Instead of the wounded and sick Indian troops being treated in hospitals at Marseilles and afterwards sent to an institution at Alexandria, as was suggested, it has been decided to transfer them to England. A hospital for them will be established in the west of England, probably in Devon. The English are not altogether pleased at the prospect of getting thousands of uneducated Indians into the country. The care which will have to be bestowed on them might easily turn their heads.

An Islamitic Triple Alliance. Well-informed circles in Constantinople

confirm the report of an alliance between Turkey and Persia The two powers have agreed on certain frontier questions, and Turkish officers have been sent as army-instructors to Persia. Special missions have lately travelled between Kabul and Constantinople with the result that a treaty of alliance is said to have been signed between Turkey and Afghanistan.

The Emden's Victim. Apology for sinking the Diplomat.

Calcutta, Sept. 17. The raid of the German cruiser Emden in the Bay of Bengal, in the course of which she came within 70 miles of the mouth of the Hooghly and sank 13 British merchant vessels, is an

exploit so remarkable that the story of

an English passenger on the Diplomat will be read with interest. The Harrison liner Diplomat, bound for Liverpool, left Calcutta on Friday, dropped the pilot at the Sandheads on Saturday, and fell in with the Emden at noon on Sunday. When her officers saw in the distance a cruiser attended by three other vessels they at once concluded that it was a British warship convoyng troopships. The idea that it was an enemy never entered their heads, for the Bay of Bengal had been declared safe by the Naval Authorities, and for weeks ships had been leaving and coming into the Hooghly. Presently, however, the curious behaviour of the three attendant vessels attracted attention, for they seemed to have halted. This fact had not sooner been noted than the Emden steamed towards the Diplomat, hoisted her ensign, and fired a shot to stop the merchant vessel. Compliance was inevitable for the Emden was known to have a speed of 25 knots and the Diplomat could barely make 12. The Emden than put off a boat full of armed men, who came on board the Diplomat. The boarding officer, who afterwards stated that he had been in the Hamburg-Amerika Line, examined the ship's papers and announced that she was to be sunk. All arms on board were taken away, and the captain of the Diplomat was ordered to lower the ship's boats and remove the passengers and crew. All were allowed to remove their personal effects, and every courtesy was shown. To take away any large boxes

With the Indians in France. An English war-correspondent, who visited the Indian camps in Southern France, writes: -

We sat in the little mess tent, not more than six feet wide by five feet high, and were told all about the men around us. My vis-a-vis was a captain in a Sikh regiment who has studied the Indian mind during the whole of his thirteen years there.

"Oh, yes, they are quite happy here," he said. "The whole thing is a great game to them, and they enjoy it no end. It is difficult, though, for a European to appreciate what a change into another world it was for them to leave India Their idea was that there were only two countries in the world, their own and the enemy's, consequently they are only just adjusting their ideas to include all the others they have seen on the way. We try to accustom them to the things they will see, but until they actually see them they think we are all liars. I was telling my men on the way over about aeroplanes, but I'm quite sure they thought I was pulling their legs. No they won't be frightened when they do see one; they'll just gaze at it openmouthed for a few minutes, and after that they won't take any notice of it. They'll be the same in battle, too, in my opinion. They will look at the big shells and the shrapnel for a minute or two and then they won't interest them any more."

After dinner, the captain took me to a circle of men round a fire and we joined in their conversation.

It is certainly true to say that the natives are happy in their new surroundings. We seemed to be sitting in a circle of flashing white teeth and shining black eyes whose owners were all grinning broadly. It was a cold night, but they had just been given an extra blanket each and were quite comfortable.

We spent most of our time with the Sikhs, who wear an iron ring round their arms to denote that they are men

Emperor William's Master Spy.

Among all the irresponsible stories told by the British press, the most irresponsible one is that of the German Emperor's Master Spy, as told by the Daily Express. This Master Spy, the organizer of the largest espionage system of the world, calls himself Mr. Steinauer. He is a Prussian officer, speaks English almost perfectly and is always dressed according to the latest London style. This Mr. Steinauer has come to London repeatedly — several times in the com-pany of the Emperor, to whom he reported on the progress of his farreaching organization of paid agents in London and other English ports. Who this Mr. Steinauer really was, nobody knows.-This would be a really good plot for a novel, published in peace times, but under present circumstances it forms one of those infamous lies which are in tended to arouse the hatred of the English nation against Germany. We should not mention this story but for the fact that the editor of the Daily Express, who rivals the Daily Mail in his fanatic hatred of Germany, is a German himself and belongs to that class of Germans who have become more English than the English, thus hiding their connection with the country of their birth. The editor of the Daily Express should not place himself on a level with the German-Americans of the W-r. Daily Mail.

Americans Acknowledge German Civility.

787 American citizens from 36 states, who returned home from Germany towards the end of August, have sent an open letter to President Wilson, in which they acknowledge and praise the care bestowed upon them by individual Germans as well as by the German Government. Everything was done to accelerate the return of those wishing to travel home, and, in spite of the financial strain, money was paid on

A Zeppelin-airship appeared over Paris, and threw six bombs by which 8 people were killed and a considerable number wounded.

The Turkish Fleet has appeared in the Black Sea and bombarded several Russian ports. Strong Turkish Cavalry forces have arrived in Akaba Bay (Red Sea) and Turkish control-ships have been sighted near the entrance to the Gulf of Suez.

The Portuguese Government have called up all classes of the Naval Reserve. A Brigade of 600 men will be sent to Angola.

Painful surprise has been caused in England by the news that German mines have been laid off the north-coast of Ireland. The steamer Manchester Commerce has struck a mine near Tory Island and gone down; the captain and 13 men were drowned. The distrust of the Admiralty is rapidly increasing.

In the fights in the African Colonies of Germany the Germans have, so far, been successful. Reports from London say that the French have from August 21 st to October 19th lost ten officers in the Cameroons. The Germans are strongly opposing the French and the English in the Cameroons and even in British Nigeria. The Belgian Governor of Katanga has cabled to Havre that the Belgians have been completely defeated by the Germans at Kissenji near Lake Kiwu.

Death of Prince Maurice of Battenberg.

Prince Maurice of Battenberg, youngest brother of the Queen of Spain, died in London at the early age of 23. Prince Maurice did service at the front up to a short time ago as lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifles.

Banks Closed at Warsaw.

The Russian State Bank at Warsaw has been closed, and the offices have been transferred to St. Petersburg. The Banque d'Escompte de Varsovie has been transferred to Brest-Litowsk. The capital of the banks and of private people has, during the last three days, been sent in armoured trains to St. Petersburg.

Chicago supports German Red Cross. The German - Americans of Chicago

have sent a second instalment of money collected for the German Red Cross Society. 350 000 Marks have, in all, been sent.

Failure of a Russian Mission at Bucharest.

The former Russian Ambassador at Vienna, Schebeko, has been to Bucharest, where he conferred with Roumanian politicians. He was also received in audience by King Ferdinand. It is said, in diplomatic circles, that Schebeko had been entrusted with a special mission. His sudden departure leads to the conclusion that his mission has failed.

Vienna During the War. The second official report on the situation in Vienna takes notice of an increase in the tax-payments of 5.8 million Kronen to 11.9 million Kronen during the month of September. The savings bank deposits were higher by 38 million Kronen than at the beginning of the year. The War-Loan-Bank and War-Credit-Bank are providing for the increased credit required by the business world. The Labour Exchange has placed 9219 people during the first half of October. Sufficient work is provided for artisans and labourers. Food supplies are also sufficient. The state of public health is very favourable. The traffic in the streets is animated and all theatres have been re-opened.

Footballs for the Front.

Men of the A.S.C. and the R.A.M.C. who are quartered at Boulogne take every advantage when the tide is out of playing football on the fine stretch of sands. The men at the front have not quite the same amount of spare time, but they also indulge in a game as often as possible. Their only complaint is, that there are not sufficient balls to go round. The clubs at home are therefore asked to send all the old balls they can spare over to France.

American Journalists in Galicia. Vienna.

Three American war-correspondents have arrived at the front in Galicia. They are Miss Nelly Bly for the New York Journal and the Hearst Syndicate, Mr. Shepheard for the United Press and Mr. Robert Dunn for the New York Evening Post. Americans will, in future, hear through correspondents of their own nationality the truth about the fighting in Galicia and Southern Poland.

was, however, impossible, as a high sea was running. But it is only fair to state that the German officers were extremely courteous and even apologized for the sinking of the vessel.-

The boats were directed to the Kabinga, a merchant ship already captured by the Emden and on board this vessel the captives from the Diplomat had the pain of watching the destruction of the good ship in which they had hoped to reach home. The Emden fired five shots at her, the handling of the guns being poor (owing to the high sea?) Eventually, however, the bows of the Diplomat were submerged, and she floated vertically, stern uppermost, and then made the final plunge. The officers of the Emden said that

she had been seven weeks at sea, and her extremely dirty condition made it probable that the statement was correct. It was noticed with amusement that their chief anxiety seemed to be to get soap, of which they took a large consignment from one captured vessel. The officers also said that they had intercepted every message sent by merchantmen and the pilot brig Fraser, and knew exactly what ships to expect. They appeared to be well supplied with food, and sat at meals with their captives.

The accuracy of their information was shown by their readiness to capture the Trabboche, which came unsuspectingly from the Hooghly. There lay the Emden just like a lizard on the sea. She made a sudden side movement such as the lizard makes when it spies a fly, then darted in a swift spring towards the doomed vessel.

The Emden is supposed to have come from Kiaochau, and to have escaped the pursuit of Japanese war vessels by running into the bay. It was, therefore, a lucky accident which enabled her to destroy so much shipping. But there is much indignation here in commercial circles that that no provisions whatsoever should have been made to police so important a highway of commerce as the Bay of Bengal.-

The Kabinga, with some 400 persons on board, the crew of the sunk vessels, was left by the "Emden" at 8 p.m. on the 14th, and, after great difficulty in allaying the suspicions of the Hooghly pilots or the Fraser, obtained a pilot who took her up to Calcutta.-

An Anglo-American Shipping Union. The Times reports the formation of

a union of New York and Liverpool shipping firms which intends to capture the German shipping trade with South America. A large fleet of freight-steamers under the American flag is to be formed.

of iron, but we visited also the Afridis and Pathans. They resemble each other to a very great extent. They are great talkers; and, as we passed along, each fire was surrounded with a little crowd chattering and gesticulating.

"They are talking over the things they have seen," said my guide. "They discuss everything down to the smallest detail till they have arrived at some conclusion. Some of their discussions are very funny; they have a very keen sence of humor. I said to my subadar-major the other day, 'You will have some great stories to tell your people when you get back!' The old fellow replied, 'If I tell them a quarter of what I have seen they will turn me out of the village as a firstclass liar."

Ambassador, Berlin

Her Excellency Countess von Bernstorff,

Washington, D. C.

Vienna

Mrs. Cahier, Chas., New-York

Baroness von Cerrini, Marietta, Munich

Miss Farrar, Geraldine, Boston, Mass.

Miss Fay, Maud, San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Gaffney, T. St. John, New-York

Mrs. Glogauer, Caroline, Chicago, III.

née Griswold, Boston, Mass.

The Misses Homer, Homer, La. Mrs. Kuehnrich, P. M., Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs Heynsen-Jahn, Helma, Los Angeles, Cal.

Frau Excellenz von Hammerstein,

Mrs. Chapmann, J. S., Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Coit, J. M., Concord, N. H. Mrs. Crosby, W. S., Duluth, Minn. Countess von Courien, Carlo, Boston, Mass.

letters of credit by a large number of

A Shameful Lie.

New York Herald published a notice on October 1st according to which the Americans in Munich were invited to a Parsifal performance; when the performance was over, they were said to have found their motor-cars confiscated. The Chief Burgomaster of Munich, Dr. von Borscht, and the "General Intendant" of the Hoftheater, Baron von Franckenstein have protested against this "shameful lie" in a letter to the New York Herald.

Bulgarian Students Expelled.

All Bulgarian students at Russian Universities have been ordered to leave Russia within 24 hours.

American Red Cross Hospital ia Munich.

Committee: Patrons, Patronesses and Voluntary Aids: T. St John Gaffney, New-York (Consul General, Munich) His Excellency Jas. W. Gerard, American Dr. Jas. Milnor Coit, Concord, N. H. Dr. Sophie Nordhoff-Jung, Washington, D. C. Dr. Chas. G. Miller, New-York Wilson J. Crosby, Duluth, Minn. Her Excellency Countess von Velics, P. Max Kuehnrich, Treasurer, Los Angeles, California. Physician in Chief: Dr. Franz A. R. Jung, Washington, D. C. Prof. Dr. Barkan, Otto, Leland, Stanford Mrs. Matushka von Keil, Luisa, Vienna University, Palo Alto, Cal. Miss Meinecke, Minnie, San Francisco, Miss Meinecke, Minnie, San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Miller, Chas. G., New-York

Miss Moor, Frances R., Toledo, O. Miss Pattee, Loueen, Chicago, III. Miss Pohl, Ilse, Ch., Boston, Mass. Mrs. Raymond, Geo., New-Orleans, La. Miss Ruhl, Emma H., Hoboken, N. J. Mrs. Major Rupprecht, née Taylor, Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. Scharrer, Ed. A., néeBusch, St. Louis, Mo. Baroness Schedel v. Greifenstein, Bertha, Solln The Misses Schwarz, San Antonio, Tex. Miss Shaw, Marion, St Louis, Mo. Mr. Sielken, Herman, Baden-Baden-New-York Miss Stevens, Helen, Detroit, Mich. Miss Walker, Edith, New-York Countess H.Lerchenfeld, néeWyman, New-York Miss Whitney, Emma, S. Phila, Pa.

Mis. Lindsay, Marion, St. Louis, Mo By the efficient aid of many Americans sojourning in Munich, it has been made possible to open a model hospital of the Red Cross in that city. It is intended especially for the wounded of the European war. Forty-five American ladies have qualified as voluntary aids and are devoting their services in the most unselfish manner. All existing hospitals are continuously overflooded with wounded soldiers. The charitable American institution, therefore, relieves the official hospitals in a manner highly appreciated. The hospital, furthermore, by its excellent organization, management and equipment, is an acknowledged credit to the American nation. The means on hand, however, will be sufficient only to maintain this one hospital for a few months. It is to be feared that it will have to be active much longer, and it is highly desirable that similar American hospitals should be erected in the other large German cities, as well as in the capitals of Austria-Hungary.

For these reasons we urgently request our fellow-citizens in the United States to support, to the best of their ability, this truly American charity and to secure its continuation and extension. Innumerable are the wounds caused even now by this terrible war, thousands of wounded soldiers must be sheltered and cared for and we earnestly trust that this appeal may move the hearts of all our charitably inclined compatriots to contribute towards this sacred cause of humanity.

We appeal to your personal interest and that of your friends in this work of philanthropy and charity!

Please address your contributions to: American Red Cross Hospital c/o T. St. John Gaffney American Consul General, Munich

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Famous American Historian on the War.

Professor W. M. Sloane of Columbia University Warns America Against War Meddling.

No American student of the great conflict now raging in Europe has a better right to speak with authority than Prof. William M. Sloane, for his researches into history have been among the foremost made by any American, and his written and spoken utterances upon racial tendencies and social significance rank among the profoundest of the time. It is very significant that his views, as expressed in the "Boston Herald," differ fundamentally from those held and emphatically proclaimed by certain amateur historians and prophets who, having governed a university, desire the authority to govern the universe.

"Western Europe is a nearer neighbor than either Central or Eastern, and what stern censors permit us to know is nicely calculated to arouse our prejudice on one side or the other. Believing that, owing to cable cutting and neutrality restrictions of wireless, as yet the plain truth is not available, we ask for a suspension of judgment on both sides in order that our government may enjoy the undivided support of all American citizens in its desire to secure a minimum of disturbance to the normal course of our commercial, industrial and agricultural life by convulsions that are not of our making.

"Fairness to ourselves means justice in the formation and expression of opinion about not one or two but all the participants in a struggle for European ascendancy, with which, unhappily, we might have much to do. To contemplate such a terrible event should sober us; the best preparation for it is absolute neutrality in thought, speech and conduct.

Our Imperialistic Record.

"Our own history since independence is an unbroken record of expansion and imperialism. Our contiguous territories have heen acquired by compulsion, whether of war, of purchase, of occupation, or of exchange. We have taken advantage of others' dire necessity in the case of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia and Mexico.

"To rectify our frontier we compelled the Gadsden purchase within the writer's lifetime. As to our noncontiguous possessions we hold them by the right of conquest or revolution, salving our consciences with such cash indemnity as we ourselves have chosen to pay, and even now we are considering what we choose to pay, not what a disinterested court might consider adequate, for the good will of the United States of Colombia, a good will desired solely and entirely for an additional safeguard to the Panama canal and a prop to the policy or doctrine substituted by the present administration for the moribund Monroe doctrine.

"In no single instance of virtual annexation

parently the American people believe in a monarchical-democracy. One of our typical first citizens has recently expressed his antipathy to the phrases 'My Monarchy,' 'My loyal people,' 'My loyal subjects' used by one of the German monarchs in summoning the nation to war, as implying a dynastic or personal ownership of men.

Monarchical Phrases Offensive.

"The American masses dislike the sound of supreme war lord, but gladly admit their own chief magistrate to be commander-inchief of the army and navy. To our ears the three German words are offensive, and well they may be, for in the treacherous literal translation they are wilful perversion: but the much stronger English words are a delight to our democracy

"The phrases of monarchy are constantly used in Great Britain by its King and Emperor, but give no offence to his 'loyal subjects,' even the most radical, who delight in them as apparently do our people of British origin; why do they give such deep offence when employed by the German government through its King and Emperor? The social stratification of Germany is not as marked as that of Great Britain; its aristocracy is far less powerful, and Edward VII. proved that an adroit and wilful English monarch could invoke his 'loyal people' deeper in harmful, secret alliances than William II., whose alliances and policies were and are unconcealed. "The basic principles of our own nationa-

lity has long been the very vague Monroe Doctrine, by the assertion of which we have prevented the establishment on our nearest and remotest frontiers of strong military powers, which might in certain events compel us to maintain a powerful and numerous standing army, or even introduce the compulsory military service of all voters (women, of course, excepted).

Our Militarism.

"Yet we propose to fight if necessary in the Sublime Porte. order to prevent fighting, and to this end maintain the second strongest and, for its size the most efficient fleet in the world. This is our militarism; that of Great Britain has been to maintain a fleet double our own or any other in size, for it is her basic principle to maintain an unquestioned supremacy on the highways of commerce. To this we have meekly assented, while other nations absorb our carrying trade and our flag waves over a fleet of perhaps a dozen respectable ocean-going trading and passenger ships. It is under her rather patronizing protection that we fight our foreign wars and by pressure from her that we manage the Panama canal with nice and honorable attention to her interpretation of a treaty capable of quite a different one. Whether or not this be 'militarism' of the utmost efficiency by sea is not difficult to decide. But we have never styled it infamous. "Within a generation France has accumulated a colonial empire second only to that of Great Britain, while she has incessantly demanded the reintegration of German lands, and especially a German city which she arbitrarily annexed and held by 'militarism' for about five generations. The 'militarism' of a republic and a democracy which retains the essential features of Napoleonic administration has been quite as efficient as that of a monarchical democracy like Great Britain, and may easily prove more efficient than that of a monarchy like Germany. "Why could it be more infamous or barbarous in one case than the other? And with what is this efficient military democracy allied in the closest ties?

"It is likewise very interesting that ap- | contravention of the most solemn guarantees | which case we would beyond a question | danger to the country. Mr. Lincoln was just of its integrity.

"Leaving aside for the moment certain, considerations like these, and they might easily be indefinitely amplified, which should compel Americans to unbiased consideration for others and preclude a dangerous partiality, let us ask ourselves how in the event of mediation we could be an impartial pacificator, behaving as we have hitherto done? The attitude of our government has been strictly neutral, neutal to the verge of utter self abnegation; and, as some regard it, timidity

"But rock-fast as any democratic magistrate may be, public opinion must and does influence him. Rightly or wrongly his agents would be even more completely dominated, and rightly or wrongly they would be suspect in view of our terrific partisanship on both sides since the commencement of hostilities.

"The efficiency of government organs in "producing the goods," the terrific power of organization on one side and mass on the other, have been considered a menace to world equilibrium.

"Whichever way the decision falls, the scrutiny of Europe will be turned to us. Unless observation and instinct be utterly at fault, we have for more than a decade, after Germany, been the worst-hated nation of all that are foremost.

"It is pre-eminently our affair to mind our own business as others have minded theirs. Without a cessation of noise and fury in America this is impossible.

"Indeed, our emotional storms have already furnished proof of how we are incapacitated from either enforcing our rights as neutrals or seizing by the forelock the opportunity afforded to us as neutrals and from enjoying the unquestioned privileges of neutrality.

"It is almost the first time in three centuries that the highest civilizations were in alliance with the lowest; not since the pugnacióus western powers of Europe sued for favor at

"This ought to be a very sobering spec-

have to expand our inchoate militarism, just in proportion as we came to feel the necessity for a strong physical defensive or offensive in the way of a great standing army, and we probably would do it without any hesitation.

"Now, Germany has not any really bitter foe on the north, although there is no love lost between the Germans and the Scandinavians; but it has an embittered foe on the east, and another one on the west, and what has proved to be an embittered foe upon the water and a very lukewarm neutral state on the south, a state which had joined in alliance with her.

"There was sent to this country what the British call their White Paper, and there was sent the German White Paper. The editors of our most important journals announced that they had read and studied those papers with care, and that on the face of those papers, beyond any peradventure, Germany was the aggressor. German militarism had flaunted itself as an insult in the face of Europe. Germany had violated neutrality. Germany had committed almost every sin known to international law, and therefore the whole German procedure was to be reprobated.

"White Paper" Criticised.

"Within a very short time a Labor member of Parliament, J. Ramsay MacDonald, rises in his place, able and fearless, and, on the basis of the White Paper, as published and put in the hands of the British public, attacks Sir Edward Grey for having so committed Great Britain in advance to both Russia and France that, in spite of the representations of the German ambassador, he dared not discuss the question of neutrality. This member of Parliament manifestly belongs to the powerful antiwar party of Great Britain, a party two of whose members, John Burns and Lord Morley, resigned from the cabinet rather than condone iniquity; a party which before the outbreak men, and therefore time is on our side, both

as much an Oberster Kriegsherr at one period of his term as the German Emperor could ever be, in fact rather more.

"In truth, the sense of outrage which Americans feel over the horrors of war, while most creditable to them, is very often based upon an ignorance of the rules and regulations of so-called civilized warfare, and upon a sentimentality which, though also very creditable, is unfortunately not one of the factors in the world's work. It would not hurt Americans occasionally to recall Sherman's march to the sea, during which every known kind of devastation occurred, or to recall a general's boast that he had made the valley of Virginia such a desert that a crow could not find sustenance enough in it to fly from one side to the other, and yet at that time, in what we considered the supreme danger to our country, the conduct of those men was approved, and they themselves were almost deified for their actions.

"Jingoes."

"TheAllies" firmly believed that the struggle on the west is so indecisive up to this time that what will count for them is the duration of the war. Lloyd George has just said, not in the exact language, but virtually, what Disraeli said in 1878: "We don't want to fight; but, by jingo, if we do we have got the ships, we have got the men, we have got the money, too." Those are the words that brought into use the expression "jingoists". "Now Lloyd George said the other day that it was the money that in the long run would count, and that Great Britain had that; and the meetings that are held to induce Englishmen to enlist are addressed by speakers, who meet with lots of applause when they say: "We may not be able to put the same number of men in the field immediately that Germany was able to put or Russia was able to put, but in the long run, considering the attitude of all the different parts of our empire, we will be able to put just as many

or protectorate have we consulted by popular vote the desires of those inhabiting the respective territories annexed nor The Hague tribunal. In every case we have had one single plea and one only-selfinterest.

"The entire American continent south of our frontier we have closed to all European settlement, thereby maintaining for more than a century in a magnificent territory an imperfect civilization which makes a sorry use of natural resources which could vastly improve the condition of all mankind if properly used.

"This is the light in which European nations see us; our identity in this policy from the dawn of our national existence onward they consider a proof of our national character. It differs in no respect from their own policies except in one.

"But for them this exception is basic. We are a composite folk and they are homogeneous, their blend being approximately complete. They have one language, one tradition, one set of institutions and laws; a unity of literature, habits and method in life. Some European states are composite, but each component part claims and cultivates its own style and its own principles; each announces itself as a nationality with a life to be maintained and a destiny to be wrought out somehow, either in peace or in conflict.

"With perhaps a single exception, they have an overflow of population, due to natural generation, for the comfort and happiness of which they seek either an expansion of territory or an improvement in the productivity of their home lands; for those who must emigrate, they passionately desire the perpetuation of their nationality, with all it implies.

"In these respects they do not differ from us except that perhaps we are more determined and imperious. We cannot think politically in any other terms than those of democratic government, either direct or representative.

"At the present hour we are engaged in the very dubious experiment of direct popular legislation and administration. We are trying to change our government radically, discarding its representative form for that of delegation. The remotest cause of this is the desire to amalgamate all our elements into homogeneity. So far this policy has resulted in a demand not for equality of political and civil rights, but for its overthrow, substituting laws intended to create social and economic equality by means of class legislation.

"These facts are not to the edification of other civilized states, and subject us to harsh and contemptuous criticism.

"With Russia, an oriental despotism, which, by the aid of French money, has developed a 'militarism' by land so portentous in numbers, dimension and efficiency that its movements are comparable to those of Attila's Huns. Escaped Russians in western lands are denouncing German 'militarism' as the incubus of the world.

Which is the Menace?

"Which of the two should Americans regard as the greater danger?

"It has wrung our hearts to consider the violation of Belgian neutrality, for which both France and eventually even Great Britain have long been prepared, but the latter has with little or no protest arranged with the 'bear that walks like a man' to disregard contemptuously the neutrality of Persia in arranging spheres of influence, exactly as Japan, another ally, is contemptuously disregarding the neutrality of China, the new 'republic' we were in such haste to recognize that we had to use the cable. And what

tacle, but it seems to arouse the delighted enthusiasm of an American majority. For such aberration there is but a single and efficient remedy: absorption in our own affairs, the discriminating study of efficient methods to prevent our being caught up by a whirlwind, even the uter edges of which may snatch us into the vortex.

"To change the metaphor, we revel in the pleasant propulsion of the maelstrom's rim unaware that every instant beings us closer to dangers, escape from which would demand herculean effort. Irresponsible emotions are, like those of the novel and the stage, even intensified to excess utterly incomparable with action. And just such a paralysis seems for six long weeks to have lamed the highest powers of America."

"Militarism" Defined.

"Very fortunately it has entered the minds of several people lately to write to the newspapers about the unhappy confusion that comes from the use of words in a meaning which at home they do not connote at all. Take, for example, the whole question of militarism. As we see it, it is a matter altogether of degree. For defence against what the German considers the most terrible danger that he personally has to confront it has been necessary from time to time to change both the size and the composition of his forces, whether offensive or defensive, and they therefore have introduced compulsory military service, an idea which has always been very offensive to Anglo-Saxons. but which in cases of dire necessity they have been compelled to utilize themselves, as,' for example, during our own civil war, the abandonment of voluntary enlistment and the introduction of the draft.

"Now the compulsory military service of the German means that every man is for a period of his life drafted and trained as a soldier. Forty years ago there were a great many men who escaped by reason of one or another provision of the law. That number was steadily diminished until within 18 months, when finally it was proclaimed that every German who could endure the severity of that training must undergo it, and that was due to the fact that the military balance of power of which I spoke had been so completely changed by the rearmament of Russia and by the formation of the South Slav armies in the Balkan peninsula.

"As a parallel we might imagine, not one troubiesome neighbor, but four. We might imagine a tremendous military power developed in Canada, and we might imagine a hostile military power on the Atlantic side about Korea? It is a Japanese province in and another one on the Pacific side, in United States have been in time of supreme may cease."

of the war made itself heard and felt and protested against the participation of Great Britain, desiring its localization.

"Mr. MacDonald says that in his opinion this talk about the violation of Belgian neutrality, from the point of view of British statesmen, is absurd, because as long ago as 1870 the plans for the use of Belgium, both by France and by Germany-in other words. life violation of its neutrality-were in the British war office, and that Mr. Gladstone rose in his place and said he was not one of those whose opinion was that a formal guarantee should stand so far as to thwart the natural course of events as to commit Great Britain to war; and that has been the announced and avowed policy of Great Britain all the way down since 1870, and that therefore the violation of Belgian neutrality is a mere pretext.

"That is another instance of this secret agreement, which so commits a man like Sir Edward Grey that in the pinch, when the German ambassador substantially proposed to yield everything to him and asks for his proposition, he cannot make any.

"These facts are in the White Paper. As far as I know, no editor in the United States who claims to have studied thoroughly that White Paper has ever brought that out, and they had not been published in that paper at the time when Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith made their respective speeches and committed the British nation to the war.

"Another unhappy use of language, which has been noted in the public press, is due to the literal translation of words. Americans simply do not know what the word Emperor means. To most of them it connotes the later Roman emperors, or the autocratic Czar of Russia, or the equally shortlived but autocratic Napoleon III; so that when we use the word Emperor we are thinking of an absolutely nonexisting personage, unless it be the Czar of Russia.

Meaning of "War Lord."

"We like very much to make sport of phrases from languages unfamiliar to us, and we enjoy the jokes of ludicrous translations, and so we take the term "Oberster Kriegsherr" and we translate it 'Supreme War Lord.' What conception the average American forms of that is manifest. Whereas, as a matter of fact-and this has already been pointed out both in conversation and in public prints-the term means nothing in the world but commander-in-chief of the German empire, has not any different relation whatsoever in the substance of its meaning than that which Presidents of the

as regards force in the field and money to sustain it."

"Lloyd George says that for a comparatively short time England's enemies can finance themselves and be very efficient, but that as time passes they unquestionably will exhaust not only their pecuniary means but their resources of men as well. That is his position at this time. Therefore, it does appear as if the long duration of the war was a thing desiried, at least in Great Britain, as being their hope of victory. Both Great Britain and France are wealthy countries. Just how wealthy Germany is I do not think they realize, nor do we know, nor what its ultimate resources can be.

Militarism Not Wanting.

"We see no signs anywhere in Europe that disarmament has any substantial body of advocates in any nation. The basic principle hitherto of the German people has been to have not the largest, but the strongest army; the basic principle of Great Britain, which sneers at militarism, has been not only to have the most powerful fleet, but twice the most powerful fleet.

"And what is the basic principle of the United States? The Monroe doctrine, to have no armed neighbor which shall compel us to violate by its presence our dislike for compulsory military service or to expend great sums for armament.

"These are basic principles in each of us. Now we have been able to maintain to Monroe doctrine by simply showing our teeth, but whether we could maintain it in the future without an armed force sufficient to give it sanction I think is doubtful, and for that reason the Monroe doctrine has undergone quite a number of modifications which I do not need to enter into here.

"But this basic principle of ours that from Patagonia to the Mexican frontier we will suffer no armed force of Europe to make permanent settlement and endanger our peace, is exactly the same sort of principle that the German holds when he says: 'We must have the strongest army, and the same which the Englishman holds when he says: 'We must have the strongest fleet.'

"I want it distinctly understood that I am not a partisan as yet. I am not pro this or pro that or pro anything except pro-American, and the principal object I have in trying to clarify my mind is my hope that these hysterical exhibitions of partisanship, in which men who still hold too strongly. as I think, to the glory, honor, dignity and traditions of the lands of their origin, are engaging in throughout this neutral nation

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