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Next Issue: Friday

An American Newspaper in Europe

Every  
Monday  
Wednesday  
Friday

# The Continental Times

## Special War Edition

Every  
Monday  
Wednesday  
Friday

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1915.

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN GENEVA VIENNA ROME

No. 1069. Vol. XXI. No. 2.

### War News.

W.T.B. January 4th. The French showed renewed activity near Thann in Upper Alsace. They succeeded, after a heavy bombardment in taking our smashed trenches on a height west of Sennheim. The height was, however, retaken by the Germans during the night.

W.T.B. January 5th. A French trench of 200 metres length was blown up by the Germans near Arras. French attacks in the Argennes and between Steinbach and Uffholz were repulsed. The German advance east of the Bzura at Kozlow, Bolimow and Humin is progressing. Unfavourable weather hinders German movements.

Vienna, January 4th. The Austrian troops at Gorlice conquered an important position and thereby a favourable base for further operations. During the Christmas Holiday 37 Russian officers and 12 698 men were taken prisoners.

### News about the Emden Crew.

Bale, January 4th. The *Basler Nachrichten* hear of a Shanghai message received in Milan, according to which the Harbour Captain of Rangoon has warned the ships in the Birme waters against the Schooner *Ayesha* which is manned by the German sailors, who escaped when the *Emden* was brought up by the *Sydney*. This handful of Germans are rendering shipping near Birma very insecure and they have already succeeded in sinking many small ships. They also seized the coal-steamer *Oxford*, manning her and fitting her up as an auxiliary cruiser. All attempts by the allied fleets to get hold of the two ships have hitherto failed.

### 4000 Russian Prisoners in Turkey.

Constantinople, January 5th. The number of Russian prisoners of war in Turkey amounts at present to about 4000. Including the number of men killed and wounded, the Russian Caucasian Army has by now lost one fifth of its original strength.

## WAR DIARY.

December 28th 1914.

Sir Edward Grey, in his capacity as chairman of the English committee for the celebration of one hundred years peace between America and England, has received from the chairman of the American committee, a telegram saying the two English speaking nations had come to the conclusion after living in peace with each other for a century, that a war between them had become impossible on account of their increasing culture. If one or two of the belligerent nations would declare, in common with the two English speaking nations, after this war, that international differences of opinion should be settled by arbitration then the world would partake of the greatest blessing. At this sacred work the two peoples must take the lead. The English speaking race should hold up the flag of peace with the motto: "War is threatened peace is announced." I do not know just now who the chairman of the American committee is. But I do know that he has used too liberally the constitutional privilege of every American to make a fool of himself to his hearts content. To speak of the increasing culture of the English to prevent them from beginning a war after all we have learned during the last few months is the height of ridiculousness.

The gentlemen should read one of the latest enunciation of the naval editor of the London "Times" who is in close touch with the British admiralty and evidently inspired by them. He boldly defines the new way of effectively blockading the enemy's coast as a result of the present war in a few paragraphs which might be contained in these two sentences:

1. Effective are all such measures behind which is the power to enforce them.

2. The A and O of all warfare is force; all moderation is nonsense and imbecility.

The writer adds that the old fashioned blockade of certain ports and coast lines by squadrons and ships had been made obsolete by the torpedo and the submarine mine. It sufficed, under present conditions, to announce that a certain area could not be transgressed by neutral ships without danger, while the mines would do the rest. These were exceptional measures adapted to the new conditions. How nice! Suppose the Germans would declare that it was dangerous for neutral ships to transgress the British channel and that German mines would do the rest? How would the "Times" and the whole English press howl about German impudence and recklessness, not to be tol-

### Ex-Senator Clark About German Atrocities.

About four weeks ago a horrible story went the rounds of the New York papers, according to which a Belgian girl, of 16 years, had been horrible misused and mutilated by German soldiers. As authority was named, Ex-Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, (at that time staying in London), and who was supposed to have told the story to some worthy whose name was not given. This unnamed Munchhausen said that Mr. Clark would take the poor girl under his protection and on his return would bring her to America to prove the truth of his assertion. He also said that Mr. Clark had proofs of numerous other atrocities of the Germans and would publish them on his return.

When Mr. Clark arrived on the steamer "Adriatic" of the White Star Line, he was interviewed by reporters on this subject. He denied most emphatically any knowledge of the whole miserable lie and affirmed positively that he had never told nor knew of any atrocities of German soldiers nor would he believe such lies. He had never taken any Belgian girl under his protection, nor knew anything of this manufactured tale, nor had he ever thought of collecting proofs of fictitious German atrocities. Mr. Clark could not imagine who had an interest in spreading these lies about him. The whole story, he said, was an invention from beginning to end.

### Losses of the English Merchant Marine.

London, January 5th. The Board of Trade have received reports of 35 British steamers and 32 sailing vessels, which were lost through the war in December. Of the steamers five were destroyed by German warships and seven were blown up by mines. 143 people lost their lives.

### German Civil Government in Poland.

The German Government have appointed Herr v. Brandenstein Chief of Civil Administration in the Polish districts occupied by German troops.

rated by any fairminded nation! British hypocrisy is surely without limits.

Secretary Bryan has published a statement that the American minister in Brussels was not authorized to take steps towards a reduction of the war contribution imposed by the German government, and that he has acted only on his own accord. This rebuke by the administration seems well deserved. American officers abroad assume too often the role of magistri mundi.

The papers contain interesting reports about the Christmas celebration of the Emperor in the field. In a specially selected large hall Christmas trees with lit candles were placed upon long tables with gifts for about one thousand officers and men, the soldiers all belonging to the territorial army. Each officer and soldier received the same presents, a plate with "Lebkuchen" (a German specialty, a sort of ginger bread), apples, nuts, a photo of the Emperor, a pipe and tobacco. After singing a Christmas song and a short address by the reverend, the general, commanding the Emperor's headquarters proposed three Hurras! whereupon the Emperor replied with the following remarkable speech.

"Comrades! Here we are assembled in amour and arms to celebrate the Holy-day which formerly we celebrated peacefully at home. Our thoughts are wandering back to the dear ones at home to whom we have to thank for the presents upon our tables. God permitted that our enemy compelled us to celebrate the day here. We have been attacked surprisingly and we defend ourselves. And God may grant that from this feast of peace which we are celebrating with our God and from this fearful struggle rich victory result for our people. We are standing upon the enemy's territory, the point of our sword turned against the enemy and our hearts towards God, and we vow here as did once the Great Elector: In the dust with all enemies of Germany! Amen!"

Certainly a most unique and picturesque Christmas celebration. The French and the Russians, who do not know such intimate family celebrations so typical for the German people, tried along both long fronts, to disturb it by artillery fire and nightly attacks, perhaps hoping to find the Germans less watchful than usual. If this was the real reason of their attacks, they were sadly disappointed for they were repulsed everywhere with severe losses. But to think of these German barbarians celebrating Christmas in the enemy's country around the Christmas tree and praying to God for a near peace and a speedy return to their families!

### French Lady's Gratitude.

A French lady from Besançon, now living at Bozen writes as follows:

"As a born Frenchwoman I am deeply grieved to learn from the Austrian newspapers that inhuman treatment is frequently meted out to German and Austrian civil prisoners in France. What a pity it is that France should take so little interest in her people abroad are getting on. I stayed in Austria 5 years, the capital a beautiful istrian locality. Now the nations have been at grips for 5 months, yet no difficulty whatsoever have I ever encountered on account of my nationality. None of my numerous acquaintances, mostly civil servants and their families, have ever uttered in my presence an ill word about France. For private reasons I left Istria when the war broke out and came here to Bozen. On arrival I presented my pass to the chief magistrate, explaining to him at the same time the reasons of my stay here. The official, in a kindly tone, said: 'Ja, Fräulein, if we treated you after the style of your countrymen your stay here would be impossible. We are more humane than are the French. I consent to your residing here and you will be quite safe.' Since then I have lived here without being interfered with in the slightest and I hear that other foreigners belonging to hostile countries are also getting on well. I wish France would learn how much more humane Austria conducts herself, than she herself does. My cordial thanks to Austria and her population!"

### Spiritism in French Yellow Book.

Following the other belligerent nations, France has published in a Yellow Book all documents relating to the war. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* has made an important discovery in this official publication. Document No. 5 of July 30th, 1913 gives reports of diplomatic and consular agents in Germany, one of which says that Herr von Kiderlen Waechter was the best-hated man in

Germany during last winter. But he begins to be disliked less now, for he has uttered his intention to revenge Germany. As every "diplomatic and consular agent in Germany ought to know, Herr von Kiderlen Waechter, German Foreign Secretary, died in December 1912. The French agent must have been informed of his wish for revenge in July 1913 by a spiritistic medium—or else the compilers of the Yellow Book must have "edited" the documents according to their purposes, thereby committing a most ridiculous mistake. It is shown, at any rate, that the Yellow Book is not at all to be trusted by those seeking the truth about the origin of the war.

### The American Note to England.

London, January 5th. It is reported that the English answer to the American note will be governed not only by diplomatic considerations but that the wording will also be subject to military and naval factors. There can be no question of yielding in matters, which could give advantages to Germany and Austria. The pessimistic feeling in England is illustrated by Lloyds insuring against an English-American war within 12 months, and quoting 15 per Cent. The American Fleet which was to have gone to San Francisco for the opening of the exhibition has been ordered to remain in the Atlantic.

### Treatment of Prisoners of War in England.

Hague, January 5th. The American Ambassador in London has rendered to the English Foreign Office his report on the position of German prisoners on the Isle of Man. The Ambassador was favourably impressed by the treatment of the prisoners, who number about 1600. The recent "mutiny" was said to have been caused on account of rotten potatoes. The authorities have indeed found out that a load of potatoes contained many that were unfit for human consumption.

December 30th 1914.

German and Irish-Americans have been holding meetings in America, especially in Chicago and the West, adopting resolutions protesting against the exportation of arms and material of war because the indirect support of one side of the belligerent parties would serve only to extend the war while it was the duty of the American people and government to do everything in their power to restrict it as much as possible. The resolutions passed declare further that the American government established the principle of strictest neutrality by prohibiting the export of war materials to Mexico while different parties were at war in that country, and, therefore, it was morally bound to observe the same policy during a general war between European nations, especially because a different attitude was hurting the best interests of two good and reliable friends of the United States like Germany and Austria-Hungary. This is really sound logic and common sense. Americans boast so often of their fairmindedness. If they really place fair play above mere business interests they would treat all nations equally and let the best ones win. Besides, by selling war material to the French, English and Russians, they only contribute to prolong the war while the shortening of it would be far more in the general interest of American businessmen.

A short while ago I had occasion to visit the camp of prisoners of war at Döberitz, near Berlin, where about 4500 Englishmen and Russians and some 300 Frenchmen are being kept. The German officers in charge declared without exception that the English prisoners alone knew very little of military discipline, were lazy and disobedient, while the Russians and Frenchmen were alert, anxious for work and obedient; only the Englishmen made a lot of trouble, and there had been two very serious cases of insubordination by English soldiers. It is reported today that an English soldier with the name of Lonsdale has been sentenced to be shot because he attacked and struck twice the noncommissioned German officer, who was his superior and rebuked him for disobeying orders. The man had been first sentenced to ten years prison but the commanding general appealed to the higher court, believing that the sentence was too mild and would result in more insubordination instead of subduing it. The Englishmen have the privilege to appeal to the highest military court and will make use of it. So the final result is still in the balance. But it might serve his fellow countrymen as a lesson. When in Döberitz, I had found the men rather sulky. I was permitted to talk to them as much as I pleased which is ordinarily forbidden. As soon as they heard somebody

speaking English they surrounded me complaining that they did not receive enough tea and bread and tobacco and money and parcels from home wherefore the German government was to be blamed, of course, etc. I replied that a camp of prisoners of war in Germany was not the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in London and that the English government had for a long time left unanswered the German proposal to admit parcels for the prisoners of war in both countries, so they should blame their own government. I admit that I was sorely disappointed at the whole behaviour of the English prisoners which compared very unfavorably with that of the Russians and Frenchmen.

Secretary of the Interior Dr. Delbrück, Minister of Railways Dr. von Breitenbach and President of the Imperial bank Dr. Havenstein have been decorated with the Iron Cross for noncombatants. These men have, indeed, well deserved this decoration as they are the three men who have done most to win the war for Germany besides the army, the one by organizing the economical strength of Germany, the second one by managing the German railroad system so well that the big armies could be moved rapidly from one point to the other, while the railways as the arteries of industrial and commercial life of the nation were not blocked for public use, the third one by conduction the financial affairs of the Empire in a way which deserves the admiration of the whole world. Germany can be proud of this trifolium of public men. By the way, it is interesting to note that there is such a thing as a war decoration for civilians like the Iron Cross for noncombatants; it consists of the regulation Iron Cross, but is worn on a white ribbon with black border, while the real decoration for soldiers is worn on a black ribbon with white border. Such little distinctions are very characteristic for the German people.

December 31st 1914.

The papers report that the American government has addressed a note, very friendly and conciliatory, but nevertheless very desisive in tone, to the British government protesting against British recklessness in treating the legitimate commerce of neutral countries. It reminds England that breadstuffs, for instance, are only indirect, not direct contraband of war, and subject to confiscation only when unmistakably destined for a hostile army, not simply for a hostile country. This is certainly a severe blow for British selfconceited and recklessness. I have always maintained that America will, in the course of time, discover how fearfully her interests are being trampled upon by England. She will be

### American cotton.

Bales X-Rayed for contraband. From Our Financial Correspondent.

New York. Some of the German houses which have been good buyers on May and October contracts here since early last week were again fairly good buyers of those months early today despite Liverpool's "slump."

The British Consul X-rayed many bales of the cargo of the *Jason* consigned to Bremen to prevent copper or other contraband articles being shipped by "unscrupulous" blockade-runners/speculators. He also sealed up her hatches after further examination of her cargo. The same syndicate is bringing another vessel to ship another cargo of 11,000 bales shortly direct to Bremen.

With as much cotton going out to Germany direct, and the steamer *Carolyn*, which sailed for Bremen some time ago with a cargo of cotton from Savannah, being diverted to Falmouth by the English Fleet, great interest is being manifested by the cotton trade in the character of the reply the British Government will make to the Washington Administration's recent strong protest on the alleged unnecessary interference with the ocean transportation of neutral vessels.

### Life in Berlin.

News by Subterfuge States that People are Starving.

Ottawa. The Canadian Press has a telegram from Windsor, Ontario, stating that a prominent citizen has received a letter from a business friend in Berlin giving a cheering account of life there, and of the happiness of the people in spite of the war.

The writer advised the recipient to preserve the war stamp affixed to the letter as a valuable souvenir. On the space beneath the stamp was written:

Don't believe a word I have written; it's all lies. We're starving. The telegram says that the names, of course, are withheld, but the authenticity of the letter is responsibly vouched for.

driven to the support of Germany, even against her will, if England continues as heretofore. History repeats itself. Should the war of 1812 be repeated in another form after a century?

I find a highly interesting letter from a New York businessman to a German friend in a Magdeburg paper. The New Yorker informs his friend that the British government proposed to a very great New York commission firm, which has a branch firm under a different name in a southamerican country, to buy from the U. S. government some hundred thousand fine infantry (Krag-Joergensen) guns discarded by the U. S. army since the Spanish-American war, to ship them to another country and notify British government of this fact which would see to it that the ship in question would be captured by an English man-of-war and the guns seized as contraband of war. The British government would pay for each rifle a prize netting the American firm the sum of \$18. In spite of the immense profit thus offered, the firm, consisting of members of old yankee stock, declined to accept the proposal, not for special moral reasons, but for sheer dislike of Great Britain and the Britishers. If this story is true, well and good. The American firm whose name is not mentioned in the letter would deserve great credit for its attitude. But would the U. S. government have been willing to become a party to this business, by selling the rifles to that firm? I cannot believe it. I would be a repetition of the famous story of the time of the war between Germany and France in 1870/71, when General Grant permitted his secretary of war W. W. Belknap to sell to the French government, through the agency of a relative of the President, who earned large sums of money, immense quantities of army rifles from the civil war. These corrupt practises were exposed in the U. S. Senate by senators Schurz and Sumner and roused the wrath of the German-Americans who protested vigorously "against the selling of guns with which they had fought for the maintenance of the Union, to be used to shoot down their brothers and relatives," as they stated in petitions sent to Congress and the President. I am sure, the repetition of such a scandal would have roused a similar storm among the German-Americans today.

I wished a memorandum found in the pockets of English officers belonging to the Indian army corps could be published in full all over India. It would quickly stop the enlisting of Indians for service under British colors. This memorandum reminds officers in command of Indian troops that bodily punishment is permissible according to the Indian military penal code for certain crimes

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## Washington an American Louvain!

The destruction of Washington, the capital of the U.S.A., by England in 1814.

The English have been very active in the past weeks, in their campaign of base slander. The very acme of this, has just come to light in the shape of a picture-primer, published in Edinburgh, by Dobson, Molle & Co., under the title "Never Again — The History of a Crime." One of the illustrations depicts the Kaiser as standing over the city of Louvain, which is represented as a young woman crouching on the ground, while the Kaiser weeps "crocodile tears".

His message to President Wilson "My heart bleeds for Louvain", is then used in a most objectionable way in a couplet, accompanying the picture.

The burning of a section of Louvain was a measure justified by provocation and necessity. It might prove beneficial to the English to remind them of an occurrence of exactly one hundred years back, which as a case of pure brutality was without the slightest extenuation. This act was the wilful destruction of Washington, the capital of the U.S.A. During the "war of 1812" between Great Britain and the United States, the English under General Ross marched into Washington on August 25th, 1814 (See History of the United States by H. W. Elson, published 1908 in New York, Volume III, Page 40).

The President and his Cabinet had fled, and the English crew led by their notorious commander Cockburn, penetrated into the Capitol building itself. Cockburn climbed into the official chair of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and cried out "Should this harbor of Yankee democracy be burned?" An unanimous "Yea" was the answer. A hundred hands were quickly at work. They threw burning faggots into the White House, and set fire to all the other public buildings with the exception of the Patent Office. The conflagration spread to all other sections of the city and when the destruction was completed, the English departed.

The American historian already quoted, described this raid as "one that was in no sense compatible with warfare," and "an outrage against civilization." President Madison in a subsequent proclamation bitterly denounced the acts of the English soldiery, who did not even spare the public archives, among which were many documents connected with the first work of establishing the government and as memorials unspeakably dear to every American citizen.

Lord Acton wrote in his Cambridge Modern History "It is difficult to justify the acts of August 25th." In a resume of the relations between England and the U.S., during the 19th century, one cannot help comparing this vandalism of 1814, with the Alabama incident during the civil war when "neutral" England equipped the war ship Alabama in the interest of the Confederacy against the National Government. Of course, England had a bitter lesson, when as a result of the conference of Geneva in 1872, she was forced to pay the United States, a penalty of 15 Million Dollars for the privateering acts of the Alabama, on American merchant ships.

### American Consul-General Deprecates Stories About Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Charles Denby, the American Consul-General at Vienna has arrived at New York for a short stay at home. Mr. Denby in an interview deprecated energetically the assertion made by New York papers that all public buildings and palaces at Vienna are used as hospitals for wounded soldiers. There is hardly anything to be noticed of the war at Vienna, Mr. Denby said. If we would not read the newspapers or take part in discussions in the cafés, we would scarcely know that Austria-Hungary was at war. All statements about the bad health of Emperor Francis Joseph are also inventions. The Emperor feels better, than he has done for years. Mr. Penfield, the American Ambassador's wife has recently been received in audience by the Emperor and has told me, that the Monarch was in the best of health and spirits and was showing wonderful mental vigour. Austria-Hungary, Mr. Denby concluded, "is well prepared and well able to carry on the war for years, if necessary."

### Turks Take Ardahan.

Constantinople, January 2nd. The occupation of the town of Ardahan in the Caucasus by the Turks is now confirmed. The Turks stormed the town from the unfortified side without taking the trouble of bombarding the 5 forts. About 2000 Russians, including 70 officers were taken prisoners. — Another victorious battle has been fought at Sarykamish, where the Russians lost 2000 men taken prisoners, 8 guns, 3 machine-guns, ammunition etc. The Turks are now marching on Kars.

### Dutch-American Shipping.

Washington, January 2nd. The Governor General of the Philippines reports that a Dutch steamship company intends to open a regular service from New York via the Panama-Canal to Manila and the Dutch Indies.

## Russia and Servia.

By Count Julius Andrássy,  
Privy Councillor, late Royal Hungarian Minister.

### Budapest.

The collection of documents recently published by the English Government throws an interesting light upon the historical events preceding the war. The most important part of the collection is that treating of Sasonoff's point of view with regard to Servia.

The cause of the world war is to be found in the rigid dogma of Sasonoff's policy, according to which the absolute independence of Servia and her preservation of a dignity and strength worthy of an independent State is vital to the interests of Russia. Before we had taken any steps to punish the Sarajewo murder the Russian Ambassador in Vienna emphasises that Russia cannot tolerate the humiliation of Servia. Russia declares that she cannot remain neutral even if we give an assurance not to infringe the territorial integrity of Servia and to respect her political independence. Neither can she tolerate the defeat of the Servian army, because this might lead to Servia's political dependence. With classical precision Sasonoff expresses this point of view to the English Ambassador, by saying: "It is evident that Servia's dependence from Austria-Hungary would be as intolerable to Russia as the dependence of the Netherlands from Germany would be to Great Britain."

It is worth while to analyse this historical declaration, sealed as it is by the blood of millions.

First of all I must point out that the Russian point of view does not by any means represent an old political dogma of Russia's, but a conviction of quite recent date. Russia used to think of Servia differently from what she does today. Catherine the Great considered the Servian territory as of such minor importance to Russia that she frequently suggested our occupation of the Servian lands. The same offer was made by Alexander I. in Napoleonic times. This policy was not even changed when Servia became an independent State.

### Servia as Russia's bait.

Russia did not always have at heart the interests of the Servian State; as a matter of fact Servia's interests used to be the tempting bait by which Russia tried to win us for her oriental policy. In 1875—1878 Gortschakoff made frequent attempts to induce us to undertake an action against Turkey, promising us as a consideration Bosnia and Herzegovina, both of which countries were inhabited by Servians and represented the object of Servia's heart's desire.

Even subsequent to the Treaty of Berlin Russia continues the policy founded upon satisfying us at Servia's cost. At that time she made Bulgaria the object of her schemes. In order to obtain a free hand in Bulgaria she is disposed to support us at Servia's cost. In 1881 and 1883 she makes agreements with us concerning the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Immediately before the actual annexation Iswolsky does the same thing—although no longer because of Bulgaria, but because of the advantages hoped for in the Dardanelles question—by declaring Russia's assent to the annexation.

When Battenberg had defeated King Milan Servia's fate did not by any means touch Russia's heart. She did not even wax jealous when we saved Servia and strengthened our influence there. With Russia looking on apathetically we had to save the very Servia, for whose sake the blood of the honest peaceful Muschiks is now being shed.

And for that policy Russia has very serious motives of her own.

### Russia has no interests in Servia.

Servia is situated 400—500 kilometres from the Russian border. Servia is not situated between Russia and ourselves. Nor has Russia any economic interests to speak of in Servia. There is hardly any commerce carried on between the two countries. Even the most natural expansion of Russia does not lead through Servia. Russian interests are in the main fixed on the Black Sea.

On the other hand Servia is our immediate neighbour. Belgrade forms the key of the Danube valley. Servia is wedged between Hungary and Bosnia, and if the Russian says that he is racially akin to the Servian we can point to the fact that there are several millions of real Servians living in Austria-Hungary.

In view of her eccentric situation Servia does not protect Russia from attack. Russia's policy is therefore based on the fact that the question of Servia's fate is not vital to Russia. A Servian alliance with us cannot jeopardise Russia, but a Russian alliance with Servia constitutes one of the greatest dangers to us because it places us between two fires.

Undoubtedly Sasonoff is led by great political motives, however it should be emphasised that these are not of a defensive but an aggressive character. The independence of Servia attains decisive importance the moment Russia determines to make war on us. Servia is one of the sharp blades of the scissors for Russia to cut through our lifeline.

There is yet another cause. Russia has made many an effort to liberate the Balkans nations, in order to secure the hegemony in the Balkans for herself. But it was all in vain. The nations would not be grateful. Servia

remained Russia's only faithful shieldbearer. If Servia had not found proper protection at the hands of Russia, if she had felt that she might be punished for her madcap policy directed against us, Russia would have lost this last stay too and her oriental policy would have ended in complete failure. So it came about that Russia remained loyal to Servia. So Sasonoff's axiom is intelligible; it can be traced to real political interests. Only, the reason why he clings to Servia's full independence is not to secure peace and energetic development for Russia, but because there is no other way open to him of continuing his aggressive policy.

If Russia would be satisfied with the free development of Slavic and Orthodox culture, which has already been achieved on the Balkans, if she would content herself with the growing prosperity of the Balkan nations and with developing her own huge resources, thus increasing from day to day her importance in the councils of Europe, then she need not have sacrificed Russian blood and substance in order that Servia should not be made to atone for her plotting conspiracies and tolerating assassinations.

So the English Blue Book illustrates what it did not by any means wish to prove, viz. that Russia had

decided to make war sooner or later, and that in the interests of her aggressive policy she posed as Servia's protector. It was not a matter of making war for the sake of Servia; it was a matter of being on the side of Servia for the sake of the future inevitable war. I am quite willing to believe that Sasonoff did not wish as yet to force the final issue. But when the South-Slavic agitation was placed into the limelight by a crime, he was determined not to tolerate any solution which would have removed the Servian splinter from our body and which would have rendered problematical the joint war against us of Russia and Servia intended for the near future.

I do not know whether this aggressive policy conforms with public opinion in Russia; nor do I know whether England is content to bleed for Russian ambition. The answer is reserved to the future when the war will rage no more. But what I do know is that from Sasonoff's point of view we can learn the lesson that we cannot entertain any solution that does not secure order within our borders and removes the Southern Slavic danger; further that we could not have avoided this war no matter how much we should have humiliated ourselves.

### "Sultan" of Egypt Banned.

Constantinople, January 3rd. An official proclamation has been published announcing that Fetwas have been issued against Hussein Kamel, England's figure-head in Egypt. Hussein Kamel is accused of having tried to impeach the sovereignty of Turkey over Egypt and having by his detestable action helped to bring this Ottoman province under England's rule. Hussein Kamel is relieved of his rank in the Turkish Army and his case will be submitted to a court-martial. The Fetwas pronounce the "Sultan" guilty of treason against God, the Prophet and Islam. If he does not repent he is liable to be killed by any Mussulman.

### Afghans Attack English Frontier Guards.

London, January 3rd. Bombay cables report that an Afghan Cavalry force of several thousand men attacked the English frontier guards and compelled them to withdraw from the mountain passes.

### Belgium Protests at Washington.

Washington, January 2nd. The Belgian Ambassador at Washington has presented to the American Government a protest against the requisitions made by the German Army in Belgium, as his Government asserts that certain goods are not required for Army purposes.

### Babylon.

Her robes are of purple and scarlet  
An the kings have bent their knees  
To the gemmed and jewelled harlot  
Who sitteth on many seas.

They have drunk the abominations  
Of her golden cup of shame,  
She has drugged and debauched the nations  
With the mystery of her wine.

Her merchants have gained riches  
By the power of her sorcery,  
And her usurers are as many as  
On the world's supreme distress.

She has scourged the strong as a spoiler,  
Her mart is a robber's mart,  
With the sweated toil of the toiler  
And the mortgaged souls of men.

Her crimson flag is flying  
Where the East and West are one  
Her drums while the day is dying  
Salute the rising sun.

She scourged the weak and the lowly  
And the just with an iron rod,  
She is drunk with the blood of the holy  
She shall drink of the wrath of God!

James Jeffrey Roche.

### War News.

Vienna, January 3rd. The enemy attempted to break through the Austrian lines at Gorice without avail. The Austrians on the other hand, occupied an important position at Gorice, completely annihilating the Russian battalion defending it. 5 officers and 850 men made prisoners and 2 machine-guns and one aeroplane captured.

Vienna, January 1st. Fighting in the Bucovina and in the Carpathians continues. Several Russian attacks were repulsed at the Biala, south of Tarnow; 2000 prisoners were made and six machine-guns captured.

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"Y II. Schöneberg, Imbsbruckerstr. 9/10.  
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## Notes and irregularities

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Version 1

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- Front page has volume numbering and date: No. 1069. Vol. XXI. No. 2, January 6, 1915.
- Content on front page is identical to content on front page of version 2 (CT1069v2).
- Back page has volume numbering and date: No. 1068. Vol. XXI. No. 1, January 4, 1914.
- Content on back page does not match content on back page of version 2 (CT1069v2).
- Content on back is identical to content on back of version 2 of No. 1067. Vol. XX. No. 75 (CT1067v2) without volume numbering or date and to content on back page of version 3 of No. 1068 Vol. XXI. No. 1 (CT1068v3).