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LATEST NEWS

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Poperinghe Bombarded.

Paris, Tuesday. According to a despatch to the Petit Parisien the town of Poperinghe has been bombarded by aeroplanists.

Dr. Helfferich in Vienna.

Vienna, Tuesday. Emperor Franz Josef today received Secretary of State Doctor Helfferich in audience at the Imperial Palace at Schönbrunn.

Bombarding Sedd ul Bahr

Constantinople, Tuesday. On January 28 an English Cruiser bombarded Sedd ul Bahr shooting 20 shells.

Reprisals Called For

Paris, Tuesday. In the Figaro Alfred Capus calls for reprisals upon German towns as an answer to the Zeppelin visit.

Sasonow on the War

Petersburg, Tuesday. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received the representatives of the press and admitted to them that the outlook in the Balkans was hopeless.

AMERICA AFTER THE WAR IMMIGRATION HAS DROPPED 500,000 IN ELEVEN MONTHS. EXPECTED EXODUS

TO EUROPE WHEN HOSTILITIES CEASE. SHIPPING AGENTS PREDICT SHORTAGE OF UNSKILLED LABOR

IN UNITED STATES.

New York, Tuesday. Steamship agents of i directly peace is made and both the North the Atlantic lines said the other day, according to the New York Times, that unless there there will be a shortage of unskilled labor in this country early in the new year and trade expansion will be brought to a halt. 2,058, 1,114 and 2,075, respectively. In Canada the numbers for that period were 17,111 and none at all for this week.

For the weeks Nov. 28, Dec. 5 and Dec. 12, in 1913, the number of immigrants landed in this country was 21,289, 15,687 and 32,916, respectively. The figures for 1915 up to Dec. 11 show a falling off of immigration of 598,397, against the year 1914. when the war had been in existence for five months.

In the year 1913, which was a normal one so far as immigration was concerned, there were 1,352,695 immigrants landed in the United States against a total of 116,242 in the present year, which shows a falling off of 1,236,453 immigrants caused by the war. These figures refer to third class or steerage passengers only, and do not include any cabin passengers.

HEAVY DECREASE.

The immigration officials at Ellis Island put the number of immigrants passing the bureau at less than 2,000 a week on an average. There are about 350 aliens who are permanently detained there until after thewar, the officials said. It is understood that the neutral countries like Spain, Portugal and Greece are not permitting men of military age to leave the country.

After the war is over the steamship agents expect an exodus of 500,000 persons in third class travel to Germany, Austria, Hungar and Russia, who will go over to see what has become of their families. The traffic will only be limited by the capacity of the steamship lines for handling it. In addition to the above numbers it is expected there will be another half million persons going over to Europe in the first and second cabins of the North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, Holland-America and Austro-American lines.

German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines have at least five new steamships, each from is an increase of immigration from Europe 20,000 to 50,000 tonnage, ready to start operating between New York and Hamburg and Bremen.

In addition to having had all their best For the weeks ending Nov. 27, Dec. 4 and liners like the Aquitania, Olympic, Mau-Dec. 11 the total number of immigrants retania, Britannic, Cedric-Belgenland, taken landed at all ports in the United States was (by the government for service as hospital ships, transports, or auxiliary armed cruisers, the British steamship companies will be handicapped for at least six months by having to transport the troops and wounded back from Egypt, the Balkans, France and Belgium to England.

It is understood that when peace negotiations are under way the British companies will use all their influence in parliament to prevent the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamships calling at Plymouth or Southampton for twelve months after peace treaties have been signed. Similar efforts will be made, it is said, with regard to stops of the German steamers at Cherbourg and Boulogne, as the French line will be as heavily handicapped by government work as the Cunard and White Star companies.

The Panama Canal

Liable to be Closed to Big Ship Traffic For Year to Come

San Francisco. Sunday. That the Panama Canal will be closed to steamers of heavy draught for at least a year, is the information brought here by officers of the City of Para. They say that the great slides in Galliard Cut would probably be cleared away sufficiently in six months to allow the passage of vessels of light draugh

Millions of cubic fifer of earth remain to

PRECARIOUS POSITION OF ITALY

TRADE AT STANDSTILL. ENGLAND REFUSES MONEY UNLESS ITALIAN TROOPS ARE SACRIFICED. RUINOUS PRICE OF COAL. BITTER PRESS CAMPAIGN EXISTING. CADORNA HAS NO MEN TO SPARE.

By Aubrey Stanhope.

tion of Italy has become one of the most extreme difficulty, militarily, financially and commercially.

There is now existing a bitter and ever growing press warfare led by the all powerful and influential Corriere della Sera, which organ in turn attacks Russia, France and England. And each day the articles become more and more bitter as the attacks in the press of the Allies become sharper regarding the attitude of Italy.

England has set as a sine qua non in return for the supplies of money and munitions which Italy urgently needs, the sending of Italian troops to Egypt and Salonica and further urges the Italian Ministry to despatch a large number of troops and heavy artillery to Albania. And Cadorna replies: "We have not a man to spare!"

The Italian statesmen, the Corriere della Sera and other press organs, have not shown the slightest hesitation in expressing the belief that disaster is more than likely at Valona, a place which they know is impossible of defence. And yet the holding of Albania is one of the principal articles of faith embodied in the Idea Nazionale, for which Italy went to war. Everyone in Italy today, who may perchance be allowed to know the truth as to what course the war is taking, is fully convinced that Italy has once and for all forfeited the fondly dreamed of domination of the Adriatic and that Austria has gained that which Italy has lost. Indeed a bitter pill to swallow!

THE COAL QUESTION.

In a country without coal such as Italy, the industrial northern towns had been wont to obtain their fuel as also their ore from Germany. Now all that has winged and France and England are in no position to ated by the English and French, is "Italy

According to news from Rome the posi- | directing heads have gone trade has come almost to a standstill. The vast markets of Turkey and Russia and of course Germany, Austria and Bulgaria are closed, those of Albania and Tripoli dead. Italy today cannot even get the right class of corn from which its national food, Macaroni, is made, as it all came from Russia.

> CATASTROPHE ON ALL SIDES. Whilst the industrial northern towns are in distress from the lack of the necessary supplies of coal and minerals from Germany, the Sunny South, the Island of Sicily is entirely in danger of a famine owing to the high price of coal from England which has caused the closing down of the sulphur works and had the immediate effect of leaving 100,000 poor people who had existed upon the results of that industry without work.

> Upon the subject of the high price of coal the Italian press violently attacks England, insisting that the Coal Kings of that country are putting up prices so as to reap extortionate sums from their Allies. This the English deny hotly, giving as reason for the augmented prices of the "black diamond" the increased freight rates which have made everything dearer in England.

A BAD POSITION.

And thus Italy sees on all sides nothing but trouble and dilemma, the country short of soldiers, lacking in funds, with grave anxieties concerning the future supply of munitions, attacked hy the French, Russian and English press as being lax in its duties as an Ally, and having lost permanently one national ideal and more disaster well within sight in the near future.

Even King Nikita is angry with Italy and his son-in-law for not having come to his aid ou also the Services, whose wy, instig-

Albanians Against Essad

Lugano, Tuesday. The Corriere della Sera says that the Albanian chiefs Beiram Zur and Hassan Bey have declared themselves as hostile to Essad Pasha.

Another Wilson Speech.

Milwaukee, Tuesday. The President has just made a speech here. He stated that there was no crisis, but that when the world was on fire it behoved people to place their houses in order.

Fighting in Persia

Cologne, Tuesday. According to a Kölnische Zeitung telegram the situation in Persia is becoming all the while more and more disquieting for the Russians. The Governor-General of Luristan has become anti-russian.

Russians Uneasy.

Bucharest, Tuesday. The Russian element working here in favor of influencing Roumania towards a pro-russian policy show great uneasiness at the fact of the German Ambassador having had an audience with the King, followed by a prolonged interview with M. Bratianu.

Attacking King Constantin

Lugano, Tuesday. Popolo d'Italia wa xes exceeding wrathful concerning the various interviews given by King Constantin to the newspapers and especially that to the Associated Press in which His Majesty appealed to England.

French Opinion Upon Italy

Paris, Tuesday. The correspondent of the Republique Francaise admits the hopeless and exhausted condition of the Italian Isonzo army. He states that the Italians had to give up their first, and retire to their second lines.

Plot Against England

Lugano, Tuesday. The Secolo publishes a despatch from Cairo telling of the arrest of several beduin spies, upon whom papers were found which brought to light the existence of a widespread plot for the Beduins and Egyptian natives to work together against English rule.

Flyers over Durazzo

Lugano, Tuesday. The Corriere della Sera announces that several Austrian flyers have appeared over Durazzo. They dropped several bombs which did not cause much damage and merely set fire to a few wooden houses. Leaflets were also thrown down, with advice to the Servians not to embark and be led where greater dangers awaited them, but to return to their own country where they would be well received.

Skouptchina to Sit in Rome

London. Tuesday. A despatch to the newspapers announces that the Servian Skouptchina will shortly hold a sitting in Rome. Seventyone members of that legislative body have already arrived in the Italian capital and thirty more are expected. They are most of them very bitter against the Premier Paschitsch and accuse him of weakness and incapacity. Paschitsch has telegraphed from Corfu saying that he disapproves of the Skouptchina meeting iu Rome

ALL READY.

The German companies will have all their vessels ready to enter the Atlantic service Austria-Hungary.

According to several officers of the City of Para, the earth is cracked at a distance of seven miles from the Canal, indicating the terrific pressure on the sides of the cut.

COLONEL HOUSE IN PARIS Geneva, Tuesday. Colonel House arrived on Monday morning in Geneva and started the same evening for Paris. During his brief stay in Geneva he talked at length with Mr. Stovall, the American Minister to Switzerland; also with Mr. Penfield, the United States Ambassador to

President Wilson and England Much Interest Aroused Amongst Members of the Senate Regarding the Over Strong Pro-British Tendencies of the Administration. Doubts as to Realisation of Ideals

Chicago, Tuesday. The Washington cor-, Austria because they had caused the sacrifice respondent of the Chicago Tribune telegraphs | of American lives. He would not have been his paper:

United States and Great Britain over the blockade and contraband restrictions on American commerce, so long as Woodrow Wilson is president.

"Mr. Wilson believes that the friendship of Great Britain will be a valuable asset of the United States after the war. For example, he believes that after the war Great Britain and the United Staates, if on friendly terms, will amicably divide the trade of the world between them."

This was the statement made today by a member of the president's cabinet who has helped in the formulation of the administration policies of dealing with the European belligerents. He said that this is the view held by himself and a majority of the cabinet.

INTEREST IN SENATE The statement turns light on the foreign policy of the administration, which is beginning to arouse animated discussion in con-

gress, particularly in the senate. For several months the administration has been under fire because the president has addressed stern statements to Germany and Austria and only mild protests to Great Britain in regard to respect for American rights in the war zone. Critics of the administration contend that, inasmuch as all the belligerents have thrown international law to the winds the president is guilty of an unfair discrimination in sternly holding the Teutonic empires to compliance with the rules of war while tolerating British iniquities.

Hitherto defenders of Mr. Wilson have contented themseives with the argument that he was justified in threatening Germany and of British domination of the sea.

justified in taking extreme steps in the case "There will be no quarrel between the j of Great Britain, they have argued, because the British have merely destroyed American property, for the loss of which the owners can be compensated.

KNOWN TO SENATORS

Now it transpires, according to the cabinet member quoted, that the president believes that the future interests of the United States will be advanced by keeping on good terms with Great Britain.

This explanation of the attitude of the president is known to a number of senators who have been discussing the administration's foreign policies with Mr. Wilson and members of his cabinet.

Other senators, however, profess surprise at the president's course. They are asking whether the expectation that the United States and Great Britain will divide the trade of the world after the war means that he expects the defeat of Germany and that he hopes that the British will reward Americans for the friendly attitude of the United States during the conflict.

QUESTIONS IN CONGRESS

Some pointed questions will be put to the administration upon this matter in congress. There are some congressmen who are disposed to ask why the president should consider it necessary to court the aid of Great Britain in order to obtain the share of world business to which the United States will be entitled after the war. They are wondering if the president's idea is that the United States, through a partnership with Great Britain, will be able to maintain a large

portion of foreign trade under the protection

make good that which Germany supplied before the war began. Most of the Engineers throughout Italy had been Germans, the finances of the country had been to a far larger extent than most people imagine directed by the Teutons. And now that the of better times to come.

Clemenceau

Upon Salonica Advantages Doubtful. New Crisis for the Allies. Very uncertain as Regards Success

of Expedition

Monsieur Georges Clemenceau the veteran French politician, makes the following extraordinary statement to the Correspondent of an American newspaper: "The Teutons and the Bulgarians, seconded in an underhanded way by King Constantine, are going to hurl themselves upon Salonica.

They can be sure of getting a suitable reception from General Sarrail's men, but I would rather see French bravery usefully employed than celebrated in dithyrambics.

The sole question confronting us is what strategical advantages are we going to obtain at Salonica. The persons most convinced of the efficacy of our Balkan policy cannot say that we are to gain anything there unless we send a great many more troops, yet I don't believe that any chief would accept the responsibility of weakening our front in France just when the whole of the European press is announcing a supreme German effort to break through.

But now the supreme opportunity arrives. It is to try to march to Paris again from the lines the Germans have held for sixteen months despite our efforts, and whose most salient point toward the capital is Noyon. It may be only an empty threat, but who in France will dare to ignore it; who will dare to weaken our western front by a single French troop or a single gun?"

Says Europe Laughs at Us W. Morgan Shuster Declares No Foreign Nation Has Respect for United States.

New York, Tuesday. The invasion of America, beginning with the bombardment of New York City by European or Asiatic nations, within five years was predicted today by W. Morgan Shuster, the young American who served for a time as treasurer general of Persia.

Mr. Shuster says that no one pays the slightest attention to the notes and protests of the United States.

"We are not respected-we are laughed at-in Europe," he said, "because it is known that we would not dare to declare war on anything but a fourth rate power."

betrayed us!" Altogether Italy has more troubles from friends and foes to face than all the other countries together. And with that there does not appear on the dark and tempestuous political horizon any ray of hope

Sensational if True

The Hague, Tuesday. An Exchange telegram gives the sensational news, that in the coming "Lusitania" Note Germany will be notified that Americans will be forbidden by law to travel upon merchant ships belonging to belligerent Powers.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN

VISIT TO ENGLAND London, Tuesday. The activities of the Zeppelins has not been confined to Paris, several of that class of airship have been seen in the easterly, north easterly and Midland counties and have thrown several bombs bu without inflicting much material damage.

The Chinese Revolution.

Shanghai, Tuesday. Six thousand Imperial troops are garrisoning Suifu. Troops are constantly moving southward to Hwei-li-au. Slight skirmishing is reported from the Yunnan border. No Kwei-chou troops have crossed the Szechuan border, but are lying at Sunkan watching developments.

The Servian Army.

Basel, Tuesday. The remains of "the' Servian army may be taken at the highest to be 25,000 to 30,000 men, and those are are scarcely likely to be of much use again, they being quite worn out. In Corfu but 1,500 Servian troops have arrived. It is stated that the rest are cut off in Albania.

Enigmatic Words.

New York, Tuesday. President Wilson is reported to have stated at a banquet, that he had ever fought for peace, but that freedom and honor were more important than peace. He added that the Americans did not seek trouble, but that they were never cowards. He concluded by saying that he could not tell from day to day what the international relations of the country would be for the morrow. And, he said, "I mean the morrow, in the true sense of the word."

Conditions in Salonica

Constantinople, Tuesday. The Tanin states that Draconian measures have been adopted by the English and French in Salonica and that personal liberty no longer exists. On the slightest pretext people are arrested and taken to Malta. The English and French soldiers drink heavily. Fuel is exceedingly scarce. The spirit of the French and English is totally depressed at the monotony of the situation and the failure of the enemy to attack.

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Fooling the Public

It is amusing enough from time to time to hear of Lloyd George, by vocation a Welsh Attorney, giving out to the world his opinions upon the military and strategical position of the Allies. The British Minister of Munitions appears, according to his latest speech, to be still dominated by the idea that the country that has the greatest supply of ammunitions will win the Great War. He gives it as his opinion that the Allies have now accumulated much greater quantities of shot and shell than their adversaries and that therefore it may be estimated that they are surely going to achieve victory.

Upon what information Mr. Lloyd George bases his calculations, as regards which side may happen to be best supplied with ammunition, he does not deign to tell. It is probably pure supposition upon his part. But even if it should be true that England, France and Russia have accumulated the vast stores of ammunition the Member for Carnarvon imagines, surely the statement to the effect that on that account victory is assured must strike all who hear it as an idea so naive as could only come from the brain of a person who has not the slightest of knowledge regarding the military necessities of modern warfare, and one cannot help being almost staggered at the thought of a man of the practical everyday intelligence of Mr. Lloyd George committing himself before the people to such a rash prophecy. To all of those having the slightest pretentions of a knowledge of military matters, the well-nigh bewildering complicity of modern warfare is abundantly and strikingly evident. And to every military expert, it is the A. B. C. of that most intricate puzzle known as "Modern Warfare", that the leadership should be of the first order, that the General Staff and the intellectual qualities of its members signify the difference between success and failure. It is to be imagined, that even in the case of a man so little capable of being able to judge of military matters as Mr. Lloyd George, the Right Honorable Gentleman must be fully aware that the General Staff of the British army is exceedingly weak and that of the Central powers proportionately strong. And, all other conditions being fairly equal, capable leadership is undoubtedly going to win the war. Even in the English House of Commons, such men as Sir Henry Dalziel, Sir Arthur Markham and others have boldly stood up and told the truth, namely that the English General Staff is incapable and that there are no military leaders worthy of the name in Great Britain. And yet, Mr. Lloyd George shows such a contempt for the intelligence of the British people as to throw dust into their eyes by telling them that the large supply of munitions collected together is sufficient to ensure them victory. If it were not so well known that the Welsh are absolutely lacking in sense of humor, one might have imagined that Mr. Lloyd George was perpetrating a joke at the expense of his hearers. But his nationality forbids that idea. Then the only other suggestion possible is that he is deliberately fooling the British public in making believe that a vast supply of munitions is sufficient to win the war for the Allies.

TRIP ON THE BALKAN EXPRESS TRAVELLING IN THE UTMOST COMFORT FOR THREE DAYS AND TWO NIGHTS. PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY

USEFUL ADVICE TO TRAVELLERS ABOUT TO MAKE THE JOURNEY TO CONSTANTINOPLE. (By Edwin Emerson.)

Constantinople, January 22.-By the time this is published those who made the first official round trip over the new Balkan Express-among them the American correspondents of the Associated Press, New York American and Chicago News-will have teturned to Berlin. I had the pleasure of seeing them off today. Their general impressions must resolve

themselves into a Kaleidoscopic picture of many festal flags, much loud music, and a continuous series of elaborate official receptions and banquet speeches. For the guidance of those who do not travel in such personally conducted official tours let me give the experiences of a common mortal who travelled over the same route on his own responsibility, paying his own way.

The first requisite for travelling over the Balkan express-besides the money for the car fare-as usual in these war times is a general passport, or, failing this, a special passport good for Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Without such a passport and an extra passport photograph one cannot obtain the requisite military pass, which is issued by such military authorities as the General Staff, the Ministry of War, or the nearest available General Headquarters. Once this military pass has been obtained travellers from Germany must be sure to get a special military visée at the nearest Austro-Hungarian consulate, an ordinary passport visée at a Turkish consulate and another passport visée at the Bulgarian Legation or at a Bulgarian consulate if one does not start from Berlin. Only after all these formalities have been gone through can the railroad ticket be purchased, though there is nothing to hinder one from giving an advance order for a car seat and and sleeping berth, once one is sure of getting the

military pass. IN UTMOST COMFORT.

The trip lasts three days and two nights; therefore the most comfortable thing is to take a first class sleeping car compartment all the way through. These compartments are of the modern German type with upper and lower berths and diagonal partitions with connecting doors. One can also travel second class, but in that case one must pay extra first class fare in addition to the fare for the berth, if one wishes to ride in the sleeping car over night. Dining cars are 1 attached throughout the journey, but after leaving Germany these diners are of the old Wagons Lits type, so that one should be provided with sufficient Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish money in hard coin to avoid loss in all money exchange transactions.

surrounded by trenches and barbed wire entanglements, where the successive detachments of military railroad guards have their fixed posts. It requires no military eye to see that the entire railroad line from Berlin to Constantinople is under a veritable grip of iron.

How necessary these military precautions are can be judged from the fact that our train, shortly after passing Nish, was fired upon by some hidden Serb marauder. The bullet from his revolver very narrowly missed the head of one of our passengers who was sitting in the corridor of the second sleeping car, and shattering through a door window struck another passenger in the leg. Happily this passenger, an Austrian officer, wore high leather gaiters, so that the spent bullet merely left an ugly lump and blue mark on his calf.

All the other native demonstrations along the way were of a purely friendly character, most of the inhabitants apparently feeling relief and joy at seeing their country opened up again to general communication with the outer world. The railroad stations of Nish and Sofia still bore the festive decorations of flags and garlands that were hoisted in honor of the recent passage of Emperor William and in welcome of the first official Balkan train.

INTERESTING SIGHTS.

The most picturesque impressions while passing through Servia and Bulgaria are from the vividly colored peasants' costumes along the wayside with their primitive bullock carts and thatched huts, with occasional glimpses of martial looking Bulgarian veterans, in war stained uniforms resembling those of Russian soldiers.

A highly romantic stretch of the road, after passing Nish, winds through the deep ravine of the narrow Morava river, with tumbling water falls gushing down the high walls of red rock with here and there a yawning black cave, where mountain brigands used to have their lairs. This is the valley through which the Bulgarian forces of General Boyadyeff recently forced a difficult passage. Even now Bulgarian cutposts and sentinels are to be seen standing guard at every culvert and at all tunnel entrances.

Entering Turkey early in the morning one beholds the distant lomes and minarets of Adrianople and presently one passes through the formidable fortifications and trenches of the famous lines of Tshataldya.

As one passes through European Turkey and sees the primitive natives herding their sheep and cattle, with here and there a detachment of war worn Turkish soldiery one cannot but admire the spirit and military prowess that enabled these poor simple people not only to hold out against the forces of

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Crownprince Archduke Karl Franz Josef Distributes Medals for Bravery at the Front.

Enjoys Great Popularity The Oldest Non-Commissioned Officer Obtains Medal for Bravery and Empero Franz Josef Confers Commission

as Lieutenant Upon Him.

Vienna, Tuesday. Our Crownprince has of late been particularly active in his duties at the front, and has earned for himself a popularity which is unlimited. Every private soldier in the army realises that Archduke Karl Franz Josef, the youthful heir to the throne, is an out and out soldier who has always taken his military duties with the utmost seriousness and they do not forget that his charming and gifted wife shared the simple military life, as led in Garrisons, in the past and took her position there just as an Officer's wife.

THE LATEST VISIT.

The latest visit of the Archduke Karl Franz Josef has been to the much tormented South West (front. His Imperial Highness had gone there specially in order to confer decorations upon several of our brave men who had deserved the gratitude of their country and he carried out the pleasant duty with such hearty goodwill and with a few such simple but hearty words of praise to the recipients, that all present were delighted. The decorations were the much coveted medals for bravery in face of the enemy. Having decorated three officers who had newly won the destinction, the Crownprince passed along the company front, speaking to all those who had previously won the trophy, asking them where they had fought and what special feat it was which brought them the tribute to their bravery. When it was all presented the Archduke with a big spray of lovely fresh picked flowers for which they received thanks most amiably expressed. The flowers were placed in the Crownprince's automobile and accompanied him on his trip to his next place of call, Trient.

A UNIQUE SOLDIER.

One of those who has recently won the medal for bravery is a unique person, inasmuch as he is the oldest non-commissioned soldier in the army. His name is Wenzel Hummel and he is 50 years of age by vocation a forest guard. Owing to being taken ill he has now retired but the Emperor hearing of his case at once ordered that he be given the grade of Lieutenant.

GABRINOVIC DEAD.

The Open Tribune

To Our Readers.

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

Those Angelic Armenians To the Editor :

In view of the fact that the Britishers

have lately been doing all they can to stir up new "atrocity" scandals, this time Turkish massacres of the good and peaceful Armenians, and have even succeeded in rousing she usual indignation among ignorant editors and others, on our side of the water, the two letters which follow might prove of interest.

I have taken them from an English weekly, The New Age of December 16th, and both are by Englishmen.

Sir,-Your correspondent, Mr. Bodigian's statement that nearly 330,000 Armenians were killed in the massacres of 1895/96 is a model of moderation when we consider the numerical flights of some other massacre-mongers. For instance. a compatriot of his, Mr. Melick, a year or two ago, put down the Armenian "massacres" at 500,000. Again, Lord Bryce-who, like Sir Edwin Pears, was ohne of the original boomers of the Gladstonian atrocities-estimates the total of the present alleged massacres at 800,000. I would suggest that as a general proposition one should take such opulent figures with a considerable amount of reserve. The need for this would be clear when we remember that the original figure of 60,000 which was given as the number of Bulgarian Christians slaughtered in 1876 was proved on the authority of Sir over, two charming young girls came and Henry Layard, the British Ambassador in Constantinople, to have been "about 3,500 souls, including the Turks, wo were, in the first instance, slain by the Christians." Similarly in the case of the "massacres of Sassun" of 1894, the total number of Armenians killed was at first stated to be 8,000, and afterwards reduced in the final report of the Commission of Enquiry to 900. With such appalling fabrications before us, it is small wonder that the latest campaign of Armenian atrocities should have fallen so completely flat.

May I suggest, too, that it is a piece of impertinence for this "B. A." to speak of the ex-Sultan, once the Kalif of millions of Muslims. the world over and his own sovereign, as "old Adbdul." C. F. Dixon-Johnson.

Good for Mr. Dixon-Johnson. His remarks as to Lord Bryce's figures might well have applied to the entire mass of the latter's

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

WANTS REAL NEUTRALITY

"The United States, certainly, owes it to her citizens and friends to maintain a real neutrality," said Senator Smith. "Neutrals must maintain their neutral rights to maintain their neutrality. Great Britain may desire to crush an enemy through the suppression of trade, but she has no right to do it at our loss or to make us the instrument of it." | and road crossing. Here and there in Servia (Senator Hoke Smith.)

STRICT REGULATIONS.

The regulations about carrying papers, maps, books, or writings of any kind are very strict. Trunks have to be inspected and officially sealed on the day before starting on one's journey. All papers, exclusive of passports or official safe conducts. which one wishes to carry through, must be officially inspected and sealed by the military authorities who issued the military pass, or by some competent official of the Foreign Office. If one does not conform to these regulations an ordinary civilian traveller is almost sure to encounter trouble, or at least to have his letters or papers confiscated, for the official visitations are repeated at every frontier and elsewhere on the journey. Altogether I had my passport examined no less than fourteen times, from the time I started from Berlin until I arrived in my hotel at Constantinople.

To avoid custom house difficulties a very useful thing is a letter of recommendation from the German or Austrian Foreign Office or from the Ambassador or Minister of any one of the countries one has to enter. I am glad to record, though, that ail the customs officials and military officers I had to deal with on my recent trip from Berlin to Constantinople showed themselves uniformly considerate and courteous.

The itinerary is arranged in such a way that one passes through Germany in the day time, through Hungary at night, and through the most interesting parts of the Baikans and Turkey again in the day time.

THE RECONSTRUCTED BRIDGE.

Thus one arrives at Semlin on the Danube and crosses over the reconstructed railroad bridge to Belgrade early in the morning by day light. From the car windows here one can plainly see the recent ravages of war, ruined houses, shot holes right and left, and battle scarred fortifications with abandoned trenches and barbed wire entanglements. Also many Russian and Serb prisoners of war working under the surveillance of German and Austrian soldiers. Of course there are soldiers and officers everywhere, on one's own train, on all passing trains and at every railroad station, siding, bridge, tunnel along the railroad there are new little forts.

three such modern world powers as England, Russia and France, but actually to drive them headlong from all Turkish confines. This is the final vivid impression that engraves itself on the traveller's mind nowadays on entering Constantinople; the great goal so vainly sought by the giant empires of Russia and Great Britain.

Unrest in British India

Cologne, Tuesday. In spite of the constant assertions of the British India Office, to the effect that all is well and conditions normal in British East India, many contrary reports are heard.

A Correspondent of the Kölnische Volkszeitung, a man named Brookes, who was photographer to a Cook Tourist Expedition which has recently returned from India, says that conditions existing in that country are exceedingly critical.

"YOUNG INDIA."

According to Mr. Brookes there exists throughout British India an exceedingly well organised and financially powerful party of a revolutionary nature and supported by some of the best people in the land. He says that in consequence of the workings of that party, the revolutionary sentiment throughout the country has assumed large proportions. It has been found imperative to disarm a considerable number of regiments and the natives are rigorously forbidden the carrying of arms.

In Lahore a second conspiracy has been discovered and 100 arrests have been made. The immediate result was that the movement spread with all the greater rapidity. The spirit of revolution is rife throughout India. Millions of young Hindus have joined the already mighty movement which is destined to save India from the British yoke. Japan it would appear, regards the movement if not with open approval, at all events with complacency.

JAPAN SPECULATES.

Japan speculates upon the eventual possession of Singapore, the whole of the Malay Peninsula and Burmah and its ambitions do not stop short of Bombay. Mr. Brookes says that before very long England will find itself completely occupied with the question of India. He considers that the day of reckoning has come for Great Britain in India.

NOWADAYS

you women in New York is, "Eat, drink, City cousin-No, dear; it is, "Eat, wink, but be wary." (From Judge.)

A man, whose name is as a curse to the world, has just died in the Theresianstädter criminal hospital at Prague. He is Nedjelko Gabrinovic who was one of the band connected with the cowardly murders of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and the Countess Chotek at Sarajewo an act which was one of the immediate causes which brought about the terrible war which is devastating Europe. He was condemned for his share in that crime to twenty years imprisonment with hard labor and has just died of tuberculosis.

Nedjelko Gabrinovic was the one who made the first attempt upon the life of the Archduke which failed. He had been chosen by the criminal association as the man to commit the fell deed. As the auto of the Archduke passed the Appelkai, a bomb was thrown from the midst of the thick row of spectators but it hit the half closed roof of the auto and shot off into the street where it exploded. The splinters from the bomb wounded several of the members of the suite of the Archduke as they came in the automobiles that followed. Gabrinovic made an attempt to escape the crowd and to throw himself into the river Miljacka. But he was prevented from carrying out his project and held by the barber Marosi and a dedective Zejnilovic. He had drawn a revolver from his pocket and was prepared. to sacrifice his life dearly, but his aim was poor. The trial of the murderers which took place later fully demonstrated the complicity of the Servian Government in the most awful crime of modern times.

WONDROUS STAMINA.

Now that the Russian offensive is over we hear almost incredible stories of what our troops went through. One story alone tells wonders and it is concerning a night attack in the midst of a heavy downfall of snow and it being pitch dark at the time. None knew quite where the next step would lead to. It was as though walking up against a brick wall. And so the batallion was led by a patrol which had studied the route carefully and reached its goal. Of course no lights were allowed. And thus Captain Stainer led his batallion undismayed. In spite of the terrible weather the Russians were on the alert and opened fire at several points at random. But the Captain had instructed his men not to return the fire and thus they went on over the deep snow to hill 665 where they surprised some twenty men on guard who imagined themselves to be in complete security. The lot were captured without a shot being fired and at the same time a highly important position was taken which much facilitated future operations.

Belgian atrocity report-a tissue of reckless lies from beginning to end. But here is the second letter:

"Sir,-Mr. Arshag Bodigian's tirade against the Turk merely proves that Christian fanaticism is not yet dead. Does Mr. Bodigian know how "the terrible massacres of Armenians" in 1896 originated? The story is told by an eye-witness, Mr. Sidney Whitman, in his book, "Turkish Memories." A huge A.....P. --- wd made an unprovoked attack on the Ottoman Bank, shooting at sight everyone in the streets. This impudent attack on the Ottoman Bank was the outcome of a vasf Armenian conspiracy, nurtured in Russia and applauded by the Nonconformists in England. I venture to think that the Turk has erred on the side of toleration in his treatment of these Armenian conspirators. No other country but Turkey would have stood such dishonest plotters in their midst. No doubt Mohammedans have massacred Christians, but history tells us that the latter can beat them at that game. Douglas Fox Pit.

This is frank and refreshing talk, especially from an Englishman, and I hope that it may be digested by some of those war-maniacs. who, having failed to open hostilities between our country and Germany, are now manoeuvering to do so between our country and Austria or Turkey. When rebels are executed in India it is "a legitimate suppression of acts of disloyalty on the part of traitors,"-when the Turks proceed to take similar measures it is simply "massacre."

Yours for justice, "Californicus."

Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send it to a friend either at home or abroad.

A DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE The "Dico" Syndicate at Bern

A new journalistic correspondence by the name of "Dico" (not a very fortunate name, we think) is to appear at Bern during 1916. It is to confine itself to matters of political, diplomatic, economic and cultural interest and is to maintain the following principles : The solution of the universal political crisis upon the basis of an international commercial system regulated by international law.

All questions of principle, nationality, religion and so forth are to be submitted to a tribunal of this nature. The creation of an "European Union" in the form of two Continental alliances under the hegemony of Germany and France, is another ideal. The discussions, articles and papers published in the Dico Correspondence at Bern, are to be exclusively of a diplomatic character.

Country cousin-I suppose the motto of and be merry."

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1916.

FAMOUS AUTHOR UPON GERMANY VERSUS THE WORLD

By John B. Dahlgren.

(John Bernard Dahlgren, the author of the following able paper, is the grandson of Admiral John A. Dahlgren, of the United States navy, whose invaluable services in the Civil War gained for him the thanks of Congress. His father was also a captain in the American navy, and Mr. Dahlgren writes as an American without the slightest suspicion

of a "hyphen." He voices the thought of the great majority of Americans who are in heart and soul really neutral.)

(From "The International" of New York.)

Part II.

England claims that Wellington was the conqueror of Napoleon, but the facts do not corroborate this. The conquerors of Napoleon were Austria, Russia and the principalities that constitute the German Empire of today. Napoleon was really defeated long before Waterloo. This was his "swan song," he was a conqueror, nothing more, and as such, was destined to pass the way of all conquerors. England may boast of her "thin red line", receiving the charge of the "Old Guard," but she cannot honestly claim the defeat of Napoleon.

Consider how few English troops were engaged against Napoleon from the time of his first advance into the "lime light" up to the days of Waterloo; France, Russia and Prussia were the cat's paws at that time-France and Russia still remain so. Of course, the British were victorious on the water, for England has ever boasted of her navalism, and still boasts that for every ship of war built by a foreign nation she builds two. This great British naval bug-a-boo is thrown into the face of every nation. and yet I fail to find where England has vanquished, on water or land, any first class

Differently Equipped.

power.

We must remember that men of different nations are differently equipped. The English Scandinavians and Teutons have ever been good seamen. The Latin races ! well, they perhaps excel in other arts. So all things considered there is no reason why England should not have been successful against Spain and France and a few pirates on the water. I am not charging the British with cowardice, for an Englishman, when in the right spirit, is as game as any man that lives, and he is one of the very few who will stand terrific punishment and do so gamely, but I wish to point out at this time that the British people are so afraid of financial loss (having lost their spirituality as the result of financialism), that they are depending upon hired troops and diplomatic negotiations for the preservation of their commercial enterprises and their world, wide territories. For the immediate cause of the present

war, Russia is responsible.

We shall not discuss the justice, nor the injustice of the Austrian demands upon Serbia. this probably was the match that touched

headed" fleet was backing them, and without reckoning their losses, both plunged into one of the most destructive wars the world has ever known, against a race of people who have done more good for the world at the present day than all the rest combined. After a careful study pro and con, my conclusion is that Germany is the only nation in Europe today which has not lost its spirituality. A country in which the aristocracy of brains and the aristocracy of achievements unite with the aristocracy of birth, to a more marked degree, than in any other nation in the world.

Unquestionably militarism is bad for any country, in fact, any "ism" is bad for a country. Navalism and financialism are likewise bad; however, were I left the choice between militarism and financialism, I would unhesitatingly accept militarism, for it at least brings out all the strongest qualities of mankind; whereas financialism brings out the meanest traits that the human race possesses. There is a vast difference between aggressive militarism and defensive militarism; the former is represented by a conqueror, such as Napoleon, the latter is represented by the Germany of today, and it is as necessary for the latter to fight for its "place in the sun," as it was for the former to fight for mere personal glory,

England has played "monkey" to Russian and French "cat's paws" long enough, and it is time these two great nations opened their eyes and ceased pulling the "chestnuts" for English commercialism.

Spirituality Dead.

Spirituality in England is dead, it lives in the glories of past successes won by foreign and hired troops. The best blood of Europe has fertilized the soils in order that England might profit commercially. She employed Indians in America to massacre English blood in the Mohawk Valley. She bought hired troops during the American Revolution, in Egypt, in Africa, and in India. It has been long years indeed since the Englishman has personally buckled on his sword and strode forth to battle; England has been too busy financing financialism.

Digressing a moment, let us discuss the ruler of Germany, Kaiser Wilhelm.

The Kaiser.

out the United States in a most brainless | fashion. For example, his moustache bristling with bayonets, skulls as buttons, cannons and shells as watch charms, and many other exaggerated absurdities which have no reason save in the brains of such men as delight in complacent self-edification through belittling their superiors. None of these cartoonists, I venture to say, have ever seen the Kaiser, nor have the "yellow journalistic" writers. They simply pounce upon the meat at hand to boil the journalistic pot. These cartoons and "yellow journal" articles are spread broadcast throughout the United States, and the opinions of ninety-five per cent. of our people are unconsciously biased by such pictures and articles as I have mentioned. They even jeer at the Kaiser's infirmities (which were transfused, by the way, through the English blood of his ancestry). For twenty-seven years he has reigned over a great people, and no man in Europe has tried so hard to preserve the peace as has this man. Remember the Morocco incident, less than four years ago; the German people clamored for war, but the Kaiser, by wise repression and true diplomacy, avoided it. This incident, however, served him one great purpose, showing to his master mind exactly where England stood. From the day of Agida (the Panther incident), the blood red flag of England was known to wave with personal hostility against Germany, and mighty preparations were therefore made to meet the inevitable. The Belgian feature of the present war is

worthy careful consideration. It is a fact that a declaration of war by one nation against another nation is notice per se to all the world that the nation so declaring war is ready to go to any extent, even to the breaking of a treaty. Treaties may be violated at will, they are not binding upon nations in time of war. They are the means of conducting negotiations between nations in times of peace, and once a treaty becomes a burden to a nation that nation certainly has the right to abrogate the same. We have done it, England has done it, every nation has done it, according to the exigencies that arose.

The True Meaning. The German Chancellor described the Belgian neutrality treaty as a "scrap of paper," the American humorist infimediately twisted it to suit his wit. The chancellor, a serious minded man, was not dealing in frivolities when he made that statement, and as he explained (when he saw the attitude of other countries), what he meant thereby was that the treaty had been violated by both France and England years prior to the German de-

claration of this war and that the crossing of German troops into Belgium was therefore no violation. Some fifteen years ago a situation arose which caused the world to exclaim with one accord that "Belgium should be wiped off the map of the earth." At the time of which I speak, a great human cry was raised throughout the civilized world against the Belgians for the abuse of the negroes in Congo, Africa, whose lives were sacrificed by tens of thousands in the rubber gathering industry that Belgium might profit thereby in dollars and cents. Tales of outrages to men, women and children were most appalling. Photographs were taken and published throughout the world, and with one accord the hand of man was raised against the Belgians.

Belgium has been tricky all her life. It was English and French money, English and French diplomats, who built and financed the fortifications of Belgium, who outlined the course she was to pursue, and Belgium, secure in the thought that England and France were back of her, provoked Germany into dealing with her as the past indicates, and all this will be proven after the war is over. The present King of Belgium has unquestionably won for himself the respect and admiration of the world for his consideration and courage. Brave, of course he is brave, no man deserves credit for being brave. It is the commonest inheritance of the human race; no more should a man be praised for being honest. Honesty and bravery should be inherent. No more should a man be praised for caring for his mother in her old age. These are "the male" standards, and for him who fails to meet any of these standards, God have mercy on his soul!

Scant Courtesy to America.

In the above article in attempting a sincere, if somewhat personal conception of some points leading to the present war, I may have seemed a little bitter against England, but I had ancestors in the Revolutionary War. England has always treated America with scant courtesy and consideration (unless she wanted a favor). She stopped our commerce and searched our ships at will in 1812, and is doing pretty nearly the same thing today. She employed troops to kill our anciestors; loyed Indians. savage and cruel, to patrolling his beat waiting for something to massacre our helpless women and children; she burned the capital of our nation, a defenseless and peaceful inland town, and, mark you, all or most of us were of her blood. It was done for the purpose of controlling our methods and modes of life, and

levying tribute. That she learned a great lesson from the Revolutionary War is certain, for her present day colonies have been well treated, but I fear the lesson of 1812 has been forgotten.

Our nation today is also suffering from financialism. The dollar mark has been the "open sesame" to everything in the United States. Our desire for gain is so great that our country today is shipping tons upon tons of destructive ammunition to help carry on an inhuman war. We talk neutrality, but we do not practice it.

This is a great lesson to be gathered from the causes and effects of the present war. Is it for us to make sport of such thrift, industry and efficiency as has been shown the world by the German people? Fortunate indeed is the nation that can avoid war, but defensive militarism is absolutely essential.

NEW WORK FOR POLICE

Instead of being merely watchman to prevent lawlessness, let the police study the neighborhood conditions that produce lawlessness. Let them be the eyes and ears of the municipality, qualified from firsthand study to make to the city authorities recommendations which would reduce lawlessness and crime. No matter should be too small to come under the scrutiny of the police. The condition of streets, sidewalks, street lights, garbage collection, fire hydrants, parks. playgrounds, and all matters relating to public health and safety might well be included in their reports.

Every district of the city should be covered thoroughly and systematically by the police every twenty-four hours, and there is hardly a department of the city government they might not aid by their work as investigators. The police should be one of the greatest social agencies any city has. For example, in the single matter of the gangs which infest the tenement districts of most cities, if the police interested themselves in trying to secure proper recreational facilities. and could inspire children to look upon the "cop" as their best friend instead of their greatest foe, it would go far towards doing away with lawless gangs. There would be no idle policeman, if, instead of aimlessly

off the powder, but Austria saw things from her standpoint and was endeavoring to safeguard herself. The difficulties between Austria and Serbia could have been settled by arbitration. Russia could have brought this about, but France and Russia, drunk with the theory that England with her "hydra-

To my mind the Kaiser easily towers above every monarch in Europe today. The man has shown himself unlimited in ability, application, courage and just ice. Unfortunately, however, like all strong men, the Kaiser lends himself to the cartoonist and "yellow sheet ournals," and he has been cartooned through-

turn up so that he might make an arrest, he would all the time be engaged in the intelligent study of the many conditions bearing upon the physical comfort or the moral, social and economic welfare of the people in his district. (Henry Bruere in Leslie's.)

ART AND WARFARE THE CARE OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS TWO VALUABLE TREATISES By R. L. Orchelle.

me occasion for heartier laughter than I should ever be able to win from the pages of say-Punch. It was an outburst by an indignant peon of Fleet Street as to what terrible havoc the "Huns" would wreak upon the ruins of the Acropolis at Athens in case they should seize the city which the Entente now evidently considers its own. The good Briton had forgotten one of the noblest deeds in British history-the rifling of the treasures of the Parthenon by Lord Elgin! The immortal marbles are now stored as booty in the British Museum-and Lord Elgin lives infamous in Lord Byron's verse. But you recall, dear reader, that old saying about the beam in your own eye and the mote in your neighbor's-not so?

Two interesting volumes have just been published by two German art critics, "Kunstverwaltung in Frankreich und Deutschland" by Dr. Otto Grautoff (Akademische Buchhandlung Max Drechsel, Bern) and "Der Zustand der Kunstdenkmäler auf dem Westlichen Kriegsschauplatze" by Prof. Paul Clemen. (Verlag E. A. Seemann, Leipzig.) Dr. Otto Grautoff makes an able and efficient defense of the Germans in their relation to monuments and works of art. He cites such eminent Frenchmen as MM. A. Bartholomé, Maurice Barrès, Henry Cochin, Auguste Rodin, André Tardieu aud many others in witness of French neglect and vandalism in art even in times of peace. Maurice Barrés, the French Academician, now one of the most fanatic traducers of the German people, has denounced the vandalism of his own countrymen in his book, "La grande pitié des églises de France,"published, of course, before the war.

Even the treasures of the museums and great galleries suffered through neglect-has the world forgotten the theft of the "Mona Lisa ?"

We all know the fearful howl of horror enuine and assumed, that went sweeping one which set fire to the roof. The existence artists, have been established in all the of Martian vegetation, is a moot point.

A recent item in an English paper gave | across the world when it was said that the Germans had "deliberately destroyed" Rheims cathedral. Persons who had never heard of, much less seen, the glorious church, and who would not have gone a quarter-mile out of their way to see it, suddenly assumed the pose of heart-broken art lovers and gushed over the "irreparable loss." I was in London at the time. Book-shops and pictureshops displayed engravings of the cathedral, labelled "Entirely Destroyed by the Germans." The English-those true and passionate lovers of art !-- forgetting the wanton vandalism committed by their own John Knox upon the most beautiful abbeys and churches of England,-bemoaned the edifice and execrated the barbarians. Their real love of art was proved by their loud declarations as to what they would do to Cologne cathedral-when

they got to Cologne.

It is a fact, of course, that there are among all the peoples of the earth, no more devoted lovers-sentimental, scholarly and estheticof monuments of art than the Germans. In no other land are published so many fine and expensive works of the glories of architecture and of art in general. Every traveller will acknowledge that nowhere else are these treasures preserved with more loving and intelligent care. The truth concerning Rheims need scarcely be repeated here. The same German soldiers who so reverently and curiously studied the beauties of the splendid fane whilst the city was still in their possession, are alleged to have battered it to bits by artillery fire-out of sheer lust for destruction, out of barbarous joy in wrecking the beautiful ! The charge is not only false and slanderous-but positively grotesque.

It is now well-known that after many repeated warnings to the French to remove their observation post from the cathedral tower-one or two light shells were fired to dislodge the post, followed by a heavier

of the post cannot be denied-for it was confessed in print and in photograph both by the English and the French. The chief damage to the church resulted from the heavy scaffolding enclosing one of the towers. This caught fire-and even the French ask why no attempts were made to combat the flames. But apart from the roof and certain injuries to the sculptures of one facade,-Rheims, as proved by the latest photographs, is little the worse for its ordeal of fire. Moreover, has an army any right to shelter its artillery behind an immortal work of art and then, if its fire be returned, utter frenzied yells of "barbarians ?" For an army to shelter itself behind a church is as base as for a soldier to shelter himself behind a woman. André Tardieu, in a letter to the Temps in 1912, confessed that no army could possibly be expected to spare churches which were used for military purposes. *

Not war as conducted by the Germans has been destructive to so many priceless gems of Gothic or Flemish art, but war itself. The French themselves have destroyed many of their own beautiful structures by bombardment. The same may be said of the Belgians, and in particular of the English who were little concerned with preserving the architectural masterpieces of their allies.

The outcry over Louvain was, if anything, still more frenzied than that over Rheims. There are, no doubt, a great number of people in our own country who regard Louvain as a mere mass of ruins-akin to Pompeii, or San Francisco after the fire. As a matter of fact, only one-sixth of the city was destroyed by the fire that followed the murderous volleys of the franc-tireurs from the houses. The valuable library, unfortunately, could not be saved-for the inhabitants raised no hand to help. It was only through the efforts of the German soldiers that the wonderful Town Hall was preserved for the eyes of future generations, The ancient church of St. Peter, though damaged in some parts, may easily be restored.

It is characteristic of German science and system that special art commissions, consisting of eminent scholars, art experts and

occupied lands. It is their duty to protect, I restore and report upon all public works of art. Kurt Glaser contributes an interesting article illustrated with striking contemporary engravings depicting the terrible devastation of Brussells by the French in 1869-ine same. armies that went burning and destroying through Heidelberg, Mannheim, Speyer, Worms and hundreds of other and smaller places. The stones speak-and these pictures speak-there are no ruins more tragic even in this war. The book contains, apart from its many valuable illustrations, a number of interesting articles, among them an address to the Belgian people upon this very theme, by Governor-General Von Bissing. Dr. Wilhelm Waetzold, proves that the absurd cry of "Barbarians!" which many Germans find so inexplicable, is merely a survival of that ancient cry which the Roman world had always hurled at the northern tribes during its struggles with them. The educated Japanese consider the modern Americans barbarians, and if we knew the mind of mystic India respecting most Occidental nations, we would have small reason for flattering ourselves.

After the fury and rancor have died from mens bearts, the word will no doubt agree with that eminent authority Professor Paul Clemen of Bonn, and at present at the front, who winds up his valuable and interesting treatise with these four lines of verse of which I have ventured to make an inadequate translation :

Though marvels were these of the human hand .-

New art from the earth aspires, But who would have built us a Fatherland Had Germany sunk in the fires?

Mars and War.

The association of the planet Mars with war, to which Professor Turner referred in his Royal Institution lecture, was a natural outcome of its redness. The Greeks had called the planet the Fiery One; the Romans named it after their war-god and their poets spoke of "the savage star of rapacious Mars." At times, as in 1719, the red glow of Mars has been so vivid as to create popular panic. Whether the color is due to red rocks, to red earth, or to the redness

TIME HAS COME TO FIGHT The Interstate Commerce Commission must be reorganized or else it must go, excepting the two members who, alone of all that responsible body, seem to realize the precarious condition of the country with oneeighth of its railroads in the hands of receivers and one-half the rest bound the same way. The two exceptions are Messrs. Daniels and Harlan. They favor granting the railroads the increase they need. Mr. Daniels was appointed by President Wilson and it is believed that he expresses the President's views. If Mr. Wilson would remove all the commissioners who have failed to rise to his own superior judgment, the change would be welcomed everywhere and would furnish the best evidence of the sincerity of the President's delaration in favor of giving business a fair show.

It is no laughing matter that one-eighth of the railroads of this country are in the hands of receivers. It means that war has been made upon our second greatest industry. War should provoke warfare in return. Justice is on the side of the railroads. The Commerce Commission concedes that the cost of labor and material has shown a progressive increase in the past years, while none of the railroads show a return beyond $6^{1/2}$ per cent. on their undisputed value. This leaves nothing for emergency necessities caused by floods and other disasters. No business can secure capital if it be limited to an earning of from 4 to 6 per cent with no reserve for emergencies,

The railroads are unable to provide the necessary improvements and betterments they urgently need, and that would involve, according to a standard authority, an expenditure of three million dollars a day continuously for a period of five years, or the enormous aggregate of five billion dollars for labor and material.

The time has come for the railroad managers of the country to actively organize with their shareholders and their employees into an army of earnest, patriotic and determined "citizens, an army not afraid to meet the 'busters" and "masters" face to face at Washington or anywhere else. (Leslie's.)

Do not throw away your Continental Times after reading it, but send it to a friend either at home or abroad.



