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# The Continental Times

A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1915.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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## LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

### England's Ambition.

London, Sunday. According to the *Times* Mr. Asquith will bring in a proposition raising the army to four million.

### Steamer Sunk.

The Hague, Sunday. It is announced that the Italian steamer, "Dante Alighieri," 9,800 tons, has been sunk.

### No Guarantees.

Washington, Sunday. The United States Government refuses to give any guarantees for the safe passage home of the German Naval and Military attachés.

### Petrolite Escaped.

London, Sunday. The American tank-ship "Petrolite" reported to have been sunk by a submarine appears to have been attacked but escaped.

### Kitchener and Grey in Paris.

Paris, Saturday. Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey are here. The arrival of the two prominent members of the British Cabinet has attracted much attention.

### U Boats in Mediterranean.

London, Sunday. The Naval Correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that during the past five weeks thirty British, French and Italian ships have been torpedoed, amongst them transport ships.

### England Refuses.

London, Sunday. The British Government refuses to discuss the Baralong incident with the German Government, upon the plea that it is already engaged in a correspondence upon that subject with America.

### Note to Austria.

Washington, Sunday. The State Department has sent a note to Austria-Hungary, upon the subject of the "Ancona." The American Government asserts that the submarine fired upon the "Ancona" after the ship had stopped.

### Coercing Persia.

Amsterdam, Sunday. According to a Petersburg despatch, the Russians propose sending many more troops into Persia. The English have requested the Persians to place their police force under Russian supervision.

### Senussi Victory.

Constantinople, Sunday. The Senussis have occupied the entire Vilayet of Tripoli. They have made their headquarters at Sul el Dschuma, one hour's march from the town of Tripoli.

### America Demands Recalls.

Washington, Sunday. The American Government not only demands the recall of the German Naval and Military Attachés, but also that of the Austro-Hungarian Consul in New York, von Ruber.

### Monastir Garrison.

Sofia, Thursday. The capital of Macedonia, Monastir, is garrisoned by a mixed troop composed in like parts of Germans, Austro-Hungarians and Bulgarians.

### Salonica to be Held.

London, Sunday. According to the *Times* Correspondent in Paris, the result of the war Council has been to decide that the Balkan Expedition will under no conditions be given up.

### Where is King Peter?

Geneva, Sunday. At the Serbian Legation in Paris it is stated that King Peter is in Albania but where cannot be told, for fear of the action of the Anti-Serbian populace.

### Bulgarian Governors of Servia.

Vienna. General Tarcho Petrow, of the Bulgarian army, has been appointed Governor of Macedonia and General Kutinschew Governor of Old Servia. The first Bulgarian newspaper has appeared in Nisch and is called "Bulgaria Mrahwa."

### The Peace Apostles.

Christiania, Sunday. Wireless News has reached here from the Oscar II., on which Mr. Ford and peace colleagues are travelling. They have had heavy weather and fear that the English will take them to Kirkwall as so many of them have German sounding names. The secretary Ryan has telegraphed to Christiania for accommodation for 160 people.

### Steamers Sunk.

London, Sunday. Lloyds announces that the British steamers "Veria" (3230 tons) and "Soul-andis" have been sunk. Aboard the steamer "Liverpool" fire broke out. The ship sank. The "Star of New Zealand" from Montevideo to Havre, with a cargo of frozen meat, has run on to the Island of Molene. The ship is lost.

The Italian steamer "Dimis" has been sunk. The steamer "Tunis" has foundered.

The Ambassador in Rome informs his Government that the Standard Oil Company's ship "Communiapaw" has been captured and taken to an unknown destination.

### Joffre as Scapegoat.

Paris, Tuesday. In his well known organ, *L'Homme Enchaîné*, M. Clemenceau prints a remarkable and characteristic attack upon the new supreme Commander of the French forces. According to M. Clemenceau, the new nomination is a danger to the Constitution, and he considers, that anyhow the nomination of a supreme head was needless, there being already a Minister of War in France. He says, "General Joffre is to be made responsible upon all military questions. I do not know what are the relations between London and Paris and what has been arranged between the two. But, without any kind of doubt it was necessary to find someone to undertake the onus. Our Government had been wont up to now to find other means in order to absolve itself from responsibility. In spite of his resistance, proof of which we have in black and white, Joffre has been drawn into the scheme. It is quite evident that the Government seeks to whitewash itself. I see the time coming when an enormous quantity of soap will be needed."

### Sharp Criticism.

London, Sunday. The military correspondent of the *Times* writes: Should the campaign of 1916 fail from lack of soldiers, it will merely mean that the Government would not look facts in the face, would not speak about them and prevented others telling of them. The higher direction of the Allies failed in technical thoroughness. Only in October did the General Staff commence to exercise its legitimate functions. Even then its advice was not followed, except in the case of Salonica. The Cabinet committed the capital mistake of subordinating strategy to politics. The military expert goes on to criticise the fact of the troops being, without any general plan, sent to Salonica, the Dardanelles, Egypt and Mesopotamia. "All our operations," he says, "have been conducted in complete ignorance of the fact that it is necessary to distinguish between offensive and defensive strategy and that the main efforts must be concentrated upon the principal offensive and that the other operations must be of a defensive character."

The higher war leadership failed utterly, the Council of War threw the General Staff overboard and the Cabinet threw the General Staff overboard.

## Anglo-American Press on Chancellors Speech.

London, Sunday. The *Daily Express* considers the Chancellors speech to be the "Best bluff of the War." It says that the war has accomplished many wonders, but not that of teaching the German Chancellor to tell the truth.

The *Daily Chronicle* says: "If the Chancellor thinks that by his words he can in the smallest degree influence the Allies into giving up, or to egg them on against one another, he over-rates his eloquence. The day may come when the Allies will listen to him, but then it must be when he talks in a quite other tone."

The *Daily Graphic* writes: "In truth this would be the most agreeable moment for Germany to make peace. We must candidly state that the Germans have shown splendid resistive power and it is not astonishing that the Chancellor and Kaiser would now wish for peace. But we have other things to attend to."

The *Daily News* says that the peace conditions of England are well known. "We want justice for Belgium, Servia, France and Europe and for mankind, which suffers under the tyranny of German militarism. The real mystery and the only impediment towards peace lies not in the aim of our land but in that of Germany. Until Germany has carried out her proud plans, there are small hopes of peace."

### American Press.

London, Sunday. *Reuter* as usual only quotes a few anti-German press opinions.

The *New York Herald* says: "Germany requires a peace, in which it would stand as triumphant and which would leave its enemies so weak, that they would no longer be able to fight. But Germany cannot find anyone who will speak with it about peace, and in the countries of the Allies, there is no thought of peace to be found."

The *New York Tribune* says: "The Allies are convinced in their being ultimately victorious and to be able finally to make a peace such as they wish. Europe is fighting its freedom."

## AMERICA STANDS FIRM UPON RIGHTS OF SEARCH SENDS GREAT BRITAIN APPENDIX UPON INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY SECRETARY OF NAVY GIDEON WELLES WHICH CONTROVERTS ENGLISH STANDPOINT

The British Government having asserted that America employed exactly the same measures at sea during the Civil War as Great Britain applies today, the Secretary of State Lansing has forwarded to Downing Street the following Appendix which clearly shows the contrary to be the case, for the perusal of Sir Edward Grey, that he may be more fully informed.

## VISIT AND SEARCH INSTRUCTIONS TO U. S. OFFICERS IN CIVIL WAR.

ATTACHED as Appendix No. 1 to the United States note to Great Britain are the "Instructions of the Secretary of the Navy to flag officers commanding squadrons and officers commanding cruisers relative to the right of search," issued by Gideon Welles in 1862.

### The instructions follow:

Navy Department, August 18, 1862.

SIR—Some recent occurrences in the capture of vessels, and matters pertaining to the blockade, render it necessary that there should be a recapitulation of the instructions heretofore from time to time given, and also of the restrictions and precautions to be observed by our squadrons and cruisers.

It is essential, in the remarkable contest now waging, that we should exercise great forbearance, with great firmness, and manifest to the world that the intention of our Government, while asserting and maintaining our own rights, to respect and scrupulously regard the rights of others. It is in this view that the following instructions are explicitly given:

FIRST. That you will exercise constant vigilance to prevent supplies of arms, munitions and contraband of war from being conveyed to the insurgents, but that under no circumstances will you seize any vessel within the waters of a friendly nation.

SECONDLY. That while diligently exercising the right of visitation on all suspected vessels, you are in no case authorized to chase and fire at a foreign vessel without showing your colors and giving her the customary preliminary notice of a desire to speak and visit her.

## STYLES OLD AND NEW

### VICTORIES OF DIPLOMACY.

STRAIGHTFORWARD METHODS WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE OUSTED OLD TIME SYSTEM BASED UPON INTRIGUE. THE FAILURES OF RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH DIPLOMATS.

By Aubrey Stanhope

Nothing could be more striking at the present moment than the victory of modern Diplomacy over that of the ancient type.

Russia today still persists in keeping to the old time system of diplomacy which is based entirely upon intrigue and double dealing. And, of all the countries; when one looks round, free from bias or partizanship; Russia stands out as the nation whose diplomacy has failed more signally than that of any other in existence.

As the *Russkaja Viedomosti* put it some days ago: "The policy of Russia for the past fifty years and the injunctions given in the will of Peter the Great, have all been engulfed in one grand catastrophe."

### Dismal Failure.

The diplomacy of England at the most critical moment of the history of that nation has, it is universally admitted, met with dismal failure, and that at a time when a successfully conducted diplomatic campaign counted for everything. English diplomacy, just like the Russian, is conducted on the lines of extreme combinations together with a refined appreciation of the force of money. And England has today, and probably forever, lost a most valuable influence in the Orient which has gone over to the enemy.

America believes in the perfectly frank and open manner of dealing in her foreign relations; and, although it sometimes shocks, it is a "get there" style of diplomacy which rarely fails.

French diplomacy is also suffering from a bad sore head. It is likewise old fashioned, except, curiously enough, in the case of the

Cambon brothers, who, old men, are of the most modern in their ideas, the most communicative and the best informed of men.

### Frank and Open.

As regards German diplomacy, it has been the fashion for years past to disparage it, to state that it was too frank and open, too naive. But the German diplomat, in that respect is more like the American than any other. Could one imagine a more democratic and open diplomat than the late Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, so long German Ambassador at Constantinople. But it was exactly with simplicity and open manner that he made himself beloved by the Turks and weaned himself into the confidence of the officials at the Sublime Porte, to an extent that no other Ambassador found it possible to do. And the results of the diplomatic seeds he sowed are being reaped in a rich harvest today.

### It Gains the Day.

That same open policy of diplomacy has of late served Germany in the utmost degree in Washington, in circumstances most difficult. It has gained the day with Bulgaria, Greece and Roumania. None talk nowadays of any failure of German diplomacy, it has won all along the line!

What a triumph of diplomacy it is, which finds Germany to day, at a critical point of the war in alliance with Bulgaria and Turkey and having surely secured the neutrality of Greece and Roumania against the frantic efforts made by the diplomats of France, England and Russia to draw those countries into the war.

stantin acted illegally. This was according to agreement shown to the King, who agreed to its being despatched, upon the condition that the declarations of His Majesty be likewise published.

## VENIZELOS ANGRY.

Athens, Sunday. Ex-Premier Venizelos has given an interview to the *Times* Correspondent in which he says that King Con-

## Views Of The English Press.

London, Tuesday. *Daily Mail*—"Our case is that the Orders in Council were a reply to Germany's repudiation of all international law. The Powers which wickedly torpedoed neutral ships and ships with neutral passengers and sowed the seas with mines showed complete indifference to those neutral rights whereof the United States declares itself the unhesitating champion."

"We waited for the neutrals to act. As they did not we acted ourselves in the interests of humanity. The doctrines we applied are, in essence, those laid down by the United States in the Civil War."

### "Our Only Defense," One Plea.

*Daily Telegraph*—"We are out to win this war just as the North in the contest with the South. Many things are done in circumstances like these which are, perhaps, practically expedient rather than ideally just. The difference between this and earlier wars is the vast extent of sea and land involved."

"It is not always advisable to give the benefit of the doubt in cases where suspicion is justifiable. Some delay is imperative to clear up obscure issues. But the great end of our activity must be secured at whatever cost and Britain has to recognize that in our energetic prosecution of the war by land and sea she is doing a duty both to herself and her allies."

*Daily Chronicle*—"Unless Germany can be blockaded through neutral ports she cannot be blockaded at all. It is impossible to expect this country to accept a rule which would allow her to blockade us and prevent us blockading her."

"The note points to a continuance of diplomatic difficulties between Washington and London, difficulties which cannot possibly be diminished without serious modifications of the American attitude. With the Presidential elections looming ahead, such modifications in answer to reason and argument will be unusually hard for Washington to make. That is the least hopeful element in the affair."

*Morning Post*: "The United States Government is perfectly cognizant of the fact that no naval power can or will relinquish the right to control the sea in time of war. It is the right which has been practically resumed by the British Government, and whatever the British Government may do or say it is quite certain the British people have not the smallest intention of permitting a surrender of its maritime rights. No nation can be expected to commit suicide."

## TAFT NOT A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

New York, Sunday. In an interview concerning the Republican nomination for the Presidency Mr. Taft has said:

"I am not a candidate, I am not a politician. As a citizen I may say without qualification that Elihu Root of New York is the one man who answers the requirements of the times for the presidency."

### Takes Middle Ground.

Mr. Taft, who was in fine spirits, apparently unconcerned as to the whether his views would make him friends or foes, declared he was neither alarmist nor pacifist—about half way between Roosevelt and Bryan.

"And that," he said with the great smile, "is generally a pretty safe place to be."

He deprecated the "alarmist" talk of no defenses at the present time. He defended the present military resources as "fair" and not to be sneezed at, although wholly inadequate in case trouble should be thrust upon the country.

He satirized the board of eminent inventors at Washington as about as efficacious as a bunch of prima donnas called to pass judgment on one another's art.

## BULGARIAN SUCCESSES.

Sofia, Sunday. The *Echo de Bulgarie* states that General Serrail has met with a bloody defeat, that his troops are decimated and their annihilation imminent. Two days had been enough for the valiant Bulgarian army to beat into shreds the long pre-arranged landing expedition. The French, that paper says, have only just begun to feel the effects of our patriotism and our confidence. The results of this defeat spells the end of the Macedonian Campaign. The Entente Powers have been chased out of the Balkans. It sums up by stating that the effects of what has taken place will surely have serious results in Paris and London.

The losses of the French and English are estimated at 12,000 men.



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### A Word to Business Men.

The "Continental Times" is one of the most interesting and original journals in the world. Its circulation has steadily grown not only in the country in which it is published, but abroad—not only in the neutral countries of Europe, but in the United States where the paper now enjoys an extensive circulation. In addition to being interesting the *Continental Times* also strives to be useful.

Though conditions in the business community of every land are at present far from normal, we nevertheless believe that communications should be maintained and the interest kept alive between the United States and Germany—so that the many pleasant and profitable commercial relations may be rapidly resumed after the war.

To further this end, the *Continental Times* purposes to conduct a regular business and financial section which will keep readers in both countries in touch with the conditions in the markets of the other. American firms with American markets will find our columns a very valuable medium for keeping their name and products before the eyes of the public. Bank reports, stock quotations, news of business enterprises will be given due attention, as well as all other items of use to commercial circles on both sides.

We invite the practical cooperation of all those who are interested in this project, and we trust that they will take advantage of the weekly Commercial Section (published every Friday) in order to keep in touch with one another. We hope that we may likewise count upon their support in this undertaking by their liberal use of our advertising columns and the securing of new readers.

### The Publishers.

#### Americans are Just.

It was President Lincoln who said, that the Americans were liable now and again to be misled for awhile, to form wrong judgements at times, but that sooner or later, when the facts became known, common sense and justice who the day and the public of the United States finally came round to the right conclusion upon all important subjects.

And so it is coming to be the case in America to-day regarding Germany and the position of Germany in this war. For a long while—much too long—the American public had been grievously misled as regards Germany, intentionally deceived by the enemies of the country. It was an easy task for England to throw dust in the eyes of the Americans, for, having absolute command both of the cables and the seas it was quite simple to send false and damaging news, and to reduce the possibilities of the people of the United States knowing the truth, to a minimum. Moreover the English had, by one means or another, gained control of the leading American papers of New York with rare exception, and thus the task of poisoning the public mind was made facile.

For some time past, the *Continental Times* has been publishing a series of articles, which have merited the closest attention, under the heading of "An American's Apology to Germany." In those articles, written by Mr. Roland Hugins and first published in "The Open Court" magazine, the author tells very explicitly how it was that the Americans were misled and of the false views which were given them early in the war, extremely difficult to eradicate from their minds even now. In his last chapter, Mr. Hugins says: "My German friends, there is one last word I would address to you, and this most earnestly of all. Do not allow your bitterness against the United States to increase. Do not regard this country as your confirmed enemy, but as a potential friend. Our nation is much more divided in sympathy than it appears to be." Then after telling of the thirteen million of sympathisers in the United States of Germans, Austro-Hungarian, Irish and others, who are natural sympathisers, he says, "There are a vast number of men and women of older American stock who see the justice of your struggle, or at least are lenient in their judgment." And he goes on to say: "At bottom American is fair minded. And you have in America loyal friends, whose eyes refuse to be blinded by calumny, not unaware of your faults, who love you for your lofty virtues, who will fight for you against a world of falsehoods, until the truth prevails. Dem glücklichen Tag!"

## AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NEWS ITEMS.

SPRING LIKE WEATHER REJOICES PEOPLE WHOSE THOUGHTS ARE WITH THE SOLDIERS.

### Count Julius Andrassy

#### Upon War and Peace.

FIELDMARSHAL MACKENSEN AT SCHÖNBRUNN. AT OPERA AND THEATRE. FUNERAL OF COUNT DE CONTI. POPULARITY OF WAR FILMS.

Vienna, Saturday. All of a sudden winter weather had come. That was a week ago. It was too early to be natural. But scarce had we begun to appreciate the glistening snow and the brisk life giving cold snap, than up went the thermometer to well nigh summer range. The air just now is mild and balmy as in Spring, and the furs we had taken out from their resting places with alacrity, are once more replaced in their moth-safe cupboards. To-day it is a matter of wearing one's lightest overcoat and if the present weather continues we shall have a truly green Christmas.

The meteorologists tell us that such mild weather is unprecedented, it is a sort of false Spring.

#### Thankful for Mildness.

All are glad that the weather is so mild on account of our soldiers at the front, who will at all events, as regards the weather, be having an easy time of it. Last winter, as will be remembered, they had a hard time of it, and in those terrible days in the Carpathians last year, their sufferings were more terrible than people can imagine. And this year our valiant men high up in the Alps would have to endure great hardships should severe cold weather set in, as has been the case in Bulgaria. In Servia our soldiers have had a hard time enough and we hope they may now be having easier weather conditions.

#### Upon War and Peace.

Count Julius Andrassy is ever interesting, his information upon all subjects of topics of the day being apparently unlimited. His latest speech was in reference to the war fronts on the Russian Balkan and Italian sides. He said that not only had the gallant troops of the Monarchy driven the Russians out of the frontiers of their own country, but they had occupied the greater part of Poland, and, added to that, quite a slice of Russia proper. He compared the rapidity with which the Russian fortresses had been taken to the long and stubborn resistance displayed by the Austro-Hungarians in the never to be forgotten siege of Przemyśl. He said it was patriotism and the sentiment of duty that had inspired every single soldier.

#### Italy the Traitor.

After giving the Turks their full mead of praise, Count Julius took his audience to the Italian front. He drew attention to the fact, that Italy being the ally, the frontier in that direction had been dismantled of troops. The Austro-Hungarian soldiers had been almost a year at war when the situation became acute. And even then in order not to awake the enmity of Italy no troops were sent to the frontier. And in spite of all that, the Austro-Hungarian forces had been able to more than hold their own on the Isonzo and other fronts against the offensive of a big power that had made the most minute and elaborate preparations for this war, a long period ahead, with the object of destroying the former friend.

So also the campaign in the Balkans had been a brilliant one for Austro-Hungarian arms, for in a few weeks the enemy had been totally decimated. We have, he said, done everything to prepare the ground for a favourable peace. Unfortunately however our enemies do not make any advances towards peace. Therefore we must continue the war. The Entente still persists in thinking that there can be a turn in the campaign in its favor.

#### Mackensen at Schönbrunn.

General Mackensen has paid a flying visit here at the special request of the Emperor. The Fieldmarshal was received in audience at Schönbrunn. He gave the Emperor news at to conditions at the Balkan front, and at the same time thanked the Monarch for the Military Order in brilliants which the Kaiser had graciously conferred upon him.

Just a few days ago was the anniversary of the 500th day of order for the mobilisation of a portion of the Austro-Hungarian army against Servia, which in truth signified the commencement of the war. The first Servian campaign ended in December.

#### Electra in Opera.

The musical treat of the week has been the production of "Electra" at the Opera house led by its composer Richard Strauss. The trio of the music of Electra is wondrous, and, as the opera proceeded, so the enthusiasm of the audience increased, and this reached its climax when Strauss himself appeared on the stage. In dramatic qualities, Electra is unsurpassed.

Karl Sternheim's comedy "Der Kandidat" which has been produced at the Volksbühne is a study of philistinism and political life. The hero is a man without convictions, who has the instinct of cunning, and is drawn to left and right with his views and sentiments. In spite of his narrow-mindedness

and his absurdity, his vanity dominates all. He believes in no aim in life, only in a political ethic. Those features Sternheim works out in satirical form.

#### The New Director.

The question as regards the successor of Director Weiss in the Volkstheater appears to be difficult of decision. Several meetings of the Committee have been held, but so far no decision has been taken. There are a number of Candidates, but that is nothing, up to today no decision has been reached.

The princess of Trebizond has been given at the Burgtheater and the favourite Offenbach Opera met with an enthusiast welcome from a fully filled house. It was long long ago since this melodious work of the great author had been given in Vienna. It had been carefully rehearsed new scenery given, and its success was assured beforehand. Frau Pohl Meister and Messrs. Strassmeyer, Herrfeld and Böhm all scored well merited applause, Fräulein Berginz and Herr Schöpfer also deserve special mention.

Frau Ida Roland has been married to Count Egan Coudenhove. She is the actress who made such a success in the role of Catherine the Great, in the play called "The Zarina."

#### The Vicualing Question.

As there is considerable question nowadays of difficulty in provisioning ourselves, it is interesting to hear that Soo Roumanian landowners have met and have come to an agreement regarding the exportation of pork and fowls. The corn question had already been settled and plenty of wheat and flour is coming up stream on the broad Danube.

#### Funeral of Count de Conti.

The funeral this taken place of the Count Giacomo de Conti, Marshal of the Court of the Duchess Maria Antonia de Parma the mother of the Archduchess Zita, wife of the heir to the throne. Upon the news of the death of the Marshal of the Court, the Archduchess Zita had come by automobile from Reichenau to Vienna and was present at the deathbed. H. I. H. expressed her personal sorrow to the family of the Count. The Princess Maria Antonia de Bourbon-Parma, the Duchess of Braganza, Archduke Leopold Salvator, Archduchess Blanka and daughter, Archduchess Dolores, were also present.

Archduke Karl Franz Josef sent a magnificent wreath, with red and white ribbon. Archduchess Zita a wreath of white flowers, with the inscription on the ribbon "In grateful memory."

At the funeral were, the Archduchess Zita, Archduchess Marie Therese, Archduchess Maria Annunziata, Archduke Leopold Salvator, Archduchess Blanka, Archduchess Maria Antonia of Parma, Duchess of Braganza, Princess Maria Antonia, and Prince Louis of Parma.

Others there were Prince Zdenko Lobkowitz, August Algraf Salm-Reifferscheidt.

#### War Films.

War Cinematograph films are all the rage just now. For a long while much regret was expressed that there were no film reproductions of the movements of our gallant troops at the front. Now so the directors of the War Archives set themselves to work to see what could be done. And the excellent results of their efforts lie in the fact that today in every corner of which we are here so richly endowed—excellent war-films are to be seen, and, it need scarce be said, they are exceedingly popular and draw full houses.

#### Lack of Housemaids.

There has for years past been a dearth of housemaids in Vienna and now it is worse than ever before owing to the innumerable temptations to women to take well paid berths which are vacant in such numbers owing to the number of men called to the colors. On the electric cars, in the postal service, on the railroads, in the gas and electrical works etc., etc., everywhere women are to be found. In the banks alone, thousands of women are engaged in clerical work and the female typewriters are more numerous than ever before.

The factories, specially those working upon military contracts have absorbed an enormous number of women hands. They receive as high as 10 kronen per day and 4 to 6 kronen is quite a normal wage for women just now. And what is more the wage givers are perfectly satisfied with the women workers who are very smart and industrious and do not give way to drink, as was so often the case with the men.

And so, as you can readily imagine, the housewives have the utmost difficulty in, keeping their female servants and above all in getting any to replace those leaving them.

In the time before the war, the best servants were recruited from the peasant classes, but there also the source has been cut because

## The Open Tribune.

### To Our Readers.

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

### "The Outlook" is Bad.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY  
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

October 23, 1915.

### To the Editor of the Continental Times:

A recent article by one of your correspondents criticising the editorial policy of the Outlook meets my thorough-going approval: and I am impelled to contribute further evidence of the "neutral" position of this publication.

In February of this year I received an article from the pen of Rudolf Eucken entitled "Der Krieg und das Christentum" which I put into English and submitted immediately to the editors of the Outlook. I chose this publication because the subject had been up for discussion only recently in America and had been handled in a characteristically feeble and hypocritical way in the Outlook and kindred publications.

Thereupon I received notification that the article had been received and would be given consideration in due season. After waiting for several weeks, during which the article had not appeared, I wrote again to the editors and was informed that the article had been set and was delayed in publication only until such time as it could be printed "with editorial comment."

Evidently the editorial department was unable to manufacture the editorial comment necessary to kill the effect of the article: for when I applied to the periodical again at the beginning of June for an explanation why an important article by one of the greatest living thinkers had been delayed so long in publication while the work of inferior hack-writers was allowed to monopolize its columns.

I received the reply that just as there were many matters in connection with the administration of the philosophical department of Vanderbilt University which the management of the Outlook would neither understand nor appreciate, so there were doubtless many things connected with the publication of a periodical that I would not understand. I had already arrived at this conclusion previously in view of the conduct of the Outlook itself, and therefore handed the article to the Methodist Review, in the October number of which it has just appeared. Liberal quotations were given from it in the Literary Digest of this week. I relate this incident as a typical example of the diplomatic method of suppressing undesirable articles on the war question, pursued by American publications from the very outset of this struggle. It is a fair illustration of "American Neutrality" and "American Christianity" both of which are coming to be synonymous with hypocrisy in its most brazen forms.

Herbert C. Sanborn.

### An Answer to "A Warrior's View."

#### To the Editor.

The writer of a recent article in *Der Landsturm* however just in his denunciation of America's "Legitimate Neutral" trade is unjust in placing the blame on the American people. True many vile wretches of German (Charles Schwab) as well as English descent manufacture or profit by this trade in the implements of death, but they do not as a class add hypocrisy to the crime of murder, they are frankly for the Allies.

The former head of Princeton is chiefly responsible for the fact that this business has taken the place of our usual industries, by his influence chiefly, measures allowing him to put an embargo on munitions of war were defeated, and he has by his refusal to take a firm stand with England, allowing our whole trade in non-contreband of war to be absolutely stopped, and our commerce with neutral nations to be repudiated by Great Britain, forced our whole financial system into the service of the Allies. His friends are creatures of Wall Street, Monte Cristo House, Col. House, our venal press calls this man, who discovered the Pearson's, and whose wealth is a mystery. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, son-in-law of the President, notorious for

the farmers are in want of all the spare hands possible, or are unable to leave their own homes, the fathers and brothers being called out.

#### Christmas Trees.

The Magistrate of the town of Vienna has put a maximum price upon what may be charged for Christmas trees. For instance those measuring from one to two metres high must not be charged more than from 2 to 4 kronen, according to size. Above two metres the price is put at from 6 to 10 kronen. Heavy fines will be imposed upon those found asking more than the above sums.

his pro-English sympathies, who are through our press to say: "The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George, was very gracious to allow Sir George Paish to come to this country." Paish whose first activities, helped by McAdoo and Wall St. were directed towards getting control of the cotton of the South at 6 c a lb. while Germany would have given 20 and more! McAdoo who put at the disposal of New York bankers over \$100,000,000 shortly after the outbreak of the war, is willing to have the Federal Reserve Banks, over which he has absolute control, accept war bonds of the Allies to any amount, though Morgan the agent of England, France and Russia wished to force the giving up of American securities for the vast credits asked for,—Morgan who wrecks railroads as one cracks walnuts. This McAdoo is one of the most influential of those who oppose an embargo on European exports and imports, to force the release of hundreds of millions of goods held in neutral ports by Orders in Council, meat held in England, illegally, and further by the blocking of this embargo prevent the cotton-growers of the South from obtaining \$75,000,000 for cotton which many now are mortgaging at half the cost of production at ruinous rates of interest. McAdoo professes to be scandalized that Southern Bankers ask high interest on securities which he is striving his best to depreciate.

To this impoverished South our Treasury generously advanced \$15,000,000 through its banks drained by the North,—the South which has lost hundreds of millions by the counsel of such men as Mr. McAdoo being followed. Our Executive hardly needs to be influenced by such patriots as House, et. al. but their society is congenial and he, being as ignorant as the typical professor of the *Lustige Blätter*, takes their advice eagerly, if he be shown and adverse criticism of any one who is not notoriously pro-English. Millions of Americans know of Countess acts of our administration, showing an anti-German bias, and we earnestly pray that the German people will have patience and not force their government to war, we being held responsible for the actions of a pedant who is so prejudiced, self-willed and conceited that he is not conscious that he is a liar when he says that he is neutral. We the American people propose to deal with these our servants who misrepresent us.

From the start of this war very simple tactics were adopted by the allied gang, America was assumed to be divided into two camps, English and German,—to the latter some Irish were reluctantly allowed to belong.

The *New York Times*, the most corrupt, and most adroit, mouth piece of the Allies said in its issue of Sept. 6th, 1914 "Americans, those of German blood alone excepted, are unanimous in condemning Germany," this lying sheet then had in its possession a letter from Fox, ex-Minister to Guatemala, written as an Anglo-Saxon espousing Germany's cause Professor John W. Burgess among others had already taken the same stand. Letters of sympathy for Germany and newspapers which contain matter reflecting on the Allies, are destroyed in transit to Germany whenever possible. Books of which by now there are quite a number written by Americans of non-German blood which combat most temperately this German baiting are banned from our public libraries. . . . Therefore do not believe that the whole American people are back of the financiers who have no country.

Also do not regard the silver-tongued Boy Orator as a friend, this mountebank, half faker and half knave whose intelligence is on a level with the Chautauquas who adore him, resigned first because he saw that the people did not want war with Germany, next because he wished to do her as much harm as possible, particularly in resisting an embargo on munitions of war. At the meeting of the Friends of Peace held in Chicago, he, almost a self-invited guest, (opposed this subject coming up, interrupting speakers who were advocating this embargo, and preventing, for one, Representative Stephen J. Porter of Pittsburg a friend of this measure from making a speech by the threat of interruption. Bryan's influence alone blocked every endeavour to make the denunciation of "Legitimate Neutral" trade the main issue of the meeting.

Eldridge, Maryland. Dr. T. D. Murray.

### KIPLING AND CATS.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is evidently no lover of cats, for the tale of "The Cat Who Walked by Himself" is based on the latent hostility between the cat and the man. He describes how the dog, the horse and the cow in turn are attracted to the cave of our ancestors and become domesticated, but the cat still retains his freedom. Even after he has fallen a victim to the seductions of the fireside, and agreed to accept the terms imposed by the man and the dog, he never becomes really friendly.

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



# BONDS OF UNITY BETWEEN GERMANY AND AMERICA.

## International Commerce Stands for International Friendship.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE OF BERLIN.

### Message to All the World.

DUTIES AND WEIGHTY RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRESS TOWARDS GOOD RELATIONS.

AMERICAN NOTE TO ENGLAND. ITS IMPORTANCE. RECIPROCITY MUST BE COMMERCIAL MAXIM IN FUTURE.

At the late annual meeting of American Association of Commerce and Trade the President M. J. Wolf jr. addressed the members of the guild. After quoting the words of such men as Ambassadors Tower and Hill, of Professors Coar of the Germanistic Society of America Seligman, of Columbia University; Geheimrat Goldberger and others regarding their opinions concerning the great importance of good trade relations, the President said:

#### Trade Organization.

These extracts, which I have just read to you, will tend to show how much importance is attached to trade-organizations, and what power they possess in disseminating the seeds, contrary to the facts as they evidence themselves to-day for the development of civilization and the fostering of International Trade, a power which will and must bring about a better understanding and friendly feeling among the nations of the universe.

In this connection I beg to say that I wish it were in my power to send a message to all the world, and this message would be, to advise not alone the people, but the press of the entire globe, to seriously and earnestly think again and again before giving utterance to biased and prejudiced thought and views, which tend to bring about complications, creating race, religious and national hatred; and to the press especially I would send a word of warning, to use the greatest discretion in the publication of their news and in their editorials. I would cite here the opinion and advice, of one of our leading statesmen, as well as an editorial of one of the leading journals of New York, which I have just read to-day. Professor Sloane of the Columbia University, Roosevelt Professor in Berlin, on Feb. 1st, 1913, made the following speech:

#### Professor Sloane.

It is delightful to notice how rapidly good understanding between Germany and America has of recent years been increasing. I should like to speak a few words about my observations in these last three months, during which I have been a diligent reader of German newspapers representing every type of society and conviction. Their articles are marked by a slightly malicious and deeply ironical tone. There are some which exhibit an admirable spirit in discussing America, others seem fond of sensation.

On the other hand I have read in journals of equal influence long and able discussions of American politics, of American opinion, especially about Germany, which have been distinctly intended to arouse antagonism in Germany against America.

This is a field in which, I believe, associations of this sort could exercise the most important influence for the interchange of such relations as characterize the maxim of giving both sides a good bargain. No one can deny that there is much antagonism to Germany in the American press. I have read with interest several articles in German newspapers emphasizing this fact.

During these months just passed I have had opportunity to converse with some very important international merchants, and the conversation often turned about the theme, as to how the relations of Germany and America were to be improved.

If nations, with the widely divergent interests of the individuals who compose them, are to love each other at all, it must be through the action of the component individuals. There is just as much war as ever in the world, but it is a commercial war, a war of tariffs, markets and trade.

I hope I am a wiser man for the winter I am spending in Germany, for the charming intercourse I am having with Germans, whom I find to be just as square and just as delightful as are my acquaintances at home. But all may not travel.

One thing however everybody does in this age of general enlightenment, and that is, read the papers. Hence the heavy responsibility of the press. I have been a newspaper man, and I am still a writer for periodicals. On many sides the press is superb. It clarifies our minds, aids in the formation of convictions and opinion, conveys a wealth of excellent information and promotes a high degree of intelligence. In one respect the press can perform a splendid task which in our days is not performed as it should be: a task of international conciliation. The counting room of the great newspapers influences the editorial desk too much, and human nature, being what it is, the thing "News" which too often spells "sensation" sells far better than the normal statement of a general truth. On the German side of this I have already touched. It is to America that in closing I wish to direct attention, because there you are far more influential than you can be here. Misrepresentations and lies concerning Germany are published in our papers, as similar things are published here. You read the American papers diligently. Take your pen in hand, and contradict such falsehoods fearlessly.

We readers and buyers of newspapers make their success, and if we will be heard, we shall be.

The New York Commercial in late issue in its editorial page makes the following plea:

"It is regrettable that so many stories are being printed about the alleged plots to blow up ships leaving our ports and factories making war materials for Germany's enemies. The arrest of several suspects and the discovery of bombs and supplies of high explosives and chemicals for making them, have made a tremendous sensation. It may become a serious affair in a diplomatic sense, and it is the duty of the press to stick to the truth as closely as possible. In the mad rush to sell special editions, wild stories are printed without proper foundation.

#### Confusing the Public.

If the arrest of alleged conspirators leads up to a situation that may strain our diplomatic relations with another great Power, the minds of the people will be confused by the weird tales now being printed. A story is told on the front page in big type. It proved to be a fake, but the contradiction is made in small type, in an obscure corner of a subsequent edition which misses the eyes of most of its readers.

On such journalistic conditions the average reader remembers the big story and does not learn that it was made out of whole cloth unless somebody tells him or he reads it in a rival newspaper. If the facts are correctly stated, we should wait for proofs before becoming excited. If false stories are printed to confuse the public mind the Federal government will be embarrassed by all sorts of unreasonable demands. We face a serious situation. Let us face it seriously."

Just one moment more on this most important theme. A few days ago a prominent German Captain of Industry gave a sarcastic opinion on the note just sent to England passing its effect on the alleviating of the present situation into the waste-basket. I asked him whether he had read the note in its entirety, to which he could give me only a negative reply.

This opinion expressed by an influential Commercial magnate in the presence of a large body of men, would have left marks

of hatred and enmity, and there is no telling how much unwarranted ill-feeling would have been spread by the others present if I had not contradicted and defended our cause.

#### The Business Outlook.

And now, Gentlemen, I shall get down to business. The report of your Secretary, and the report made by my humble self of our combined work in the United States in August and September of this year, are no doubt still fresh in your memory. Since then there has been some progress made in regard to the shipments of merchandise from Germany and Austria, the title of which has been proven to be American property. I am informed that now nearly all the merchandise, which has been lying at Rotterdam, has been forwarded, permits having been granted in nearly all cases. In this I see a fresh hope that the avenues will soon be opened for the resumption of trade, according to International Law, and that we may be doing business again according to our just and legal rights. The long expected note of the American Government, for which we all have been anxiously waiting, has been delivered to England and France about two weeks ago. I find this note, having read it carefully, word for word dignified, strong and energetic in its language and in which the United States clearly state their attitude:

"The note is a warning that full indemnity will be asked for any wrong suffered by United States Commerce, but more than that, it is a definition by the United States of its position as to the rights of neutrals in the great roads of international commerce, which may prove the tangle of International Law which is now being spun shall be straightened out in definite lines."

And, it is with great interest we all await the reply.

#### Interference With Trade.

Gentlemen, I believe I can confidently say that our Association has had no small part in the formation of this note; since the early part of March, when the Order in Council was announced, this question of interference of our trade has been uppermost in my mind, and in my frequent visits to Washington during my stay in America, I had many conferences with the Secretary of State and the Foreign Trade Advisers, furnishing them with not alone arguments, but facts, gathered from merchants all over the States; the assistance of our Advisory Board was most helpful. They have been most diligent and active, and have succeeded in arousing and enlisting the efforts of nearly all the Importers and Exporters in the United States on this most serious and important question. It is not that I desire the thanks for myself, nor for our organization, for the work which I consider it our duty and privilege to perform, that I am reading this extract received from one of our most active members of the Advisory Board as follows:

"Dear Mr. Wolf:—I want to thank you for the flattering remark you have made regarding the work, but connected with so many difficulties and obstacles, that had it not been for the good work which you started, and the prospect of ultimate success, I would have withdrawn long ago. In closing I want to assure you again that nothing will be left undone by the Advisory Board and myself personally to finish the work satisfactorily, which you have started."

Another vital point I should like to lay stress upon is the injustice and the unwise policy adopted by some manufacturers stirring up the feelings of the people against buying foreign made goods.

#### Reciprocity.

To us mere men of affairs the ways of states - craft and politics are strange and sometime beyond our understanding, but we business men do know that there is but one foundation for the commercial relations of these two recognized "factors to the world's commerce" and that is "Reciprocity," and I would like to impress upon all business men of both countries, that they should combine their efforts to sustain and renew the friendly feelings and commercial relations rather than rend them apart.

The following is a very interesting article of one of our leading business-men and its policy should be taken to heart by business men of every nation. His theme was "The future prosperity of the United States" to the development of foreign trade. He stated, as follows: It is true as some have maintained beyond a doubt that the United States might to-day build a high tariff wall about its territory, so strong and so high that no product of foreign countries could be admitted but I am sure that lessons of history on this point are absolutely conclusive, that any nation which shuts itself off from the great currents of the world's trade and world commerce must invariably approach in course of time the stationary condition characteristic of China and old Japan. In other words, while foreign commerce may not, when it comes to be compared in actual value with domestic commerce, be a very important matter, it is owing to its peculiar relation to the development of national civilization, of fundamental and vital importance."

#### Vital Questions.

This brings me to two questions of vital importance on which we desire to have your opinion. First, there is at present an agitation in the United States regarding the establishment of a Permanent Tariff Board. Secondly, the establishment of an American Merchant Marine. The former may be summed up with an opinion expressed by many of America's leading business men, as follows: "No tariff has been satisfactory or has lasted long nor will one ever prove satisfactory until the enactment rests upon a full disclosure and proper consideration of all the factors that should be considered. Tariff-making has gone by favor; the schedules have been made on little or no reliable information, much misinformation and juggling. The tariff is saturated with politics. The question of the hour is: "Shall we take politics out of the tariff and put it upon a scientific economic basis, where it properly belongs?" The only hope for doing this, is a strictly non-partisan tariff commission of the highest personnel with a life tenure of office or one extending over at least 8 or 10 years, in which the principal industries of the country are represented, and a full and scientific investigation shall be made in the hope of developing an American system in which the interests of all the people and all lines of business will be fully and fairly considered."

#### American Merchant Marine.

While the Merchant Marine question was much discussed at the last annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the necessity was admitted but the opinions were divided as to Government ownership or by subsidies. We have just received a personal invitation from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States asking us to appoint delegates to the next annual meeting to be held at Washington on February 8th, 9th and 10th; in addition to above subjects to be discussed, the letter states that measures will be before the session of unforgettable interest to American Commerce. The National Association of Manufacturers with a membership of over 3000 sent us a personal cordial invitation to attend a special meeting to be held in New York the 6th, 7th and 8th of December. We have appointed

a Committee of our Advisory Board to duly represent us at these meetings, and we can safely rely on their good judgement and efficiency to further the interests of the aims of this Association.

We are now in regular touch with nearly all the leading trade organizations in the United States as well as in Germany, and with these connections are in a position to be of incalculable benefit to our members.

#### The British Embargo.

A most interesting and delicate task has developed upon us in the past few weeks from the fact that many of our American firms, after having obtained their permits for their goods, were confronted with the unfortunate fact that an embargo had in the meantime been placed on their merchandise in Germany. Your secretary and myself had a long conference with Ministerial Director Dr. Müller of the Department of the Interior the latter part of October on this subject. While we were able to obtain some concessions and several firms have written us acknowledgements and thanks for our assistance, we are still making further efforts. I want to thank Dr. Stresemann of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Wirtschaftsverband, Syndicus der Sächsischen Industrie and member of Parliament, who has given us great assistance, and at our last conference a few days ago he stated he would take up the question with the Reichskanzler direct at an early date and use all his influence to convince the Government of the importance of not permitting the German products to be crowded out of the American market, especially on such goods as hosiery, linen goods, gloves etc. on which other countries will only be too glad to supply the demand. I trust that at no far distant date our other friends and members will receive satisfactory results from our appeals. In a letter received from the Advisory Board a few days ago. I was informed that the Secretary of State had taken up this matter also with our Ambassador, the Hon. James W. Gerard, and in this connection I want to express to his Excellency the thanks of myself for the strong Personal letters of introduction which he gave me to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and other high officials, and I also want to express the appreciation of the Association to him as well as all the members of the Embassy, also to Consul General Lay and his Staff for all the assistance and advice given us during these serious days. Last but not least, gentlemen, I desire to give you a special report on the issue of our weekly bulletin. Seldom has an opportunity presented itself to an Association which has enabled it to give unbiased, authentic and reliable information as our weekly report on conditions in Germany from week to week. Our Government, our daily papers are using it daily. I take pleasure in showing you here with the clippings for a single week taken from newspapers of the United States from North to South, from East to West, giving us such wide publicity that is bound to be of incalculable benefit to us, but I take a greater pleasure in exhibiting to you a few of the many letters of compliment which we have received from the leading bankers and merchants of our country.

In conclusion I wish to say that your officers and Board of Directors have deemed it wise to have a certificate of membership issued of which I show you a copy. Each member will receive one in a short time and when it adorns your office I hope it will remind you frequently of the worthy aims of your association and that you will enlist the interest of many more so that we may fulfill our ambition, and desire to make this a strong and powerful organization, and that each member will do all in his power to further the prophecies of the men whose letters I have just read to you for the good we can accomplish for the benefit of the World and Humanity.

## "War Depression."

A NEW DISEASE WHICH HAS STRICKEN LONDON IN SEVERE FORM. CIVILISATION SUFFERING FROM COMPLEX AILMENTS.

### A Pacific Blockade.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF MALADY LIES IN COERCION OF GREECE ASSAILING VERY EXISTENCE OF THAT COUNTRY.

By Diplomatics.

A new disease appears to have discovered in London. It was announced at a recent sitting of the Clerkenwell County Court when a medical certificate was handed to the presiding Judge to excuse a subject from his legal obligation on the ground that he was suffering from "War Depression."

We should say that War Depression is a widely extended malady to-day and probably has its acutest phases exhibited in localities very remote from Clerkenwell.

We have known of cases of war depression in America, for instance, and a notable example is to be found in the depression of the English sovereign on the American exchange.

If gold be the "veins of war", then the English pulse shows a marked decline of vitality with the golden sovereign down from 4.90 to 4.67.

A new type of international malady is chronicled in the London press of the last

few days to take its place beside that "War Depression" first discovered in the same quarter.

The latest form of the complex ailments from which our civilization is suffering, is termed "a pacific blockade."

In some "Last Words to Greece", uttered on the 22nd November, the Liberal Daily News defines in the following words the scope and aim of the new disease which has so providentially been discovered, just when needed to aid the cause of the Allies in the Balkans.

The specific object in view, of those controlling the new international malady is to "assist" the King of Greece to arrive at a "decision" in conformity with their interests.

To achieve this end the friends of Greece have devised a new weapon—we are told they have "ready to their hand a form of pacific pressure to which Greece is peculiarly susceptible."

This latest development of a war, begun on behalf of the violated neutrality of Belgium, takes the form of a scheme of "pacific pressure" to be exercised on Greek neutrality, which we are told should "be interpreted in a broad rather than a technical sense." In a technical sense it might be hard to defend, much less to define, but taken in a "broad" sense, its philanthropic aim is at once apparent. Greece is to adopt an attitude of neutrality based on a friendly blockade of her external trade calculated to "paralyse" the entire national life.

Her "extensive carrying trade" is to be brought to a standstill and her means of existence cut off by laying her "under a constricting grip at a moment when imports by land are unattainable."

The euphemisms of the Liberal Daily News are exchanged for the rattling of the bare sabre when the Conservative Daily Telegraph takes up the case for an enforced "friendly neutrality" on the part of Greece.

The "pacific pressure" of the organ of the Nonconformist Conscience becomes the very antithesis of a "peaceful blockade" in the mouth of the City money lenders. They have no hesitations of speech any more than of conscience. What the Greeks understand, we are assured and what must be applied to their case "is strength, not too refined in

character, and a downright masterfulness which is first cousin to brutality."

Greece must be "under no illusions as to her position, if she chooses to oppose our projects and must be fully aware that a blockade would be ruinous to her trade, to her shipping and above all, to her corn supplies."

"The Allies mean to have their 'way', we are told, "and will use all legitimate means to secure the objects at which they aim."

We are left in no doubt as to what "legitimate means" involve for this unhappy neutral State, but we should welcome a definition by the Daily Telegraph, of what illegitimate methods could be employed other than those it advocates against a people whose sole desire is to maintain at once their neutrality and peace with their neighbors.

The Daily Telegraph assures its London readers, that the French are popular with the Greeks "and so are the countrymen of Byron." Byron came to aid Greece in a war of independence; "the countrymen of Byron" to-day are doing their utmost to plunge Greece in a war of unexampled peril and disaster to all her future.

If Byron could say in his day "tis Greece, but living Greece no more," his fellow-countrymen to-day are assuredly determined, that the strict fulfilment of the poet's words shall come to pass a century later.

Not content with occupying Greek territory and marching large forces through it, in defiance of the protest of the Greek Government, these friends of Greece and of the small nationalities proceed to assail the very existence of the country they have lawlessly invaded and threaten it with everything, short of open acts of war, if it will not "aid their projects."

#### STRAW PLAITING.

It is only since the influx of Chinese and Japanese plait that the straw-plaiting industry has decayed. Only recently I was talking with an old straw-plaiter. She learnt her straw-plaiting at a dame's school, the fee for which was threepence per week. For this princely sum she was taught to read in addition to straw-plaiting. Twice a day she was called out from her seat to read. The dame always made her pupils plait 20 yards of plait before she allowed them to go home, and also expected ten yards more to be brought in the morning, so that by the end of the week 150 yards were ready for the buyers. This fetched about half-a-crown, the rate being 4d. per score yards.

#### DETAINED ON PRESSING BUSINESS.

"Isn't Mrs. Weepybride happy with her husband?"

"She hasn't much opportunity to find out."

(Judge)



## BRITISH RULE AND INDIAN SUPERSTITION.

### Ominous Auguries

(by A Voice from India.)

As dreams and omens play a considerable part in Eastern affairs—though in a lessening degree—even in these days, it may be of interest to hear what are the expectations raised in the Indian popular mind by the happenings within the last three or four years.

The Loyalty to the British Rule so much talked of is specially manufactured by the English officials for "Home" consumption and for engendering belief in that myth, for obvious reasons, among Americans and European countries so that all may see how beneficent the British Empire must be to be so popular among those very races over which England is pleased to rule. But this Loyalty is not believed in any longer by these English Officials, and still less by those few Indian sycophants who find it to their advantage to assure the English officials about it.

There is an undercurrent of feeling against the English running all the while and making little eddies and whirls around any out-of-the-way happening which would be passed by unnoticed in Europe and other more matter-of-fact countries.

Of such incidents one may mention one or two as having a special bearing on the British Empire in India. When the present King of England was in Delhi for his coronation as Emperor of India, His Majesty's Big Tent took fire from the short-circuiting of electric light wires. The English people took it of course, merely as a regrettable happening, but a wave of surprise and awe ran through the Indian population who regarded the accident as a sign of the downfall of the British Empire. The English may have felt the whisper of the crowd but they seemed hardly aware of it, for even their myriad informers of the Intelligence Department must have felt reluctant to disturb the sense of tranquil security and Imperial rejoicings at the Coronation by dishing up the thing for official consumption as they are generally wont to do. But every Indian experienced the feeling, and a glow of hopeful warmth ran through the breasts of those who had been dreaming of freeing their country one day from the yoke of Britain. Soon after, in the Coronation, week came the Royal pronouncement that the Capital of India was to be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi. The reason given out was, of course, that the growth of the Empire needed a more central Capital, and so the ancient seat of the Mongol Emperors and some earlier Hindu Rulers was chosen for Viceregal residence. The rumors among the people however were to the effect that the Viceroy needed a station away from Calcutta, the centre of revolutionary activity, safer from the indigenous cocoanut bombs of the Bengali nationalists, or "anarchists," as the English preferred to call them. It may be noted by the way that the Viceroy was after all not so very safe elsewhere, for not very long after he was the object of a bomb attack in the streets of Delhi itself and escaped narrowly with a wound in his shoulder and a dead attendant who has sitting behind him on the elephant. The police failed to trace the assassins for almost three years, and one hears only now of their being found out and tried for the attempt. Whether the real offenders have been actually apprehended or some innocent persons have been chosen by the police as victims for the altar of their inefficiency, God only knows. But to return to the feeling concerning the change of Imperial seat. Everybody was whispering about the signs of fate in the transferring of the capital to a place which had seen the downfall and vanishing of many dynasties in the past. One of the popular poets in India has very cautiously, hinted at this feeling in one of his verses in which he says: "The English are stepping from Calcutta into Delhi. They have traded well. Let us see how they carry on Empire now." In another of his verses he hints at the hopes and despair of the Indian political situation: "My heart says, Depart from India now. But my reason counsels, Wait a year or two and see." "He who laughs will have ceased laughing, he who weeps will have ceased weeping. With an undisturbed heart think on God, what is happening will have happened. Let the revolving heavens walk in the ways of tyranny; let it promote the darkness of injustice as it pleases, Time shall turn on his side, at last the Fortune of the helpless shall awake from sleep. He is the foe of our Goal, he ruins our pathways. But some natural blossoms will bloom when he has finished sowing his thorns." The last verse evidently refers to the Englishman's attempts at sowing discord among the Indian peoples and scheming to make freedom impossible.]

And now at last during this world war goes forth the news of the falling of King George from his horse while inspecting his troops. It appears that even enlightened Europe, including matter-of-fact England, seems to be somewhat touched by the incident in the same way as India would be, for while the newspapers hostile to England are speaking of it as the "fall of King George," England herself seems anxious to make light of the accident, and I feel almost sure they are trying their best in England to keep this insignificant seeming news from reaching the Indian peninsula, where they

are sure the ignorant population will take it as a sign from heaven of the downfall of England, and the nationalists will make use of it for India's freedom. But such things travel more surely and swiftly than more important seeming news and must have already spread all over the country and helped to determine to a serious extent the people's attitude, in spite of the strict censor ship that prevails there more than anywhere else.

About four years ago I heard in India that the astrologers were forecasting the speedy fall of British Power, and some months ago one of the items of news concerning India in European papers was the imprisonment or deportation of a Brahmin astrologer of Benares for openly making similar forecasts which brought him under the sweep of the Sedition laws which Mighty England has passed for the purpose of paternally fostering loyalty to her rule in India. These most ruthless laws are a powerful lever for the uplifting of India, and if the people cannot rise to face measures intended to put them down with a harsh and cruel hand, why then they are not fit for liberty. In past persecutions the Indians have shown a distinct power of resisting growth, and there is no reason why they should not show the same spirit when the English have begun to uncover their Iron Hand, hitherto covered by a "Velvet Glove." So let the iron fist of England bruise the flesh of India as her cunning and cruel methods of silently bleeding the country have brought it near unto death, for we may feel the blow where we failed to perceive the long-applied suckers of the leech.

As to the popular superstition of omens and signs of the times, let them be what they may—mere froth on the ocean of human ignorance—but I hail them as symbolic images of the undoing of the oppressive and malignant nation which a relentless Nemesis is NOW in the course of accomplishing.

### THE DAY OF BIG THINGS.

This is the day of big things. We have the biggest war in the world's history and the heaviest war debts the great nations have ever borne. Now an Anglo-French loan of \$1,000,000,000, or as much as Uncle Sam's entire national debt!

Heretofore we have been borrowers. Like all new countries, we have had to borrow to develop our natural resources. When the European war broke out, it was estimated that foreigners held from three to five billion dollars' worth of our securities. Exchange was at a premium and we were wondering how we would meet our foreign obligations. Now conditions are completely reversed. We have sold over \$1,000,000 worth of war supplies, food and munitions to the Allies and they are studying how they can foot the tremendous bill without depleting their gold reserves which are the basis of their credit.

Before the breaking out of the war, the national debts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Japan—constituting the allied powers—aggregated \$18,500,000,000. In the short space of a year, this aggregate has been doubled and Great Britain, which has borne the brunt of the strain, is turning to us for help.

Prominent men in any line of business besides banking believe that the war has offered us a great opportunity to secure a fair share of the world's commerce. Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria have all had their share—the first named more than any other because of its skill in making London the money center of the world, so that when purchases were made on foreign account in almost any market, payment was required in English pounds sterling.

Great Britain was enabled to do this because it was the great money lender of the world. It had poured millions into new enterprises in the United States, in Mexico and the Central and South American states. Now these countries are turning to the United States just as Great Britain is, and are dealing not in English pounds sterling, but in good American dollars.

Jasper in Leslie's.

### CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

The test the danger of mine gases an Englishman has invented a delicate machine which photographically measures the duration of the flash of an explosion.

Philippine purchases of products of the United States advanced from \$5,000,000 in 1909 to \$10,000,000 in 1910, \$20,000,000 in 1912, \$25,000,000,000 in 1913, and \$27,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

An armchair, supposed to have been made by Peter the Great from the timbers of a wreck while he was a guest of John Evelyn, was recently sold in London. The Russian double-headed eagle is carved on the back of the chair.

The Palmyra palm is one of 16 varieties growing in Ceylon from which sugar may be extracted. It is rare about Colombo and in the upcountry, but is the principal palm grown in the northern part of the island, especially in the neighborhood of Jaffa.

With English engineers doing the work, the Russian city of Baku will obtain a new water supply from mountains 120 miles distant.

Philadelphia's yearly loss because of rats is estimated at \$1,000,000.

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