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## **Special war edition. No. 1031. Vol. XX. No. 39 October 2, 1914**

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No. 1031. Vol. XX. No. 39.

BERLIN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914.

PRICE -  
Germany 20 Pfigs.  
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## Asia Rises against England and Russia.

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Much has been said lately of the danger threatening England in India and Egypt but nothing has been heard yet of an organized rising in those countries. The signal has been given, however, from outside. News is to hand that the Emir of Afghanistan has ordered a force of 400,000 Regulars under the command of his brother Nasr-Ullah-Khan to take Peshavar, the key to India. Another force of 300,000 men, commanded by the Emir's son is marching against Russia. Persian tribes have also attacked Russian troops and a strong force under Jalik Khan has already crossed the frontier, and has advanced as far as Kifil Agatch. The heads of the Shiit religion (Persian Mohammedans) have issued a proclamation to the nation and the independent tribes, calling to arms for the liberation of Persia from the Russian rule. Neither Russia nor England are able at the present moment to spare money or men for a fight in the Middle East.

### The Situation in the Near East.

The reason for Turkey's decision to close the Dardanelles was the presence of a British Fleet, which prevented a Turkish warship from passing out. This act of war was the more painfully felt by the Turks, as it happened in Turkish Waters. It is said that at the same time a Russian Fleet was nearing the Bosphorus. Public opinion in Turkey turns more and more against the Triple-Entente. Bulgaria has also taken a decided stand against Mr. Noel Buxton's urgent appeals to join the Triple-Entente. Bulgaria has in this way been better advised than Greece, which, though she tries to remain neutral, has an alliance with Serbia and may be compelled, if certain circumstances arise, to fight against Germany and Austria. Even without this occasion arising there may be a conflict with Turkey, on account of the Island question, at any moment. The position of Roumania alone is not ascertainable yet. As regards the next step which will be taken, it may be mentioned that London papers speak already of an invasion of Palestine from Egypt.

### Treatment of Austrians in France.

Mr. Wiesinger, a Jeweller of Budapest, has written home from Barcelona, saying that he is glad to have saved his life during his imprisonment in France as prisoner of war. When in Lyons, he was in danger to be killed in his own rooms, only because he was an Austrian. Several Austrians were almost beaten to death in the streets. He would not have escaped but for the humane feeling of the Prefect of Thiers, who allowed him, with other Austrians, to travel to Spain.

### Volunteer Legions in the Austrian Armies.

Volunteer Legions of those nations, part of which are under Russian rule, have been formed in Austria. One detachment of the Polish Legion is already at the front and a second detachment will leave next week. The Ruthenians also have decided to form a Rifle Legion, of which 1000 men are in the field and 1200 others almost ready. Polish "Young Rifle Corps" became known already at the outbreak of the war and were successful in storming Kielce. Volunteer Bands coming from Russian territory have lately joined the Austrians also and have bravely fought against the Russian Regulars. All this shows, that with the advance of the Austro-German armies the suppressed nations will rise and fight their last battle for freedom from the Muscovite.

### American Luncheon Club.

The American Luncheon Club met at the Hotel Adlon yesterday. The guest of the day was the Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, Excellenz Wermuth, who in "broken American", but very well understood, toasted the economic progress of America and Germany and German-American friendship. Ambassador Gerard introduced the new American Consul General Mr. Lay and expressed to the people of Berlin his thanks for the way, in which they have helped his countrymen. Mr. Wolff, for the Luncheon Club announced that the Ladies of the American Colony have decided to provide meals this winter for 200 deserving people.

### Emperor Francis Joseph visits wounded Soldiers.

The aged Austrian Emperor visited the Vienna Red Cross Hospital, where he was welcomed by the Arch Duchess Maria Theresia, who serves there as a Red Cross-Nurse and by several prominent members of the Austrian Red Cross. His Majesty spoke with every one of the officers as well as of the men in their own languages. When Lieutenant Nudrich, whose right arm had been amputated, asked the Emperor to let him continue his service in the Army without his arm, the Emperor granted this request with tears in his eyes.

### Count Leyden to Sir Frank Lascelles.

The former German Ambassador in Pekin, Count Leyden, has for years worked together with Sir Frank Lascelles, the former English Ambassador in Berlin for the establishment of friendly relations between Great Britain and Germany. Count Leyden has sent a letter to Sir Frank, in which he explains, how England is at present the best-hated nation in Germany and why this feeling has spread among the population in general and also among the educated circles. Count Leyden closes:  
"What the English have done, they will have to bring in accordance with their own conscience and with that, what their present statesmen cynically call their 'interests.' Interests, which at any rate have suddenly come into absolute conflict with the political traditions of your country. While on the other hand, if all ties of common culture, history and civilization are sacrificed to considerations of momentary advantages, the international life of Europe will be turned into a monstrosity. I should like to hear the shadows of Salisbury and Disraeli speak."

Count Leyden was the Chairman of the English-German Understanding Committee and Sir Frank Lascelles held the corresponding position in England. It was announced a few weeks ago, that the English Committee has been dissolved.

We have been authorised to publish "War Tracts" issued by the Deutsch-Amerikanischen Wirtschafts-Verband, Berlin.

### The English Labour Party against the War Policy of Grey.

The Copenhagen newspaper "Social Democrat" publishes a manifesto of the English Independent Labour Party which says: "It is just as false to say that English policy has been completely white and the German completely black, as to say that German politics are entirely right and the English utterly condemnable. Even if every word in the English white paper is true, further testimony is wanting. It is admitted that Grey worked for peace during the time which immediately preceded the war. That was however too late; he had himself, together with other diplomats for many years been engaged in undermining the foundations of European peace, and a sincere and wise statesman would have foreseen and avoided the sure results of such a procedure. It was not the Serbian or the Belgian question that has brought this country into this terrible conflict. Great Britain is not fighting for oppressed nations or for Belgian neutrality. If the French had pushed forward through Belgium into Germany, does anyone believe for a moment we would have opened hostilities against France? Behind the back of parliament and the people, Grey gave France secret promises, whose existence he denied when asked. On this account this country now faces complete ruin and the stern necessity of war. Treaties and conventions compelled France to let herself be taken in tow by Russia, and England by France. Now however all this comes to the light, and the men who bear the responsibility will be brought to account. England has placed herself behind Russia, the most reactionary and most corrupt power in Europe. If Russia is allowed to satisfy its territorial wishes, and to extend the rule of the Cossack, civilisation and democracy will be exposed to the greatest danger, and yet this is that for which England has drawn the sword."

The above corresponds remarkably with what the Imperial Chancellor has recently said on the same theme, especially in reference to the action of England in case of a violation of Belgian neutrality by France.

### Who is responsible for the War?

An article by Count Julius Andrássy, the well-known Hungarian Statesman.

The background of the present war is to be seen in the growing economic competition between England and Germany and next in the distrust between the Cabinets and the embitterment of the nations, the just and true cause, however, lies in the Russian greed for power. We remained positively in the defensive. We could not permit a situation, which has created the intimacy of the russo-serbian friendship, which undermined our own inner strength, our inner peace and was in many places shaking the loyalty of certain Ruthenian and Serbian elements. We would have been inclined, even after the ultimatum, to give certain guarantees to Russia that we would not annex Serbian territory. We therefore are not responsible for this war. Our fault was not the desire to attack, but at the utmost, our long hesitation. Germany did not want war either. She only did her duty, as befits the reliability and honesty, the most prominent virtue of the German race. When the German Emperor drew his sword, he at the same time acted dutifully, in self-defence, for our defeat would have delivered Germany to her enemies.

The responsibility for the war rests chiefly with Serbia and with the Tsar. To the disgrace of Europe the agitation and the Serajewo murder committed by a few fanatics, have led to a war, the like of which the world has never seen. The responsibility of Serbia does not weigh as heavily as that of Russia. It is surprising and unpardonable that little Serbia was able to carry the immense Russian Empire away with herself. The Tsar's responsibility is the greater as neither his prestige nor his true interest were concerned. We did not want to conquer, but we wanted to prevent the systematic continuance of outrages. The Tsar's prestige would have remained fully intact, if he had secured a guarantee for Serbia's integrity. Mankind could expect more from the Tsar of Peace than from a Karajorgewitch.

The greatest responsibility after Russia, has England. A nation of so high a state of civilization as the English ought to draw the sword only for vital interests. England's campaign is not justified by Germany's great economic development and her competition against England. Only means of more intensive work, better specialisation of labour and better economic policy would have been allowed. It is doubtful, if English commerce would after a victorious war attain that height, which it would have reached in case of undisturbed peace even if German competition would not have been overcome in all branches of commerce and industry.

Russia's victory would endanger India. French-Russian decisive victory would disturb the balance amongst the powers more radical than our own victory. Russia would make herself Mistress of the Dardanelles and the consequence would be that the Russian and the Frenchman rule the Mediterranean. This would undermine England's position in Egypt, while our own victory would not touch English supremacy in the Mediterranean. England stakes more than she is able to win. Her attitude was one of the causes of the war, for it has increased the self-confidence of those, who expected most from the war. England has not been compelled by Germany, to fight. Her participation is only the consequence of the mistaken policy of taking the part of the Entente.

France is least responsible for the war. The sentiments of the French Nation have always been dominated by the desire for revenge and this desire became irresistible, when the war, which had been prepared diplomatically with so great a success, started.

### Albania gets a new Ruler.

The Albanese Senate has proclaimed the Turkish Prince Burhan-Eddin as Mbret of Albania. Burhan-Eddin is a son of the dethroned Sultan Abdul Hamid.

### Letters in Foreign Languages.

Letters in foreign languages are permitted again in the postal services with Austria-Hungary and neutral States. The letters must be open and may go through ordinary letter-boxes.

The Continental Times is prepared to publish any enquiry of Americans desiring to obtain information about relations or friends in Germany.

### What Germany is Fighting For.

By Professor Friedrich Meinecke.

There is a mighty national conviction in Germany that this war was forced upon us and that we must in the highest and holiest sense wage a war in defense of hearth and home. It is no mad or foolish delusion but a clear and sober knowledge of the causes of this war which have spread over the entire nation. It will be waged with the clearest political understanding of all Germans and so we may hope with might and main. We will not boast of the enthusiasm we have aroused or of our sacrifices and discipline because we know that the greatest tests are still to come, and we know further that to boast of each new success and to fall in rapture over seed just sown threatened to be a fault of new Germany. And still we now need a firm faith in ourselves and in our power to win against a world of enemies. We do not create this from outward successes which might deceive us, but from the soul of the nation, from our moral and religious convictions and from the certainty that God is with us and doubles the courage and strength of the righteous warrior.

Sincere faith, true knowledge and strong will must be firmly united every moment of this war. God who is with us wills that we should fight for his cause. Germany shall fight for good, great and holy things which each soldier shall ever have in mind. And if his eyes should close in death at the last moment, a heavenly light will enter his soul and make death easy.

Manifold are the causes for which we are fighting, and as in life body and soul are closely united, so are the most glorious and intellectual ideals which fill us to-day first to be understood when we have learned to know the great earthly interests which we are defending. Before all else we have drawn the sword to defend Austria-Hungary's might and existence against the attacks of Serbia and Russia. Let us take a straight look at the pith of the matter, and not allow ourselves to be misled by the assertion that really a war between Slav and Teuton is being fought. To be sure this conflagration was kindled by wild panslavic passions, and certainly we are defending our Germanic culture. However it is not purely a racial struggle, and it cannot and must not be such. Have not the slavie peoples of Austria-Hungary unanimously and enthusiastically placed themselves under the banners of their imperial state? And did not our Poles immediately realize that our cause was theirs also? They see the grave danger with which all smaller and we may also add all more highly cultivated slavie nations are threatened by the brutality and intolerance of a mighty Russia. The Austrian slavs feel that their state represents a higher cultural worth than the Russian, that they can under Austria enjoy more freedom, independence, light and air than if dependent upon Russia. The day of national dissension lies behind them. Germans, Slavs and Magyars are first unitedly defending the firm and venerable house under whose roof they dwell, and will later expand it into an abode in which each nationality will receive its rights and in which the great common interests and ideals can fruitfully develop. The Germans of the Empire rejoice over each inward and outward bond of the commonwealth which is a bulwark against the conqueror of the East and which nourishes the same cultural ideals as we, and which is united with us by indestructible historical bonds. By defending Austria we are defending the life of a friend and a part of our very selves. If Russia should succeed in destroying Austria, the enmity and hatred of those countries with which we now are in close cultural relationship would rise up against us. Then in reality would the fatal racial war of Slav against Teuton begin. The envy and hatred of our enemies in the west have waited for this hour in which to attack us. We were, since we won unity by fighting, a peaceful and industrious nation, we did not covet the territory of our neighbors in Europe, but France coveted the territory of which she once robbed us, and England became jealous of the fruits of our honest labours and in order to cover this jealousy, attributed to us the desire of conquest of which we were not

guilty. That inconsiderate conquering nation begrudged us a small part of the still undivided territories of the oversea world which we need to nourish our growing population. What would our industry or our working classes be without the import of raw materials from across the sea? We have again and again tried by peaceful negotiations first with England and then with France and Russia to assure to ourselves certain spheres of influence and territories which would provide us with raw materials for which they in return could receive our wares. Now that these avenues are not open to us it is necessary for us to open them with the sword, and to fight for the necessities of our children and grandchildren.

We must have the necessities of life for all our people in order to make possible to each one who strives for them the highest things in life. Independence, power and wealth of a nation have worth only when they are used in the service of mankind. The nation which produced Goethe and Schiller is conscious of not having neglected this duty when it acquired wealth and power. We shall not be afraid in this earnest hour to say that we might have practiced this more disinterestedly. Material interests have held us captive and have disrupted our party life to such an extent that we have feared for the power of resistance of our nation in case of war. Truly all of us, regardless of political party, were not at ease in the midst of these irritable struggles between city and country, employee and employer poor and rich. We could have no clear conscience when we with hatred and disdain met our fellow countrymen who belonged to another party. Now however, the stormwind of war has cleared the atmosphere, and now an ardent desire for inward peace fills all parties. As Austria's different nationalities again are conscious of a common state and culture, so the Germans of different classes and position have all at once come to the realization that they are the children of one mother and must fight for a common purpose of inestimable worth. This experience cannot be forgotten. Whether we win or lose, we may hope in the future to lead a healthier, nobler and freer national life. May this inner victory be the real victory which we wish to gain. We shall continue our party struggles, but in a different spirit and with sacrifice not only for the fatherland but for each other since we have stood together in necessity and in death. And above all, when the hatred of party struggle gives way, our powers will be free for better things, for the highest pursuits of the nation. Repeatedly we must reiterate that a nation must not give itself up to the enjoyment of its power. She has the God-given command to bring out the divine in man in an especial and individual form. She must consider herself as a great artist who in creating out of the most personal genius creates something eternal. By its achievements for the advancement of humanity, a nation justifies all its struggles for power and its wars. Religion, art, science, civilization, these are the causes for which we are fighting. We wished to preserve the energies and values of our nation and not to suppress those of the nations with which we are in conflict. We must now fight with our might for we are really fighting for our very existence. Beasts which attack us can be treated only as beasts, but the bestial hatred which impels them must not be allowed to rise in us. It revenges itself sooner or later on those who practice it. We trust that victory will smile upon that nation which combines the greatest will power with the most humane civilization. If we win, we shall win not only for ourselves but for humanity. We look up to the everlasting stars which enlighten her and entrust our fate to their direction.

"Each nation," says Schiller, "has its day in history, but the day of the German is the harvest of the whole time."

**Germany's Tolerance.**  
On account of the Jewish Holidays, the Jews amongst the Russian prisoners of war in Berlin were released, received new clothing, were allowed to go to divine service and were presented with money. Dr. Landau was instructed to read the Service as in times of peace.

The Continental Times can be obtained at all Kiosks and Railway Stations. Kindly read our Advertisement Page.



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**Music Items.**  
Mrs. Ethel Vergin O'Neil, who has lived in Berlin for four years and who lately has been engaged for the opera at Lucerne, Switzerland, won great applause on Sept. 2nd when she sang in a Concert in Lucerne, arranged by the American Colony there. Mrs. O'Neil sang "Dich teure Halle" (from Tannhäuser), das Gebet from Tosca and groups of German, Italian, and English Song.

Mr. Frank King Clark, who has been ill at Lucerne, Switzerland, has now fully recovered and has returned, with Mrs. Clark, to his apartments, Kurfürstendamm 69.

**Augusta Cottlow** the well-known pianist whose concert with the Philharmonic Orchestra was to have taken place in the Singakademie on October 8, has decided to give the concert at the time originally planned, for the benefit of musicians who have found themselves in financial straits on account of the war.

She will have the assistance of her former master, the distinguished musician Ferruccio Busoni who will conduct the orchestra. For her recital Miss Augusta Cottlow has chosen the following programme: 1. Konzert No. 3, C-moll, op. 37 für Klavier mit Begleitung des Orchesters von L. v. Beethoven; 2. Konzert No. 2, E-moll, op. 21 für Klavier mit Begleitung des Orchesters von F. Liszt; 3. Spanische Rhapsodie von F. Liszt, für Klavier und Orchester bearbeitet von Ferruccio Busoni.

**Vaterlaendisches Konzert.**  
Lula Mysz-Gemeiner, Hertha Stolzenberg, Cornelis Bronsgeest, Georg Droe-scher, Prof. Arthur Egidi, Prof. Georg Schumann, Hermann Sudermann, Robert Zeiler will take part in the „Vaterlaendische Konzert in der Singakademie on October 4th, 8 p. m. The net-proceeds will go to the Samariter-Verein vom Roten Kreuz (Red Cross Samaritan) in Berlin. Tickets from 1 to 4 Marks at Bote & Bock's and Wertheim's.

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