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The Continental Times

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LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Allies at Salonica.
Salonica, Oct. 31. About 78,000 troops have been landed here. A great number of English troops have come along lately.

W. G. Grace Dead.
London, Nov. 2. The famous cricketer W. G. Grace has died of heart failure. He was 67 years old.

Parade in Salonica.
Salonica, Nov. 2. The Crown Prince of Greece has reviewed the Greek troops here. Eleven divisions paraded in full field outfit.

Goeben at Varna.
Bucharest, Nov. 2. According to a telegram from Bengalía, the Goeben has arrived at Varna, in view of the anticipated Russian attack on that town.

Carranza Murdered.
London, Nov. 2. A cable from San Antonio announces that the newly elected President of Mexico, General Carranza, has been murdered.

Waldo Story Dead.
London, Nov. 2. The death is announced of Mr. Waldo Story, the American sculptor, whose statue of the late Sir William Harcourt was the first ever placed in the House of Commons.

To Fight Bulgaria.
Paris, Nov. 2. It is stated here that the Russian General Brussilow has been given command of an army intended to act against Bulgaria.

Treaty With Serbia.
Athens, Nov. 2. A high personage here has declared that the treaty with Serbia has lapsed and that no power existing can force Greece into taking part in a forlorn hope such as that of King Peter's country.

Milleraud Back At Work.
Paris, Nov. 2. M. Milleraud, the late Minister of War, having retired from the Government, has once more donned his robes as a solicitor and is engaged as before in his professional duties in the law courts.

Servian Dreams.
Vienna, Nov. 2. Servians taken prisoners tell extraordinary stories of the help promised them by the English, French and Russians, which never came. They appear strangely disillusionised by existing facts.

Danube Free.
Vienna, Oct. 31. It is announced that, for the first time since the commencement of the war, the waterway of the Danube is perfectly free. The Austro-Hungarian steamer Berettio is running between Orsovo and Widdin.

New Roumanian Ministry.
Bucharest, Oct. 31. A new Ministry is about to be formed. M. Bratianu will be Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new cabinet. M. Stilian will be Minister of War, Pherykide Minister of the Interior, M. Banu Justice, and Sarian commerce.

Servian Losses.
Bucharest, Oct. 31. The Servian losses up to date amount to some 50,000 men. The entire army does not amount to more than 200,000 soldiers. In Uskub the Bulgarians captured 19,000 rifles 950 cases of powder, 15,000 cases of cartridges and a great deal more material of war.

American Protest.
London, Nov. 2. The Washington Correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the American Government is about to send a note to England as regards the confiscation of four ships cargoes intended for Germany and demanding the release of 29 other ships.

French Minister with King.
Athens, Nov. 2. Considerable attention is drawn to the fact M. Guillemín having had a prolonged audience with King Constantin. The Minister is stated to have fully set forth the French stand point in the Balkan question. The "Nea Imera" says the visit was purely formal.

Big Captures.
Vienna, Nov. 2. The list of booty for October of the united armies consists of 74,000 prisoners, 56 cannons and 133 machine guns. The Italians have already lost 150,000 men and, quite contrary to what is stated in the English papers, have gained no ground beyond that voluntarily given up by the Austro-Hungarian forces in the first instance, for strategic reasons.

The Cambridgeshire.
London, Nov. 2. The Cambridgeshire Stakes have been won by Mr. Stulton's Silver Tag, by Sundridge-Silver Fowl and ridden by Donoghue. The race was won amidst great excitement by a head, the lightly penalised Mount William, owned by Sir Farquharson being second, de St. Alearys's Khedive III being third a length and a half behind Mount William.

New Staff in England.
London, Nov. 2. One of the immediate results of the visit of General Joffre here has been the announcement that a new military Staff is to be organised. This is considered to be a severe blow to the prestige of Kitchener. It is known that the French Military leaders have but a small opinion of the Military capacities of the British Minister of War.

THE WAR IN ITS

LATEST PHASES.

Wonderful Plan of Joffre and Kitchener to Overthrow the Too Persistent Enemy. Messing of Troops in Salonica Central Powers Establish Communication with Sofia Directly.

Kragoujevatz has shared the fate of Pirof, Krajevatz, Koumanova and Belgrade and may be, by the time this is in print, Nish will have fallen, for Bela Palanka the key to that city is already in the hands of the Bulgarians.

Servians Finished.
The Servians, as a Petersburg telegram announces, threaten to make a separate peace, unless Russia comes to their aid. But what can Russia do. That nation cannot defend itself!

Generals Joffre and Kitchener have passed two days in London together and are credited with having elicited a plan for counteracting the Servian expedition of the united Central Powers. That, in view of what is known is a hopeless idea. Servia is completely exhausted and finished up, and no rescue measure can now be of any use as the strategic positions have all been lost and England and France would have to send an army of a million to do any good. And, it is announced, that there are but about 80,000 troops landed at Salonica also that utter confusion reigns amongst the Allied forces there.

Nisch Hemmed In.
With Nisch gone the Servians have no resort except to go to Monastir. They are reputed to be striving to make escape into Greece, but whether they can do so appears exceedingly doubtful. According to news from Sofia, the Servians are expected to make a last and desperate stand at Nisch, which town is being gradually but surely hemmed in.

The New Phase.
It is an open secret, that within a very short while we shall hear that the Central Powers have opened out direct communication with Sofia, which means that the route to Constantinople is free and thus signifying that another most important stage of the war has been reached. It will note the period where the Allies will have to reflect whether or no it is wise for them to take the risks of continuing a war which for them is already worse than lost.

OFFICIAL REPORT.
Staff Headquarters Nov. 2, 1915.
(Western Front)
Except for a lively artillery engagement at the front between Maas and Mosel there is nothing important to record.

(Eastern Front)
We have made further advance at Tuckum-Riga. Before Dünauburg there has been heavy fighting. Several Russian attacks have been repulsed with severe losses. Between Swenten and Itensee 500 prisoners were taken.

(In Volhynia.)
Near Siemikowce the Russian had pressed back the troops of Count von Bothmer. In counter attack the trenches were re-captured and 800 Russians taken prisoner. At Siemikowce embittered night fighting took place the position was stormed and 2000 prisoners taken.

(Balkan Front)
Cacak is surrounded. The heights south of Kragoujevatz have been taken. Both sides of the Morava the line Bagrdan-Despotovac has been passed.

The army of General Bojadjief has taken the Bezan heights west of Slatina and the road Knjazevac-Soko Banja and the heights both sides of Turija east of Svrjig. North-west of Bela Palanka, Krandoi has been taken.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN REPORT.
(Italian Front.)
The Italians have made a further attack at the Goerz front. Strongly reinforced a strong attempt was made to pierce our lines. The Italians were once more driven back with heavy losses.

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

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT NECESSITATED CAVELL EXECUTION.

Under-Secretary of State Zimmermann Explains Reason why Severest Punishment Became Imperative. She Was Heart and Soul of Long-Sighted Conspiracy "No War Tribunal in World Would Have Given Another Verdict". For Nine Months Enemy Had Been Served to Disadvantage of German Army. Law Recognises No Difference of Sex Where Guilt is Concerned.

New York, Oct. 25. The United Press today publishes the following despatch from its Berlin Correspondent, Mr. Carl W. Ackermann:

Germany, speaking through Under-Secretary of State Zimmermann, today justified the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse in Brussels, on the ground that she was the heart and soul of a conspiracy system by which French and Belgian soldiers escaped across the borders to fight in the Allies' ranks.

"I see by the English and American press," said His Excellency to the American correspondents who were present, "that the shooting of an Englishwoman and the conviction of several others in Brussels for treason has created a great sensation. Yes, it is terrible when a woman has to be executed, but think what would happen to a nation at war if it let go unpunished one who commits a crime against its armies simply because that one happens to be a woman! No law books of the world make such a distinction, especially those relating to war. Even in criminal law there is only one preference shown the feminine sex—namely when a woman is pregnant she may not be executed. Otherwise men and women are the same before the law, and only the degree of guilt makes a difference in the sentence imposed for a crime and its consequences.

Long-Sighted Conspiracy.

"I have before me the Court records in the Cavell case and I can assure you that the hearing proceeded with the utmost thoroughness and until the least details were examined and made clear. What is proved here is so serious and so clear and so convincing that no war tribunal in the whole world would have given another verdict for it was not a matter which concerned only the hasty action of a single person. Much more is involved. It was a well-thought out, long-sighted conspiracy which succeeded for nine months in serving the enemy to the disadvantage of our army. Countless British, French and Belgian soldiers, who are fighting again in the Allies' ranks must thank the condemned band at whose head stood Miss Cavell for their escape. A single act of this kind committed under the eyes of the Authorities must receive the severest punishment and a government which in such a case does not take these measures violates one of the fundamental duties to the safety of its army. These duties stand higher in war time than all others.

They knew.
Those who were condemned knew what they were doing. The Court went into this particular point and acquitted several co-defendants because it believed a doubt ex-

isted regarding their knowledge of the penalties. It was repeatedly shown by many public proclamations that any aid given to the enemy would have to be punished by the severest measures. Yes, and that the life of a traitor was forfeited. Certainly the motives of those sentenced were not ignoble in that they acted out of love for their Fatherland, but in war time one must be prepared to seal one's love for the Fatherland with one's blood, as when a man meets his enemy on the battlefield.

"Among our Russian prisoners there were many girls who fought against us as soldiers. No one would think of condemning us if one of these fell on the battlefield. No one has offered us protection against the attacks or plots of women. Why should we be condemned now when another woman meets her death, when she certainly set out knowing of her sex-mates in battle?

Must be Stopped.

"Once and for all time the activity of our enemies must be stopped. For this reason the punishment in this case was execution so as to deter all others who boast of their prerogative of sex and participate in such undertakings as this one which is legally punishable by death. Were one to recognize this sex prerogative, then the door and gate to intrigues would be entirely open to women who are often more skillful and crafty than the most experienced spy. He who carries responsibilities for his country cannot, dare not recognize that. Despite the judgment of the whole world he must often to his duty, traversing the most difficult paths.

"If others are pardoned it is done at the expense of the safety of our army, but this is proof of how earnestly we are trying to reconcile the feelings of humanity with the requirements of rigid duty. If others are pardoned it is to be feared that new attempts will always be made to damage us if the belief spreads that one may go unpunished or undergo the risk of only a light sentence.

The Execution.

"The weakness of our enemies' arguments is proved by the fact that no attempts have been made to question the justice of the sentence, yet they try to influence public sentiment against us by false reports of the execution. It was reported that the soldiers instructed to do the executing fired so inaccurately that an officer had to kill the accused woman with his revolver. No word of this is true. I have the official report of the execution in which it is proved that the execution was absolutely in accordance with regulations and, as the physician present asserts, death occurred immediately after the first volley."

REVOLUTION IN INDIA.

Difficulties of the English in Mesopotamia. Troops Taken From Persia and Sent to Calcutta.

Constantinople, Nov. 2. A Central News despatch announces that the British Government is abandoning Bushir as the troops are wanted at home.

According to the Bagdad papers the English prisoners, recently captured say that all over India there are revolutionary troubles and that of late there has been fighting on the Afghan frontier. On that account the English are compelled to keep their troops in India and are unable to send any reinforcements to the army fighting in Mesopotamia, where the English are constantly harried by the natives who are aware of their existing weakness. In order to hide their lack of forces, the English move their troops about at night from place to place and land them at various points to give the impression of having more men than they have.

It is reported that at the last Tigris fight, the English lost 2,000 men.

AGAINST FRENCH.

London, Nov. 2. Noticeable is a sharp attack in the *Daily Chronicle* upon General French in which the English Generalissimo is severely taken to task on account of the failure of the last offensive movement. The *Daily News* also attacks French concerning the colossal blunder of Neuve Chapelle.

AGIO DOWN AGAIN.

Question Cautiously Evaded in House of Commons in Answer by Chancellor of Exchequer.

London, Nov. 2. In the House of Commons Mr. Lough asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the exchange as against this country was now almost as low as before the recent loan with America was negotiated; and, if so, whether he would consider the desirability of arranging that the payment of as much as possible of the indebtedness to America should be in gold.

Mr. McKenna replied that no considerable portion of the American loan was yet available. The last part of the question was engaging attention.

ROUMANIAN NEUTRALITY.

Bucharest, Nov. 2. The Roumanian Government has assured the German Minister that two Russian torpedo boats and a Danube Steamer lying at Turn Severin will be interned.

HEAVY SERVIAN LOSSES.

Athen, Nov. 2. According to news received here the defeat of the Servians at Veles was overwhelming they losing 25,000 men killed. If the Servians retire to Monastir there is nothing to stop the Bulgarian and Austrian troops joining hand at Metrovitza.

WHY HAMILTON WAS RECALLED.

Well known War-Correspondent makes Statements upon the failure of the Sulva bay Attempt.

CHURCHILL EVIL GENIUS.

Former first Lord of Admiralty instigated the fatal Expedition. Something was wrong with the Staff Work.

London, Nov. 2. Just at this moment; when military men are all agreed that the Dardanelles expedition was the turning point of the campaign and the rock upon which England so badly damaged its chances of winning the war; particularly interesting is the evidence of a War Correspondent of such high standing as Mr. Nevinson, who has been out with the English forces at Gallipoli and who, although speaking under the restrictions of censorship, tells some very interesting facts as regards the failure of the Sulva Bay expedition which directly led to the recall of Sir Ian Hamilton and resulted in a crushing defeat of the British forces.

Mr. Nevinson gave his evidence as regards the Sulva Bay fiasco before a large audience in the Portman Rooms, in a lecture in the course of which he somewhat bluntly told the truth of the blunders made by the Staff and confirmed the statement which has been published in the *Continental Times* to the effect that Winston Churchill was the author of the ill considered idea of the expedition, which has resulted so fatally for his country and which has ended in unrecorded loss of life without any compensating results.

The Blunderer.

The lecturer pointed out at the outset that the idea of forcing the Dardanelles first appealed to the perhaps not very trustworthy genius of Mr. Winston Churchill. In speaking of what had happened there he was still under certain reservations. The War Office was perfectly willing that he should speak provided he gave no information away which would be of advantage to the enemy. It was very difficult to know what information could be of advantage to the enemy. For example, he was not allowed to mention where the General Headquarters were, though as a matter of fact the enemy daily sent aeroplanes to bomb them and sometimes succeeded. He would also avoid making any allusion to our classical poetry, though many of the enemy were as intimately acquainted with it as were the English Censors.

Shot on Sight.

Dealing with the early days of Gallipoli, he described the landing of the 29th Division at Helles, where they were shot down so quickly that spectators from the ships inquired: "Why are our men resting?" not realizing that their fighting days were over, and the landing, a short distance away from the River Clyde, "one of the most terrible scenes in our history and in this war." He remarked incidentally that it was remarkable to watch the difference between the French and British soldiers, the French being extraordinarily accurate and logical in laying out their stores, trenches, and encampments. Everything was beautifully engineered with little railways, and he thought they beat our troops in the matter of organization. They had certainly done so in that region, and, he had heard, elsewhere as well.

Speaking of the landing at Sulva Bay, he said he could not enter into the reasons for the failure there. There were many reasons. One had been the failure of the staff work, for which the general who was then in command of that army corps had been recalled, and had not since been given a command.

Staff Gone Wrong.

Something had certainly gone wrong with the staff work. But he was more inclined to attribute the failure to the use of new troops who were not accustomed to the country, and who did not know what endurance really meant. They had been hurried up from a certain place; they had been on ships for some time, and they had been suddenly landed and had been rushed into a tremendous battle without knowing what hardships really meant or anything of bloodshed, wounds, and death.

Water was very scarce, and the men had almost died of thirst. Though on the previous night they had had no sleep the men had behaved with the utmost gallantry on the first night and morning after they had landed, but they had seemed suddenly to fail, and he attributed that failure to the heat, thirst, and ignorance of the country.

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The Editor, while always glad to consider suitable manuscripts, can under no circumstances assume responsibility for their return. All letters must be addressed to "The Editor."

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

Strangely Unbalanced.

We publish today a London despatch giving a summary of a lecture delivered by Mr. Nevinston, one of the most reliable War Correspondents of the British press. He explains in his discourse the reason of the failure of the Sulva Bay expedition, a military undertaking which resulted in a terrible fiasco for the troops of the Allies coupled with terrific loss of life. The whole story is "the Staff blundered". That attack, which never had the slightest chance of success, is said to have cost the English 30,000 men. And yet when the blunderer, Sir Ian Hamilton, returned to London; having by his lack of military capacity uselessly sacrificed the lives of thousands upon thousands of men whom he ordered to certain death; he was cheered by the populace as he came out of the War Office where Lord Kitchener had given him the rating he deserved. Surely the English are a strangely unbalanced people!

Again it is told that Winston Churchill is to become one of the nine members of an inner Cabinet, about to be formed by Mr. Asquith. One asks how in the name of common sense can such an individual as Churchill be tolerated in the Ministry at all. It was told months ago in the Continental Times that Winston Churchill was the author of the scatterbrained idea of the Dardanelles expedition which has been such a dismal and costly failure both in blood and treasure. That news is confirmed by Mr. Nevinston. Such fact of itself ought to be enough to eliminate that sprout of the ill famed house of Marlborough as an adviser in any cabinet. But there are his other endless blunders amongst them, his ridiculous visit to Antwerp, his jaunt to France at a moment when the Lusitania was just arriving and ought to have been protected, the sinking of the Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir, directly traceable to Churchill's folly; his public assurances which have all proved utterly wrong, as for instance telling the people months ago that in a few days the English would be in Constantinople. And such is the wild and flighty individual that the Premier Asquith chooses as a colleague in his Cabinet, at a time of such intense danger for the national existence. It seems well nigh incredible. If the English people are unbalanced, so also the British Premier undoubtedly appears to be.

The Cavell Case.

Strenuous effort has been made to raise up ill blood in America against Germany concerning the execution of Miss Cavell, the English nurse who was found to be at the head of a complicated conspiracy which had been successfully working for the past nine months and whereby English and Belgian subjects were smuggled over the frontier in order that they might serve as soldiers against the German army. From the sentimental point of view, undoubtedly the execution of a woman sounds harsh, but in the law there is no difference between man and woman where guilt is concerned. Miss Cavell had wittingly been guilty of furnishing the British and Belgian armies with soldiers knowing that the same would be utilised to deal death to as many Germans as possible. She was caught red handed, tried by Court Martial and convicted of treason, the penalty of which was death. If a German woman had been found guilty of the same conduct in England, she would undoubtedly have been tried convicted and shot. For that is the Military law of all countries in time of war.

Our Critics, Bless Them!

We are always quite prepared to accept all the responsibility for what appears in the columns of the Continental Times, but there are hyper-critics about who want over much. A contributor from Cassel considers that because there was a misprint in an editorial concerning the assassinations of

King and Queen of Serbia, that we are "mixed up." If the writer could only know of the difficulties of putting newspaper to press in these war times, he would not be astonished that the overworked proof reader allowed 1913 to stand where it ought to have been 1903. He asserts that the assassinations took place in June, whereas the Editorial writer said May. It all depends which calendar you refer to. According to the Gregorian date, the assassinations took place in June, whereas in the Orthodox Calendar they took place in May.

Recently a well meaning correspondent from Budapest wrote concerning an Editorial hotly denying that the Senussis were Arabs because they were Mohammedans, forgetting that one of the greatest triumphs of Mohammedanism was the conversion of the Arabs to the faith of the Prophet. And so it goes. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing!

Racing Yachts The well known racing yacht As War Prizes. of Herr Krupp von Bohlen, and three other German racing yachts that had gone to Cowes to take part in the regatta there, when all at once the war broke out, have been confiscated by the English and announced as, "Good prizes of War." It sounds a little harsh, in a country like England, where so much stress is laid upon the highly sporting qualities of the nation, that pleasure boats, in the truest sense of the term, should be adjudicated as Prizes of War. It does not sound a very "sporting" action on the part of a sporting nation. But in any case it proves one thing quite surely, and that is how little Germany expected the war. By sending his yacht to Cowes, Herr Krupp von Bohlen demonstrated in the clearest manner that he had no idea that war was about to break out. And, if a man in his position had no inkling of the approach of war, it is quite evident that no one in Germany had the slightest idea that hostilities were imminent. That is one good practical reply to those who insist that Germany had expected war and knew all about its coming.

Churchill Again Surely there was never a man in any Ministry in any country to rival with Winston Churchill in his capacity for getting into and making trouble. His latest political escapade consists of having made a most foolish speech on Trafagar Day, in which he referred to, "delays", of the English which had enabled the German enemy to make much progress. Of course the question is brought up in the House of Commons, as to what was meant by that "delay" and who is responsible for it. Churchill having once more placed the Ministry in an awkward predicament, fled the House, after, it is said, intimating to the Speaker that he would give a written reply. In the Lobby of the House it is reported that Churchill will be compelled to resign on account of his extraordinary conduct.

THE MASTER OF FIASCO.

Winston Churchill Stands Undefeated as Mastermind of Blunders and Mistakes. Unrivaled as False Prophet. (From the New Age.)

"Nothing need be said at present of the nominations made by Lord Northcliffe for a Cabinet of Seven to supersede the existing Cabinet of twenty-two, except to remark that of five of the number we would rather trust the counsels of Asquith drunk than of them sober. One of the septet is, however, Mr. Churchill, who has lately become a con-scriptionist and a water-colour dauber. A word or two may be wasted upon him. It is necessary to say, in the first place, that a man who has failed in a job to which he appointed himself is not exactly the type of man to command universal respect. And he may be reminded, in the second place, that hitherto, with singular regularity, every one of his judgments has been falsified by events. It was he who proposed to dig the German fleet like rats out of their hole.

Wrong all the Time.

"It was he who instituted the policy of differentiating the treatment of prisoners of war. It was he who talked of baby-killers. It was he who promised us an early and a resounding victory in the Dardanelles. It was he who foretold the immediately arriving economic exhaustion of Germany. It was he who announced the provisions of swarms of hornets against Zeppelin raids. We leave our readers to conclude whether on any of the occasions Mr. Churchill has been a prophet or a statesman. Yet this is the man who, with Mr. Lloyd George (another but a more adroit journalist), would now lay con-scription upon the country against the counsel of men like Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Lord Kitchener. Con-scription may be right and it may be necessary; but Mr. Churchill alone makes it wrong and im-politic. It is impossible that he should be right upon anything if a single mind that commands respect disagrees with him. As we have said before, the country is more happy damned with Mr. Asquith than saved with men like Mr. Churchill. We would not owe him even safety."

Good Shooting.

Sofia, Nov. 2. A 24 centimeter shot from a Bulgarian battery hit the Russian ship Sinope causing an explosion aboard. The Sinope is an 11,400 ton line of battle ship attached to the Black Sea Russian fleet.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Famous and Historical Crossing of the Save and Danube by the United Armies.

HELP FOR BULGARIANS.

Presents for the Valorous Turkish Troops. "Freie Presse" War Fund Exceeds Five Millions of Kronen.

On October 21st Fieldmarshal Archduke Frederick, commander-in-chief of the Austro-Hungarian Armies, paid a visit to the Austro-Hungarian troops at Belgrad, and on the Serbian front. He took a special interest in the details of the, now famous and historic, crossing of the rivers Save and Danube by the German-Austrian-Hungarian armies. This imposing military achievement has no parallel in the histories of the wars of all the nations, either ancient, or modern. Neither Napoleon's crossing of the Danube at Vienna in 1809, or the crossing of the Danube by the Russians in 1877, can be compared with the crossing of the Danube and Save in 1915.

Archduke Frederick sent from Belgrade a telegram to Emperor Francis Joseph wherein he expressed the renewed assurance of fealty on the part of the armies to their Emperor, and the satisfaction of the heroic soldiers at having been able to hoist again on the old citadel of Belgrad the Austro-Hungarian banner.

Emperor's Thanks.

The Emperor replied at once, and assured the Archduke as Commander-in-chief of his valorous armies that proud joy and highest satisfaction filled his heart on hearing of their victories. Gratefully he acknowledges their great achievement in crossing one of the strongest river-barriers of the world, and storming the fortress of Belgrad. The Emperor said: "The spirit of Prince Eugen was alive within every man. And this spirit will fasten to their colors the final triumph."

More Help for Bulgarians.

The following influential persons have now joined the committee of the Austrian branch of the Bulgarian Red Cross Society, Cardinal Prince-Bishop Dr. Piffli; Baron Burian, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Baron Ernst von Koerber, Minister of Finances; Count Stiirgkh, Minister President, Count Rudolf Abensperg and Traun; Count Berchtold; Baron von Bienerth, Governor of Lower Austria; Ambassador Baron von Call-Rosenburg; Prince Max Egon zu Furstenberg; Count Goluchowski; Prince Conrad Hohenlohe; Count Dr. Lanckoronski-Brzezic, Chief-Chamberlain to the Emperor; Prince Frederick Lobkowitz; Count Hans Wilczek, Prince Ksri Weikshorn; Baron von Schoeller, President of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce; Burgomaster Dr. Weiskirchner.

To Aid the Turkish Armies.

Under the patronage of the wife of Husseini Hilmi Pasha, Ottoman ambassador at the Imperial Court in Vienna, a committee has been formed at Vienna for collecting money and useful presents for the valorous Turkish troops who heroically withstood the murderous onslaughts of the troops of the Franco-British allies on the Gallipoli peninsula. The executive of the committee includes amongst others Dr. Reshad Blacque Bey, Secretary to the Ottoman Embassy, Dr. Marcel Halson, and Director Zelenka. Messrs. Philipp Haas and Sons, Stock-im Eisenplatz 6, Vienna are prepared to receive goods intended for the Turkish troops, and the banking firm D. M. Halson, Schottentring 10, Vienna will receive cash contributions.

Austrian Merchant Navy.

The "Militarzeitung" states that at the beginning of the war 216 Austrian merchantmen were on the high seas. Of this number 126 ships were able to reach a home port, and 66 sought refuge in neutral harbors. Thus only 24 Austrian ships fell into the hands of the enemy. But 17 Austrian ships which on the outbreak of war had taken refuge in Italian ports have since been seized by Italy the former ally of Austria and must now be added to the list of lost ships.

"Neue Freie Presse" Fund.

The Publishers of the well-known Vienna daily newspaper Neue Freie Presse, at the beginning of the war established a special Neue Freie Presse War Fund. They now publish a report on the result of their efforts up to October 24th.

Duration of the war 455 days. Number of daily reports 374. Number of pages of the paper dedicated to appeals and reports on the daily results of appeals, 800. Number of donors 100,000, in round figures. Number of donors of one crown up to, and including, 100 crowns each, over 70,000.

Total amount received by the treasurer of the Neue Freie Presse War Fund 5,024,506 crowns 93 heller!

We heartily compliment the Neue Freie Presse on the more than brilliant success of its efforts on behalf of the Austro-Hungarian troops.

Bulgarians subscribe War Loan.

One of the most interesting features among the many which presents the at present proceeding subscriptions to the third Austro-Hungarian War Loan, is the fact that many millions have been subscribed by Bulgarian bankers and wealthy Bulgarian firms. Thus the union of the two nations concluded on the battle field, is further cemented by a financial union.

Good Harvest in Bohemia.

News latterly received in Vienna from Bohemia states that this year there in an exceptionally abundant and rich harvest of apples, pears and prunes in Bohemia, which is often called the fruit-garden of Austria. And as the foreign dealers are absent on account of the war, the prices for apples and pears are low so that the native population now gets the benefit of the rich harvest. Only prunes are high in price because the usual imports of prunes from the Balkan countries have been stopped by the war operations.

Letter delivered after 50 years.

A letter posted at Turin on March 25th, 1865 has just reached Vienna. The sender and the addressee are both dead. The letter was addressed to a Fraulein Maria Molinari. It was a love-letter! It seems this letter had slipped into a crevice of some shelves at the Turin Post office, and there remained buried for 50 years until this war caused a thorough haul over of the rooms wherein the letter sorters attended to their business, and this led to the discovery of the long buried letter.

Vienna, October 31st. T. R. Willson.

RUSH FOR GOLD.

Large Finds in Ontario at Kowkash. Five Hours Paddle From the Trans-continental Railroad.

Ontario, Oct. 20. The Toronto newspapers give thrilling accounts of the new gold-fund at Kowkash, in Northern Ontario. "The find was made on August 21 by Mr. E. W. King Dods," says the "Toronto World." Close to the Kowawkagashama River—shortened to Kowkash—five hours' paddle from the new National Transcontinental Railway. The jumping off place is Kowkash Station, a flag station of 42 miles west of Grant, the second divisional point west of Cochrane. The route lies down Johnston Creek, which crosses the railway a mile east of the station, and empties into the Kowkash. There are only two short carries, the total distance not being more than 20 miles.

The Samples.

The samples shown came from a six-inch vein of quartz and chloritic scist. The country rock is diabase, and there is plenty of it throughout the whole district; in fact, for miles around. Basalt dikes occur as intrusives and to add to the interest from the prospector's standpoint, a broad belt of porphyry runs close to and parallel to the vein system that carried the gold samples.

Prospectors, who are rushing into the district in great numbers, are said to find no difficulty in selecting good looking veins of quartz and scist on which to plant the discovery posts. A number of rich specimens have been brought to Toronto.

The Montreal Star reports that Mr. Rothschild, the Mayor of Cochrane, representing an American syndicate, has purchased an interest in the King Dods claims at Kowkash. He has taken a party by motor boat from the railway to the new goldfields.

The Stampede.

To the stampede of prospectors Cobalt and Porcupine have added many men. One train carried as many as 40 canoes for the miners.

The story is told in Ottawa that Mr. Michael Grimes, who is connected with the Dominion Observatory, and spends a good deal of time in taking observations in Northern Ontario, missed an opportunity to be one of the first discoverers of the new goldfield.

Mr. Grimes, who recently returned from the north country, encountered an Indian guide, who was down on his luck, in June last. For a "grubstake" the Indian offered to show the official where gold was in "heap big" quantities. Mr. Grimes refused the offer. The rush occurred shortly afterwards.

HOME RULE AT RULHLEBEN.

The British Prisoners Pass Contented Existence Under English Captains. The New Administration.

London, Nov. 2. The American Ambassador at Berlin has forwarded to London an account of the new civil administration in the Ruhleben internment camp in Germany.

It appears that the captains of the different barracks so gained the confidence of the German military authorities that on September 15 the military withdrew, leaving their duties in the hands of the captains, who are now responsible for the conduct of their fellow-prisoners.

The civil administration now consist as follows:

- J. Powell, L. G. Beaumont, J. P. Jones, Chas. Turnbull, J. Swift, J. F. Fisher, H. Cocker, L. S. Beaumont, S. Ascher, P. F. Simon, Captain E. Russell, N. Robson, W. W. Williams, J. H. Thorpe, Ch. Aman, N. Hawkins, G. Mahnke.

Since this administration has taken over the discipline of the camp not one case of punishment in the cells or any serious offence of any kind has taken place up to the present date.

THAT'S DIFFERENT.

"When first he was married, he used to boast that his wife had a way of her own," "Well?" "Now he complains that she has her own way." (Judge)

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.

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

A Sketch of Mrs. Atherton.

To the Editor.

I have just been reading a copy of the Continental Times, a week or two old and enjoying among other things Miss Maud Jay's reply to Mrs. Atherton. I happen to know the latter lady very well, having first met her at a party in London where she was purring with feline delight while undergoing her favourite amusement of being lionized. Her conversation at the time consisted chiefly in making disparaging remarks about her great rival in American literature, Mrs. Edith Wharton, a writer far superior to herself, and one, much to Mrs. Atherton's disgust, more popular in America as well as England.

One need not be surprised to hear that Mrs. Gertrude Atherton is pro-Ally or at least pro-English in her sentiments. The snobbery explains it. She has been worshipping at English social shrines for many years. She has one tiresome theme upon which she is eternally ringing the changes—namely Anglo-American marriages. Her portraits of Englishmen, I am glad to say, are caricatures when they are not slanders. As an Englishwoman I am glad to say that the revolting cads of which she makes "heroes" do not, cannot exist—and I know the good and bad points of my countrymen far better than Mrs. Atherton does.

She is the type of the breezy, bustling Westerner—"hails", I believe from Colorado—and possesses or is possessed by an insatiable rage for being interviewed. She works like a beaver to keep her little niche in the eye of the public—when she is constantly scolding for its provincialism—for the good lady affects being a cosmopolitan. As matter of curiosity I dipped into a dusty, book of hers I found in the library of my pension here: "Turret of Ivory", or something like that. It may interest Miss Jay and other Americans in Munich to know that Mrs. Atherton has laid the scene of that book in their beautiful city—my love of which has survived even this fratricidal war between my country and Germany. I am not expert in German myself but—I am able to state that every one of Mrs. Atherton's German phrases is full of the most ridiculous blunders. C. N. F. (Mrs.)

SHARP CONTEST IN SIGHT QUESTION OF CONTRACTING FOR AMMUNITION

Arms Armor for American War Department.

New York. In Leslie's Weekly. Thomas F. Logan writes: One of the sharpest contests in sight during the next session is that which will arise over the question of contracting for ammunition, arms, and armor, in increasing the national defense. The War Department and certain members of Congress hold diametrically opposite views as to the proper policy to be pursued. For years Gen. Grozier, Chief of Ordnance, has made a study of the problem of scientific national defense—the means whereby the United States could quickly expand its production of ammunition and arms. He holds that the logical method is to provide immense potential capacity, but to use it in times of peace no more than necessary. That is, he would have the Government build arsenals capable of turning out immense quantities of arms and ammunition in time of war, but working at the lowest notch of capacity in time of peace—operating no futher, in fact, than would be necessary to occupy a skeleton force and keep the machinery in firstclass condition. Supplementing this source of supply, he would let contracts with private establishments for the current needs of the army in peace times, thus giving these plants sufficient inducement to keep machinery on hand and well-trained men, ready to expand production in case of the demands of war. But there are members of Congress who represent labor districts, and other who have arsenals or ideal sites for arsenals in their districts. These legislators are bitterly opposed to giving out arms and ammunition contracts. They would have the government to build up its arsenals and keep them running full blast, even in peace times, in order to give employment to the labor vote in their districts. The military authorities of the government are strong in their denunciation of this plan, which they declare to be wasteful and unworkable without the expenditure of tens of millions annually. The deterioration of powder is such that huge stocks cannot be kept of ammunition, but provision in the way of machinery and equipment, ready to produce it at a moment's notice is to be made.

THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT BRYCE.
Prostituting an Honoured Name to Dishonourable Ends.

THE FAR-EXTENDED, BALEFUL POWER OF THE LIE.
Bryce the Historian and Bryce the Defamer.

By Sir Roger Casement.

(Copyright in the U. S. A.)

This war is essentially a world war. Not only are all the Great Powers of the world, save one, actively engaged in it, but the bulk of the human race are now employed in trying to kill each other.

Of European states all the Great Powers and four of the smaller States are actively involved, representing a population of some 430,000,000 engaged in war, as against some 56,000,000 still neutral.

In Asia, China alone is not engaged; for the war has already reached in some degree, Persia and Afghanistan. Fully 400,000,000 Asiatics are now in the war field, and with the exception of Turkey and parts of Arabia, all are on the side of "the Allies".

Practically the whole Continent of Africa, all except Abyssinia; all Australasia and half of North America are in the field and needless to say almost wholly on the same side.

Even South America has its representatives—British and French Guiana.

Counting by heads, the Germans, Austro-Hungarians and Turks are fighting in the proportion of one against six; counting by hearts, they are something more than equal.

The question therefore is, whether the head or the heart is going to prevail in this great conflict.

The "Allies" place their reliance on the things that appeal to the head; their opponents on the things that come from the heart.

The decision is not yet in sight, but we may begin to assess the relative value of the factors that make for success.

England, as was to be expected, easily leads in the things that belong to the head. She is confident that with the innumerable weapons she wields, directed by this lofty but cold seat of human intelligence she must in the end prevail over those, whose armament is derived from warm blood.

Chief of the weapons she relies on is that once described by Mr. Winston Churchill, in a facetious moment of Parliamentary repartee, as a "terminological inexactitude."

Let us therefore deal with this chief weapon. Let us inspect the Lie to see what elements of success it confers on those who alone are capable of handling it with conviction, with sincerity and with that complete assurance that comes from long experience of its utility in the field of human endeavour.

A Lie, rightly wielded, has before this shattered empires, emptied thrones and dispossessed entire peoples. Directed with judgment and exposed at the right moment, the Lie is the "white weapon" par excellence, that takes the edge off the bayonet and blunts the bravest sword. A fine art cannot be acquired in a day. It has taken British Statesmanship (and British journalism) a very long study, and a most assiduous application to perfect an art acquired in the strenuous days when Great Britain was only a small island in the North Sea, and not the focus of an imperial system on which the Truth never rose.

From the many examples this world-war furnishes, I will take one as being, perhaps the most striking illustration of the Lie the widespread conflict offers.

I take the Report of the Committee dealing with the "German atrocities in Belgium" presided over, by the Right Honourable Lord Bryce—let us for short call them "the Belgian atrocities." The name has a familiar ring. I knew something in former days of Belgian atrocities not committed, it is true, in Belgium or by Germans, but in another field, where Lord Bryce was one of my supporters. When I first met Lord Bryce, then plain Mr. Bryce, at Delagoa Bay in the autumn of 1895, neither of us thought that one of the principal tasks the future should hold for us would be to deal with and to report upon "Belgian atrocities". In my case they were investigated on the spot at some little pains and danger to myself.

In Lord Bryce's case they were not encountered upon earth but fell, as it were, from heaven, and had to be inspected with a very long telescope. It was not until three years after I first met Mr. Bryce in 1898, that I proceeded to the Congo State, and not until 1903 that I revisited the upper Congo and investigated in the great centres of rubber demoralization the innumerable charges preferred by the Congolese natives against the administration of the late King Leopold.

In 1895 when he visited me at Delagoa Bay, Mr. Bryce had ceased to be a Minister of the Crown and was then engaged in a holiday tour round Africa, by mail steamer, on the strength of which brief journey he founded a book dealing with South African affairs. His holiday endured until 1905 when, on the resignation of Mr. Balfour, a Liberal Ministry returned to office under the leadership of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Bryce became Chief Secretary for Ireland. He has been a "Home Ruler" in Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet, and was believed to have the cause of Irish "autonomy" at heart.

As Chief Secretary for Ireland Mr. Bryce was not a success. Whether his convictions were stronger than those of his colleagues, or his courage weaker than his convictions, I cannot say. I met him more than once during his brief tenure of this thankless and forbidding office and while I felt that he re-

mained probably a "Home Ruler" at heart it was clear that he lacked the necessary strength of character to insist on the changes called for from a Ministry pledged not only to undo great wrongs, but to effect a great reform.

After a short and unsuccessful stay at the Irish Office, Mr. Bryce was appointed British Ambassador at Washington.

The appointment in itself was unique, probably the first instance in English history when a member of the Government was sent direct from the Cabinet to represent his country in an embassy abroad. In America the arrival of Mr. Bryce was greeted with a chorus of welcome.

Not only had it the "democratic touch" in that he was not a peer but a very simple plain man, but Americans were flattered that a member of the Cabinet should be selected to represent Great Britain in their midst and they saw too, in Mr. Bryce a distinguished scholar, and one whose able work upon the "American Commonwealth" commended him to intellectual circles as a very friendly critic.

I think it was in 1907 that Mr. Bryce went to Washington. His tenure of the post of British Ambassador there certainly did much to cement the ties of something more than intimacy, or even Friendship whose manifestations we witness with interest today.

Like his successor, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, Lord Bryce is an Irishman or it would be much more correct to say that he was born in Ireland. The accident of birthplace does not necessarily impart the stamp of nationality and both Lord Bryce and Sir Cecil Spring Rice would be greatly shocked if I presumed to claim them as my fellow countrymen.

It was during his occupancy of the British Embassy at Washington, that I met Mr. Bryce he had not then received the title.

Coming from an investigation of the crimes of the London Rubber Co., called the Peruvian Amazon Co., committed upon the defenceless Indian population of the Putumayo tributary of the upper Amazon, I decided, to seek to interest the United States Government in the fate of these unfortunate human beings. Accordingly, on getting down to the mouth of the Amazon in December 1911, I set out for Washington instead of for London, in the hope that a personal appeal to President Taft might convince the Administration of the need for supporting diplomatically at Lima the action I had already taken on the spot, in the heart of the Amazon forests. On this brief visit to Washington (January 1912) I had to thank Mr. Bryce for much courtesy and assistance, and in large measure for the success of my self-imposed mission.

Mr. Bryce cordially supported my personal representations to the President, and manifested an active interest in the fate of the Indian population who had been for years the victims of a callous system of exploitation and outrage, devised it is true, in South America, but maintained and directed from London.

I think it was in 1913 that Mr. Bryce retired from the British Embassy at Washington, and returning to England, was raised to the peerage, and received, if I mistake not, the very singular distinction of the Order of Merit. Had his public career terminated at this point, his friends and admirers would have felt less difficulty today in recognizing the service he rendered in the past to the enlightenment of contemporary opinion.

His charming work, the "Holy Roman Empire" will always claim the attention of English readers; while his study of American conditions has passed, I think, into a text book for trans-Atlantic students of their own institutions. Unhappily for Mr. Bryce or as I should call him, Lord Bryce his retirement from active service, was cut short by the present unholy war. Had he been permitted to remain in the seclusion of his study, we might still have hoped for some final manifestation of that charm and simplicity of style, directed to the realm of the past, that render the "Holy Roman Empire" one of the most interesting portrayals in the English language, of a great period of European Sovereignty. But, the claims of the present could not spare this veteran from the service of his country. Since it was necessary to muster all her forces for the work in hand, England called upon the ex-Ambassador, Cabinet Minister and scholar to undertake a task for which I believe, in all justice to Lord Bryce, he was singularly unfitted. But his name carried weight and particularly in America.

It was there that the particular form of attack upon Germany he was selected to lead, was designed to have its fullest effect.

The "New York Sun" in reviewing the work he undertook stated that if there was one man whose veracity Americans believed in it was Lord Bryce. It was in that belief the British Government appointed him to preside over the committee nominated to enquire into and report upon the press charges brought against the German troops in Belgium.

American sympathies with the cause of Belgium were honest, sincere and universal.

The American people, overcome from the first with the heavy discharge of British ordnance were disposed to regard Belgium and the Belgian people as victims of a wanton act of German aggression. The German side of the case they never heard. They perceived only that Belgium, a small neutral State, was invaded by the overpowering army of a country that had guaranteed its independence and neutrality, its armies dispersed, its King a fugitive and its people reduced to a state of what was represented as extreme privation and misery.

These facts were sufficient to enlist the sympathy of American citizens on the side of the little country and the weaker people. But the necessities of England demanded more than active sympathy for the Belgians: Hatred and horror of the Germans were essential to the English cause, if America was to be made actively useful to it. It was not enough that American generosity should feed and clothe the starving and homeless; American animosity must be excited against those who were responsible for the act of invasion, and whom England was assailing for quite other reasons. Hence it became necessary to establish against Germany much more than the violation of Belgian neutrality. Other "violations" were needed. It became essential that "the Hun" should be revealed in all his horror to the American people, just as he was portrayed daily in the Daily Mail to the London mob. To effect this, it was necessary that the Lie should be well staged, and presented in a more imposing garb than any that Fleet Street industries could furnish.

Such efforts as the following, culled at random from the Daily Mail were good enough for the man in the street at home; but something nearer the Law-Courts style was necessary if the conscience of mankind was to be aroused:

"Carpenter do not realise that so long as fresh packs of these predatory humans, these beasts with brains, can reinforce the failing and replace the fallen, so long as a new and vast generation of them is growing up under the same tutelage, with a Satanic Majesty of Hate as its autocrat, to carry on the ravaging career of crime, the necessity for their extinction will exist, and that it is a question not only of the survival of the fittest, but of the most numerous." (Beatrice Heron-Maxwell, "the Well-known Novelist and Thinker" in an article in the Daily Mail, 13th July 1915 urging facilities for war marriages.)

This might aid the output of War-babies at home, as the lady intended it to do, but it would not aid the output of those other things abroad on which English success depended if the "Hun" was to be finally overcome. Fleet Street could deal with him at home, but he must be got into a Court of some sort, if he was to be exposed abroad. The Lawcourts could not yet be invoked against him, for until victory came no English writ could run East of the Rhine; but a quasi-judicial verdict might be obtained by halting him before one of those high moral Tribunals so frequently constituted to pass judgment on any phase of foreign activity obnoxious to English interests.

I have investigated more bona fide atrocities, at close hand, than possibly any other living man. But unlike Lord Bryce, I investigated them on the spot, from the lips of those who had suffered, in the very places where the crimes were perpetrated, where the evidence could be sifted and the accusation brought by the victim could be rebutted by the accused; and in each case my finding was confirmed by the Courts of Justice of the very States whose citizens I had indicted.

Had Lord Bryce refused the commission assigned him to defame the German character by a pretended investigation in England of things alleged to have been done in Belgium, he would have done his country a far nobler service than by lending the weight of his name to a committee, that no one knew better than he was disqualified from establishing facts.

How could it be otherwise? The enquiry took place in England, not in Belgium. The "witnesses" cited were largely British soldiers; those charged with crimes were not heard. From first to last the whole thing partook of the character of O'Connell's famous gibe at an earlier English indictment of a whole people when he compared the reference of the case of Ireland to the London Parliament as "referring the question of Lent to a jury of butchers."

Lord Bryce was appointed to preside over a jury of butchers, whose part was to see that their Lenten victim, the fame of the absent German army, was handsomely slaughtered, cut up and disposed of at a good price abroad.

It is the findings of such a body as this, controlled by the dire need of the Government that set it up and directed to one end only, the blackening of the character of those with whom England was at war, are given out to the world of neutral peoples as the pronouncement of an impartial court seeking only to discover and reveal the truth.

The document produced by this method and published by H. M. Stationery Office as a Government publication, was issued on the 19th of May at a "popular price" and scattered broadcast in every neutral country. By a return of the Stationery Office issued in July it is shown that already in some two months time "over one million copies of the Bryce Report" on the German atrocities in

Belgium had been printed and distributed throughout the world, at the expense of the British taxpayer.

Was there ever in history a more shockingly conceived attempt at the moral assassination of a people? I know of none, at least outside the circuit of English dealings with Ireland. There we have had this thing for centuries. When we turn to Lord Bryce's summing up of the "evidence" laid before his committee and on which he founds his judgment against the German army we perceive that it is not the jurist, not the scholar, not the historian who speaks. We need only turn to Lord Bryce's own works, when he wrote as a historian and not as a hireling, to expose the untruth of the charge he brings against the German army in Belgium.

Dealing with the German invasion, Lord Bryce thus writes in the preface to the body of the Report:

"Murder, lust and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries" and we are further assured "that it is proved" that charges of fiendish cruelty were established.

It is only necessary to turn to James Bryce the historian, to convict Lord Bryce the partisan. And I will preface the quotation from the historian by pointing out that the German army accused by the partisan was in a hostile land, fighting a hostile army and a hostile people, armed to the teeth, while the English army, charged by the historian, was in an integral part of its own dominions, attacking an unarmed population, its own fellow subjects. Speaking of the army of General Lake, the British Commander-in-Chief in Ireland in 1798, Mr. James Bryce the historian thus asserts:

"Under Lake's sway the tranquil country was converted into a place of tyranny, torture and outrage, with homesteads on fire, provisions destroyed, families ruined and all the atrocities which licentious ruffians living at free quarters could inflict on human beings."

"Death by strangulation or the bullet was common; but it was a merciful fate compared to the fearful floggings, often a thousand lashes, which tore off skin and muscles. To compel confessions, the son was compelled to kneel under his father, and the father under his son, while the blood fell hot on them from the lash. Half-hanging was a common form of torture, picketing another; when the victim strung up by an arm could only rest the weight of his body with bare foot on a pointed stake. Hot pitch was poured into canvas caps and pressed on the head, not to be removed from the inflamed and blistered surface without tearing off the hair or skin."

(Two Centuries of Irish History by James Bryce, D.C.L.)

No crime I charged against the rubber tyrants on the Congo or Amazon, committed, be it remembered, against a savage and distant people inhabiting a wild and barbarous region, exceeded in infamy or horror the acts of the officers and soldiers of the English army in Ireland, acting as the agents of the English sovereign in dealing with His own subjects at home.

And Lord Bryce issues his Report against the German army in Belgium as he asserts "to rouse the conscience of mankind!"

Lord Bryce is a historian. He knows the record of English armies in the field in other countries besides Ireland. It was not alone in Ireland the troops of King George III. distinguished themselves in their dealings with friendly and defenceless people in the domain of "murder, lust, and pillage." It is true that in Ireland their own Generals denounced the crimes of their own soldiery in terms Lord Bryce is very familiar with.

Sir James Abercrombie and Sir John Moore, two high-minded English officers, resigned their commands in Ireland rather than lead the forces their Sovereigns entrusted to them for the terrorization of His Irish subjects. A near friend of Lord Bryce's, the English historian John Richard Green, in the house of whose widow I have met him, thus supports Lord Bryce's indictment of the English army in Ireland.

"The soldiers marched all over the country, torturing, scourging, robbing, ravaging, and murdering. Their outrages were sanctioned by a Bill of Indemnity."

This was in Ireland, not Belgium, in 1796 and 1797 well within "the last three centuries." A hundred years ago—1809—1814—the English army was in Spain defending their allies the Spaniards from the "Huns" of that day, the French.

Here is how their Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington deals with their treatment of those they came to protect. He asserted that he commanded "the scum of the earth, who were never out of sight of their officers without committing every kind of outrage upon a people who had always treated them well."

Sir William Napier, the historian of the Peninsular war, describes in these terms the operations of Lord Wellington's army at the siege of Badajoz, a friendly Spanish city they came to "relieve":—"the shameless rapacity, brutal, intemperate, savage lust, cruelty and murder, shrieks and piteous lamentations; groans, shouts, imprecations, the hissing of

fire, the bursting of doors and windows, and the reports of muskets used in violence, resounded for two days and nights in the streets of Badajoz. All the dreadful passions of human nature were displayed. On the third day, when the city was sacked, when the soldiers were exhausted by their own excesses, the tumult rather subsided than was quelled." (Napier Vol. II. P. 122.)

Is it necessary to prolong the list, or to cite more recent instances? . . . say the evidence of Sir Robert Hart on the conduct of the Christian armies on the march to and sack of Peking? I think enough is quoted to establish the reputation of the British army in the field of "murder, lust and pillage" and to disestablish the reputation of Lord Bryce as an honest witness against the German army.

Unlike Lord Bryce I have been in Belgium since the war began. I was there within a few weeks of the passing of the great wave of invasion. I saw the wrecked and ruined houses; I passed through some of the stormed and battered cities Namur, Liege, Dinant; I conversed with Belgians in the streets of these terrorized towns and I formed a judgment of my own, not derived from hearsay in another land or the lips of fugitives afar, but from the scenes and spots and human wreckage I passed through.

While wrong exists in the world wrong will be done by man to man—in war a thousandfold more than in peace.

Wrongs there were undoubtedly committed in Belgium, but they were not all committed by Germans upon Belgians.

The conviction I drew from what I saw while the occurrences were still recent, while the houses were still burnt and charred and the roar of the great guns had not long since passed southwards over the dark ridges of the Ardennes, was that, if a million of invaders had passed here, fighting every foot of the way, the wreckage left behind was that which a Sea in storm hurls upon the shore, and not the puny work of mere human wreckers.

Those responsible for raising that storm, to sweep across the peaceful plains of Belgium, are the true authors of "Belgian atrocities" and not the brave armies that contented heart to heart and breast to breast, each in equal degree striving to defend their country.

The English, having called up the storm for their own ends, left their victims to the deluge. And now, when the waves have subsided, again for their own ends, their paid and ennobled Beach Combers go out to scavenge amid the wreckage cast up on distant shores, in the hope of finding enough to soil the honour of those they ran away from.

It is not German barbarity which distinguishes this war from all others that have preceded it. It is not the colossal numbers of men engaged; the vast holocausts of slain; the enormous waste of human energy and wealth. It is that, above all other contests between nations and men, this war has revealed the baleful power of the Lie.

That has been the chief weapon, the chief power displayed by the foremost of the belligerents.

Lord Bryce's name will be associated not with that Holy Roman Empire he sought to reveal by scholarly research, but with that unholy Empire he sought to sustain in the greatest of its crimes by lending the weight of a great name, and prostituting great attainments to an official campaign of slander, defamation and calumny conducted on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries."

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

TOO MANY FOXES

Lord Selborne Asks Masters of Foxhounds to Try and Kill off the "Red Varmint." London, Oct. 28. Lord Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, in view of the inevitable increase in the number of foxes consequent on the reduction or cessation of fox-hunting during the war, has drawn the attention of the Masters of Foxhounds Association to the desirability of adopting measures to destroy foxes, and the president of the association has issued a letter urging hunt clubs throughout England and Wales to do their best in this manner to protect the interests of farmers and poultry keepers.

Lord Selborne has also arranged for enquiry by his department as to the extent to which the surplus of foxes is being reduced, and to what degree their depredations are still affecting the actual and potential supply of food. This information will be placed at the disposal of the County War Agricultural Committees and the District Sub-Committees in order that additional consideration may be given to the protection of poultry in localities where the results of the inquiry indicate that such a course is desirable.

OF COURSE.

"Struck a poor client to-day," said the lawyer. "All he had to offer by way of a fee was a watch without any works in it." "I suppose you took the case?" (Judge.)

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