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NEW YORK STOCKHOLM ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA ZURICH WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1915.

American Note to Great Britain Tantamount to Ultimatum.

THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF MOMENTOUS DOCUMENT.

THE STIFFEST DIPLOMATIC MESSAGE EVER DELIVERED BY ONE NATION TO ANY OTHER INDEPENDENT COUNTRY. ENGLISH METHODS CANNOT BE TOLERATED BY AMERICA.

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LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Accusations Against Veniselos.

Athens, Tuesday. The Government Press organs accuse Veniselos of an incorrect attitude towards the King.

Strengthening their Positions.

Athens, Tuesday. The Allies are stated to be strongly reinforcing their troops in Macedonia and strengthening their positions.

Not Enough Volunteers.

London, Tuesday. The labor Member of Parliament, Thomas, has been requested by Lord Derby to say that recruits have not come in sufficient numbers.

Imports From Turkey.

Constantinople, Tuesday. An agreement has been reached with Turkey for the exportation of meat supplies from that country for Germany.

Italy Jealous.

Lugano, Tuesday. Astonishment is expressed throughout Italy that in the General War Council held at Calais there was no Italian representative invited.

Australian Butter.

Melbourne, Tuesday. The Commonwealth has prohibited the export of butter, owing the scarcity in New South Wales and Queensland, through the dry weather.

Difficulties in Gallipoli.

Constantinople, Tuesday. The position of the Anglo-Franco army in Gallipoli has become exceedingly difficult. It is so owing to the waters having risen much so that all the landing places are submerged and ships cannot approach the land.

Important Council.

Milan, Tuesday. According to the *Corriere della Sera* a highly important Ministerial Council has taken place in Athens. The French and British Ministers have had long conferences with the Premier.

Foch as Commander in Chief.

Paris, Tuesday. General Joffre having become supreme in Command of the French armies in all parts, General Foch has been given the post of Commander in Chief which had hitherto been occupied by General Joffre.

No Such Conditions.

Köln a. Rh., Tuesday. According to information received by the *Kölnische Zeitung* Greece has made no conditions whatsoever concerning the question of the possible necessity of the invasion of troops of the Central Powers into Greek territory occupied by the Allies.

French Prisoners.

Sofia, Tuesday. It appears that the French had an idea that the Bulgarians were cruel and massacred all prisoners. Those taken are much surprised and relieved to find that they are well cared for and treated with consideration. They are allowed to write to their relations and are protected against the cold from which they have suffered much.

Hindenburg Interviewed.

Vienna, Tuesday. The Correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* has interviewed General Hindenburg who said that Germany must be prepared for a continuation of the war for some time. He does not think that the Russians can reform their army, and he said that the strategical military position of the Germans in Russia was all that could be desired.

New Offensive.

Paris, Tuesday. The military critic of the *Intransigent*, after nothing that a violent cannonade is now going on all along the Western front, especially around Compiègne and the whole front between the Somme and the Oise, expresses the belief that the Germans are preparing for a big offensive, especially relying for its success on the use of poisonous gases. The correspondent adds that since the battles on the Yser the Germans have carefully studied the use of these gases; but although they are most redoubtable, all precautions have been taken to render them harmless. The writer concludes his article by demanding that the French authorities shall employ the same methods of fighting.

Up to now the full text of the American Note to Great Britain has been carefully concealed and no English paper has had the courage to publish it.

Whereas we have not space at disposal to give the Note in full, we publish herewith a summary of the principal points in that all important political document. After referring to the various previous notes, six in all, protesting against the arbitrary action of Great Britain, and the unsatisfactory replies given by England, Secretary of State Lansing says:

America Disappointed.

This Government has delayed answering the earlier of these notes in the hope that the announced purpose of His Majesty's Government "to exercise their belligerent rights with every possible consideration for the interests of neutrals" and their intention of "removing all causes of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes" and of causing "the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate trade," as well as their "assurances to the United States Government that they would make it their first aim to minimize the inconveniences" resulting from the "measures taken by the allied Governments," would in practice not unjustifiably infringe upon the neutral rights of American citizens engaged in trade and commerce.

It is, therefore, a matter of regret that this hope has not been realized, but that, on the contrary, interferences with American ships and cargoes destined in good faith to neutral ports and lawfully entitled to proceed have become increasingly vexatious, causing American ship-owners and American merchants to complain to this Government of the failure to take steps to prevent an exercise of belligerent power in contravention of their just rights.

The Note then goes on to give the specific complaints concerning British action injurious to American interests, caused by the detention of ships and cargoes and says:

In practice these detentions have not been uniformly based on proofs obtained at the time of seizure, but many vessels have been detained while search was made for evidence of the contraband character of cargoes or of an intention to evade the non-intercourse measures of Great Britain. The question, consequently, has been one of evidence to support a belief of—in many cases a bare suspicion of—enemy destination, or occasionally of enemy origin of the goods involved.

Denies the Right.

America denies the right of search in port and thus puts its case:

An examination of the opinions of the most eminent text writers on the laws of nations shows that they give practically no consideration to the question of search in port, outside of examination in the course of regular prize court proceedings.

The assertion by His Majesty's Government that the position of the United States in relation to search at sea is inconsistent with its practice during the American Civil War is based upon a misconception.

Irregularities there may have been at the beginning of that war, but a careful search of the records of this Government as to the practice of its commanders shows conclusively that there were no instances when vessels were brought into port for search prior to instituting prize court proceedings, or that captures were made upon other grounds than, in the words of the American note of November 7, "evidence found on the ship under investigation and not upon circumstances ascertained from external sources."

Unrecorded.

"At no period in history has it been considered necessary to remove every package of a ship's cargo to establish the character and nature of her trade or the service on which she is bound, nor is such removal necessary. . . .

"The facilities for boarding and inspection of modern ships are, in fact, greater than in former times, and no difference, so far as the necessities of the case are concerned, can be seen between the search of a ship of a thousand tons—except possibly a difference in time—for the purpose of establishing fully the character of her cargo and the nature of her service and destination. . . .

Then on the question of England's practice concerning contraband the Note states:

Practice changed.

This practice has been changed by the British prize court rules adopted for the present war by the Order in Council of August 5. Under these new rules there is no longer a "first hearing" on the evidence derived from the ship, and the prize court is no longer precluded from receiving extrinsic evidence for which a sug-

gestion has not been laid in the preparatory evidence.

The result is, as pointed out above, that innocent vessels or cargoes are now seized and detained on mere suspicion while efforts are made to obtain evidence from extraneous sources to justify the detention and the commencement of prize proceedings.

The effect of this new procedure is to subject traders to risk of loss, delay, and expense so great and so burdensome as practically to destroy much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries of Europe.

Questions Blockade.

The United States Government draws special attention to the so called Blockade and remarks:

Nevertheless after over six months' application of the "blockade" order, the experience of American citizens has convinced the Government of the United States that Great Britain has been unsuccessful in her efforts to distinguish between enemy and neutral trade.

In so far as it is considered by the Government of Great Britain to establish a blockade within the meaning of that term as understood in the law and the practice of nations; but in the circumstances now developed it feels that it can no longer permit the validity of the alleged blockade to remain unchallenged.

It is incumbent upon the United States Government, therefore, to give the British Government notice that the blockade, which they claim to have instituted under the Order in Council of March 11, can not be recognized as a legal blockade by the United States.

Seized on Suspicion.

Vessels of foreign nationality, flying a neutral flag and finding their protection in the country of that flag, are seized without facts warranting a reasonable suspicion that they are destined to blockaded ports of the enemy or that their cargoes are contraband, although the possession of such facts is, by international law, essential to render a seizure legal.

There is, furthermore, a real and far-reaching injury for which prize courts offer no means of reparation. It is the disastrous effect of the methods of the allied governments upon the general right of the United States to enjoy its international trade free from unusual and arbitrary limitations imposed by belligerent nations.

Unwarranted delay and expense in bringing vessels into port for search and investigate upon mere suspicion has a deterrent effect upon trade ventures, however lawful they may be, which cannot be adequately measured in damages. The menace of the interference with legal commerce causes vessels to be withdrawn from their usual trade routes and insurance on vessels and cargoes to be refused, while exporters for the same reason are unable or unwilling to send their goods to foreign markets and importers dare not buy commodities abroad because of fear of their illegal seizure or because they are unable to procure transportation.

For such injuries there can be no remedy through the medium of courts established to adjust claims for goods detained or condemned. For specific injuries suffered by private interests prize courts, if they are free to apply the law of nations, might mete out an adequate indemnity, but for the injury to the trade of a nation by the menace of unwarranted interference with its lawful and established pursuit there can manifestly be found no remedy in the prize courts of Great Britain, to which the United States citizens are referred for redress.

Not Competent.

Again the United States Government denies Competency of the British Prize Court tribunals.

In these circumstances the United States Government feels that it can not reasonably be expected to advise its citizens to seek redress before tribunals which are, in its opinion, unauthorized by the unrestricted application of international law to grant reparation, nor to refrain from presenting their claims directly to the British Government through diplomatic channels.

This Government is loath to believe that such ungenerous treatment will continue to be accorded American citizens by the Government of his Britannic Majesty, but in order that the position of the United States Government may be clearly understood, I take this opportunity to inform Your Excellency that this Government denies that the charges incident to such detentions are, rightfully imposed upon innocent trade or that any waiver of indemnity exacted from American citizens under such conditions of duress can preclude them from obtaining redress through diplomatic channels or by whatever other means may be open to them.

Before closing this note, in which frequent reference is made to contraband traffic and con-

traband articles, it is necessary, in order to avoid possible misconception, that it should be clearly understood by His Majesty's Government that there is no intention in this discussion to commit the Government of the United States to a policy of waiving any objections which it may entertain as to the propriety and right of the British Government to include in their list of contraband of war certain articles which have been so included. The United States Government reserves the right to make this matter the subject of a communication to His Majesty's Government at a later day.

Cannot Submit.

I believe it has been conclusively shown that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes bound for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without justification; that the blockade, upon which such methods are partly founded, is ineffective, illegal, and indefensible; that the judicial procedure offered as a means of reparation for an international injury is inherently defective for the purpose; and that in many cases jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the law of nations.

The United States, therefore, can not submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by these measures, which are admitted retaliatory, and therefore illegal, in conception and in nature, and intended to punish the enemies of Great Britain for alleged illegalities on their part.

The United States might not be in a position to object to them if its interests and the interests of all neutrals were unaffected by them, but, being affected, it can not with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain require or justify oppressive and illegal practices.

A Serious Warning.

The Government of the United States desires to impress most earnestly upon His Majesty's Government that it must insist that the relations between it and His Majesty's Government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence. It is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day but of the future that the principles of international right be maintained unimpaired. This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations.

Press Opinion in America.

New York, Tuesday. The following are extracts from editorials in the leading papers of New York and throughout the country on the American note to Great Britain:

New York Sun: "The note, in the moderation of its tone, its logical progress, and its marshalling of evidence and precedents, reflects exactly American sentiment and describes accurately American purpose."

An Outrage

New York World: "On such a showing of outrage as is here made the terms of the American protest, which are lawyer-like throughout, must be regarded as exceedingly temperate"

New York Herald: "Upon international law as this existed before the outbreak of the present world conflict the Government of the United States rests its case."

Pittsburgh Dispatch: "The note places the American protest against the lawless actions of Great Britain."

Albany Argus: "The inevitable effect shown of their wholesale violation in stealing what belongs to our merchants makes a case that is incontrovertible."

Baltimore American: "Great Britain has indulged in no murderous work. But she has destroyed millions of dollars of American property. This is the gravest charge, but it is a mighty serious charge, one that may endanger the friendship of the two great English-speaking nations."

Boston Journal: "Mr. Lansing has stated America's case well—and in so doing has

spoken for every neutral nation on earth. We have outlawed the British blockade, condemned the British policy of annulling international law."

Louisville Herald: "A strong and emphatic note which, as to the facts, appears to be incontrovertible; as to the law and practice, unimpeachable, and, as to the date of its presentation, too late."

Louisville Courier Journal: "It ought to satisfy the nation's critics against any charge of bias in dealing with belligerent countries."

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle: "A strong, definite, uncompromising note. It is to be hoped the Administration intends to back it up."

Sharply Defined.

Indianapolis Star: "In scope and comprehensiveness the note leaves little or nothing to be desired. Taken in connection with the full acceptance Germany has made of almost every American contention, this note puts up to the British Government a very sharply defined choice between the radical amendment of its course and a conscious defiance of the United States."

Slumbered too Long.

Cincinnati Tribune: "Secretary Lansing's note is a plain and a straight-forward statement of a series of truths which should have been accentuated when the first improper seizure of a neutral ship was made. The Administration has slumbered just one year too long on this important issue."

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

Temporary Calm on all the Fronts.

Except about Ipek, where the forces of the Central Powers are slowly but surely advancing in view of the invasion of Montenegro, there is little to record about the war. It is noteworthy that General Hindenburg, in an interesting interview he has given, tells that the strategical positions of the German troops in Russia are unexceptionable and that he does not believe that the Russian army can reorganise.

It is just the same at the western front. There also the French and English are completely held in check.

As may be imagined, the troops that have worked so hard and simply "swept Serbia out," have now need of rest for some time, which probably accounts for the lull which has taken place since the highly important capture of Mostar.

The army of General Sarraill is in the worst possible position, as an English Correspondent describes it, "like peas in a bottle," the neck of the bottle being the one single line of railroad. As the country is virtually without roads and the weather has made the apologies for roads worse than ever, probably quite impassable. Most of the Military writers appear to consider the situation of the French as quite hopeless. The *Temps* military expert cannot give the readers of that paper any further consolation than the half hearted words: "But all is not yet lost!" The *Temps*, which may be reckoned as the Government organ, says that the situation might have been saved had Italy come to the assistance of its Ally. But Italy has received such a thrashing and lost so many men in the Isonzo, Tirol and Görz districts, that according to the War Correspondents in those parts, the Italians are in no position to send aid anywhere or to anyone, nor even to resume the offensive for a long while to come.

The Greeks appear to have arranged their troubles with the English and French and have managed to obtain a promise of financial aid in return for an agreement to remain strictly neutral. There is no longer any attempt made by the representatives of the Entente Powers to coerce Greece into coming to their aid. That dream of England and France has vanished.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

(Western Front.)

Near Berry-au-Bac a big sapping undertaking succeeded. The French trenches with all in them were blasted. A well nigh completed sap of the enemy was destroyed.

East of Auberive (in the Champagne) 250 metres of the foremost French trenches have been taken. More than sixty men fell into our hands.

(Balkan Front.)

Ipek has been reached. Twelve hundred prisoners have been taken. The French positions at Cerna-Vardar-Bogen had to be given up.

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A Business and Financial Supplement.

With the ever dominating desire to satisfy its constantly increasing number of readers, the Continental Times will publish weekly, commencing from December 10, a Financial and Business Supplement. This step has been taken at the desire of many readers, both in Europe and America, who have suggested that in such manner the Continental Times, which has always striven to bring America and Europe politically more closely together, may go still further afield and likewise serve as a financial link between the Business and Financial communities of the two Continents.

The new Weekly Supplement will be headed: "News for the World of Finance and Business," and will form a regular part of each Friday's issue of the Continental Times.

The scope of our Business and Financial page will be twofold. To serve the interests of Americans, travelling or residing in Europe, by providing them with Commercial and Financial news both from European and American centres, and on the other hand keeping Americans in America in touch with what is transpiring in the Business and Commercial worlds on this side of the Atlantic.

Needless to say, the Continental Times Financial and Commercial articles will be absolutely neutral and impartial.

The columns of our Business and Financial page, will, as far as possible, contain all items of interest to the Investor and the Business man, thus making it a ready and reliable reference sheet which we hope will soon gain not only the favor of the many friends and readers we already have, but will extend its scope still further in yet broader circles, and become, what it is intended to be, the true mirror of the state of Finance and Business, both in Europe and America.

The American Note.

We are able today to give our readers further details concerning the American Note to Great Britain, together with examples of opinion in the United States concerning that highly important document. The Note is nothing if not momentous and it controverts almost every argument the British Government has brought forward to back up its claim to a domination of the High Seas. The note is incisive, emphatic and demands a reply, and the decision of the British Government will undoubtedly be awaited with impatience in the United States, as American interests, as is so emphatically asserted by Secretary of State Lansing, are most seriously damaged.

The Note can leave no doubt in the mind of Sir Edward Grey as to the seriousness with which the Washington Government regards the wholesale paralyzing of American sea-borne trade. The Note, calls attention to the arbitrary manner in which ships carrying American cargoes have been summarily ordered in British harbors and there detained long periods, with constant great loss to the consignors and consignees, and minutely overhauled. The American Government whilst admitting the right of search at sea demurs entirely from that of conveying ships into harbor and their being there detained. And the American Government objects to having the interests of the merchants of the United States submitted to the caprices of the members of the British Prize Courts.

And the above are but a few of the points upon which the American Government calls the Cabinet of St. James to alter its ways. And, as Secretary of State Lansing remarks, America cannot waive any of her rights in order to suit the circumstances in which England finds itself in consequence of the War, but must insist that the British Government shall act strictly in accordance with International Law.

The Press of the United States appears to be fully determined to back up the Note, and its tone is not to be mistaken any more than that of Mr. Lansing. The English Press on the other hand seem to resent the demands of the United States and the Morning Post is particularly bumptious stating: "that the British people has not the smallest intention of permitting a surrender of its maritime rights." That is a somewhat tart reply, and, if it should happen to reflect the opinion of the British Cabinet, there are all the makings of big trouble in view, as one may be quite sure that the Americans are not likely to allow the English to arbitrarily dominate their over-sea trade. No, not at any price

WANDERING OVER THE BALKANS.

The Odyssey Of An American Consulate In Servia.

By Edwin Emerson.

(Special Despatch Delayed in Transmission)

Belgrade, Nov. 26. On my way from the German pontoon bridge over Gypsy Island to Belgrade I came past a house over which flew an American flag. It turned out to be the American Consulate—the only one in Servia. Incidentally I noticed that the house had been struck by a shrapnell shot.

Entering the house I asked the native porter for the consul and was ushered into a thoroughly American office, with roll top desk, swivel chairs, steel book-cases and the customary State Department portraits of various American presidents. Here I met the acting consul, Mr. Yeffremovitch, a native Servian, who has had charge of American interests in Servia ever since Servian assassins plunged the world into war seventeen months ago.

America's Representative.

Mr. Yeffremovitch, speaking perfect English, told me that his chief, Consul Haskell, was away on sick leave before the first outbreak of war, and had remained away ever since. From the time of the first bombardment of Belgrade, July 28, 1914, until a few days ago, Mr. Yeffremovitch besides representing the United States in Servia also had charge of what was left of the consular interests there of Austria-Hungary and of Germany, and later of Turkey and of Bulgaria. During the last few weeks he had the help of Mr. Young, a newly appointed American Consul to Tunis, whom the fortunes of war cast up at Nish instead of Tunis. Lately Mr. Young, finding himself without a consular exequatur from the powers now ruling Servia, had betaken himself to Vienna for the purpose of arriving at some diplomatic modus vivendi similar to that under which American consuls in Belgium and Poland have been tolerated by the German military government there. Mr. Yeffremovitch himself was likewise without any valid exequatur as an American deputy consul. His anomalous predicament in the theatre of war was further complicated by the fact that he is not an American but a native Servian, capable of bearing arms.

Apparently the only native born American official looking after Uncle Sam's interests in the Balkans is Mr. Lorillard; but unfortunately for those few American physicians, missionaries, merchants and nurses who did not leave Servia before her debacle, Mr. Lorillard is looking after their interests in Paris, not in Servia.

Mr. Yeffremovitch explained these diplomatic complications to me with a wry smile. They were made no easier for him by a total lack of any direct instructions from Washington. Since September 16 he had seen no American newspapers. I was the first American newspaper correspondent, he said, who had called on him since the first outbreak of war. He was plainly disappointed that I did not carry a bundle of newspapers in my haversack. When I asked him about the shrapnell marks on his house he stepped into another room and brought forth some fragments of shell that had burst in a rear room of the consulate. At the time when this shell burst during the first bombardment of Belgrade he had already transferred his consular functions to the cellar.

Over a cigarette and some Turkish coffee Mr. Yeffremovitch told me the story of his consular Odyssey during the last seventeen months, winding up with his recent return but a few days ago to his starting point, Belgrade.

Nomadic Existence.

After the first Austrian bombardment of Belgrade, last year, when the Servian government and foreign legations removed to Nish in the interior, he also transferred the American consulate to Nish. Later, after the withdrawal of General Potiorek's Austrian expeditionary forces from Servia last December, Mr. Yeffremovitch came back to Belgrade; but soon the rumors of a renewed Austrian offensive across the Danube drove him back to Nish.

There he was joined last summer by Mr. Young, the consul to Tunis, who assumed charge of American affairs while the American Red Cross doctors and nurses under Dr. Ryan were in Servia working against typhus and cholera, which carried off so many thousand Servian soldiers and civilians, among them two thirds of the entire medical profession. These Americans were still in Nish when Bulgaria declared war on Servia and the Germans and Austro-Hungarians came over the Danube and overran northern Servia. At this time, he said, many English, French, and Russian staff officers were to be seen on the streets of Nish. They all promised speedy help from the Entente. The official bulletins of the Servian Press Bureau published reassuring promises of military help from the Russian Government, from Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. When the Servian Government gave out a personal telegram from Czar Nicolas to King Peter, telling him of the mobilization of three Russian army corps for the Balkan campaign, all Nish celebrated by displaying Russian flags and by a popular demonstration before the Russian legation and consulate.

The news of the mobilization of Greece likewise was celebrated by a display of Greek colors. Everybody in Nish felt sure that the Greeks would rush to the support of the Servians, as had been definitely promised by Prime Minister Venizelos.

Full of Color.

A few days later came the news of the landing of English and French troops in Salonica. This was received with another wild burst of enthusiasm. Everybody who could dig up a Union Jack or a French tricolor hung it from his window together with the colors of Servia, Russia, Italy, and Montenegro. Never before had Nish seen such a flutter of riotous color. Bands of music played on the public squares, and at night there were illuminations and fireworks.

For a week following this the Servian Press Bureau published glowing bulletins of easy Servian victories over the Germans, Austrians, and Bulgarians, together with rapid advances of the French and English expeditionary columns into Macedonia over Gjevgeji and Strumitza station. Further crushing victories over the Bulgarians were reported from Strumitza and Dedegatsch in Bulgaria. A Russian expeditionary army was reported as driving into Bulgaria from Varna on the Black Sea.

The Reaction.

The reaction came when Admiral Trowbridge with the British and French marine artillery contingents arrived in Nish reporting the loss of British, French, and Russian heavy guns at Belgrade. The French aviators came from their stations on the Danube reporting the irresistible approach of three hostile columns across the Danube into northern Servia. It became known that the old Servian chief of staff, General Putnik, had a violent scene with the Entente's military attaches in the course of which he told them that the Servians would rather see more of the Entente's soldiers and less of their diplomats and military envoys. A frantic telegram for help from the Crown Prince Alexander to the Czar had received no answer.

Immediately after this came the hurried exodus of the Servian Government and of the foreign legations and consulates from Nish, because of the converging approach of Bulgarian and German columns up the valley of the Timok and Morava Rivers. The American consulate, consisting of Mr. Young, Mr. Yeffremovitch and two native clerks, now betook itself by rail to Tchatchak. This was on October 19.

More Defeats.

Here they had barely settled down when the news of new Servian defeats in uncomfortable proximity at Valjevo, Ushitze, and Kragujevach again drove them forth. From Tchatchak they had to travel horseback and in bullock carts with hundreds of wretched refugees on abysmal roads amid nasty weather over the mountains northward to Mlavenovatch, a little mountain stronghold, which they reached in the second week of November. From there, after a few days' rest, on November 15 they started riding down the Malva valley toward Velikaplana near the Danube, and then struck across the hills till they reached the little jerk line railway running southward from Semendria.

Here they were kindly received by German and Austrian officers in charge of the railroad and were sent in a passenger coach to Semendria and from there in a Hungarian troop ship up the Danube to Belgrade. Mr. Young received permission to leave the military zone and to continue his journey through Hungary to Vienna to confer with Ambassador Penfield there.

When I was at the American consulate in Belgrade it had been reopened for business but two days and everything was still in confusion. All consular effects that had been left in Belgrade were found undisturbed, so that Mr. Yeffremovitch was able to deliver to the new authorities all the German and Austrian archives, which had been stored away under American seals in safe deposits at Belgrade. He told me that he had met with courteous and considerate treatment on all sides, from the former Servian authorities as well as from the new German and Austrian military commanders.

Servia's Future.

Speaking not as a consular officer, but as a Servian, he talked very despondently of Servia's chances of rehabilitation as an independent kingdom under its present dynasty. Apparently he regarded Belgrade and the Danube waterway as good as lost to Servia, likewise Nish with the Morava and Timok valleys, as well as Macedonia.

"Our Crown Prince and the war party with their dreams of a Greater Servia relied on Russia and her allies," he said, "but Russia failed us, and her allies woke up too late. Now Servia is done for. For us this is the end of the war. The only hope that remains is that America may obtain the permission of the Central Powers to supply our stricken starving people with food and medicines as was done in Belgium and Poland."

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

WEATHER IN THE CAPITAL. THE IMPERIAL AUTOGRAPH LETTER TO COUNT STÜRGGH.

The Servian Campaign.

MANY PRISONERS AND MUCH BOOTY TAKEN. ABOUT KING PETER. THEATRES IN BUDAPEST AND VIENNA.

Vienna, Tuesday. There has been just a little bit of cold and now the mildest of weather has set in, with rain and fog, so that the saters who had been full of joy at the prospects of continuous ice are disappointed. But we hope here that the mild weather is the better for our soldiers at the front.

Hard Country.

We get many letters from Servia from our brave Soldiers there and they one and all tell of the wondrous campaign it has been and how our men all the while bring in more and more prisoners, rich booty and write of how the Servians are utterly routed and in flight from one end of their small country to the other. But the campaign has been a hard one, for, as our soldiers tell, the whole of Servia is simply ribbed with mountain ridges each single one of which makes a mighty fine natural defence work. And the Servians have made the most of such natural protective formations.

Where is the King?

People ask, "Where is King Peter?" When last seen, according to a letter which has reached here, the aged Monarch, very much depressed in mind and feeble of body was being conveyed upon a stretcher, but was still with his troops west of Kula Ljuma. It is said that he has since been in Scutari.

Kaiser to his Premier.

The autograph letter of Kaiser Franz Josef to the President of the Ministry, Count Stürgkh, has come as a right happy inspiration from the monarch at a moment when all here are talking of the extraordinary bravery shown by our troops against overwhelming numbers at the Italian front. His Imperial Majesty pays a well earned and handsome compliment to his gallant troops, who have, as the Imperial autograph letter says, fought so tenaciously and with such heroism for over a year. In my last correspondence I quoted in the Continental Times a letter from the front, in which the writer told in such realistic terms of the continuous attacks of the vast numbers of Italians, far outnumbering any troops we have on that eight mile or so of front, and how each time, when they appeared to be advancing in overwhelming force, they were allowed to come well within the firing line and were then mown down, company after company, division after division.

Decimating the Italians.

In the Italian front, the Austro-Hungarian troops just now are rendering the same yeoman's service that they did earlier in the war in the Carpathians, thereby enabling the rest of the armies of their Allies to carry

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

out the work which is fast leading towards the end of the campaign. And as that letter, which I quoted, said: "Little by little the entire Italian army is being decimated. "The peasants, those brave Tyrolese races, fight side by side with out soldiers and by their sturdy defence and unexampled courage, they are so crippling the Italian army, just as they by their tenacity and pluck crippled the Russian army, so that the Italians, in spite of their splendid artillery, their large numbers of men, just dwindle away till finally they have no soldiers to send to assist the Allies in other directions.

The Kaiser's Prayer.

And, in that letter, the much beloved Kaiser, through the Minister, conveys his high appreciation of the self sacrifice and valor of his troops on that terrible Italian front, and the Monarch tells also, of the faith that he feels at in his men and his admiration at the noble resistance those men are making in the just cause for which they are fighting. And the Emperor sends his sympathy to all the people of the invaded district, he asks his Minister to take means to assure them that his heart is with them in their troubles and their struggles against the enemy in defence of the Monarchy, and hopes that his sympathy may serve to alleviate their cares and troubles.

The Palmer Collection.

All Vienna has been crowding to the sale of the collection of art treasures belonging to the late Eduard Palmer, which has been taking place in the Dorotheum. Such was the crowd in the auction rooms, that the police had to be called in, in order to keep order. One must therefore imagine that there is plenty of money about, in spite of the war.

On the first two days the auctioneer realised 230,000 kronen and nearly all the works of art came into the hands of home collectors, very few going abroad, an exception to the case with former sales. Two Waldmuller pictures, "The Bride" and "The Return From the Wedding" fetched respecti-

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 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.

Three Good Receipts.

To the Editor. In reply to a recent inquiry by "Housewife" in the Continental Times, I send you the following receipts, for Corn Bread, Boston Brown Bread and Pancakes.

Corn Bread.

- 3/4 Cup of Maize Grits. (Mittel Grub). 1 1/4 Cup White flour (or mixed Roggen mehl) 2 Table spoons of sugar. Butter (or substitute). Size of an Egg 2 (or 1) Eggs. 2 Tea spoons of Baking Powder.

Boston Brown Bread.

- 1 Cup of Maize Grits. 1 Cup of white flour 1 Cup of Rye flour. 3/4 Cup of Syrup well beaten with 1 Tea spoonfull of Bi-carbonate of Soda. Salt 1 Cup of milk and 1 of water or all water, making one large or two small loaves. Put them in form with room to enlarge one half. Put into boiling water and steam 3 hours.

Pancakes.

- To be perfect should be baked on aluminium, without fat of any kind 4 cups of white flour rubbed with butter size of egg. 1 Tea spoon of salt. Yolk of three eggs. 1 1/2 pints of milk (3 cups). Beat well and add stiff whites of eggs. 2 Tea spoons of Baking Powder. Beat vigorously and bake quickly. Delicate enough for an invalid. Perhaps I have exceeded your wishes but it is a small contribution to war relief.

Another Housewife.

Charlottenburg, Dec. 6.

SALONICA.

As to Salonica, the people on the spot put the stress on the "on", and make the penultimate syllable short. And in this case the Italians seem to be at fault, for the spelling in their newspapers is "Salonica", and the Italian double consonant implies a very strong emphasis. Beware, too, of Herzogovina when that name comes forward, as it probably will; its penultimate syllable is short.

vely 18,000 and 11,800 kronen. A picture by Schindler, fetched 7,800 kronen; A "Mother add Child", by Gabriel v Max, realised 5,200 kronen; a Dassinger Miniature, 2,500 kronen.

Kaiser's Jubilee.

All over the country the Jubilee of the Emperor Franz Josef was celebrated, on the second of the month. Hundreds of busts and statues of the revered Monarch were decorated and many new ones were unveiled in Prag, in Brunn, in Vienna, in Budapest, everywhere, there were loyal demonstrations, the houses were decorated and the rejoicings general. The school children from one end of the Dual Monarchy to the other were given a holiday and as much as possible the soldiers, both at home and at the front, were granted leave.

Budapest Theatres.

At the Urania Theatre in Budapest, Attila Oubrök's new piece "Der Kriegshumor" has been produced. In its first part we are introduced to the Politicians and Diplomats who had a hand in bringing about the war and they receive satirical treatment at the hands of the author. The national preparations of the Entente Powers are subjected to humorous caricature. In the second part there comes the satire of the enemy as regards the Central Powers. The humor of the Hungarian soldier is made the peg upon which to hang a good deal of amusing matter. The third act is principally filled with specimens of Budapest wit. The piece met with great success.

In the Orpheum a new ballet by Raoul Mader is the attraction, and at the Lustspiel-theatre, Melchoir Lempyel produces a new piece called "A Tanczosno."

In Vienna Houses.

At the Burgtheater Raoul Auerheimers society comedy "Der Unverschämte" and "Die Glückliche Zeit", have been given once gain, after having been on the shelf for a long while, and met with a hearty reception.

African lecture.

In the Musicevereinsaal, the African traveller Lieut. Colonel Paul Graetz has given a most interesting lecture on the original trip he made across Africa in an Automobile, and Autoboat. The Colonel illustrated his lecture with 150 colored cinema pictures. The money received for entry from the large audience was given over to war charity funds. The lecture proved an immense success.

LET THERE BE JUSTICE AND PEACE!

APPEAL FROM DOCTOR WILHELM SINGER OF THE "NEUES WIENER TAGEBLATT" AGAINST THE SAVAGE VINDICTIVENESS OF FORMER FRIENDS.

FUTILITY OF FURTHER WARFARE.

UTTERLY FALSE CONCLUSIONS DRAWN AS TO RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL POWERS. DIPLOMATS MISINFORMED THEIR GOVERNMENTS.

Dr. Wilhelm Singer is the distinguished editor of the well-known *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*, and a prominent publicist whose pen and whose paper have always striven for sanity, magnanimity and moderation even amidst the hate-thickened atmosphere of war.

Just as at the beginning of the war each and every belligerent nation hastened to declare that nothing was further from its mind than thoughts of war, so now all seem united, allies and enemies alike, in repudiating all suspicions of cherishing thoughts of peace. If peace was dear to them once, it should be doubly dear to them now, now when the havoc and misery of a war that was precipitated like the automatic collapse of a row of bricks has been so dreadfully brought home to them. But until the nations that plotted and attacked—which is quite a different thing from declaring war—(a formal act of decency under the circumstances)—until these nations are weened from their preposterous concepts, their unmitigated blindness and their impossible rancor, their opponents are justified in their supposition that any overtures for peace on their part would be received as evidences of weakness.

And any suspicion of weakness would result in still more furious cries of "crushing" and "annihilating" on the part of those criminal journalists who form the most terrible factor in modern wars. The petty pride that actuates two individuals in some petty quarrel seems to be an uncontrollable element in nations—or at least in those unknown and often insignificant men that control their destinies.

Asquith utters his bombast in the name of England, but were the question he so loftily decides amidst a Parliament always ready to cry "Hear! hear!" left to the very people he professes to represent—who among them, having knowledge of the truth, would not agree with many of the conclusions reached by such an enlightened Dr. Wilhelm Singer?

R. L. O.

A Personal Opinion.

I am speaking wholly on my own behalf, Dr. Singer begins. I have been empowered by nobody; I am under no orders. I speak solely according to the dictates of my conscience—since I hold that the time for open speech has arrived.

Whenever an attempt has been made to oppose the stream of international hatreds with all their displays of calumny, one was sure to be assaulted as by bands of werewolves. One was accused of being an evil—if not treasonable—Pacifist. Surely the enemy would assume that we were already weakened, war-weary or exhausted? And so they cautiously refrained from uttering a single word even of a peace wrapped in the cotton-wool of supposition . . .

Above all things let us have done with this unedifying warfare by mouth, a warfare which converts humanity into a pack of madened beasts that tear one another in their rage. Nations which so late as yesterday were still our friends and the friends of our allies, or at least pretended to be such—nations which spoke of us in terms of the highest respect and esteem,—to-day find no insult too gross

or vile, no studied indignity too base, so long as it be directed against ourselves. And yet they will not succeed in persuading the world that it was we who desired the war, or occasioned it.

Delusions of the Allies.

The letters of the Belgian ministers which have recently been published have already furnished incontrovertible proof that the wreckers of peace are to be sought not in our ranks, but in those of our opponents. They would, to be sure, have preferred the war to break out at some other time. They were not able to make choice of a time more convenient for their purposes, and yet they entered upon the war with light hearts, since they had been misled by their diplomats, their military attaches, their secret agents and their blundering spies. They were far too much disposed to believe all manner of idiotic things concerning Austria-Hungary. Austria-Hungary, as they were impressively told, was on the verge of collapse. As soon as a war broke loose, the Hungarians would sever themselves from Austria, and whole nations would refuse to follow in Austria's wake. Thanks to a pitiless policy of starvation, the break-up of our country and that of our ally, would be merely a matter of a few weeks. There were nevertheless, certain ambassadors and ministers who uttered warnings against these prevailing fallacies. But Truth, as the fool in "King Lear" remarks, "is a whipped cur." The men who uttered these warnings were forced to sacrifice their love of truth: they fell into disfavor, and were replaced by creatures who had eyes in order not to see; ears so that they might not hear and a mouth for giving birth to falsehood. Even long antecedent to the war, we had numbers of ignorant and deluded ministers as well as empty phrasemakers hopping about us as though we were so much lost property. And after the outbreak of war they, in their mental aberrations, began to tear great pieces out of our national body—in order to throw them as bait to the lust of conquest that actuated the greedy hunters of prestige among the nations they strove to solicit.

"If we make sure of Austria-Hungary," they opined, "then Germany will be isolated and surrounded by a coalition that comprises the major part of the world." Almost the entire world against two! No member of the alliance had the slightest doubt as to our downfall and that of our allies. "We've got you this time!" Such was the formula of their revenge.

The Bubble Breaks.

But what a devastating *dementia* came crashing upon them through the victories of our armies and those of our allies! If a spark of regard for truth still dwells in the bosoms of the blind men in the nations opposed to us, surely they must acknowledge the fact that they had immeasurably under-estimated Austria-Hungary and had no intimation of the powers of resistance resident in that nation! Shall we give them a tiny shadow of excuse in honestly acknowledging that some

Futility of Mad Hopes.

But who would be able to reckon up all the mistakes made by our enemies? Did these errors and fallacies not utterly bewilder their minds and their conclusions; surely our antagonists after this long, long chain of mistakes and misadventures should be able to arrive at the one correct conclusion—namely that it was high time to give up their

of our own politicians had no true knowledge of our inner power? The might that dwells in our monarchy has been demonstrated in the most convincing manner by the heroic deeds and sublime achievements of our armies.

And as to our civil population, we may declare in good faith that it stands firm, undismayed and ready for all sacrifices. The day of threatening danger has not discouraged us, the day of overpowering success has not made us arrogant. Even now we may proudly think over something which must always remain for us a proud honor and an imperishable fame—that no matter what crying wrongs, or humiliations, or insults and in human outrages were inflicted upon defenseless Austrian-Hungarian prisoners, civil as well as military, in the lands of our enemies, our officials and our people refrained from all base acts of revenge against persons innocent of the war. On the contrary they gave them all protection both for their persons and their property. No one in Austria-Hungary violated the laws of humanity—mercy and love of one's neighbor did not perish from the face of our land.

Apart from its brilliant military prowess, Austria-Hungary also displayed a strength and nobility of soul which signify a moral victory of the noblest kind—one that must shine for all time side by side with its triumphs of arms. This entitles Austria-Hungary to an un fading wreath in the history of the civilisation of mankind.

Errors Innumerable.

Our enemies have erred in almost every one of their premises. They fancied that they would be able to demolish Austria-Hungary and auction off the separate pieces to their auxiliaries. Error No. 1. They doubted our power of resistance. Error No. 2. They believed that Austria-Hungary and Germany would be unable to secure friends or allies and would therefore, in the event of a long war, be beaten to their knees. Error No. 3. They cherished the illusion that their diabolical plan of starving us out, would force us to capitulate. Error No. 4. They proclaimed, (how loudly!) that the Russian steam-roller would crush us and Germany. Error No. 5. They hoped to overwhelm Germany in the West with the help of negroes, Indians and Canadians and other breeds and shake hands with the Russians in Berlin. Error No. 6. What vast hopes and expectations did they not place upon the treachery of Italy—which was to decide the struggle in their favor! Error No. 7. They imagined that it would prove an easy task to rob Turkey of Constantinople and the Dardanelles. Error No. 8. At the proper moment they thought that they would be able to hurl the Balkan states upon us as reserves, or to render us impotent by their sea-blockade, to deprive us of all materials of war, and as an inevitable effect of their coalition and superiority in numbers, to march from one victory to another. Errors 9 and 10 and 11. They had hoped by means of the most idiotic fairy-tales, by a system of falsified news, by the concealment of the real facts, and by means of all kinds of lies and distortions, to brand us permanently in the eyes of the world as the guilty ones, the Huns and the Barbarians. Errors, nothing but errors!

The Blinded Leading the Eyeless.

Alas, we see that those men to whom has been given—the divine gift of inspiring the human heart unto nobility and of uplifting the oppressed with a new hope, we see these men, not as advisers at the side of statesmen—but as train-bearers to those satanic incendiaries who are capable of converting even heroism into a tragic folly. Those we had regarded as the successors of great intellectual leaders, debase themselves and their past to a degree that can only awaken pity. They have become the obedient slaves of mediocrity screaming in the public square, and of savage ignorance. Are they strong enough to resist complete degeneracy or do they choose to await the hour of penitent mediation until the enraged public, sick of their continual deceptions, drives them into a lasting obscurity? . . .

There is nothing that is able to resist the eternal stream of humanity. He who is worthy the name of man will endeavor without fear and without ostentation, without regard to civil attacks or objections to point out the bright path of insight, justice and peace to the unhappy peoples—and surely a blessed destiny will not fail to reward his labors.

pernicious obduracy, to revise their opinions and to give another direction to their policies—in the face of the iron fact that they are opposing a mighty, victorious and indestructible alliance—that of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria.

We need no longer assure ourselves that we shall hold out—for to-day even our enemies must be convinced of that—since we are waging a defensive war, a war we purpose to carry on so long as the attacks of the murderous coalition thirsting for our lives will persist. Do our enemies not resemble those frantic gamblers who in order to recoup their losses, continue to throw fresh sums upon the table, until utter ruin comes with a crash? The feats of our united armies have furnished drastic proofs that they are not to be overcome by their enemies—though these persist in hurling countless battalions to certain death.

Let Wisdom Prevail.

They have done enough to redeem their military honor. None of us dispute that they have fought bravely and in contempt of death. But success has not settled upon their banners—for which reason let them choose the path of wisdom and of knowledge, instead of wandering about on the bleak wastes of perilous ambitions.

The works that had wound up the rhetoricians who deluded their people have run down. The life of nations does not depend upon the lust for fame in individual men—especially of those who have shown themselves constantly and cruelly in error. In place of attempting to organize the means of destruction which they waste so uselessly, let them attempt the organization of public thought and draw the necessary lessons from those facts which speak in a tongue sufficiently loud and unmistakable.

DYES, "MADE IN GERMANY."

The textile mills of America are going back temporarily to the old vegetable dyes used by our grandmothers—to logwood and fustic and indigo—because of the war, which has shut off a large part of the dyes that used to come from Germany. There is no business in the world with more of romance and great achievement in it than that of dyes, says the *Kansas City Star*. In the old days the vegetable dyes, like logwood, fustic, sumac, madder, indigo, walnut and many others; a few animal dyes, like cochineal, and a few mineral pigments were used. In the last 50 years these have been almost wholly supplanted by what are known as "synthetic" dyes—that is, dyes that are made from coal tar products, built up in the laboratory by the combination of hydrogen and oxygen, and as the Germans are now making nitric acid from the air and using it in the manufacture of explosives for killing their enemies in battle.

Coal tar dyes displaced the old vegetable dyes because they were cheaper, better brighter, faster, easier of application and had a wider color range. The dyers of America used them almost wholly and go them from Germany. But, when the war came, the German Government put an embargo on their exportation for a while, and now permits only about 60 per cent of the desired quantity to come here for fear that part of it might be reshipped, to England. Some needed colors are not coming to this country at all, because nitric acid, toluol and carbolic acid are used in their manufacture, and these are needed in Germany for making explosives. The acid blues and blacks, nearly all the yellows and oranges, and a wide variety of greens are not coming, and the pigment red used in poster work is out of the market altogether.

And so the textile and paper mills, paint and varnish and printing ink makers, who depend upon German coal tar dyes, are short on all colors, are doing without some and are going back to the old vegetable dyes of our grandmothers' days for others. But these are scarce, too. Forty years ago the annual production of madder, a plant whose root was used for dyes, was a half million tons. Now it is hardly in the market at all, having been supplanted by a coal tar dye. Thousands of square miles of country in India used for growing natural indigo had its social economy upset by a coal tar dye that displaced indigo. And the gathering of logwood and fustic, a plant of Mexico, almost stopped, and many thousands of persons who made a living by sweeping the little red cochineal bugs into sacks were put out of business.

Those industries will not be revived to any great extent because, long before they could be put upon a good business footing, the war will be over and Germany will again be supplying the world with coal tar dyes.

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POLITICAL.

An American's Apology to Germany.

(By Roland Hugins.)

(In the Magazine "The Open Court".)

Barbarians! Huns! From the beginning of the war your foes have carried on against you a campaign of atrocity tales as unscrupulous and mendacious as that conducted by the Greeks against the Bulgars in the Second Balkan War. The Belgians issued an official report of alleged German barbarities, and the French and English followed suit. Viscount Bryce, well and favorably known on this side of the Atlantic, lent his name to the English version. These canards are widely believed in America, but chiefly, I think, by those who wilfully want to believe—those whose prejudice blinds them to impartial evidence. Responsible American newspaper correspondents, returned from the front where they had every opportunity to investigate, have exposed the fraud again and again. Your own official document on the conduct of war by the Belgians more than exonerates you for the reprisal measures you took. But these were not "atrocities" as advertised.

Sporadic Lapses.

Of course no one will assert that the sweep of your armies through Belgium and France was accomplished without occasional instances of pillage, rape and murder. Such sporadic lapses into crime are to be expected in war

time. Business is business, says the American; in far truer sense, war is war. We have reason to believe, however, that the iron discipline of the Prussian armies, unequalled anywhere else, reduces the number of these offenses to a minimum. The stories that seep through from France—of the bayoneting of prisoners, for example, and of German girls shrieking to be killed—make us skeptical of the effectiveness of the restraints in the other armies. And what will turn the stomach of civilization when the final inquest is held are the barbarities of the Russian hordes. You know that in East Prussia the atrocities of the Cossacks in 1812, 1813 and 1814 are still recalled, a century later. And you know what a saturnalia of outrage, cruelty and torture Russian troops perpetrated last year in Bukovina, Galicia and East Prussia. The official German report of the Russian horrors has been tacitly ignored, although the reports of the "atrocities" in Belgium have been given the widest possible publicity.

A Legend.

There has grown up, in fact, a legend that the Teuton in warfare is brutal, savage and ruthless. This legend has been carefully fostered in England—again to aid the recruiting campaign; and it has gained wide-spread

credence in the United States. What has lent color to the legend more than anything else is the occasional slaughter of civilians and non-combatants,—as in the dropping of Zeppelin bombs on London and other English towns, the bombardment of the east coast of England by a German fleet, and the sinking of passenger vessels by submarines. You look upon the killing of these non-combatants as the regrettable concomitants of legitimate military projects, but a mind hostile in opinion to you finds in them proof of your personal depravity. In the fog of war we arrive at a curious mental state. What seems justifiable when done by our side appears intolerable and execrable when practised by the enemy. Thus American sympathizers with the Allies wax hot when German airmen shell open English towns, but watch with composure when the aviators of the Allies drop bombs and kill women and children in the unfortified German towns of Freiburg, Schlettstadt or Karlsruhe. When the French use asphyxiating gas they hear the news with grim satisfaction, but when you use gas they raise a howl of indignation. When you shell a cathedral tower they quote the Hague Conventions, but when the English use dum dum bullets they shrug their shoulders. Sympathy with a belligerent hardens the heart. To your ill-wishers in America German heartbreak and German agony means nothing, and German deaths are a cause for rejoicing.

Cynical Inhumanity.

This is the reason why America has not shown resentment at the cynical inhumanity

of England and France in pitting against you uncivilized yellow, brown and negroid troops. In the name of civilization and the higher culture they have launched on your sons and husbands the Turco, the Sikh, the Ghoorka, the Pathan,—these savages who cut off the heads of prisoners, make necklaces of eyes they have gouged from the wounded, and thrust their knives upward through the bowels "From Senegambia, Morocco, the Soudan. Afghanistan, every wild band of robber clans, come fighting men to slay the patriots of Kant, Goethe, Schiller, Heine, Beethoven, Wagner, Mozart, Dürer, Helmholtz, Hertz, Haeckel, and a million others, perhaps obscure, no less noble, men of the fatherland of music, of philosophy, of science, and of medicine, the land where education is a reality and not a farce, the land of Luther and Melancthon, the land whose life-blood washed out the ecclesiastical tyranny of the Dark Ages. "The Huns!"

(To be continued.)

THE IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM.

The irreducible minimum for living expenses seems to have been attained by Roger Crab, the hermit, who lived at Ickenham, near Uxbridge. About 1641 he began to restrict himself to a vegetarian diet, avoiding even butter and cheese. From roots he got to a diet consisting chiefly of broth made from turnip leaves and thickened with bran, and he finally resorted to dock leaves and grass, with a bran pudding as an occasional delicacy. He drank nothing but water, and lived on three farthings a week until he died in 1660 at the age of 60.

THE NEXT PARTY PLATFORMS.

Leading Republicans are determined to give the tariff precedence in the party platform next year, placing military defense second, and foreign affairs third. There will also be a plank denouncing the commission form of government and dealing, incidentally, with the plight of the railroads. Something will be said about the alleged abuse of discretionary power by the Comptroller of the Currency and there will be considerable about business conditions and the financial status of the Treasury. Although it has been said that the Progressives who have returned to the Republican party want to take some of their platform planks with them, there is not likely to be any trouble on this score, since the initiative, referendum and recall are becoming obsolete. In the Democratic party Bryan is to put forward two dominant issues, first, military unpreparedness as a means to peace, and second, his single presidential term. Mr. Bryan has consented to eliminate prohibition as national issue, but this new peace-at-any-price propaganda is apt to split the party wide open. If there is any way for Bryan to get the nomination he is going after it. He will take the submarine route through which he tried to achieve his ambition at Baltimore 1912. Then Bryan devided the party between Wilson and Champ Clark, hoping that a deadlock would result and cause the convention to turn to him. But Wilson will be nominated in spite of the most skillful machinations of his former Secretary of State.

(Thomas F. Logan in *Leslie's*.)

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HOW TO GET

BACK OUR SHIPS

ONLY one thing could justify such a radical departure in the direction of State socialism as a government-owned merchant marine. That would be the inability or unwillingness of private capital to furnish it under fair and feasible conditions. But no such conditions have existed in this country in the memory of most of the present generation of Americans.

The first act of the first Federal Congress in 1789, gave to the shipowners and seamen of the United States the direct protection and encouragement of the nation. This was accomplished in the form of a preferential tariff rate of 10 per cent. on goods imported in American vessels. Moreover, American ships were at the same time given a further substantial preference in tonnage, taxes at all American ports, and special inducements were offered to American merchants to engage in the long-voyage trade with China and India, which had been a European monopoly. This policy of the fathers of the republic was so successful that American shipping registered for overseas commerce increased from 123,000 tons in 1789 to 667,000 tons in 1800 and to 981,000 tons in 1810, while the proportion of our own imports and exports conveyed in American ships rose from 23 per cent. to 91 per cent. No other American industry grew so rapidly; none became so strong and profitable.

There will be no need of and no justification for government ownership if the United States government will do for private-owned ships what it is proposed that it shall, do for government-owned ships, and that is to make it possible for American ships to meet in fair and equal competition the wages and subsidies of foreign lands. I believe that a subvention, subsidy or compensation should be granted from the Federal Treasury to every American shipowner who operates a vessel in overseas trade, so that he can pay American wages, furnish proper American food meet foreign subsidies, and bounties where such exist, and have an even chance with his European or Japanese competitors.

As a return for such a subvention, the American shipowner should provide a vessel capable of rendering auxiliary service in war, and should be willing to place his ship where needed, at the service of the government. Such a policy as this, of reasonable aid to American skill and enterprise, will create ten, twenty or thirty ships where inexperienced government ownerships would provide one. It will be in accord with the tried and approved practice of the maritime world, and, if properly explained and understood, I believe it will be upheld by a decisive majority of my fellow countrymen. (Hon. Jacob & Gillinger in Leslie's)

LAZYTOWN LOCAL NEWS.

The government does not seem to like it because the Postmaster does not keep his office in better shape, by sweeping it out now and then. But the Postmaster says that when a man has been on a job a long time he does not have to pay attention to every little thing that comes up. Besides our office has probably what no other office in the country has, in the way of an alarm, which registers the approach of every prospective customer. The system is very simple, consisting of nothing but a loose plank in the floor of the front porch. The only disadvantage about it is that now and then a dog trots across it, and causes the Postmaster to look around when he is engaged in playing seven-up.

A deaf man spent Saturday in this vicinity. Several hard things were said about him cut loud.

A hog got hung in a fence crack at the Rye straw store Thursday, and alarmed the neighborhood. A good-sized crowd gathered, and the storekeeper enjoyed a nice trade. He thinks any kind of advertising is good that will get the people to come to your store.

Dock Hocks has been reprovod for wearing his sleeves rolled up on Sunday. It is said that he does it to show his big muscle. When asked about it the other day he contended that he has as much right to do that as the girls have to wear short skirts for the same purpose.

The Tin Peddler's blind horse ran into the Mail Carrier's buggy in front of the post-office Wednesday. Considerable damage was done. The Mail Carrier, being a part of the government, has informed headquarters of the incident, and asked that the Tin Peddler be held to a strict accountability for his act.

Fletcher Henstep has installed a corn-sheller in his home to furnish noise while his children are at school.

Washington Hocks, who in his younger days held his shoulders up and kept his hair combed, is now getting quite old. He does not care for style like he used to and has let his mule's mane and tail grow out.

The Excelsior Fiddling Band played in front of the post office yesterday and drowned out an argument going on between Poke Eazley and Jefferson Pollocks.

The Hog Ford preacher will preach at Hog Ford next Sunday. A big crowd will likely be present, and those desiring back seats should go early.

Tobe Moseley's wandering gourd vine is making rapid progress and it is now believed that it can reach Musket Ridge before frost falls. Cricket Hicks has been engaged to follow it. (George Bingham in Judge.)

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