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ADLON
BERLIN

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A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

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ROTTERDAM

LUCERNE

BERLIN

VIENNA

ZURICH

ROME

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1915.

LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

China Accepts.

Peking, May 8. It is reported here that China grants all the demands made by Japan. This news would seem to be at least premature.

Venizelos Returns to Greece.

Milan, May 8. The *Secolo* announces that the late Greek Premier M. Venizelos, has gone to Mytilene, having sailed on the *Siria*.

Servia Anxious.

Milan, May 8. The *Secolo* announces, that there exists much anxiety in Nisch concerning the possible action of Italy in the Adriatic. The President of the Ministry has been suddenly called to Petersburg.

A Gladstone Missing.

London, May 8. Some time ago a grandson of the Premier Gladstone was killed in battle. Another grandson, Lieutenant C. A. Gladstone, of the English flying corps, is now reported missing.

Submarines Lost.

It is stated upon good authority that the English submarine boats B2 and E2 have been lost. The entire loss of English submarines, since the commencement of the war, is thus increased to ten.

For the Prisoners.

London, May 8. In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil asked the Government whether it would not be possible that all prisoners should be interned in Switzerland. Mr. Asquith replied that it could not be done.

Russians' New Move.

Sofia, May 8. According to news from Odessa, the Russians propose to make an attempt to land troops on the Turkish coast, with a view to taking the Bosphorus. It is said that 100,000 men will be sent. This report ought not to be taken too seriously.

New Attempts.

Athens, May 8. In spite of repeated assurances of the Ministry, to the effect that Greece is determined to remain neutral, the representatives of the Allies keep on persistently trying to win the Government over to their side. Their efforts are in vain.

A Serious Position.

London, May 9. Very great danger attaches to the impending general strike of colliers since the large fleet of warships gathered at Gibraltar may become short of fuel. Italy also is almost without coal. France has to obtain coal from England, Russia is also dependent upon Cardiff for her supplies.

English Losses.

The Staff Headquarters announce that 800 English have been taken prisoners near Ypres, including 16 officers, and that during the engagement several important positions were captured. The latest English returns show that nearly 900 officers have been either killed, wounded or taken prisoners since the beginning of the Ypres engagements.

Big Booty.

The German army operating in the Russian Baltic provinces has captured enormous booty and a rich stock of ammunition. Three thousand five hundred Russians have been captured in the Carpathians, together with many guns and much ammunition. It is impossible to give detailed accounts of the booty, which is prodigious.

An Explanation.

The Director of the Sarrasini Circus explains that the sudden closing of his establishment, which had given rise to much comment, was not owing to political reasons but because he could not find sufficient people to make up the war pantomime which he wished to present to the public. His staff was being constantly depleted by the calls to the colors.

Ypres Untenable.

London, May 8. The *Daily Chronicle* military writer comes to the conclusion that the further holding of Ypres has become impossible. He says that when the English gave up Zonnebeke the security of Ypres was compromised. He also, says that there is no strategic reason against its abandonment, but that its fall would have great effects in working up the spirit of the Germans.

ANOTHER GONE.

London, May 8. The Submarines of the Germans are highly active. The latest victim is the trawler *Merry Islington*. The crew was landed at Whitby.

FOREWORD.

The following powerful article with its clear arraignment of England and its adamant and unanswerable logic, was written by the same eminent Irish-American publicist who only a few weeks ago, foretold, with prophetic insight, the doom of the "Lusitania." That ship had been rightly judged and condemned as criminal by every rule, reason and contingency of war. And she was justly doomed. She was a huge and formidable franc-tireur of the ocean, and the only answer war has for the franc-tireur on land or sea, is death. And yet with its customary patience and chivalry the German government went so far as to publish the most precise, friendly and timely warnings. Who so, after this, foolishly ventured to risk his life aboard an armed auxiliary cruiser traversing a war-zone and masked under false colors and the pretense of being a peaceful passenger vessel, has no right to the cheap shriek of: "murder!"

Not the German sailors who did their duty in ridding the seas of this gigantic menace laden with enormous stores of munitions designed to bring death and suffering upon their land and people, are to be blamed for the death of non-belligerent, if foolhardy, passengers. No! That guilt,—those cold and accusing corpses,—must be laid at the door of the English, and those Americans who were mad enough to think that Germany in this heroic and superhuman struggle for her rights was still vain enough to indulge in empty threats. Her earnest warnings were received with jeers and sneers, and since all that is noble and magnanimous in her attitude or utterances has invariably been blackened by characteristic British calumny, here, too, she was charged with being actuated only by business motives!

The same spirit that wrecked the "Titanic" and sacrificed so many innocent lives through its scorn for the wireless warning of icebergs sent it by a German liner, is responsible for the destruction of the "Lusitania." With false colors and the craven shield of a civilian passenger-list — thus would England, the arch-plotter against Peace, — carry on her traffic of death under the mask and for the profits of peace. But not all the insane, incoherent rage, the convulsive impotence, the screams of horror and hysteria that rave like fever-laden siroccos through her degraded press, can alter that truth whose face is as white as marble and as cold as death. By the fires of slaughter she has wantonly kindled shall she be devoured, yes, the very seas she has enslaved shall rise up against her and engulf her pride.

Loath as the sure and terrible German sea-arm is to inflict incidental suffering upon the guiltless, yet even these under such circumstances must not stand between her and her great and inexorable task. Surely the neutral nations must at length recognize the flaming fact that every blow that Germany deals at English sea and world dominion, is not only for her own liberation, but for theirs, for the freedom of the ocean and for the deep planting of that true peace that may yet prevail among the peoples of the earth when the power of England is finally broken forever. To that end we commend to such neutrals as still set calm reason above frenzied emotion, the logic and the lucidity of the following paper. R. L. ORCHELLE.

The "Lusitania."

A strange fate has been that of the "Lusitania." The fable of the tortoise and the hare comes to life again in this race of death between the greyhound of the Atlantic and the tortoise beneath the waves. For those on board the "Lusitania" who have lost their lives all Americans will have deep pity, and sorrow and sympathy will go out for the mourners. Many among us may even blame the German navy for this terrible toll of innocent life levied by the new engine of protection with which the German Government meets the attack on the life of the German people. For the submarine warfare of Germany is a warfare of protection—not of destruction. However harmless the vessel be that meets its doom at the tube of the deadly torpedo, whether it be a "Lusitania" or a Grimby trawler, that vessel represents the cruel edict of a civilized government that has decreed the starvation of the German people.

Which is the greater crime against civilization? To starve a whole people to death, because you cannot overcome their men folk in the field, or to meet that threat by declaring war on every ship that flies, within a given war zone, the flag of the country committed by its government to this horrible attempt?

However lamentable the loss of life may be by the sinking of the "Lusitania", justice compels us to regard the tragedy in its true light. The "Lusitania" would be riding the waves today were it not for the open declaration of war upon the people of Germany, man, woman and child, made by the British Government, and the open connivance of the United States Administration in that breach of the laws of humanity. The responsibility for the sinking of the "Lusitania" and the attendant loss of non-belligerent lives must be equally shared between the Powers that be in London and the powers that do not be in Washington. The supineness of the one in maintaining American rights and, in failing to resist aggression on them is not less responsible for this great human tragedy than the active guilt of the British Cabinet.

Had our Government used its great influence impartially upon both combatants alike, it is quite inconceivable that the numerous breaches of international law by Great Britain that have marked each month of the war could not have been committed. Had a higher conception of neutrality prevailed at Washington it is inconceivable that the "Lusitania" for example, could have been permitted to leave New York on the 2nd of February last, with two American-built submarines in her hold, for delivery in Liverpool on 8. February, under the American flag.

That gross violation of our neutrality was met by our administration with a form of protest that in spirit, invited the "Lusitania" to repeat the offence, and assured her of the continued benevolent connivance of the port authorities of New York.

She has repeated the offence. The same criminal connivance that permitted so many British vessels to sail from American ports, not full of merchandise and commodities of life, but packed to the waterline with engines of war and weapons of death, to be used against the men of Germany and Austria-Hungary, has presided over the departure, on her last sea journey, of the doomed "Lusitania." We say doomed advisedly: Fair warning was given. This journal gave the first. In the issue of April 21st we gave categorical public warning that the performance of the 8. February last was known, and that it should not be repeated with impunity. We declared that the "Lusitania" would be sunk as an "act of retribution." The warning thus given in our columns the violators of American neutrality might well disregard. The *Continental Times*, we know, is of small account. But they disregarded the clear, precise official warning of the American Ambassador at Washington.

Count v. Bernstorff tried to make good by friendly warning some of the deficiencies of our own administration and to save innocent lives. His warning was treated with contempt and open scorn. The Washington correspondent of the *Daily Mail* notoriously exceeds its authority, whose authority greatly exceeds its circulation as the circulation of its subsidized contemporary the *Daily Mail* notoriously exceeds its authority, laughed Count Bernstorff's kindly words to scorn. Americans were assured they were safe in the "Lusitania" as on Broadway. The German warning was a piece of "impudent bluff"; "an insolent attempt to prejudice British commerce"; and a childish effort to make Americans take seriously the non-existent. Thus the *Times* of May 3rd; how will the *Times* of May 8th deal with its vain boasts and criminal belittlement of the warning given in vain?

In the day of judgment that must end this war of illimitable horror and irreparable wrongs, who shall be held accountable for the innocent lives gone down in the pirate hold of the great Cunarder? The men of the German submarine who launched the fatal bolt?—or the men of the British Admiralty, and their aiders and abettors across the ocean who devised a policy of sure and slow starvation against a whole people?

These are the issues before the people of America today.

Whither is this false conception of neutrality leading our country?

Let the answer come from the columns of an American newspaper that reached us yesterday from New York: "The Administration is notoriously shutting its eyes to constant and flagrant violations of neutrality on behalf of England, while it is rigorously prosecuting Germans for offences of a similar character."

And it has allowed to pass without reproof a public expression of approval of British violation of neutrality by the very federal official who had prosecuted the Germans. The United States District Attorney in New-York was, quoted in a published interview as ridiculing the idea of prosecuting anybody for such a trivial thing as supplying the British cruisers outside the harbour with "a few fresh vegetables."

Mr. Marshall knows the feelings of his superiors in Washington and knew that he was quite safe in doing this wholly improper thing. The charges he thus ridiculed included supplying coal, oil and various other things needed by fighting ships, all of which are contraband of war. Under Mr. Marshall's very nose recruiting for the British army was going on for months in Lower Broadway (at the British Consulate General), his superiors in Washington knew all about it but not a federal finger was lifted to stop it. And there is a well founded belief among certain well informed men that a new gun made by Mr. Schwab for the British Government was tested at Sandy Hook by United States army officers on ground owned by the United States Government.

These are not all the violations of neutrality carried on constantly in the interest of England, but they are enough to show that neither President Wilson nor Secretary Bryan is sincere in his professions to enforce strict neutrality.

Their neutrality is a sham and offence." (*New York 17. April.*)

It is such "neutrality" as this has brought the "Lusitania" to her doom.

And it is such neutrality as this which will bring all the British Cruisers now lying off the port of New York, soiling the waters of Sandy Hook, and illegally blockading our coasts and harbours, with the full support of our marine authorities, to the same fate as the "Lusitania." These insults to our Sovereignty, these threats to our peace, these open assaults on our honour, the British cruisers "Essex," "Hampshire" and the rest now exercising their "supreme rights" within American waters—those ships, too, shall go the way of the "Lusitania." The tortoise may travel slowly—but he travels far.

The long arm of German sea power may yet convince not alone the Admiralty at Whitehall but its admirers at the White House that the days of "Sea Supremacy" by one people, and the insolent "rights" lawlessly assumed under it, are as dead as the days of the galleys of Carthage and as deeply-sunk as the fleets of Xerxes.

Everywhere in Germany are heard expressions of the deepest and most sincere sympathy, for the mis-informed Americans, neutrals and English non-belligerents forced to suffer through the loss of the "Lusitania" in the war zone. This feeling has prevented any boisterous rejoicings over what is after all, a great achievement for the German submarine service.

SUBMARINE SUCCESSES.

The Vast Cunard Liner "Lusitania" Sunk, A Due Warning Was Given to all Passengers Before Leaving New York.

A MIGHTY COUP.

The Stunning Effects in England. The Captain's Scepticism. Many More Steamers Torpedoed By The German Sword-fish.

London, May 8. Nothing less than "stunning" can describe the effect here concerning the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*. The Englishman, who at first made light of the submarine invasion is now at last, fully aware of the great peril to commerce in the activity of the German submarines. When the *Lusitania* started from New York on her fateful journey, the columns of the papers here were full of derisive talk concerning the announcement, duly given, that the ship would be torpedoed. The Captain was interviewed and boastfully said that his big ship was quite safe, that her turn of speed was such that no Submarine could approach her.

ILL INFORMED.

Throughout this war, the Intelligence department of the British Navy has been woefully badly informed, in great contrast to the German. The self-sufficient Churchill with his usual confidence, had announced to the House of Commons that the German submarines were of no importance and only a very few in number. The First Lord, as usual perfectly superficial in his knowledge of what he ought to have known thoroughly was apparently unaware that a new flotilla of submarines had been built by Germany, provided with an average of speed which would be quite sufficient to overtake any steamer afloat, even the *Lusitania*. It was announced with the utmost confidence by the officials of the Cunard line, that all precautions had been taken for the safety of the *Lusitania*, that she would be escorted upon nearing the British coast, and so forth. Presumably those officials will be called to public account for having induced passengers to embark upon false representations.

HOW SHE SANK.

It appears that the *Lusitania* was sunk by two torpedoes and went down eighteen minutes after being struck by the first one. She had aboard 188 Americans, 956 English and 108 passengers of other nationalities. It is stated by one of the Press associations, that 658 of the passengers were saved. Forty-five corpses were brought ashore. A good many died of shock after being landed.

A journalist Mr. Cowper, who was amongst the saved, said:—"As the *Lusitania* approached the Irish coast a specially careful look out was kept and the lifeboats were hung outwards. It was soon after two o'clock in the afternoon, and most of the passengers were in their cabins. I was on deck talking with a friend when, about a thousand yards away, I noticed a submarine boat. Soon after I saw the white line of a torpedo coming towards us. The *Lusitania* was struck forward and a loud explosion was heard. Pieces of the ship flew into the air. Soon after a second torpedo struck the ship; wands she listed heavily to starboard. The crew at once began to lower the boats, but this was only possible on one side, owing to the list. I got into the last boat. There were many women and children aboard."

Ten boats of the *Lusitania* were launched and a number of warship tenders and fishing boats were soon on hand at the seat of the catastrophe.

A SURVIVOR'S OPINION.

An American who was aboard, makes the following statement. "Immediately after leaving New York the sentiment aboard was one of depression, because the many warnings which had been received by several of the passengers, had created a nervous feeling. But, the nearer we reached our goal the better the feeling grew, all the more as the passage had been made in splendid weather and the ship had made good speed. But the extraordinary preparations made, as we reached the blockade zone reminded us that we were within the war sphere. No lights were permitted in the outer berths, none on deck. The band ceased playing and all possible noises were avoided. The officers seemed to treat it all as a sort of game. And in truth none aboard took the matter very seriously. The fatal Friday arrived. We had had our luncheon together and the spirit was one of gaiety. I had gone on deck and was watching the sea which was very,

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Our Information Bureau.

'The Continental Times' is prepared to supply Americans, free of cost, with all useful information concerning Hotels, Boarding houses, means of transit & so forth, throughout Europe.

SINKING THE LUSITANIA.

Of course there will be a grand outcry, both in England and the United States, concerning the sinking of the big transatlantic liner Lusitania. It will quite surely be asserted that an innocent and inoffensive passenger ship was wantonly torpedoed and the lives of all aboard placed in imminent peril...

In the Continental Times of April 21, an article was published; written by an Irish American Political leader, who knows all about what is taking place; — a part of which reads as follows:— "It is common knowledge that the Cunarder 'Lusitania', when she entered Liverpool on 8th had in her hold two submarines, built in America, and sold to the British government in open breach of the President's injunctions.

When the 'Lusitania' shall be successfully torpedoed by a German submarine in the course of the next few weeks the justification for that act of retribution can be found in this overt crime against our neutrality, and in the defiance of our national rights as a great power by this subsidised, British 'Admiralty-owned vessel, acting under the direct orders of the British government'.

And there you have the reason why Germany had decided to sink the Lusitania, and her justification for such action.

The Tone in Germany.

Regret That There Has Been Loss Of Life. But Attention is Called To The Warning Given By Ambassador Bernstorff.

Berlin, May 9. Almost every German paper expresses regret at the loss of life of innocent people, but just as much each press organ draws attention to the formal notice which was given by the German Ambassador in Washington, warning those who had intentions of crossing the Atlantic that the danger was very great.

The News in England.

The Anger Of The Press Know No Bounds. Strong But Futile Language Used Against Germany.

London, May 9. The whole vocabulary of vituperation is let loose by the English press this morning over the loss of the Lusitania. The utmost hopes are aroused that the United States will interfere. How America is to act, the editorial writers forget to say.

The Captain of the ship, by name Turner, was the only officer saved. He, with a life girdle around him jumped into the sea as the Lusitania sank. Few of the first class passengers were saved. It is supposed that most of the passengers thought the ship would keep afloat.

The value of the great Lusitania is estimated at three million of pounds sterling. That is without the cargo, amongst which was £200,000 worth of bar gold. It is asserted that enormous stores of war material were in her hold. Amongst the passengers were Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mr. Charles Frohman, the theatrical director; the American writers Elbert Hubbard and Charles Klein; the well known Champagne agent and financier, Mr. George A. Kessler; Mr. Randolph Hearst, the proprietor for the New York American and many other newspapers; the Irish art collector, Hugh Lane; the American sportsman, Mr. A. D. Loney and family; Dr. Pearson, the financier; the explorer, Foster Slackhouse; the son of the Director of the Associated Press, Mr. Herbert Stone; and the Welsh manufacturer, D. A. Thomas.

Still Busy.

London, March 9. The English steamer Touro has been torpedoed and sunk off the Scottish coast by a Submarine. The crew was taken by the Norwegian sailing ship Tangen.

Off the Northumberland coast the English steamer Don was torpedoed by a German submarine. The crew was taken to land by the Norwegian Steamer, La France.

On the Irish coast, off Arklow, a fishing ship was stopped by a German submarine. The Germans merely wanted a supply of fish, which they handsomely paid for and then wished the fishermen good luck and passed on.

Negotiations With Italy.

Situation Considered Serious but Not Without Hope. Giolitti For Peace.

Rome, May 9. Prince Bilow and Baron Sonnino had a long conversation on Saturday a fact regarded as auspicious, as also the long audience the Prince had with the King. The Giornale d'Italia quotes an utterance of the late Premier Giolitti, who does not think Italy will enter the world war.

American Woman's Club Reading-room, Library, Residence. Visitors cordially welcomed. Prager Platz 4, Berlin.

England's Finances.

Lloyd George Draws the Attention of the House of Commons to the Extremely Difficult Monetary Position of Great Britain.

London, May 6. In bringing in the Budget, Mr. Lloyd George drew the attention of the House of Commons to the serious financial difficulties under which England was working. He told the Members of the House that England had to buy so much abroad, to pay the expenses of her allies, and, at the same time her exports had fallen, owing to having depleted the factories in order to use the workmen for the production of munitions.

Plans for Persia.

Stockholm, May 9. A Swedish Captain, who has just returned from Teheran, where he had belonged to the Police force, states that England has demanded from Persia the sale of the Islands at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, in order that she may be in a position to command the outlet of the Bagdad Railroad.

The Luxury of the 'Movies'.

The moving picture theater is the most popular and most profitable place of entertainment we have today. California is the first state to make a thorough investigation of the attendance at this and other places of amusement. Its recreation inquiry committee reports that in 1914 there were 19,436,583 admissions to moving picture theaters.

Democratic Protest.

Senator Smith Leading Democratic Politician Protests to President Wilson Against the Exportation of Munitions of War.

Washington, May 9. In a despatch from Washington, the Morning Post states, that Senator Smith of Georgia, one of the leading Democratic politicians made a visit to President Wilson and, in the most energetic manner, urged the chief of the executive to take measures to stop the export of munitions of war and to insist upon American cotton being allowed free passage to its destinations.

The Fatherland has sent a circular to the German-American newspapers to urge them to call upon their readers to vote against the Wilson party in the next elections, in view of the action of the government as regards the exporting of ammunition.

LEARNING RUSSIAN.

One of the unexpected results of the war has been that a great number of people in the German capital have taken up the study of the Russian language. Herr v. Osten Sacken who was for many years Preceptor at the War College has been prevailed upon to undertake the teaching of a class formed of a number of well known people who wish for instruction in the Slav language.

FURTHER LOSSES.

Liverpool, May 8. The Steamer Candidate has been sunk by a German submarine in the Irish Sea. She was torpedoed and the entire crew saved.

Lloyd announces that the Steamer Centurion, 5945 tons register, on her journey from Liverpool to South Africa, was sunk off the Irish Coast. The crew has been saved.

Council in Washington.

America has to Consider what is to be Done about Japan. An Unwelcome Visit.

Washington, May 9. The Japanese government has ordered the cruiser Ikoma, two other warships and several other naval units to make a cruise. It is believed that they are ordered to the Californian coast. The State department looks askance at this further fortifying of the marine strength of the Japanese in American waters.

A Strange Story.

The Battleship Superb Sunk And the Warrior And Lion Damaged. English Ships Fight One Another.

Some weeks ago strange reports came from Norway to the effect that there had been a big naval engagement in the North Sea, in which several ships had been damaged. As usual the British Admiralty was silent. But now has come what may be taken as an explanation of the heavy cannonading which was heard and the fighting reported.

The news of a fight in the North Sea, was reported from Bergen as having taken place upon the night of the 7th and 8th of April. From neutral sources, at the time, came reports of disabled ships having been brought into Dover, the Firth of Forth and the Tyne. It is evident that two sections of the British fleet met and, in the darkness took each other for the enemy.

To our Advertisers!

What Advertising Does. Advertising! Fortunes have been made by advertising! yet how seldom are publications given credit for their achievements.

Advertising! Fortunes have been made by advertising! yet how seldom are publications given credit for their achievements. It is refreshing, now and then, to hear a frank acknowledgment of the wonderful power of advertising. Several of these testimonials have unexpectedly been given of late.

The Open Tribune.

Letters from our readers.

To our Readers.

We shall be glad to publish any communication by our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. These will be published anonymously, if so desired.

Italian Perfidy.

I would like to put it to the thousands of readers of the Continental Times, as to whether there exists in the history of the world, any more perfidious action than that in which Italy is now engaged.

I would like to put it to the thousands of readers of the Continental Times, as to whether there exists in the history of the world, any more perfidious action than that in which Italy is now engaged. I refer to that of demanding the Trentino from Austro-Hungary as the price of her remaining neutral.

Maybe Italy will get what she seeks, maybe not. But does anyone who has the power of thought and reasoning, imagine for one moment that Italy will not be made to pay, aye and pay dearly and in due time, for this most treacherous and cowardly action upon her part?

Meran, May 2. A Student of History.

To the Editor of the Continental Times.

Dear Sir, My husband some little time ago, ordered another of your very interesting war books. We both look forward very eagerly for each number of your Continental Times, and could not do without it.

To our Advertisers!

What Advertising Does. General French appears to be pursued by a monomania. It is poisonous gases. In reporting the several defeats and retreats of the English during the past ten days, General French invariably accounts for the same by the explanation that, "it was owing to poisonous gases."

General French appears to be pursued by a monomania. It is poisonous gases. In reporting the several defeats and retreats of the English during the past ten days, General French invariably accounts for the same by the explanation that, "it was owing to poisonous gases."

Dear Sir,

We thank you extremely for having sent us your papers regularly, and though I am an American citizen, I stand entirely on the side of Germany. We get to hear here, of course, everything about the war (the lying press which is en vogue here does not concern us greatly).

New York,

Your etc. F. B. M.

Dear Sir,

Editor Continental Times. War books and copies of your paper I received as ordered. The C. T. W. B. is the best that I have yet read, and I wish all Americans could read it.

Buffalo N. Y.

Yours etc. L. T.

Dear Sir!

Thank you very much for sending me your paper The Continental Times as requested. I am glad to see your fair play for Germany in the columns of your paper. I give it to my friends here, that they can see how the Americans in Europe defend Germany.

Walling, Tex. M. B. Pastor.

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The Germans in Tipperary.

The Triumph of Sobriety and Order, as shown by the Teuton Prisoners.

Farical Happenings in Ireland.

How Tommy Atkins Behaved and Had to be Carried Home by his Captives.

The Irishmen in the United States know that their beautiful ancestral land is today muzzled, isolated and dragooned by its English masters.

The writer of the account is the famous Father York of San Francisco to whom the details came direct from Tipperary itself.

A GOOD STORY.

A story which looks "quare" but "listens good," is that one day a squad of the prisoners was sent on a hike along the roads "convoyant" to the town.

IN A FIX.

The Germans were in a fix. They were a long way from barracks and they must get back there or run the chance of being shot for attempting to escape.

It was a great day for the little town under the shadow of the Devil's Bit when the Huns entered bearing their guards with them.

The Redmondite papers did not report the proceedings in Tipperary but kept on pelting their constituents with bricks from the ruins of Louvain.

CONVERTED THE TIPPERARY MEN.

Though we are told that comparisons should not be made they are made, and if ever there was an excuse for making them there is an excuse to-day in Tipperary.

scribed in the pious English and Irish papers as begging absolution from the priests they were hissing and spitting on in the streets of France and England a few short weeks ago.

Did these happenings in Tempelmore stay Redmond and his ignorant followers in their shouting about the rights of small nationalities and the cause of freedom, religion and right defended by England?

The German prisoners are being steadily removed from Ireland and sent to the North of England and Scotland, but it is too late.

YES AND NO.

Confusion Exists in the British Ministry, Says the Daily Mail.

London, May 8. The Northcliffe organ the Daily Mail triumphantly asserts that Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener are opposed to one another.

"Mr. Asquith's otherwise businesslike speech at Newcastle has caused general surprise because of the flat contradiction to Lord Kitchener which it contained in one passage.

I saw a statement the other day that the operations not only of our Army but also of our Allies were being crippled or at any rate hampered by our failure to provide the necessary ammunition.

Lord Kitchener in his statement, made in the House of Lords on March 15, used the word "hampered":

The output is not only not equal to our necessities, but does not fulfil our expectations. The progress in equipping our new armies and also in supplying the necessary war material for our forces in the field has been seriously hampered by the failure to obtain sufficient labour.

In much the same strain Mr. Lloyd George declared at Bangor on February 28 that "this delay in producing arms is full of peril for this country."

When Mr. Asquith asserts that there is "not a word of truth" in something which Lord Kitchener has said and Mr. Lloyd George has endorsed we have evidence of what may be called "muddle."

NORWEGIAN TORPEDOED.

Christiania, May 8. The Norwegian sailing ship Oscar carrying contraband, has been sunk. She was from Arendal, and bound for Granton in Scotland.

Life In Germany.

MR. ROEDER OF THE "WORLD" CONTINUES HIS INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF IMPRESSIONS.

Life As Usual.

DENY ATROCITY CHARGES. HATRED OF THE ENGLISH. STRENGTH OF ARMY. DURATION OF WAR.

New York. In recounting his experiences in Germany, Mr. Roeder the World Correspondent says, amongst other things.

During my extensive travels throughout Germany I have observed very few indications of war. In all the cities of the land amusements are being continued just as they were before.

The Military.

Of course the cities are filled with soldiers, the reservists and the landwehr. Everybody is looking up to the military. Soldiers are everywhere and there are a large number of wounded and convalescent, all in uniform.

There is a degree of enthusiasm and patriotism, the like of which is almost inconceivable. Wives see their husbands start for the front, children their fathers and the old folks their sons, and not a tear is shed.

The only difference in the conduct of places of amusement as between to-day and prior to the declaration of war, is that dancing in absolutely prohibited. Entertainments of a social character, such as are practised extensively throughout Germany at the different "vereins," clubs and associations, have been abandoned for the time being.

Restaurants and bars are all closed at fixed hours. Different rules prevail in different localities.

The Germans are aroused to-day because of the reports circulated through England and other countries by the allies that the German soldiers committed untold atrocities, especially while in Belgium during the early months of the war.

The Real Eco.

It is true that for years Germans have borne a dislike to their neighbors in the west—the French; that they never had an awful amount of friendship to waste on the Russians in the East; that they always suspected the Belgians of being unfavorable to their welfare; but to-day the German soldier and the citizen at home has forgotten some of the hatred he had harbored for years toward the French.

"We forgive the Russians, although they started the war," I have been told over and over again. "We will even shake hands with the French, whom we have found to be excellent fighters, but never again in the history of Deutschland will we shake hands with the cruel English, who are the ones who forced these other nations to make war against our native land."

Siterness Against British.

"You talk about atrocities committed in Belgium by the German soldiers," said many to me. "What we did there was to punish those civilians—franc tireurs—who fired upon our soldiers while in their land."

those civilians—franc tireurs—who fired upon our soldiers while in their land.

The Army.

While there are no official figures available as to the strength of the army to-day in Germany, the following data may be considered as facts and as representing the reports of the official Government in Germany.

Since the beginning of the war it is calculated that 200,000 Germans have been killed outright. There are 200,000 more who have been seriously wounded, and there are 165,000 others who were made prisoners of war.

Duration of War.

The main question as to the duration of the war cannot be answered, it is said in Germany, until it is finally known what Italy, Greece and Roumania will do.

Roosevelt's Illusions.

The ex-President of the United States Evidently Suffering from Mental Strain. He Makes Most Foolish Statements Concerning Luxembourg

New York, May 6. It has been evident for a long time past that ex-President Roosevelt is troubled with hallucinations.

"Luxembourg made no resistance. It is now practically incorporated in Germany. Other nations have almost forgotten its existence, and not the slightest attention has been paid to its fate, simply because it did not fight, simply because it trusted solely to peaceful measures and to the treaties which were supposed to guarantee it against harm.

Mr. Roosevelt has at no time of his life displayed any thing more than most superficial knowledge of Foreign Politics, and whenever he has touched upon that subject he has burnt his fingers sadly, as was shown by his most indiscreet remarks concerning Egypt.

One may ask how a man like Roosevelt having any pretensions to being well informed, can far one moment suggest that Luxembourg is any less free than she ever was before.

"Belgium, in a word, has lost her life to save it. For Luxembourg's compliance with the wrong that was done to her, there was, indeed, every excuse; but Luxembourg, though spared the horrors that have befallen Belgium, has missed also the martyr's crown which has given to the Belgian people an imperishable name and left for countless generations of posterity an inspiration for self-sacrifice."

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Austro-Hungary.

Austria's Surprise

Produces Unexpectedly a Cannon which Places Big Bertha in the Shade. A Monster Piece.

Frankfurt, May 3. The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes an interesting piece of news from its Vienna Correspondent to the effect that the Austro-Hungarian war press Bureau announces that, in the latest fighting in Galicia, the Austrians produced a new and monster cannon of the mortar type.

THE PUZZLE OF PEACE.

The new, illustrated Hungarian weekly, Az Erdékes Ujsag offered a price of 3000 Crowns recently for the best answer to the questions: "How Long Will the War Last? Where Will Peace Be Signed? What Event Will Determine the War?"

Count Andrássy was of the opinion that war would last as long one of the warring nations did not see the futility of further resistance. But no one could foresee when this would happen.

Count Apponyi declared that the war would last until the purpose of this war that had been forced upon Austro-Hungary,—the assurance of our position as a world-power, and lasting conditions for a lasting peace,—had been achieved.

A SECOND WAR LOAN.

The financial authorities and experts have met in council under the chairmanship of Dr. Karl Ritter von Leth to discuss a second Austro-Hungarian War Loan.

FOOTBALL IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

It will be remembered how certain English papers and publicists heaped scorn upon the dull lethargic masses of England who went shouting to football games when war was raging at their doors.

Crew of the Emden.

Making its Way Home Through Syria. Arrival at Damascus. Given a Special Train.

Constantinople, May 9. The progress of the members of the crew of the Emden, in the voyage towards home, reads like a page out of a book of adventure.

Reichsbank Return of April 23rd.

Table with 3 columns: Item, April 23rd, As against April 15th. Total Coin and Bullion \$602,964,500 + 2,508,259. Of which Gold \$590,440,250 + 1,581,000. Treasury Notes \$199,776,250 - 36,772,250.

The Lost Prestige of England.

By R. L. Orchelle.

There is bound to be a vast reevaluation of values, an entire readjustment of national prestige after the war, especially in the relative position of England and Germany. The proportions may be obscured at present by the red films of passion that warp the cool, logical faculties of men, but the eye of history, and immediate history, will see the relationship of facts and events as a whole, and see them in a white and pitiless light. Even now, after the first thunders and the first clouds of war have passed, our estimates are no longer what they were before the international crash.

For instance, it was at that time a common boast on the part of the French and a matter of considerable belief on the part of other nations, that France alone would be able to wrest her former military prestige from Germany. That chauvinistic illusion has passed forever in the ruins of what came within an inch of being a second debacle for the French arms. This proud and foolishly vindictive nation has been forced to swallow the bitterest of all draughts when contemplated in the light of her forty-four years' of loud agitation and flaming hope. "Revanche," that red mirage, that tri-coloured fata morgana, that quixotic and puerile boast, is seen to have been a dangerous illusion, and a suicidal battle-cry for which unhappy France now bleeds at every vein. "France will do what her interests dictate," was the insolent and threatening answer to the frank German inquiry. Well, this she has done. But as to the interests she was in error—for they were England's.

With this illusion of a brave but misguided people has also vanished the belief in the invulnerability of England. Her boasted strength has been shown to be merely a parasitic one, sucked by her vampire mouth from out her young colonies, her ally nations and her subject and savage peoples. What spectacle more degrading in the history of a great power than England's threats and pleas to drag miserable little Portugal into the raff of her mongrel hosts! So fallen from her once aristocratic pride is she, that her newspapers are not ashamed to publish pictures of Fiji Islanders, those saw-toothed cannibals, as her allies!

Great Britain's immense and expensive fleet has been largely negated. It is no longer able to fulfill even the passive and ignominious role of a blockading force. Two of the great fleet of thunderjunks she sent forth upon a reckless bombardment of the despised Turkish forts scrapped as old iron at the bottom of the Turkish waters, and many others have been dragged as lame ducks to some safe anchorage for repairs. He who remembers the taunts levelled by the English press against the German ships that would not come out and allow themselves to be annihilated by an overwhelming number of English Dreadnoughts, will find a rich and ironic humour in the fact that these very ships are now skulking in their own harbours under the menace of the little German submarines. Though England may still through her shee preponderance of mass, control the highways of the seas, if not her own home waters, her naval prestige, which is a matter of personality rather than of power, has been forever crippled by that "new and untried German navy" which she always regarded with open scorn and secret fear. In spirit, resource and initiative, the seamen of Germany have proved their undeniable ascendancy over the English—something the more remarkable since the Germans are neither by nature nor tradition a maritime people. One need think only of the brilliant manoeuvring of the Goeben, the heroic cavalier exploits of the little Emden, Karlsruhe and other light cruisers, that remarkable liad, the voyage of the Ayesha with the remnants of the Emden's crew, the masterly and mortal blows delivered by that young Lochinvar of the seas, the lamented Captain Otto Weddigen, the audacious and defiant raid of the German cruisers upon the English coast, the amazing strategy and splendid seamanship and rich booty of those armed auxiliary cruisers that became the terror of British commerce.

There has been only one fair sea-battle in the course of the entire war, that off Valparaiso, and in this the English were hopelessly and ruinously defeated. And that defeat meant more to England than the loss of two or three ships. On all other occasions, namely, Heligoland, the Falkland Islands and that pursuit which resulted in the loss of the Bluecher, and an English ship not acknowledged by the British Admiralty, the ships of the German navy have been overborne by sheer numbers and mass of metal and guns of longer range. Yet they went down defiantly with guns firing and all flags flying and men singing.

It is in mass and money and material that England places her faith today. Her faith is rooted deep in quantity and no longer in quality. Her inferiority, her deplorable lack of the nobler ideals that inspire a people and make it great, stand bared to the world. Is it the uneasy, inner conviction of this that arouses the insults and vulgar hatred of her press and politicians against the land that has humbled the pride of her hired hosts and her floating sea-castles of steel? Is this not in part the explanation of the strange and pitiful psychology dis-

played by such men as Winston Churchill and now Lord Kitchener?

The same high measure of praise accorded the German navy must be granted the German army. Though unable to attain to some of its original objectives, owing to the new system of trench warfare and the consequent comparative fixity of the firing-lines, it has maintained the most vigorous and resolute offensive-defensive against tremendous odds and kept the fight in hostile country. Against that bastion of human flesh and crested fire the legions and the iron avalanches of the Allies shatter themselves in vain. The boasted offensive the Allies announced for the Spring is turned on both fronts into a disastrous retreat. It is the Germans who have once more taken the offensive.

How swift was that marvellous advance of the grey-green German tide, how epoch-making those elemental blows delivered by the German arms last autumn! Antwerp which, after Paris, was the most powerful fortress in all Europe, fell after a siege of little more than a week—an achievement that is almost in the nature of a military miracle. One "impregnable" fort after another succumbed to the scientific battering of that trained host, and their fall, though thunderous, was smothered in the dishonest silence of the English papers—or acknowledged only long after the event—Liege, Namur, Maubeuge, Laon, Longwy. If we turn to Germany in the field of fortress warfare, let us never forget heroic little Kiaou-Chou, entirely isolated and without hope of relief in far-off Asia, and how valiantly it resisted the combined and persistent attacks of the Japanese and the English by sea, land and air—for more than three months! And one of the most glorious and dramatic features of the war was the defense of the fortress of Przemysl by the Austrians. For some seven months it stood like a rock amidst the floods of Russians, and surrendered at last, not to the foe from without, but to many foes within,—hunger and sickness being among the worst.

Before the war the French aviation arm was presumed to be the most efficient in the world. But here, too, the Germans have captured the laurels for coolness, nerve and almost impudent care-devility. And let it not be forgotten that the German forces are not concentrated like the French, but separated into two, or rather three parts, for much German energy and material have gone to reinforce the Turks. Though not yet exerting their full offensive power, the much-despised Zeppelins have also justified themselves as formidable engines of war. When night falls upon Paris or London, the invisible spectre of dread steals through the streets, for every cloud might mask one of the long, grey cruisers of the air.

The world has seen the unlovely spectacle afforded by the humiliation and moral defeat of England even while the war is still burning upon the hotly-contested but almost immoveable frontiers. It has seen her attempts to raise men by means of the most vulgar and commercial forms of advertising. It has seen her exploited wage-slaves turn to wage a civil war upon those very men who dictate the policy of England—her unknown but all-powerful rulers, the industrial magnates.—It has seen the whisky-bottle suddenly snatched from the lips of her alcohol-sodden multitudes to whom drink meant the one escape from bleak existence in that lie-ridden and cant-corrupted land. Bitter is the nauseous medicine that England is forced to swallow.

At first she found an easy and foolish solace in attributing German successes to spies, to big guns, to everything in fact save the unpalatable truth—her own inferiority. There was no victory of the Germans she did not attempt to blacken, and from the very beginning she committed the most unpardonable error of which a nation at war can be guilty—she despised and vilified an honest and valiant enemy. Even now she is prone to regard the war as a sort of duel between herself and Germany—ignoring not only Germany's other antagonists, but the credit due to her own allies.

Not even England's comparative immunity from direct attack by great forces, nor her immense wealth, nor the freedom her commerce and her fleet enjoy, nor the vast supplies of men and materials she draws from the colonies, nor the armies of half-savage troops she as well as France have brought to Europe to fight white men in the name of civilization!—no, not even the enormous support she has in France, Russia, Belgium, Japan, and Serbia, will avail to save her pride or prestige. Nor, let Americans add, with whatever shame we can muster, the tons of death-dealing metal which our country permits to be exported in ghastrly violation of all our goodly pretenses of loving peace. "Victory is a mere matter of ammunition," says General French. A more humiliating confession was never made by any soldier, and it is strange to hear it from the lips of this most boastful of all Field-marshal. With Lloyd George victory depends on money, with French it is a matter of ammunition. These opinions are distinctly significant because they are so distinctly British, that is to say, they reflect that crass materialism of which I have already spoken.

In Germany the chief factor of success is held to be the spirit of the men, the spirit of the people.

The inevitable query arises: what would have happened to England if, seduced into waging war upon Germany by her intriguing statesmen and her sensational and unscrupulous press, she had been forced to face her alone? Some light upon that devastating supposition may be obtained if we consider the indisputable mathematics of the field, as in the following equations:

Half of the German Army (West) = The entire French and British Empires and the Belgians

The other half of the German army + the Austrians (East) = The almost inexhaustible hordes of Russia, supported by Serbia.

Surely this is in the nature of something almost superhuman, and apart from all the issues of the war and all the prejudices engendered, it must command our most generous admiration. The history of the world has seen no such spectacle as this. It is a triumph of mind over matter, of science over mere brute force—brute force which the enemies of Germany would persuade the world exists only in Prussian "militarism!" When in addition we consider that all other nations have risen to wealth, power and greatness through tribute or conquest of territory from without (or, like the United States, from great natural resources from within)—but that Germany has been forced to evolve everything from within and that against a handicap of ages, the stupendous significance of the feat becomes still more apparent.

This is a war in which Germany, if she loses, will lose with glory, and in which the Allies, if they win, must win without it. Once again I repeat that the consciousness of this bitter truth must be largely responsible for the rancour, the injustice and the hysteria which England and France have displayed—giving us abysmal glimpses into the darkest gulfs that lurk in human nature.

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Supplement

AUSTRO-HUNGARY AND THE WAR.

With Illustrative Maps of the War Area and an Introduction

By R. L. ORCHELLE.

All neutrals who, like myself, stood submerged in the Black Sea of the Allied Press during the early stages of the war, were shocked by the reports that were brought to us concerning the stupendous victories of the Russian and the equally stupendous defeats of the Austrian arms. Austria's forces were said to have been shattered forever; the anticipated clatter and the hoof-beats of the Cossacks in Vienna's streets already rang with a pleasant rhythm in the ears of the French and English editors.

It was an easy matter to produce this impression upon the public mind of the Allied countries and that of neutral lands, for over the entire Southeastern theatre of war there hung an impenetrable veil, a murky thunder-cloud of ignorance, uncertainty and official misrepresentation. The world at large knew little of this distant yet important sphere, save that the map swarmed with strange and unpronounceable names. Its attention was riveted upon nearer and more familiar localities and operations, — Belgium, Paris, the lumbering onward of that Russian steam-roller which it was hoped would not pause until it had flattened Berlin into the sand of its native Mark.

In this dusky battle-fog that overhung the east rumour and falsehood hatched forth their monstrous broods until the monsters themselves became ridiculous, and even the pro-British American press began to express its admiration for, or at least its astonishment at, the amazing vitality shown by that Austrian army which had survived so many successive "complete annihilations." But the poisonous breath of falsehood cannot forever dim the mirror of Truth—which is of polished steel rather than fragile glass. Slowly the mirror clears itself of the devilish dew and shines the brighter for its temporary obscuration.

The official documents published by the Austrian Foreign Office in its Red Book, have already spread considerable light through the jungles of misrepresentation and distorted fact which sprang up about the original issues of the war. The judicious mind recognizes the absolute justice of the cause that drove, reluctantly drove, Austria to assert her independence, her safety, her integrity against the underground machinations of a murderous semi-savage, insolent little state. Let not political sentimentalists forget that smallness of size is not necessarily the same thing as innocence of motive or of act. The righteousness of Austria's action was in fact acknowledged even by a large section of that press which so soon afterwards became blindly hostile to her. Those short-sighted people who accuse Austria of precipitating the monstrous and unnecessary European war by declaring a just and necessary war upon her criminal neighbor Serbia, should rather praise the diplomatic fairness and the due formality of her proceedings. The same thing applies to the calm and manly course of her faithful ally Germany—for Russia and France began hostilities without even the decent formality of a regular declaration—following the lawless precedent of Japan in her war with Russia.

Under the circumstances the crime lay not in formally declaring war, but in not declaring it. And in the secret plots and sudden assassination of Sarajevo we have the symbol as well as the nucleus of that greater plot and attempted assassination of the Central Powers by the Triple Entente. The action of Austria and Germany was the open challenge of soldiers threatened with attack,—the position of their enemies that of conspirators in ambush.

In the following summary and abstract of the opening and development of the war as compiled from authoritative sources, we have a document of the highest historical worth. The progress of events is pictured not in the spirit of the Chauvinistic patriot, but in that of the honest chronicler from within. It lifts the veil upon much that has remained unknown to the outer world and gives us a clear and accurate picture of the heroism, the self-sacrifice, the organization and amazing resistance shown by the Austrian forces in the face of overwhelming odds. Since then the Austrian army, in conjunction with the German comrades-in-arms, has gained for itself further imperishable military laurels by the wonderful defences and advances in the Carpathians and the still fresh victory in West Galicia, in which so great a part of the Russian front was shattered. To the general reader as well as to the careful student of this monumental European struggle, these pages are not only of the utmost interest but of the utmost value.

From the Austro-Hungarian War Chronicle.

When on the 23rd of July, 1914, the Austrian-Hungarian Envoy in Belgrade presented the Serbian Premier with the Note in which Serbia was given the choice of refraining from the secret plottings against the monarchy, plottings which she had already pledged her word to forego, or on the other hand openly to acknowledge her relations with the murderers of Sarajevo and the men behind them, the entire military forces of Austro-Hungary found themselves on the prescribed peace-footing. For, conscious of the justice of its cause, the monarchy, which in no wise desired the war, did not wish to assert its demands under the pressure of military preparations.

On the afternoon of the 25th of July of last year M. Pasic handed our Minister the reply of the Serbian government. In this there was a seeming agreement to fulfill the demands of the Austrian Note, but in reality the answer more or less ignored the most important of our postulates.

The certainty with which the Serbian Government was convinced that its answer would prove unacceptable may be clearly seen in the fact that three hours before the delivery of this note, the order for the complete mobilization of the Serbian army had been issued. Through this act, as was all too soon apparent, Serbia deliberately threw the burning brand into the powder barrel in order to set all Europe ablaze.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty, Kaiser Franz Josef, was forced to abrogate that intense love of peace to which he had so often given expression, since the challenge of Serbia permitted him to take no other course. On the evening of that same day, the orders for a partial mobilization were issued and were received with enthusiasm by all the various peoples of the Dual Monarchy. On the 28th war was declared against Serbia. With that joyous sense of duty and self-sacrifice which the people of the Habsburg monarchy have always manifested in times of trial, every man obeyed his orders and hastened to his post. The mechanism of mobilization worked with the accuracy of some instrument of delicate precision. All those prophecies of disturbances in preparing a state of war and in making the first moves, upon which our enemies had counted, were brought to shame.

During the preparatory stages of the partial mobilization, the first flickers of the coming storm grew visible in the northeast. On the 27th July unofficial reports arrived in Vienna to the effect that Russia was making hostile preparations in the adjacent military districts along our frontier. It is true that the Russian government denied that it had ordered a mobilization, though it communicated to us its intention of taking this step in case our troops crossed the Serbian frontier. Russia, in addition, had a long time previous to this, instituted war preparations under the guise of trial mobilizations.

This announcement, like some sudden flash of lightning, flung a vivid glare through the dark clouds of secret intrigue. Russia

was extending its protecting hand over Serbia! Under the pretense that the action against Serbia was in reality aimed as a blow against the Moscovite power and its influence in the Balkans—an excuse which our earnest declarations in St. Petersburg rendered simply untenable—Russia ranged itself on the side of Serbia. She came to support that enemy of ours against whom, out of the sheer sense of self-preservation, we were forced to take action in order to secure the future safety and order of our state against the secret machinations of a greedy and vicious neighbor. We cherished no designs against any other state. It now became clear to every objective understanding that all the plots which had emanated from Serbia against the monarchy were under the patronage of Russia. And it became no less clear that Serbia dared to give its cynical refusal to the guarantees demanded by Austria and to throw down the gauntlet only because it felt itself safe under this assurance of Russian protection. It was officially confirmed on the 29th of July that Russia was mobilizing the military districts of Kieff, Odessa, Moscow and Kasan. But it was no sooner recognized in Russia that the German Empire faithful to its alliance, would support us, than the orders for a complete mobilization of the Russian army followed two days later. It was only then that we, who up to that time had done our utmost to preserve peace, were forced to proceed to similar steps under the threat of Russia's action.

The men of the Dual Monarchy rose, animated by one soul, one thought, and our ancient Empire felt a fresh and youthful force thrill in every vein. Germans and Magyars, Slavs and Romans seized their weapons, moved by the one united resolve to defend their fatherland.

On the 2nd of August, without any declaration of war having taken place, Russian troops crossed the Prussian frontier. The cause for common action by Germany and Austria was thus given. On the 5th of August the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in St. Petersburg delivered the official declaration of war.

THE NUMBERS OF SOLDIERS.

Thus, for the sake of defending its existence, the Monarchy was forced to carry on a war on two fronts: in the north against Russia with its population of 173 millions, and in the south against Serbia with its army of troops steeled and hardened by two victorious campaigns, as well as its ally in the Black Mountains. For Montenegro had also declared itself among the enemies of the Monarchy. Since men capable of carrying arms are assumed to be one-tenth of the population, Austria-Hungary with its five million soldiers was forced to face not only the thrice greater superiority of Russia with its seventeen million troops, but also more than half a million Servians and Montenegrins, since both Balkan states with their population of four and a

half millions were able to furnish a higher percentage of soldiers.

It is true that the German Empire with its sixty-eight million inhabitants,—thus giving some seven million soldiers,—sprang to our assistance, splendidly equipped and armed. But through this very assistance the Central Powers were forced to face a whole coalition of formidable enemies who had long waited for the favourable opportunity and had worked to bring about a treacherous assault in order to ruin that commercial prosperity by means of which Germany had excited their envy.

The numerical superiority of our enemies was thus increased, but that which stood in favour of the allied Central European Powers was the neighborly relations of the two nations, the absolute community of interests and the mutual military aims which united them in one common purpose. The disadvantages on the enemy's side consisted in the separation of their respective territories and in all those elements in which the diverse political development of these lands were reflected in the many contradictory aspects of their military organizations. How heavily these disadvantages, even though hastily patched up, operate against success, has been proved by every page of history.

PLANS FOR THE PRELIMINARY CAMPAIGN.

The main lines upon which the Central Powers were forced to plan their opening

campaign were largely conditioned by circumstances. Germany was forced to turn its main forces immediately against the Gallic enemy in the West who was able by reason of its system of railways and means of transporting troops, to menace immediately the rich, industrial sections of the German Empire. According to the provision already determined upon in times of peace, the French mobilization authorities threw 45 divisions of the line and the reserve, as well as 19 brigades of reserve troops,—in all some 73 divisions of French infantry towards the German frontier. In addition to this must be reckoned six Belgian infantry divisions and six divisions of English expeditionary troops, ready for immediate service on the Continent, thus making an aggregate of 85 divisions.

Germany, therefore, out of its 100 divisions of regular and reserve troops, was forced to send at least 90 to the western theatre of war. Apart from certain bodies of the Landwehr there remained but ten divisions which Germany might send against the Russian enemy in the east. These could receive reinforcements only after the enemy on the west had been brought to a standstill.

It was foreseen that the war against Russia would resolve it self into a long and weary battle against great numbers. Russia would be able to bring the forces it held ready, as well as those it was able to replenish from its inexhaustible reservoirs of humanity, into operation only by degrees. This factor precluded the idea of concluding the war with Russia in one short campaign. In place of attempting to deliver one victorious blow it became necessary to adopt the plan of gradually weakening the colossus through the higher moral qualities of our army, and through its superior discipline, education and fighting spirit, thus in time bringing about a comparative equality of power which would permit of achieving a distinct victory.

In view of the great and indispensable forces which Germany was forced to devote to operations in the West, the task of fulfilling the requirements above fell to the lot of Austria-Hungary during the early period of the war. We were forced not only to prevent the Russians from penetrating into our territory, but also to attract a large proportion of their advance field armies to ourselves in order to keep them from striking at the heart of Germany and endangering the rear of the German army in the west. For that obligation which Russia owed its ally, who had purchased it with so much French gold,—the obligation of coming to the assistance of the struggling French armies in the west,—could only have been effected by means of an invasion of Germany.

How thoroughly this end has been achieved by our heroic army in the heavy and sacrificial task assigned to it in the deadly grapple with the foe, can be realized only by glancing in retrospect over the whole opening campaign in the Polish-Galician battlefields. For over eight months the occurrences in this sphere have held not only the attention of the actual participants in the tremendous fight, but also that of all neutral lands, and have cast into the shadow all that the endurance of a people had ever accomplished in the realm of war.



NOTE: This map shows the territory of the operations described. The unbroken dark lines represent railways, the thinner ones roads, the dotted lines lesser roads, the small triangles the highest points, the broad dashes with dots, the frontiers of the Empire, the simple dashes the frontiers between the different countries of the Dual Monarchy. The single letters refer to notes in the text.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

From that moment in which the precipitancy of Russia enkindled this conflagration of the world, the south became for Austria merely an incidental field of war, upon which it was necessary to devote only such forces as to preserve our position in the Balkans. Since Serbia was able to put into the field ten infantry divisions of the first, five of the second and four of the third levies, and Montenegro's contribution could be counted as four divisions, we estimated that eleven of our 49 divisions of infantry of the army and of both Landwehrs would be the very least required in the southern theatre of war. Thus there remained some 38 infantry divisions available for the northern sphere of operations.

RUSSIA'S MILITARY POWER.

Russia's army on a war footing comprises no less than 79 infantry and rifle divisions of regular troops and in addition some 35 divisions of reserves, almost equal to regulars. After deducting the forces which were at first concentrated along other frontiers but afterwards considerably reduced, Russia was able to count upon at least 100 divisions for the European theatre of war. This does not include the 40 divisions of so-called Reichswehr (Landsturm) of which, as was subsequently proved, considerable bodies supported the regular army in the field. Owing to the vast territory covered by Russia, some time would naturally be required before this enormous host could be utilized upon the western front. Nevertheless the forces there, owing to the concentration of troops in western Russia during the first phases of the war, must be estimated at some 80 divisions of first and second line troops.

Assuming that the German army in East Prussia comprised some 15 divisions, including Landwehr, and that these were able to hold in check some 20 divisions of the enemy, there remained some 60 which our troops were left to face. This proportion was still further increased to our disadvantage since the Russian infantry division consists of 16 battalions, and ours on the average of only 13, in addition to which the Russian artillery was one and a half times as powerful as ours, not to mention the tremendous numerical superiority of the Russian cavalry—39 divisions of this arm against our 11.

Moreover, the enemy, already enjoying so vast an advantage in numbers, was also favoured by the configuration of the frontier line. In the north, northeast and east of East-Galicia and the Bukowina, the Russian armies, who, as was foreseen during the earliest period of the war, had evacuated Russian-Poland west of the Vistula, had merely to move toward the frontier of this land which possessed no single natural defence and to clutch it as in the grip of some gigantic hand, which apparently had only to be clenched into a fist in order to crush the far weaker Austrian-Hungarian army.

Owing to the position which Austria-Hungary had assumed,—that of acting as a protecting screen for the Eastern borders of Germany,—it was not her purpose to avoid this danger by fortifying herself in some position favourable for defence behind the battle front. The enemy was not to be given more room for operating freely, but was to conform to our own strategy. A merely defensive attitude on his part would have permitted him to hurl his surplus forces either against our flanks, or to engage us with comparatively equal forces so that his unoccupied troops might invade Germany.

THE OFFENSIVE OF OUR NORTHERN ARMY.

It was therefore necessary for our army in the north to assume the offensive. This could be effected only by attacking with as powerful a body of troops as could possibly be gathered together, the Russian groups then in process of formation, in order to defeat them whilst the second half held up the other groups, until a victory would enable the main forces also to be turned against these. It was determined that the first onslaught was to be made upon that group that lay towards the north between the Vistula and the Bug. The advance of this body, had we devoted ourselves first to the groups in the east or northeast, would, after a comparatively short advance, have cut the lines of communication for our main armies and deprived these of contact with the interior of Austria and Germany, necessitating a retreat towards the eastern Carpathians.

This advance towards the north was also the best solution of the problem of relieving the comparatively weak German forces in East Prussia, in case the enemy had it in mind to attempt an irruption in that part of the field of war.

The swiftness with which the mobilization and the well-arranged transport of troops to the sphere of action had taken place was of the greatest value for this advance towards the north. On the 20th of August, only 17 days after the general mobilization, the four armies that were to undertake the march upon Galicia stood ready. Two of them were to advance between the Vistula and the Bug, the third was to hold up the enemy who was attempting to press forward from the northeast and east over Radziechow, Brody and Tarnopol. The fourth army was destined to act as a support to the third.

RUSSIA'S MOBILIZATION PREPARED LONG BEFORE.

The results proved that Russia had been prepared long beforehand for a general mobilization and had disguised this very skillfully, so that when the real order was issued the army stood comparatively ready for an immediate offensive. At the earliest moment, immediately after the first threatening steps in favor of Serbia, great masses of troops completely equipped for war, pressed onward towards the Galician frontiers. It was only through the swift and skillful action of our frontier guards that all the attempts to frustrate the assembling of our forces were rendered futile. From the 14th of August on our daring air-scouts, as well as our superb cavalry, which did not hesitate at attempts to break through the well-organized advance lines of the enemy, brought us news to the effect that the advance of the Russians had progressed much farther than would have been possible under normal conditions. *It became constantly more and more evident that the assassination of the Archduke at Sarajevo had not been unexpected and that St. Petersburg had counted upon this in conjunction with the premeditated attack upon the Central Powers, and that at a time when we had not the slightest suspicion regarding the connection between the two events.*

THE ADVANCE OF OUR NORTHERN ARMY.

The very fact that we had become aware of the Russian preparedness for war was merely another incentive for us to execute the attack we had planned without further loss of time. Several irruptions of Russian cavalry, supported by infantry, had already taken place on both banks of the Bug at Brody and over the Zbruc. There was every indication that the clutching hand would endeavor to clench itself into a fist. Immediate action was imperative. A small and comparatively weak army detachment under General of Cavalry von Kummer at Cracow had already on the 13th of August entered the enemy's territory behind the Russian hordes that had evacuated Russian Poland west of the Vistula. Several unimportant skirmishes had taken place between the enemy and the Austrian troops who were accompanied by a parallel movement of the Landwehr companies of General von Woyrsch from Prussian Schleswig, advancing with them along the left bank of the Vistula. We had ascertained the presence of strong Russian forces at Lublin, though the reports regarding the enemy at Dubno and in the district beyond the Zbruc left us in considerable doubt. But that foeman of whom we were sure was to feel that the claws of the double eagle had not grown blunted.

Late on the 22nd of August, on the eve of the heavy battles that now followed one another with such rapidity, the Northern Army stood ready to deliver its blow. The left wing was under the command of General of the Cavalry Dankl with the Cracow, Pozsony, and Central-Galician corps on the Lower San and south of the marshy lowlands of the Tanew, advance posts already established on the other banks upon the edge of the heights, and the entire army in formation for a march towards Lublin between the Vistula and the Wieprz. In the district to the left and rear beyond the banks of the Vistula, the Cracow contingents of General von Kummer and the German Landwehr under General von Woyrsch, safeguarded the army of General Dankl. To the east of this army General of Infantry Ritter von Auffenberg stood with the Vienna, the Kaschau and the newly-arrived Leitmeritz regiments, as well as a newly-organized 17th corps in the approximate line of Tarnograd-Niemirów (along the road between Przemysl—Rawa-Ruska); before him lay the open space for the advance between Wieprz and the left-hand tributary of the River Bug, the Huczwa. This body of troops comprised about 350 battalions, 150 squadrons and the same number of batteries. General of Infantry Ritter von Bruder mann was to assemble the Graz, the Innsbruck and the larger part of the Lemberger corps in the open land about Lemberg by the 25th of August. This group would be able either to support the army of General Auffenberg or resist hostile incursions from the frontier that lay between Sokal and Brody. Finally General of the Infantry von Kövess who was commanding the Siebenburg corps which had been transported from Stanislau to Przemyslany, and several divisions of cavalry attached to the infantry which had pushed forward south of Zloczow, was to delay any advance the enemy should endeavor to make by way of Tarnopol and the upper reaches of the Zbruc. It was also intended to support him with the army of General of Cavalry von Böhm-Ermolli with the Budapest and Temesvar corps which had been ordered to occupy the line along the Dniestr, between Zydaczow—Halicz, from the 25th of August. The total thus made up some 200 battalions, 170 squadrons, and 130 batteries which were to resist the enemy in the north-east and the east until our advance army had attacked and defeated the Russian forces in the north between the Vistula and the Bug. These movements, determined by circumstances to take a certain fixed direction for the opening campaign, led to two successes—the victory of Krasnik and that of Zamosc-Komarow.

II.

THE BATTLE AT KRASNIK.

Imperishable laurels were won by our troops through the fiery offensive, the tenacity, and the death-despising courage which they displayed in the hotly-waged battles towards the north that carried us victoriously into the enemy's country. This tremendous struggle is composed of so many incidents, so many separate battles, onslaughts and skirmishes, that it might well be likened to the record of a whole year of war in former times.

Scornful of the unutterable hardships that confronted it, the army under General Dankl fought its way through the ill-omened belt of swamp and forest of the Tanew region, and then swooped upon the first enemy that confronted it. The men of the Cracow and a part of the Pozsony corps learned what it means to attack a courageous enemy strongly entrenched and supported by heavy artillery—this at Polichna, on the 23rd of August. But their tempest-like clan carried everything before it, and for some days the battle raged around Krasnik, where the Russians, who had received strong reinforcements, had again entrenched themselves. The heights of Frampol became at the same time the scene of fierce attacks by the Russians upon the right wing of Dankl's army, but these were brought to nought by the stout resistance of the Central-Galician and Pozsony troops, who even gained some ground. The Cracow corps surrounded Krasnik slowly from the west and, protecting its rear by a successful fight at Kluczowice, forced the brave defenders of Krasnik to retreat on the evening of the 25th. This also brought about the retirement of the forces at Frampol. The three day's fighting which makes up the battle of Krasnik, had ended with a brilliant victory for our arms.

But the enemy, stubbornly fighting and constantly reinforced to such an extent that the fourth Russian army finally consisted of 12 divisions, was nevertheless able to establish himself in favorable positions and to renew the battle again and again. There were daily and sanguinary struggles stubbornly waged along the entire front of Dankl's army as it slowly pushed forward, reinforced at the end of August by the forces under General Kummer. The memory of this struggle will cast an undying lustre upon the names of Turubin, Wysokie, Stara Wies, Wilkolas, Krasnostaw, Fayslawice, Gestoborowice, Krzczonow, Niedzwica duza and Chodel.

THE BATTLE OF ZAMOSC-KOMAROW.

By the 26th of August, the great battle had extended itself into the district that lies between Wieprz and Huczwa, and here it was that the advance lines of General von Auffenberg encountered the Fifth Russian army. The success of the Kaschau regiments at Tomaszow and of the Leitmeritz and Vienna regiments at Suchawola and Szczeporzecyn on the Wieprz, had the effect of a kick against a hornet's nest. From the angle between the Huczwa and the Bug, column after column of hostile troops hurried up in order to fall upon the flank of our victorious advance. Counting upon this assistance, the Russians, who occupied the excellent position at Tarnawatka on the road Tomaszow—Zamosc, kept up a desperate resistance against a part of the Kaschau and Leitmeritz troops, although Zamosc had already been occupied on the 27th by the Vienna corps after a prolonged fight. But there was little time for rejoicing over this success. Powerful Russian forces began to push forward from the direction of Wieprz and pressed heavily against the Vienna regiments and the wing-division of Dankl's army which had proceeded along the eastern bank of the Wieprz in order to serve as communication and support to Auffenberg's advanced left wing.

The 28th was a critical day. The battle raged to and fro about Zamosc and towards Tarnawatka and no progress could be made. The right wing of the Kaschau troops was forced back by superior numbers towards Tomaszow. But, foreseeing an advance of the enemy from the angle of the Bug-Huczwa, the General Command had sent a part of the forces assembled at Zolkiew, consisting of three infantry troop divisions, two Tyrolese and one of Honveds under the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, towards the north as early as the 25th. A section of these troops rushed to the help of the threatened Kaschauans, whilst the reserves of the 17th corps sent by General Auffenberg, came from the other side just in time to avert disaster.

Another wave of Russian reinforcements came storming upon us on the 29th, from the same angle of the Rivers Bug and Huczwa. This shattered itself against the lines of the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand which had been able to seize a favorable position by a victorious advance. These troops now found themselves, along with the 17th corps and the men of Kaschau,—who were compelled to fend off furious assaults of the Russians at Tarnawatka,—in a line facing due north. The Leitmeritz corps, swinging towards the right, had in the meantime reached the road between Tarnawatka and Zamosc and had engaged the enemy at Komarow. Two divisions of the Vienna corps succeeded in joining this en-

velopment of the enemy's lines from the north. These divisions had been able to withdraw from its dangerous position and leave to a single division in conjunction with the neighboring troops, the task of resisting any fresh attempt of the foe as he withdraw towards Krasnostaw, to renew his attacks in that battle which had raged with great bitterness in a half-circle about the sources of the Huczwa during the last days of August. The Fifth Russian army,—three corps with several reserve divisions,—maintained the fiercest resistance, and again and again rallied to the counter-charge. But when the Archduke slowly but steadily began to penetrate into the angle of the two rivers, and the perseverance and heroism of the enfolding west wing was rewarded by the seizure of Komarow on the 1st of September, the Russians evacuated the hotly-contested ground.

Though exhausted through its protracted struggles and suffering from the difficulties of providing food supplies, our entire army was elevated in spirits in the proud consciousness of having added a luminous page to our military history by the battle of Zamosc-Komarow.

THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF EAST GALICIA.

But the pleasure of plucking the fruits of this hard-won victory by pressing forward towards Cholm and bringing relief to that sorely-pressed army that stood only a day's march from Lublin and was subjected to all the disadvantages of making a frontal attack upon a strongly entrenched enemy, was not to be granted the gallant soldiers of General Auffenberg. An overpowering force of the enemy had in the meantime burst across the east and northeast frontiers of Galicia. The last phase of the battle of Komarow had indeed been fought out under the depressing feeling that the rear of our right wing would shortly be attacked by the enemy on the southeast.

On the 24th of August, as the final orders were issued for the movement towards the north, there was no cause to feel alarmed over the situation in the east. The detachments of Russian cavalry which had broken into East Galicia along the broad front extending between Radziechow and the Dniestr, had, to be sure, been followed in the rear by columns of infantry, but only in the northern district—at Brody and Tarnopol. To the south, along the Lower Zbruc, our army were unable to discover any considerable bodies of Russians, which fact confirmed the news we had received regarding the withdrawal of those Russian forces which had at first advanced into that region. This enabled us to adopt the move of sending the forces of the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand northwards into the angle of the Rivers Bug-Huczwa in order that a comprehensive action might hasten the success of General Auffenberg's army and thus release it for an earlier offensive against the enemy in the east. How very necessary this measure proved to be we may see by the course taken by the battles on the Huczwa and by the victory at Komarow.

The progress of the northern battle front into the region between the Huczwa and the Bug laid bare the flank and rear of Auffenberg's army to the advancing enemy and might lure him to an attempt at winning the district of Kamionka-Strumilowa, and then pushing on towards the northwest. In order to prevent this, it was necessary for the eastern group to give battle to the east of Lemberg. On the 25th of August, therefore, the Lemberg corps began its march towards Krasne-Busk and the Graz regiments and the Siebenburg troops following in columns to the rear from the right, marched towards Zloczow. The two flanks of these advance columns were protected by a division of infantry and one of cavalry. The task of retarding the Russian horsemen pushing forward from Zorucz, was left to two cavalry divisions who would in all likelihood receive early support from the troops under General Böhm-Ermolli, these having arrived by train south of the Dniestr on the 25th.

THE BATTLES AT ZLOCZOW AND PRZEMYSLAN.

Our forces and the enemy's, both advancing, met in a furious clash at Busk on the 26th, and also west of Zloczow. The struggle was a severe one; we suffered through the colossal numerical superiority of the Russian artillery and also through that web of espionage which had been so carefully organized over the entire field of war, and which we had already been made to feel in the north. But we nevertheless fought the hard fight, indifferent to all sacrifices and in the evening we remained the masters of the field.

The tidings which now reached us in rapid succession from the southern part of the area of operations were of an ominous nature. Powerful masses of Russian troops of all arms had suddenly appeared from behind the screens of Russian cavalry. A large column of the enemy had advanced upon Zaleszczmki, threatening the communications of those men of ours who defended the Bukowina, so that these were compelled to withdraw toward Stanislau. The waves of the invasion were already beating a little higher up against the bridge-head at Nizniow. An attempt we made with cavalry supported

by infantry, to attack the rear of these forces pressing against Nizniow, revealed to us vast numbers of the enemy. The group that was to cover the south wing of the advance upon Zloczow was pushed back by strong columns marching by way of Brzesany.

As soon as this perilous position became clear, all those troops with whom we were still in touch, about one and a half divisions, Honveds and Landsturm, were sent to reinforce the eastern group at Lemberg. But these were unable to restore the balance of the opposed fighting powers. In spite of this, our warriors showed a stubborn front to the enemy in East Galicia as late as the 27th. The Siebenburgers by means of several dashing attacks, secured such a splendid measure of success as to enable them to relieve the desperately fighting Graz corps by means of a flank attack. But the columns pressing onward from Brzcany against our southern flank soon made themselves felt. The Siebenburgers were forced to fall back. Through this position of the Graz corps to the north was rendered the more untenable, especially since the Russians had made an onslaught upon the flank of one of its divisions at Gologory and the Lemberg corps at Busk was forced to begin a retreat.

The retreating troops had endured two days of heavy fighting, yet their spirit was unbroken. Not their losses, but the danger of an encircling movement from all sides, forced them to establish themselves in a new and suitable position behind the Gnila Lipa at Przemyslany near Lemberg, which they reached after a fatiguing march on the 28th. The disorganization of the enemy was proved by the fact that he was not able to follow up his advantage, and began his attack upon our new positions only on the 29th. In the meantime the arrival of sections of the army under Böhm-Ermolli served as supports. The Temesvar corps and a Honved division stood at Rohatyn, and two divisions for a flank attack at the bridge-head Halicz on the Dniestr. The general plan was to seek to envelop the southern wing of the Russians, at the same time keeping the front at Przemyslany stationary.

The newly-arrived troops were almost immediately engaged in a heavy battle with the Russians on all sides so that the flanking forces from Halicz were unable to throw their full weight against the advancing enemy sufficiently to exert any influence upon the fierce fighting at Rohatyn.

The front at Przemyslany withstood all attacks nor did these cease even on the night of the 30th. The advantages, however, which the Russians had gained this day at Rohatyn made the position on our threatened southern flank at Firlejow untenable. No heroism availed to prevent the inevitable retreat towards Lemberg. The successes upon our north wing in the offensive undertaken at Lemberg by the one and a half divisions that had reached us and those to the credit of the Tyrolese Landschützen divisions and the Lemberg corps, could not alter this.

It is true that these battles at Zloczow and Przemyslany in which we were forced to yield ground, were balanced by the victories at Krasnik and Komarow, yet the configuration of the frontier lines brought with it the danger of an envelopment of our northern army in the east and north, so that the retreat of one of our lines was necessarily bound to affect the other. The Russians, on the contrary, were easily able to lose ground upon that arm of their forces which formed as it were the side of a pair of shears. In possession of the district of Kamionka Strumilowa, they were also able to bring direct assistance to their forces at Komarow, since the roads to the rear of the Archduke Ferdinand's troops and even the main forces of Auffenberg's army, stood open for them.

The stupendous task which Austria's northern army had taken upon itself in the great arena of the war, was not yet fulfilled. Considerable portions of the Russian hosts were still being transported to the front. Train-load after train-load rolled towards the scene of that tremendous struggle which for over a week had raged in the region between the Vistula and the Dniestr. To break off hostilities at this point, to surrender the fruits of the great victories achieved by Auffenberg, and to withdraw the army to a defensive position farther to the rear, possibly behind the San, would have meant nothing less than to give Russia the opportunity of turning its entire streams of fresh reinforcements against Germany.

Pervading all the conclusions reached by the commanding heads in those sorrowful days after the battle of Przemyslany, was the conviction of the absolute necessity for carrying on the struggle against the brute force of overwhelming masses. This hope was the more justified since it was assumed that by the incorporation of a strong section of the victorious army of General Auffenberg, one would be able to come to the rescue of the harassed army of General Bruder mann. It was also possible that the army of Böhm-Ermolli which had withdrawn along the Dniestr, might have an opportunity of delivering a flank attack from the south and thus bring about a turn favorable to the general situation. Thus a fresh phase of the war on a great scale was entered upon: the battle of Lemberg.

(To be Concluded in a Second Supplement.)