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# The Continental Times

Special War Edition

A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

No. 1082. Vol. XXI. No. 15.

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE BERLIN GENEVA VIENNA ROME

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1915.

**Latest News.**

Short items of interest from various sources

**Attempted Blowing-up of Canadian Bridge.**

Reuter, St. John, N. B., February 5th. An attempt has been made to blow up the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge connecting Vanceboromaine and St. Croix, New Brunswick. A man has been arrested on the American side of the railroad; he declares that he made the attempt, because Canada is an enemy of Germany, his mother-country. It is said that he cannot be handed over to the Canadian authorities, as his crime is a political one.

**Serajevo Murderers Executed.**

Serajevo, February 5th. Veljko Cabrinovic, Milko Jovanovic and Danilo Ilic, who were sentenced to death for their participation in the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, have been executed. In the case of Jacov Milovic and Nedric Kerovic, the death sentence was commuted to life-long and 20 years hard labour respectively. Princip, who actually committed the murder was sentenced to 20 years hard labour, as owing to his youth death sentence could not be passed.

**"Emden" Landing Force Escaped.**

Berlin, February 4th. A message has been received that Lieutenant-Captain von Muecke and the landing force of S. M. S. *Emden* have safely arrived at Hodeida (Arabia) in S. M. S. *Ayesha* (the schooner, requisitioned by them at Keeling Island). The straits of Perim were passed unobserved by the British and French forces and the landing at Hodeida took place in view of a French armoured cruiser. The Germans were received with great enthusiasm by the Turkish troops at Hodeida.

**Is President Wilson Giving In?**

Washington, February 5th. A conference on the Ship Purchase Bill has taken place at White House; afterwards a declaration was published saying that the Government would add a memorandum to the Bill in which the assurance is given that they will not buy any ships the acquisition of which might lead to a conflict with European belligerent powers. President Wilson is reported to be inclined in favour of this compromise.

**4½ Companies of British Guards Missing.**

London, February 5th. *Daily Chronicle* learns that since the battle of La Bassée 4½ companies of Guards are missing.

**Another 4000 Russian Prisoners.**

W.T.B. February 3rd. French attacks on German positions at Perthes were repulsed. —The German advance south of the Vistula resulted in the taking of the village of Humin. On February 1st and 2nd over 4000 Russians were made prisoners; 6 machine guns captured. Russian attacks at the Bzura were repulsed.

**French lines Penetrated.**

W.T.B. February 4th. The Germans attacked the French positions at Massiges (northwest of St. Menes) conquered 3 rows of trenches and penetrated into the French main position along a front of about 1½ miles; French counter-attacks were repulsed; 7 officers and 601 men taken prisoners; 9 machine-guns and 9 light guns have been captured. A fight of a German Skitroops-force against French chasseurs was successful for the Germans.

**Fighting in the Mountain Forests.**

Vienna, February 3rd. Strong Russian attacks in the East-Besides were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. The German and Austro-Hungarian troops conquered several strongly defended positions in the Forest Mountains; over 1000 prisoners were made and several machine-guns captured.

**Fighting for Suez Canal Starts.**

Reuter, Cairo, February 5th. British troops met a Turkish force at Ismailia. A sandstorm prevented the latter from advancing. The British had 6 men wounded.

**Japan Will Keep Tsingtao.**

Agence Havas, Tokyo, February 5th. Certain statements have been issued pertaining to the status of Tsingtao and to Japan's policy in China in general. According to this statement the Japanese Government holds that Tsingtao cannot be returned to China before the German lease of 99 years has expired, because China would immediately hand the territory back to Germany again. Japan will strictly observe her treaties with England and America concerning China's integrity.

**A Correction.**

Mr. J. E. Noeggerath, who recently gave an interesting interview, wishes it to be known that he is not Consulting Engineer of the City of New York, but Consulting Engineer, of New York City. Also "nos camerades" should have read "les camerades". Editor.

**Again Pilloried.**

Lord Northcliffe gets a second dose of scathing attack.

**An account to settle.**

"The people read and despise you".

An enemy of the fellowship of men.

My Lord,  
Your reply on Saturday to the letter I addressed to you ten days ago calls for a final word. I say "your reply" because, although the writer of that reply is Mr. Robert Blatchford, you have adopted it as the only answer that you have to offer. The public understand the shrinking modesty that makes you shield yourself behind the eccentric Socialist whom you employ. You have a past. You shudder lest your name should be associated with your works. You have spent your life like "Old Mel" in a calling of which you do not wish to be reminded. And when you are dragged into the light you ask that Mr. Robert Blatchford shall take the stripes. But the public is not concerned with Mr. Blatchford. It is concerned with you, Lord Northcliffe, the owner and inspirer of "The Times," the "Daily Mail," the "Evening News," the "Weekly Dispatch," and a multitude of other organs from "Answers" to, I think, "Comic Cuts." It is you with whom we have our account and it is you with whom we shall settle.

**Is it abuse?**

You say that I have resorted to abuse. The public will judge. My letter is on record. It has been read by millions, and it will be read by millions more. If to indict you is to abuse you, then the charge is just. If to tell the plain facts of your career, which you would have forgotten but which you dare not disown, is to abuse you, then I am guilty. I have shown that you have preached war and exploited international hatreds as a trade; that you have attacked every country in turn and that you have attacked it for the basest reasons; that you have supported every cause when you have thought it would win and deserted it when you have thought it would lose; that you have used your papers to poison the stream of international relationship, to frighten the public with shameful fables, careless of the pain and anxiety they caused, to embitter human intercourse and to pursue your revenges, as you are pursuing Lord Haldane today with cruel insinuations. I have shown that you have made journalism a byword for sensationalism, and a thing of reproach to those who are engaged in it. Do you deny it? There is hardly a man in Fleet-street who does not know it and deplore it. There is not an audience in the country, of any party whatsoever, that does not receive your name or the name of "The Daily Mail" with a shout of derisive laughter. The people read you; but they despise you.

**A Sordid Advertisement.**

Is this "abuse"? It is the truth and you know it. And do not plead, as you do in your reply to my letter, that I introduce these things to evade the issue. They are the essence of the issue. How did this controversy arise? Not from any desire on the part of this journal to thrust journalistic quarrels on the public in these grave times. It arose because, in the dreadful tragedy that has overtaken the world, you saw the means of a sordid business advertisement. You exploit the dead as you exploit the living. You wanted the public to remember that this war was your war, that you had foretold it and worked for it, and that you were entitled to the fruits of it. They were not buying enough of your papers, they were not giving you enough of their advertisements. They must be reminded of their duty. And so you published a book of carefully selected newspaper scraps to make good your claim. You ransacked the files at the British Museum to show that you had worked for war and that we had worked against it. You did not include in your scraps your insults to France or your adulation of the Kaiser. You did not include your prophecies of war with France and Russia in which Britain was saved by the German Fleet. You chose your extracts with the cunning of which you are master. And you plastered the country and especially Birmingham with placards about "The Horrible Commercialism of Mr. Cadbury's Daily News." You dared to talk of commercialism — you who have stripped journalism of every moral function and made it the most squalid of trades.

**The one path—**

No, I do not avoid the issue. I only explain it. Every war is the outcome of many

causes which must be sought for outside the immediate circumstances that have led up to it. Of the causes the most potent in the modern world is public feeling. No country can make war on another to-day until its mind has been prepared for war, until it has been habituated to the idea of war through fear or interest. In creating that public thought the Press is all-powerful. It is the sole medium through which nation speaks to nation. It can cultivate friendship or enmity. Every utterance in the Press of one country finds its echo in another, every insult is answered with insult, every threat with threat, and every friendly word with friendly word. That being so, what is the duty of a newspaper? Should it work for peace or should it work for war?—for its own interest or for the interest of society?

You have chosen the one path. You alone, for the first time in English daily journalism, have adopted a definitive policy of international incendiarism. You have preached war as a journalistic sensation—war in South Africa, war with France, war with Russia, war with Germany, civil war in Ulster. You claim the honour due to the prophetic. It would be strange if, amid so many prophecies, there had been no fulfilment. But the charge against you is not that you have prophesied war, but that you have promoted war—that you have trafficked in international enmities as a short cut to success, that you have made the lives of men and the interests of peoples the sport of your business enterprises.

We in common with other papers which believe that the well-being of men rests on co-operation and not on enmity between nations, have taken the other path. We have believed that it has been our duty to promote good relations with all countries. We have done this not because it was good business. It is not good business. It leaves us open to the ignorant, appeals to ignorance that you know so well how to make. It invites the silly cry of "Peace at any Price" with which you head your article. We have never supported peace at any price. We opposed the Boer War because we believed it was unjust. We opposed it at a price to our own interests the like of which you have never paid and never will pay. We support the present war because we believe it is a just war and because we hold with Mr. Asquith that "No price is too high when honour and freedom are at stake." And if you say, as you do, that in working for peace, we were neglecting the interests of defence, I challenge you to name one instance in which this journal has ever opposed expenditure which it regarded as necessary to national security. We fought against provocative and panic expenditure: we supported adequate expenditure and we endorsed Mr. Churchill's 60 per cent. formula of superiority on which the Navy is holding the seas to-day.

**The Claim—**

In the confusions of your elementary mind you do not see that a newspaper may work to promote peace without losing sight of the eventuality of war. We believed that peace was possible and we did what was in our power to preserve it. Mr. Bonar Law believed it was possible when he made his speech repudiating the idea of war in the House of Commons two years ago. M. Cambon believed it was possible until a year ago as the Yellow Book shows. France believed it was possible early in 1911 when M. Caillaux nearly succeeded in negotiating a treaty with Germany in regard to Morocco. You yourself must have thought it was possible last year when, in one of those erratic movements of your disordered career, you covered the Kaiser with extravagant flattery. And it was possible. The surrender of the Kaiser to the militarist party whom he had resisted for a quarter of a century was sudden and is at present unexplained. But from the powerful influences that brought about that surrender can we exclude the bitter newspaper war which you and the Jingo Press in Germany had waged for ten years? You had prepared the soil: you had sowed the seed. You rejoice in the armed men that have sprung up from that fateful sowing, and now you come forward with unblushing front to claim your reward from the public.

**And the Reward?**

The reward will not be what you expect. You know now, as well as I do, that your attempt to exploit the war as a commercial asset has been a disastrous failure. You would recall your scrap-book if it were possible. You know that it has struck a hideously false note at a time when the public mind is stirred to its depths by issues that have blotted out all the petty things of life. You know that it has revealed you as you are to the world and that the world will not forget the lesson when all this agony is past. You will preach enmity again, for you have no other wares to offer; but you will preach it to a world that is awakened, to a world that has discovered that it is not enough to laugh at you as a trader in sensation and hate, but must smite you as an enemy of the fellowship of men and the peaceful intercourse of nations.

Yours,

A. G. G.

**Great Britain Hauls Down Her Flag.**

Fear of German Submarines.

Germany Blockades British Isles.

The appearance of German submarines has filled all England with terror. Where is Great Britain's safety if this "submarine plague" extends even to the west coasts of the British Isles? The immediate consequence of the plucky actions of U 19 and U 21 was a stoppage of nearly all the shipping services between Irish and English ports. "What are we to do?" was the anxious question of the *Daily Telegraph*. An answer was given in the *Daily News*. All British ships ought to fly a neutral flag in the place of the Union Jack. But would the merchant community of the world's greatest sea power listen to that advice? No self-respecting ship-master would renounce the flag of his country and of his firm, some people said. However, fear is shaking the bones of the British Government and Mr. Churchill promptly issued the following order:

"Because of the presence of German submarines in the English and the Irish Channel all British merchantmen are to fly a neutral flag and to cover all names, marks of shipping firms and other signs; flags of shipping firms are not to be shown either. This order is to be kept strictly secret."

Just as promptly as this order was issued, the German General Staff of the Navy was informed of it and, of course all the world knows it to day. How small Great Britain must look! Two submarines have caused the greatest sea power to hide her flag and seek protection behind the flag of non-belligerent countries. Surely, neither America nor any other country will allow this sort of thing to be carried into practice. A more contemptible violation of neutrality it is impossible to imagine.

But half of the task of impressing upon England the illegality of her action is taken off the neutrals' shoulders by the Germans themselves. The *Reichsanzeiger* published a declaration yesterday, which is to be sent to all the Governments of the world, allies, neutrals and enemies and by which all British territorial waters, including the English Channel are declared areas of war. After February, 18th, every hostile merchantman, met in these waters will be destroyed, and it will not in every case be possible to avert danger of life to crew and passengers. Neutral ships in these waters will also be in danger in consequence of the above quoted order of the British Admiralty.

Thus Germany takes up the gauntlet thrown down by Mr. Churchill in the name of England. The neutrals will know what to do: Keep out of the ring! H.A.W.

**American Newspaper Man Wants Truth Told.**

Indignant over the American 'Free' Press.

Since the beginning of the war I have spent my time in Europe, visiting France, England, Belgium, and Germany, as correspondent for the *Boston Journal*. Returning last week I found what appeals to me as being an astounding situation in the newspaper circles of this town and in local public opinion. I knew, of course, that American sentiment was pro-Ally and anti-German; and that the newspapers were nursing that sentiment. But I did expect to find more than one paper in my home city playing fair.

I am told that one paper here copied the report of a German victory in its regular style and found that its circulation fell off by thousands the next day. Its editors have been ordered not to headline another Germany victory during the duration of the war.

Another paper finds that a pro-German headline of the mildest sort can be depended to reduce the next day's circulation by a thousand copies. Can you conceive of a rotteness state of affairs? Of course the newspapers are responsible themselves. They dashed into this business with a scratch judgment that Germany was all wrong; and having swung the people around to that idea haven't the courage to reverse themselves to the extent of telling even a part of the truth. I recognize the fact that we are a stupid people; that we are an ignorant people; that we are impulsive; that we like to let some one else do our thinking for us. I know that a newspaper has to be run with both eyes on the business office.

But with all our belch and bellyache about a free press I have liked to think that on a big issue most of our papers would be glad to tell the truth at the expense of circulation; that there was decency enough among the American people to listen to the truth without wanting to lynch the teller.

I have been accused of being pro-German in my writings. I'm not. I don't think Germany is all right nor all wrong. But I do think that she is entitled to have the truth told about her,—the whole truth and nothing but the truth. And I don't believe Germans want anything more or any less than that. Do they?

If the Germans can stand the truth why can't the Americans? Halden Witherspoon.

**Ontrages upon Consuls.**

Scandalous ill-treatment of Representatives of the Ottoman Government.

An influential Turk tells, that it is not only the Austro-Hungarian Consuls who have been maltreated in Russia but also those representing Turkey, and that in a very severe degree. There are he said, nine Turkish Consuls in Russia, all of whom were arrested and ill used. The Turkish Consul General at Savastapol, Djenil Bey, was accused by the Russians of being a spy and having directed the fire of the Turks upon that city, a thing quite impossible. Kiamil Bey, the Ottoman Consul General at Odessa, together with the Vice Consul Tahlil Bey was arrested. The consulate was firstly surrounded by armed troops, and the premises entered by force, the Consul and Vice Consul treated as criminals, placed in chains and thrown into dirty small cells, where, for 32 days, they had nothing to eat but bread. The wet trickled off the walls and they were compelled to clean out the cells. No communication was admitted with any members of their families.

The Turkish Vice Consuls at Kars and Tiflis have been arrested, as also the Priest of the Consulate of Rostov and none know whether they have been taken. All Turkish subjects living in Russia have been arrested and transported to Siberia.

Of late, after enduring the greatest hardships the Turkish Consuls have been released owing to the Turks having taken retaliatory measures and arrested the Russian Consuls in Turkey. And thus an exchange was made, on the basis of three Russian Consuls for every one Turkish.

**A Rumanian Report about Russian Atrocities.**

Bukarest newspapers have published a report about the misdeeds of the Russians in the Bukowina, in which the following passages occur:

Terrible news are coming to hand from the Bukowina. We do not refer to the unavoidable consequences of the war. We cannot expect that Russian soldiers and especially cossacks behave like saints to the population of the Bukowina. So we do not wish to speak of these fatal consequences of the war. We protest however against the wholesale slaughtering of Rumanians beyond the mountains, such as is effected by orders from high quarters and under the pretence of martial law. We have received the news that the Russian troops massacre and hang all Rumanians who have joined the legion of Rumanian volunteers. The Russian authorities are trying to make out that these volunteers cannot be regarded as regular soldiers to be made prisoners of war, but that their status is that of franc-tireurs who are therefore outside the scope of martial law. It implies a terrible situation, this crying injustice against those unfortunate men whose corpses can be seen dangling from the gibbet in the public places of many a village and town.

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# THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

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### A Moral Castigation.

Lord Northcliffe the notorious proprietor of the Daily Mail, the London Times and other newspapers, in a moment of weakness, undertook to make a reply to the scathing criticisms upon his personal character, which we published some time ago, in the form of an open letter from the well known politician and writer Mr. A. G. Garvin to his Lordship. Probably Lord Northcliffe now regrets not having sufficiently estimated the value of silence, because his reply has brought a second open letter, from the same writer, which if possible is more scathing, more terrible in its charges made against the great newspaper proprietor than the first one. Few men have lived to read such unpleasing remarks upon themselves as falls to the lot of Lord Northcliffe in the two letters from Mr. Garvin, the second of which we today publish.

### Russia Wanted War.

One constantly hears the question discussed, as to who it was that caused the war. That matter is very clearly dealt with in the *Austro-Hungarian Red Book*, just issued. Therein, it is clearly shown how the continued and ever increasing intensity of Serbian agitation against the Austro-Hungarian Empire, culminating in the execrable assassination of the heir to the Throne and his wife at Sarajevo, left the government of the Dual Monarchy no choice between acknowledging itself impotent or insisting upon such measures being taken by Serbia as would guarantee a cessation of propaganda, which did not even stop at bloodshed to attain its ends. That Red Book shows in the clearest possible manner how the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs repulsed every friendly effort of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Petersburg to smooth matters over and come to a mutual understanding for peace. The Austro-Hungarian government, through its Ambassador gave its pledge to Russia, that not an inch of Serbian territory would be annexed. Mr. Sazonov refused to discuss the matter, arbitrarily standing upon the unjust supposition that the big neighbor Empire intended to swallow up the small Slav kingdom. As we all know, Russia had, long before, begun her mobilization and thus deliberately prepared for a war, which, for the Colossus of the north had become a necessity.

### Ill-treated Turks.

Quite lately, we drew attention to the ill-treatment of Austro-Hungarian Consuls stationed in Russia, by the Russians. But the Turkish consuls met with a like fate and today we publish a communication from a Turk, in which he tells of some of the unmerited harsh measures applied to Consular representatives of the Ottoman Empire. It's scandalous! But, there appears to be no remedy against such breaches of international law.

### Scarcely Credible.

Is it a joke or is it true? It is stated, upon what professes to be "good authority", that the English Admiralty in view of the presence of German submarines in British waters, has issued a secret order to the effect that all English trading ships shall obliterate the names of their vessels and hoist the flags of neutral nations. Of late, what with attacks made upon them from up in the air and from beneath the sea, the English have grown so hysterical, that almost anything is possible. But until confirmation is given, it would be well to give England the credit of not having issued any order so contrary to international law. Even Winston Churchill could scarcely give such foolish instructions.

### Japan retains Kiautschau.

When the Japanese undertook to capture the fortified city and territory of Kiautschau shoving an area of 200 square miles, which had, owing to German efforts and good organization, become the "show place" of the Far East; they assured the world that it would immediately be returned, as soon as taken, to its rightful owners the Chinese. That sounded admirable and high minded. Now, having taken and occupied Kiautschau, the Japanese announce that as the blood of their soldiers was shed in the taking of the citadel, and as Germany had a lease of 99 years of the territory from China, the Chinese have no claim upon Kiautschau until the expiration of the lease and that therefore Japan will occupy the territory in question so long as China had consented that it should remain German. The logic of the Japanese reasoning is nebulous, but of its practical meaning there can be no doubt. It is the first step of Japan to achieve her great national ambition, which is to exclude the white races from the Far East.

## Gov. Colquitt Declares President a Failure.

Executive of Lone Star State Denounces Men Who Are at Head of the Government—Mexican Policy Assailed

By O. B. Colquitt, Governor of Texas.

Houston, Tex. The Wilson Administration has been the greatest failure in the history of the Presidency. The South is a land literally flowing with milk and honey; it has made one of the biggest and best crops in its history, and yet because of the utter incompetence of the men in charge of the Government, its business is prostrated, its credit is impaired, and thousands of its people are starving.

The Administration's tariff law was pledged to lower the cost of living, and it has had the contrary effect. By putting raw materials on the free list and keeping the protective tariff on manufactured goods, it has condemned American farmers by hundreds of thousands to penance and has enabled the manufacturers, getting their raw materials cheaper, to charge higher prices for their goods, which they have done. Hides were freest, and shoes have gone higher. This is true of virtually every single item similarly treated in the Administration tariff law. The American workman pays more for the finished product, and both are robbed to further enrich the protected manufacturing trusts and combines.

The Administration's foreign policy has been imbecile. It has allowed England to dictate conditions as to cotton shipments to European countries that enabled the English spinners to rob the American cotton growers of half the value of their crop.

England stopped American shipments until the English spinners had bought their supply at 6 1/2 cents a pound and stored it in Texas and other Southern warehouses. Then England consented to declare cotton not contraband, and France followed suit a day or two later. Our Government weakly submitted to England's dictation, playing into the hands of the English spinners and betraying the American cotton growers as completely as if this country were an English vassal State.

If I had been President I would have served notice on England's Premier that our foreign trade in cotton and other non-contraband commodities was going forward with or without England's consent, and if necessary I would have sent American ironclads to England's door to enforce that notice.

The Administration's repeal of the Panama Canal tolls exemption in violation of the party's national platform was another weak surrender to England. If free tolls for American ships had not been repealed hundreds of American-owned ships flying a foreign flag would have come under the American flag to get the benefit of exemption and we would today have an American merchant marine competent to carry our goods to foreign markets. We have no such merchant marine, and to supply it the Wilson Administration is proposing to spend the taxpayer's money buying a subsidized national shipping service.

### "Egregious Failure" in Mexico.

The Wilson-Bryan management of the Mexican affair has been an egregious failure. They landed an American army in Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag, and have brought it back without getting the salute. They now ask Congress to appropriate more than \$500,000 to pay the expenses of that ridiculous expedition. For what? What did it accomplish? It set all Mexico aflame against the Americans, not only in Mexico, but in Texas, where all along the north bank of the Rio Grande there are ten Mexicans for one American.

It brought on a reign of terror all along the Texas border, so that when the Federal Government refused to afford protection for our people in their own State, I was forced to send 1200 Texas troops down there to give it. Mexican bandit gangs were crossing the border into Texas, raiding and terrorizing our scattered people. Women and children were huddled together in brick houses, menaced with murder and worse. My desk was flooded with telegrams from Chambers of Commerce, bankers, stockmen and other responsible citizens, praying for protection at points all along our 1200-mile frontier.

The Federal Government had only 60 troopers at Brownsville to cover more than two-thirds of that long border. When I rushed the Texas State troops down there, stationing a company at each of the principal border towns, I instructed them not to cross the river nor in any way to violate the neutrality law, but at all costs to protect the lives and property of Texas people.

Secretary of War Garrison telegraphed me that he thought it unwise to have two military forces occupying the same territory under separate commanders and suggested that I withdraw the State troops. I wired him that I would withdraw the Texas troops when he sent an equal number of United States regulars to take their place. And I kept our men there until he did send an equal number of regulars to replace them at every place where our men were stationed.

I understand they had everything prepared at Washington to have me indicted by a Federal Grand Jury and put in a Federal prison, on the assumption that I meant to invade Mexico—a palpable absurdity, which

only men utterly ignorant of the situation could have entertained. It is a fact, which the country does not know, that when our Texas troops arrived in Brownsville the Mexican commander at Matamoros, across the river, offered to surrender that city to the commander of the troops of United States cavalrymen. The commander at Matamoros evidently believed the Texas troops meant to take his city, and thought the United States troops were more friendly than the Texas. The Washington conception of our business on the border was as ridiculous as that of the Mexican commander.

### Calls it Encouraging Bandits.

Wilson and Bryan have stood by, encouraging one gang of bandits after another, while people were being butchered all over Mexico, while the vast American interests in that country were being confiscated and shot to pieces, and today the Mexican chaos is worse than at any time since Madero was assassinated. Villa is the dictator of the country, and I understand that all he wants is to be chief of police of the City of Mexico, with control of the gambling concessions in the City of Mexico and Juarez.

Our Government has kept England and Germany from restoring order in Mexico, and has itself done nothing but contribute to the disorder and lawlessness by its vacillating "watching and waiting" policy—if it can be called a policy. The property interests of Mexico and the big American exploiters of Mexican resources have got control of the situation absolutely, and these same interests have got the ear of our Government at Washington.

### Anti-Trust Laws "Fake."

"The Administration's anti-trust laws are barefaced fakes, so far as protecting the people from trust oppression is concerned. These laws please nobody else so well as they do the Standard Oil, the Steel and other great trusts.

"I believed at first that the Federal reserve banking act was the Administration's one meritorious achievement, but national bankers tell me it is going to prove a failure. The control of the system, in practice, appears to rest in New York City, instead of in Washington.

"I am fully convinced the national election of 1916 will end the Democratic regime. The policies of the Democratic national Administration have wholly failed either to curb monopolies or to lower the cost of living for the people, and they have materially contributed to deprive millions of wage earners of employment. The Administration valorized \$20,000,000,000 worth of corporate securities owned in the North and East by a Treasury Department order to national banks to loan money on listed securities at not less than the closing quotations of July 30, 1914.

But the same Administration, when asked to allow the people to use a quarter of a billion dollars of their collective credit for two or three years to save them from losing \$500,000,000 on their cotton crop, regarded valorization as violative of sound government.

The President stood in the road and condemned the South, which made him, to heavier loss and more widespread misery than it has known in three generations. He vindicated an obsolete theory of political economy but he might near ruined the country doing it.

I raised among my personal friends in Texas more than \$10,000 for the Wilson campaign fund, and the only favor I asked of him was that he appoint men who would aid the Texas State government to enforce law and order along the Mexican border. It was my earnest desire to assist in making the Democratic national administration a success, but I would not sacrifice the honor of my State nor the welfare of her people to win the favor of any administration.

At no time have I failed to get courteous treatment from the leaders of the Mexican revolution. I sympathize with the Mexican people, but I also sympathize with Americans who have property rights in Mexico that ought to have been protected.

## Busy Vienna.

On the Heights of Semmering.

Society women organise for war charities.

Vienna, Feb. 4. The weather here is beautiful, and those who are able to get away to lovely Semmering are having their full of sunshine and that clear bright air for which the famous heights are far famed.

Amongst the distinguished guests at Semmering is the Hungarian Minister of Finance Dr. Johann v. Teleszky, who is striving hard to obtain a much needed rest, but, as far as one can observe, passes the major part of his time in receiving and sending telegrams.

### Finances flourishing.

The ever wakeful *Neue Freie Presse* has interviewed the Finance Minister upon the financial outlook of the country whose purse strings he holds. Dr. Teleszky spoke with quiet satisfaction as regarding the state of the money situation of the Kingdom, which it must be satisfactory to our ally to know, are in such a healthy condition that the Minister says that, no matter how long the war lasts, money will be there to meet all calls. He says that the finances of Hungary are in just as good a stand as those of Austria, which, as a recent article in the *Continental Times* showed, were in the best of conditions. He said further that the industrial resources of the Monarchy were daily developing, so much so, that it might be taken now, that the war had really brought with it no great industrial harm, for what had been lost in the one direction had been more than made up in others, that is to say in the number of flourishing industries called into life to supply the needs of the armies in the field. In many districts indeed, there was a lack of skilled labor.

### Full of hope.

Here everyone is full of hope that Galicia will very soon be freed of the unwelcome Russian and there is the best reason for thinking that such will be the case, as our officers, who come from the front, report that the Russian retreat will surely occur automatically with the progress of the campaign in the more northerly parts. Each day the Austrian Hungarian troops in conjunction with the Germans are gaining ground, and, as far as can be gathered, the Russians have no more aggressive initiative left in them.

The United States Ambassador, who has got a beautiful Palace here, which he has leased from Baron Rothschild, has been entertaining a great deal, and he and Mrs. Penfield have already made much of a name for themselves, being quite the most hospitable of the American representatives known in Vienna for many years past. And besides that Mr. Penfield has been very long in the diplomatic career and is thus very much versed in the ways of the world in which he has come to be. Mrs. Penfield is a fine linguist and as such gets along with great success.

### American embassy entertains.

The latest entertainment given by the Ambassador and Mrs. Penfield has been to Abbas Hilmi, Khedive of Egypt, who is now making a stay with us, an honored guest. The Khedive is an old friend of the American Ambassador, who himself has been much in Egypt, and indeed has written one of the best books published concerning that country, where he was Minister Resident 1893-7. The title of the Ambassadors book is "Present day Egypt". There were some score or so of guests present.

### Aristocrats and charity.

Society in Vienna has just now converted itself into one grand organization in the aid of charity and the necessities caused by the war. The leading society women of Vienna are noted for their energy and enterprise. In other years it has developed itself, just at this particular season, in the inauguration of great fancy dress balls for the endless charities and good works for which those exalted dames exert themselves. But this year all possible sources of revenue from the charitable aristocracy, has been as much as possible diverted in war charity channels. There are, for instance, the poor fugitives from Galicia and Bukovina, to be cared for; then there are the out of work folk, happily diminishing in numbers daily; then the widows and orphans of soldiers, who have fallen in the field; again the Red Cross. Then the

somewhat pathetic sounding call "for those who have lost their sight in the field."

### For the Turks.

And now, lately there has come to notice and has been much supported the Turkish Red Crescent association, and the wife of the newly nominated Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baroness Buriah, has accepted its presidency and finds herself supported by most of the best known women of Vienna, out of which I may mention such representative personages as Baroness Anker Bienerth, Countess Grete Coudenhove, Princess Rosa Croy, Countess Marietta Coudenhove, Countess Franziska Desfours-Walderode, Baroness Georgine Irene Schaffgotsch and Princess Schönborg-Hartenstein.

Prince Eduard Lichtenstein is at the head of the men's committee for the Red Crescent and has issued a circular letter asking all the charitably minded women of Vienna to co-operate. The Vice Presidentesses are Princess Olga Lichtenstein and Countess Johanna Schönborg, and the President of Honor Admiral Anton Haus.

Semmering has opened her sport week, and, to inaugurate it, a big concert was given in the Südbahnhof Hotel for the Red Cross. Of those noticed were the Archduchess Isabella, Count Michel Karolyi, and wife, Count George Hoyos and family, Count Thun Hohenstein, Count Martin Badeni and family, Count Pappenheim and family, and many more.

## The Open Tribune.

Letters from our readers.

### British Naval Losses.

To the Editor *Continental Times*.

Recently you published a very interesting comparative table, showing the relative naval forces engaged in the recent fight which took place between an overwhelmingly superior British fleet, against a relatively small German force. That the Germans did so well, in the face of such unequal odds, is a fact which will remain forever as a standing glory to the courage and tenacity of German naval heroes. You did quite right to accentuate that. But the writer might have gone much further. He might have told us of the entire losses of British war ships today, as compared to those of the Germans. For, whilst Churchill, is, as usual, doing an almighty amount of mouth work, comparing the recent engagement to Trafalgar and other such nonsense, of the kind we have become accustomed to hear from him, the truth is, that England has suffered not only numerically more loss than the Germans, in naval units, but in the sinking competition, she stands 90,000 tons to the bad. That can be shown by the table herewith.

Losses.	
England	Germany
Audacious . 27,000 t	Blucher . . 15,800 t
Formidable . 15,250 t	Scharnhorst . 11,600 t
Bulwark . . 15,250 t	Gneisenau . 11,600 t
Good Hope . 14,300 t	York . . . . 9,500 t
Warrior . . 13,750 t	Magdeburg . 4,900 t
Aboukir . . 12,200 t	Mainz . . . 4,350 t
Cressy . . . 12,200 t	Köln . . . . 4,350 t
Hogue . . . 12,200 t	Emden . . . 3,650 t
Monmouth . 9,950 t	Nürnberg . 3,470 t
Hawke . . . 7,820 t	Leipzig . . . 2,650 t
Hermes . . . 5,700 t	Hela . . . . 2,040 t
Glasgow . . 4,900 t	Ariadne . . . 2,650 t
Gloucester . 4,880 t	
Fearless . . 3,500 t	
Pathfinder . 3,000 t	Balance in
Amphion . . 2,500 t	favor of
Pegasus . . 2,200 t	Germany . 90,000 t
166,600 t	166,600 t

That is to say that England has lost, in comparison to Germany, a tonnage of war ship equivalent to three super dreadnaughts. But that is by no means all. In addition the English have lost about a dozen torpedo destroyers and four submarine boats. The Germans have lost five torpedo boats and two submarine boats. A *Continental*.

### Americans and the Truth.

To the Editor *Continental Times*.

Americans have a habit of thinking for themselves and drawing their own conclusions concerning passing events. So it is now about the war. The howl against Germany, which was staged in England and transferred by cable to the United States has begun to nauseate. And so, according to the latest information, those papers which howled the loudest against Germany are rapidly losing circulation, amongst them the New-York Herald and the World. The N. Y. Times, which was fiercely anti German, has discreetly trimmed its sails to the wind, and, in order to save itself from the fate of the others, now publishes the German version of the war in separate columns. The representatives of the big American Press Agencies over here, have lately received instructions to "send facts more German news now!" Yes! the public in the United States wants to know the facts and it seeks out those newspapers which are strong and independent enough to tell the truth. An American.

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## The Open Tribune.

Letters from our readers.

To the Editor  
of the Continental Times.

An American who has recently been in Belgium investigating conditions there informs me that 75% of the factories are partially working and that the others would also work, but that the employees refuse. Very few of the factories have been destroyed. The workmen sit around waiting for the two meals a day which they receive from the German authorities or the American Relief Committees. There is no doubt that the English agents are exercising pressure to prevent their going back to their regular employment.

In most of the cafés of the German cities you will see the guests reading the "Figaro", "Matin", also the London dailies, including the "Daily Mail". No one interferes with that. Yesterday in the Regina Palast tea-room we commented upon the number of persons openly reading the most vicious foreign anti German papers. If a man read a German newspaper in any part of England he would be murdered. Not a line in German nor a word in behalf of the German cause is permitted to get into England.

"An American".

Regina Palast. Munich, Febr. 1, 1915.  
To the Continental Times.

As an American Woman, I would like to draw attention to the following words of the great English writer Frederic Harrison, referring to the Civil War, at a time when blood was not precisely thicker than water.

"We watched it gather, with exultation and insult. We magnified and shouted over every disaster, we covered them (the Americans) with insult, we filled the world with ominous forebodings and unjust accusations".

## WAR DIARY.

January 25th 1915.

A serious engagement in the North Sea, off Heligoland—the second one during this war! According to the report of the German admiralty the three big German cruisers "Seidlitz", "Derfflinger", "Moltke" and the smaller cruiser "Blücher" accompanied by four small cruisers and two torpedo boat flotillas met a strong British squadron of battleship cruisers and torpedoboats, while they were evidently attempting a dash on the English coast again. The British squadron patrolling the North Sea consisted of five big cruisers of the "Lion"-type. So far we only know that the Germans lost the weakest of their big ships, the "Blücher", an armored cruiser of 15800 tons with a crew of 887 men which was sunk by heavy artillery fire, while the British lost one of their big cruisers whose name is not yet known, and two torpedo boats. Considering that the British were five big battleships with their heaviest artillery strong against three and a half German ones (the "Blücher" cannot count for more than half a ship in this connection) the German squadron did exceedingly well. The fight ended when the British squadron gave up their attempt to overlap the German line and turning it before reaching shore and turned around fearing to run into a field of sea mines. The engagement lasted about 3 1/2 hours. The coming out of the British ships is evidently the consequence of the German raids upon the English coast—so the Germans have at last succeeded in smoking out the English and not vice versa as Lord Churchill had announced.

Secretary Bryan, in a letter addressed to Senator Stone from Missouri, as chairman of the Senate committee of foreign affairs, has tried to explain the attitude of the American administration in the so-called neutrality question. We have received here only a very brief extract by way of London which might be too partial to admit of venturing an opinion doing him justice. He is reported to have said that he could slightly pass over attacks of German- and Irish-Americans accusing the administration of one-sidedly favoring the English alone, as he was not aware of a duty on the part of the

As the English worked, so treacherously, so meanly, against us Americans, in those times, so today it appears to me they seek to work against Germany.

Mrs. van xx—  
Dresden, Saturday, Jan. 30.  
To the Continental Times.

It is amusing to read that the hair brained Poultny Bigelow delivers himself of the opinion that Germany will be quickly beaten and that after that she will; the moment peace is signed; turn upon and attack the United States. I knew Poultny Bigelow's father old John Bigelow well, and a splendid type of man he was. Of his son he said "I shall never be able to do anything with Poultny, he is quite hopeless!"

I also know Poultny Bigelow, he worked some time on the same paper as myself. He was found utterly hopeless. Poultny Bigelow has done more foolish things in his life and penned more nonsense than any other half a dozen men, who have done foolish things, that I can remember.

Berlin, 2. Febr. 1915. A. S.

**An Englishman's Opinion.**  
To the Continental Times.

You will now have to agree with me and say as many have been saying for years: "Our present Government is ruining England." As it is known now all over the Globe, that our Government wanted and caused this terrible war, not only to ruin Germany and Belgium but to weaken France and Russia. It is quite clear that, as long as it does not make room for another Ministry, no peace can be concluded and the slaughter of our best sons will go on and weigh on the conscience also of so many who were in good faith.

Bologna, Jan. 1915. J. F. F.

**To the Continental Times.**

I have just come from Pekin to join the army here. On my way I was compelled to stop a considerable time in New York. Whilst there, I tried my utmost to purify public opinion as far as Germany and Austro-Hungary are concerned.

Since then I have arrived in Vienna and have written to the New York papers telling them they have been misinformed concerning conditions existing here, which they had represented as deplorable.

I can inform you that conditions are absolutely normal. But no! Conditions seem to me abnormal because during the fortnight of my stay in Vienna I have been absolutely unable to find out what precautions were taken by the Austrian and Hungarian government to enable economical and other conditions to remain almost unaffected by the war which has now lasted nearly six months and which, it is the firm will of the Austro-Hungarian and German governments and the strict desire of the entire population, that it be carried out to the end. The theaters in Vienna are open; concerts in this musical town proceed almost as usual for charitable purposes, restaurants and the famous Viennese cafés are frequented as usual. Though I do not approve of this in these grave times, mention the fact because it shows that the alarming rumours about the Dual Monarchy have been greatly exaggerated, if not altogether invented.

Philipp Georg Nascher.

American government to see that the German government could secure equal treatment with England on the high seas. It was the privilege of the nation controlling the high sea to prevent the shipping of contraband of war to their enemies, says Mr. Bryan; the American government was not obliged to prevent the selling and sending of contraband of war to any belligerent. If this is correct Mr. Bryan is fighting against windmills. Nobody has ever demanded that the American government should protect German interests against England nor that it was obliged to prevent the sale of contraband of war. What has been demanded, and will be demanded until it is granted by the American government in the name of fairness and justice, is something entirely different: that the American government should prohibit the exportation of material of war in the strictest sense of the word, namely, of guns, rifles, ammunition, torpedo boats and submarine boats, by no means of all contraband of war. This would be only right and in full accordance with the often expressed desire of President Wilson as well as of the American people to end the war as soon as possible. There can be no doubt that the war would be ended within a few months at the latest if America would cease to provide England, France and Russia with arms and ammunition. If both sides would be restricted upon their own national resources as is Germany, the allied powers would have to give up pretty soon—this fact has been established beyond question. It is sheer hypocrisy to assert continuously that one is strictly neutral while one party is constantly supported by such means against the other.

German army engineers have built the railway Ostrowo-Lodz which is open for passenger traffic. The Germans are now able to run trains of their own from Lille in France through Belgium, Germany and Russian Poland to Lodz—a good illustration of the fruit of their efforts so far.

January 26th 1915.

The long expected order of the Imperial Council monopolizing the trade in breadstuffs in order to regulate consumption and provide enough grain until the next crop

## United We Stand.

Military power of the Hapsburg Monarchy underestimated.

## War worked wonders.

Mild rule of Emperor Franz Josef disarmed dissatisfaction.

Sober View of London Economist. Austro-Hungarian Rule better than Russian.

To credulous readers of censored telegrams who possess no knowledge of the ancient loyalty or of the modern democratic reforms (including an inglorious plan for the separate representation of Slavs and Germans in Bohemia and Moravia) which have liberalised Austrian government in the last 20 years, it has been one of the surprises and disappointments of this war that Austria-Hungary has not collapsed like a pack of cards before the irresistible advance of the Russian steam roller. At the very beginning of the war the public learned that the Austrian Army was shattered and that the Russians were about to march on Vienna or Budapest, while the Serbs and Montenegrins were at the gates of Sarajevo. Plausible stories were circulated of mutinies in Dalmaia, Croatia, Bosnia and Prague. The Slavs, we were told, would not fight against their Russian brethren and protectors. The same was said about the Italian subjects of Austria, and doubt was thrown upon the loyalty even of the Magyars. But now after five months of fighting honours are easy as between the Austro-Hungarian armies and those of Russia and Serbia. The military power of the Hapsburg Monarchy has been much underestimated even by experts. It is quite true that there are disintegrating elements. But, as a good American military critic reminded us lately, "the negligible condition to which Austria has been reduced by correspondence and commentators of Allied sympathies works unfairly to Russia by belittling the task which the latter has on hand." It is quite true that even the Catholic and Mohammedan Serbs do not like fighting orthodox Serbia; it is quite true that the Czechs are still dissatisfied politically; it is quite true that there is acute rivalry between Budapest and Vienna; it is quite true, that the Croats before the war were clamouring for Home Rule; and, finally, it is certain that at the outbreak of the war the Dual Monarchy was "hard up." On the other hand, as against Russia the Emperor Francis Joseph could count on important assets. His mild rule is contrasted with that of the Czar. Even in Hungary the dominant Magyar race (though their rule is disliked by Croats and Rumanians) has granted perfect toleration in the matter of religions. Protestants, Catholics, and Jews are as free and as unpersecuted as in England. And if the political franchise were extended the Hungarian Constitution would be nearer to our own than any other in Europe. Then, again, it is common knowledge that in Galicia Austria has given the Poles everything they want short of national independence. They have a pretty complete self-government, as well as a powerful voice in the Reichsrath of Vienna. Their only quarrel with Austrian Ministries is that the Ruthenian minority in

Galicia receives too much protection and encouragement from Vienna. Thus the Poles, who are a thorn in the side of Russia and Prussia, are loyal subjects of the Hapsburgs. No one who is not beside himself with ignorance or passion thinks that the people of Austrian Galicia would be happier if they were incorporated in Russia. A liberalised Russia, it is true, could make an appeal to Poles and Czechs, which would have been worth many army corps. Indeed, the victory might already have been won if Finnish autonomy had been guaranteed under a friendly Governor, and if a general policy of tolerance had been initiated at Petrograd when the war broke out. At present the offer of a united Poland under a Russian Viceroy cannot be attractive to the Poles of Austria.

But those who, like Mr. Lowes Dickinson, look for a reasonable settlement based upon the principles of political and religious freedom and the rights of nationalities may find that after Austria has been extinguished another will have to be invited. Ethnographic and linguistic charts are no sure guides in the manufacture of new boundaries for Europe. Old frontiers and historic traditions and century-old associations cannot be moved, broken and dissolved with impunity. In attempting to redress grievances and assuage discontents it would be only too easy to set up a new Europe less stable and less workable than the old. If it believes in its pet theory of the balance of power, British statesmanship will have nothing to do with crude schemes for the dismemberment of Austria or the crushing of Germany, however great our military successes. And if the war is to end in the enlargement of Russia, let it be at the expense of a less civilised Power whose inhabitants have never experienced the benefits of civilisation. You might substitute chaos for order, new grievances for old, and then the settlement from which sanguine philanthropists anticipate an earthly paradise might be merely the beginning of a long train of civil and military commotions.

## Arrival of American Cotton in Germany.

Bremen to be independent from Liverpool.

After lengthy and tedious negotiations American ships bringing cotton have docked in Bremen. It is in the interest both of the American cotton planters and the German textile industry that these negotiations have been brought to a favorable conclusion. German mills will be able to resume their full activity, thus relieving the situation which finally would have resulted in a shut-down of the majority of mills.

This change of affairs is of particular advantage to the cotton shipping trade in Bremen.

trip. Besides, reports from neutral countries tend to confirm the German version. Such attitude would not be surprising on the part of the British admiralty as they have not yet admitted officially the going down of the "Audacious" which has been witnessed by so many Americans. Never admit the loss of a British ship and keep up the fiction of British supremacy at sea—that is their stratagem. But, as Abraham Lincoln said: you can fool some people all the time. There will be a day of awakening and of reckoning, even in America.

My old friend Poultny Bigelow has bubbled up serenely again. He has published, in the London "Times", a letter to the editor abusing Germany and the German Emperor whose personal friend he alleges to have been in years long gone by. If my memory does not deceive me—and I have a pretty reliable memory—a certain Mr. Poultny Bigelow attacked the Emperor in a similar manner during or right after the Spanish-American war forgetting his former friendship with him, when American sentiment was up in arms against Germany and the Kaiser. But when Prince Henry came to America and every thing was lovely again between the two countries, he was quick to parade once more as the most intimate friend of the "Kaiser" and to shine and feel happy in the rays of the Imperial sun. The wind has changed again, and Mr. Poultny Bigelow followed suit. He, who stabs a friend in the back, when a friend is needed most, is the most miserable, contemptible creature on earth. Enough of this type of an American gentleman.

January 27th 1915.

The Emperors birthday? What a difference against last year. Then army, navy and civil government officers galore in shining glittering gold and silver embroidered uniforms, the diplomatic corps in gilded court carriages with coachmen and footmen dressed in historic costumes, crowds filling the streets listening to the deafening sound of roaring cannon and trumpets, gala receptions and theatre performances and dinners in mess-rooms and hotels without number, balls and parties—today divine service in churches and school celebrations, nothing else. But more than last year every German heart is beating faster for his Emperor who spends the day in the

Until now the German cotton shipping trade was handled entirely via Liverpool, and it is expected that Liverpool will be eliminated in this respect in the future. In regard to price regulation on cotton, no survey can be made at the present time, but increased prices will prevail in spite of the American record crop. At any rate excessive prices in Germany for cotton goods are now out of question. The following vessels bringing cotton arrived in Bremen and Rotterdam:

Berwind arrived in Rotterdam,  
Greenbriar arrived in Bremen,  
Carolyn arrived in Bremen,  
Denver arrived in Bremen.

The following ships are on the way, also bringing cotton:

Nebraska to Bremen,  
Georgiana to Rotterdam,  
Medina to Rotterdam,  
Southerner to Rotterdam,  
George Warren to Rotterdam,  
City of Savannah to Rotterdam,  
Robert M. Thompson to Rotterdam.

## Munich Notes.

There is plenty of life in the Bavarian capital. Reception by Consul General and Mrs. S. John Gaffney.

Munich, Monday. In spite of the war there is quite a good deal of life in the good old town of Munich. The Opera is open as usual and so it is with nearly all places of amusement and the people have changed their habits exceeding little. At our many big hotels, afternoon teas and music are the rule and you may be sure to find a large gathering of well known people at the Regina Palast Hotel or in the Odéon Casino, at which latter resort there is an excellent orchestra, which plays throughout the afternoon. It may astonish you to hear that there are still over 500 Americans in Munich and I hear that several families who left at the commencement of the war contemplate returning.

During the recent snowy weather all the various resorts in the Bavarian Tyrol have been crowded with the devotees of winter sports and the hotels in these places report a very small falling off in the number of their guests. There has been practically no apparent increase in the cost of living in Munich, at least in so far as an examination of the bills-of-fare in the chief restaurants would indicate.—A Supreme air of confidence of the successful outcome of the war prevails on all sides.

## American reception.

Consul General and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney were at home at their residence in Munich on the afternoon of the 29th; among their guests were:

Baron von Schön, recently German Ambassador in Paris and at present Prussian Minister at the Bavarian Court and the Baroness von Schön, Baroness von Velics, wife of the Austrian Minister, Baron von Stiglitz, Minister of Saxony and Baroness von Stiglitz, Count and Countess Alfred von Bylandt, Countess Ludwig Fischer von Treuberg, Countess de Montjoi-Frohberg, Baroness von und zu Frankenstein, Miss Maude Fay, Miss Mario Lindsay of St. Louis, Frau Otto Rupprecht, Mr. Coates of Philadelphia.

midst of his soldiers as behoves the "War Lord." Last year it was a feast for idle sight-seers and courtlings, today the people think with gratitude of the man whose shoulders are bearing a heavier burden than those of any other man on earth. This feeling finds expression in the innumerable flags waving from roof tops and windows of private houses, not only from state buildings and shops whose owners cater for royal patronage. The Emperor celebrated the day by issuing a general pardon for soldiers, sailors and marines. As he had requested to omit the sending or telegraphing of congratulations he received telegrams only from members of his family and the German princes. The Empress has presented him with a purple altar cover to be used in the field at divine service.

Hostile submarine boats have made an appearance in the Baltic. The small cruiser "Gazelle" has been hit and slightly damaged by a torpedoboot from a submarine. It is thought that Russian boats have sallied out from Libau but I do not believe it. The Russian navy lacks too much of initiative to venture this. I am rather inclined to believe that British boats have succeeded to get there. If so, they will have a hard job to get back safely.

The Imperial government has carried out a suggestion of the German-American Economical League and ordered Count Bernstorff to announce publicly in America that the Leipzig spring fair is taking place as usual and that American buyers are welcome as ever to place their orders which will be filled as in peace time. English and French papers report English aeroplanes had attacked the Krupp works in Essen and destroyed 400 new motorcars just ready to be sent to the front. The Krupp management announces that no aeroplanes appeared over Essen lately, that they do not manufacture motorcars at all, but that two automobiles belonging to a travelling circus, caught fire in Düsseldorf near by and burned. French imagination and the English art of lying make a fine combination, indeed.

Another battle is reported from the West. A Saxon army corps stormed the Craonne heights and captured 865 French soldiers, 8 machine guns and other material of war. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is said to be considerable.



# THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

## War News.

W.T.B. February 1st. No events of importance to report from the west front.—The Russians were driven out of some villages south-west of Mlawa, which they had occupied the day before. Further ground was gained south of the Vistula. The German attacks at the Pilica were renewed.

W.T.B. February, 2nd. In the West only artillery fighting. At Lipno and Sierpc, north of the Vistula, engagements took place with Russian cavalry. German attacks south of the Vistula are in progress.—The French official reports have of late contained statements tending to distort facts in an extreme degree in favour of the allies. Partly they are free inventions. The Oberste Heeresleitung disdains to deal with these statements in detail. Everybody is able to judge for himself by comparing these reports with the German official reports.

Vienna, February 1st. Local fighting was in active progress in Poland and Western Galicia. Russian attacks at the Lupkov Pass in the Carpathians were repulsed, the enemy losing 8 officers and 800 men taken prisoners, 2 guns and 2 machine guns.

Reuter, London, February 1st. Times says, that the Germans will in a short time attempt to break through the right wing of the allies' positions and to reach Paris.

London, February 1st. Daily News reports of a fight in the desert east of the Suez Canal between Indian troops and a Turkish patrol. The Indians lost one officer and one man killed and five wounded.—The Turkish army of invasion is reported to have reached Katia. They also have occupied Moya Harab, Bir Mabeik (12 miles east of Suez) and Tor on the Sinai peninsula.

Bâle, February 1st. The French Colonial troops in Upper Alsace suffer frightfully from cold. They surrender almost daily in groups of 50 to 200 men to the Germans. Trains with French prisoners of war are regularly leaving the Sundgau for towns in the interior of Germany.

## Rebellion in India and British East Africa.

Reuter, London, February 1st. The Governor of Nyassa Land reports that a rebellion has broken out among the natives of the Shire Highland. The white settlement of Wagomera was attacked, three people killed and one person wounded. A shop at Biantyre was then attacked and arms and ammunition taken away. Several of the leaders have been captured; three of them have been sentenced to death.

Constantinople, February 2nd. A semi-official report announces that the Hostwal tribe in North-West India has attacked the town of Totshi and driven back the British garrison. The tribe intends to join the Afghans. This and similar events have caused the Indian Government to send for the Agha Khan, who is at present in Egypt. The English rely on his pacifying the Mohammedan population in India.

## English Threats Against U. S.

England Will Not Allow U. S. to Buy Ships.

London, January 31st. The purchase of foreign ships by Americans, which is to be legalised by a bill now before Congress, does not meet with the approval of the English. London newspapers declare that the British Government have declared to the United States Government that England cannot permit the purchase of German ships, as this would be an act of supporting Germany. It is said, that the members who introduced the bill did not know that they were playing with fire and that they are sure to abstain if they hear of England's protest. Otherwise it is expected that the Republicans will do everything in their power to prevent the bill being passed. (This seems to us the strongest piece of impudence, heard of for a long time. English papers actually appeal to the Republican Party to support Great Britain's policy of unlimited mastery of the seas, against the present American Government. Anyhow, it is a new proof of England's desire to destroy not only Germany's shipping trade but also that of all neutral powers, through this war.)

## American Shipping Bill Shelved.

Washington, February 2nd. The Senate has been sitting continuously for 37 hours discussing the bill, by which the purchase of foreign ships was to be permitted. Obstruction by the opponents of the bill led to a compromise, by which the bill was referred back to the Commission. This is commented upon as a virtual acknowledgment of America submitting to English pressure. The Commission will probably exclude German and Austrian ships from the bill.

## Practical Wisdom.

To Slav semi barbarism to replace German culture.

## British Navalism.

A menace to all the nations as it aims to control the seas. Questions and Answers by Professor John Stoddard.

II.

Pecksniff England—The Small Nations Lie.

5. Question. Cannot Russia be dealt with later?

Answer. By whom? If she plants her foot in Constantinople, and enters Berlin or Vienna, as a conqueror, the retrogression of civilization will be far greater than this world-conflagration has already made it. What Power could then oppose Russia successfully? Do the western nations really wish the marvellous efficiency, culture, educational system, architecture, art, music, literature, commerce, civic administration and even Christianity of Germany to be largely replaced by the thinly veneered barbarism of the Slavs? Do they seriously think that the weakminded Tsar and the disreputable Grand Dukes form a good substitute for the present German Emperor, in comparison with whom the other European crowned heads are weaklings or nonentities?

6. Question. Is not England fighting to save the German nation from its own imperialism and a military caste?

Answer. O Pecksniff, immortal creation of Dickens, come again and sit in the place of these snug, unctuous hypocrites, — these "Island Pharisees", as the English Galsworthy himself calls them! For England to inveigh against imperialism is something delicious, seeing that she is the largest empire he world has ever seen, and the fiction of a military caste in Germany is a transparent fraud. The Germans have what they want, and want what they have. They love their Kaiser, and their army is the nation, not a small section of the people, paid to fight for rich men's sons, who are "the flannelled fools" of Kipling. Germans have many higher ideas than those which pertain to war, but they also know that in their extremely dangerous position their salvation lies in a strong army. What would they do without it now? Without it, Germany's envious rivals would long ago have crushed her, as they are now trying to do. Yet, notwithstanding its maintenance, Germany has kept the peace for more than forty years, while England and Russia have fought long and bloody wars.

7. Question. Is not England, as she claims, the protector of the small nations?

Answer. The assumption of that rôle by Great Britain is monstrous. Ask the smaller nations, what they think about it! Sweden, for example, fears her and hopes for the victory of Germany.

But it would be better to begin nearer home, and inquire of the Irish. Millions of Irish have hated England for seven hundred years, and hate her still. The reasons for it lie in every fair-minded history. Egypt hates her also, and India, were it not disarmed and in a chronic state of semi-starvation, would drive her hated rulers into the sea. I myself have seen an English official kick a perfectly decent, educated Egyptian because he was travelling in a first class railway carriage from Port Said to Cairo. He abusively ordered the Egyptian to leave the carriage, but two Americans told the British bully that if any one left, it would be himself, and the native remained. Have you forgotten the Boer War of fifteen years ago? Now that the English are calling the Germans barbarians, it is necessary to remind them of the burned farms and devastated villages of South Africa and the deaths of Boer women and children in the concentration camps.

8. Question. Is not German Militarism a menace to the world?

Answer. Not half so much of a menace as British Navalism. "Britannia rules the waves" with a vengeance, and those waves cover three quarters of the globe. Britannia owns also a little of the land surface! We have become accustomed to Britain's supremacy, but Germany's growth and perfectly proper development are something new, and therefore startling. By what right, human or divine, is Britain entitled to limit the number of warships that any nation may wish to have, while she demands the right of building two to every other country's one? Who invented the Dreadnaught? England. She thought no other navy would dare to build one. What arrogance to think of such a thing! Do you realize what a bulky Britain is, when her sea supremacy, military or commercial, is challenged? What are those war ships doing in front of New York harbor, and why do you submit to England's conduct in searching neutral vessels, taking what

she wishes away, and even interfering with the mails to and from Germany and Austria?

What would you say if Germany's fleet, not England's, had blocked all North Sea navigation and practically barricaded the whole Atlantic ocean? What would you have said if Germany had forbidden the Khedive to return to Egypt, of which he is the lawful ruler, and had exiled his family to Malta? What a cry would have gone up, if Germany took English or French civilians from neutral ships, and brought them into wretchedly kept concentration-camps, as England has done? No, Britain's "Militarism" on the sea is the greatest potential, and often the greatest actual, tyranny the world endures today.

9. Question. Is not England fighting for the cause of civilization?

Answer. Does it look like it? She has induced Japan, (who knows upon what terms, that will later startle the world?), to attack the colonies of her rival in the Far East. She and France will be responsible for the inevitable trouble which we ourselves shall have in the Pacific in consequence of the great stimulus to Japan's ambition, and the increase of her self conceit and confidence, directly fostered by the appeals of Europe for her help. Moreover, England has betrayed the white race, not alone by calling the Japanese to her aid, but by bringing over to Europe thousands of Asiatic troops to kill, as far as possible a homogeneous Christian people. In an illustrated English paper I see a picture representing a band of Turcos attacking the Germans with the bayonet. It is of course an imaginary sketch, but the designer has fully depicted in the Africans' faces their bestiality and almost inhuman ferocity. Beneath are the words:—"Regular French Colonials fighting hordes of Huns!" Yet this is the army said to be contending for civilization, freedom, justice and the welfare of the smaller nations! Nothing can explain away the fact that today in the very heart of Europe, on both sides of the Teutonic empires are gathered for invasion and destruction hundreds of thousands of the lowest and most degenerate of human beings, including Turcos, Negroes, Goumiers, Gurkhas, Tartars, Kalmucks and other Mongolians, while opposed to them are the best educated and most highly civilized men of the German and Austrian nations. Even the English common soldier is vastly inferior to their opponents in education and the most elementary culture. The losses which Germany and Austria endure are, therefore, not only terrible in quantity, but relatively far greater in quality, considered from an intellectual and civilized point of view. France, which sends also all her sons to the front, comes next in this respect though one cannot place the two nations as a whole on the same level.

(To be continued.)

## German Submarines at War.

The sinking of English merchantmen in the Irish Sea and off the French coast has created a deep impression in England and France. One English newspaper says that the appearance of German submarines on the west coast of England marks a new epoch in the history of submarines. The French and English Admiralties have issued a protest against the sinking of merchantmen by the Germans, but the French have already withdrawn this protest by declaring that the crews received due warning to leave their ships. The General Staff of the German Navy now issues a warning to all neutral ships, asking them to keep clear of the French north- and west coasts. The Germans intend to attack the new English troops transports and so neutral ships run the risk of being mistaken for hostile transports. It is recommended to use the route round Scotland instead of through the Channel.

## Space Available on Returning American Steamers.

About every ten days American steamers are returning from Bremen to the United States with unbooked space for freight goods. The freight rates will, according to quantities be lower, than the normal tariffs. On the steamer City of Memphis leaving Bremen on Thursday next, 1500 tons can still be booked. The rates vary from 15 to 44 marks per ton. On February 27th the steamer Pleiades and on March 10th the steamer Oliver Olson will sail. Lay, American Consul General.

## Is Invasion of Great Britain Possible?

19th Century Invasions.—Humbert of New Orleans Battle at two British Defeats.

Discussion of the possibility of an invasion of the British Isles is bringing out a good deal of history that is irrelevant to conditions of the present day, and some history that is not historical. What happened in the Middle Ages does not count, nor will German strategists lay much weight on the success of William of Orange in landing an army in England in 1688, for he did so with the connivance of some leading British politicians and not a few officers of the British army and navy, who were in the secret. But when an English writer of considerable standing tells us that there has been no foreign force landed in Great Britain since the abortive French expedition of 1797 he is wrong. That was the so-called "Fishguard invasion," which was led by a Colonel Tate, an American in the French service. It was soon over and caused more laughter than bloodshed. The next year, however, General Humbert landed in Ireland with about twelve hundred French veterans under his orders. For a few weeks Humbert made things pretty lively in parts of Ireland, and small as was his force he defeated a larger body of Loyalists and though ultimately compelled to surrender gave British public confidence a tremendous shock. Humbert has an interest for Americans, too, because, coming to his country some years after his Irish exploit, he cast his lot with us and was one of Andrew Jackson's most efficient lieutenants at the Battle of New Orleans. He had the experience, therefore, of being present at two defeats of the British, at one of which he commanded in person.

## General von Moltke on the War.

The following has been taken from an interview with General von Moltke, who has just retired from his position as Chief of the General Staff.

"You want to be first fully persuaded that I am still alive, do you not?" said Count Moltke jestingly as he began the conversation.

I replied that according to the myths that had been circulated about him in the hostile press, and perhaps are still to be found there, he had long since been dead, blown out by his brains or done some other desperate act. "And that a stuffed figure to represent him sits at his desk", added the general. "But I am, as you see, quite alive; I have recovered from illness and feel very well, and am above all things glad to be able to take up active service again."

We came soon to speak of the reports spread abroad by the press in hostile lands, that he had been the head of the war party and shared the guilt of having caused the war. Thereupon his deeply furrowed face took on an expression of boundless contempt as he said: "No one in Germany wished for war. Neither I, nor anyone else. We were challenged in a way that left no other answer. We have shown through a long term of years that we wished peace. Did we not have countless better opportunities if we had desired war?"

"Why did we not attack Russia during the Russo-Japanese conflict if we were longing for war? Why did we not go against England when she had her hands full with the Boers? Nothing more then occurred in Germany than a few popular demonstrations in favor of a kindred people. Now suddenly our adversaries begin to lie until they are blue in the face, in saying that we seized upon the first opportunity to make war."

"If we had done that it would have been a deliberate crime against ourselves. For this war against a superior force is indeed no child's play. I was never for a moment doubtful that England would join against us in any war that might be waged."

"For it was England's self-seeking policy alone that for a long time had been preparing the way for this war, and at last caused it to break out."

I remarked that it seemed absurd to charge the German Emperor, who had worked for a quarter of a century to maintain peace, with having suddenly given his consent to a war brought about in mere wantonness. That his Excellency who had been together with the Emperor, in the days immediately before the war could doubtless bear witness how hard it had been for the Emperor to have to come to his decision.

At this point of the interview v. Moltke struck his fist upon the table and said, visibly aroused and in a heightened tone: "Unutterably hard it was for the Emperor. You can believe that. Have people never thought how immense is the responsibility of a conscientious monarch who has to set the lives of his people at stake? A man,

such as our Emperor, is, would only do this when the question was one of life or death for the nation. But we can trust to this that after the war is over, the truth about its origin will out. History will not allow itself to be content with lies."

"And now let me ask your Excellency a question. Candidly spoken, how do you regard the future?"

He kept silent a moment, and then said slowly and emphatically; "We shall conquer. We shall most certainly conquer."

After a short pause he continued: "Out in the field and here at home, I have had sufficient opportunity to see our people in arms and in civil life during this time of war, and there is only one word to express their conduct: it is magnificent. Especially the way in which Berlin, that spoiled child, endures the war is admirable. Such a people will not, such a people cannot, go under."

"Whoever says that we carry on this war for our material interests, does not understand the matter. We did not enter upon it in the thirst for territorial aggrandisement: we are waging a defensive war for the existence of our people, and thereby for the ideals and intellectual possessions of mankind. This is not a mere phrase. We can say to-day without presumption, that on Germany rests the burden of upholding the culture and intellectual development of the future."

"We must of course still show much endurance in order to hold out. There is yet much to be done, and we have need to employ all our forces, both those of our army and of our civil population. Much time may yet be necessary before the end is reached."

"Does not your Excellency consider it likely that with a favorable result of the present operations in the East, perhaps with the taking of Warsaw, the end of the war will be brought considerably nearer?"

"Our victories in Poland," he replied, "are naturally of great significance, and for the French it is a great disappointment that their hopes of an advance of the Russians have been so completely shattered. Our forward movement into Poland would have certainly been much quicker, if the bad weather, which has made the ground like a morass, and the wretched condition of the roads, had not delayed it for weeks."

Herr von Moltke, then smiled a little and said: "but we had not intended to speak about military affairs."

## American Neutrality League.

Washington, February 2nd. The American Neutrality League, the formation of which was recently proposed by Professor Muensterberg has now actually been formed under the chairmanship of Representative Bartholdt. The League represents 5 million members of German and Irish societies. Its aims are the establishment of true neutrality of the United States, the freedom of the seas for American commerce, an embargo on the export of arms and ammunition, the creation of an American merchant marine and the laying of direct cables between the United States and Germany. The League reserves the right to vote only for candidates who stand for American interests exclusively.

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# The Catechism of Balaam jr.

A Clever American Political Satire on the War.

## Brilliant Paradoxe.

Remarkable Truths in Correction of Systematic lying.

It will be remembered that the prophet Balaam rode an ass which persisted in testifying to the Truth while Balaam was doing his best in behalf of the Lie. Let us imagine a modern Balaam and his ass answering, with more or less irregular alternation, certain questions about the present War. The reader is left to guess which answers are given by the recreant prophet and which by the ass inspired by God.

QUESTION: Who started this War?  
ANSWER: The Kaiser.

Q. How do we know that?

A. Well, everyone knows he is the War Lord!

Q. How did he get that title?

A. By some Englishman's deliberate mis-translation of the title "Kriegsherr," which is merely the same as any constitutional ruler's title of "Commander-in-Chief."

Q. But is there no other proof that the Kaiser is a War-Lord?

A. Oh yes, his record shows it.

Q. What is his record?

A. For twenty-five years he has ruled a nation armed and able to crush any enemy individually; but he has never struck. He has carried on the policy of his predecessors to the result that peace has reigned in Central Europe for forty-three years, a longer period than ever before since the breaking of the Pax Romanum. During that time Germany has given the world a cherished example of human capabilities in all the ways of Peace—in the arts, science, scholarship, philosophy, local government, efficient state-socialism, manufactures, commerce, personal freedom, personal intelligence, personal health and capacity.

Q. We must inevitably conclude, then, must we not, that the ruler of a nation so busy with continual triumphs of Peace would naturally plunge his nation into a wanton and unnecessary war?

A. Oh, inevitably.

Q. What corroboration is there for this view?

A. The fact that he has kept the peace so long, while a war of triumph would have been what we call a "cinch," the fact that if he started this war, he started it when the odds against him almost shut out the possible vision of success; the fact, finally, that individually he has no power at all to throw his enlightened, critical, independent and stubborn people into war.

Q. But he has vast power, has he not?

A. Oh yes, slightly less than the President of the United States.

Q. How else do we know that the Kaiser started the war?

A. Why, everyone knows he wants to rule all Europe, and then grab America and the rest of the world.

Q. Has he, or any one for him, ever said so or hinted so?

A. No, but the newspapers and Winston Churchill tell us so.

Q. It seems very plausible, doesn't it?

A. Decidedly—a nation of some 60,000,000 people, hemmed in the center of Europe, would have, as any one can see, what American slang calls "a healthy chance" to conquer the world.

Q. How else do we know that the Kaiser started the war?

A. Well, he begged the Czar to refrain from mobilizing, and assured him (having taken the trouble to get the assurance from Austria) that Austria would not seize any of the territory of Serbia. He assured the English that if they remained neutral, he would not use his navy in a way to threaten the north coast of France or do anything that England could consider dangerous to her interests. Furthermore, we know that the Kaiser started the war because the Czar began to threaten Germany with his barbarous millions, and because French aviators sailed over Germany and dropped bombs into Coblenz and Nuremberg before war was declared, and because the French Minister Delcassé, whose occupation is making war on Germany, had gone to St. Petersburg—beg pardon, Petrograd—months ago to discuss joint action against Germany, and because three or four years ago Gen. Joffre was made commander-in-chief of the French armies with the unconcealed purpose of leading them against Germany,

and because France recently made a loan to Russia which was used for the sole purpose of building railroads to the borders of Prussia—railroads of no use except to convey troops. We know that the Kaiser started the war, finally, because France has spent forty-three years of unintermittent brooding on the re-capture of Alsace-Lorraine and on Revenge.

Q. France deserves the sympathy of the world in her ambition to re-capture Alsace-Lorraine, does she not?

A. Oh, yes!

Q. Tell us just why.

A. Well, a couple of hundred years ago her King Louis XIV., the most heartless, ambitious and absolute conqueror since Attila, tore these provinces, amid flame and murder, from the bleeding side of Germany. The people are all German in blood to this day. For many years after Louis stole them, they cherished hatred of France and the French. drunk with the impudence of French Gradually they became resigned and peaceful, but neither honored nor respected by the French, nor prosperous, nor enthusiastically Gallic. When Germany had made a mockery of France in a few weeks of war in 1870, Elsaß-Lothingen (their real names) were taken by Germany, both as a most obvious military necessity and as a just recovery of stolen property.

Q. But the people have suffered terribly, have they not?

A. Oh, of course; they have been given a constitution, large autonomy, an honorable place in the concert of German states, liberal laws, peace and unprecedented prosperity. Under this shocking treatment they have become so reconciled to their German kinsfolk that in spite of forty years of French intrigue, they are now being shot by the French for helping their German defenders and deceiving the French invaders.

Q. But wasn't there a terrible incident at Zabern?

A. Oh, frightful! An old cobbler, intrigue, insulted the army till a young lieutenant lost his temper and hit him with his sword. In the subsequent rioting the government acted with great restraint, and removed the offending troops. All this was horrible to the French, who, two years ago at Casablanca, turned the stomachs of strong Spanish soldiers by their unmentionable atrocities on the Moors; and to the English, who, on July 26th of this year, first ran away from a body of Irish volunteers with clubbed rifles, and later killed three and wounded sixty citizens, chiefly women and children, in Dublin, and to the Russians, whose record is too resplendent to need illumination here.

Q. Was there any other cause for this war?

A. Oh yes, Austria's bullying attack on Serbia.

Q. This was quite unwarranted, was it not?

A. Quite. The Servians are a sort of innocent child-like people, very much like Johnny, who "pushed Grandmother into the lake."

Just to see how big a splash she would make,

or like Jimmy, who

Jabbed a knife in sister Sally."

They delight in assassinations, whenever they can get the expenses paid by Russia, and they maintain societies for the study of this sport, and for the purpose of drawing down the kopecks from Russia. Just as the German government fosters athletics, the Servian authorities encourage their child-like citizens in this gentle exercise of assassination, turning out large batches of bombs in the royal arsenal at Kragjevat. Having a natural antipathy to civilization, they look upon it as a duty, not to say pleasure, to intrigue by all methods including the bomb and pistol for the break-up and destruction of Austria-Hungary. Their conduct in this respect has been no worse than if the Mexicans, paid and encouraged by Brazil, Chili and the Argentine, should amuse themselves by practicing their well-known sports in the border states of our country; and the Servian assassination of the Archduke

and his wife was quite a Mexican assassination of our Vice-President and his wife. Every one knows that we would make no fuss about little things of that sort. So, if Mexicans were constantly stirring up revolt in Texas and California, which we rescued from Mexican barbarism, they would be doing only what the Servians have done in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which Austria protected from the Turk, and raised to prosperity and peace.

Q. It is highly credible, is it not, that the Servian government and people would have united in assassination and defiance without any assurance from Russia that Russia would back them up?

A. Oh, highly credibly!

Q. Russia is unselfishly interested in the establishment of a great South Slav Empire, is she not?

A. Undoubtedly. Every fact known to us, and every line of reasoning prove it. For instance, Russia for long years has encouraged Pan-Slavism, which means the union of all Slavs under the Czar and the Procurator of the Holy Synod of the Russian Church. This proves that she desired the erection of a strong, proud, independent rival Slave state. Then, again, Russia's ambition of ambitions is to possess Constantinople, and as a great South Slav Empire would forever bar her from that, it is quite clear that she is fostering a great South Slav Empire.

Q. Let us change the subject again. Mention another cause of the war.

A. Why, Germany's violation of the neutrality of Belgium!

Q. This aroused horror in the breasts of Englishmen and Frenchmen, did it not?

A. Assuredly. It was outrageous. Why, nearly two years ago England had ordered her troops in Ireland to be ready to sail for Antwerp to strike at Germany. Thirty motor-cars full of French officers rushed into Belgium before war started. French soldiers were in the forts at Liege and Namur. The forts of Belgium were directed as defences against Germany only. Events have shown that the English plan hinged on landing troops, not in France, but in Belgium, and the French tactics have shown that they expected to have their whole force free to strike at Alsace-Lorraine, by reason of the English and Belgians holding their northwestern frontier. Oh yes, the German violation of Belgian neutrality was dreadful.

Q. But Germany, instead of being impolite enough to strike first when she found her neighbors reaching for their hip-pockets, should have calmly waited till the French where before Strassburg, the Belgians and English threatening Aachen and Cologne, the Russians operating from Danzig against Berlin, should she not?

A. Yes. Every Frenchman, Briton and Russian thinks so.

Q. What is England's attitude toward this war?

A. Goodness me, she is dreadfully opposed to it, you know. Oh dear me, yes!

Q. How do we know that?

A. Well, when the first really great German ocean-liner was launched, the leading English newspaper said: "Germany must be destroyed." It is notorious that Germans have been deftly taking the world's markets away from the English, wherever they compete, which is a beastly thing, y'know, especially when the beggars do it by being more thoro, working harder, using more brains and less haughtiness, more business skill and friendliness and less rum, bibles and "expeditionary forces." The best unbiased writers say that this is the cause of the war; reason confirms it; the gloating of the English day by day, as reports of the capture and sinking of German ships come in, makes it sure. Furthermore as a political corollary of her mercantile policy, England has always destroyed her greatest rival, deliberately and ruthlessly. She destroyed Spain by the aid of pirates and fortunate hurricanes; Napoleonic France by inciting the rest of Europe against Napoleon; Russia by the aid of Turkey and Japan. Now it is Germany's turn.

Q. But England is fighting for Liberty, Progress, Enlightenment, Democracy, Altruism, and all that sort of thing, you know, isn't she?

A. Oh, certainly. To be sure. She always fights for them. You'd think she'd achieve them sometime!

Q. What example have we of British freedom, etc., etc.?

A. Well, there's Ireland. Superior civilization gradually worn down by seven centuries of murder, pillage, arson, bribery, poisoning; culture rooted out by imposition of alien language, laws, education, dress, customs, etc., under penalty of death (culture recently revived, thanks to German scholars); population cut in half by famine while English soldiers took plentiful crops out of the land; manufactures ruined by laws forbidding them in so many words; Constitution ravished by bribery and force; politicians corrupted; tyranny continuing to-day as much as ever, a bit under cover. Then there is India. Occupied by fooling the Indians and kicking out the dearly-beloved French. Order restored by means of rifles, taxation, the ruin of industry, famines (countless millions dying under English rule in vast excess over numbers dying from like causes in many centuries preceding). And Egypt. Occupied under solemn pledge to get out again almost immediately. Hands of the clock stopped somehow, so the Briton finds himself compelled to stay and gather great wealth, not to mention being so very convenient to Suez, by which means he can instantly threaten and injure the commerce not only of Germany, but of dear France and Russia too. Frequent hangings of Egyptians helps to relieve the bore of it all. Farther down, South Africa. Conquered by the unflinching British heroism which kept right on despite the sneers of the world which saw its vast armies routed by about 30,000 active cavalymen—sharpshooters; finally pacified by concentration of Boer women and children in camps where, according to British admission, 14,000 died of starvation and disease; according to Boer and Irish accounts, over 20,000; whichever way you look at it, undeniably one of the finest triumphs of English altruism. Or Scotland, a brave, foolish people duped into a loyalty which is costing them their nationality, land and language, as they go over-seas by the scores of thousands yearly, leaving their native hills to the grouse who are grown to be shot (sometimes) by the spindling scion of the pill-and-puffery "nobility."

Or anywhere that English capital goes, as in the Putamayo district of Peru, where the Peruvian employees of English directors were quite unmolested by said directors in their system of driving each Indian captive to the limit till in a few months death was certain, with lashing, maiming, etc., all along the way, regardless of sex or age, till an Irishman exposed this hell to the world. Or take England herself. Square mile after square mile of slums which represent the intensest and most continuous misery, the utmost degradation, the most appalling failure of civilization, to be found anywhere. Rural population disappearing; health and strength ditto. Remaining rural population divided between landlords who live on the rest, farmers whose political minds have been ossified into snobbish toryism for centuries, and laborers who dare not raise a voice in public affairs. A tory party of Bourbon folly, a "Liberal" party existing for the big manufacturers and ruled by the Rothschilds, Sassoons and Samuels thro secret party funds. No-where else, indeed, as they boast, does liberty flourish as in England and her possessions, thank God!

Q. But these Germans, who are they?

A. Oh, "hordes;" "brutal legions;" "murderers;" "mobs;" "barbarians."

A. How do we know this?

A. Well, they are the parent stock from which all modern civilization has grown. Their blood and brains saved the decaying Roman world in the time of the "Chaos of Nations." They made Spain when Spain was great, France when France was great, Lombardy and Tuscany in the Renaissance, and England herself. They built a new, distinct, solid

civilization in the north of Europe. They drew out of themselves all the qualities that mankind has yet shown itself capable of; they took unto themselves all the qualities of past ages that were useful and aspirational. They steadied the Church. They excelled in early manufactures and honest craftsmanship. They achieved real freedom in their splendid cities. They founded universities, and produced scholars. They have given the world some of its greatest philosophers, poets and dramatists. Since they achieved national unity, so great has become their pre-eminence in science and education that all the world is under their tutelage in these branches of human study and endeavor. They have contributed very many millions of immigrants to the United States, and their blood is now in the veins of all but a majority of Americans. To look at their history, to regard their institutions, to study their books or attend their universities, to meet them in their own land, and witness their peace, prosperity, geniality, good living, love for the arts and reverence for scholarship; to attend their operas, to meet them in business in America, to send your children to school with their children, to see their affectionate home-life, to do your banking with them, to buy your beer, ice-cream, candies, groceries and delicatessen from them—why, you'd think they were a civilized, splendid people. But not so! The English tell us, and the American press echoes, of course, that they are a horde of barbarians, single-minded on putting out the light of the world.

Q. There is a lot of proof, of course, of the charges against them?

A. Oh, a lot! Thousands of newspapers say it is true. Boys in their teens make affidavits. Lots of people who have heard from other people that they know other people who have seen these atrocities. The very fact that every story of cruelty, which an inimical scribbler could find in his memory or in histories of savage times and climes, has been brought forward, should prove the veracity of the charges. Aren't stories of old men being hung up by their thumbs with slow fires under their feet, and children having their hands cut off, and women being brutally and quite needlessly separated from their babes—aren't these classics? So, of course the German soldiers, who are the same sort of people whom you meet by the hundreds, your German-American fellow citizens—of course they have committed these classic atrocities. The papers say so. If you want further proof, there is the affidavit of five eminent American newspaper men, that no such atrocities could be verified by them on the actual scenes. There is the testimony of hundreds of returning Americans, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, college professors and presidents, and such like, to the restraint and company of the German army. There are the specific refutations of specific stories which have appeared in even our anti-German papers. There are the repeated and official German denials. There are inherent probabilities and common-sense, if they count. There are the records of the different races—the records of Walloons and French, English and Russians, to put against the records of Germans. There are even the warnings of Englishmen like Lord Roberts, Lord Gladstone, Lord Selbourne and Jerome K. Jerome, that German atrocity tales are probably false and fictitious.

Q. The Germans use dum-dum bullets and the Allies do not, isn't that it?

A. To be sure. The reports of the Allies speak of the exceptionally clean, small holes made by the German bullets, and therefore charge that they are expansive missiles. The Germans, on the other hand, have no proofs except the capture of large quantities of dum-dums from the very persons and bodies of the Allied troops, and the sight of such wounds as an American newspaper-man has described as being made by hunting bullets, such as would be used against savage beasts.

Q. It is barbarous for the Germans to strew mines in the open sea, is it not?

A. Oh, very. Of course, it counts nothing that the Germans officially deny that



## A Dialogue Between Balaam Junior and His Ass.

they have done any such thing. The English fishing fleet sailed all over the North Sea for weeks without striking a mine, so they must have been there. On the other hand, the story that German warships had captured fifteen fishing vessels is obviously untrue; the mines must have risen up out of the sea and towed those fishing boats to Germany. Of course, if those two English cruisers, which first were sunk, had been sunk by submarines or torpedoes, England could not whimper and squeal to the world about German barbarities; so, while her fishing fleet is captured by war ships, her cruisers must be blown up by mines! When German naval victories became too frequent, however, the English had to abandon the pretence, and admit that three cruisers were destroyed by one submarine.

Q. What is to be said about the German use of Zeppelins?

A. It is a foul crime.

Q. Why?

A. Because the other nations have no Zeppelins!

Q. Any other reason?

A. Yes. Non-combatants who stay in fortified cities within the area of war must wish to be killed; and if they protest against being killed by bombs from the sky, it is obvious that they have a preference for death by the Krupp method. Now it is certainly monstrous for the Germans to deny these poor people's last wishes!

Q. When troops have won a difficult victory in fair fight with enemy troops, and when they thereupon occupy a city; and when the non-combatant citizens thereupon begin to "snipe" them from windows, roofs, cellars, corners and every convenient skulking-place; in view of the fact that international law and the rule of civilized warfare permit the drastic punishment of such towns and such people; what should the invading army do?

A. Well, if they happen to be French, English, Russian, Belgian, Servian, or any of that sort, and if we could conceive of any of these capturing a German town, and of German citizens doing any sniping, the conquerors should, of course, punish the German barbarians by indiscriminate shooting, looting and burning. But if it happens that Germans capture an enemy's town, they should, of course, stand around happily, and permit the inhabitants to use

them as targets. They should, doubtless, stand as still as possible so as to facilitate good aim. They might even line up in long row to facilitate the use of mitrail-leuses by these very progressive snipers. We understand that Lord Cowdray and Sir Lionel Carden were very indignant that the American marines did not act thus at Vera Cruz, and doubtless they will share in the English regret that the Germans did not act thus at Louvain. Instead the Germans, carefully protecting the Cathedral and Town Hall and great pictures, burned one-fifth of the city, putting an end to sniping and avoiding much future bloodshed.

Q. What is the crowning crime of the Germans?

A. That they have been winning.

Q. But there have been many French and English successes, have they not?

A. Not exactly. There have been some Nigger-Moor-Arab successes, and some Hindu-Tartar successes, but we cannot recall any successes by English or French troops with the exception of their strategic retreats. Whatever successes have been achieved under the tri-color of La France along the Alsace-Lorraine border must be attributed to the African savages who have been brought there by the French, since the French reports themselves give these "dashing Turkos," etc., the credit. The attack, which, since the early days of September, is threatening the German's right flank, is being delivered chiefly by Sepoys, Gurkhas, Sikhs, and other pleasant denizens of India, by Russians, and by the same Turkos and Senegalese, who, according to American eyewitnesses, return from the battle with the ears, noses, fingers and even heads of German soldiers.

Q. Let us get this right. Is it actually true that in the very midst of the fields of Europe, among the towns that shelter the peaceful family life of the white race; wild Arabs, cruel Moors, savage Senegalese, black negroes, ferocious and heartless Hindus are brought?

A. It is all quite true. These things are being done by France and England, which are also now the bosom friends of the Cossack and the Tartar, and the nerveless, heartless, conscienceless little yellow man of Japan.

Q. Are there any more savages who could possibly be brought into Europe to

fight for freedom, civilization and democracy against the German barbarians?

A. If there are, the Allies will find them and bring them to Europe.

Q. All this augurs well for the future of European civilization and the dominance of the White Race, does it not?

A. There are some things too serious to be facetious about.

Q. What do the American people think about this use of all the savages of the four quarters of the globe to fight White Men in the White Man's home?

A. The masses of the American people can hardly be said to have done any thinking about this war as yet. They are just now beginning to sicken of the falsehoods shouted at them by the Anglo-American press, and, very soon, we hope they will begin to think.

Q. Can the use of negro and half-negro troops by France be compared with the use of American negro regiments by the United States?

A. Not at all. The negroes in the Union Army in the Civil War had been meliorated and advanced toward civilization by contact with Southern civilization at its best as well as its worst. They were uplifted from savagery, furthermore, by the inspiring knowledge that they were fighting for their own freedom; and they were under the command of calm American officers who had more sorrow than hatred in their hearts. The negro troops in the American army to-day are men long in contact with white American civilization in all its phases. But the black men in the French army are savages, knowing white civilization only through its brutal military organization; transported to Europe as mere mercenaries and turned loose on a foe whom their white officers have been taught to hate venomously for forty years.

Q. Why do the English love the Hindus?

A. We must discriminate in our reply to that. The English do not love the mild Hindus whom they kick about and tax and sweat and kill by famine; they do not love the educated Hindus who aspire to rid their land of the English and raise their countrymen to manhood. But sixty years ago the English discovered that the Hindu soldier was a totally callous, heartless, bloodthirsty murderer, especially apt at the slaughter of women and children.

Whether the memory of these facts has anything to do with the English importation of Hindu troops into white men's Europe, is left to you. You have three guesses. Of course, as the English have shown in South Africa and elsewhere, it makes a difference WHOSE women and children—!

Q. Well, it is dreadful for the Germans to have any dealings with the Turks, is it not?

A. Oh, dreadful. Of course it was different when England used to be the firm Ally of the Turks.

Q. Explain how dreadful the Turks are.

A. Well, they are white men. They have been a European power for many centuries. They are said by some, who have considered their achievements and their difficulties, to be one of the great constructive races. They are admitted by all who know them to be innately humane and kindly. They were religiously tolerant long before the Christian nations. Their civilization has run to seed, and their natural kindness and tolerance, intolerably exasperated by the intriguing and plotting of inferior peoples who happened to be Christians, has sometimes changed to a decided ferocity in punishing the trouble-makers. Thereupon professional English humanitarians, seeing a chance to divert attention from Ireland, India and such places; and Balkan Committees run from the Foreign Office in Downing Street; and Macedonian Committees run from Athens; and Armenian Committees subsidized by Russia, all these have added a few thousand per cent. to the Turkish reprisals and transformed them to dreadful atrocities.

Q. Well, with whom should Americans sympathize?

A. Oh, with the Allies, of course. Dear me, yes, can you doubt it? Are we not Anglo-Saxons? The more than seventy per cent. of us, who are Germans, Irish, Austrian Slavs, and persecuted Jews from Russia, must not interfere with Anglo-Saxon unity, y'know. Didn't England do her best to preserve that unity at the bayonet's point in 1776? Didn't she do her best to restore it by holding up our ships, and stealing our sailors till 1814? Didn't she strive for our unity by fitting out very many war vessels, financing, officering, manning and arming them, to

destroy our commerce, in 1860-64? Don't the columns of her newspapers and periodicals, so full of insults toward us, show how she loves us? Then, again, must we not show that the American spirit of fair-play is equal to the English by siding with the seven nations which have jumped on the two? Must we not show our love of frankness and honesty by siding with the nations which deliberately put a ring around Germany, which plotted her overthrow merely because she was a commercial rival, which harbored insane hatred of her for forty years, and which yet pretend that Germany started the war merely because she struck without waiting for their knives to enter her vitals? Must we not side with the alliance which includes the Moor, the Arab, the Negro, the Hindu, the Cossack, the Apache and the Hooligan? Must we not prefer the civilization of Omsk and Tomsk, of Warsaw and Kishineff, of the knout and the pogrom and the hopelessly corrupt and enslaving Russian church—must we not prefer these to the civilization of Nuremberg and Munich, Dresden, Berlin, Bayreuth, Oberammergau, Vienna, Buda-Pesth and Prague—Bremen and Hamburg—Bonn and Heidelberg—Goethe and Schiller, Wagner and Strauss, and a thousand scholars and leaders of thought; the civilization of industry, peace and intelligence? Oh, surely, we Americans must prefer hatred and jealousy and deception to simple honesty and straightforwardness; we must prefer the Hooligans and the Apache, the dupe of the English manufacturer and the insanely revengeful dupe of Delcassé, to the industrious, sober-minded German; we must prefer the mongrel hordes of niggers and half-niggers, Hindus and Tartars, to the pure stock of the white race, the civilizing Teuton; we must prefer the cowards who band together in overwhelming numbers before they dare attack their victims; we must prefer the squealers who began to whimper and call the Germans names the minute the Germans began to whip them; we must prefer the liars who din our ears with absurd stories which reliable Americans on the ground promptly deny. Oh yes, these must be our preference.

The newspapers tell us so.

But Have the Newspapers Read  
Our Hearts, Our Minds,  
Our Consciences,  
Correctly?

The French general Pau is travelling to Russia, accompanied by a large staff of officers, to take command of one of the Russian armies. If the Russians have to borrow already generals for their armies after borrowing an unlimited amount of money and material of war, what will be left in poor France without being appropriated by the Russians or the Germans?

January 31st 1915.

As a consequence of the new order introducing a state monopoly of the sale of bread-stuffs the general public is informed that beginning with tomorrow only one kind of bread and one kind of rolls will be baked and sold. Each member of a household is permitted to consume not more than two kilograms or 11¼ American pounds of wheat or rye flour including rolls and bread a week, and each household head must fill out a blank showing what stores of flour he or rather his wife has in possession. This is the most radical measure yet taken during the war to "stretch" the amount of wheat and rye and make it last until the next harvest is in. We will have to see how it works, but I firmly believe it will come out allright after a few inequalities surely to happen in the beginning will be done away with.

I have no doubt that the measure will be hailed with delight by our good friends in England and America who are trying hard to starve us and to shoot down German soldiers with American weapons. They will imagine that they will soon have reached their goal. But they will find out that they are greatly mistaken. We will have to undergo some inconveniences but no real hardships. Under such restrictions, the quantities of flour in storage will suffice amply till the next harvest and so on graciously ad infinitum.

But one mistake should be avoided. English papers, already, maintain that now shipments of bread stuffs for Germany must be considered as direct contraband of war because the state monopoly involves that the grain becomes the property of the German government directly and is to be used for army purposes. It is especially provided by the law passed by the Imperial council under authorization of the Reichstag, that bread-stuffs imported from foreign countries be not subjected to seizure by the government but can be sold in the open market to private persons.

The Turks are attacking British outposts along the Suez canal. Is this the beginning of the "Dusk of the British Gods?" in the East?

## WAR DIARY.

January 28th 1915.

More exhaustive reports about the battle in the North Sea make it clearer than ever that the English fleet did lose one big cruiser and two, if not three destroyers, the denials of the British admiralty notwithstanding. These reports by eyewitnesses are being confirmed from neutral sources and, besides, the British admiral commanding the squadron, Beatty, admits now more serious, damage than in the beginning. He himself reports that the "Lion" as well as the "Tiger" have been badly damaged and, had to be towed into port. Perhaps he will let out the full truth by and bye. But for the present the fiction of a decisive victory of the glorious British fleet is too necessary for political reasons and, therefore, a victory it must be!

This was a great day for Berlin children made orphans by the war. About five hundred children, with their mothers and sisters, had been invited by the executive board of the "Vaterländischer Frauenverein" and the American Ladies Relief Committee of Berlin to the "Admiralspalast" in Friedrichstr. The spacious hall, whose floor consists of artificial ice for skating, was beautifully decorated with American, German, Austrian, Hungarian and Turkish flags, the floor partly covered with rugs. Long tables bore the gifts sent over by American children, nicely packed up in large boxes containing clothes, underwear, shoes, books, toys etc! Gigantic Christmas trees with flags and candles flanked the tables while around the arena tables were set invitingly with cups and plates and mountains of cake and big pots of coffee and chocolate. In the mezzanine boxes were the American Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard, the American Consul General and Mrs. Lay, the staff members of the Embassy, the members of the executive board of the "Frauenverein" and the Empress' Lady-in-waiting Countess Keller and other officials and their ladies. The Empress had expressed the wish to attend in person but was unfortunately prevented to come by the illness of her grandson, the hereditary Duke of Brunswick. Slowly the children and their relatives filed in, and were gently shown to their places. It was a sombre aspect: the women all in deep mourning. When they saw each other and began to ask questions, one or the other would begin to cry. The children, too were depressed. Seldom have the horrors of war been brought home to us so suddenly, so abruptly. Many an eye in the boxes above filled with

tears also. But slowly the ban was broken, the band struck the tune of an old Christmas song, a choir of girls on the gallery sang the old song of "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht", and then Mr. J. C. Grew, first secretary of the American Embassy, stepped forward to address the children and the guests on behalf of the Ambassador who was of the opinion as Mr. Grew stated, that he mastered the German language better than Mr. Gerard. In his address Mr. Grew referred feelingly to the sympathy of American children of all ages for those who might have been bereft of their fathers in the defence of their country and the movement in America to equip and send away a ship loaded with Christmas gifts. Mr. Grew continued as follows: "Millions of American children, therefore, send you, my dear German children, a small gift as well as an expression of sympathy and comfort in these hard times. This war demands great sacrifices. Your sorrows have found a painful echo in the warm hearts of the children of our fatherland. They all hope and wish with you that the war will soon be ended and that you may enjoy the blessings of peace with God's help in your fatherland, amidst your dear relations and in your own home in your native country, which you Germans love so especially and to which you are attached with all your heart. The friendly and peaceful relations between Germany and America have never been interrupted and if it pleases God will still remain. Millions of Germans have made our country their home. They have grown happy and have added a great deal to the development of our great land through their diligence and ability. They have become good and loyal citizens with their true German hearts and their warm love for their dear motherland. They are welcome to us and they cultivate the feeling of friendship and respect between the two nations which we hope will remain for reciprocal blessing to all eternity." And the speech closed with these words: "I end my speech with the word: Three cheers for Germany whose friendship to our fatherland we appreciate!"

Mr. Grew was followed by Herr Geheimrath Plaschke of the department of the interior who thanked the spenders and the Americans present on behalf of the "Vaterländische Frauenverein" being a member of their board. His remarks were well meant but he sailed again in the often treated waters of glittering generalities about the loyalty of German-Americans which has hardly anything to do with the tokens of sympathy

sent by 18 millions of American children. Meanwhile the children had begun to unpack their parcels and soon their eyes were beaming with joy over the pretty things they found. Their insuppressible good humor and lust of life dispersed the dismal feeling of the grown up people and the hearty laugh of children soon filled the room.

January 29th 1915.

Great credit is due for hard work done in the interest of the affair to the ladies of the American Relief Committee, especially their honorary chairman Mrs. Jacques Mayer, Mrs. de Fabre and Mrs. Grosse. Last but not least, Mr. Jacques Mayer must be mentioned as the one who bore the expense of the entertainment and had arranged everything so nicely that full success was guaranteed from the beginning. I have forgotten to note that an unknown spender, described as the most intimate friend of Mr. Mayer in New York, had sent a check for \$500 so that the mothers of children could be presented with four Marks for each child.

Highly interesting figures have been published by the management of the Prussian state railways. The freight receipts during December 1914 have reached 95.44 per cent of those of December 1913, the receipts from passenger traffic 78.12 per cent. Considering the fact that military transports and trains taking presents and gifts for the soldiers to the front pay extremely low rates—in spite of their enormous quantity the receipts from military transports embrace only 5.78 per cent of the whole amount and those from freight traffic for military purposes only 4.54 per cent—it is shown by these figures that Germany's economical life is almost normal. In August the freight receipts amounted only to 41 per cent of those of the same month in the preceding year, so traffic has more than doubled within five months. Equally or, perhaps, still more remarkable than this wonderful recuperative power of the economical fibre of the German Empire, is the other fact that the railroads were able to accomplish the almost superhuman feat of keeping railroad traffic upon nearly normal basis and moving, at the same time, immense quantities of troops, material of war, provisions etc. in all directions. How richly they are equipped is illustrated by another fact. Rumania has large stores of grain, but no cars to move them. The German government is dispatching sufficient cars to far off Rumania to fetch the grain! If German skill and ability had accomplished nothing else during this

war, it would still deserve of the highest admiration. Minister von Breitenbach cannot be praised too highly for this achievement of the department under his control.

The German government has again prohibited the exportation of potash. As it goes chiefly to America where it is almost indispensable for farming this measure is likely to arouse a good deal of discussion. Should it be construed as retaliation for Americas furnishing arms and ammunition to the allies?

January 30th 1915.

A German Parseval airship throwing bombs over Libau has been shot down and destroyed, the crew consisting of naval officers and men has been taken prisoners of war by the Russians. It is threatened by them that they will place the captured officers and men before a court martial and hang them as murderers for throwing bombs, killing innocent people. I believe some high Russian officials and generals are in the hands of the Germans. I would not give a farthing for their life if the Russians should carry out their threat. But where will we end if this practice keeps on? Already the French authorities in Casablanca have executed two German consular officers for alleged aiding and abetting Moroccan rebels although they have been taken into custody as soon as the war began. If the Germans retaliate and the French again follow suit what a horrible prospect!

The Russian government stands convicted of a falsification which is so clumsy that the stupidity unveiled by it is still worse than the fact itself. As proof of alleged cruelties committed by German soldiers the Russian government sent to neutral governments pictures which are said to be true photographs. But by comparison it is shown beyond doubt that these so-called photographs taken from life are slightly changed reproductions of real photographs taken from life, but photographs showing Russian soldiers torturing Russian Jews at one of their famous pogroms! The barbarities shown on these pictures have been committed by true barbarians, by Russian soldiers! Superfluous to add one more word!

The French chamber of deputy's committee for the conduct of the war has been informed that no more than 20,000 men have volunteered for army service during this war. Over 2,000,000 young Germans who were not yet liable to serve, have volunteered with great enthusiasm. Which nation will win the war? These figures answer the question better than anything else.