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## **The continental times. Nr. 1227. Vol. XXII. Nr. 85 January 17, 1916**

Berlin, Germany: C. White & Co., Ltd., January 17, 1916

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# The Continental Times

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SUBSCRIPTION: United States 2 Dollars, Holland 2 Guilden, Switzerland 10 Francs, Austria 9 Kronen, Hungary 9 Kronen, Germany 6 Marks for 3 months

New York Stockholm Rotterdam Lucerne Berlin Vienna Zurich.

PRICE: 5 cents, 25 centimes, 20 Pf.

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**LATEST NEWS**  
SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST  
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

**The Kaiser Goes to the Front.**  
Berlin, Sunday. The German Emperor has fully recovered from his recent slight illness and has left for the front.

**American Minister Returns.**  
Brussels, Sunday. Mr. Brand Whitlock the American Minister to Belgium has returned here.

**Sic Transit.**  
New York, Sunday. News has been received here of the death of ex-president Huerta.

**Martial Law Imposed.**  
Athens, Sunday. Martial Law has been declared as existing in all the harbors of Greece.

**Flyers Missing.**  
London, Sunday. It is announced from Staff Headquarters that four English flyers, who started from Givenchy, have not returned. They are supposed to have met with disaster.

**Corfu Landings.**  
Athens, Sunday. Some 1,200 French troops of the marine infantry have been landed in Corfu. They at once commenced building barracks and forming tent camps.

**Wireless Must Go.**  
New York, Sunday. The American Government has decided that all ships of countries at war must seal up their wireless installations so long as they remain in American harbors.

**Yuan Shi Kai to be Crowned.**  
London, Sunday. A Peking despatch tells that the preparations for the coronation of President Yuan Shi Kai as Emperor, are being rapidly pushed forward. The Coronation is to take place at the end of January.

**Turks at Kermanshaw.**  
Constantinople, Sunday. The Turkish troops have arrived at Kermanshaw where they were received with great rejoicing by the population. Kermanshaw is a very important place being the centre of a network of roads.

**Armed Merchantmen.**  
Washington, Sunday. The Italian steamer "Giuseppe Verdi" was permitted to leave New York with two cannon mounted aboard. The assurance was given that they would only be used for defensive purposes.

**Spain Won't Sell Ships.**  
Madrid, Sunday. Count Romanones has obtained the King's signature to a decree prohibiting the sale of steamers on the Spanish register, to foreigners. The reason for this measure is the growing scarcity of tonnage. The text of the decree is at present unknown.

**Roosevelt and the Presidency.**  
New York, Sunday. Mr. Roosevelt is shortly starting on a journey to the West Indies. He states that he is not a candidate for the coming Presidency. However it is noted that his agents are extremely active in pushing his interests as a candidate. It is rumored that not only the progressives but also Republicans are now in favor of Roosevelt.

**Hard Fighting at the Tigris.**  
Constantinople, Sunday. General Aylmer, who has been sent to the rescue of General Townshend, whose position at Kut el Amara had become very precarious, has himself met with very serious resistance upon his march along both banks of the Tigris. The advance has been stopped and the forces of General Aylmer have entrenched themselves.

**Crew of E 17.**  
Rotterdam, Sunday. The crew of the British submarine E 17, lost in the North Sea off the Dutch coast, has been transferred from Den Helder, where they were landed by the cruiser Noord Brabant, to Groningen internment camp, where they joined company with the interned members of the Royal Naval Division. Although the crew were rescued outside Dutch territorial waters, the duty of internment them is imposed on the Netherlands Government under the Hague Convention rule, that if belligerents are taken on board a neutral warship, as distinct from a trading vessel, they must be interned.

**Baralong Murders**

*German Government Not Satisfied With Recent Reply of British Cabinet, Threatens to Adopt Retaliatory Measures. Note Sent to London Through the Agency of the American Ambassador.*

To anyone who read the recent reply of the British Government to the German note concerning the Baralong incident, a document in its wording crude, so illogical in its reasoning, that it was quite evident that the Imperial Government could not possibly allow the matter to stand there. And now a second and far more emphatic note has been sent to the British Government which again calls for justice, failing which retaliatory measures will be adapted.

The Baralong Case is familiar to the readers of the *Continental Times*, details having appeared in these columns. It constitutes one of the most brutal cases of wilful murder under cruel circumstances upon people totally unprotected, whose only fault in the eyes of the English Captain McBride was, that they had been carrying out most difficult and heroic duties in the interests of their native land. They were, it will be remembered, shot down by order of the Commander of the British auxiliary cruiser, although there was not the slightest question of their offering resistance. They were "murdered in cold blood", and no other words fit the crime of Captain McBride. His action in this case will forever remain as a stain upon the fair name of the British Navy.

**The British Reprisal.**

Germany after having taken the sworn evidence of the witnesses of the horrible deeds enacted, and being convinced thereby of the enormity of the crime committed addressed a Note to the British Government in which it called for an inquiry into the case and the punishment of the offenders. But in place of any satisfactory reply or any expression of regret, the British Government thought proper to retort in crude and totally undignified and undiplomatic style, making vague charges against the German Government of far worse crimes standing to the credit of the German navy. The cases quoted were in no manner or sense parallel. To sum it all up, the English Government refused to acknowledge the crime of Captain McBride and to visit that officer with the punishment called for by the German Government.

After having taken due time for reflection, the German Government, through the American Ambassador in Berlin, has transmitted a further Note to the British Government, in which in unmistakable words, it tells that unless due satisfaction be given in the matter of the Baralong outrages, the Imperial Government will find itself forced to resort to retaliatory measures.

**Rejects Note.**

In that note the Imperial Government rejects all the pretensions set forth in the recent British Note reflecting upon the conduct of German Naval Officers in the execution of their duty. It tells that the "Arabic" which case the English quote as wanton sinking of a ship with passengers aboard, was due to the Captain of the ship who tried all in his power to ram the submarine. In the case of the English submarine forced to run ashore in Danish waters, up to the last moment those on board fired at the pursuers who naturally returned the fire. The third case, that of the sinking of the British steamer Ruel was merely a question of retaliation.

The English had in that so irrelevant Note suggested that the whole matter should be referred to a court composed of American Naval Officers. Such solution does not appeal to the German Government.

According to the German Government, the late British Note both in its form and contents shows a failure to realise the true seriousness of the incident and thus makes it impossible for the German Government to negotiate further in the case. The German Government understands that the British Government does not propose to make any inquiry into the "Baralong" incident but takes upon itself the responsibility for that gross and shameful breach of the International laws of right and humanity.

The British Government having refused to make any amends for the outrageous incident, the German Government finds itself compelled to adopt drastic measures as punishment for so dastardly a crime, and, in view of the provocation given, is prepared to take adequate retaliatory measures.

The Note is dated January 10 and is doubtless by this time in the hands of the British Government.

**HOW CETTINJE WAS CAPTURED**

*Taking of Lowcen Fastnesses Sealed Fate of King Peter's Metropolis. Its Strategic Importance.*

**CENTRE OF ROAD SYSTEM.**

*Dominates the Communications of the Country. Press Opinions Upon the Disaster. Allies Throw Responsibility on Italy. Italian Press Retorts.*

Vienna, Sunday. Cetinje has fallen! The capture of the heights of Lowcen, as told in these columns, made the fall of the Capital a certainty within a short while. And so it has come to pass. The Imperial Austro-Hungarian troops, driving the fleeing enemy before them, finally entered the Montenegrin Capital on Thursday afternoon. The town was undisturbed and the population calm. Cetinje is little more than a large straggling village consisting of one long street, with the King's Palace which looks like a farmhouse and one hotel of poor class. It contains a theological seminary and a boys and a girls' school. The population is about 4,500. Podgoritz is larger, having 10,000 inhabitants; Dulcigno, 5,000; and Niksic 5,000.

**Centre Point of Roads.**

The importance of Cetinje, besides that of the fact of its being the Capital, lies in its being the centering point of the entire road system of the country. There are no railroads in Montenegro and the mountains being impassable, the ordinary roads mean a great deal. There is from Cetinje an automobile road to Cattaro and a military road to Bjelosi and thence to the Lowcen. There is the road to Danilovgrad which is the connecting link with Krivoschije and another via Nijeka connecting the capital with the south towards the Adriatic by way of Antivari and Dulcigno and via Podgoritz to the east.

The army of the Servians is reckoned to be between 40 and 50 thousand men.

**No Chance of Rescue.**

There is now no chance of any rescue of the Montenegrins by the Allies. The Kingdom of King Nikita, like Belgium and Serbia, has been callously deserted by Russia, England, France and Italy. Up to the last moment great fuss was made in Rome concerning the fate of Montenegro, the King returned in haste to the Capital and conferred long with M. Sonnino, but nothing practical was done to save the small Kingdom. No news has been received from Montenegro for two days past.

**Divided Press Opinion.**

The English newspapers have called loudly upon Italy to go to the rescue of Montenegro,

apparently imagining the task to be an easy one.

The Italian press led by the *Corriere* supported the action of the Government against the attacks of the *Times* and the *Temps* as well as several Italian newspapers. It says that the Allies call for the sending of Italian troops to Montenegro but Italy did not acquiesce. In the press of the Allies, writes the *Secolo*, there is a constant tendency to urge Italy to embark lightly upon various military expeditions. When Italy does not agree in such plans, then one hears it stated that Italy seeks to avoid bloodshed and sacrifice of energy. It requires quite a large meed of naivete to make one believe that troops not actually engaged in action cannot be sent to some other front. There are plenty such troops in Russia and France, but specially in France, where hundreds of thousands of English are taking their ease behind the front lines.

**French Opinion.**

Gustav Hervé in his newspaper *Victoire* says: "I don't know how the Austrians and Germans manage it but they appear always to have an army ready to take the offensive. They bury themselves in front of our lines and interlard their trenches with machine guns so that in spite of their great numerical inferiority they always have an army of operations to send, be it either against us or against the Russians; yesterday it was against the Servians, today against the Montenegrins. Is there a lack of mutual understanding amongst the General Staffs? We have too many troops in the trenches? We never have an army of operation at any place at the time it is needed in order to strike a blow at the enemy."

"We had not enough troops in the Dardanelles in order to force a way through. We could not find in time a few hundred thousand men to send to save Serbia. Today, for the lack of 20,000 men we are allowing the Montenegrins to be destroyed. When shall we learn experience out of these shocking lessons. Hallo, there your friend in Italy, is he asleep?"

**THE RETREAT FROM SEDD-EL-BAHR.**

*Turks Claim That Large Booty Left Behind Indicates An Over Hasty Withdrawal of British Troops.*

Constantinople, Sunday. The English continue to publish accounts giving the British public the idea that the retreat of the English troops from Sedd-el-Bahr was of the most orderly and above all premeditated nature, and was executed with the most perfect calm and ease. However the amount of booty left behind flatly contradicts the official assertion given out to the English public by way of excuse for a retreat which was evidently in the nature of a panic.

Of the booty left behind, of which a full list is not yet made out, stand ten cannon, 2,000 rifles with bayonets, 8,750 shells, 4,500 munition cases, 13 bomb catapults, 45,000 bombs, 160 munition waggons, 61 light waggons with equipments, 67 lighters and pontoons, 2,850 tents, 1,850 stretchers, a rich supply of benzine and petroleum, large numbers of blankets and sheets, 21,000 tins of preserved foodstuffs, 5,000 sacks of grain, 12,500 spades and pickaxes. Besides there are masses of miscellaneous things such as water condensers, etc. etc.

**DEATH OF LORD BURNHAM.**

The death of Lord Burnham principal proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph* is announced from London. He died at his town residence 20 Norfolk Street, Park Lane.

Although Lord Burnham's health had been indifferent for the past two or three years, it was only during the last few weeks that he became seriously ill. The strain upon his constitution was undoubtedly greatly increased by the loss of two grandsons in the war, Lieutenant W. Lawson, 1st Batt. Scots Guards, killed on Oct. 22, 1914, at Boesinghe, and Captain Sir Edward Hulse, killed at Neuve Chapelle on March 14, 1915.

**PRESS OPINION**

*The Italian Press Reflects Severely Upon Attitude Adopted by British Premier and Cabinet.*

Bern, Sunday. A leading article in the *Mattino* adds yet another to the many anti-English newspaper attacks in the Italian press. "Of all the nations," says the writer "that stands furthest away from Italian sympathies is England. With the Italians, astonishment and restlessness has been aroused, that the very country which urged the others into a campaign against the Central Powers, and which has now placed them in the utmost danger, is unable to realise the critical position in which it is, and cannot comprehend that England must cease playing with fire."

Unfortunately England continues to be dominated by the evil spirit of its worst politician. Churchill, the hero of the fall of Antwerp and the Dardanelles fiasco, the neuropathic gallery speaker is 'gone, it is true, but his methods still prevail in the Ministry. In view of the opposition by the workmen and the failure of Lord Derby, Asquith should have resigned. But alone he remains clinging to the ministerial bench like a leech, hoping to save himself from executing needful military calls by means of compromises. In the meanwhile however, the enemy has built a bridge between Berlin and Constantinople.

But in London they discuss and play diplomatic chess parties. The England of which Italy dreamed has turned out to be quite another thing. The Entente must not give up hopes of victory, but today it is certain that the prestige and supremacy of England are gone from her forever."

**FIRST BALKAN EXPRESS.**

The first through Balkan Express started on Saturday from the Anhalter Station. On the saloon waggons were the word: "Balkanzug" in large letters and below in smaller type "über Dresden—Wien—Belgrad—Constantinople". The start was made at 7.20 AM.

**Indignant Greeks**

**Another Protest**

*One After Another Indignities Are Forced Upon the Greek Nation by Quadruple Alliance.*

**Government Remains Firm**

*In Spite of All Provocations the Skuladis Cabinet and King Constantin Declare Neutrality Will be Maintained.*

Athens, Sunday. Surely, never in history has any land whose conduct has been exemplary, wise and peaceful as that of Greece, been placed in such a trying position as that in which this country now finds itself today.

The latest act of the Quadruple Alliance in occupying Corfu without even taking pains to obtain the consent of the Greek Government has struck home to the Greeks as the worst of all the outrages upon the neutrality of Greece of the many such acts hitherto perpetrated by the French and English. It is true that Monsieur Guillemin, the French Minister did appeal to the Greek Government for permission, but before any reply could be given, the French Cruiser had already entered the beautiful Bay of Corfu, the troops had landed, the police brought from Marseilles were already parading the streets of Corfu, acting as masters of the city, and the Town Hall and other public buildings had been taken possession of by the military, and worse than all, the French flag hoisted. Can anyone under such circumstances doubt the feelings of anger that have stirred the souls of the freedom-loving Greeks, from one end of the country to the other?

**The Usual Protest.**

Of course the Government has protested. It has drawn the attention of the representatives of the Allies to the clauses of the treaty of 1863, whereby according to an agreement between the Powers, the Ionian Islands were given over to Greece. But there are none here who for one moment imagine that such protest will have the slightest effect any more than the proceeding ones.

There are many expert politicians who interpret the attitude of France and England as being purposely intended to try and force Greece to take an active part in the war. General Sarraï is credited by an Italian correspondent with having said that Greece must be drawn into the war on one side or the other, it was not of very great importance which. In view of what has since happened it would appear that the incredible words attributed to the French General might be true. For it has become evident that the French and English, foiled in their first attempt to invade the Balkans and marching upon Sofia have now determined to extend their front in Macedonia and have already spread themselves far outside the neutral ground which was at first agreed to as the limits of their field of action. Thus the English and French have stretched their lines on both sides of Salonica far away out into neutral Greek territory even as far as Sarres. And Greece can do nothing and is dependent upon the Central Powers coming to its assistance to drive the Allies from its territory.

**Blowing up Bridges.**

Already we hear of the English blowing up the railroad bridges on the Struma, within Greek territory. An Italian correspondent says that this cuts off communications between Turkey and Bulgaria. His geography however appears to be extremely shaky, because it is merely a case of the communications between Salonica and Cavalla being thereby cut and this only harms the Greeks.

A coming outrage upon Greek neutrality is announced in the form of a contemplated occupation of Hiraklion on the Island of Crete. Already an English Cruiser has appeared there and officers and men have made landings in order to study the position as being of possible utility.

And thus, in so many ways, the neutrality and the National and Sovereign rights of Greece are being constantly infringed and violated. But Greece can do nothing, and having, in the interests of its international rights and claims made formal protest and found that of no use, the Greek Government does the wisest thing possible and states that it refuses to be moved from the attitude of perfect neutrality which it considers to be in the best interests of the country. And the Government and King Constantin are perfectly united in that sentiment.

**HIS NINTH AEROPLANE.**

According to Staff Head Quarters report, Lieutenant Bôlte has now shot down his ninth aeroplane since the commencement of the war

## The Continental Times

Published three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. An Independent Cosmopolitan Newspaper, Published in the interests of Americans, a Convenient Medium for Advertisers in America and Europe. Address all Communications to.....

### The Continental Times

German Office:  
Berlin W. 50, Augsburger Strasse 38  
Telephone: Steinsplatz 7860  
Proprietors and Publishers C. White & Co., Ltd.  
Responsible Editor—Aubrey Stanhope, Berlin W.  
Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

Subscription Rates:  
By mail, postage paid, per month  
United States . . . 75 Cents  
Holland . . . 2/6 Guilders  
Switzerland . . . 3/6 Francs  
Austria . . . 3 Kronen  
Hungary . . . 3 Kronen  
Germany . . . 3 Kronen

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#### Business Section.

Imports and Exports. — Finances and Forwards

#### The "King's Messenger".

As one of the links with by-gone days stands the "King's Messenger". He was in times of yore quite a personality, upon whose shoulders fell serious responsibility for he had to carry the King's confidential messages from point to point, from country to country, in those days when railroads and the telegraph did not exist and consequently his duties were arduous and often dangerous. And so he was chosen for his valor and powers of endurance and his post was a highly paid one.

But nowadays, all that has changed. What with rapid train service, the high efficiency of the telegraphic bureaus and the habit of Ministers of State working over the heads of the Diplomatic Representatives and conducting their correspondence directly with the Foreign State Secretaries; the most important communications are sent by the telegraphic wires, by means of cypher despatches, so that the King Messenger today plays but a very minor role and are paid but a meagre salary. It had been planned recently, for economy's sake, to replace them by ordinary messengers.

However during this period of war the role of the King's Messenger has become more interesting, and one of them has actually been captured and is held in Austria as a prisoner of war.

In peace times there are seven King's Messengers attached to the British Foreign Office. The senior Messenger, Mr. Raikes is paid £400 per annum the rest £250 each. The pay used to be as high as £1000 per annum. They are required to have a knowledge of either French, German or Italian such as will enable them to make themselves understood, their duties are to convey the Despatches entrusted to them safely and expeditiously by whatever means they may have occasion to travel. They must have, one reads in the Foreign Office List, a sufficient knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic to enable them to make out their accounts in the simplest form and they are to be able to ride and competent to perform journeys on horseback.

The badge of the King's Messengers is a silver greyhound extended.

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

#### Coming Wars.

It is quite striking how often and from how many sides and sources one hears the opinion given that the next war will be between America and Japan and that it will not be very long before hostilities break out between the Mikado and Uncle Sam. The Continental Times lately published extracts from a Japanese book, issued under the auspices of the influential National Defense Association of Japan, in which not only was Japan's intention of waging war upon the United States openly declared, but it was told, upon broad lines, how such war would be conducted.

In California, where the people are perfectly acquainted with the designs of the Japanese, every well informed citizen is fully aware that the Japanese have sworn that they will never rest until America has made amends for the deadly insult of treating the Japanese as though they were barbarians and preventing their landing at will in the United States. And there is further the question of the mastery of the Pacific which the "Jap" is determined to have solved and he considers that he will surely be the victor.

Today we publish highly interesting extracts from the War Diary of a French officer, now a prisoner in German hands. He also predicts that the next war after the mammoth international campaign now being fought out, will surely be one between Japan and the

United States. That eventually appears perfectly natural to all except Americans, who mostly profess to think that it is all a mere bluff, forgetting that the Japanese are a people in dead earnest who do not understand the meaning of the word "bluff."

And that French officer predicts still further conflicts to come. It is interesting to know, coming from such source, that he considers a still greater war is brewing, and, when that takes place France and Germany will be found side by side fighting against the common enemy, England. The other war he foresees, is that between the Slavs and old Europe.

#### Death of Ada Rehan.

From London comes the sad news of the death of that most famous of American actresses Ada Rehan, who was to the American what Ellen Terry represented on the English stage. Ada Rehan made her fame in Shakespeare, and her acting of the part of Katherine, in the "Taming of the Shrew" was unrivalled by any actress of modern times. So also she stood unrivalled in "As You Like It," as "Kate the Curst." Ada Rehan was a personality in herself, she filled the stage alone as she swept up and down in a fit of rage which she would suddenly turn into wild, almost hysterical merriment. Her most brilliant phases were in Comedy and she had the faculty of making much out of the smallest of parts, and infusing endless gaiety into pieces which another actress would have given up in despair.

Irish by birth and appearance, Ada Rehan whilst a child emigrated with her father to the United States and like so many of the greatest of those in her profession came by pure accident to take up her so successful career as an actress. Ada Rehan's individuality and great talents will never be forgotten by those who saw her act. With her death there disappears one of the greatest actresses of the century.

### Ada Rehan Dead

One of America's Most Famous Shakespearean Actresses Passes Away. Brilliant in Comedy.

London, Sunday. Ada Rehan is dead! What a flood of memories is let loose by the sorrowful tidings cabled from New York on Saturday. Among them stands out in clear-cut relief the recollection of her Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew" and of her Rosalind in "As You Like It" In our time, at any rate, the part of "Kate the Curst" has never been played with such consummate art, such perfect mastery, as by Ada Rehan. Who can forget her wonderful entrance, in the flaming red dress, as she swept up and down and across the stage with the force of a devastating cyclone, carrying everything before her, the majesty of her appearance, or the fierce quality of her overwhelming scorn? Think of her later as the humble and gentle lady, a willing captive to the tyranny of love, gladly submissive to her lord and master! Recall with what exquisite tenderness she spoke that last exquisite speech in which Katherine, of her husband's wish, traces, for the benefit of all "headstrong women," the duty "they do owe their lords and husbands."

#### Comic Power.

In such moments as these Ada Rehan revealed herself as a truly great actress. Granted that the material was there, she never failed to produce the desired effect. Unfortunately, Augustin Daly, under whose management the greater part of her professional life was passed, was not always successful in providing her with opportunities worthy of her genius. Yet even the light farces, adapted by him from the German, were raised to a level of importance they could never have attained by virtue of their own merits. Ada Rehan, in short, was so largely endowed with the real vis comica, that she could make the merest triviality a source of uncontrollable laughter. There are some actresses, and she was essentially one of them, who can even play the buffoon without any sacrifice either of personal or of artistic dignity.

#### Of Irish Birth.

She was born in Limerick in April, 1860. Six years later she emigrated with her father to New York. It was sheer accident that brought her into touch with the theatre. As a girl of 13 she happened to be travelling with her sister, the wife of a well-known theatrical manager. A member of the company was suddenly taken ill, and Ada Rehan consented to fill the gap. At 14 she made her professional debut at Wood's Museum, New York, and in 1877 joined the stock company run by Mrs. John Drew, mother of the popular American comedian. Two years later she came under the notice of Augustin Daly, who, recognising her value, promptly offered her an engagement. With him she remained up to the time of his death, in 1889. Her first London appearance was made at Tootle's, in 1884. The event, however, attracted but little notice. Subsequently the company played at the Strand in 1886, the Gaiety in 1888, the Lyceum in 1890, and at Daly's in 1893 and 1895, each successive season only tending to increase the reputation not only of Ada Rehan herself but of her clever comrades, chief among them being Mr. John Drew, Mr. James Lewis, and Mr. G. H. Gilbert. (Daily Telegraph.)

## TELEPHONE TRIUMPH.

VAIL FORECASTS ORAL CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CAPITALS OF EUROPE.

### MESSAGES ARE DISTINCT.

LATEST FEAT, SPEAKING FROM ARLINGTON TO PEARL ISLAND NAVAL STATION IN HAWAII.

New York, Sunday. To the announcement that Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had talked by wireless telephone from Arlington, Va., to Mare Island, Cal., a distance of 2,500 miles, was added yesterday the still more remarkable announcement that late Wednesday evening the voice of John Mills, an engineer on the New York staff of the Company speaking into the receiver of the apparatus at Arlington, had been heard at the Pearl Island naval station in Hawaii, 4,900 miles away.

This experiment had been carefully planned previously by cable. At an appointed hour Mr. Mills began to count into the transmitter at Arlington. His numbers and a few simple words which followed them were caught by Lloyd Espenschied, another engineer of the Company, stationed at the receiver in Hawaii, and were returned, with confirmation of the time when they were received, by cable. The Arlington station is the only one equipped with a sending apparatus.

This latest feat means that within talking distance of New York—when conditions abroad are such as to permit experimenting—will be the leading capitals of Europe; London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, Vienna, Petrograd and Rome, and probably Rio de Janeiro, in South America. It further means that by use of equipment at Seattle such as that employed at Arlington, conversation may be carried on with Yokohama, Japan, a distance of 4,850 miles. This statement was made unqualifiedly by Bancroft Gherardi, engineer of the plant of the Company.

#### May Talk Around World.

The further remarkable possibility of speaking around the world, was brought forward by Mr. Gherardi. "This would be accomplished," he said, "by a series of wire and wireless connections, wire wherever possible and wireless across the gaps. In spite of the rapidity of the transmission of electrical waves, the delay for such a distance would be very appreciable, so that the speaker's voice would be heard to him lagging, like an echo. We have made tests of this phenomenon. At one time Mr. Vail talked to himself over the wire to Denver and return and the delay was found very noticeable."

The Pearl Island station is one erected by the Company by courtesy of the authorities of the naval reservation there. It consists merely of antennae strung between a water tower and a tall smokestack and the new receiving apparatus, which has been developed by the staff of the American Telephone and Telegraph and the Western Electric companies, with the assistance of the navy. Chief credit for the work is attributed to John J. Carly, chief engineer of the company and engineer of the transcontinental wire line, though the number of men who have participated in the development runs into the hundreds.

#### Interesting Career.

Mr. Carly's career has been an interesting one. He was born in Cambridge in 1861 and entered the telephone business in 1879. In Boston he installed the largest multiple switchboard then in use. He built up the underground cable systems and the switchboards of New York. He laid the longest underground telephone cable in the world, connecting Boston with New York and Washington, and after his appointment as chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1907 he gradually extended a transcontinental line until on January 25 last, the first formal communication was held between New York and San Francisco. In 1908 and 1912 the orders of the Sacred Treasure and the Rising Sun were conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan.

Mr. Vail forwarded to him the following telegram yesterday afternoon:

"Carly: I want to congratulate you on yesterday's climax in the way of achievements the greatest in intercommunication the world has ever seen. To you and the wonderful staff created by you, the world owes a debt."

"To throw your voice directly without the aid of wires from Washington to Hawaii—nearly 5,000 miles—a greater distance than from New York to Paris, Berlin, Vienna or even Petrograd, and greater than that between Seattle and Tokio or Yokohama, was wonderful, but to send the recognized voice part way over wire and part through the air was still more wonderful and was the demonstration of the chiefest use that will probably attach to the wireless, as amplifying and supplementing, not substituting, the wire system, and bring into conversational communication ships, islands and places which cannot otherwise be reached.

"Your work has indeed brought us one long step nearer our ideal—a 'universal system.'  
Theo. N. Vail."

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY

Great Satisfaction Felt That at Last The Intrigue Centres of the Balkan States Have Been Dominated.

### A Terrific Campaign

Stupendous Difficulties Surmounted. Montenegro One Network of Natural Defensive Positions.

Vienna, Sunday. Cetinje has fallen into the hands of our troops and once and for all it is hoped we see the end of the continuous system of intrigue which for the past twenty years and more has been waged against the interests of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, having as it centres Belgrade and Cetinje.

It was a well known thing that a pact existed between Montenegro and Serbia for the ultimate division of Bosnia and Herzegovina between them, and, that since the final incorporation of those two provinces into the territory of the Dual Monarchy, in 1908, the politicians of Montenegro and Serbia had but one idea which was to stir up strife and trouble in those districts and to plan and plot, with the active assistance of Russia, to sew the seeds of discord amongst the natives in the new Austro-Hungarian provinces.

#### Luxuriously Equipped.

As everyone knows who takes the slightest interest in the history of the Balkan states, both Serbia and Montenegro were richly provided with money, cannon, rifles, munitions and in fact all the necessities for the equipment of their armies, all that in view of the present war which Russia has foreseen and prepared itself and its small allies for long ago. And so it is today, that we find both the Servians and Montenegrins fully equipped, not in the modest manner one might have expected from two such poor little Kingdoms, but simply bristling with the most modern war material, having the newest Creusot and Krupp cannon for their defences and supplied with the very latest and most perfected rifles. The campaign in Montenegro has been the most difficult imaginable, and small, though the country be, it is so full of natural defensive positions, each one of which had been thoroughly fortified, that the obstacles in the way of the invading army were immense, and the fact that the campaign was carried through so quickly must forever remain as one of the greatest military feats in the annals of our army.

#### Peace at Last.

Now at last, for the first time in eight years, we hope and think that we shall be left in peace to develop those two such fine and fertile provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Already long ago, the two annexed provinces had been carefully and conscientiously administered. Everywhere roads had been built, schools established, railroads built and new routes projected. And yet all our good will was thwarted, our excellent intentions misconstrued owing to the machinations of the ever large army of intriguers sent over the Serbian and Montenegrin frontiers to incite the inhabitants to revolt and discontent against the benign and benevolent Austro-Hungarian rule. What will happen to Montenegro and Serbia when the time comes for the settlement of such questions none can know, but one thing is quite certain and it is that both countries will have to be placed under such control that a repetition of their past policies as regards Austro-Hungary will be made impossible for them. Otherwise the war will have been waged in vain.

#### Back From India.

Detained in England for some reason unknown, for they had been granted freedom of passage home, are some 400 to 500 Austrians, Hungarians and Germans, who had lived in India and had there been interned by the English. They are aboard the steamer "Golconda" from Calcutta which ship took the course round the Cape and was due in Rotterdam on Jan. 5. However the British Government has informed the Austro-Hungarian officials that the Golconda and its passengers are now detained somewhere or other in British waters. They are it is stated to be landed in England and then trans-shipped to Holland. The British Government has the list of passengers and the names are carefully kept secret. But from private information received the passengers altogether consist of women and children and men who are either past the age for serving in the army or are unfitted physically for such service. There are also amongst them a certain number of priests, missionaries and doctors.

#### Interesting Invention.

In these days, as everyone will have noticed, all our soldiers coming back from the front are equipped with a small electric lamp for use in the trenches. It has become one of the most essential adjuncts for the soldier. But the invariable trouble with such lamps is that they have to be re-loaded from time to time with diminutive accumulators and these are very often lacking and the lamps thus becomes useless. A Budapest engineer has just discovered a means whereby the accumulator is refilled with electricity on the spot. The name of the inventor is Karl von Dreger, brother of the famous artist of the same name.

## The Open Tribune

We shall be glad to publish any communication from our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. The Continental Times is not responsible for the opinions of the contributors to this column.

To the Editor.

#### The Kaiser at Work.

The Oberlausitzer Anzeiger tells the following incident, which I thought might interest your readers. "In order to protect a dyke that was exposed to special danger and was threatening to break, our 'Feldgrauen' were called up, and gladly took their part in this work of defence of their beloved Fatherland. Among those singled out was a man from Ratibor, Hussar Ender, from whose letter the following is quoted:

"Saturday afternoon we worked again at the mending of the dyke. We had just finished unloading a number of thick tree-stems, when the Herr Oberamtmann came up and told me, help was coming from the Imperial Staff-guard. I was to wait for these men, and conduct them, on their arrival, to the spot where the dyke required mending. I remained all alone on the highway, awaiting the group of auxiliary troops. Suddenly I heard the signal of the Imperial Automobile, and next minute it arrived with His Majesties the Emperor Wilhelm. The car stopped, and His Majesty asked of me the road to the dyke. I led the way to the spot, His Majesty and escort following. Soon we (the Hussars) were working away again at the dyke, and His Majesty worked finely with us. With an axe he pointed the stakes, which we then knocked into the ground. Later on several Generals and Staff-officers came too, who worked away with us, when they saw how His Majesty carried boards and split up wood. It was a fine picture, how the Herr Generals and Officers worked with us. Some had even taken their coats off, and worked in their shirt-sleeves. The aid that I had been told to wait for, came two hours later. During this time we six Hussars and a few civilians were alone with His Majesty and the officers. The Emperor looked very well indeed, and was in excellent spirits.

Herrnhut, Jan. 8. Reader of C. T.

#### Americans Wanted.

To the Editor:

The other day in your Open Tribune the question was raised whether English ship-masters were not possibly hiring indigent American roustabouts to sail on British ships through the established war zones in order to provoke official protests from the American State Department in case these vessels are torpedoed or happen to run on submerged mines.

After the publication of this letter in the Continental Times a friend here in Munich showed me a recent issue of a South American newspaper published in Santos, Brazil, containing an advertisement under the head of "Americans wanted." This "want ad" offered free passage, free meals and a free return trip to any American man or woman who would travel on British or Italian steamship from Santos to Mediterranean ports and return.

Perhaps this advertisement will answer your curious correspondent's question. Munich. James R. Houston.

#### The Passport Question.

To the Editor.

What is all this fuss over American passports? It is nothing but an official piece of paper identifying a person as a citizen. If the passport is lost, it should be replaced. If it is wrong in any of its minor statements, such as the age of the holder, or the color of his hair, it can be corrected. Citizenship does not depend on the possession of a passport. There are millions of good American citizens who have no passports. No loss of a passport, or its cancellation by an angry diplomat or consul can deprive an American citizen of his citizenship. That can be done only by a competent American court of law after due process of law, which would have to mean a fully approved conviction by an American jury of a crime involving loss of citizens' rights. Berlin. American Lawyer.

#### Losses at Loos.

To the Editor.

The compliments of the Season, and more strength to your pen! With this I am enclosing a clipping about the death of the famous Football Star of the early nineties, John W. Poe who was a volunteer in the English Army and was killed at Loos. I have no sympathy whatever for any American who gets killed in any foreign army. I am sending this mainly to give your readers an idea of the terrible losses incurred by the Allies in their famous offensive. I do not believe that even the German Army leaders know the enormous extent of the Allied losses. The enclosed printed letter came through without being seen by the censor else it would never have reached here unmutilated. Killisnoo, N. M., Dec. 4.

Edward D. Tittmann.

(The enclosure mentioned gives a graphic description of how a battalion in which John W. Poe was serving attacked Loos Hill 4000 strong and came out of the engagement with only 500 men left. Ed.)

# Facsimile Reproductions of the War Dairy of a Captured French Officer

Wonders at Attitude of "Uncle Sam" in Wishing to Join "Entente". Considers That Next War Will be Between United States and Japan. French Generals at Loggerheads. The Fate of France.

(By Edwin Emerson).

Some time ago, it may be recalled, the German press published extracts from the war diary of a young French officer who was made prisoner by the Germans at the time of the last big French offensive in the Champagne. Some of the entries in this diary were so frank in their condemnation of certain hypocrisies that many French and English editors promptly jumped to the conclusion that this diary was a fabrication "made in Germany".

Recently I had an opportunity to take a look at the actual diary, and I obtained permission at the same time to publish facsimile reproductions of some of the most telling of its pages. The diary is contained in a small leather-bound note book, measuring four by six inches, with almost all its pages covered with closely penciled fine writing in French, interspersed here and there with English, whenever the writer touched on some tabooed topic. An entry on the fly leaf gives the address of one of the diarist's uncles in London. Though informed of the diarist's name and rank, I promised the German staff officer who showed it to me not to publish the writer's name, lest the young French officer be made to suffer for it after the restoration of peace, when he will once more return to France a free man.

Herewith follow some of the most interesting entries in this diary, as translated by me into English.

### Uncle Sam and The War.

Thursday, June 15, 1915. I can't understand why the United States should wish to join us. I go farther even and say that it would be more advantageous to them in their own interest to become allies of Germany. Then they could seize defenceless

list agitation which is growing from day to day. Not only the socialists but also the radicals are agitating against the war. They want peace at any price. Can we let them have their way?

A man should dare to look the truth in

this war. The third war, which Napoleon already foresaw, will be a struggle between old Europe and the Slavs, who will be thoroughly awake by that time. United, civilized and thoroughly organized in a military way, with millions of men and untold

to Bagatelle again. He regards us as used up, and he is right. Duchesne of the General Staff calls us shirkers (*simulantes*) and insists that we should go up again. At Florent there was almost a mutiny against Duchesne. There the troops refused to

yet turn against the Republic. Revolution is in the air.

### The Last Offensive.

August 13. We are not able to stand another winter campaign. The reasons for this I cannot put down here.

It seems to be settled that we will reassume the offensive by the middle of September. A strong, powerful, desperate offensive. The last!

Our food stuffs in Paris, our meat, have reached prohibitive prices. Charcoal costs 1 franc 40 centimes a bundle. Bread grows dearer daily. They tell us that there is no more meat in cold storage. Some believe that all potatoes will be commandeered. And then we talk about starving out the Boches! We are blind! Always without foresight and blind!

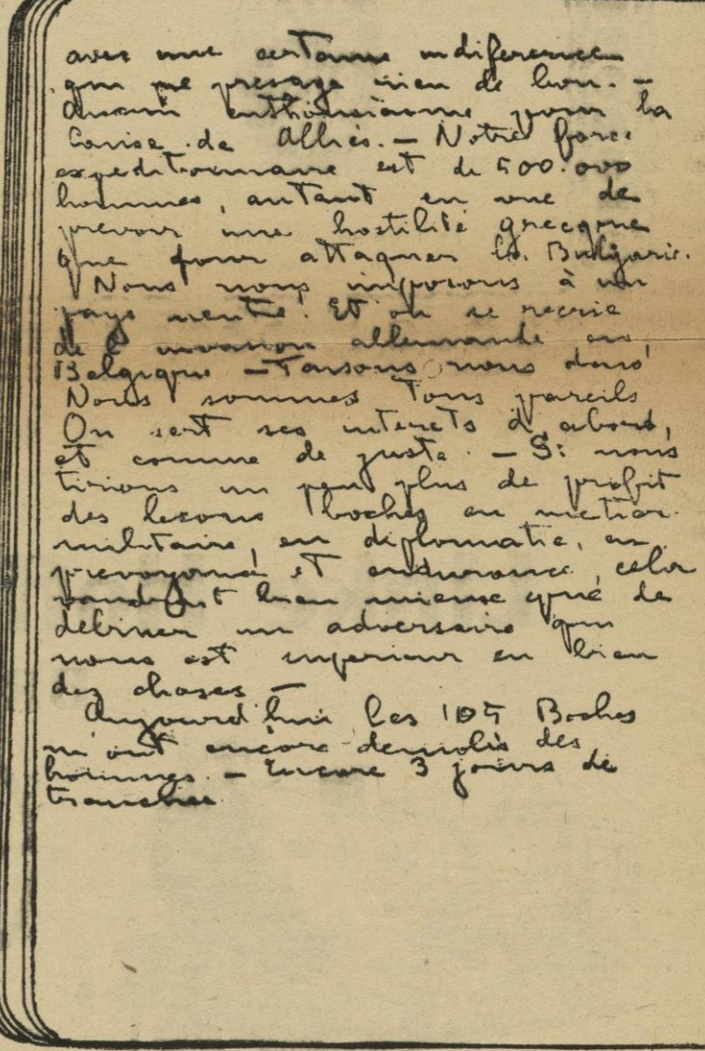
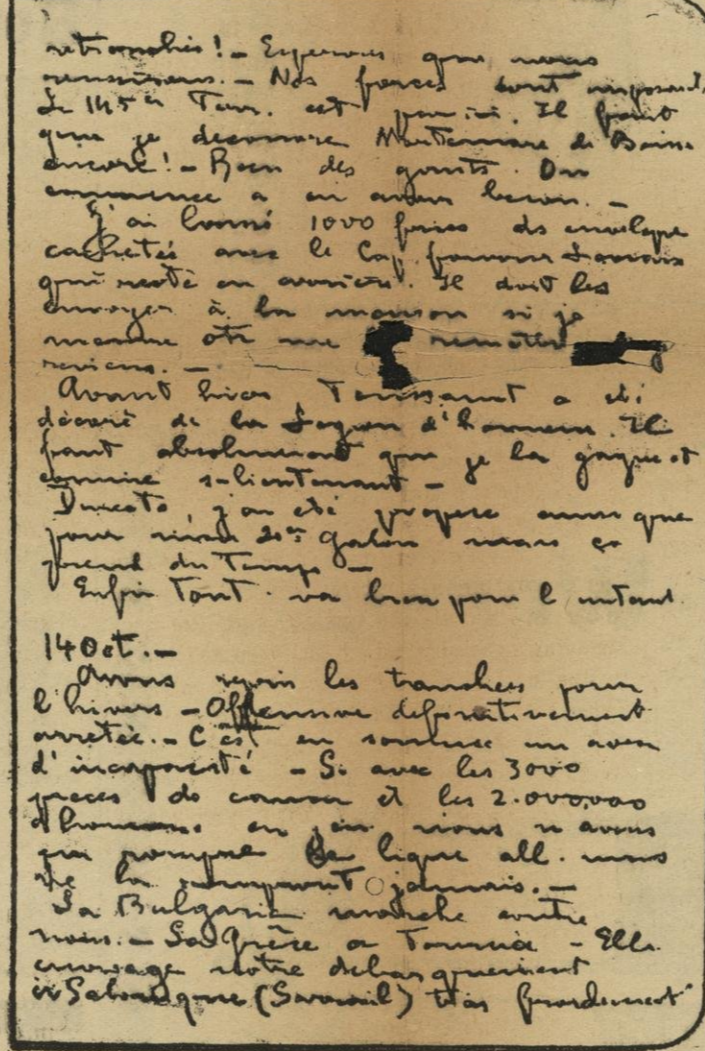
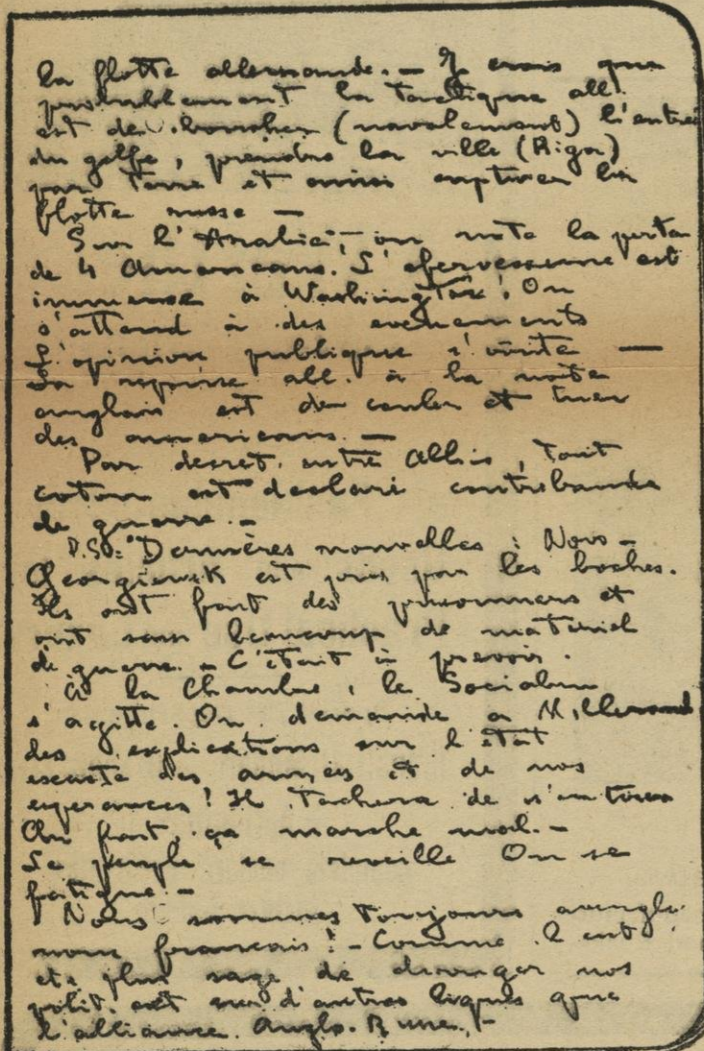
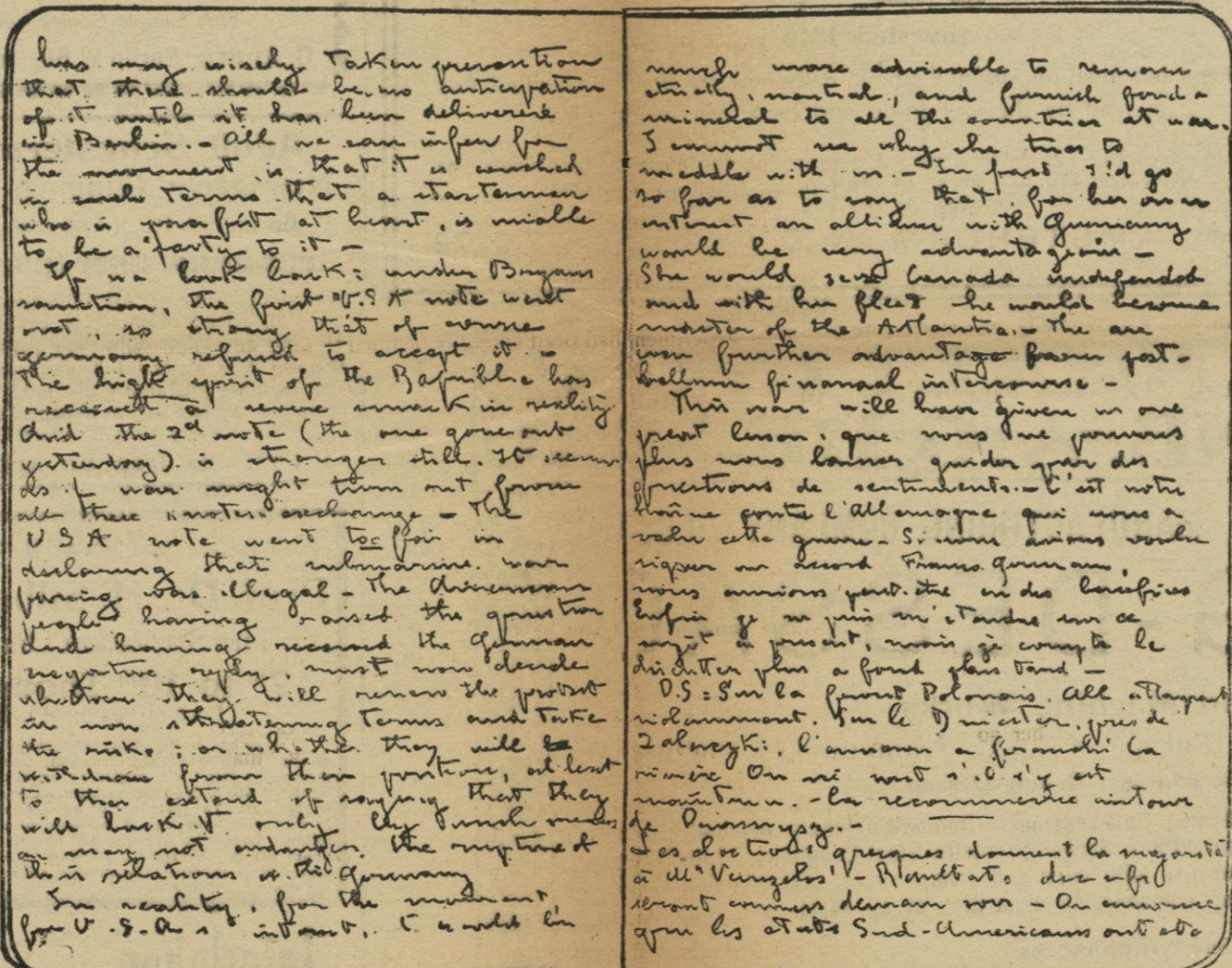
### Socialists Dissatisfied.

August 21. In the Chambers socialism is raising its head. The socialists demand explanations from Millerand about the exact situation of the army and our prospects. He will try to avoid the issue. In truth things look very bad. Our people are awake. We have had enough.

We are always blind, we Frenchmen. How much better it would have been had we changed our foreign policy and had we gone in another direction than into this Entente with the Russians and with the English!

### The Fate of France.

August 30. They talk about the Germans as of criminals, creatures without morality, who shamelessly violate sacred treaties. We are no better than they are. Had it been to our interest to be the first to break the peace we would have done so without



Canada and could free their seas from the dominion of the British fleet. They would also gain financially after the war.

This war will teach us a good lesson, to wit: Not to be swayed any more by sentimental motives. It is our hate of Germany which made this war seem necessary to us. If we had entered into a French-German alliance, then perhaps we would be the gainers. I cannot now enter into this question deeper.

### More Wars Coming.

Friday, June 16. Today I got a letter from Paris with interesting news about the social-

the face. No matter how much I deplore this war in general and the way we are waging it in particular, yet I see in it only the prelude of further wars,—three at the very least. The next war will be between the United States and Japan. It will arise over difficulties in California and because of Japan's stranglehold on China. The second war will be another European conflict, and it may well happen that then we shall be the allies of our present enemies against our ally of today across the Channel. But the then relations between the warring nations will depend largely upon the final result of

resources, they will fall upon us. Then we children of old Europe will have to defend ourselves. That war will be fearful, far worse than the war now; whereas the second war won't be so bad and won't last so long.

Those who are always talking about the murderers of humanity are the under dogs. Were they on top, we should not hear from them.

### French Troops Mutinous.

July 4. There is utter disunity between our generals. De Ville refuses to send us up

march at his orders, while others swore, in case of another attack, to make him go in front. De Ville threatened rather to pluck off his general's stars than to lead us into another such butchery. Our losses since May are 12,500 men. Within two days (July 1 and 2) we lost more than 4,000 men. The regiment alone lost 2,300 men in ten days.

We hear that in several towns of northern France troubles have broken out between the military and the civil authorities. Thus at Choisy le Roi and yesterday at Tarent. I foresee that the people and the army will

scruple, with fine excuses and convincing reasons.

Oh! I am so tired of reading—always in big capital letters—about those "sure signs," "sure portents" of a German breakdown, or of a great success of the Entente, or of victorious peace. Eleven long months now we have been reading this. Every day a new portent, yet none comes true! If we could only talk less and do more! If we would only not prate so much about sacred alliances, good faith, and sympathies for our dear allies! Why don't we think a little of the fate of France?

## AS THEY SEE THEMSELVES. A Rich Collection.

(By R. L. Orchelle.)

The Delphin Verlag of Munich has published three very successful little books full of that rich and pithy spirit of humor, satire, ridicule and self-criticism which rises to the surface of public life from the very depths of the folk-soul of all nations—in times of stress, as in times of peace. Volume 1 is entitled: "Our Enemies—How They Love One Another; Volume 2,—How They Hate the Germans; Volume 3,—How they Praise One Another. In Boards, 3 Marks. Cloth—4 Marks.

The titles, as the reader may easily perceive, are in each case ironic, and the contents of the books consist of quotations from the literature and reproductions from the public prints of German's enemies—embellished with many interesting illustrations, cartoons and caricatures. Many of these date back to periods of considerable remoteness, and both by their technique and their significance give one an historical perspective of the popular emotions and sentiments that grow and blow

in the tangled and disorderly garden of the mind and soul of the people—either the sport of potatoes or of the press.

Volume 1 is a collection of biting comments and satiric cuts embodying the opinions the ill-assorted allies affectionately entertained of each other before the criminal conspiracy woven in secret by their unknown diplomats and well-known jingo journalists found them "side by side" (so far as geographical separation, difference of language and psychology and interests in the war will permit) battling,—would you believe it?—for the "holy rights of civilization against barbarism!" There is something excruciatingly comic in this political and military menagerie—of which the compilers of these entertaining volumes have taken full advantage. The Allies are chemicals that will never mix, exotic breeds that will never mingle. They converse by dumb-show and each in his inmost heart hates and detests his brother defender of the "holy cause, the sacred this and that and so on."

Volume 2 consists of complimentary utterances regarding Germany in general

and German virtues in particular, uttered by these same Allies in their moments of lucid sanity, ere the delirium of war and the stupendous successes of Germany added their brain-pans into unsavory messes—something akin to the ingredients of the witches' kettle in "Macbeth." It must be bitter reading for them now, and not all their calumny can erase one line of it—we commend this to Mr. H. G. Wells, eulogist of Germany before the war, her rabid detractor at present.

Volume 3 is based upon a similar method, in an inverse sense, applied to the Allies. It abounds in the harsh and burning truths and self-criticisms Germany's enemies have been inflicting upon themselves during the past hundred years. Though self-confession forms a valuable window into the soul of every nation, yet this trait or function, being the fruit of an admirable virtue, somewhat disarms us in assenting fully to this self-disparagement. A similar collection may be made from that material which furnishes the minor domestic wars within every nation with fiery and smoky fuel. This volume is

a variegated mosaic of the psychology of self-ridicule applied to nations. If only these nations might behold themselves at present, in their true colors, distorted grimaces and absurd posturings as seen by the bleak and coldly-clear eye of History, that Great Ironist of time!

A fourth volume, "The Italians," (Mark 1,20) is devoted to "the vices and weaknesses of Italy, that bad bargain of the Entente. It is an amusing record of a nation that has made itself eternally despicable—and surely, not only to its former friends, but to its present allies—or rather employers.

These books are prettily bound with bold cover designs in five colors by E. Pretorius, the famous Munich poster artist. They are to be strongly recommended to all who have an interest in the significance and tendency of modern caricature, and in studying how public opinion drifts and fluctuates and performs the most amazing somersaults in the whirligig of time. One rises from the reading or contemplation of these books with a feeling somewhat akin to that which must have possessed Gulliver in the land of Lilliput.

## LET THE PEOPLE RULE

William Willett and Joe Cassidy, the latter the Democratic boss of Queens County, New York, have been sent to prison for trying to buy a Supreme Court judgeship for \$25,000.

The first man to stand before the bar of the New York Police Court recently, on a charge of drunkenness, was one with a national reputation as a prison reformer and uplift worker among men of the jails. He pleaded guilty.

Trying to drink a quart of whiskey on a bet over the Yale-Harvard game, a young man in New Jersey staggered and dropped dead in the arms of his so-called "friend" with whom he had made the bet.

A university man, a graduate electrical engineer, was sent to prison for nearly three years in New York for stealing an automobile and told the Judge: "I could always earn a good living in my profession, but after I got started on the wrong road, it was hard to get back again."

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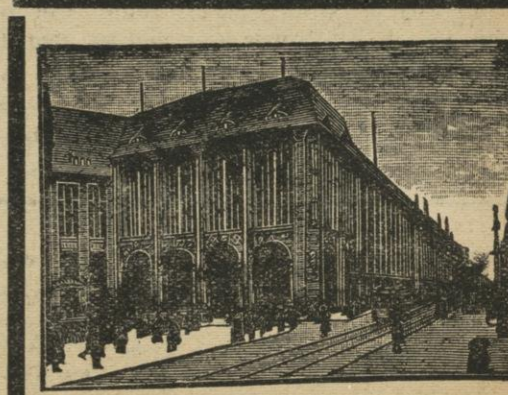
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