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LUCERNE BERLIN VIENNA MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1915.

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LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Botha Vietorious.

Pretoria, Oct. 24. It is sure now that the Botha party has won a decisive victory at the polls.

Iron Cross For King.

Sofia, Oct. 24. King Ferdinand has received the decoration of the Iron Cross of the first and second class from the Emperor William.

Many Priests Fallen.

Zurich, Oct. 24. According to the Luzerner Vaterland no less than 3,500 French priests have fallen since the commencement of the war. By French law the priests are compelled to serve in the army.

Hovering Over Salonica.

Lyons, Oct. 24. The Nouvelliste announces the appearance of a German aeroplane over Salonica. It was flying at a great height and evidently observing the French transport operations.

Bark and Goremykin.

Petersburg, Oct. 24. Minister of Finance Bark has returned here from London and Paris. He has attended a Council of the Ministers and gave an account of his mission, which was only partially successful.

Gallipoli Being Evacuated.

POLITICAL SITUATION EXCEEDINGLY

Greece - Roumania Refuse Propositions Made By England - Russia. Wish Maintain Neutrality. Coalition In England Against Asquith, Lloyd George [For Premier! Conspirators wish Dissolution Parliament. House Lords Proposes Veto Law Prolonging Life Parliament For Duration of War, Northcliffe Schemes Fall Coalition Cabinet.

has the political situation increased in interest. Most important of all is the fact, announced from England, that Greece has refused the offers made her by England of the Island of Cyprus, concessions of territory in Albania, coupled with a promise that the integrity of Greece would be guaranteed for a given number of years. In return Greece was to act up to what the Allies considered her duties towards Servia-namely go to war for that country.

But it is quite evident that Greece sees, through the bait, the sharp hook upon which the Hellenic nation might so easily be caught. Common sense, of which King Constantin is well endowed, has won the day and Greece stands neutral.

The Threat.

It is recorded that the propositions made to Greece are accompanied by a rider which embodies a veiled threat, to the effect that if Greece does not act up to its duties as regards Servia, why then the Allies will know what to do by way of forcing that country to a full recognition of its treaty obligations. In Greece, this attempt at bullying has been hotly resented as an infringement of those rights of independence concerning which the Greeks are so particularly sensitive. Moreover the Greeks are quick witted beyond the average and they see, like the King of Bulgaria, which way the war is going. They know full well that the Allies can do nothing against them. Thus, this last attempt to supplement a policy of ineffective moderation by one of threats and compulsion has utterly failed.

Roumania Wont.

Above all, during the past forty eight hours, | the opportunity of fighting going on near the Roumanian borders to slip over the frontier, should be given up. The Roumanian Government has replied, that in neither case can it comply with the desires of Russia as doing so would constitute a breach of neutrality. So the Roumanian frontier must be respected. As for the refugee soldiers they will be, according to international law, interned, In England.

> According to despatches received from England, the differences in the Coalition Cabinet have reached such a point that rival parties have been formed. The idea is to oust Messrs. Asquith, Grey and Balfour out of the Government. The conspirators named by the government organ Daily Chronicle are Lord Curzon, Sir Frederick Milner, Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Churchil. To them is added Lloyd George who is above conspiring, but is so in favor of conscription that he joins the others, believing that by so doing he is acting in a patriotic manner. The Daily Chronicle expresses the conviction that the plot will fail.

The Chronicle asserts that Lord Harmsworth is behind the conspiracy against the Premier, and, that the new Ministry which the great newspaper proprietor has in view, would be formed with Lloyd George as Premier, Lord Curzon as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chamberlain as Finance Minister, Mr. Bonar Law as Colonial Minister, Sir Edward Carson as Minister of the Interior, Sir Frederick Milner as Secretary of State for India, whilst Lord Kitchener would remain where he is as Minister | of War. The conspirators consider they have a small majority in Parliament and they would manage to get a vote for dissolution passed.

STAGGERING CASUALTY LISTS. Announcement of Almost Seven

ZURICH

Thousand Losses in One Day. Two Whole Pages Full of Names,

COST OF THE OFFENSIVE. Terrific Returns From West Front in Flanders. Two Hundred and Thirty One Officers. Sad Realisation of War.

London, Oct. 24. Staggering casualty lists are now daily coming in. The latest and the biggest is that containing the names of 231 Officers and no less than 6,690 noncommissioned officers and soldiers. It is nothing short of awful, it means, closely printed in small minion type, two full pages in one of our biggest daily papers. Surely a terrible announcement to read in the early morning.

Of the 241 officers, 90 are reported dead. Of the 6,690 non-commissioned officers and men, 1141 are dead.

Leaders Gone.

Amongst the leaders gone are Colonel F. H. Fairlough, C. M. G., 8th Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel C. A Worthington, 2nd Battalion the Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Lieut.-Colonel H. G. A. Moore, 6th Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel A. Parkin, 7th Battelion Northamptonshire Regiment; Captain the Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, and Lieutenant Lord A. J. Stuart, 6th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Castlestewart, who was 34 years of age, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Colonel E. S. C. Kennedy, 8th Battalion

Bedfordshire Regiment, and Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Hamilton, 4th Battalion Grenadier Guards, are suffering from gas poisoning. Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Radcliffe, D.S.O., 11th Battalion Essex Regiment, is wounded and missing, and the wounded officers include Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Brettell, 9th Battalion especially on the night of October 31, for leading twelve Lancers to position for counterattack, in which he took part.

Tribute to Fallen M. P. s. Amid a hushed silence the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, paid a tribute to the sacrifice made by the four members who have lost their lives in the war during the brief adjournment (Captain H. Cawley, Captain T.Agar-Robartes, Colonel Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, and Mr. Charles T. Mills).

He spoke so low that his few terse sentences could hardly be heard, but his references to their "splendid example" and to the "irreparable loss" sustained by the House were endorsed by low murmurs of approval.

ENGLISH NAVY LOSSES.

London, Oct. 24. In the House of Commons Mr. McNamara announced that the losses of the British Navy in the Mediterranean outside of the Royal Naval Divisions was 119 officers and 1463 men.

PROGRESS OF

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN. Italian Third Offensive Collapsed. Stubborn Yet Futile Resistance by Servians. The Italians have tried a third grand offensive movement all along the front and have once again met with defeat. As can be readily realised the result of such an attack, upon positions so strong as those occupied by the Austro-Hungarian forces, has been enormous losses and it may be taken, that a further offensive by the Italians is out of the question until the spring.

Dünaburg and Riga.

In Russia the army of Fieldmarshal von Hindenburg is making Dünaburg very hot for its Russian defenders, whereas an important despatch, published in another part of the paper, tells that in Russian military

Constantinople, Oct. 24. Both the English and French forces are evacuating Gallipoli. Two French and one English division have already left. They took away their barbed wire entaglements on departure.

Albanians Restless.

Vienna, Oct. 24. There are signs of military preparations amongst the Albanians who evidently do not intend to let this critical moment pass without utilising the opportunity for securing the rights they consider they have been robbed of.

Audience Not Propitious.

Bucharest, Oct. 24. Much remarked here is the fact that the Servian Minister has had an audience with the King. It was extremely short and the Minister came away with such signs of disappointment written on his face that it was evident he had met with ill success.

Allies Fall Out.

Vienna, Oct. 24. A bitter discussion is being carried on between the Novoja Vremja and the Corriere della Sera. The leading Russian newspaper accuses Italy of carrying on a selfish war of offensive, for the purpose of gaining territory, whilst the Allies are forced into the defensive. The Corriere replies in hard language.

Ultimatum to Government.

London, Oct. 24. Mr. Garvin, one of the best known of English newspaper writers publishes, in the Observer, a terrific attack upon the Coalition Government and says that un'ess it speedily alters its ways of dealing with the war it will be hurled from power by the populace. Either there must be better news from the fron t or a new Government.

Those Iron Lines.

London, Oct. 24. The military Correspondent of the Times, one of the few of his profession who dares to tell the truth, states that it is quite impossible to pierce the German lines in France or Belgium. It has been practically shown. As the Germans are also unable to break trough the lines of the Allies, there is likely to be a condition of statu quo for some months to come.

French Munitions Losses.

Paris, Oct. 24. Enormous damages have been done by the explosion of the munitions works in the Rue Tolbia. It is estimated that the losses amount to two million of Francs. Forty three people were killed and 55 wounded. The cause was the falling of a case of high explosive munitions in course of being placed upon a cart. This caused one explosion followed by two others.

Friend of the Greeks.

London, Oct. 24. The President of the English-Hellenic league, Pember Reeves, has an article in the Wesiminster' Gazette in which he draws attention to what Greece has already done and suffered for the Allies and points out as instances, to the occupation of the Islands of Lemnos and the utilising of these of Mytilene and Tenedos as bases for their Dardanelles expedion. He asks whether after that the English ought to handle the Greeks as Chinese pirates.

Simultaneously the Russian Government had prepared a note to Roumania and sent it by special messenger, a distinguished General, to Bucharest. In it two demands

were made. First of all the permission for the passage of Russian troops through Roumania, secondly that thousands of Russian soldier deserters, who have seized

KING FERDINAND'S VIEWS. Bulgarian Monarch Convinced of Inevitable and Final Victory of Germany.

Milan, Oct. 24. The Secolo's correspondent at Salonica says that before the Entente Ministers left Sofia King Ferdinand called to the palace the French and English Ministers and said that Bulgaria was obliged to realise by all means her national aspirations against the hostile policy of Russia and Serbia. He expressed a hope that the Bulgarians would not be forced to fight against the English and French and a wish that diplomatic relations would soon be resumed.

Turning to the French Minister he said: "I am convinced of the inevitable and final victory of Germany, and I should counsel prudence in France." The Minister replied, "I shall counsel my Government to be prudent after the decisive battle."

RIGA DOOMED.

Petersburg, Oct. 24. The military organ Russki Invalid in an inspired article prepares the Russian people for the fall of Riga. The Russian Staff it states can hold its right wing on the Bay of Riga when the town has fallen.

SERIOUS REVOLUTIONA Y MOVEMENT IN MOSCOW. Workman Strikes Have Political Significance. Troops Called Out Police

Moscow. Oct. 24. Recent novements of | the workingmen here have been of a purely revolutionary nature and there have been conflicts in the streets between the crowds and the police, several of the latter having been killed. This condition of affairs has led to the entire city and district, by sp cial Ukase of the Tzar, being placed under Martial Law.

Objected to Police. The populace appeared to have taken special objection to the police and the fact that those officials were exempted from military service. In consequence a large number of the younger police have been removed and they are now replaced by soldiers and cossacks.

Such was the condition of affairs early in the week, that the tramway service throughout | covered here.

The leading Liberal paper goes on to say, that the House of Lords has determined to veto the law prolonging the session of Parliament so long as the war lasts. Altogether the Chronicle sums it up, that the British people will condemn any such political revolution.

MUST BE STOPPED.

Absolutely Necessary That Central Powers be Prevented Reaching Constantinopie.

Paris, Oct. 24. "Undoubtedly the imminent collapse of Servia is causing much anxiety here. It is known that the Bulgarians have cut the line to Salonica and that the expeditionary forces sent by the Allies cannot reach Uskub, which was the first objective, in order to control the two railroad lines.

The Journal de Débâts says : "If the Allies cannot bar the road to Constantinople to the Austro-Hungarian and German forces, they will lose all hopes of gaining the support of Greece and Roumania. Greece cannot do the Allies much harm, but the Roumanians, under German pressure, will probably be forced to march against the Russians in order to conquer Bessarabia, which is the only possible booty.

DUMA CALLED.

Copenhagen, Oct. 24. | In view of the critical situation in the Balkans Tzar Nicholas has decided to call the Duma together for Nov. 3. It is rumored that a communication of national interest will them be made to

Withdrawn. Attempt To Wreck Waterworks Ends In Bloodshed.

Many Lives Lost.

the town had to be abandoned, as all the men had joined the revolutionary movement. An altempt was made to run the cars with the men of the engineer troops and then the bloody troubles commeaced.

Military Called Out,

A few days later there was a strike at the water works. The men were there replaced by the military. An attempt by the mob to destroy the water works was stopped by the rapid appearance of the military, but here again there were several victims and considerable bloodshed.

A circuiar printed for the workmen was. found calling for a general strike. Nine revolutionary associations have been disSuffolk Regiment, and Captain Sir V. A. F. Mackenzie, Bart., M.V.O., 1st Battalion Scots Guards.

A Remarkable Career.

Wonderful records are given of the prowess of some of these fallen Englishmen, so many of them being great sportsmen. Here is one for instance, picked out of many others. Captain Osmond Trahaern Dendrath Williams, Welsh Guards, son and heir of Sir Arthur Osmond Williams, who has been killed in action, was at Eton when the Boer war broke out, but later, being a splendid horseman, obtained a commission in the 19th Hussars, and did excellent service with his regiment in South Africa. Returning home, he commanded the Scouts of his brigade at the Curragh, and served on the staff of the Cavalry Brigadier, whilst later, to qualify for his work, he spent some months attached to the German Red Hussars at Potsdam before joining the British Cavalry College, from which he was passed out first by that great Scoutmaster, Baden-Powell himself. Soon after he met with a fearful smash while hunting, which involved concussion of the brain and a dangerous illness. When he had barely recovered he went into training for the military boxing competiton, with the result that he got a blow on the old wound on the head, and had a relapse, which kept him in bed for a year.

After several years Captain Williams completely recovered.

Enlisted as Private.

He returned home, and in 1912 married Lady Gladys Fiuch-Hatton, daughter, of the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, and a son was born to him. Then came the war. The ex-lieutenant might have obtained a commission in the Yeomanry of his country, but, anxious to get to the front, he betook himself to his friend, the former squadron leader in his old regiment, Sir Philip Chetwode, who was then commanding the 5th Cavalry Brigade. Acting on his advice he enlisted in the Royal Scots Greys at York, thus rejoining as full private the Army in which, but for his accident, he might by that time have been major of his old regiment. The Dragoons were in his friend's brigade in France, and the General, knowing his man, made him his orderly, so that he carried his Brigadier's flag all through the retreat from Mons. How he gained his D.S.O. was told in the London Gazette, which described how he secured his promotion on the field of battle first to corporal and then to commissioned rank: "Second Lieutenant Osmond Williams, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). For general gallant service near Messines, in ascertaining under fire the progress of night operations, and

opinion Riga is doomed to fall very soon. And it is probable, that with Dünaburg and Riga in his hands, the Fieldmarshal may feel inclined to go into winter quarters. A few thousand more Russians have been taken prisoners.

Servian Resistance.

The Servians, favoured by the almost impassable roads of their country, the hilly nature of its northern portion, and defensive works long prepared, are putting up astubborn yet futile resistance, for they are being driven in closer and closer. It is with them a fight of desperation.

The Bulgarians have been particularly active and have captured Veles, Istib, the important town and position of Negotin, and are there almost in touch with the army of General von Gallwitz. The Bulgarians have occupied the district between the Vardar and Monastir and have thus effectually stopped any assistance reaching the Servians from Salonika.

OFFICIAL REPORT

Staff Head Quarters Oct. 24, 1915. (Western Front.)

North of Souchez attempts to advance by the enemy were driven back. The few that reached our positions were at once thrown back. Enemy flyers threw bombs without effect. They tried to damage Ostende and the station at Noyen.

An English double-decker was brought down, after an ariel fight at St. Quentin. Steerer and observer are dead. German flyers attacked with success the camps of Abbevile and Verdun.

(Eastern Front.)

Army of General Hindenburg.

Northwest of Dünaburg our troops forced the enemy out of their positions near Schlossberg and stormed Illuxt. The Russians left 19 officers and 2,940 men in our hands and 10 machine-guns.

(Balkan Front.)

Army of General Mackensen.

The troops under the command of General von Koevess, east of Lucavica, forced the Servians jurther southwards.

The army of General von Gallwitz, near Palanka, won the south bank of the Jasenica and further east the line of Rapinuc, north of Petrovac-Ranovac, after stubborn resistance on the part of the Servians. The large number of Servians buried by our troops show the severity of their losses.

Near Orsowa the Danube has been crossed and the heights of Slava Bozija won. Three officers and 70 men were captured. The army of General Bojadjeff at Prahovo, north east of Negotin, captured a Russian munitions store, and half way to Zajezar-Knyjazewac occupied the western bank of the Timok.

BULGARIAN REPORT.

Sofia, Oct. 24. In the Timok valley our troops are fighting for the possession of the town of Kufazevac. The town of Ueskub has been captured by our troups.

the representatives of the people.

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may be seen at all Consulates and Embassies.

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

The War and its Effects.

How widespread the effects of this great international war are, few people can imagine, and the others do not stop to think. One of the latest and most important possibilities of the war, is, that if hostilities continue beyond the time when the next presidential Election ought to take place in the United States, it is more than possible that the elections will be called off and that the President will be nominated "War President", that is to say will retain his high office until such a time as the war be concluded.

One of the effects of the war, strange as it may at first seem, falls upon King Alfonso. He, recognised as the most neutral Monarch in Europe, is inundated with correspondence, asking whether he will not use his influence to find out where this or that officer or soldier, reported as missing, is alive or not. In order to meet all those demands, the King, who has taken a great interest in the matter, has established a large bureau where scores of clerks are employed in carrying out the work. King Alfonso has met with great success and through his efforts many people have been made happy.

In Holland, little as one might suspect it, vast sums are being made by the financiers langes of Furone closed the brokers and bankers of Holland have been doing a mighty good business. In New York the inrn-over on the Stock Exchange has been enormous, specially in connection with the endless factories that have grown up in connection with the supply of munitions of war. And, from all indications, the war has transformed the gold centre of the world from London to New York. Amongst other results of the war has come a scarcity of horses throughout Europe and America. More friendships have been broken, owing to estrangements caused by the war, than the world has ever known before. But concerning this last particular subject, upon which so very many people are anxious as regards the future, let them be reassured. For, experience shows, that whereas wars and the bitternesses incidental to wars have a terrible effect upon human mind so long as the war continues, nothing is so quickly forgotten. For, when a long and trying war comes to an end, all people are so happy that it is over, that they forget past rancours and are entirely absorbed by the joy of peace restored.

THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

Pirot, whilst the army of General Mackensen BRITISHBOCYOTT will have captured Nisch.

Brilliant indeed are the prospects of the Bulgarian army. Fresh and full of enthusiasm its soldiers are advancing against an enemy who has a hard campaign behind him, and is badly pressed on many sides by the armies of the Central Powers. And, above all, the Bulgarians have the two great advantages of being quite near their base and having the entire Macedonian population as enthusiastic friends ready to do all and everything for them. Can anyone blame Tzar Ferdinand for being an optimist?

ITALY AS "CATSPAW"

Guglielmo Ferrero the Well Known Italian Historian Falls Foul of England's Policy Towards his Country. Cuglielmo Ferrero, the able and distinguished historian of Rome, is the latest to bear testimony to the selfish policy of England in her dealings with other countries. She despised and ignored Italy till Italy was in a position to be used as a catspaw in England's interest. Signor Ferrero epitomizes the story in an article which he wrote for last Sunday's New York "American." In a cursory history of his country since the middle of the last century he points out that England became friendly to it only after Solferino and Magenta, when France and Italy had beaten Austria. The country that has ever been a worshipper at the altar of success began to fawn upon Italy. It pressed upon France the carrying out of the plan of a United Italy at the expense of the Papal States. Why all this solicitude for Italy? Signor Ferrero makes this answer: "To create in the Mediterranean a rival to France, who was her (England's) greatest enemy."

Dangerous competitor.

In the course of time a dangerous competitor for the world's trade arose. Instantly there was a reversal of England't European policy. She drew closer to France, whom she had feared, and threw Italy overboard. Why? We let Signor Ferrero tell the reason: "The vaunted friendship of England for Italy had no other reason (the fear of France) from 1860 to 1900. Naturally it grew less as the reason that had generated it diminished. As the German danger grew on the ocean and the Continent England, one fine day decided to make peace with France. She then had no further need of Italy and straightway forgot its old friendship. Her newspapers and her statesmen occupied themselves no further with Italy."

The Change.

and brokers. With many of the other stock ex- there was a change. There was a prospect from London. We expect those instructions for utilizing Italy in England's interests and within a day or two, and have reason to be-Italy was bribed by English gold to break her solemnly pledged word to her Teutonic allies. The result is that there is an Italian army, reputed to be two hundred thousand strong, tighting England's battles in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles. Of course, the Italians are praised highly by the English press for doing this. "The newspapers and statesmen of Great Britain," writes Signor Ferrero, "vie with each other in celebrating the wisdom of the Italian Government, the valor of the army, the patriotic spirit of the people and they predict the most glorious future for Italy.'

AUSTRO-HUNGAR'AN

Admitted in Washington World's Charge that Britain is Restricting American Commerce is True.

INVESTIGATION BEGUN. Department of Justice Will Study Charges Made. Violation of Sherman Antl-Trust-Law. The Textile Alliance.

Washington, Oct. 24. The World article, showing that Great Britain has been using the blacklist and the boycott to gain control of American world-wide trade, caused much comment in official circles here. While high officials in the State Department and the Department of Justice would not discuss the British activities to regulate trade between the United States and the remainder of the world, they privately admitted that what the World said is true.

Obstructed Trade.

They admit that Great Britain has obstructed trade between the United States and foreign countries, whenever she could, to further her own interests. There was no official denial of the World's charge that the British Government is endeavoring to control the trade between the United States and other countries of the globe. Government officials in Washington know that England has endeavored to restrict the importation of raw materials to this country in a number of specific instances, the purpose being to prevent American manufacturers from reshipping products in the form of manufactured articles to other countries without the consent of the British Government.

Government officials said personally to-day that they do not believe the at Great Britain has actually taken an illegal step to restrict these importations of rew materials, but it is believed by some that investigation will reveal that certain Americans have been forced into violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by the British authorities.

Will Study Charges.

The Department of Justice will study the charges made by the World with a view to ascertaining if American manufacturers have disregarded the restraint of trade clause of the anti-trust statutes.

Ready to Act.

Sir Richard Crawford, secretary of the British Embassy, asked concerning the part he was taking in the release of American owned cargoes detained in neutral ports under the order in Council said:

"Yes, I have all to do with that. The embassy is quite ready to go ahead with these Then came the present war. Instantly cases just as soon as instructions are received lieve that many cargoes will be promptly released. The making of proof always takes time. Some cargoes have been released through efforts which have been made on the other side."

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1915.

FLOURISHING FINANCES. Magnificent Success Promised In New War Loan. Emperor Stands First As Subscriber.

THOSE SKODA CANNONS. Wondrous Work of Big Mortars, Sienkiewicz Defines His Position,

The subscriptions to the third Austro-Hungarian war-loan which have come in up to now foretell already a magnificent success of the loan. The subscriptions of the first 6 days amounted to more than the subscriptions were in the first 12 days to the second war-loan. It is estimated that about 1000 million crowns had been subscribed by October 18th.

At the head of the list of subscribers stands the Emperor himself with 10 millions. Fieldmarshal Archduke Frederick has subscribed 12 millions, or 28 millions crowns for the three loans alltogether. Prince Elie of Parma, and his wife the Archduchess Marianne have subscribed 2 millious. The House of Rothschild has again subscribed 36 millions. The City of Vienna has subscribed 58 millions. The Superannuation Fund subscribed 75 millions. The City of Budapest subscribed 45 millions. Cardinal-Bishop Baron von Hornig subscribed 2 million. The Assicurazioni Generale at Trieste subscribed 12 millions. The Danube Assurance Company subscribed 3,5 millions. Arthur Krupp's Metal Works subscribed 3 millions. Count Erwin Nostiz-Rieneck subscribd 1 million. The firm of Petschek at Aussing subscribed 5 millions. The great Banks of Vienna have subscribed ou their own behalf alone for about 230 million crowns.

Celebrating Debut of our Mortars.

Twelve months have now passed since the great fortress Antwerp had to surrender in consequence of the marvelous effects of our Skoda-Mortars. The event was celebrated by decorations being bestowed on the engineers of the Skoda-Works at Pilsen.

It is now well known that with the fall of Antwerp the campaign in Belgium was decided in favor of the Central Powers.

These Skoda-Mortars made their first appearance in this war before Namur on August 21th 1914, with the result that this fortress was taken by the German troops ou August 23.

The next victim of our Skoda-Mortars was the French fortress Maubeuge which fell on September 10th 1914. Since that time these Austrian giants have talked to the Russians; and talk now to the Servians the same language which they spoke at Namur, Maubeuge and Antwerp. Some of our "Darling" - Mortars have fired 800 of their giant

The Open Tribune.

To Our Readers.

We shall be glad to publish any communication from our readers, but must ask contributors to attach name and address to their letters. These will be published anonymously, if so desired. The Continental Times it not responsible for the opinions of the contributors to this column. Contributors are requested to limit the length of their letters to the utmost, in order to avoid the necessity of curtailing by the Editor.

Hard on the Ministers. To the Editor:

I think the following letter written by Arthur Kitson of Stamford is published in the Daily Mail.

The childishness which has characterised our foreign diplomacy and our Press Censorship arises from the same cause-viz., ignorance.

Sir Edward Grey is an Ideal Minister of Peace, and in a world of gentlemen where diplomats were all men like himself, conspicuous for truthfulness, fair dealing.

Since July 1914 we have needed a Minister of War, not a Minister of Peace.

Sir John Simon is a clever young lawyer and has done fairly well as Home Secretary, but his knowledge of psychology is lamentably deficient.

A Press Censor in times like these should have at least a profound understanding of the psychology of his own people.

One of the greatest causes of astonishment to future historians will be the absolute neglect on the part of the Allies to employ the psychological factor for strengthening and stimulating the confidence and hopefulness of their own people, for giving assurance to neutral Powers of their ability and determination to secure victory, and for weakening the spirit of their enemies.

While Germany has spent millions in these directions we have done practically nothing. And yet our opportunities and prospective results have been far greater and more easily obtainable than those of our enemies. Understanding the psychology of no other people but their own, the Germans try to produce results by means which, if employed against themselves, would immediately attain the desired ends.

Our Press Censorship should form a Department in the general Ministry of Psychology. I venture to say that if such a Ministry was established and properly officered it would accomplish results second only to those now being obtained from our newly established Ministry of Munitions. Berlln, Oct. 21. 1915. H. W. Hill. **Real Poetry.**

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, noted for his great shrewdness, is of opinion that the war is rapidly nearing the period of its termination. He expresses that opinion in the manifesto to his army, and he is said to have stated to the diplomats at Sofia, that the Central Powers were sure to win.

The attitude of King Ferdinand has brought about his Royal head a great deal of adverse criticism, the Emperor of Russia, for instance, has reviled him, also his relations in France-for on the one side he is a direct relation of Louis Philip-and, naturally, by the English and French press. But all that matters little in the mind of King Ferdinand compared to the future of the land over which he has ruled so wisely, so well, and not always with the greatest amount of luck attending his well meant efforts.

When the war of 1913 ended with such unmerited and unfortunate results for Bulgaria, Tzar Ferdinand made an historical speech to his soldiers, in which he said : "We roll up our standards only to unfurl them again at a more propitious day." And then all understood that by "the propitious day," was meant as signifying another war with Servia, to settle the bitter quarrel concerning Macedonia. That "propitious day," has come and the Bulgarians are advancing with extraordinary rapidity upon the so treacherous friend of 1913, today the hated and despised enemy. Already half a dozen Servian towns are in the hands of the Servians and it is quite as likely that, by the time this is in print, they will have occupied | Cross society.

And all this because Italian blood is poured out in a cause in which England's interests are at stake. Because Italy is England's catspaw she is lauded to the skies by the English press. The same press would like to have an opportunity to laud the United States for the same reason.

Dangerous Ultraviolet Light.

According to Dr. Schanz, a famous German oculist, quoted by the Scientific American, the eyes of men who have to spend much time in the open air-sailors, soldiers, Alpine guides &c.-are often injured, sometimes permanently, by the sunlight. And this injury is due principally to the invisible ultraviolet rays. Snow-blindness and "glacierburn" are two forms well known to mountain climbers and polar explorers. But there are minor forms, due to inflammation of the outer parts of the eye. Much more serious is the result when the rays penetrate more deeply. They then evoke fluorescence of the lens and retina, and the glowworm light thus produced spreads a haze or fog over external objects.

Dr. Schanz recommends spectacles made of the newly invented greenishyellow "euphos" glass, as this absorbs the blue and violet rays, but freely transmits those that are useful for vision. He says that on Amundsen's Antarctic expedition the only two men who escaped snow-blindness were Amundsen and Hansen and they were the only members who wore such glasses.

Vienna Red Cross Charity Performance.

In aid of the Red Cross Charity Funds a Grand Concert and Theatrical Performance will take place in the Grand Hall of the Concert House on October 26 th. The following eminent artists are giving their services for the Cause: Lotte Witt, Selma Halden-Kurz, Marie Jeritza, Wilhelm von Wymetal, Karl von Zeska, Georg Maiké, Max Devrient, Hermann Romperg and Harry Walden. It is expected that a large sum will flow into the Treasury of the Red

Descrimination.

While imports of wool from Great Britain and British possessions into this country are handled by the Textile Alliance and Sir Richard Crawford and his associates at the British Embassy declare there is no British on the "black list", the arrangement by which other commodities come into this country is highly interesting and suggests the ease with which the British Government, acting through the all-powerful Board of Trade at London, could discriminate between American concerns. A British exporter desires to make a shipment to an American firm. He does not go to the steamship offices and arrange for space on an outgoing vessel. Instead, he communicates with the Board of Trade, making formal application for authority to make the shipment to the concern named. The Board of Trade, through the chain of official British agents and banking connections, looks up the American firm. If for any reason the board is not satisfied the British exporter must keep his goods at home.

Praises Exposed by World.

"It is a mighty fine thing for the World, to let the country know exactly what is going on with regard to the interference of Great Britain and her allies with American trade. It should have the result of waking up the people to the necessity of protecting their own interests before it is too late."

This statement was made by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida.

"I had known something of what was going on from conversations with department officials," continued the Senator.

"However, I had not realized the extent to which Great Britain has gone. I do not know that Great Britain has gone beyond reasonable bounds so far. I can understand in a measure what they are trying to do in order to protect themselves. So long as they act within reasonable and legitimate lines perhaps we cannot complain.

"But while Great Britain is doing everything possible to protect the interests of her people the United States cannot afford to sit idly by and do nothing to protect our rights. Unless we protect them nobody will do so. We must take prompt and effective measures, therefore, to protect ourselves and demand the recognition of our rights on the sea and in the markets of the world. Of course, there are bound to be some restrictions on account of the war, but this does not excuse us from protecting our interests at every point."

projectiles without in any way the accurary of their aim being impaired.

Decorations for Steyr Engineers. But like the Shoda-Works at Pilsen, so has the State Arms Manufactory at Steyr contributed to the success of our campaign against our ennemies.

These merits of the Steyr works have now found an official recognition through the decoration by the Emperor of 38 engineers and technical employees of the Steyr Arms Manufactory.

Fieldmarshal Schleyer Baron von Pontemalghera, in handing over the decorations to the oflicials of the works, made a speech on the eminent importance and value of the services rendered by the Steyr works and its staff of officials and engineers to the to the cause of the Fatherland, and coucluded with 3 cheers for the Emperor, and the Army and Navy.

Sienkiewicz Not Pro-Russian.

The Neues Wiener Journal prints an extract from an article in the Polish paper Goniec Wieczorny which shows that a letter printed in all the papers of the Entente press, and purporting to have been written by the famous Polish poet Henryk Sienkiewicz in order to call upon his Polish compatriots to take sides with Russia in this war, was simply a forgery.

Sienkiewicz has shown by his attitude since this war commenced that he desired to observe a strict neutrality. He left Vienna for Switzerland, not for Russia. In Vevey he put himself at the head of the Polish Committee for relieving the distress among the Poles in the war-area. And when the notorions Count Isvolski, Russian ambassador in Paris, joined this committee, Sienkiewicz was very much dissatisfied with Paderewski, who had caused Count Isvolski to come into the committee, and he retired from the executive.

Golden Medal for Young Hero.

Ensign Victor Skrein, the son of the Court Attorney Dr. Alfred Skrein at Vienna, has been decorated with the Golden Medal for Bravery. Ensign Skrein by his extraordinary presence of mind on August 11 th gave the signal for a general attack of his regiment on a Russian fortified position, which attack resulted in the complete rout of the Russian forces from their stronghold. Ensign Skrein with four men of his detachment was the first in one of the Russian trenches and captured also a large quantity of ammunition.

Vienna, Oct. 22. T. R. Willsson.

GETTING EVEN. Husband-You have robbed my trousers. Wife-That is what you get for hooking my clothes. (Judge.)

To the Editor,

Frankly speaking I did not think much of those verses a la Kory Towska. Hard on Kory just a bit. The following verses are "something like." I scribbled them in haste quite alone, but have read Tennyson. In fact they are an improvement on Tennyson:

Forward the dress parade! Is there a man dismayed? No! From the sight displayed None could be sundered! Theirs not to make remark; Clergyman, clubman, clerk-Gaping from noon till dark At the Four Hundred.

Short skirts to right of them! Shorter to left of them! Shortest in front of them, Flaunted and flirted! In hose of stripe and plaid, Hued most exceeding glad, Sporting in spats run mad, Come the short-skirted!

I could write a whole lot more, just as good, but have to go back to school. Schoolboy.

KAISER IN FIELD.

His Imperial Majesty Joins his Soldiers in Singing Hymn, The Monarch's Sentiment of Piety.

The Emperor William begins now (Aug. 16th.) his second year in the field, and a sacred and hallowed consciousness of the final destiny of his people accompanies him upon his way.-It is his firm reliance upon his Maker and the great Creator of the world : the consciousness that he represents the cause of right and justice. Deep and earnest piety seems to spread its holy influence around and about his whole army, and a Divine Service in the psesence of the Kaiser out in the field, is an experience the effect of which no one,- and be he the freest of thinkers, can entirely escape.

When the Kaiser joins in the song of the assembled congregation :- "Wir treten zum Beten vor Gott den Gerechten" . . . when his clear eyes, at such a moment are lifted upward toward Heaven, then one feels the deep truth of his words, as when, upon the occasion of his birthday anniversary, he said to the War Correspondents gathered about him, in order that we might tell this to those at home: "One Man with God alone, is always in the majority !"

On this anniversary of the day when the Kaiser took the field, these significant and potent words should echo throughout the lands that are crowned with our victory! (Dresdner Anzeiger

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THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

PRIVATE PROFIT AND THE NATIONS HONOR. A Protest and a Plea

CHARLES F. AKED, D. D., LL. D., Minister of the First Congregational Church at San Francisco; resident in America since 1907; citizen of the U.S.A. since 1913. WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH, D. D.,

Professor of Church History at Rochester Theological Seminary;

Author of "Christianity and the Social Crisis," etc. In common with all other citizens of the

United States we are morally involved in the trade in arms and ammunition. We wish to cleanse our conscience, at least, by protest.

1. It is common knowledge that enormous shipments of arms and ammunition have been made by American factories, and that more enormous shipments have been ordered. Our country is becoming a workshop of death. This business is highly lucrative and therefore alluring. Plants built to turn out locomotives, airbrakes, and typewriters have been refitted to manufacture guns and shrapnels. The largest banking house in the country is acting as agent and middleman, and the profits are so large as to arouse protest in Great Britain.

2. This war trade is not for patriotism but for profit. It exhibits capitalistic industry on one of its lowest levels. Capitalism has often sacrificed the higher values of humanity to make big profits. Unless restrained by the State, it has used up its workers, even women and children. It has financed the liquor business and fought for its right to make profit from the moral degredation of the people. Now, in the agony of the nations, it works overtime to manufacture death. Here is a given quantity of shrapnel ready for export. The profit on it is \$ 100. The probable numbers of lives it may kill, let us say, ten. \$ 10 bounty on the scalp of a man, the son of a mother! Our ammunition is known by its killing efficiency. Thousands of lonely graves tell the tale of large dividends running into American pockets. German newspapers have proposed to add the words, "American ammunition" to the reports of the battles where we have been

private capital for profit only its magnitude nations for their bleeding desolation. We militarism. taining them through lack of ports, was a today is such that it involves the nation. have lectured them on their madness. We 7. The war trade is excused on the ground mere "paper neutrality." There has been no Foreign people know nothing of the have solemnly met, at the call of our Prethat international law permits the exportation explanation by our administration why that Bethlehem Steel Works, the American Losident, and prayed Almighty God to end of arms by private citizens of a neutral nation. action would not be a just precedent in dethe war. But when lucrative contracts came comolive Company, or the Westinghouse No one denies the legality. But an action aling with the one-sided war-trade with our way, a tremor of cupidity ran through Air Brake Company. They see a stream of may be legal, and yet selfish, unfair and Europe. financial circles, certain stocks went up bywar-supplies issuing from America, and the dangerous. A legal right, if pushed too far, 10. Our trade in arms is bad because it nation as a whole is charged with the leaps and bounds, and the vast social resources may become a moral wrong. Jefferson in is inhuman; it is also bad because it is so of America turned around to feed and stoke responsibility. A few pocket the profits; 1793 defended the right of Americans to plainly and tremendously one-sided that our the fires of destruction. Where was the export arms to France because it would be whole neutrality is tilted to a dangerous nation will bear the ill-will created by national honor? a hardship to stop their regular line of angle and needs the prop of labored arguthis industry and the sense of shame that effectiveness of the American conscience may come to us when history writes her then? The desire for peace among the business, which might be "their only means ments. However our theories may run, the

1 verdict on this fateful year. In fact we are jointly responsible. No one can trace how widely the industrial and intellectual forces of our country are indirectly tributary to the success of the war traders. Our government has the power to forbid the exportation of arms. If the nation is silent, it consents to what is done. If our own citizens were being killed in large numbers by some rapacious form of industry, an awakened conscience would justly hold us all responsible for permitting it. When the injury is done abroad, our consent as a nation, in the common judgment of humanity, stands out even more clearly.

4. If we accept the inherited ethics of political life at all, the nations at war have a terrible warrant for their energy in constructing and using the forces of death. Each nation believes it is fighting for the integrity of its land, the safety of its homes, the preservation of its historic institutions, and its future freedom and greatness. When any nation sees itself threatened with dismemberment of its territory, the ruin of its efficiency, the breaking of its spirit, and the emasculation of its collective virility, there is a sombre remnant of moral dignity even in acts of war. But our nation is under no such stress. Our war industry gets no justification from the right of self-defense. With us it is a question of cash. In our Revolutionary War a German princeling sold the military services of several thousand Hessians to England. They are held in contemptuous remembrance in our history. Why? They fought efficiently. But they fought the battle of an alien country for hire. Is there any moral analogy here?

5. The Christian sentiment of our people and declared that a neutrality which enabled has taken high moral ground on the war silent allies. to the home market, and we shall feel their Huerta to obtain arms through the possession questions. We have pitied the European 3. Though this business is carried on by influence in the demand for American of ports and prevented Carranza from ob-

nations has been one of the noblest elements in our national faith, but the stronger that desire has been, the more shocking is the contradiction between our profession and our practice. We are in the position of a Christian Gentleman who sincerely hates the liquor traffic but can not resist the attractive rents offered by the liquor trade for his real estate. All honor to those business men who refused on moral grounds to handle war contracts! They deserve more than the murmur of surprise and respect which greeted their action. If this war proves to be the bloody angle at which the road turns from ages of warfare to an age of peace, History for centuries to come will study the part played by different nations on this Calvary of Humanity. Is America then to stand in the sight of posterity with a bag in its hands?

6. Perhaps the most dangerous product of the war trade is not the ammunition sent abroad, but the financial interests built up here at home. These interests are directly concerned in seeing the war continue, and in seing it spread. Reace would be a calamity to them. If sincere negotations for peace should begin tomorrow, their stock would tumble. We know how deeply and insidiously commercial interests can influence the press when a change in public opinion threatens their profit. We know by bitter experience what political pressure they can bring to bear. The future of these war interests depends wholly on the political action of governments. Is it likely that they will flourish in our country without registering their existence in national politics? Enormous pressure is said to have been brought to bear on the President in May and June to issue an ulimatum to Germany and we have trembled on the brink of war. We cannot afford to have such sinister influences at work. Many of us believe that our nation has a peculiar mission to restore peace. Nothing is so likely to tamper with our judicial qualities, to undermine the confidence of other nations in our sincere friendship, and thus to frustrate that mission of peace, as the growth of these war interests. They will create an American "War party." When the foreign market fails, they will turn

of subsistence." Such reasoning has little application to a huge national trade, newly developed for this war, and diverting our industry from peaceful trade to militarism. Even in international law the trade in arms and ammunition is on the thin end of what is permissible. Governments can not go into it without losing their neutral standing. The shipments of private citizens can be confiscated without redress if captured, and even the ships carrying them can be destroyed in case of need. Our nation would be far safer against the risk of war if no ammunition were being carried on the same ships with peaceful supplies and passengers. Amid the terrible dangers of this world-war this questionable private right should be suspended for the sake of our own public welfare.

8. Our trade in arms is defended on the ground that the sale of arms by neutrals, protects small and peaceful nations when attacked by strong militaristic nations. Unless they could purchase arms in case of need, they would have to arm themselves the more heavily during peace. It may be said in reply that great nations maintain navies for just such cases. The small and peaceful Boer republics had no chance to profit by our war supplies. It was England that bought them and used them against the Boers. If the sale of arms by neutrals were really in the main to the benefit of the little nations, the great nations who have written international law would doubtless long ago have abolished it. At any rate our war caterers are hardly influenced by these unselfish considerations of international policy. They are in the trade because it pays. The rest is smoke which clouds the issue.

9. We are also told that an embargo under the present circumstances would work hardships for Great Britain and her allies only, and therefore would have an unneutral bearing. The reply is plain. The exportation of arms under present circumstances also works hardship for one side only, and has a still more unneutral look. The right to lay an embargo is recognized by the Hague convention. Our government prohibited the exportation of arms to Mexico for a time

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fact is that we are to-day part of the economic and military system of Great Britain and her allies. They depend on us. We are so useful to them as a neutral that they are in doubt whether they want us to declare war against Germany. Our partiality is all the more painful because we have allowed Great Britain for many months now to close the free highway of the ocean against our neutral vessels loaded with grain and cotton of Germany. It is safe to say that if our republic were at war and were thus treated, we should cry out from ocean to ocean against such neutrality and friendship.

11. In analyzing our ethical position it is important to inquire whether we have unconsciously and unwillingly been forced by circumstances into this false position, or whether we inwardly consent to and welcome the opportunity to be unneutral in fact while we remain neutral in profession. A New York daily, in an argument for maintaining our present status of neutrality, said: "The maximum of actual damage we can do her (i. e. Germany) we are doing now." The partisan spirit is so intense that probably others are secretly glad that we can at least contribute our share to the dissolution of Austria and the overthrow of Germany by furnishing the tools. Yet that attitude is essentially base and treacherous. Are we to hoist the white flag of neutrality and cry "Friend, friend," and under the cover do intentional harm? If any one has allowed such thoughts to lodge in his mind, he has forfeited his right to condemn faithlessness in others.

12. It is a poor neutrality that will not work both ways. An even-handed and truly neutral policy ought to be reversible. But if the situation of the belligerent nations were exactly reversed, should we maintain the same policy? For argument's sake let us imagine - what is very unlikely - that a series of disasters overtook the British fleet so that it lost control of the seas. The German fleet could then intercept neutral shipping as the British fleet is intercepting it now. American cargoes of food destined for England would be taken to German ports. The British people would eat potato bread and have strictly limited quantities of that issued on government bread cards The teutonic allies could buy unlimited American guns and shot and shell to overwhelm English armies or ships. How long would our present logic seem convincing then? How long would it be before we laid an embargo on munitions of war and demanded that American food and cotton should have free access to ports not blockaded? Is a neutrality which docs not bear reversal good enough to satisfy our sense of equity and

LITERATURE.

"THE GERMAN AND

THE EUROPEAN." BRILLIANT PAMPHLET BY THE FAMOUS NIETZSCHEAN, DOCTOR OSCAR LEVY. By R. L. Orchelle.

Some kind soul in a neutral land sends me for review a pamphlet, thin and tiny in size, but large in significance. It is entitled "The German and the European. A Dialogue," and it is written by Dr. Oscar Levy, the Editor of the Authorized English Version of Nietzsche's Works, though by "version" we presume "translation" is meant.

We are all familiar with the naive and dishonest attempt of the British to fasten the blame for the war upon Nietzsche. Mangled bits of his work in the true yellow war covers of cheap editions have appeared in England with the inscription: "The Man Who Made the War." Others declared that it was Treitschke, though most of them swore by Bernhardi, for they were at least able to pronounce his name and had even read choice and blood-curdling extracts from this military Machiavelli in the daily press or in those shilling editions of his book that flooded the market at the beginning of the war.

Dr. Levy, true to his traditions and to his theories, seeks to adopt an attitude of intellectual, dispassionate, international aloofness-a most difficult thing for any of us to do nowadays. There is much cant, especially in America, in connection with that impossible thing-neutrality. Neutrality is a vacuum, a nothing. It is a state of mind almost impossible amidst the passions and furious elemental disturbances of a war such as this. Our minds, like the dyer's hands, are perforce dipped deep into the element about us. There is no neutrality in the air. How can we breathe it, live it, think it?

Neutrality is possible only when the causes of a conflict are unknown, or when there is an equal amount of right and an equal amount of wrong on both sides and the concepts of right and wrong invariable and universal. But measured by prevailing ethics and morality, there is not an equal amount of right and wrong on both sides. To accept that contention in this war is to run counter to reason and relative truth which are of far more consequence than that shadow, that abstraction called neutrality. Cogito, ergo sum non

but feel, hence another inhibition of the | It is due to the simple fact that these are | myth neutrality.

Dr. Levy's champion makes what appears to be an invidious distinction between the German and the European. The distinction is negatived by geography, by history and by politics. On what then, is it based? On the military situation-the fact that the greater part of Europe is waging war agains! Germany? No, the distinction cannot be justified on that score.

Dr. Levy, in the dialogue which he carries on, ventriloquist wise, between his alleged European (apparently himself) and a hypothetical German, strains hand at doing justice to both sides. In this repect the pamphlet may be said to be one of the most lucid and impartial of all the avalanches of printed matter that have swamped the field of Mars It is in fact quite admirable in this respect and shows that the self-appointed judge (and party to the dispute) was capable of a partial self-detachment which, if not Olympian, was at least Diogenesian or Solomonesque. Still, Dr. Levy, as a devout Nietzschean and immoralist, has certain axes, or let us say daggers, to grind. One of these is his remarkable theory that the intellectnal standards of Germany are necessarily lower than those of the rest of Europe. His "Good European" declares:

The Reason Why.

"I will tell you why the intellectuals of Europe are against you. They may not know it themselves, or they only half know it. They suspect in you, the most advanced people in material civilization, the most backward in spiritual uprightness. Now, the value of a nation-for the intellectual-consists just in the degree of intellectual honesty reached by men or people. The Russian and French have it, the English have it-to a much lesser degree, no doubt-but they have it. You have not got it at all, and the fear of the intellectuals is that, with you, a backward people will come to power, a people that will throw Europe back into that intellectual chaos out of which it is just trying to emerge."

Leaving aside the remarkable breed of intellectuals who do not know or "only half know" the reasons for their attitude-there appears to be a great deal of confused thought, and, I am loath to say, even misstatement in such a saying on the part of Dr. Levy's Good European. I can give him an easier answer as to why the "intellectuals" (real intellectual honesty would have said most neutral. And most of us not only cogitate, | intellectuals) are fulminating against Germany.

nearly all intellectuals belonging to the enemy countries-and never in my opinion has the intellectual firmament of France and England been obscured with a denser and more demoralizing fog than that occasioned by this war. On the other hand it is precisely in Germany that I have found the clearest cleanest, most objective reason prevailing on all that concerns the war, the clearest vision, the mos accurate historical perspective, and also a sharp self-analysis that speaks volumes for the ascendancy and equilibrium of the German intellect. It is in my opinion sheer nonsense on the part of the Good European to talk of the Germans as "a backward people." I have before this called attention to the fact that the famous "organization" of the Germans is, in fact, nothing less than the triumph of science and intellect over chaos, in other words, harmony, and that this, in its finest manifestations, is to constitute the civilisation of the future. Dreadful Prostration.

In France and England we have seen the dreadful prostration of the entire mental facu-Ity of these nations to the service of darkness, ignorance and press-engendered hate. The scholar succumbed to the journalist, the professor to the politician. I can conceive of no spectacle more disheartening than that presented, for instance, by members of the French Academy, or by the scholars and litterateurs of England. It can be accounted for only by a kind of tremendous all-pervading national obsession. This hate, this fear are but the inversions and perversions of a tremendous admiration.

Nietzsche had one grand ideal towards which all the roads and rivers of his philosophy ran-"Man is something to be surpassed." Dimly, perhaps, but surely, that vast ideal is working in the soul of the German people. All those noble qualities with which he endowed his dream-figure of the Superman, one finds manifested in this tremendous exaltation of the strongest and greatest of modern peoples. Even many of the socalled aristocratic values by which he tested his imperfect and incomplete system of thought seem to be working themselves out in this land and in this war. One thing is certain they have been lost forever to England under: the rule of her mobs and the triumph of her mediocrities, and the collapse of her immemorial pretenses.

The Highest Duty.

I agree with Dr. Levy and with his Good

nation to produce great men. The hour often brings them. But in this war it has brought them only to Germany,-whose annals shall be enriched with the names of many commanding personalities of historic calibre. Why then, the unjustifiable remark of the alleged Good European: "O that German desert of mediocrity!" If blooming oases of genius exist in the lands of the Allies, our careful scrutiny has not so far discovered them.

The "Good European" is right, of course, in laying the blame for a great many of the darker aspects of the international disaster upon conventional, international Christianity, something which Dr. Levy, with congenital cleverness, is peculiarly enthusiastic in pointing out. Modern war, and to a large extent modern civilization, is a direct denial of most Christian postulates, from the Sermon on the Mount to the well-meant but futile laws concocted at Hague conferences in the thricehallowed name of humanity and peace. Perhaps a classic, heroic age is to evolve out of the Christian-commercial one,-who can tell?

A Noble Ideal.

The "Good European" is an excellent phrase and a noble ideal. And despite and even because of the tremendous revival of nationalism throughout Europe, there is no nation more suited by temperament, training and tradition than the German for fulfilling the role. The peculiar universality of the German spirit, its breath and power of adaptation and assimilation, its amazing tolerance and philosophical acceptance of life and the outer world of fact as well as the inner one of reality, equip it with a tremendous strength and elasticity for such a mission. Germany has discovered the secret for the beneficient control and the direction of modern democratic multitudes for their own good.

If I remember rightly there was a movement underway not long before the war, to establish a "League for the Cultural Unity of Europe." It was to carry out one of the noblest ideals of Nietzsche, and its headquarters were to be at Weimar. And again, if I am not mistaken, the London representative of this league was Dr. Oscar Levy himself.

I have indicated in the foregoing the principal points upon which I differ with the gifted editor of the English edition of the great German, or shall we say great European philosopher? But there are many points upon which I agree with him not only European that it is the highest duty of a wholly but heartily. As I have already said,

the mere writing of this pamphlet and the calm and even platonic restraint with which the flaming and barbed questions of patriotism and pride and nationality are handled, are in themselves an achievement, perhaps a phenomenon, all too uncommon in this dolorous Armageddon in the shadows and the clouds.

(Continued on Page 4)

JAPANESE ETIQUETTE.

NO SWEAR WORDS IN LANGUAGE. NO SHAKE HANDS. INQUIRIES ABOUT HEAD

STOMACH AND ANCESTORS.

(Homer Croy in Leslie's.)

The Jap is always polite, but once in a while he slips from grace-and when he does he is up against it, for there are no swear words in the Japanese language. When a Japanese meets you he bows three times and takes off his hat, but does not shake hands. When he greets you his first concern is about your ancestors and next about your stomach. It would be almost an open insult for one Japanese to meet another without asking him how his stomach fared. On the third bow he asks, "This morning, how is it with your honorable insides?" As you come up on your third bow you answer to the effect that the place mentioned is doing as well as could be expected and in turn ask him what news he has had from the front. Then he lifts his hat again and says, "Your delightful head this morning, I hope it has no commotion." When you tell him that you are pleased to report that it feels well this morning, he asks about a few generations of honorable ancestors and then you are free to take up the weather.

THEY GET ANGRY.

Even though they are elaborately polite, once in a while one Japanese will get mad at another. Their anger kindles slowly at first, finally fanning into a blaze that knows no staying. But even though there is a torrent of emotion seething in his soul there are no words to give it vent; it keeps surging harder and harder until he throws aside all restraint and gives up all idea of decency by putting into one phrase all his bitterness and snapping squarely into the other man's astonished face the worst thing that can be said in the whole language, "Your stomach is not on straight!" This is the final insult; nothing more can be added-he has cast the glove. There is nothing left for him to do but to give his enemy a cutting look, turn on his heel and haughtily clap-clap away on his wooden shoes.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1915.

Eugen Marcus

Jeweller by Royal Appointment.

What ought we to do? We should prohibit the exportation of arms and ammunition. On grounds of humanity we should refuse to feed the conflagration of civilization to secure financial profit for ourselves. On the ground of public policy we should prevent the further growth and insidious influence of great social forces directly interested in the continuance and spread of war. On grounds of neutrality and national honor we should escape from a situation so uneven which puts the sincerity of our high profession in a dubious light. Early in the war President Wilson set the influence of the government against the raising of war loans in this country, and the good sense of the people applauded him. We ought at that time to have applied the same principle to the exportation of arms. Today far more malignant resistance will meet such a proposal. It is commonly assumed that so powerful a trade can no longer be curbed. If that is true, the better self of the nation is once more helpless against mercenary interests. In that case we ourselves now have a war party which dominates our politics. A strong protest from the moral forces of the nation would put that question to the test. Even if unsuccessful it would at least vindicate the sincerity of that part of the nation which is not filling its pockets. We can not affo.d to cry out against war and to get rich on war. America can not afford to garnish the outside of the cup with peace congresses while the inside of the cup is filled with the red wine of war profits.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED. Percival Gibbon in "Everybody's Magazine",

In an article in the April number of Everybody's Magazine-both now buried in oblivion. -Percival Gibbon, an English journalist, ventured to utter one of the usual easy falsehoods our public once so voraciously swallowed.

German officers, as Percival glibly lied, had stolen valuables from the hunting castle of the Tzar at Skierniewice. Of course Percival knew nothing about it himself but with an equal glibness he mentioned the names of certain officers-among them Rittmeister Roppkuthner-a name that does not exist in the whole German army.

Special commands from the highest authority had been given to spare this imperial lodge from the slightest disturbance. If anything should be missing this cannot be attributed to the honorable men of the German army. The yarn is made of the same cloth as that used by a certain countess in blackguarding the Crown Prince.

It is natural and inevitable and instinctive for the English journalist to lie-shamelessly,

DRESDEN NOTES. American Red Cross to be Reor-ganised. Activities for the Winter Season.

Dresden, Oct. 19. With the approach of autumn and the return to the city of the Americans living in Dresden, steps were taken to reorganize the American Red Cross So ciety which had been disbanded after the great exodus of Americans last year.

Almost without exception, however, every member, upon his or her own responsibility, had continued throughout the winter and spring the work of relieving distress and bringing comfort and cheer not only to soldiers and sailors but to all who were suffering from the effects of the war many even making still greater efforts in this direction and with results that were most gratifying.

Co-operate work.

It has long been felt, however, that by cooperative work we could better express to the German people the sympathy of the American colony as a whole in this, their time of trial, and our gratitude for the generous hospitality of the city which has afforded us a pleasant home amid congenial surroundings-the city in which all of us sojourn as guests and where, for the honor of our own country, we must deport ourselves as such, sharing its sorrows as well as its joys. With this object in view a canvass was made which brought together last Tuesday at the Grand Union Hotel almost all the representative Americans of the city.

The following officers were elected: President, Frau Katharine Elliott Schüle. First Vice President Mrs. Ralph W. Hartley. Second Vice President, Miss Plankinton. Recording Secretary, Miss Watson. Corresponding Secretary, Miss Dunning. Treasurer, Mrs. Lawrence.

Home Made Cakes.

Among the several committees in charge of the various departments of the work planned is a "Delikatessen Committee" composed of a dozen ladies who undertake to fill orders for home-made cakes, candies, jellies, sandwiches etc., turning the proceeds into the funds of the society.

Various plans for entertainments for the same purpose are also under consideration.

The meetings will take place promptly at èleven o'clock on Tuesday in room 73 of the Grand Union Hotel, which large, light and airy room, together with plenty of tables. cabinets for materials, etc., has been most generously placed at the disposal of the society by the manager of the hotel.

At the opening meeting a number of articles were donated and a generous sum of money contributed, including some checks from





desperately, with malice prepense. But when Munich will our people, or at least our editors, realize this fact?

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Captains of industry, men of large affairs, leaders in professional life choose carefully their words. Active minded, ambitious men and women must write and speak with precision and effectiveness. Now comes this new book that will help you express the exact shade of thought desired.

Putnam's Word Book suggests and inspires

It gives in convenient form the different words that can be used to express thoughts and ideas. It does not attempt to create or influence usage by pointing out what words should not be used, but confines itself to giving words that can be used. For all who must write and speak with force, exactness, and elegance, it is a thoroughly practical book. It tells

What Words to Use-How to Select Them The editor's first thought in compiling this book has been not "Is this word used?" "Should it be used?" But "Is this a word that someone may want to know as a matter of information?" "Is this a word someone may need to give expression to thought or idea?" It gives

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