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The continental times. No. 1163. Vol. XXII. No. 21 August 18,1915

Berlin, Germany: Continental Times, G.m.b.H., August 18,1915

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STOCKHOLM
Grand Hôtel
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The Continental Times

HOTEL
ESPLANADE,
BERLIN.

PRICE: 20 Pf., 5 CTS.

A JOURNAL FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE

PRICE: 20 PF., 5 CTS.

No. 1163. Vol. XXII. No. 21.

STOCKHOLM

ROTTERDAM

LUCERNE

BERLIN

VIENNA

ZURICH

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1915.

LATEST NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST
FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Birthday of Franz Josef.

Vienna, Aug. 18. Kaiser Franz Josef celebrates to-day his 85th birthday.

Venzelos not Received.

Athens, Aug. 17. It is not true, as reported in the French papers, that the King has given an audience to Venzelos.

Rolling Stock for Russia.

Paris, Aug. 17. A Washington cable tells that 400 locomotives and 20,000 railroad waggons have been ordered for Russia. They are to be delivered at Vladivostok.

End of Free Albania.

Sofia, Aug. 17. Our diplomatic agent in Durazzo has returned here as the position he held has been abolished. The diplomatic corps in the Albanian capital has ceased to exist.

Arbitrary Occupation.

Athens, Aug. 17. It is reported here that the Island of Chios has been occupied by English, and Samos by French troops. Their joint numbers amount to 70,000 men.

Contract Annulled.

Athens, Aug. 17. The Greek government has annulled the contract which had been given to the Saint Nazaire works, for the construction of a 33,000 ton Super-Dreadnought.

Malisoris Against Albanians.

Belgrade, Aug. 17. The Malisoris have assembled in great force and intend to drive the Montenegrins out of Antivari. It is stated that they have already beaten the Montenegrins in a bloody engagement.

Two Million Prisoners.

Frankfurt a. M., Aug. 17. According to figures estimated by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the Central Powers now have more than two million of prisoners to look after.

Austrian Administration.

Vienna, Aug. 17. A regular train corps service of Austrians has been organised to administer the Polish railroads in districts occupied by the Austro-Hungarian army.

Shortage of Macaroni.

Naples, Aug. 17. Owing to the closing of the Dardanelles and the consequent failure of the supply of hard wheat, macaroni, the staple food of the people, has enormously risen in price.

England Charters Ships.

Amsterdam, Aug. 17. The *Allgemeine Handelsblad* states that the English are chartering all transport ships they can possibly find in the United States.

Norway in Trouble.

Christiania, Aug. 17. The war is affecting Norway seriously. The Storting is taking measures to regulate the supply of food, fuel, illuminants, food for animals, etc. etc.

Cotton Contraband.

Copenhagen, Aug. 17. The *New York Herald*, in a Washington cable, announces that Sir Edward Grey has notified the American government that cotton has been listed as contraband.

In Warsaw.

Warsaw, Aug. 17. A number of American newspaper correspondents have arrived here. Several Polish Legion leaders have come here to offer their services to the Central Powers. Forty political prisoners have been liberated. The actress Kasimira Laslowska has been killed by a stray bullet.

Attack upon Americans.

New York, Aug. 17. According to a despatch from Brownsville, Texas, 100 Mexicans in the darkness of night crossed the Rio Grande. They surrounded a military patrol of 21 Americans, killing one and wounding two. The Mexicans escaped.

Thoroughly Evacuated.

Petersburg, Aug. 17. Riga has been what may be termed "carefully evacuated." Everything possible that could be of use to the enemy has been removed. All copper from the roofs, the rails of the tramways and a large statue of Peter the Great have been transported eastward.

Gunaris Resigns.

Athens, Aug. 17. After the chamber had elected the Venelist member Zavizianos to President of the Parliament, the Gunaris Ministry resigned. In all likelihood Venzelos will form a Ministry, which will, like the outgoing one, be strongly against any cession of territory as proposed by the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance.

The Gold Reserve.

Once more, as has been the case ever since the war began, the Reichsbank shows an increase of the gold reserve, this time of 1,683,000 marks. The entire gold supply lying in the Reichsbank now amounts to 2,404,373,000 marks worth. At the same time the note circulation has been reduced by 68,717,000 marks.

Carpentier Injured.

Paris, Aug. 17. Georges Carpentier the French champion boxer has met with an accident. After serving some time in the ranks of the army he became an aviator. Being pursued by a German machine, he was forced to land and managed to reach the French lines, but only after sustaining serious injuries.

Vienna War Expenditure.

Vienna, Aug. 17. The Burgermeister reports that 400,000 persons are receiving State aid, already amounting to 58,000,000 Kronen. The municipality has expended over 75,000,000 of Kronen in purchasing food, chiefly flour, sugar, coffee, potatoes, coal, petroleum and fodder, and re-selling it to the public at cost price.

Harwich Bombardment.

Hoek van Holland, Aug. 17. The late airship raid over Harwich caused an explosion in Fort Langard. Many soldiers were wounded. A bomb struck a wing of the post office and caused a conflagration of the mail matter, part of which was destroyed by fire and much by water. The postal service has since been most irregular.

English Losses.

London, Aug. 17. The *National Revue* publishes an article showing the great losses the war has caused in the ranks of the British aristocracy. In the field there are 184 members of the House of Lords, four Scottish and 25 Irish peers. Of the sons of Peers 423 are at the front, out of which 203 are elder sons. Of those, 43 elder sons are dead.

A Bad Harvest.

London, Aug. 17. It is now known as a fact that the harvest outlook throughout Great Britain is exceedingly bad. As the Indian and Russian supplies of grain are shut off, England will have to depend very largely upon America and Argentina for her wheat supplies. According to latest accounts to hand, the American crops are not so prolific as had first been announced, and late rains have done much damage.

Helmets for Soldiers.

Paris, Aug. 17. The *Intransigeant* states that the French Government has already provided 300,000 steel helmets for the troops at the front, and others are being supplied at the rate of 25,000 daily. These caps, which closely resemble those used by the old time sappers, are painted gray and are hardly visible at a distance. Already specimen casques have been received in Paris after undergoing a fusillade at the front. They all bear marks of bullets which would have killed soldiers wearing the regulation képi.

England Explains.

London, Aug. 17. The *Daily Mail* Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the British Ambassador has made a public explanation of what burdens England is carrying in this war. To a representative of a Moscow newspaper he said that victory was a matter of artillery and munitions. The Germans had not diminished their forces in the West. It would damage the Russian cause were the English to advance without being sure of success. The Ambassador draws attention to the enormous sacrifices made in the Dardanelles, the aim being to release Russian trade communications. Owing to that the offensive strength of the western front had been weakened.

U BOAT ACTION.

Bombardment of the British Coast by a German Submarine.

Quite a new departure has been inaugurated by the action of a German submarine which has audaciously the bombardment of Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven on the West Coast of England. According to the *Reuter Bureau* report the damage done was very slight. But, even if that be so, the moral effect has been considerable. Fire was seen to break out on several points. It is stated that there was no loss of life. Further details are awaited with interest.

Whitehaven is a town with about 3000 inhabitants and is a central coast guard station. Parton and Harrington are quite near Whitehaven.

THE SUNKEN TRANSPORT.

British Admiralty Admits the Sinking of the Royal Edward.

London, Aug. 17. After a considerable lapse of time since the event took place, the Admiralty announces the torpedoing of the transport Royal Edward in the Aegean Sea. The transport had a crew of 220 men and was carrying 1350 troops and 32 officers. About 600 out of 1600 men were rescued. The Royal Edward was carrying reinforcements to the 29th division and members of the sanitary corps.

IMPOSSIBLE PROPOSITIONS.

Count Julius Andrassy Clearly Points Out the Positions of the Balkan States.

NO CHANCE OF SUCCESS. Quadruple Alliance Powers Formulate Outrageous Requests to Greece, Servia, Roumania and Bulgaria.

Vienna, Aug. 17. There is no living politician more competent to give an opinion on the Balkan situation than Count Julius Andrassy. For no statesman has made a more thorough study of the Balkan nations or had more practical experience concerning them than he.

Therefore, at this particular moment, when all eyes are centered upon the action of Servia, Roumania, Greece, and very especially Bulgaria; an interview which Count Julius gives the *Ad Es*, upon the subject of the Quadruple Alliance and the Balkan States, comes as particularly instructive reading.

In that interview, amongst other things, Count Julius Andrassy says:—"The Quadruple Alliance stands in a precarious position. It has exerted itself to the utmost and used all means possible to bring the various Balkan states under one roof and utilise them as allies. To that end, it has striven to reconcile implacable enemies, an attempt which has been a veritable trip to Calvary.

A Hopeless Inception.

"At the seat of the movement by the Quadruple Alliance diplomats, there has probably been the idea of completely upsetting the terms of the Treaty of Bucharest—a hopeless inception. For, the Bulgarian statesmen recognise, in spite of appearing advantages, that a grave danger for their country lies therein. Now, what is it question of? The Entente seeks to put an end to Turkish domination in the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. For that purpose Bulgaria must be won over to the cause and persuaded to declare war upon Turkey. But no one is going to believe that, in the place of Turkey Bulgaria is about to become master of Constantinople; much more is it clear to all, that the Russians will become the successors of the Turks on the Golden Horn. But, if the Bulgarians should once help the Russians to get there, they would never again be able to drive them out.

Russia as Master.

"On the contrary, Russia, once established at Constantinople, would forthwith become master of all the Balkan States. Constantinople in the possession of the Russians would at once become the capital of the whole Balkan peninsula. Sofia would merely be as a suburb, and the Tzar of Bulgaria a vassal of Russia. Can there be any Bulgarian statesman who would lend himself to such a proposition, or would sacrifice the blood of his country to such an end?

"Let us take it, that Greece, Servia and Roumania were willing to give up the desired territory, would even then, the enlarged Bulgaria be able to carry out an independent policy, side by side of such a mighty neighbor as Russia? The Bulgarians had always been good reckoners. We can therefore accept with consolation, that the efforts of the Entente Powers in Sofia will fail.

"Greece according to the desires of the Entente Powers is to attack Turkey. That country is asked to pick the chestnuts out of the fire for them and take part in the occupation of the Gallipoli peninsula. For dubious compensations she is asked to give up Cavalla and eventually Salonika and Greek-Macedonia. But even should Greece attack Turkey and beat her, she must sacrifice her independence to an orthodox Byzantium.

"If Russia should win, there would be a competition as to the possession of the Greek Islands, the Aegean Sea would become a new battle ground and Greece would forever be compelled to go with the strongest, for she could no longer follow her own line. Greece therefore cannot accept the Entente Powers proposal.

As Regards Servia.

"As regards the proposals made to Servia on the part of the Quadruple Alliance, they are altogether the most pitiless and unjust. Servia has, during the course of the war, in spite of her very brave defence, suffered terrible losses, and now, when Austria-Hungary is more victorious than ever before, Servian territory, which she captured two years ago in bloody fraternal contest, is to be given up? That is impossible.

"Servia has rendered great services to the Entente, and, shall she now bend her knee to the hated Bulgar? The steps now being taken by the Entente Powers at Nisch will be nothing beyond a bitter illusion for Servia.

Let us hope that Servia is calmed down for all times and sees how false the road was when she thought that she could attack her bigger and stronger neighbor Austria-Hungary, and further her exaggerated ambitions by challenging her to a fight to the death.

A Curious Proposal.

"The proposition made to Roumania is too curious. Now, just at the time when the Central Powers are continuously defeating the Russians and have penetrated far into Russia, Roumania is asked to give up acquired territory. Even fortresses, which up to now have been reckoned impregnable, cannot withstand the prodigious strength of the Central Powers, and now little Roumania is asked to attack those Central Powers in order to compensate herself for the loss of the Dobruzscha? Even if that plan were to succeed, Roumania, should Russia come into possession of the Dardanelles, would be deprived of breath, in which case she must commercially suffocate. In truth, not an enticing outlook for Roumania."

THE WAR.

Russians Retreating and Keeping up Rear Guard Engagements. Kowno and Nowo Georgiewsk Doomed. Advance Upon Brest Litowsk.

By an amazingly clever series of tactical military combinations the Russians are being foiled in their attempt to retreat in good order and re-concentrate their forces. That they have lost close to 300,000 men since the 14th of August, that have fallen into the hands of the Central Powers forces as prisoners, is alone quite enough to show how utterly the project of the much talked of "tactical retreat" has failed.

Moreover, the finale has yet to come. It is known that there are large forces bottled up in Kowno and Nowo Georgiewsk; let us put it at, say between 60,000 and 70,000 men in each and at a conservative reckoning 1,500 cannons in the two fortresses. And both are bound to fall!

Importance of Kowno.

The Russians, just as the Germans, are keenly alive to the importance of Kowno, because this is one of the forts which was not intended to be given up, in the Russian plans of regrouping. If Kowno falls, Russia has lost a position so important that the task of recovering lost ground will have become almost hopeless. Constant sorties are being made by the defenders, and each time the Russians lose a large number of men and guns. The Germans under General Litzmann, the ground having been prepared by a previous heavy bombardment, in which the famous 42 centimeter Krupp's took part; made an assault upon the South West forts of Kowno, with rich results, taking 4500 prisoners and 240 cannon, with much other booty. Kowno is being continuously and furiously bombarded.

In the north Generals von Gallwitz and von Scholtz are very active in driving the enemy eastward and yesterday captured 1800 prisoners. To the north-east two positions of considerable importance have been stormed about Nowo Georgiewsk and 2400 prisoners and 19 cannon were captured. In all, the day was one of stirring events, several forts being taken, 9325 prisoners captured and 260 cannon wrested from the enemy.

Brest Litowsk the Goal.

Meanwhile the armies of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Field Marshall von Mackensen and the Archduke Ferdinand are actively pushing forward with the very important strategic point of Brest Litowsk as objective. The Prince is advancing by quick marches from the west and has reached Biala, another important point. Meanwhile the other armies are advancing along the line of the Bug and must be by now half way between Wlodawa and Brest Litowsk. Both armies have reached points equidistant from Brest Litowsk of about 20 Kilometres.

Very Important.

Brest Litowsk is very important, for the same reason as Kowno. The Russians it appears had no idea that the forces of the Central Powers would go so far and had counted upon it as one of the places where a re-grouping of the scattered armies could be made. The fortress itself is not of first order nothing like so strong as Kowno and Nowo Georgiewsk, but its position, lying as it does amid swamps, makes it difficult to approach. When Brest Litowsk falls and the entire network of railroads is lost to the Russians, almost impossible difficulties will arise as far as a renewal of the offensive is concerned.

In the west all is quiet. At Bepaume an English aeroplane with two occupants has been captured.

Birmen Busy.

Petersburg, Aug. 17. During the past few days German aeroplanists have dropped bombs on the line between Warsaw and Grodno.

BULGARIA STANDS FAST

Attempts of the Entente Powers to Inveigle the Kingdom into War Against Turkey. Tempting Offers of Needed Territory.

AN HONORABLE DECISION. Bulgarians Hope that When the Campaign is Over the Injustices of the Treaty of Bucharest Will be Corrected. Opinions of a Patriot.

Sofia, Aug. 17. There is the best of reason for assurance that Bulgaria is going to remain true to her policy of the strictest neutrality. The importance of the attitude of Bulgaria at the present moment must be obvious to all. The Entente Powers have never ceased trying to persuade Bulgaria to come into this war, and they have been of late more and more insistent. Everything which it is known Bulgaria would most wish, has been promised her by the agents of the Entente Powers, Macedonia, which it is her ideal to have; Cavalla, of which harbor she was deprived by the unjust clauses of the treaty of Bucharest.

Bulgaria Stands Firm.

But Bulgaria stands firm! She has no intention of taking the mean advantage suggested against Turkey, a foe she learnt to appreciate and respect in the late Balkan war. She sees clearly that her lot is bound up in that of Turkey, and with the Mohammedan power she remains friends.

All here recognise that Bulgaria was most cruelly deprived of the fruits of her victories in the war of 1912, by the machinations of Sir Edward Grey, who, instead of allowing peace to be arranged at Kirklisse—as it was on the verge of being done by the futile London Convention,—with the results that nothing was done, but Bulgaria was left exhausted and helpless, a prey to the machinations of Roumania and Servia. That none here will ever forgive or forget. There is not a Bulgarian today who will ever rest in peace until the time when Macedonia is restored to Bulgaria and Cavalla be given back to her by the Greeks; but there is not a Bulgarian who wishes to have those territories back as the price of an attack, better, a stab in the back, against a neighbor that has done his country no harm. Yet that is what is proposed to Bulgaria by the Entente Powers, and her answer is, "No!"

An Honorable Attitude.

Such an honorable attitude on the part of Bulgaria does not astonish anyone who knows this country. Bulgaria is quite prepared to await the issue of the war, trusting in and feeling sure of the victory of the Central Powers, and confident that, when that war is over, the reward of her refusal to be bribed into a betrayal of her duties as a neutral will be recognised, and that the injustices imposed upon her by the terms of the treaty of Bucharest, will be amended and Bulgaria granted her rights.

The military author Wassin Angelow, writes in the *Kambana*: "Everyone of us who has manly sentiment, and feels himself to be a Bulgarian, must rejoice at the collapse of the Russian army. Pray God, that the courageous Austro-Hungarian and German armies be given the strength to beat the Russian army and tread it down into the mire, in order that Russia may never again disturb Europe and the Balkans with her wild rapacious instincts."

Sobranje Not Summoned.

The premier Radoslawow has stated that a grand meeting of the Sobranje will not be called, as the time has not come to discuss political matters. The Government he says, is strong enough to conduct business. The Cabinet expects to obtain from the Turkish agreement as much as what the Quadruple Entente offered.

ENGLAND THE FINANCIER.

Great Britain Prepared to Pay the Bills for all the Allies.

The *Petersburg Viedomosti* writes:—"The British financial mobilization for the purposes of the war has reached already a high level, as England furnishes with money not only her own Government, but the other States of Europe fighting in the common cause. Money is the main nerve of war, and also a basis of victory. Evidently the English Parliament fully realizes the importance of its financial mission, and therefore places no obstacles in the Government's way, although Mr. Asquith warned them in his recent speech in the House of Commons that the amount of loans to the Allies may yet grow with the growth of the number of the Allies. No matter how many new Allies will join us England will fulfil faithfully her great mission of financing them. In this respect the part England is playing in this war is unique, and fills all the Allies with faith and determination to make a maximum effort against the common enemy.

The Continental Times

Published three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. A cosmopolitan newspaper, free of political bias, published in the interests of Americans, also as a convenient medium for advertisers in America and Europe to reach their customers at small expense. . . . address all communications:

The Continental Times
Berlin W. 50, Augsburger Strasse 38
Telephone: Steinplatz 7860
Proprietor, C. White, Berlin
News Editor—Aubrey Stanhope
Literary Editor—R. L. Orhelle
Printed by R. Saling & Co., Berlin SW. 68.

THE PATRIARCH EMPEROR.
(Francis Joseph, aged 85).

Throned on the peak of more than four score years,
The summit of a life too vast for tears,
Throned in his love of peace, his poet's songs,
And in the majesty of tragic wrongs,
Throned on the glowing tempests that aspire
From out his peoples' heart, throned in the fire
Of beacons thrice triumphant, lo! he stands,
The Nestor of the Nations, and his hands
Shed blessing, many blessings fair they shed
And laurels on the living and the dead.
Joined with the salvos and the festal cries,
The moans of tyranny that gasps and dies,
The heavens filled with thunder and with flame,
A folk reborn—in triumph and in fame.
The double-crested eagle seeks the sun —
A grateful nation's praise: "Well done! Well done!"

Where are Those Millions?

The Russians, according to the Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, are particularly inquisitive concerning the millions of troops that had been talked of as being raised by Lord Kitchener. The Muscovites ask "where are the millions armies of England" so constantly that it gets on the nerves of the correspondent and he made it the subject of his despatch.

But the truth is, that there are no millions of British troops in view. There was a good deal of what in America is called "tall talk" concerning millions of men that would surely be drawn to the colors in England. But that was early in the war. Now there is no longer such boasting.

A little while ago, a despatch, described as official, was sent from Petersburg, and published by the Reuter Agency, suggesting that at the moment when Russia was fiercely battling in the East, it would be a propitious and befitting moment for England and France to develop an offensive movement in the west. The London Times took up the cudgels on behalf of Britain, saying that England had done more than her duty, for by agreement, she had promised a force of 160,000 men in case of war; but that she raised 600,000 men, a wonderful feat for a non-military country. The article, which cannot have been pleasant reading to the Russians, ended up by saying that the incalculable services rendered by the British fleet was quite sufficient alone to have made the assistance of England invaluable.

The truth is that the Dardanelles expedition has swallowed up about a couple of English army corps; forces which would have been invaluable in Flanders, but have been mere food for Turkish bullets in Gallipoli. England has wasted thousands upon thousands of lives in frontal attacks, at Neuve Chapelle alone 27,000 men were sacrificed for the gaining of a trifling strip of ground.

But nowadays as the Russians plaintively remark, the English do nothing. The Times editorially puts it: "It is disappointing and disquieting to find that in spite of the Prime Minister's promise, reports from Sir John French come in with less and less regularity. And yet there has been considerable fighting and the English casualty lists are enormous." All of which causes the Times to remark further: "When will the government understand that we are a nation prepared to accept the ill chances of war as well as its success?" To hold back news just because it is not good is to show that you do not trust people to be brave in the face of misfortune. Evidently the Times has reason to know that things go amiss at the Flanders front.

Noble Attitude In these times, when mean of Bulgaria. instincts and grasping tendencies prevail amongst so many of the smaller States, it is refreshing to note the courageous and loyal attitude adopted by Bulgaria. That kingdom, so ill-treated and betrayed after the late Balkan war, in which she did the lion's share of the fighting, has of late been approached by the diplomatic representatives of the Entente Powers and promised most tempting and desirable rewards, if she would only abandon her neutrality and attack Turkey. But to her everlasting honor, Bulgaria has refused point-blank to entertain the miserable proposals made to her. Invited to stab in the back a neighboring state, that had done nothing against her, Bulgaria refuses to attack Turkey, a brave people whose soldiers are already fighting the forces of two great powers. It always pays not to be a coward and undoubtedly, when the terms of peace come to be made, Bulgaria's admirable conduct, in these so critical periods, will not be forgotten.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL VON MOLTKE.

General Staff Harbored No Plans of Military Conquest. War to Defend National Existence.
HISTORY'S STERN LESSON.
What Washington Said. Case of Belgium. Generous Tribute to English Soldiers. About the Lusitania.

The brilliant and interesting interview with General von Moltke with Colonel Edwin Emerson, given for publication in the Washington Post, continues as follows. "I am in a position to assure you positively," said the Field Marshal, "that our General Staff harbored none of those plans of rapacious military conquest of which our enemies are always prating. Any one who would deliberately plan such a universal horror as the present war, involving so much suffering for our own people, would be a maniacal monster. No one of our general staff, I assure you, ever conceived a scheme so manifestly disadvantageous as that of engaging simultaneously with such numerically superior forces as those of our five most powerful military and naval neighbors.

Germany's Defensive War.
"We had to take this war upon ourselves to defend our national existence, to which our envious enemies wanted to put an end. Their intentions toward us were well known to us and therefore we were ready for war. You will understand that we had to be ready against attack, if only by reason of our political and geographical situation, hemmed in as we were by a ring of jealous enemies all armed to the teeth. If your United States were a comparatively small country like ours, and were closely surrounded by such menacing neighbors as Russia, France, and England have been to us, your country, too, either would have to arm against immediate perils of war or you would have to resign yourselves to national humiliations like those suffered by Corea or China within recent times.

"We prepared against war, not for war.
Did not your greatest president, General Washington—lay down for you the lesson: 'In time of peace prepare for war!' We have had to learn the same stern lesson from our own history, from our Thirty Years War and from our Seven Years War. Then, as now, we were surrounded by a ring of enemies then, as now, French and Russian soldiers came swarming over our borders, burning and devastating German towns and villages wherever they went.

"As I said before, we are fighting this war in self defense. True, we have pushed our defense beyond our frontiers, acting on the sound military principle that the most effective defense is offense, and because it is obviously preferable to keep the theatre of war as far away from our homes as possible; but our war is none the less defensive, since we are fighting for our national existence.

Sheer Necessity.

"We pushed through Luxembourg and Belgium for the simple reason that we preferred to advance over that predestined theatre of war into France, rather than have the French and the English, together with the Belgians, advance through the same theatre of war into Germany. Of course the French would have preferred to have us run our heads against their frontier fortifications elsewhere, while they for their part might make their long contemplated dash through Belgium into our flank; but why should we accommodate them in this?"

"Our General Staff had absolutely convincing reasons for anticipating this French-English plan. Were we not justified, therefore, in getting ahead of the French-English offensive in this region?"
"When war broke out we gave Belgium the same chance to escape the horrors of war that we gave to Luxembourg, and we offered an indemnity as well. Indeed we showed far more consideration toward Belgium than England has shown toward neutral states either in this war or in previous wars. We repeated our offer to Belgium after the fall of Liege. The government of Belgium, misled by vain promises of help from England and France, cast our offer aside, set loose its army and people on our troops, and this drew upon herself the military extinction that speedily overwhelmed Belgium.

"While the Belgians until their final stand at Antwerp were left badly in the lurch by the tardiness of their promised British and French succor, this does not mean that the English expeditionary troops did not do their best.

England's Fighting capacity.

"Considering the severe shocks those troops received from us in their defeats at St. Quentin on August 28th and 31st, and considering the discouraging circumstances of their precipitate retreat toward the Marne, harassed as they were by our sharp pursuit through many days and nights, they held themselves together remarkably well, and only thus did they escape annihilation or utter dispersion."

Here I ventured to express some surprise at this frank concession to British bravery, having heard from other sources that the German soldiers in the field did not think very highly of their British opponents.

"Why should we begrudge our enemies a soldier's tribute to bravery?" said General von Moltke. "We do not believe in calling our enemies hard names. You may have

noticed that our German people, unlike the English, French and Russians, have no scurrious nicknames for our enemies. Indeed, I must confess that I and my fellow officers are somewhat surprised at the lengths to which our enemies go in their wrath against us. Every day I read things in newspapers from London, Paris and Petersburg which astounded me by their tone of childish spite. I cannot conceive of any German newspaper indulging in such a tone. If any of our papers did so I am sure that its own readers would turn against it.

"Of course some of our comic weeklies in their cartoons like to poke fun at some of the well-known traits of the Russians and English, particularly the 'colored English,' as they call the Hindu auxiliaries; but our leading staff and field officers always have had a high opinion of the recognized soldierly qualities of the English, Scotch, and Irish.

"My own feeling is that it is better and more honorable for a soldier to appreciate the good qualities of his enemy, rather than to belittle him. We must all recognize that England's soldiers have always shown brave and steadfast qualities. These military virtues are of special avail to them in that form of warfare which has developed of late. I doubt, however, whether England's newly-recruited armies would show the same capacity to maneuver in the open field, but I believe rather that they would soon be out-manuevered.

"Since the English campaign in Flanders has changed from open field movements to stationary trench fighting, and not much is left of their original expeditionary corps, we can reach no practical judgment concerning the maneuver efficiency of the present English army in the field, nor of their capacity for tactics and for field strategy."

Von Moltke Asks a Question.

I had another question on my lips, but General von Moltke with a smile raised his hand and said:

"Now may I, in turn, ask you a question?" "Certainly," I replied.

"What is your opinion," he asked, "in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania?"

"What special point have you in mind?" I returned.

"If you had been coming to Europe at the time when the Lusitania last sailed," he asked, "would you have embarked on her?"

"No, certainly not."

"Precisely," remarked General von Moltke. "Not being a diplomat, nor a lawyer, but as a soldier, I fail to see why war zones on land are recognized and respected, while war zones at sea are to be disregarded. If some neutral non-combatants in the midst of war operations were so crazy as to attempt to cross a battlefield, riding on a hostile ammunition wagon, which made it a practice moreover to carry a false flag, they would become an instant mark for slaughter the moment they came under the sights of our guns, no matter who these non-combatants might be, and no matter what were their nationality, age, or sex.

"Your American compatriots who chose to sail on the Lusitania, despite our published warnings against crossing the naval war zone in enemy ships and against the Lusitania in particular, simply courted death. We can no more give up our practice of destroying such hostile munition carriers at sea than we could give up destroying hostile ammunition trains on land whenever our batteries can bring them under their fire.

"If Americans will confine themselves to sailing on their own ships without contraband, if they will take measures that the American flag will not be misused by one of the belligerents, then they will be just as safe from the attacks of our 'undersea boats' on the open sea as they are safe in their own home waters. An American ship is the same as American soil; an English ship in the same to us as English soil. We are making war on England."

CONTRASTS.

England, long the victim of landlordism, of wealth grasped in a few hands, while a monstrous poverty stalked among millions, had been rendered stupid both at the top and at the bottom. Luxury and arrogance at the top, and hunger and dissipation at the bottom, are not conducive to mental activity. John Brisben Walker.

NO DOUBT OF IT.

Can anyone doubt, reading the news intelligently, that the situation is a serious, if not a perilous, one? (Lloyd George.)

A SPEECH IN THE COMMONS.

"But sky-staring is not enough for us. We have to put forth all our strength. The events in the East, whatever they mean, portend that.
They mean that a larger share than ever of the burden of this struggle will be cast upon the shoulders of Britain."
The Times.

VIRIBUS UNITIS.
NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The Emperor's Birthday.

The entire country is getting ready for the celebration of the Emperor's Birthday on the 18th of this month. This day, on which Emperor Francis Joseph will complete his eighty-fifth year, has during the sixty-seven years of his reign always been a holiday "par excellence" for the Dual Monarchy. At the beginning of the second year of war the whole population will look with thankful hearts to their Emperor and with him to the resplendent feat's of arms accomplished by the army as well as the navy.

More than ever will the aged monarch look back with pride upon the many years of his rule. Austria-Hungary of today, this admirable community of different races, different nationalities and confessions, the solidary fight for Emperor and Fatherland and the exalted patriotism: all this is the result of Emperor Francis Joseph's efforts during his long reign. It is the product of his motto: "viribus unitis." The brave army, now gaining such splendid success in North and South, the more than excellent navy—giving daily examples of its initiative and heroism in the Adriatic—are the result of the imperial precaution for the military defence of Austria-Hungary and the work of Emperor Francis Joseph.

This is the conviction of the whole population of the Habsburg Monarchy, and in all provinces great preparations for the national holiday are being made. In Hungary a great demonstration is being planned, and deputies of all the larger cities are to go to Vienna personally to do homage to their beloved Emperor. The Mayor of Prague has published a proclamation, asking to celebrate the Emperor's Birthday with special solemnity, and similar proclamations have been issued in other cities. It may well be expected that this year's celebration will outshine those of all prior years.

Archduke Karl Francis Joseph at Budapest.

A full week Archduke Karl Francis Joseph and the Crown Princess have been staying at Budapest. Although in the first place their visit to the Hungarian capital concerned the various hospitals and other military institutions, it offered a welcome occasion for a number of imposing patriotic demonstrations. The reception—which we have mentioned in a previous issue—was of a most hearty and enthusiastic character. The young Crown Prince made a deep impression upon the whole population with his complete knowledge of the Hungarian language and its popular idioms. His amiability and kindness to everyone has taken all hearts by storm, and the Crown Princess Zita has rapidly become the favourite of the Hungarian people.

Just about a year ago—at the outbreak of the war—the Crown Prince paid his first official visit at Budapest. The progress of the war and the part the future ruler has played in it, has won him the sympathy and love of all nationalities. His constant travels in all districts affected by the war, his repeated visits in the trenches and at the immediate fire-line, have made him extremely popular. This fact is not to be underrated by any means, and may be well noted by the enemies of the monarchy. They have as much failed to disturb the internal politics by the murder of Sarajewo, as they were mistaken about the great powers' of resistance of the Empire.

Baking of Pastry Again Permitted.

In spite of the unfavorable weather of the past few weeks, the crops have suffered only little damage and the harvest may well be called above the average. The baking of pastry is now again permitted, and all restrictions have been declared out of force. There will be plenty of bread for everyone, even if the war should last another year. With light heart we can look upon the blockade war of our enemies which they are conducting in the name of "civilisation and humanity."

The New Red Book.

The Austro-Hungarian secretary of Foreign Affairs has published the first supplement to the collection of documents concerning the violations of international law by Russia and Serbia. Barbarous cruelties and inhumanities have been officially established. Similar to all previous Red Books published by the Imperial Foreign Office, this booklet is again an incontrovertible accusation against the friends and allies of the French, English and Italian nations who claim for themselves two thousand years of civilization. The Russian invasion now fortunately at an end in Galicia and Bukovina, has added another chapter to the human history of civilization. To assault defenceless women ten to fifteen times in succession is certainly an achievement upon which Paris, London and Rome may look with great pride. To be sure the gentlemen at London and Paris need not complain about not being mentioned in the Red Book. A few drastic descriptions are published of shameful treatment of Austro-Hungarian citizens in French and English internation camps. As allies of Russia these countries do not wish to be considered inferior to their friends in the north.

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.

Bullying the Swiss.

To the Editor.

I met yesterday a Swiss business-man who had broken off his holiday in order to return to his office as he considered that the situation caused by the question of the importation of food-stuffs into Switzerland was so grave that he did not care to be absent. He further informed me that the demands made by Great Britain in this respect were of such a degrading nature that the Bundesrat, after discussing the same, broke up in angry confusion. He also told me that, as a patriotic Swiss he and his family would sooner live on potatoes than be subjected as honest neutrals to such humiliation. What is particularly worthy of note, is the fact that hitherto—much to my astonishment, I must confess—the German-speaking Swiss in this part of Switzerland at any rate, appear to be very friendly towards Great Britain, or, if one likes it better, to have a certain amount of antipathy towards Germany, and my Swiss friend has frequently spoken in extenuation of the British government when I have bitterly criticised it, or rather the people who composed it and still partly compose it. If no statesmen are procurable for the Foreign Office surely some gentlemen are available.

Yours truly,

Lucerne. A Briton.

Russia's Vandalism.

To the Editor.

The British Press glories daily about the splendid manner in which the defeated Russians are carrying out their "retreat" and "shortening of line." But there is not a single voice raised against the wanton destruction by the routed Russian army remains of crops, cattle, homes, in short all the property of the already famine-stricken Poles. The Poles, being divided among themselves, have suffered the horrid fate of being divided finally between others,—and this whole Moscovite aggression was based on the assumption that, may the worst happen, Russia proper will not suffer from an invasion or from being a battle ground but the Poland of the Poles will bear the burden of destruction. And Britain who professes to fight for the "subject nationalities" for the "freedom of small nations" has not the slightest veto with her "gallant ally" the Moscovite, against the devastation these eastern hordes effect in the land of the Poles.

I suggest the immediate constitution of a commission, which is to establish the losses so caused the Poles, in order, that in due course the account might be presented for payment to those who will be able to pay for the devastation caused by their "glorious allies."

Yours very Obediently

Ilyricus.

THE LONDON PRESS.

There is a delightful versifier on the London New Age, P. Selver by name, whose humorous, exact and withering estimate of the press that made the war we take a wicked delight in reproducing.

PLACARDS

(May 1915).

The doggish harbinger of the Express
Yelped in the cadence of a green crescendo.
Haldane has shoved the country in a mess,—
This was the tenour of its innuendo.

The pustules of the leprous Daily Mail
Festered, and from them oozed vermillion slanders,
Faithfully putting dullards on the trail
Of all that is not happening in Flanders.

In streaks of black that sprawled on sickly buff
John Bull had vomited his slimy babble.
I saw the gobbers of his monstrous bluff
Gulped down and savoured by a mangy rabble.

The harvest thickened as the day advanced,—
The advent of the afternoon was rendered
Bleak with Pall Mall and Globe, whose
emblems pranced
Shrieking the drivel tricksters had engendered.

I saw their hirelings making much ado,
I saw edition gobble up edition.
And lies that cackled lustily at two,
At six had met their death by malnutrition.

And as the sun went sloping to the west,
The Evening News began its twilight twitter.
With yellow blazonry its ha'penny crest
Almost eclipsed the Star's virescent glitter.

Then as I tottered homeward, these again
Were ousted by yet newer, madder ravings.
For from the morning dew till evening's wane
Bawd Humbug pandered to his puppets' cravings.

P. Selver.

The New Age may indeed have little circulation and no advertisements, both of which are due to its abhorrence of the methods of its fat contemporaries described above, but it certainly has courage and we wish it well.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A Letter to one of our Anglo-Maniacs.

My dear Sir: You have written me,—“I am afraid you do not understand America's high ideals and strict neutrality in relation to this war.”

I do not know whether anglophile America cares what Europe, outside of England and the Bon Marché, may think of her, but it is worth while telling her that she is neither admired nor respected by the neutral nations.

Such words come not from Germans only. Swiss, Swedes, Russians and even some Italians have written similar sentiments to me, and in their press one reads at times still sharper criticism.

What the Allies Think.

Moreover there is little doubt that the Allies themselves regard you merely as unscrupulous traders, easily gullible and “negotiable.”

What does “American” Mean?

You tell us we are un-American. I tell you we are infinitely more American than

you if “American” means an independent spirit, which revolts at this disgraceful trucking to Great Britain, unworthy of our fathers and our national character.

That is, however, no reason why you should hate the Germans. Quite the contrary. Most of the immigration into America of recent years has been of Slav or Latin origin.

British Condescension.

Would it do you any good, if some one could convince you that the John Bull you adore despises you? It is a fact.

But let them live for a while with the English, in England, and they will feel that the contemptuous condescension shown by Britons toward Americans is unendurable to anyone save a toady.

Whoever has come from India to Europe on a P. & O. Steamer, will never forget the evidences of ill-breeding and often downright insolence shown there by the travelling Briton and the imitative stewards towards Americans and even towards Australians.

Neutral Opinions.

The “Svenska Morgenbladet” of Stockholm expresses what I believe to be the prevalent opinion in European neutral countries regarding the sinking of the “Lusitania.”

ships which have ammunition on board. Germany, having given the necessary warning, England knew perfectly the risk she was running, and it is incomprehensible that she treated so inhumanly passengers who did not understand the danger.

What bullying can do. Two hundred years ago, the English poet, Pope, wrote:—“Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies.”

When England has had wars with civilized nations, she has hired others to do much of the fighting, reserving for her own part two safer and more potent weapons,—money and secret agents.

us. In poverty-stricken Italy they have at last succeeded. As a consequence, Italy has become a vassal State of England, humbly accepting in return for her money a British supervision of her Customs!

Some English People.

You tell me that you do know some delightful English people. So do I. A man with a cancer has portions of his body that are still healthy, and may be even beautiful.

From England's two million paupers, from the innumerable sordid, hopeless men and women in her slums, from her unpatriotic, sport-besotted youth, whom Press and Clergy try in vain to galvanize to heroism,

What a Spectacle!

In wild confusion the members of her Parliament accuse the Cabinet of making a money-deal out of their salaries, while one yells out:—“For God's sake act like Britons!”

The Beginning of the End.

The truth is, your infatuation for everything British has blinded you to facts. In the dialect of the race-course,—dear to British souls,—you have “put your money on the wrong horse.”

quite possible England may proceed to dump American securities in Wall Street, and otherwise bribe or brow-beat the United States financially, if it declines to join her motley press-gang.

GREY'S EYE TROUBLE.

(With apologies to Lustige Blätter)

Sir Edward Grey's eye affliction is, we regret to say, far more complicated than we had at first supposed.

First of all, the distinguished Minister is suffering from long-sightedness—he manifests an utter incapacity for seeing the things closest at hand.

Secondly, there are also many symptoms of short-sightedness—he is quite unable to read the official German bulletins.

Thirdly, the unfortunate Minister of Foreign Affairs is suffering from double-sight—when he looks at Kitchener's recruiting figures.

Fourthly, there are serious symptoms of color-blindness—he is utterly unable to distinguish one ship's flag from another.

Fifthly, there have been most alarming symptoms of blurred vision—the invalid is utterly unable to tell an armed English ship from an unarmed one.

Is there no remedy for the suffering patient? He has tried rose-colored spectacles when regarding the English situation—but without avail.

He has used the darkest smoked glasses when regarding Germany's future—but these have proved useless.

He has used Churchill's Lotion for Blood-shot Eyes, but this has merely aggravated his trouble.

He has experimented with magnifying glasses when regarding British victories—but these proved disappointing.

He has likewise experimented with diminishing glasses when regarding German victories—with equally unsatisfactory results.

Some of the symptoms are as follows: He closes one eye—wherever international law or neutral rights are concerned.

He closes both eyes—when the English casualty lists come in.

He is afflicted with twitching eye-lids—when the reports of the latest German submarine successes are brought to him.

He is seized with convulsive opening of the eyes, ears, mouth and nostrils when the bulletins of the Russian disasters are published.

The condition of the patient may be characterized as desperate. He is threatened with total blindness.

The general opinion among international oculists appears to be that it is a case of double cataract and that there is no cure save that of resorting to an operation with German steel, performed under the anaesthesia of Northcliffe gas bombs. O.

THE STEP-MOTHER.

An interesting letter from an American naval officer on board the U. S. cruiser North Carolina, which has been in the Mediterranean for some months, recently appeared in the American press.

Speaking of the situation at Gallipoli the American officer said that there seemed no likelihood of the Turkish positions being forced.

But what chiefly struck the American observer was that the “British” offensive was conspicuous by the absence of the English themselves.

“Thousands and tens of thousands of wounded French, Australians and Irish arrive in Egypt” he wrote; of one Australian regiment of 1000 men “only 67 came back.”

In summing up his impressions this frank but acute observer, remarks:

“The English have sent the Australians and the Irish to the front. The beloved Motherland is prodigal of the blood of her step-children.”

The history of Great Britain's world Empire is written in the blood of her step-children; they fill the coffins, she fills the coffers.

Victoria Hotel Hug. Open all the year. Wintersports. Engelberg. Palace Hotel and National. Magnificent first-class establ. under excellent management. Wengen. Hotel National. Most modern high-class family hotel. Tarif extremely moderate. Adelboden (Bernese Oberland). Hotel and Pension Schoeneegg. Delightful situation. Special cooking after medical orders. Arth-Rigi-Railway. Shortest and most agreeable railway connection from Lucern, Basel, Zurich, Schaffhausen, Bodensee, Vorarlberg, Búnderland, Italy. Beatenberg. Favourite Alpine Health Resort on the north side of Lake Thun.

British Prisoners in German Camps. EXCLUSIVE AND OFFICIAL LISTS. (No. 17)

Gefangenenlager: Hameln.

- Tuppington, William, Priv., Gren. 2. B. 1. D.
Thornton, James, Priv., 4. R. 15. B. 5. D.
Tilley, Frank, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D.
Thomas, Edmond, Adjud., 327 L. 1. G.
Toring, Gilbert, Soldat, D. C. L. J. 14. B. 5. D.
Taylor, Harry, Priv., D. C. L. J. 14. B. 3. D.
Tanner, Alfred, Priv., Derby 18. B. 6. D.
Tonque, Harry, Corp., N. A. D. 18. B.
Taylor, Fred, Priv., Derby 18. B. 6. D.
Saunders, W., Priv., M. I. D. B.
Sergeant, William, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D.
Sherlock, William, Priv., Chester 15. B. 5. D.
Smith, William, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D.
Svane, Arthur, Corp.,
Torvey, John, Priv., Queens 3. B. 1. D.
Taylor, James, Corp., 18. R. 8. B.
Thompson, Charles, Corp., 2. L. 7. B. 3. D.
Taylor, William, Priv., D. C. J. F. 14. B. 5. D.
Trousell, Harry, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Toulson, George, Serg.,
Thompson, Fred, Priv.,
Taylor, James, Priv.,
Tombs, Fred, Priv.,
Turner, Douglas, Priv.,
Reddy, John, Priv., Hanr. M. B. 52. D.
Radford, Samuel, Priv., H. D. 18. B. 6. D.
Rousham, James, Priv.,
Revelle, John, Priv., H. Derby 18. B. 6. D. 3. C.
Robinson, John, Priv.,
Rose, Walter, Corp., Bedford 15. B. 5. D. 2. C.
Robson, Joseph, Priv., Chester 5. D. 5. B.
Rhoole, Phoenix, Priv., D. C. H. 14. B.
Radford, William, Serg., Durham 18. B. 6. D.
Robinson, George, Serg., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Raytoul, Henry, Priv., Middlesex.
Rose, Frederick, Priv., D. C. L. J. 14. B. 3. D. 2. C.
Rose, Jean, Priv., Lanca 7. B. 3. D.
Rowe, George, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 2. C. 39.
Riggs, Walter, Corp., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 2. C.
Russel, John, Priv., 5. R. R. J. 3. B. 5. D. 6. C.
Robb, A., Priv., S. L. 7. B. 3. D.
Robins, William, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 2. C.
Rood, Samuel, Priv., Dorset.
Rogers, James, Priv., 2. R. D. 3. D. 8. B.
Renchau, Patrick, Priv., 2. R. D. 3. D. 8. B.
Roache, Martin, Priv., 2. R. J. 8. B. 2. D.
Ryan, Michael, Corp.,
Rower, Serg., 18. R. 8. B.
Radford, Fred, Priv., Leister 14. B. 6. D. 3. C.
Reeve, Ernest, Priv., 18. Husar. 2. B. 6. D. 1. C.
Rowbrotton, James, Priv., Sherw. F. 6. D. 8. B.
Rochs, Edward, Priv., Durham.
Reenes, Albert, Priv.,
Richardson, Georges, Priv., S. F. 18. B. 6. D. 3. C.
Roberts, William, Priv., 2. Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Robinson, Robert, Priv., Durham 6. D. 3. C.
Rose, William, Priv., 2. Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. 3. C.
Reaney, Alfred, Priv., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. 3. C.
Racker, George, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 2. C.
Roudfood, George, L. C., Sherw. 6. D. 16. B.
Russel, William, Priv., Leinster 6. D. 17. B.
Robson, William, Priv., D. L. D. 18. B. 6. D.
Read, George, Priv.,
Row, Ernest, Priv., Inf. 18. B.
Rockley, George, Priv., S. F. 18. B. 6. D. 3. C.
Read, Robert, Priv., D. L. J. 18. B. 6. D. 3. C.
Raisbeck, James, Priv.,
Royston, James, Priv., Kings 12. B. 4. D. 2. C.
Robinson, Albert, Priv.,
Roberts, Frederick, Priv., 2. Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Roulands, Frederick, Corp., D. L. J. 18. B. 6. D.
Riddle, Thomas, Priv., 18. Husar. 2. Cambry.
Raby, Horace, Eriv., Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. 3. C.
Redgate, Bernard, Priv.,
Reid, William, Corp.,
Rippon, Leonard, Priv.,
Rolette, Ernest, Priv.,
Roltaone, Frederick, Priv.,
Rolle John, Lanc., 2. L. G.
Ross, Albert, Corp., 2. Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D. 3. C.
Reddau, James, Priv., 2. R. J. 8. B. 3. D.
Roebach, Frederick, Priv., 2. S. L. 7. B. 3. D.
Richards, Harry, Priv., D. C. L. J. 14. B. 5. D.
Radford, Samuel, Priv., Foresters 13. B. 6. D.
Rockley, John, Priv., 2. Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Reiggs, Charles, Priv., Dorset 3. D. 15. B.
Rutherford, Joe, Priv., D. L. J. 18. B.
Rasdall, Charles, Priv., S. J. 18. B.
Rabbit, Arthur, Priv., Dorset 5. D. 15. B. 2. C.
Raine, Henry, Corp., Somerset 11. B. 4. D.
Rose-Troup, John, Off., Queens R. 3. B. 1. D.
Robert, Goden, Priv.,
Ryan, Maurice, Priv., 18. R. 8. B.
Rick, George, Priv., 2. Sherw. F. 18. B. 6. D.
Rogers, Thomas, Priv.,
Riggs, Henri, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D. 2. C.
Robert, James, Priv., D. C. South L. 17. B. 3. D.
Robert, W. Waston, Priv., D. C. L. J. 5. D. 14. B.
Woods, George, Priv., R. I. 3. D. 8. B.
Walker, Patrick, Priv., 2. R. I. 8. B. 3. D.
Walsch, Philipp, Priv.,
Williams, Thomas, Priv., 82. Reg. 7. C.
Williams, Robert, Serg., 2. R. I. 8. B. 3. D.
Wolstenholme, Joe, Priv., 1. W. Y. 18. B. 6. D.
Waefer, William, Priv., 18. Reg. 8. Corps.
Wright, John, Priv., 2. S. L. 7. B. 3. C.
Whitehorn, Gerald, Priv.,
Ward, Joseph, Priv., Irish Leinster.
White, John, Priv., R. W. R. 22. B. 7. D. 3. C.
Torrance, Frank, Priv., Scotch 18.
Tyler, George, Priv., S. L. 7. B. 3. D.
Thomas, Arthur, Corp., 2. L. R. 7. B. 3. D.
Reede, Robert, Soldat, 18. Hus. 2. B. 6. D. 1. C.
Rioffray, Benno, Soldat, 44. L. I. 27. B. 14. D. 7. C.
Reynolds, John, Priv., Royal 22. B. 7. D. 4. C.
O'Rarke, Kenis, Priv., Sund. Lanc. 7. B. 3. D.
Ryand, Edward, Priv., Leinster 17. B. 6. D. 3. C.
Abbott, John, Corp., Dorset 15. B. 5. D.
Atkins, William, Priv., 15. Hus. 85. B. 43. C. 21. C.
Atkinson, Abraham, Priv., 82. S. L. 7. B. 3. D. 1. C.
Alloft, Percy, Priv., Forster 18. B. 6. D.
Ashford, Edward, Priv., D. C. L. 18. B. 6. D.
Arnold, Henry, Priv., Buff. 18. B. 6. D.
Asholl, Harry, Priv., Leinster 17. B. 6. D.
Ashmore, Walter, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Ainsworth, Fraser, Priv., Welsch. 22. B. 7. D.
Ault, Alex, Priv., Derby.
Ashion, Job, Priv., S. J. 18. B.
Allen, Charles, Priv.,
Aather, Nash, Priv., Buff. 18. B. 6. D.
Addison, Joe, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Allen, Harry, Priv., Genie.
Astill, Edwin, Serg., Sherw. 12. B. 4. D.
Attenborough, Fred, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Aylin, Edgar, Priv., D. L. D. 18. B. 6. D.
Alloft, William, Priv., 2. Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Arrot, James, Priv., D. L. J. 18. B. 6. D.
Adams, Joseph, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Atkins, George, Priv.,
Aughan, Patrick, Priv., 18th 8. Corps.
Archer, Stanley, Priv., Bradford 15. B. 5. D.
Allen, Joseph, Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D.
Astbury, Tom, Priv., Chester. 5. D. 15. B.
Akins, George, Priv., Dorset 5. D. 15. B.
Aldridge, William, Corp., Durham 18. B. 6. C.
Anderson, Charles, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Allitt, Arthur, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Attenborough, James, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Ashbrook, Joseph, Priv., Chester 15. B. 5. D.
Aburon, William, Priv., S. L. 3. D. 14. B.
Austin, Arthur, Priv., Bedford 15. B. 5. D.
Armstrong, George, Corp., Dorset 15. B. 5. D.
Abel, George, Priv., R. C. L. T. 14. B. 5. D.
Attwell, Fred, Priv., D. C. L. 14. B.
Ahin, Alfred, Priv., 4.
Bet, Bill, Priv., Derby 18. B. 6. D.
Boppard, Thomas, Priv.,
Booth, George, Priv.,
Bowner, William, Corp., Dorset.
Boxon, Ernest, Priv., Derby 18. B. 6. D.
Brierley, Robert, Priv., R. O. 17. B.
Brinklow, Serey, Priv., Dorset.
Burrous, Albert, Priv., Derby 18. B. 6. D.
Bush, John, Priv.,
Barnes, Edward, Priv., Briff. 16. B.
Billeyar, John, Priv., S. J. 18. B.
Barton, Harry, Priv.,
Beatti, William, L. C., D. L. J. 18. B.
Biergass, Charles, Trooper, 2. L. F. 3. D.
Barnett, Robert, Priv., 2. Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Bonsall, Alfred, Priv.,
Bennett, Samuel, Priv.,
Bowler, Joseph, Priv.,
Beardmore, Samuel, Priv.,
Burbary, William, Corp.,
Brakefield, Walter, Priv.,
Butler, Edward, Priv., Durham.
Baggs, Rob., Priv., Dorset 15. B. 5. D.
Binbow, Charles, Priv., Durham 14. B.
Blackburn, Rich., Priv., 2. R. Durham.
Boodshow, Thomas, Corp., Sherw. 6. D. 8. B.
Burns, Walter, Priv.,
Bencholmen, Charles, Priv., Sherw. 8. B. 6. D.
Beck, John, Priv., 3. Lanc. 7. B. 3. D.
Brien, Daniel, Priv., 2. Lanc. 7. B. 3. D.
Butler, Alfred, Priv., M. D. D. 3. D.
Britton, Elias, Priv., D. C. L. J. 14. B. 5. D.
Booth, William, Priv., 82. South L. 7. B. 3. D.
Brader, Thomas, Priv., Lancer 7. B. 3. D.
Berch, Walter, Priv., 82. L. 7. B. 3. D.
Brooks, John, Priv.,
Bennet, John, Priv., D. C. L. J., 14. B. 5. D.
Browzer, John, Priv.,
Barks, Harry, Priv., Braafortshire 15. B. 8. D.
Buckley, John, Priv., Chester 15. B. 5. D.
Bodmen, Alfred, Priv., Dorset 5. B. 15. D.
Berral, William, Priv., 2. Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Ball, Arthur, Priv.,
Bishop, John, Priv., Dorset 5. D. 15. B.
Beale, Charles, Priv.,
Blomberg, Charles, Priv., Chester 5. D. 15. B.
Bull, John, Priv., Sherw. 18. B. 6. D.
Breathwuth, Arthur, Priv.,
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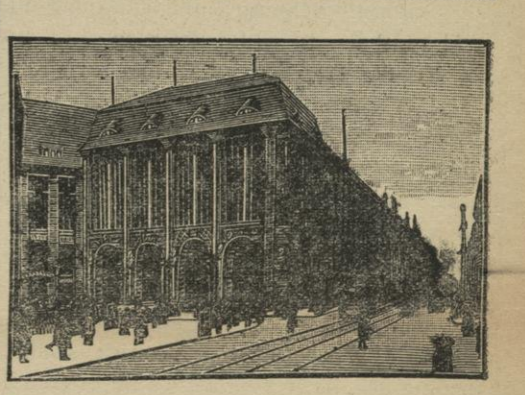
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