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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

LATEST NEWS. SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES. Amade in Petersburg.

Petersburg, Sept. 28. General d'Amade has arrived here from Bucharest. The nature of his mission is kept secret.

Torpedoed.

London, Sept. 28. The English Steamer Cornubia, 1889 tons, has been torpedoed in the Mediterranean.

War Profits in holland.

Amsterdam, Sept. 28. It is proposed to bring in a new tax upon war profits. A State Commission is working out the project. Threatened Strike.

London, Sept. 28. The dock workers throughout the country threaten to go out on strike unless the shipowners grant their

The Dardanelles Fiasco.

Paris, Sept. 28. The Deputy Merlin, writing in the Petit Parisien, says that the Dardanelles expedition was badly organised and has come to a standstill.

French Hopes.

Paris, Sept. 28. The military critic of the Petit Journal says that the next few days will show whether or not the new born hopes of a general offensive are to be realised.

English Financial Needs.

London, Sept. 28. The Russian Finance Minister Bark has prolonged his stay here. His business does not progress as well as might have been.

America Interested.

New York, Sept. 28. Great interest is taken on this side of the Atlantic as regards the Baltic situation which, it is considered, tends to a shortening of the war.

Bulgaria's Answer. Sofia, Sept. 28. The reply to the last appeal made by the Quadruple Alliance Powers to Bulgaria, requesting that country to take up arms against Turkey, will undoubtedly be

General Marchand Wounded.

The well-known General Marchand, whose name became so prominent in the Fashoda affair, has been severely wounded. He has been hit in the spinal column, but there are hopes that his life may be saved.

Turkish Successes. Constantinople, Sept. 28. Two of the

patrols of the Allies have been captured near Anaforta. The Turks made a surprise attack and captured several trenches and much ammunition and material of war.

King to King.

Sofia, Sept. 28. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has sent a telegram to King Constantin of Greece in which he informs the Greek Monarch that the mobilisation of Bulgaria in nowise is intended as against Greece. Attacked by Indians.

New York, Sept. 28. A train at Torres, in Mexico, has been derailed by Yaki Indians. Eighty women and children were placed into one of the waggons which was laden with hay and the whole set fire to. Only twenty passengers were saved.

Enthusiasm in Paris.

Paris, Sept. 28. The news from the front has aroused the utmost enthusiasm here. The papers announce that the number of the prisoners constantly augments. First they were given as 16,000 and 200 officers, later on as 20,000 prisoners in all.

A Denial to Kitchener.

Constantinople, Sept. 28. Dr. Jaeckh who has been for some time at the Headquarters of General Liman von Sanders, says that Lord Kitchener's statement to the effect that the Turkish troops were depressed is entirely devoid of foundation. He says that, on the contrary, under the leadership of Enver Pasha the old time Ottoman spirit has returned and the Turkish soldiers are full of zeal and enthusiasm.

Turkish Reply.

Constantinople, Sept. 28. The assertions made by Lord Kitchener as regards pessimism existing amongst the Turkish troops has caused considerable amusement here. The Turks make reply that as the English, according to their own accounts were beaten, it is difficult to imagine upon what logical basis Lord Kitchener could imagine the Turks to be pessimistic. They think that either Kitchener is mis-informed or that he seeks to conceal his anxiety by boastfulness.

Threatening Bulgaria.

Paris, Sept. 28. The Temps publishes an article in which it openly threatens Bulgaria with the vengeance of the Entente Powers. It says that unfortunately small nations can not be prevented from commiting suicide. The result of what has taken place will be that the road to Constantinople will lead through Servia and Bulgaria instead of via Gallipoli.

LLOYD GEORGE'S DESPERATE CRY.

He tells that Nation is Lost Unless Conscription be Introduced. Great Forces Arrayed the Minister of Munitions.

FOR AND AGAINST HIM. The Biggest Organisations in the Kingdom Resist Forced Military

Service. The Employers of Labor

and Landowners Oppose. Lendon, Sept. 26. The situation here is becoming each day enormously more complicated. It has come to a point where the classes and the masses are dividing up and

taking strong sides against one another. Lloyd George, in all the confusion and jealousies, in all the bickerings and quarrelings that fill the air, stands out as the one man of note, the man who thinks is possible at the last moment to stimulate his inert and chronically apathetic countrymen into the same fierce condition of high pressure energy in which he himself lives and belives in.

A Dangerous Game. But Lloyd George is playing an exceedingly dangerous game and he is fully aware of it. More than once he has offended his own class, the workingman. And already from the centre of the Workingsmen's Unions, there are heard strong "Anti Lloyd George" cries. The workmen are beginning to realise that Lloyd George, although of them, is not and never has been with them in sympathy, that he has merely used his nominal friendship for the workingman for political purposes, and that with success. But, that when it comes to the test he appears as the friend

only in name but not in deed. Against Lloyd George.

The parties ranged against Lloyd George here are very powerful. He is now the the fighting head of the Conscription party, with Churchill egging him along. Lloyd George has forever been dominated by the stronger will and the more enterprising chacellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. And and advisers. Against the Minister of Munitions who might aptly be re-christened the Minister of Conscription there stand in firm array the two greatest workmen's organisations in the country, the Trade's Unions and the Association of Railroad Workers. They are openly opposed to Lloyd George upon the subject of Conscription, and exceedingly suspicious of him on the subject of the governmental control of factories which he has brought into life. And it must not be forgotten that in a country where disorganisation is the rule, as in England, those parties are perfectly organised.

Powerful Opponents. Further Lloyd George has a powerful section of the community opposed to him in the persons of the labor givers. They are dead against conscription for they see in it the doom of English trade. America is fast drawing British trade away and has augmented her shipping over 150,000 tons since the commencement of the war. That is all at the expense of England whose entire existence is founded upon her over sea trade. President Wilson has one strong and fixed idea, which is that of encreasing the mercantile navy of the United States, and he has done a great deal already in that direction. The English producer sees that action of America with the greatest anxiety. And when he pictures to himself America free and without conscription and England trammelled as she is and in poor financial condition, as assuredly will be the case after the war, and with conscription atop of that, why the manufacturer sees in it all nothing less than ruin staring him in the face. So he also is a sworn enemy of Lloyd George and his conscription ideas.

The Conservative or what is nowadays called the Unionist Party - is divided against itself on the matter of Lloyd George and his conscription ideas. The landowners are bitterly against the Minister of Munitions on account of his agrarian measures, passed when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer and which meant almost ruin to them. The Liberals are also divided, but largely in the majority against conscription. One asks therefore what power Lloyd George has behind him that makes him hold on so

strenuously to concription. Pessimistic Talk.

Of late the Minister of Munitions has been the most pessimistic talking politican in Great Britain. And there you have the entire secret of his line of thought. He tells the British public that the country is in the gravest danger and that the situation is well nigh desperate. If the country is to be saved there is nothing left, he says, for it but conscription. Lloyd George works in with the l a naval unit.

Northcliffe papers, which cry from the housetops "Conscription or the Nation is lost for ever!" Lloyd George, in that press, is constantly praised and patted on the back and the people are told that he the most popular politician in the county and the one real patriot in the time of peril. But the Northcliffe press is very much stultified in these days and has been constantly exposed and shown to be in the wrong. Therefore what the Northcliffe press can accomplish to day is infinitisimal compared to what it could have done a year ago, when it was at the height of its popularity.

So taken all in all, the forces that back Lloyd George are not very powerful and those ranged against him are strong and well organised. His cries about the country being lost, are hailed by an ever growing party of peace which utilises such expressions in order to further its propaganda, arguing that if the situation is as bad as Lloyd George makes it out to be, neither conscription nor anything else will avail, except to make peace as soon as possible.

WANT THE TRUTH.

Members of Parliament Complain That the Government Conceals Facts About the War. The Ochta Explosion.

London, Sept. 28. There is ever growing dis-satisfaction in Parliament against the extreme secretiveness of the government as regards facts concerning the war. Each day Members rise and make bitter complaint.

At a recent sitting in the House—

Mr. Trevelyan asked the Home Secretary why it was regarded as necessary to conceal for so long through the Press censorship the news of the destruction of the Ochta works in Russia, when one of the reasons for the supreme need of the production of more munitions here was to make up for this calamity to our Ally.

Sir I. Simon said the report referred to, whether true or false, had never been submitted to the Press Bureau, and the Bureau knew nothing of it until Monday, 13th inst. racter of he who now fills the post of Chan- On that date, without any previous submission to the Press Bureau, the Amalgamated Churchill is the most dangerous of friends Press published the story in a serial called "The Great War." That night the Daily News applied for permission to publish, and the Star repeated the application on the 14th. Both applications had to be refused on the ground that the publication of such matter might apparently contravene Regulation 18 of the Defence of the Realm regulations, which prohibited publication, without lawful authority, of any information with respect to the war materials of any of his Majesty's Allies, but the Press Bureau referred the matter to the War Office. In the meantime, again without any previous submission to the Press Bureau, the Evening News published the report in their principal editions of the 15th, and later on that evening, in view of the circumstances, the War Office decided that the matter might be released for publication.

WAR ON TWO FRONTS

Holding the French and English in the West, Retreat of Russians in Volhynia. Fighting on the western front has been of the fiercest, and both sides have taken many prisoners. With such extensive lines as those existing if it comes to a general engagement as has been the case, both sides are exceedingly likely to have local advantages, and each consequently claim victories. And so it has come about now.

Probably Exaggerated.

Great excitement is reported as existing in Paris, and in London; the newspapers are making the utmost of a partial success. But such successes have been several times announced and, as in the case of Neuve Chapelle, were found afterwards to have been only partial victories purchased at too great loss of life.

The Germans report having taken over 6,000 prisoners. General French reports having captured 53 officers and 2,800 men, 18 cannon, 32 machine guns, and the all important thing is that the fight is continuing in full force.

The French report having captured 300 officers in the Champagne district, 1500 men, and over 70 field guns. They claim to have repulsed all attacks.

WARSHIP BLOWN UP.

Italian Ironclad Blown to Pieces From Cause Unknown. An Admiral Drowned. Brindisi, Sept. 28. The Italian line of battle ship Benedetto Brin, 13,400 tons, has been blown to pieces. First there was a loud explosion followed by a fire which swept the entire ship. Of the 820 men aboard. 8 officers and 379 men were saved. Amongst the lost is Admiral Rubin de Cervin. The cause of the catastrophe is unknown, but it is said not to be from any exterior cause. The Benedetto Brin was built in 1901 and was not of high value as

ENGLAND FACES VAST BUDGET.

Extraordinary Taxation to be Imposed to Meet the Vast War Expenditure. Vast Deficit in Sight.

HEAVY SUMS FOR ALLIES. Chancellor of the Exchequer Says That he Cannot State how Much May be Needed to Pay Debts of Co-Fighters in War.

London, Sept. 28. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. McKenna, in bringing in the third war Budget, announced that the country would have to face a dead-weight debt at the close of the present financial year of £2,200,000,000 with a revenue of £387,000,000. The deficit for 1914 was £334,000,000.

The Triple Task.

England has undertaken a triple task in this war, and one so vast that the financiers of the world, and those of England itself, are wondering whether the wealth of Great Britain will suffice to meet it. England undertakes to keep command of the sea, to maintain an army, and to assist her Allies by furnishing them with supplies and by aiding them in financing their purchases in countries other then their own. Which being put into plainer language signifies that Great Britain undertakes to pay for its

Several intelligent and inquisitive Members of the House of Commons have posed the very pertiment question firstly to the former, and now to the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, as to what limit there was to the advances which Great Britain might be called upon to pay on account of her Allies, it always being understood that Russia and Italy were specially referred to. And the answer has been given that it was not possible

No Limit.

Four and half months ago Mr. Lloyd George, he then being Chancellor of the Exchequer, informed the House of Commons that the amount of money advanced to the Allies amounted to £200,000,000. Ten weeks later, according to Mr. McKenna, it has reached the sum of to £423,000,000 more than doubled. And the Russian Minister of Finance is just now in London, and it is no secret that he is demanding a vast sum of money on behalf of his country. Nor is there the smallest chance of either Italy, or Russia returning any of the money that has been advanced by Great Britain, most certainly not so long as the war lasts, even if they should, in the future, be in a position to repay it at all.

Entire Renewal.

Russia has to entirely re-organise and remake its army, it must be a perfectly new creation, everything has to be renewed, rifles, munition, cannon and war material of all kinds. Nearly all such things have to come from abroad, mostly from America, where enormous prices are asked and the same must be paid in gold. Russia today has not even enough railroad waggons to transport the material of war from one part of the Empire to the other. And those vast sums needed will have to be guaranteed by England, otherwise Russia cannot continue to

fight. And as Mr. McKenna said: "When my right hon. friend, the Prime Minister, introduced the Vote of Credit last Wednesday, he gave £3,500,000 as the current daily rate of net expenditure from that vote. As the Committee know, we have to meet expediture from votes other than the Vote of Credit. and we have to form an estimate of expenditure over a longer period than the Prime Minister could take into view in moving his particular motion. My survey extends to the end of the financial year, and it includes our expenditure on all services.

Five Million a Day.

"Taking the whole period until March 31, the best estimate that can be formed of the total daily rate of expenditure on all services from now onwards is upwards of £4,500,000, and in the later weeks of the financial year it may have risen to more than £5,000,000

"The Committee will realise what this rising scale of expenditure must mean in the ensuing financial year.

"I will complete the details of the expenditure in the current year. In addition to the main heads to which I have already referred, the Navy, the Army, and external advances, there is a charge of £36,000,000 for preand post-moratorium bills, etc., arising out of certain arrangements made in the City at the outbreak of the war, and £170,000,000 for our ordinary national services, excluding the Army and the Navy, but including the charge for debt.

"Food supplies and some minor items, together with an allowance for contingencies, make up a total of £1,590,000,000.

"A total of this kind has, of course, never before been reached, but I go further, and venture to say that there is no record of a nation having voluntarily accepted liabilities bearing so high a proportion of the total national income for which provision has to be made within a single year.

Heavy Taxation.

In the matter of fresh taxation the English are not spared. War profits are to be taxed 60 %. Income tax is to be raised 40 %, but with 20% to the end of the year. Thus a man with £100,000 per annum will be called upon to pay down a solid sum of £34,029. Motor-cars, motor-cycles, cinema films, clocks, watches, musical instruments, plateglass and hats are all to be heavily taxed, 33% ad valorem. In all the new taxation is reckoned to bring in an extra revenue of

£102,155,000. Postal, telegraph and telephone rates are to be increased. Halfpenny postage is to be abolished, the weight of letters carried for a penny to be reduced, a new and higher scale is to be introduced for parcels post, the charge for the first twelve words of a telegram to be 9 pence, in place of six as hitherto: the price of press telegrams to be increased, etc., etc.

The deficit when all is over at the end of the present financial year will be £1,285,000,000, which together with last year's deficit of 334 millions of various indebtedness of the government brings the dead-weight of debt to the stupendous sum of £2,200,000,000.

THE AMERICAN LOAN. The Meeting Place of the Commission Kept Secret. Nothing Definite Settled up

To Date.

New York, Sept. 23. The conferences of the Anglo-French commissioners with the American bankers are held in what is described as "a place somewhere up town", a place where the big men of the financial section and the members of the commission can meet without attracting attention. The probability is that the meetings are being held in the mansion of Pierpont Morgan, which residence is surrounded by private detectives and police in uniform guard the doors and Pinkerton's men the inside. The sum to be advanced, should negociations come to a satisfactory conclusion, would be £120,000,000. It will be underwritten by the vast American banking syndicate the members of which will have the advantage of a point or so below par and of selling it to the public at par.

The appeal made by the Morgan-Loeb groups to the Bankers, was based upon the argument that unless America granted the sum asked for the fall in the agio on the sovereign would be so great that it would be impossible for the English to do business with the United States. This appeal, coming just at the moment when the great demands for provisions of all kinds has just set in, undoubtedly appeals to the commercial instincts of the American.

It is stated that no less than 30,000 underwriters will participate in the loan. It is stated that an agreement upon general lines has been reached and that the Anglo-Franco Commission will now go to Chicago to talk over matters with the bankers there. Terrific Artillery Fire.

On the German side it is admitted that the English and French this time suffered from no shortage of ammunition, and that their artillery fire was of unrecorded severity. They admit that at one point a division had to retreat. But the troops are in splendid spirits

and comfort themselves with the knowledge that the losses of the enemy are enormous. No Success. The German official report tells that the

attempt of the enemy to force the lines has met with no success. But, on the other hand, the Allies met with heavy losses in several places. A counter attack at Loos resulted in 750 more English taken prisoner, which brings the number captured at this point to 3397, including officers. The English tried the use of poisonous gases without success.

The French attacks have all been repulsed. In the East.

In the East some score or mere of officers and 3300 men have been captured at Wischenew.

The Russians appear to have given up the offensive in Volhynia and General von Linsingen has crossed the Styr near Luck. The Russians are in full retreat all along the line.

Servian Minister Leaves Sofia.

Sofia, Sept. 28. It is considered that diplomatic relations with Servia have been severed with the daparture of the Servian Minister from here, although the reason given for Minister Antitsch leaving was that he was going to take a vacation.

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It was Sure to Come!

There exists an absolute difference of opinion between Sir Ian Hamiiton and General Serrail the English and French Commanders in Chief at the Dardanelles. It was sure to come! For a long while past the French have openly affirmed that the English have, whenever opportunity occured, placed the French in the front to do the fighting and have themselves taken the credit for any successes achieved. The English on their side have complained that the French are not serious and enter into battle singing the Marsaillaise, a crime to the monarchical minded Briton.

It is the old story. It was all very well for the cosmopilitan minded King Edward and the sleek handed Delcassé to arrange a Franco-Anglo Alliance. That could be so long as the matter remained as between the politicians of both countries. But when it is a matter of the French and English soldier coming together, there is no possibility of mutual understanding. The Gallic Cock and the British bulldog make no fitting mates and cannot possibly understand one another. And so from the front one has constantly heard of disagreements and calousies, of an utter failure of sympathetic accord between the French and the English.

The Psychologists have long ago predicted that it is merely a matter of time ere the present allies, the French and the English, will once again revert to the traditional conditions of hatred which have existed between he whom the Englishman was wont to call "Jean crapaud" and those the French [had learned as children to call "les perfides Anglais". A true understanding between the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races on account of incompatibility of temperament, is an impossibility and the unstable bridge of agreement which the politicians built up, is rapidly crumbling to pieces and each day the feeling of bitterness between the French and the English grows. And so undoubtedly all tends to show, that when the war is over France and England will revert to the old time "Cat and Dog" conditions of existence which had been usual and considered normal. All the private news heard from the Dardanelles and the Franco-English front point that way.

In Gallipoli it was recorded recently that the Senegalese troops had to be stationed between the English and French soldiers to prevent them assaulting one another. And now it has come to an open quarrel between the Commanders in Chief.

On the Western front the antagonistic feeling existing between Generals French and Joffre is known to all. The cold blooded cynical Englishman does'nt like the animated ways of the French and a quaint example of this is quoted, by one of the British Correspondents as follows. A high English officer, very distressed at the gesticulations of General Joffre, offered to bet the French Commander a golden sovereign that he could'nt keep his hands in his pockets for ten minutes. loffre won, but he will never forgive the rudeness and crudeness of the Englishman.

War, Past, Present, Future.

It is interesting to note a few common sense remarks about war by one who takes a broad view of the big events of this world. And such are given by Mr. Martin Marshall in a New York publication Leslie's Weekly. Most people are apt to imagine that the terrors of the present terrible conflict will so affect humanity at large that a ban will be forever put on wars. In that Mr. Marshall does not agree at all, but in his matter of fact way points out that men go into battle nowadays with just the same valor and recklessness as formerly, as in the times of Julius Caesar and Leonidas, and they sacrifice their lives with just the same temerity as in the good old times of yore.

But Mr. Martin Marshall gives plenty of material for the military experts to argue about. He thinks, for instance, that the "dirigible" has proved the biggest bluff of the war. One wonders what the Zeppelinites have to say to such a charge as that. He thinks that the submarine has proved but a partial success WAR OF TODAY.

Martin Marshall Compares Modern Warfare With That of Olden Times. Finds no Alteration,

HUMANITY UNCHANGED.

Men Fight With Just the Same Bravery and Heroism as in the Days of Leonidas.

New York, Sept. 20. In Leslie's Weekly, Martin Marshall writes in original fashion concerning the War and what it ought to have taught us: He says:

"One of the things that has been impressed upon us is that human nature is unchanging and unchangeable. Men today are just as brave and just as cruel and just as fond of that great game called war as they were in any past era. The horrors of Belgium and the Champagne and East Prussia and Galicia and Russian Poland and Serbia are greater than those of the past only in proportion to the great areas and numbers of people involved. The heroism of soldiers who give their lives for a national ideal is just as intense as it was in the days of Leonidas. Therefore we may put aside as vain and foolish all hopes that this war will be the last one because it is so terrible.

Mechanical Advance.

"Another thing that we have had impressed upon us is that as the means of offense are developed by mechanical advance the means of defense pretty well keep pace. Where battalions are annihilated now by shells and machine guns armies were formerly destroyed by the sword and spear. If twenty million men had been arrayed against each other in the days of Caesar the casualties at the end of the year would have been vastly more than the five millions at which conservative authorities estimate the European losses. And the casualties would have been principally killed.

"War has progressed enormously in the matter of money cost.

Value of Artillery.

"It is for military men to say what purely technical lessons the first year of war has taught us, but a few salient facts stand out so plainly that even the lay mind can grasp them. First, artillery has increased enormously in importance, while cavalry has declined, not, perhaps, in ratio, but still markedly. The pick and spade have assumed a prominence that would have been thought impossible twelve months ago. The facility with which soldiers under fire burrow into the ground has caused a decline in the value of shrapnel and a corresponding enhancement of high explosive shells, with which the entrenched men may be blasted out of the earth.

The Big Bluff.

"The dirigible has proven the biggest bluff of all the new inventions of war. The aeroplane, on the other hand, has accomplished even more than was expected of it, and its development has only started. So far the aeroplane has not proved a formidable weapon of offense. Its possi bilities in this direction may be developed with the advent of the more powerful machines that all the nations are now building.

"The submarine, on the whole, has proved a disappointment, although it is a very potent source of terror. If the promised submarine cruisers are evolved, undersea craft will be of increased importance.

"One lesson this war has brought home, and that is the advantage of preparedness. Motors have vastly increased the mobility of armies, and may, perhaps, be placed at the head of all modern inventions for the increase of military efficiency. In this war the use of strategic railways has been of incalculable value to Germany, who has been at least equal to the best of her adversaries in the use of the motor driven conveyances.

"Germany alone, of all the nations, appreciated fully what it meant to be wholly prepared for war. France was her only rival in preparedness, and it took France six months to catch up. Great Britain today is not so well prepared for war as Germany was a year ago. Russia never will be. Herein lies a lesson for all who are willing to learn."

destroyer. To the automobile as a war agent the writer gives the highest place, and surely none will differ with him in that matter. Some time ago the Continental Times published an article which told of the wondrous work done by the German Automobile Corps, the organisation of which was so perfect that it made the army well nigh independent of railroads and enormously accelerated its mo-

But, it is sad to have to admit that the terrible scourge of war must ever remain with us. Even now, before this terrible international conflict is over, still further wars are being prepared, notably in the Balkans. And in the Far East also, Japan is preparing for some big military coup, against which particular nation time will show, but anyhow, it would be well for the United States govand is more of a terroriser than an effective ernment to keep its eyes well open.

AN APPEAL FOR TRUTH. A London Ciubman Adresses Some Plain Words to the Government.

England is Courting Disaster, London. Sept. 28. A letter which accurately reflects the sentiments of the greater number of intelligent Englishman to day, appears in the Times in a prominent position. It is written by a Sir Ralph Champneys Williams, a Colonial Governor, who is a member of the well - known St. James Club, to which all the diplomats belong.

Sir Ralph says: "May I express that which the greatest number of Englishmen think We are told, 'have confidence in the Government', and for many months we have had faith in the Ministry. But now the time has come when it is the duty of the Government to have faith in the people. Hesitation may very easily bring us into the verge of destruction, and most people believe that we are already that far.

We are weary of the everlasting fighting in the looking glass, we are tired of hearing that the Germans are exhausted, tired of speechifying, of the statements that the Turks are at their last gasp, tired of the old story of the Pyrrhic victories of the Germans over the defeated Russians, tired of being told the submarine invasion has given way and that this weapon of attack has weakened, and that in the quarter we have nothing to fear. Most of us know that all those statements are merely forms of speech. Those are the weapons with which the Ministry fights. He who has lived all his life in that particular atmospher, at once recognises the old friend.

"Optimists laugh over the idea of the enemy breaking in as a fantastic and alarmist picture. Have you seriously realised that the development of the submarine has made possible that which yesterday was impossible? They exult over the bravery of our troops in Flanders and of their deeds of heroism at the Dardanelles, they revel in delight regarding stories of the chivalrous defence made by the Russians, but they forget to note that the whole of Poland and a large slice of Russia is in German hands, that we are at an absolute standstill in Flanders, that all along the long French lines no progress is made and that Constantinople lies, so to speak, further away from us than

"The greatest of our statesmen, Lloyd George, says that the only hope for us lies in unity of the people. But 'the nation will never tread the road of unity, so long as the Governments holds to its old-time tactics, and looks upon the people as a necessary evil. In the name of all the Saints, let us know, what does the Government propose to do! And that not in the rhetorical classical governmental style, not with the superficial tirades of self-satisfied patriotism, but in clear and simple words, such as have real meaning. To proceed further at the old rate, to go on as we are going on is to court disaster. We build upon the supposed wise words uttered in Parliament: 'Wait and see!', and are blind as to the abyss towards which out folly is carrying us."

AMUSEMENTS IN BERLIN. The enemies of Germany are in the habit of depicting Berlin as being in the midst of hunger riots and of an epidemic of incendiarism, so that the people of Berlin hardly venture out of doors except on pressing errands, and all public amusements are sup-

posed to have come to an end. It is well worth the trouble to give here an abbreviated list of Theatres and Cinemas at Berlin which nightly open their doors to ever-increasing numbers of visitors.

We have before us the announcements for Tuesday, September 28th 1915, and we find therein advertised the following performances: "Carmen" at the Royal Opera House; "The Twins" at the Royal Play House; "Judith" at the Deutsches Theatre; "Der Weibsteufel" at the Kammerspiele; "Extrablätter" at the Berliner Theatre; "Zwischenspiel" at the Deutsches Künstler Theatre; "Stein unter Steinen" at the Lessing Theatre; "Die Fledermaus" at the Deutsches Opernhaus; "Der Vogelhändler" at the Friedrich Wilhelmstädt. Theatre; "Ein kostbares Leben" at the Kleines Theatre; "Jung muss man sein" at the Komische Oper; "Die Frau von 40 Jahren" at the Komödienhaus; "Herrschaftliche Diener gesucht" at the Lustspielhaus; "Holieit tanzt Walzer" at Montis Operettentheater; "The Princess on the Nile" at the Residenz Theatre; "Magda" at the Schiller Theatre; "Immer feste druff!" at the Nollendorfplatz-Theatre; and a number of other performances at smaller Theatres. Then we find advertised 3 leading Variety Theatres, namely the Wintergarten, the Apollo Theatre and the Palast Theatre. Further the well-known Circus Schumann and the Circus Busch. Finally a great number of Cinemas headed by the U. T. Lichtspiele and the Marmorhaus. Surely the above review of amusements gives the lie direct to the Entente Press.

Germany Not Exhausted.

Paris, Sept. 28. Hervé in his Humanité warns his countrymen against believing the foolish people who tell them that Germany is exhausted. He says that, on the contrary, Germany from the industrial, commercial and financial points of view is brilliantly organised. He calls upon the government to state what France has as hopes of victory.

VIRIBUS UNITIS. **NEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**

Despairing Russian Efforts.

The victorious march of the United Armies of Germany and Austria-Hungary pursues its unbroken course forward into the land of the enemy. The Russian counter-offensive at Sereth, which was made in great force, was unable to make more than a temporary impression.

It is very possible that the Tzar, now that he has taken over the chief command, had made a resolve to hold on to at least a small portion of Galicia, and for this end was willing to sacrifice hecatombs of victims. In the same way, his predecesser, the disgraced Nicolai Nikolaivitch, sacrificed whole armies of Russians on the Carpathian front in order to create the impression that he was on the way to Budapest and Vienna. This is the reason, why the "little strip of Tarnopol" was so furiously contested.

Just as the war in the Carpathians led to the collapse of Russian military power, so the present hard fighting at Sereth will destroy the last intact remnant of the Russian army and open the way to Podolia and Bessarabia for the valiant Austrian-Hungarian troops. It will be as free for their passage as the large tracts of Poland and Lithuania which are already in their possession. The battle of the Sereth, therefore was not taken too seriously by Austria-Hungary, which recognized that it was only an episode, without influence on the main course of the campaign. Public feeling is under the stimulus of recent victories, and talks freely of future internal and external political questions. No one has any poubt of ultimate success.

Order in Poland.

Particular interest is taken in the arrangements made concerning the occupied portion of Poland. This task is being seriously taken up. The whole area is under the governorship of Major-General Baron von Diller, a man as energetic as he is industrious. The territory belonging to the Kingdom of Poland has been divided into twenty-four parts, in which the occupied portions of Lithuania and Wolyhnia have been included.

Arrangements have been made to secure the commercial interests of the territory, the railway organization is in capable hands, a large part of the railway line is already in working order and a Post and Telegraph Administration has been established in Kielce.

The boundaries of parishes have not been changed, and the rights of the citizens have been respected according to the rulings of the Hague Convention. German is the official language, but in all dealings with the Polish population the Polish language is used, and all public proclamations are printed in both languages. In Ukrainian districts, Ukrainian is similarly employed.

Deeds as well as Words.

In the occupied territory everything is done in a just and non-partisan manner. No favor is shown to any especial politicial clique, everything official is quite objective. The proclamation as to the manner in which everything shall be done for the benefit of the people and in the interest of order and justice is in itself a proof of this.

He who has time and opportunity to make a closer study of conditions in the occupied territory, will soon see that such proclamations are not mere, wordy manifestos but are already as far as possible, being converted into deeds. The population of the territory under occupation regard the Austrian-Hungarian dispensation as a veritable deliverance, and daily sing praises of those who have given them freedom.

Safeguarding Commerce.

It is not only in a political, but also in a commercial sense that everything is being done by the government for the welfare of the people. Business relations with Austria-Hungary are forwarded and made easier in every way. Railways, post and telegraphs are almost normal. Branches of the Austrian-Hungarian and other banks will shortly be established. Austrian and Hungarian firms are already sending representatives to study the business and industrial possibilities and to establish commercial relations. In a word. everything is being done which can promote the welfare of the occupied territory and the interests of the native population.

I wonder how much of it is spent in America, and what are the exact figures of the cable transactions between this Fund and the New York press?

It would be a very interesting study in international economics to know just how much "an ally" costs Great Britain. I suppose we never shall know; that I should much like to know the differential tariff that applies to the procuring of "an ally". So many factors have to be taken into account. There is the colour scheme of the ally for instance. What is the scale for a pure White ally, a Half-Caste ally, a Yellow ally, a Black ally, a Black and White ally, a Piebald ally, and a Neutral ally? Will Mr. Asquith not

Speaking for myself I believe the dearest of these is the Neutral ally. He knows his value, and charges accordingly.

Yours obediently, Geneva. Henry Prescott.

The Open Trinbue.

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.

"German Gold".

To the Editor:

I have read the letters to the open-minded of Dr. J. Quincy Emerson, dealing with the methods of British diplomacy, with great interest. Some may think Dr. Emerson is too hard on that charming type of British diplomat, Mr. M. de Cardonnal Findlay. I don't. I know him. And the Egyptian people know him. The Denshawi murders in 1906 will never be forgotten in Egypt. Mr. Findlay was the fit tool of English imperialism in that crime.

It was entirely English. First, the British officers wantonly fire into the Egyptian village in their pursuit of "sport". They kill the tame pigeons of the villagers and they wound, with their scattered aim, the villagers. The men gather to protect their women and children from this lawless assault of a band of foreigners, and, quite naturally, they meet an attack of shot guns with a defence of sticks and cudgels.

The English officers run away, and one of them, in his haste to get off, dies of sunstroke. Mr. Findlay is in charge, temporarily, of the British Consulate General in Cairo. Acting on orders from Sir Edward Grey, he directs a "Special Court" to try the unarmed Egyptians charged with the outrageous offence of defending their wives and children against a wanton attack by armed British officers. The result we know: A regular shambles of horror follows in Denshawi and Mr. Findlay not only directs the massacre but in his reports to the Foreign-Office he lies with true British unscrupulousness. Some people tell lies because they do not know

As Mr. Gladstone put it, it is a case of "untruth by defect". Mr. Findlay's dispatches were "untruth by defect".

He writes to Sir E. Grey that these murdered Egyptian villagers were "convicted of a brutal and premeditated murder" - and complains that the Egyptian press "disregarded the fact!"

He even went on to say that the native press "is being conducted with an absolute disregard for truth, so as to make it evident that large sums of money have been ex-

This was, clearly, a forerunner of "German gold" that is now corrupt of every land not in league with England. How widespread are the ramifications of German gold!

It was German gold that induced Baron Greindl, Count de Lalaing and the Belgian Minister in Paris to write those damning impeachments of English policy from 1905-1914 that we have all been reading lately from the Belgian archives.

And it was German gold that induced Mr. Bryan to resign; just as it was German gold induced Mr. Archibald to carry a letter. That letter, by the way, I see the English Under Secretary of State for Foreign affairs describes as having "been found" on Mr. Archibald!

If I knock you down and take your watch and purse may I say I have "found" them? An even more delightful euphemism for theft and pocket-picking I find in the Times report on the same debate - it represents Lord R. Cecil as speaking of the documents stolen from Mr. Archibald as the papers that "have come into our possession"!

I see the New York World, copying its Masters and Employers in London, has "copyrighted" the papers stolen from Dr. Albert's portfolio!

"Untruth by defect" and "copyrighted" thefts are the mainstays of British diplomacy.

We know it was German gold induced the Turks to refuse to surrender their independence to England, Russia and France; and I presume it is German gold that has now led to the retirement of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and the substitution of the Tzar as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian retreat. How widespread are the ramifications of German gold!

When "the Allies" are driven off the Gallipoli peninsula it will be German gold has done it; when the English are driven out of Calais, again it will be German gold has debauched the right, and when England is ejected from Egypt it will be "evident that large sums of foreign money have been expended".

I suppose the next Presidential Election in America will be run entirely on German gold and that poor Mr. Wilson's retirement to private life and the enjoyment of a Carnegie pension will be the apotheosis of German

What a very rich country Germany must be! And what a very poor country England, spending only £ 5,000,000 per day - "much of it', or Mr. Asquith said last week "to meet our obligations to our Allies".

I see the British "Secret Service Fund" which before the war amounted to some £ 35,000 per annum is now officially put at £ 350,000.

WAR, TRUTH, CHRISTIANITY AND NATIONAL ECONOMY.

By Arthur B. Yolland.

Said the Hottentot to the Missionary: "Go preach to graves where your dead you bury! Praise human love with all your art Over your brother's bleeding heart! Raise altars, seen from Heaven's high domes, Over the ashes of ruined homes; Preach brother-love, of light-born years, To a war-rent world of blood and tears: Or pray in battle's crimson rain To bring these dead to life again! You are your brother's keeper-you, With light that shines the centuries through; Your brother fares on War's wild quest-His sword is at his brother's breast! Save him from darkness of the fight-Lift your lost brother to the Light!"

Said the Hottentot on his savage sod As the souls of the slain went up to God!

(From the Chicago Sunday Herald, May 5, 1915.)

terrible conflict the world has ever seen. We are not concerned with its causes, or with the pleas of justification set forth before the forum of humanity by those British statesmen who fail to comprehend that their arguments have been given the lie by events: the establishment of the causes and the final refutation of those threadbare pleas, will be the work of posterity. Our whole energy must be concentrated on an attempt to find a way out of the blind alley into which the short-sighted infatuation of British policy and the misguided terrorism of a certain section of the British Press has driven humanity. Perhaps the attempt is a futile one: it is certainly a difficult and thankless task to endeavour to convince people, against their will, that there is something higher than "national aspirations", "commercial supremacy" or even than that imaginary and fantastic "right and justice" for which the Entente, which has no scruples about giving these conceptions a very wide berth, if they seem likely to act as obstacles to its success, is presumed to be fighting: I mean the principles of Christianity and that brotherly love the utter absence of which is the outstanding feature of the campaign as conducted by the Entente. "Love your enemies; bless them that hate you": this was what the Hottentot was taught to believe to be the fundamental principle of that Christianity for which he was told to renounce the savagery of his primitive faith. He would fain continue in his belief: but, when he sees those missionaries who initiated him into the secrets of their code of life teaching their own compatriots the principles of an un-Christian hatred, he falters; he begins to think that the savagery of his primitive faith was at least more sincere than the appearance of brotherly love and forbearance which he was told to regard as the essence of civilisation. Hatred lurking under the disguise of a hypocritical amiability: that is what he sees as he contemplates the war to the knife of his European masters. He thinks, may be, of the words of Tennyson:

"National hatreds of whole generations, and pigmy spites of the village spire: Vows that will last to the last death-rattle, and vows that are snapt in a moment of fire . . What is it all, if we all of us end but in

being our own corpse-coffin at last, Swallow'd in Vastness, lost in Silence, drown'd in the deeps of a meaningless Past? What but a murmur of gnats in the gloom, or a moment's anger of bees in their hive?"

May be the Hottentot thinks of these words and their eternal truth, and-still hopes that the picture of regeneration painted in such glorious colours by that Missionary was after all no mere vision, but a splendid forecast of a happy future the realisation of which depends on humanity itself,—on a harmonious collaboration of those masterly forces whose energy is at present devoted to belying the principles of the faith they profess. "A murmur of gnats in the gloom": this gives us at least the key to our hope, -our hope in the eventual triumph, not perhaps of the "better self", but of the reason, the faculty of discrimination which distinguishes the human

being from the brute beast. We live in an age of enlightenment,when men should have no difficulty in grasping the essence of that unity of purpose, that belief in the subordination of petty private interests to the common welfare of mankind, and in combining wholeheartedly to make its practical realisation the sole object of human endeavour. To this end there must of course be a truce to those "national hatreds of whole generations" which are as un-Christian as they are ephemeral. The Japanese Press is already talking of the bankruptcy of Christianity: it is the duty of the self-appointed leaders of civilisation to set the world an example of that self-denying charity which is the preeminently Christian virtue. Peace is as great a blessing to humanity as war is a curse: but peace perched on the brink of a seething torrent of hatred and contempt would be truly a curse in disguise. The flood of passion let loose on a suffering Europe by the policy of suppression and misinterpretation, of vindictive jealousy and irreconcilable scorn, initiated by the men Britain, must be stemmed ere it sweeps away interest to her: the all-absorbing question to ephemeral success which may be nothing

We are living in the midst of the most | the foundations of future cooperation: the very existence of the white race and the faith it professes, is at stake; we are indeed faced with the possibility of a bankruptcy of Christianity. The first step towards a renunciation of those principles of "national hatred" which have embittered the struggle without in any way influencing its issue, must be taken by the men who invented them as a weapon of war: then-and then only-will there be a hope that the reconciliation of the combatants will be final and definitive.

> These men must begin the work by treating their own compatriots to something that has become rather out-of-date in Great Britain—frank sincerity. Sincerity in respect of the past, the present, and the future. Lord Kitchener's speech in the House of Lords was an unfortunate overture; I doubt whether any minister has ever been guilty of a more absolute want of sincerity; but even a bad overture may be redeemed by effective instrumentation. It is up to Lloyd George, the ablest man in the British Cabinet, to revise the terribly bungling work of his military colleague and-thus to save the credit and the prestige of the Government of which he is regarded as the guiding star. But he must lose no time: the final triumph of truth may be postponed, but it cannot be prevented: it will be a sad day for Great Britain when the nation wakes to a realisation of the facts and becomes disillusionised with respect to the fictions on which it has been fed so long.

> All Englishmen will remember what Chatham said in the House of Lords on that fateful day in April, 1772. Must Britain wait for the advent of a second Chatham? You will tell me that Chatham recanted? Yes: but history gave his recantation the lie. "My Lords", -he would have said, were be living today—"you will never conquer Germany". There are some naive politicians in Britain, it is true, who believe that the introduction of conscription would turn the tide in favour of the Entente. These men forget that such a step, while involving a refutation of one of the principles for which Great Britain is supposed to be fighting (and by the way, shaking the belief of the British people in their own cause), must inevitably produce a convulsion which would result in disintegration—the very evil Britain is at present endeavouring to avert: besides, no one but a simpleton could possibly believe that an army composed of unwilling conscripts, forced, against their will and in defiance of national traditions, to serve for something beyond their comprehension, would be of the slightest use as a fighting machine. It is no improvised conscription that has made the Continental armies so effective: the art of fighting is long, and the time proposed for its acquirement is unconscionably brief; there are more secrets in the training of a warrior nation than are dreamed of in the philosophy of attorney

No: it is not conscription that is required, but a little more sincerity and a little more of that moral courage which enables a good sportsman to offer his hand to-his successful rival. Lloyd George still insists on talking of "right and justice", of "the freedom of Europe", and similar freaks of a disordered mentality: the while one of his colleagues is endeavouring to deprive the smaller states of Europe of their liberty of action and offering gifts belonging to others, and another is convincing the neutral states that their neutrality is dependent on the tender mercies of the foremost champion of oppressed nationalities! The comedy is a strange one: but it has at least the merit of transparency. Were the existence of Great Britain at stake, we could understand the desperate efforts of British politicians to create an army,-even at the thirteenth hour: but these politicians themselves lay the greatest stress on the interests of "Europe". Now, Europe is concerned above all in a cessation of hostilities; neither the muchspoken of "liberty" nor that very equivocal "right and justice" which the actions of the Entente would lead the smaller States to expect as a reward for taking the bait held out to them, nor even the flattering prospect responsible for the public opinion of Great of an "antimilitarism", is of the slightest

be heard in all neutral countries alike-put ! by everybody with equal earnestness, and echoed in the minds even of those whose obligations to the Entente enjoin silence-is, "When will the war end?" Europe desires peace: and, if she is so terribly anxious to render Europe a service, the sooner Great Britain opens the way for negociations, the

No more opportune moment than the present could possibly be chosen by Great Britain for showing Europe that her solicitude for the welfare of that Continent is sincere. The smaller states have refused to be persuaded, and are equally reluctant to be bullied, into a belief that they are still in need of stepmotherly tutelage; the British Fleet is still nominally in command of the seas, and has been able to paralyse the transmarine trade of Great Britain's rivals; Britain has never aspired to the position of a Continental Power (what a lucky coincidence!); the financial supremacy of the world has not yet been appropriated by America, though such an eventuality is regarded, at hegemony in the Far East has not yet become acute: and-last not least-the British nation has not yet been subjected to the trying test of the introduction of a system for which that nation has a traditional

The determined action of a great statesman may still enable Great Britain to discharge those obligations to Europe which she undertook voluntarily and, let us hope, with the intention of fulfilling them. The moral courage necessary to face the crisis in the spirit of sincerity; an honest resolve to vindicate the claims of Great Britain to be a champion of Christianity; a little more frankness and a little less jobbery, both at home and abroad: that is all that is required of the man who would once more raise Great Britain to the proud position she occupied before the war,—that of arbiter integritatis politicae. By such means—and only by such means—will the European | and Mohammedan religions is another piece world be convinced that Great Britain is of fiction betraying the phenomenal superhonestly concerned to advance the universal interests of that Continent in whose private affairs she had no right to interfere.

Then again the downfall of Russia's military power involves the achievement of one of the principal objects which British politicians had in view when they fired the European conflagration. We have indisputable evidence that the consolidation of Russian influence on the Ægean and Adriatic Seas was always regarded in London as highly undesirable. It is true that the actly what Downing Street expected or hoped for: but the failure of the scheme for the crushing of Germany with the aid of the "steam-roller" has been somewhat compensated for by the attainment under less favourable circumstances of the object which British statesmen regarded as only a little less important than the annihilation of Germany,-viz. the exhaustion of their Russian allies. Petrograd is either unwilling or unable to grasp this fact: the incapacity of the Russian Government is another instance of the proverbial good fortune of British policy; but it should by no means blind London to the possibility that Petrograd may before long become aware of the truth.

The other day Mr. Asquith voiced an eloquent but pathetic appeal to the verdict of posterity: if that appeal is to have a hearing, care must be taken that there be a posterity to hear it. At the present rate of attrition, there is every likelihood that the "children and grandchildren" of whom Mr. Asquith spoke will become a mere memory of an unfortunate past. It is indeed remarkable that the heirs of the traditions of Adam Smith and the Mills should be unable to comprehend the importance of national economy. They appear to be ready to sacrifice the future welfare of their country and their Empire for the sake of a doubtful victory the ultimate value of which is at least equivocal; their policy of staking their all on a gambler throw is as much a proof of a lack of economic sense as it is of their inability to comprehend the European situation and their reluctance to subordinate their personal vanity to the interests of their own country aud-of Europe. States depend for their existence on the continuity of traditions; yet the British statesmen of today would render such continuity impossible by destroying its foundations; they are bent upon sacrificing the future of England to the mistakes of the past; they are about to belie the great traditions of their forefathers by compelling their "children and grandchildren" to serve the dying cause of a self-invented phantom; and they are either unwilling or unable to emancipate themselves from the paralysing influence of Northcliffism.

Yet the course for them to pursue is so plain that even a child could see it. Russia is beaten, France exhausted, Servia no longer able to play the role assigned to her at the beginning; Italy has at last begun to see clear and to regret a step which was in defiance both of honour and prudence: Great Britain is at the parting of the ways; her statesmen should see to it that she chooses the narrow path that leads to—future welfare. They should avoid the tinselly glitter of an RUDYARD KIPLING AND

AMERICAN IMPRESSIBILITY. A Campaign of Crude Falsehood. By An Indian Hindu.

Last night in a kino I saw one of the American Jungle films. Then I understood why the campaign of press lies inspired by England against Germany has succeeded so well in America.

The spirit of the enterprize on which a fortune must have been spent to make a still greater fortune, can be judged from the composition of the scenes, which betrays an utter ignorance of India. The whole thing is a triumph of superficiality pellmelled to create a gigantic sensation.

The dais of the Maharaja's throne has ornaments of animal skulls, perhaps of buffaloes, a thing not only against the artistic sense and tradition of the Hindus but utterly repulsive to their religion. The Brahmin Priests are dressed in Mohammadan costumes impossible and wear Sikh beards. The elephant drivers are Negroes dressed in long white least by Americans, as inevitable; British robes reaching down to the feet such as are territory is still intact; the question of the | never worn by elephant drivers in any part of India. They drive the elephants, not by riding on the latter's necks as is the custom, but by walking besides them. The seats on the elephants are not Indian Houdahs but bench-like devices used in the European and perhaps American zoological gardens with a rug thrown over them. The Hindu riders sit on the elephants American or European

There is a real Indian scene of a Sikh religious service; the priest reading the Sikh scriptures and waving a chauri over the book before him; but soon it transforms itself into another where hands are raised in prayer half in Mohammadan and half perhaps in Roman fashion. Then there is another real scene culled from India, the gathering of Mohammedan worshippers in the Juma Mosque of Delhi. These are the only real Indian scenes sandwiched into the Jungle drama but the confusion of the Sikh ficiality of the arrangement, and bold adventurous disregard for truth. For it must be remembered, that the Sikh religion is a protestant off-shoot of Hinduism and though originally most tolerant and electic in its spirit, its followers were so persecuted during the reign of the later Moghul Emperors that they were well nigh exterminated by them and in consequence hated them. The spirit of the Jungle drama breathes the foul atmosphere of Rudyard Kipling, and looks like an attempt at discrediting and despising complete breakdown of Russia was not ex- | India, with an American hero thrown in, | instead of an English Tommy, the idol of

Thus one can trace the influence of libellous Kiplingism in the sensation loving and inaccurate yellow press of America. It is a strange thing that Kipling is so much admired by Americans and many English speaking inhabitants of Europe. I have been often shocked to hear in conversations about India, "Oh yes we have read all about it in

more than an elusive mirage, and aim at the possession of those traditions and that inheritance which wiser ages have handed down to them, -- an inheritance which they have no right to squander, for it is the possession of the whole nation, not the plaything of the privileged few.

Budapest, Sept. 22, 1915.

Kipling". It seems to me that in this age of superficial modernism a living cur is superior to a dead lion. Have Max Müller and Wilson, and Jones and a score of others who studied India never lived? And it seems to me that in the domain of poetry perhaps even in England, Tennyson and Shelley and Swinburne are in a fair way to be replaced by the "Barrack-Room Ballads" of Kipling. The poet seems no longer immortal. Only the living vulgarity seems to matter in materialistic England and her admirer nations.

When I ask people if they have read F. W. Bain's beautiful Hindu romances which for the real connossieurs of English literature, have, within a decade of their production become classics of the English language, I am told: "No, we never heard of them". And how could they have heard of them? They hear only the literary Tomtom which Kipling has borrowed from the low caste pariahs of India and with whose primitive beating he fills the world with calumny of India and his own vulgar renown. This jingo poet of England-If such a thing can be associated with poetry-was brought up in India from his childhood and instead of studying the people with sympathy-a thing rarely possessed by his people for foreigners -he imbibed the poison of arrogant contempt. His India is the India of the servant class of the English officials, which has none of the virtues of their own race or of their employers but mainly the vices of both. Of real India Hindu or Mohammedan, Kipling knows nothing, for such knowledge is not possible without sympathy. He is the antithesis of another English writer and official Felding Hall, who wrote of Burma with such sympathetic ininsight in "The Soul of a People"

In the preface to one of his charming volumes, Bain speaking of India says. "This is why nobody can possibly understand anything of India who is ignorant of Sanskrit which is the key to India, and from which all the modern local idioms, be they Aryan or not, borrow almost everything literary, religious, or philosophical which they contain." And in a foot-note he adds. "The dictum of Mr. Rudyard Kippling, whose India is merely a misrepresented Anglo-India, that there aint no ten commandments there, is superficially a truism and essentially a foolish libel. No man has done more to caricature and misinterpret India, in the interest of military vulgarity, than this popular writer, to whom Hindu India is a book

And so no wonder that the American composer of moving-picture films, taking his cue from men like Kipling endows his Indian characters with all that is vile and wild, and sets his Jungle drama on the stage of yellow journalism whose feverish energy flows in the channels of falsehood boom and sensation.

Alas, that America should allow her literary taste to be vitiated by such worthless writers while there exist today even in England authers worth reading. But why do they not give preference to their own writers?

Are they powerless to replace Rudyard Kipling or have they left for foreign lands for want of appreciation at home and unable to breath the atmosphere of their yellow press? Wherever they be let us hope that they will exert themselves at this time to edify their dear country's literary tastes, and free it from the pests of British jingodom.

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of the Editorial page.

English officers and soldiers in the various camps in Germany

ENGLAND OUTRAGING OUR NATIONAL RIGHTS.

A Sharp Editorial from "N. Y. American". The Dull Sophistry of Sir Edward Grey,

Great Britain's reply to our Government's remonstrance against the deliberate destruction of American commerce with neutral nations is a flat declaration that the British navy will continue to execute the British orders in council, and to seize American ships bound either from American ports to neutral European countries or bound from neutral European countries to American ports, whenever the British naval commander suspects that the goods on board may finally reach Germany or have originally come from Germany.

Of course, this is simply an iteration of the assumption that Great Britain is the ruler of the high seas and that other nations, including our own, use those seas by British permission and not by inherent sovereign right.

Thus we are face to face with the same situation that we faced in 1812.

The arguments of Sir Edward Grey in support of this assumption of British hegemony of the seas are as extraordinary as the assumption itself.

He asserts that the Germans have conducted warfare in Belgium and France without regard to the rules of war, and that it is therefore the duty of the allies to use every means in their power to overcome their common enemy.

That is to say, British cruisers have a right to seize a neutral American ship bound from Holland to the United States, for example, because the Germans burned Louvain and shot to pieces the stained glass windows of Reims Cathedral.

We must confess that we are unable to follow the mental processes necessary at arrive at

such a conclusion from such premises. By the same token, we presume that a German submarine would be justified in sinking an American merchant vessel bound from Sweden to New York, because French and British aeroplanes dropped bombs on the beautiful city of Karlsruhe the other day and killed several German women and children.

The British Government maintains that it is at war with Germany in order to free other States from the menace of militarism, which aspires to a hegemony of Europe. Germany has maintained, with at least equal plausibility, that it is at war with Great Britain in order to free itself and other nations from the menace of a navyism which asserts the hegemony of the seas.

the United States is not so much menaced by a militarism which aspires to the domination of Europe as it is by a navyism which asserts and exercises an absolute and arrogant control of the seas?

We have never yet had a war with any of the merely military powers of Europe, but we have had two wars and the threat of a third with Great Britain, the naval power of the world.

The domination of Europe by one military power or another does not greatly affect our national life, but the absolutism of the seas, the autocratic control of the open oceans which touch our shores and connect us in a wide highway with the other nations of the world, is an immediate and intolerable menace which affects our national life, our prosperity and our sovereign independence.

Sir Edward Grey insists that changed conditions of maritime warfare require a new interpretation of the rules of international law.

But that is exactly what Germany has contended in defense of her submarine warfare -and which not only our own Government, but the British Government also, has strenuously denied to Germany.

We cannot see with what face the British Government can ask the United States to put a new interpretation upon marine warfare for the benefit of the allies, and at the same time demand that the old interpretation be strictly enforced against Germany.

Perhaps the most extraordinary representation ever offered by the spokesman of one nation to the people of another nation is Sir Edward Grey's astounding representation that we have made enough money selling munitions of war to the allies to make up for the losses inflicted upon American commerce with neutral countries!

Sir Edward Grey seems to assume that American national sentiment cannot rise above the dollar-that Americans are indeed "Yankee peddlers" in the contemptuous meaning of the designation, which it has long been the fashion of British publications to apply to our people.

We can tell Sir Edward Grey that he is much mistaken.

We are not more material, or more mercenary, we are not more timid or more impotent than when we went to war with England in defense of our rights in 1812.

The dignity and sovereignty of this Republic and the rights of its citizens are not spread upon the bargain counter.

We do not make merchandise of our liberties and our sovereign rights.

The question is whether American ships, bound to or from this neutral country to other neutral countries, are subject to capture war-by Great Britain, by Germany or by any other belligerent.

And that question we answer with an emphatic no.

The freedom of the seas to peaceful, neutral commerce is vitally essential to the prosperity, dignity and sovereignty of the United States.

It is impossible that we can honorably abandon the fundamental doctrine that the seas are of right free to our peaceful commerce with other peaceful countries and must remain so, no matter what other nations are waging warfare upon those seas.

The President of the United States voices the unchangeable determination of the American people whenever he definitely and peremptorily demands that each and every belligerent power keep its hands off American ships, bound on lawful errands, with lawful cargoes, to and from the ports of any and all nations with which the American people are at peace.

MISS FARRAR'S IDEALS.

A Sane and Grateful Artist.

In the New York Tribune of August 29 Geraldine Farrar is quoted in an interview which is so different from the usual talk perpetrated by prima donnas to newspaper reporters that some of the typical passages from Miss Farrar's remarks bear reprinting and attentive reading. The singer starts off by saying: "I'm not a stupid fool! I don't give counsel to sixteen year old girls; I don't want to be their ideal. I appeal to people's intelligence, their courage of conviction, their sophistication, their culture. I can't please press agents by flattery to gain the patronage of girls and society matrons."

Miss Farrar is a pro-German and she gives

her reasons as follows: "I am pro-German because never shall I remember with anything but the deepest humility and gratitude that Germany made me what I am. That for sixteen years the folk under the black eagle encouraged me to sing my song. That can't be eradicated, and I would feel that way if I had received my spiritual sustenance from any other country. But it did not so happen. And those of my friends who cannot appreciate this can no longer come to my table; I am sorry, but so it is. What I say is not a calculation of the head. I feel that the unity of a nation, the ideal of a country, that is what democracy lacks. We have not the perfervid patriotism a monarchy shows—a patriot doesn't grumble about what the navy's going to cost."

Her test of her own courage, concludes Cannot the British Government realize that | Miss Farrar, is how to meet her failures. "Let me but have my teeth in my brain," she cried, "and I'll take care of the rest." Musical Courier.

GORKI FOR PEACE.

The Well Known Writer Tells the Russian People that their Armies are Beaten. The Police Stop his Speech.

Since the death of Tolstoi there is no Russian who is so absolutely popular with the Russian folk as Maxim Gorki. The National Zeitung publishes a speech Gorki made in a private gathering of students and other people in Moscow, in which he stated that it was no longer any use denying that the Russian armies were completely beaten. "They are", he said, "in flight and there can be no question of its being a "tactitcal retreat in good order," as has been suggested in some quarters. The German army has clearly and manifestly shown its superiority and our soldiers will never succeed in arresting the forward march of the Germans. It is a rediculous and absurd idea of our government to seek to persuade the people that an internal organisation of Russia which - did not exist before can be created during the winter months. To tell them such things is a mockery. Can a work which has taken victorious Germany a century to perform be accomplished by us in a few months? You may be sure that Germany will not remain idle during the winter and that when the spring comes its superiority will be much greater than

"The Russian soldier has shown himself to be courageous and fearless of death, so long as he was properly led. Thousands upon thousands of them have died at their posts. But in Russia the government and the leaders of the army have totally failed, and we have realised that all was in the same wretched condition as at the time of lapanese war.

"When the enemy reaches Petersburg, Kiew and Moscow, then Holy Russia has ceased to exist." Maxim Gorki had reached this period of his speech when the police broke in and the meeting was forcibly dispersed. In view of Gorki's immense popularity in Russia, it was thought well by the authorities to merely warn him not to speak upon peace again.

Telephone Frenzy.

"I believe," said the impatient man, as he put aside the telephone, "that I'll go fishing." "Didn't know you cared for fishing."

"I don't ordinarily. But i'ts the only chance I have of finding myself at the end of a and confiscation by any of the powers at line that isn't busy."

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